



PLANT LAND DEER RESISTANT PLANT LIST

<u>Botanical</u>	Annuals	<u>Common</u>
Angelonia		Angelonia
Argyranthemum		Marguerite Daisy
Ageratum		Ageratum
Brachycome		Swan River Daisy
Canna Lily		Canna Lily
Calendula		Pot Marigold
Cleome		Spider Flower
Cosmos		Cosmos
Dianthus		Sweet William
Dusty Miller		Dusty Miller
Felicia		Felicia Daisy
Geraniums		Geraniums
Gomphrena		Globe Amaranth
Helichrysum		Licorice plant
Helichrysum		Strawflower
Helitrope		Helitrope
Lantana		Lantana
Lobularia		Sweet Alyssum
Marigold		Marigold
Myosotis		Forget-me-nots
Nasturtium		Nasturtium
Nicotiana		Flowering Tobacco
Oregano		Greek Oregano
Rosemary		Rosemary
Rudbeckia		Black Eyed Susan
Sage		Sage
Salvia		Salvia
Scaevola		Fan Flower
Snapdragon		Snapdragon
Strobilanthes		Persian Shield
Verbena		Verbena
Vinca major		Vinca
Thyme		Thyme
Torenia...		Wishbone Flower
Zinnia		Zinnia

<u>Botanical</u>	Perennials	<u>Common</u>
Achillea		Yarrow
Aconitum		Monkshood
Ageratum		Snow on the Mountain
Ajuga		Bugleweed
Achemilla		Lady's Mantle
Aquilegia		Columbine
Allium		Ornamental Onion
Anemone		Anemone
Aruncus		Goatsbeard
Asclepias		Butterfly Weed
Artemisia		Artemisia

<u>Botanical</u>	Perennials	<u>Common</u>
Aster		Aster
Astilbe		Astilbe
Aurinia		Basket of Gold Alyssum
Baptisia		False Indigo
Brunnera		Brunnera
Campanula		Bellflower
Centaurea		Bachelor Button
Centranthus		Jupiter's Beard
Cerastium		Snow in Summer
Cimicifuga		Black Snakeroot
Coreopsis		Coreopsis
Convallaria		Lily of the Valley
Dianthus		Dianthus
Dicentra		Bleeding Hearts
Digitalis		Foxglove
Echinacea		Coneflower
Echinops		Globe Thistle
Eryngium		Sea Holly
Euphorbia		Spurge
Ferns		all Ferns
Grasses		all Ornamental Grasses
Gaillardia		Blanket Flower
Galium		Sweet Woodruff
Geranium		Hardy Geranium
Helleborus		Lenten Rose
Hemerocallis		Daylily
Heuchera		Coral Bells
Iris		Siberian Iris
Lamium		Dead Nettle
Lavandula		Lavender
Ligularia		Ligularia
Lobelia		Cardinal Flower
Lupinus		Lupine
Lychnis		Rose Campion
Monarda		Bee Balm
Myosotis		Forget Me Not
Narcissus		Daffodils
Nepeta		Catmint
Paeonia		Peony
Pachysandra		Japanese Spurge
Papaver		Poppies
Perovskia		Russian Sage
Phlox subulata		Creeping Phlox
Pulmonaria		Lungwort
Rudbeckia		Black Eyed Susan
Salvia		Sage
Scabiosa		Pincushion Flower
Sedum		Sedum
Stachys		Lamb's Ears
Thymus		Thyme
Veronica		Speedwell
Vinca minor		Myrtle or Periwinkle

<u>Botanical</u>	Shrubs	<u>Common</u>
Abies.....		Fir
Berberis.....		Barberry
Buddleia.....		Butterfly Bush
Buxus.....		Common Boxwood
Campsis.....		Trumpet Vine
Caragana.....		Caragana
Caryopteris.....		Bluebeard
Clematis.....		Clematis
Cornus.....		Dogwood
Cotinus.....		Smokebush
Cotoneaster.....		Cotoneaster
Diervilla.....		Bush Honeysuckle
Elaeagnus.....		Russian Olive
Forsythia.....		Forsythia
Ilex.....		English Holly
Juniperus.....		Junipers
Lonicera.....		Honeysuckle
Mahonia.....		Oregon Grape Holly
Magnolia.....		Magnolia
Philadelphus.....		Mock Orange
Picea.....		Spruce
Pinus.....		Pine
Potentilla.....		Potentilla
Rhus.....		Sumac
Ribes.....		Alpine Currant
Rose.....		Rugosa Rose
Sambucus.....		Elderberry
Spiraea.....		Japanese Spiraea
Syringa.....		Lilac
Viburnum.....		all Viburnum
Weigela.....		Weigela

