

Woolly Nightshade

Solanum mauritianum



Leaves are oval-shaped and greyish-green on the upper surface and covered with hair giving the plant its “woolly” look.



Flowers have five purple lobes and a yellow centre. They can be present year round. The fruit are round berries that start off being green in colour but then they change to yellow as they ripen. **Dispersal:** Birds disperse it by eating the berries. This means it can crop up in your garden any time.

	OPTION 1	OPTION 2	OPTION 3	OPTION 4
TREATMENT TYPE	Manual	Herbicide	Herbicide	Herbicide
TIMING	Winter	Year-round	Year-round	Year-round
PLANT TYPE	Small plants	Mid-sized, manageable infestations	Plants unable to be pulled out that cannot be left to die insitu.	Very large trees
METHOD	Pull up all small plants	Spray	Cut and stump paint or frill.	Drill 10mm wide holes around trunk at 45 degree angle, 50 mm deep & 50 mm apart. Fill with vigilant.
MATERIALS/ EQUIPMENT	Gloves. Cover skin as plant can be an irritant.	25 ml/10L Tordon Brushkiller or 60ml/10L triclopyr or 300ml/10L Yates Hydrocotyle Killer	100ml/L Tordon Brush Killer or triclopyr 100ml/1 L or Vigilant gel.	Vigilant
DISPOSAL:	Mulch			
FOLLOW UP:	Check treated plants for re-sprouting stumps and freshly germinated seedlings. Seedling control at least every 6 months for the next 3 years. Replant area with dense cover to minimise germination.			
REPLACE IT:	Native: Five-finger (<i>Pseudopanax arboreus</i>) Exotic: Viburnum (<i>Viburnum farreri</i>)		Native: Lemonwood (<i>Pittosporum eugeniodes</i>) Exotic: Glory bush (<i>Tibouchina grandiflora</i>)	
REMARKS:	Dust from woolly nightshade can be an irritant to skin, eyes, nose and throat. Woolly nightshade branches that have been removed and are lying on the ground can re-sprout.			

Information courtesy of Auckland Council and Weed busters. Photos courtesy of Auckland Council

Caution: when using any herbicide or pesticide PLEASE READ THE LABEL THOROUGHLY to ensure that all instructions and safety requirements are followed.