

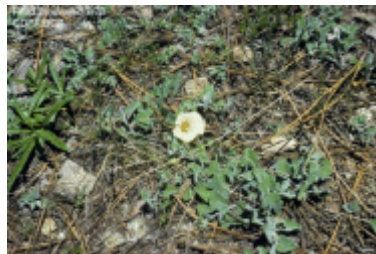
This question was brought up by a grower, thank you Jane from AppleSchram. In the future, such questions can be researched and shared as this one.

Field Bindweed/Wild Morning glory, Creeping Jenny Organic Weed Management

<http://attra.ncat.org/attra-pub/bindweed.html#cultural> is from ATTRA on organic systems to control bindweed. Here is a summary of findings:

- MOST Importantly: Don't contaminate a "clean field" with pieces of bind weed or seed carried on your tractor or in poorly composted soil or in other organic matter.
- **bindweed does not survive well with light competition. This light competition can come from exclusion through**
- black plastic mulch- recover for 3 seasons or include some of following practices in the following years
- planting a dense cover crop ((alfalfa or rye grass) or (hairy vetch and rye)),
- Plant a crop of pumpkin in June and disk in crop residue after harvest (plant **may** contain an alleopathy to deter bindweed).
- Till/cultivate land to cut bindweed when flowering. At flowering, the plant directs its resources to produce seed and away from roots.
- Root grazers like pigs will eat leaves and chew on roots, greatly reducing reoccurrence
- Cultivate soil or hoe to continually remove above ground portion
- **These practices (or combo of) need to be done for minimum 3 years of to actually Kill established bindweed. This is why it is ranked as a "top ten" weed in the world!**

<http://www.pesticide.org/bindweed.html> is from Northwest Coalition for Alternative to Pesticides.



Flowers look like this:



The Seeds look like this

Each plant can produce 500 seeds that can last up to 50 years

Alternative herbicides such as clove oils and citric acid mixtures with vinegar.

<http://www.naturesoils.com/item--Citric-Acid--SO-CitricAcid.html?OVRAW=citric%20acid&OVKEY=citric%20acid&OVMTC=standard> is for citric acid which is sold and allowed by OMRI but restricted to kill weeds and brush at 20% strength.

Bindweed Mite:

<http://www.cepep.colostate.edu/organic/factsheets/FieldBindweed.pdf> is an article from Colorado State University. They discuss is a bindweed mite that may be useful in Michigan. It has been found to overwinter in Montana and Canada so could be useful on lighter soils. I say lighter soils as it does better in dryer conditions as found in southern Colorado. **If any of you have info or experience on this please share with the group.**