

Urtica ferox

COMMON NAME

ongaonga, tree nettle

FAMILY

Urticaceae

AUTHORITY

Urtica ferox G.Forst.

FLORA CATEGORY

Vascular – Native

ENDEMIC TAXON

Yes

ENDEMIC GENUS

No

ENDEMIC FAMILY

No

STRUCTURAL CLASS

Trees & Shrubs - Dicotyledons

NVS CODE

URTFER

CHROMOSOME NUMBER

2n = 48

CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS

2017 | Not Threatened

PREVIOUS CONSERVATION STATUSES

2012 | Not Threatened

2009 | Not Threatened

2004 | Not Threatened

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

Jagged-leaved, stinging, large shrub to 3 m tall, sometimes forming extensive thickets, bearing pairs of thin sharply toothed pointed leaves on long stems. Young parts covered in white needles that inject a painful toxin. Flowers and fruit tiny, in short spikes at base of leaves.

DISTRIBUTION

Endemic. Found throughout NZ in North and South Islands reaching Otago as its southern limit.

HABITAT

Common in the fringes of bushland. Mainly found in coastal and lowland forest margins and shrublands.

WETLAND PLANT INDICATOR STATUS RATING

FACU: Facultative Upland

Occasionally is a hydrophyte but usually occurs in uplands (non-wetlands).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The shrub stands up to 2 m tall with a base up to 12 cm diameter. Its leaves are pale green, 8-12 x 3-5 cm that are borne on petioles up to 5 cm long.

SIMILAR TAXA

None, although other indigenous *Urtica* species may be confused with *U. ferox* when it is a juvenile.



Wellington. Photographer: Jeremy R. Rolfe,
Date taken: 15/03/1986, Licence: CC BY.



Urtica ferox. Photographer: John Smith-
Dodsworth, Licence: CC BY-NC.

FLOWERING

November - March

FLOWER COLOURS

Green

FRUITING

December - May

ETYMOLOGY

urtica: From the Latin verb urere which means "to burn"

ferox: From the Latin ferox 'fierce', usually referring to very spiny plants

POISONOUS PLANT

The tree nettle is one of New Zealand's most poisonous native plants. Standing about two metres tall, its coarsely toothed leaves have numerous white stinging hairs (trichomes), up to 6 mm long, at the tip of each tooth as well as on young stalks and leaf veins. These are hollow cylinders with tapered points, which break after piercing the skin, injecting toxins into the tissues, giving rise to pain and a rash. There have been cases of dogs and horses developing neurological problems, with respiratory distress and convulsions within minutes of exposure, often dying within hours, although some do recover. There are also reports of human poisoning in botanical references or the press. Connor, in his book, 'The Poisonous Plants in New Zealand', mentions a group of trampers who developed loss of coordination for three days after being stung. In another instance, a typist developed tingling numbness in the hand after grasping a nettle bush, preventing her from typing for five days. There are also reports of severe headaches, blurred vision and extreme fatigue. A fatal poisoning was described in 1961, when a young man died of paralysis and respiratory problems several hours after walking through a patch of tree nettles. Click on this link for more information about [Poisonous native plants](#).

Detailed article on neurotoxin effects by Dr Graeme Hammond-Tooke, FRACP. Department of Medical and Surgical Sciences, University of Otago, Dunedin in [Trilepidea Issue 30](#) (May 2006).

ATTRIBUTION

Fact sheet prepared by P.J. de Lange for NZPCN (1 June 2013)

NZPCN FACT SHEET CITATION

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MORE INFORMATION

<https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/urtica-ferox/>