

Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)



Declaration

(Code: C= City; S=Shire; T=Town)

Category : P1

Location : for the whole of the State.

Category : P3

Location : for the municipal districts of Esperance (S).

Standard Control Codes (these may vary for individual plants)	
P1 REQUIREMENTS Prohibits movement	The movement of plants or their seeds is prohibited within the State. This prohibits the movement of contaminated machinery and produce including livestock and fodder.



<p>P3 REQUIREMENTS Aims to control infestation by reducing area and/or density of infestation</p>	<p>The infested area must be managed in such a way that prevents the spread of seed or plant parts within and from the property on or in livestock, fodder, grain, vehicles and/or machinery.</p> <p>Treat to destroy and prevent seed set all plants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • within 100 metres inside of the boundaries of the infestation • within 50 metres of roads and high-water mark on waterways • within 50 metres of sheds, stock yards and houses <p>Treatment must be done prior to seed set each year.</p> <p>Of the remaining infested area:-</p> <p>Where plant density is 1-10 per hectare treat 100% of infestation. Where plant density is 11-100 per hectare treat 50% of infestation. Where plant density is 101-1000 per hectare treat 10% of infestation.</p> <p>Properties with less than 2 hectares of infestation must treat the entire infestation.</p> <p>Additional areas may be ordered to be treated.</p>
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Control Method

Recommended herbicides	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early growth stage 2,4-D amine • When actively growing Glyphosate • Prior to flowering Dicamba • Bud stage MCPA • Budding to early flowering. Picloram + 2,4-D amine Basta®
Herbicide	:	2,4-D amine (various trade names - AVPMA site)
Active ingredient	:	500 g/litre 2,4-D amine (Group I)
Rates of dilution for spot spraying	:	1:250
Amount of product per 10 litres water	:	40 mL
Rate of product per hectare	:	4 litres
Time of application	:	As early as possible, repeat at monthly intervals.
Remarks	:	Use when residual effects of picloram are undesirable. Not as effective as Tordon™ 75 D
More information and other control methods	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grubbing or cultivation is not effective due to regeneration from root fragments • Seedling bindweed controlled with 1.8-3.6 litres/ha Tillmaster™ (glyphosate + 2,4-D).



Herbicide	:	Glyphosate (various trade names - AVPMA site)
Active ingredient	:	360, 450, 490, 500 and 540 g/litre and 680, 700 and 840 g/kg glyphosate (Group M) Other concentrations of glyphosate available
Rates of dilution for spot spraying	:	1:100 for glyphosate 360 Adjust rates if using other concentrations of glyphosate
Amount of product per 10 litres water	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 mL for 360 g/L • 80 mL for 450 g/L • 70 mL for 490 & 500 g/L • 65 mL for 540 g/L • 50 mL for 680 g/kg Adjust rates if using other concentrations of glyphosate
Rate of product per hectare	:	Not Recommended
Time of application	:	When actively growing
Remarks	:	May be used as a substitute for picloram around townsites.
More information and other control methods	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grubbing or cultivation is not effective due to regeneration from root fragments • Seedling bindweed controlled with 1.8-3.6 litres/ha Tillmaster™ (glyphosate + 2,4-D).

Herbicide	:	Dicamba (various trade names - AVPMA site)
Active ingredient	:	200 and 500 g/L dicamba (Group I)
Rates of dilution for spot spraying	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1:100 for 200 g/L • 1:250
Amount of product per 10 litres water	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 mL for 200 g/L • 40 mL for 500 g/L formulation
Rate of product per hectare	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 L for 200 g/L • 4 L for 500 g/L formulation
Wetting agent dilution	:	Agral 60 1:400 or BS - 1000 @ 1:1000
Time of application	:	Prior to flowering.
More information and other control methods	:	Grubbing or cultivation is not effective due to regeneration from root fragments

Herbicide	:	MCPA (various trade names - AVPMA site)
Active ingredient	:	500 g/litre MCPA (Group I)
Amount of product per 10 litres water	:	20 mL
Rate of product per hectare	:	2.0 litre
Time of application	:	Spray at bud stage
Remarks	:	Treatment will need to be repeated over several seasons.
More information and other control methods	:	Grubbing or cultivation is not effective due to regeneration from root fragments



Herbicide	:	Picloram + 2,4-D amine (various trade names - AVPMA site)
Active ingredient	:	75 g/litre picloram + 300 g/litre 2,4-D (Group I)
Rates of dilution for spot spraying	:	1:75
Amount of product per 10 litres water	:	150 mL
Time of application	:	Budding to early flowering.
Remarks	:	Tordon™ is a residual herbicide. It may affect crops and pasture legumes for several years
More information and other control methods	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grubbing or cultivation is not effective due to regeneration from root fragments. An alternative product - Tordon™ granules which only contain picloram would be effective @ 5 g per square metre. It can be spread onto infested area. Seedling bindweed controlled with 1.8-3.6 litres per hectare Tillmaster™ (glyphosate + 2,4-D).

Herbicide	:	Basta® / Finale® /
Active ingredient	:	200 g/litre glufosinate ammonium (Group N)
Rates of dilution for spot spraying	:	1:500
Amount of product per 10 litres water	:	20 - 30 mL
Rate of product per hectare	:	2 - 3 litres
Time of application	:	When actively growing
Remarks	:	Thorough coverage of weeds is essential. Follow up treatment usually necessary.
More information and other control methods	:	Grubbing or cultivation is not effective due to regeneration from root fragments

Weed Description

Family : Convolvulaceae
Form : Herbaceous vine –Perennial
Status : Present in WA

Field bindweed is also known as morning glory and wild morning glory. It originated in Europe and spread to become a major problem in North America, South Africa and New Zealand. It has been established in Victoria since the 1890's and occasional infestations have been found in Western Australia.

Field bindweed prefers deep, fertile alkaline soils and medium rainfall conditions, but will grow under a wide range of soils and climates. However it is quickly killed by waterlogging.

Field bindweed is a nuisance in orchards and vineyards. It competes with crop plants for soil moisture and, to a lesser extent, for light. It tangles with cereal crops, weighing them down and interfering with harvesting. Field bindweed has no feed value and may make stock vomit. Difficult to control once plants are established due to regeneration from rhizomes (underground stems). Only seedlings and young plants are susceptible to herbicides.



Field bindweed is a trailing prostrate twining plant. Stems are long, slender, pale-green in colour and branched. They grow up to 2 metres long.

- Leaves** : Arrow-shaped with rounded basal lobes and few hairs. They are arranged alternately on the stems.
- Flowers** : White to pink, funnel-shaped and up to 3 cm in diameter. They have a long flower stalk. Flowers open in sunlight and close in shade.
- Fruit** : A capsule that contains 2 to 4 grey-brown triangular seeds
- Seeds** : 3-5 mm in length with a rough speckled coat. The seed has a hard coat which delays water absorption and may delay germination for up to 40 years.

New plants germinate in the spring and flower during the summer. The foliage dies in the autumn. A taproot develops rapidly after germination and may penetrate to 3 m deep in suitable soils. Horizontal roots stay near the surface and produce buds which give rise to new stems.

Other relevant information related to this topic:

- [Quarantine WA](#)
- [Permitted and quarantine species list](#)
- [Permit for minor off-label-use of a registered agvet chemical product](#)
(Permit number – per9655)
- [Off-label permit \(olp\) for use of a registered agvet chemical product](#)
(Permit number - per4590)
- [Off-label permit \(olp\) for use of a registered agvet chemical product](#)
(Permit number – per4594)