



Control Options for Hedge Bindweed

General Information

Hedge bindweed, often called morning glory, is a twining vine. Control can be a problem, especially when the plant is growing atop and among desired vegetation.

Manual/Mechanical Techniques

Small stands of bindweed can be managed through hand removal, although complete eradication is difficult. Plants should be dug, taking care to remove as much as the root system as possible. As the plant will resprout from any root fragments left in the soil, the area must be monitored for new growth, which should be removed as soon as possible. Disturbance of the soil during manual control may cause the germination of any seeds in the soil, so the area should also be monitored to control any new seedlings. Plastic tarps and landscape fabric, covered with several inches of mulch can be used to control bindweed. The area should remain fully covered for 3 to 5 years and monitored for seedlings when the coverings are removed.

Chemical Recommendations

Hedge bindweed can be controlled using specific herbicides. When using herbicides, always read and follow label directions for rates, spraying conditions, personal protective equipment and grazing intervals. If spraying is the chosen option, spray late in the evening to reduce the direct impact on pollinating insects. Do not spray when it is windy or raining, or when rain is forecast. Do not cut sprayed plants for at least 2 weeks after herbicide application. Herbicides should not be sprayed within 60 feet of water bodies and creeks, without further consultation with the Noxious Weed Board. Remember, it is the herbicide applicators responsibility to apply the product in accordance to the instructions on the label.

Glyphosate (marketed as RoundUp and many other brands) can be applied to plants at or after flowering. An herbicide containing a 1.5% concentration of glyphosate should be used at flowering time or on fall regrowth. Glyphosate will kill grass and other vegetation so care should be taken if used around desired vegetation. Spray plants until they are just wet. Avoid spraying desired vegetation, as this herbicide can damage other plants.



NEVER apply RoundUp® or other herbicides to standing water unless they are distinctly labeled for aquatic use. Ingredients in non-aquatic products may be toxic to fish and other aquatic organisms. Aquatic formulations of herbicides are generally only available to licensed pesticide applicators in Washington State. If the target plants are immediately adjacent to or are in standing water, a state permit may be required in order to treat those plants with an aquatically approved herbicide.

- **Always read and understand the label of the herbicides you choose to use.**
- **More is NOT better when using herbicides, and may actually hinder the ability of the herbicide to injure the target plant if the solution is too strong. This wastes money and effort and puts more product into the environment than is necessary. ALWAYS follow the recommended rates on the label.**
- **With all herbicides, when you apply them is as important as how you apply them.**

The mention of a specific product brand name in this document is not, and should not be construed as an endorsement or as a recommendation for the use of that product. Herbicide information is taken from the WSU Pacific Northwest Weed Management Handbook.