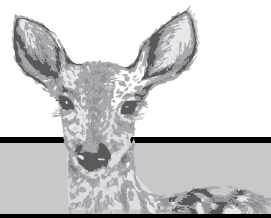


# CARE GUIDE:



## Deer Resistant Plants & Tips

**The Basics** Very few plants are totally resistant to deer. When food becomes scarce, they are less choosy about what they eat. In addition to a list

of plants deer seem to avoid, we have included a list of plants they love, as well as techniques to help keep them out of the garden, including chemical and physical deterrents.

### ANNUALS & BIENNIALS

#### - Full Sun -

Angelonia (*Angelonia hybrids*)  
Bacopa  
Bidens  
Blue Daze (*Evolvulus glomeratus* 'Blue Daze')  
Blue Salvia (*Salvia farinacea*)  
Celosia  
Cleome (*Cleome hassleriana*)  
Euryops Daisy  
Flowering Tobacco (*Nicotiana* spp.)  
Lantana (*Lantana* spp. & cvs.)  
Marguerite Daisy (*Argyranthemum* spp.)  
Marigold (*Tagetes* spp.)  
Mexican Heather (*Cuphea hyssopifolia*)  
Purple Fountain Grass  
(*Pennisetum setaceum* 'Rubrum')  
Strawflower (*Xerochrysum bracteatum*)  
Zinnia (*Zinnia* spp.)

#### - Sun to Part Sun -

Ageratum (*Ageratum houstonianum*)  
Blue Lobelia (*Lobelia erinus*)  
Cape Plumbago  
Cigar Plant (*Cuphea ignea*)  
Foxglove (*Digitalis* spp.)  
Fuchsia  
Licorice Vine (*Helichrysum petiolare*)  
Melampodium (*Melampodium padulosum*)  
Nemesia/Carnival Flower  
Nicotiana/Flowering Tobacco  
Nierembergia/Cup Flower  
Scaevola/Fanflower spp.  
Snapdragon (*Antirrhinum majus*)  
Vinca (*Catharanthus roseus*)

#### - Part Sun to Light Shade -

Forget-Me-Not (*Myosotis* spp.)

### DEER

## Resistant

### PLANTS

Plectranthus

#### - Morning Sun, Afternoon Shade -

Heliotrope

### PERENNIALS

#### - Full Sun -

Amsonia/Blue Star (*Amsonia* spp.)  
Anise Hyssop (*Agastache* spp.)  
Baptisia/False Indigo (*Baptisia* spp.)  
Blanket Flower (*Gaillardia* spp.)  
Bluebeard/Blue Mist (*Caryopteris*  
*x clandonensis*)  
Carolina Lupine (*Thermopsis villosa*)  
Catnip/Catmint (*Nepeta* spp.)  
Chrysanthemum spp.  
Coreopsis (*Coreopsis* spp.)  
Dianthus spp. (except for Sweet William)  
Dusty Miller (*Senecio cineraria*)  
False Sunflower (*Heliopsis helianthoides*)  
Germander (*Teucrium* spp.)  
Goldenrod (*Solidago* spp.)  
Ice Plant (*Delosperma* spp.)  
Iris spp. (*I. sibirica* and *I. germanica*)  
Lamb's Ears (*Stachys byzantina*)  
Lantana 'Ms. Huff', L. 'Ham 'n Eggs',  
L. 'Chapel Hill Yellow'  
Lavender (*Lavandula* spp.)  
Lavender Cotton (*Santolina* spp.)  
Ornamental Grasses  
Ornamental Onion (*Allium* spp.)

Red Hot Poker (*Kniphofia uvaria*)  
Russian Sage (*Perovskia atriplicifolia*)  
Sage (*Salvia* spp. especially *Salvia officinalis*)  
Shasta Daisy (*Leucanthemum*)  
Society Garlic (*Tulbaghia violacea*)  
Wormwood (*Artemisia* spp.)  
Yarrow (*Achillea* spp.)  
Yucca spp.

#### - Sun to Part Sun -

Canna Lily  
Cranesbill (*Geranium* spp.)  
Crocsmia/Montbretia  
Dahlia  
Dwarf Plumbago (*Ceratostigma plumbaginoides*)  
Fennel  
Gaura (*Gaura lindheimeri*)  
Geranium (perennial, *G. sanguineum* cvs)  
Herbs (except basil)  
Ironweed (*Vernonia*)  
Peony  
Poppy (*Papaver* spp.)  
Purple Heart (*Tradescantia pallida*)  
Rose Campion (*Lychnis coronaria*)  
Sedum spp. (not *S. telephium*, *S. spectabile*)  
Veronica spp.

