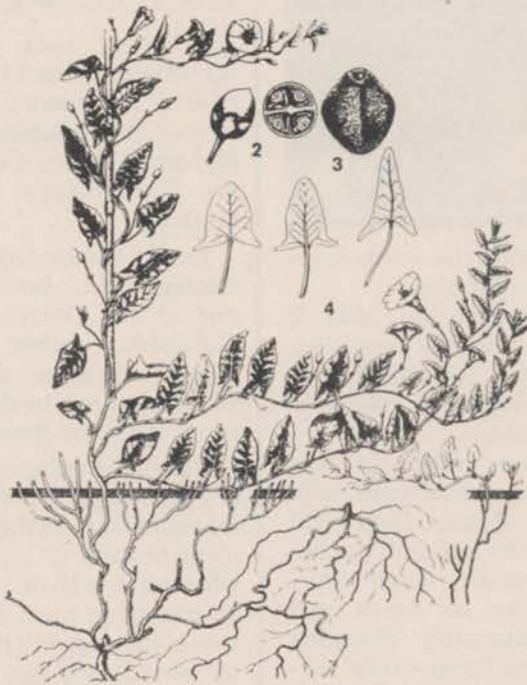


FIELD BINDWEED
(*Convolvulus arvensis*)



Field bindweed (sometimes called wild morning glory, creeping jenny, or European bindweed) is a deep-rooted perennial which reproduces by seed and buds from spreading roots. The Southeast, because of its climate, is the only portion of the U. S. not bothered by it.

Of all twining or vining weeds with morning glory type flowers (funnel-shaped) and arrow-shaped (saggitate) leaves, field bindweed can be most quickly identified by the flower size, being about 1 inch across, and the small bracts (scale-like leaves) found on the flower stalk 1/2 to 2 inches below the flowers. A characteristic which distinguishes field bindweed from hedge bindweed, *Convolvulus sepium*, is the leaf. Both are arrow-shaped but field bindweed's leaves are blunt at the tip; hedge bindweed's leaves are sharp-pointed and have large, square-shaped basal lobes. On all other "strangler weeds," leaves are either heart-shaped or flowers are much smaller or significantly larger than 1 inch in diameter.

Stems are slender, trailing (creeping on the ground), or twining, smooth (not hairy), and without tendrils. They may reach a length of 7 feet when uncontrolled.

Leaves (4) are alternate on stems, arrow-shaped with expanded basal "wings." They have long petioles.

Flowers (1) are white or pinkish, about 1 inch wide, funnel-shaped, and arise from axils of leaves (point where leaf meets stem). Seeds (2, 3) are about 1/8 inch long, ovoid, with one or two sides flattened. Their color varies from brown to dark gray. They may remain in the soil many years before sprouting.

Slender roots grow in all directions downward, sometimes to a depth of 20 feet or more. New shoots are produced from buds on the roots. After stems reach the five-leaf stage, cutting off tops will not destroy field bindweed, for at this point of development roots will only send up new shoots.

2,4-D in its various formulations is effective against field bindweed. Applications should be made when the plant is actively growing and in the well-developed vegetative or bud stages of growth. Applications of 2,4-D must be repeated to cause eradication.

Sodium chlorate, monuron, fenac, and 2,3,6-TBA are effective soil treatment herbicides.

Prepared in cooperation with Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Maryland.

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**39th Shade Tree Conference
Set for Aug. 4-9 in Toronto**

Increasingly complex problems involved in preserving tree populations in North America will be the focal point of concern for delegates to the 39th Annual Convention of the International Shade Tree Conference, scheduled for August 4-9 in Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

More than 800 commercial arborists, contract applicators, city foresters, and park superintendents are expected to attend the five-day, fact-filled conclave. Center of activities will be the Royal York Hotel, in downtown Toronto.

Convention is being sponsored in association with the National Arborists Association. In addition to the panel discussions and information sessions, an extensive Trade Show is also planned.

Registration opens Sunday afternoon, August 4th, and a reception for all delegates will be held that evening.

Monday's sessions will cover the relation between soil and tree growth, plus an examination of salt damage from snow removal programs. Panelists will also detail many common tree diseases, including birch dieback, maple decline, ash dieback, and sweet gum blight.

Various approaches to tree management will be outlined Tuesday. C. Elmer Lee, chairman of the Utility Arborists Committee, will explain his committee's operations; program of the National Arborists Association will be covered by Paul E. Tilford, executive secretary of that group; and John Michalko, chairman of the Municipal Arborists Committee, will survey the MAC's activities.

Business aspects, landscape design, professional arboriculture, and a resume of the facts on pesticide usage are also on the docket.

For more information on the conference, or advance registration forms, CAs should write Dr. L. C. Chadwick, Secretary-Treasurer, International Shade Tree Conference, Ohio State University, 1827 Neil Ave., Columbus 10, Ohio. For hotel reservations, delegates are urged to write directly to the Royal York Hotel.