

# Guide to Cut'n'Paste Woolly Nightshade Control



## STEP 1

Cut the base of the tree as close to the ground as possible.



### IMPORTANT:

*A mask and gloves should be worn while treating Woolly Nightshade, long sleeves and pants are also recommended as the dust from the leaves and stem can irritate the skin, eyes, nose, and throat.*



## STEP 2

Immediately after cutting apply the gel liberally to the now exposed stump. Make sure to cover the entire surface with a thick layer of the gel (*as shown in the picture*).

### IMPORTANT:

*Do not wait until you have cut down several plants to apply the gel as the plant will create a seal on the exposed top and this will make the gel less effective.*



## STEP 3

Make sure you return to the area where Woolly Nightshade was treated frequently as seedlings will sprout due to the residual seed bank, but these can be easily hand pulled in the early stages of growth.

**For further information on Cut'n'Paste Gel use refer to the label on the backside of the bottle.**



# Woolly nightshade

*Solanum mauritianum*



## COMMON NAME

Woolly nightshade

## MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

- Progressive Containment
- Sustained Control

## THREAT TO



## CONTROL



## WHY IS IT A PEST?

- Aggressive and fast-growing, woolly nightshade forms dense stands which crowd out all other plants.
- Inhibits or prevents the regeneration rate of native forests.
- The dust from the leaves and stems can irritate the skin, eyes, nose, and throat.
- The berries are poisonous to humans if eaten, but also to cattle and pigs.
- Vigorous growing habit, seedlings established in summer can produce seeds by autumn.
- Seeds can remain dormant in the soil and germinate up to 20–30 years later.

## WHERE IS IT FOUND?

- Gullies, roadsides, neglected farms, and wasteland, along with pastoral land, disturbed forest margins, and urban areas.
- Widespread within and around Tauranga. Smaller infestations exist in eastern Bay of Plenty. It is very sparse in the Rotorua area.

## WHAT DOES IT LOOK LIKE?

- Spreading, shrub or small tree to 10m tall, with all parts covered in dusty hairs, and whitish, branching, soft-woody stems.
- Dense clusters of mauve to purple flowers year-round, followed by clusters of round berries that ripen from green to dull yellow.
- Fruit appears in spring and summer. Berries start as green and turn yellow by summer.
- Leaves have a strong astringent kerosene like smell especially when rubbed or crushed.

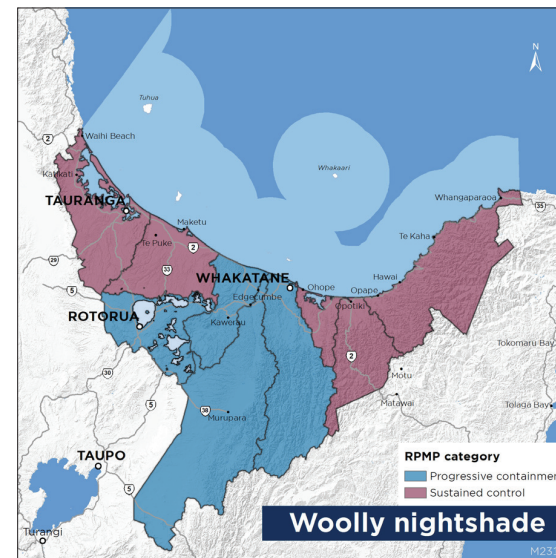
## WHAT ARE THE RULES?

Under the Bay of Plenty Regional Pest Management Plan (RPMP) 2020 – 2030, Woolly nightshade is listed as Progressive Containment in some parts of the region and Sustained Control in other parts. Please see the map to identify which rules apply to your area.

## BOUNDARY RULES

**Sustained Control:** In Sustained Control areas rules require land occupiers to destroy any Woolly nightshade on their property that is within 200m of any property boundary where the adjoining occupier is also controlling the pest plant. For more information on boundary rules refer to Appendix 1, Rule 5.

**Progressive Containment:** Under Rule 3 landowners in Progressive Containment areas are required to destroy this pest.



## CONTROL OPTIONS

Wear gloves and a mask if undertaking woolly nightshade control for extended periods.

1. **Manual** – seedlings and small plants can be pulled or dug out. Larger plants that are cut down must be stump treated to prevent them from resprouting.
2. **Stem frilling and injecting** – any time of year for larger plants.
3. **Stump treatment** – any time of the year for scattered plants. Cut the stump as close to the ground as possible. Follow up treatment will be required as cut stems can readily re-sprout and seedlings will continue to emerge until the seedbank is exhausted.
4. **Biological control** – the Woolly nightshade lacebug has been released in some parts of the Bay of Plenty. It will take some time for this to become widespread and the degree of its effectiveness is still unknown.
5. **Basal treatment** – using a specific basal treatment herbicide liberally paint or spray the trunk from the ground to a height of 30cm to 50cm, making sure to cover the entire trunk.
6. **Spraying** – any time of year for large numbers of smaller plants. Ensure thorough coverage of the plants with a light spray.
7. **Aerial spraying** – appropriate for large areas of plants, please seek the advice from Council first.



[boprc.govt.nz/woolly-nightshade](http://boprc.govt.nz/woolly-nightshade)