#### - Part Sun to Light Shade -

Astilbe spp.  
Bleeding Heart (*Dicentra spectabilis*,  
*D. eximia*)  
Celandine Poppy (*Stylophorum diphyllum*)  
Columbine (*Aquilegia* spp.)  
Euphorbia spp.  
Lamium spp.  
Lenten Rose (*Helleborus* spp.)  
Lily-of-the-Valley (*Convallaria majalis*)  
Lungwort (*Pulmonaria* spp.)

(continued)



## DEER RESISTANT PLANTS *(continued)*

### - Shade Lovers -

Ferns  
Sedge Grass (*Carex* spp.)

### SHRUBS

#### - Full Sun -

Barberry (*Berberis* spp.)  
Butterfly Bush (*Buddleia davidii*)  
False Cypress (*Chamaecyparis pisifera*,  
*C. obtusa*)  
Juniper (*Juniperus* spp.)  
Lilac (*Syringa* spp.) -  
Oleander (*Nerium oleander*) -  
Rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*)  
- Sun to Part Sun -  
Abelia (*Abelia* spp. and cvs.)  
American Holly (*Ilex opaca*)  
Beautyberry (*Callicarpa*)  
Beautybush (*Kolkwitzia amabilis*)  
Boxleaf Honeysuckle (*Lonicera nitida*)  
Boxwood (*Buxus* spp.)  
Carolina Cherry Laurel (*Prunus caroliniana*)  
Chinese Fringe Bush (*Loropetalum chinense*)  
Deutzia spp.  
Elaeagnus spp.  
Inkberry (*Ilex glabra*)  
Mahonia spp.  
Spirea (*Spiraea* spp.)  
Sweet Shrub/Sweet Betsy (*Calycanthus*)  
Tea Olive/False Holly (*Osmanthus* spp.)  
Wax Myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*)  
Yaupon Holly (*Ilex vomitoria*)

#### - Part Sun to Light Shade -

Anise-shrub (*Illicium* spp.)  
Bamboo (*Bambusa*, *Fargesia*, etc.)  
Daphne spp.  
Gardenia (*G. jasminoides*, *G. 'Radicans'*)  
Golden Paperbush (*Edgeworthia* spp.)  
Japanese Holly (*Ilex crenata*)  
- may be browsed in winter  
Ligustrum/Privet (*Ligustrum* spp.)  
Mountain Laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*)  
Pieris (*Pieris japonica*)  
Plum Yew (*Cephalotaxus* spp.)  
Poet's Laurel (*Danae racemosa*)  
Summersweet (*Clethra alnifolia*)  
Sweet Box (*Sarcococca hookeriana*)

Viburnum spp. (*V. tinus* may be  
browsed in winter)

#### - Sun or Shade -

Nandina spp.

### TREES

#### - Full Sun -

Arizona Cypress (*Cupressus arizonica*)  
Bald Cypress (*Taxodium distichum*)  
Chastetree (*Vitex* spp.)  
Crepemyrtle (*Lagerstroemia hybrids*)  
Deodar Cedar (*Cedrus deodara*)  
Eastern Redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*)  
Ginkgo (*Ginkgo biloba*)  
Goldenraintree (*Koelreuteria* spp.)  
Japanese Cedar (*Cryptomeria japonica*)  
Leyland Cypress (*xCupressocyparis*  
*leylandii*)  
Live Oak (*Quercus virginiana*)  
Palm (*Trachycarpus*, *Butia*, *Sabal*,  
*Rhapidophyllum*, *Chaemerops* spp.)  
Pine (*Pinus* spp.)  
Smoke Tree (*Cotinus* spp.)

#### - Sun to Part Sun -

Birch (*Betula* spp.)  
Colorado Spruce (*Picea pungens*)  
Japanese Snowbell (*Styrax japonicus*)  
Magnolia spp.  
Spruce (*Picea* spp.)

#### - Part Sun -

Red Buckeye (*Aesculus pavia*)

### VINES

Note: We have seen increased deer  
browsing on almost all vines. Protect  
vines while young until they are too tall  
for the deer to reach.

#### - Full Sun -

Passionflower Vine (*Passiflora* spp.)

