



PLANT LAND DEER RESISTANT LIST

<u>Botanical</u>	Annuals	<u>Common</u>
Argyranthemum.....	Marguerite Daisy	
Canna Lily.....	Canna Lily	
Dusty Miller.....	Dusty Miller	
Cleome.....	Spider Flower	
Cosmos.....	Cosmos	
Geraniums.....	Geraniums	
Helichrysum.....	Licorice plant	
Helitrope.....	Helitrope	
Lantana.....	Lantana	
Lobularia.....	Sweet Alyssum	
Marigold.....	Marigold	
Myosotis.....	Forget-me-nots	
Nasturtium.....	Nasturtium	
Rudbeckia.....	Black Eyed Susan	
Salvia.....	Salvia	
Scaevola.....	Fan Flower	
Snapdragon.....	Snapdragon	
Stock.....	Stock	
Verbena.....	Verbena	
Zinnia.....	Zinnia	

<u>Botanical</u>	Perennials	<u>Common</u>
Achillea.....	Yarrow	
Aconitum.....	Monkshood	
Ageratum.....	Snow on the Mountain	
Ajuga.....	Bugleweed	
Achemilla.....	Lady's Mantle	
Anemone.....	Anemone	
Aquilegia.....	Columbine	
Asclepias.....	Butterfly Weed	
Artemisia.....	Artemisia	
Aster.....	Aster	
Astilbe.....	Astilbe	
Baptisia.....	False Indigo	
Brunnera.....	Brunnera	
Campanula.....	Bellflower	
Centaurea.....	Cornflower	
Centranthus.....	Jupiter's Beard	
Chelone.....	Turtlehead	
Coreopsis.....	Coreopsis	
Convallaria.....	Lily of the Valley	
Dicentra.....	Bleeding Hearts	
Digitalis.....	Foxglove	
Delphinium.....	Delphinium	
Echinacea.....	Coneflower	
Echinops.....	Globe Thistle	
Ferns.....	all Ferns	
Grasses.....	all Ornamental Grasses	
Gaillardia.....	Blanket Flower	
Galium.....	Sweet Woodruff	
Geranium.....	Hardy Geranium	
Helenium.....	Sneezeweed	
Helleborus.....	Helleborus	
Heuchera.....	Coral Bells	

Iris.....	Siberian Iris
Lamium.....	Dead Nettle
Lavandula.....	Lavender
Ligularia.....	Ligularia
Liatris.....	Blazing Star
Leucanthemum.....	Shasta Daisy
Lupinus.....	Lupine
Lychnis.....	Maltese Cross
Monarda.....	Bee Balm
Myosotis.....	Forget Me Not
Narcissus.....	Daffodils
Oenothera.....	Evening Primrose
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
Stachys.....	Lamb's Ears
Thymus.....	Thyme
Veronica.....	Speedwell
Vinca minor.....	Myrtle or Periwinkle
Wisteria.....	Wisteria

<u>Botanical</u>	Shrubs	<u>Common</u>
Abies.....	Fir	
Berberis.....	Barberry	
Campsis.....	Trumpet Vine	
Caragana.....	Caragana	
Caryopteris.....	Bluebeard	
Clematis.....	Clematis	
Cotoneaster.....	Cotoneaster	
Diervilla.....	Kodiak Honeysuckle	
Forsythia.....	Forsythia	
Ilex.....	English Holly	
Juniperus.....	Junipers	
Lonicera.....	Honeysuckle	
Magnolia.....	Magnolia	
Mahonia.....	Oregon Grape Holly	
Picea.....	Spruce	
Pinus.....	Pine	
Potentilla.....	Potentilla	
Rhus.....	Sumac	
Ribes.....	Alpine Currant	
Rose.....	Rugosa Rose	
Sambucus.....	Black Lace Elderberry	
Spirea.....	Japanese Spirea	
Syringa.....	Lilac	
Viburnum.....	all Viburnum	

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Look for this handout and others at our website Plant-Land.com. Follow us on Facebook and Twitter for more tips.

<u>Botanical</u>	<u>Trees</u>	<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.

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® or Deer Out®. 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.

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.