<u>Botanical</u>	Trees	<u>Common</u>
Abies.....		Fir
Acer.....		Maple
Crataegus.....		Hawthorne
Fraxinus.....		Green Ash
Picea.....		Spruce
Pinus.....		Pine
Sorbus.....		Mountain Ash

Please note that Deer RESISTANT is not Deer proof.
 This list by no means indicates plants that deer would never eat. These plants are less apt to be eaten but there are certainly deer out there that love plants on this list and most deer will nibble anything at least once.

Deer Advice



One of the most frequently asked questions at Plant Land is how to prevent damage to plants from deer. The common whitetail deer that roam over all parts of the valley cause all kinds of problems for gardeners. There are a number of strategies for dealing with these four hoofed marauders.

The first and most important strategy is to avoid attracting deer to your property. If you value your landscaping, do not ever feed deer, even at a distance, even in winter. You are teaching them to associate your property with food. One morning without a hay bale and your beautiful plants will be very tempting and probably gone.

It is also helpful to avoid certain plants if deer frequent your property. We try to warn customers selecting common arborvitae and yews that deer have a fondness for them and they may be planting 'deer food' instead of the hedge they were picturing. Along the same vein, some plants are marketed as 'deer resistant' and can make good choices for areas with deer problems. Barberry and Potentilla are commonly thought of as less appealing to deer. Please note that 'deer resistant' is not 'deer proof'. There simply is no such plant. A more complete list of 'deer resistant' plants is on the reverse of this sheet.

We sometimes recommend that gardeners pick their battles in areas badly overrun with deer. A portion of the yard may need to be fenced to provide an area that is off limits. Prized or very special plants may need barriers applied every evening without fail. Certain areas and some plants may have to be sacrificed to allow the gardener to win at least some of the fight. We can help you make good plant choices and choose deterrent methods that suit you and your property best.

Physical barriers are another way to avoid deer problems. This means fencing, something that is not practical for all properties or gardeners. Fencing must be at least 6' high to be effective and must be higher if the deer would approach it from uphill and jump downhill to cross it. Electric fence can be effective to protect vegetable gardens or other small areas.

Be sure to string two strands, one 3' off the ground and another below at 1' high.

Other kinds of physical barriers include the practice of laying wire fence flat on the ground in front of beds. The fence must have a mesh size of 1-2" to be effective. The theory is that the hoofed deer is uncomfortable walking on the fence and will avoid the area. This method might be effective to protect a bed of spring tulips and is easily removed later.

Motion sensitive lights are not effective. Our experience is that deer become used to them. Motion sensitive sprinklers do appear to be effective. Dogs rarely make effective guardians and it is important to note that setting domestic dogs loose on wildlife can have serious consequences. Deer do tend to be creatures of habit and regular hazing, yelling, making noise, as they make their rounds can disrupt their routines but this is usually only a temporary solution and does not help with the typical 'midnight raids'.

The most widely used deterrents are chemical barriers. This includes homemade concoctions, most of which use common ingredients such as eggs, hot pepper or garlic and store bought products such as Liquid Fence®. Effectiveness varies and all types need to be reapplied after rain or snowfall. In addition, some can be too smelly to use close to the house. One commonly cited chemical barrier is the bath soap, Irish Spring®, original scent. Place whole bars in shrubs or tree branches and deer are said to be repelled. The garden soil amendment, blood meal, is also often recommended. Scatter it on the ground around plantings. All these mixtures and remedies have varying success; deer in one location may be deterred while in another spot they may not. They all operate on the basis of offending the deer with nasty or human scents. They seem to get used to most scents with time if they do not associate it anything bad happening to them. At Plant Land, we do not recommend any specific formula but most are not harmful and may prove useful for you. Try them all and if you ever find one that really works 100% of the time, plan to retire soon and rich.

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