#### - Sun to Part Sun -

Carolina Jessamine (*Gelsemium* spp.)  
Crossvine (*Bignonia capreolata*)  
American Wisteria (*Wisteria frutescens*)  
Star Jasmine (*Trachelospermum jasminoides*)

#### - Shade Lovers -

China Blue Sausage Vine  
(*Holboellia coriacea*)

## GROUNDCOVERS

### - Full Sun -

Candytuft (*Iberis* spp.)  
Creeping Juniper (*Juniperus* spp.)  
Creeping Rosemary (*Rosmarinus*  
off. var. *prostratus*)  
Ice Plant (*Delosperma* spp.)  
Lamb's Ears (*Stachys byzantina*)

### - Sun to Part Sun -

Dwarf Plumbago (*Ceratostigma*  
*plumbaginoides*)  
Mondo Grass (*Ophiopogon japonicus*)  
St. John's Wort (*Hypericum calycinum*)  
Thyme (*Thymus* spp.)

### - Part Sun to Light Shade -

Asiatic Jasmine  
(*Trachelospermum asiaticum*)  
Carpet Bugleweed (*Ajuga reptans*)  
Creeping Jenny (*Lysimachia nummularia*)  
Epimedium spp.  
Pachysandra spp.  
Lamium spp.  
Vinca Vine/Periwinkle (*Vinca minor*)

## BULBS

Amarcrinum spp.  
Amaryllis spp.  
Autumn Crocus  
(*Colchicum*)  
Bluebell (*Scilla*) Iris (*I. sibirica*,  
*I. germanica*)  
Daffodil (*Narcissus*) Narcissus spp.  
Fritillaria spp. Ornamental Onion  
(*Allium* spp.)  
Gladiolus spp. Snowdrop (*Galanthus*)  
Glory-of-the-  
Snow (*Chionodoxa*) Snowflake (*Leucojum*)  
Grape Hyacinth (*Muscari*) Star Lily/Spring  
Starflower (*Ipheion*)  
Hardy Cyclamen Star of Bethlehem  
(*Ornithogalum*)  
Hurricane Lily (*Lycoris*) Winter Aconite  
(*Eranthis*)  
Hyacinth (*Hyacinthus*)  
Italian Arum  
(*Arum italicum*)

Azalea  
Apple (other fruit trees)  
Aucuba  
Beans  
Blackberry  
Broccoli  
Cauliflower  
Clematis  
Dogwood  
Crabapple  
Daylilies  
Eastern Redbud  
English Ivy  
Euonymus

Fatsia  
Geum  
Hollyhocks

## PLANTS

# Most Liked

## BY DEER

Hosta  
Heuchera / Coral Bells  
Hydrangea  
Indian Hawthorn  
Japanese Anemone  
Korean Lilac

Lettuce  
Liriope  
Lobelia  
Phlox  
Rhododendron  
Roses  
Strawberry  
Sweet Corn  
Trillium  
Tulip  
Violet

Yew (*Taxus* spp. But the similar Japanese Plum Yew (*Cephalotaxus*) is resistant.

## REPELLING DEER WITH SCENTED COMPANION PLANTS

Placing scented plants among those deer like can be a good deterrent. Deer don't generally like the scents of these plants:

**Anise Hyssop** (*Agastache foeniculum*) - Sun to part shade. Upright perennial with minty-licorice scent and blue flowers in late summer. Plant with daylilies and roses. May also deter Japanese beetles.

**Anise shrub** (*Illicium* spp.) - Part shade to shade. Rounded, evergreen shrub for shade with licorice scented leaves. May help protect azaleas and rhododendrons.

**Bear's Claw Hellebore** (*Helleborus foetidus*) - Shade, part shade. Evergreen, palm-like leaves; skunky scent.

**Catmint** (*Nepeta faassenii*, *N. mussinii*) - Sun. Sage-mint scent; may repel mosquitoes and deer. Blue midsummer flowers.

**Curry Plant** (*Helichrysum italicum*) - Sun. Small, cool-season annual; silver leaves with intense curry fragrance. Winter interest. with pansies, etc.

**English Boxwood** (*Buxus sempervirens*) - Sun or shade: This hedge plant smells similar to burnt mushrooms or cat pee.

**Fritillaria** (most) - Sun to part shade. Massing, spring- blooming bulbs; onion-scented leaves. Plant with tulips.

**Lavender Cotton** (*Santolina chamaecyparissus*) - Sun. Textural silver sub-shrub with musky, hyssop odor; yellow button summer flowers. Nice with perennials, annuals, shrubs.

**Oregano** (*Origanum* spp.) - Sun. Semi-evergreen; spicy.

**Rosemary** (*Rosmarinus officinalis*) - Sun. Creeping or shrubby evergreen herb; light blue spring flowers. Good protection for pansies.

**Sage** (*Salvia* all species) - Sun. Semi-evergreen, pungent foliage; showy flowers. Mix with roses, phlox, anemones, tulips, daylilies.

**Spider Flower** (*Cleome hasslerana*) - Sun. Tall annual; lacy/spiky flowers; musky, thorny foliage and stems. Protection for roses.

**Star Lily** (*Ipheon uniflora*) - Sun or part shade. Massing, spring-blooming bulbs; small blue star-shaped flowers; oniony leaves.

**Wax Myrtle** (*Myrica* spp.) - Sun or part shade. Native evergreen shrub; bay leaf scent. Great barrier, hedge, or shaped accent to defend roses.

**Wormwood** (*Artemisia* spp.) - Sun to part shade. Many varieties; lacy, silver-leaved perennials that emit a bitter-herb scent. Good with roses, Indian hawthorn, veggie crops, etc.

**Lantana 'Ms. Huff'** - Sun. Shrubby perennial; lemon-mint foliage; orange to yellow flowers. Use with daylilies, tall phlox, and roses.

**Thyme** (*Thymus* spp.) - Sun. Most will form a low barrier to mask susceptible plants.

**Yarrow** (*Achillea* spp.) - Sun to part sun. Low, ferny-leaved perennial; musky-onion scent; flowers from yellow to reddish-purple. Good with vegetable crops; flowers attract beneficial insects.

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## DEFEATING DEER: TIPS & TECHNIQUES

### The Logic

If you have a deer problem, you are most likely visited by the same deer every night. They have learned which plants they like best. They will

eat them all, and then try others. Fawns learn which plants are “preferred” from their mothers. By using deterrents and proper timing, you may break the “generational curse”.

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## DEER DETERRENTS

### Chemical SPRAYS

Deer Off™, Liquid Fence™, No Deer Zone™, and imustgarden Deer Repellent™

Begin spraying garden in late March to discourage does with fawns. In late April, spray susceptible plants. Fawns will remember and avoid foul tasting plants next time. Rotating products every so often will prevent deer from acclimating to them.

### HOME REMEDY SPRAYS

Blend 2 eggs, 2 Tbsp. ground hot pepper, 1 Tbsp. chopped or dried rosemary, and 1/2 clove garlic in 1 qt. of water for one minute on high speed. Let stand overnight at room temperature. Strain with fine strainer or cheese cloth into an old milk jug. Use at a rate of 1/4 c. to 1 qt. water. A few drops of scented dish soap or a teaspoon of insecticidal soap will make the product stick. Refrigerate for up to one week.

### SOLID SPREADABLES

Blood Meal, Milorganite™, IMustGarden Animal Repellent™, bar soap: In late spring, sprinkle or spread around plants that need extra protection. Milorganite™ and blood meal are nitrogen based, and should not be used later than August in planted areas. Instead, spread around garden perimeters. Start spray or barrier program in late September.

### Physical ELECTRIC FENCING

The recommendation is four lines at 2', 4', 6', and 8' from the ground. It is important to attach 1' long white plastic or cloth strips to the wire at the 4' level. Space the strips 8'-12' apart so deer perceive the barrier, and don't injure themselves on the wire. Considerations are cost, terrain, appearance, and zoning restrictions.

### POLY MESH/WIRE FENCING

Polypropylene mesh or woven wire can be attached to trees or fence posts. Install at 8' high. It will last longer if reinforced with high-tensile wire along the bottom, middle, and top. Stake the bottom of the fence to the ground, so fawns can't get underneath.

### DOUBLE FENCING

If a tall fence is undesirable, you can consider double-fencing. Deer dislike gauging the distance to jump this type of 3D fencing. Install two fences of about the same height (around 4' high) and about 3-4' apart. They can be of different materials, or both the same. Attach high tension wire, baling twine, rope, etc. to fence posts or picket fences. You can even plant deer-resistant plants in between.

### NYLON/FILAMENT NETTING

Place netting over susceptible shrubs. Best used from fall to spring; should be removed by late spring as new growth begins. Wildlife may get caught in it.

### ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

Research indicates that deer do not eat ornamental grasses, and also don't like to be around them. Consider a dense planting around problem areas.

### SONIC DEVICES

These devices produce an ultrasonic noise that helps repel deer. Some have motion activated sensors, as well as strobe lights as an additional deterrent.

### MOTION SENSORS

There are many creative possibilities - from holiday chaser lights, to loud radios, to automatic sprinklers. A specially designed device called the Scarecrow hooks up to a water hose. When its motion sensor is activated, water shoots in the direction of the motion. For safety reasons, radios and other electronic devices should be properly housed and grounded.

### WIND CHIMES

Unpredictable movement and odd sounds frighten deer. Mid-tone or mid-range chimes seem to be more effective than high-range.