



Unique Garden Centre

DO YOU HAVE DEER PROBLEMS?

DEER RESISTANT PLANTS

- Damage caused by Deer:
- Camouflage
- Fencing
- Lattice - To keep deer out of your garden, try laying down trellis fencing or mesh with large openings between the rows and around the perimeter. Set the fencing on 3 inch high strips of wood so that it's raised off the ground. Deer won't step on it because their feet will get caught.
- Plant choices
- Soap – To keep small numbers of deer from destroying your trees, use soap! Hang one soap bar in each small tree and several bars in each large tree. Position the bars so that none of the branches in the browse zone (up to 6 feet above the ground) is more than 3 feet from a bar of soap. The key to this method is the distance between the bars – not the brand of soap you use.
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The way in which plants are grown is one of the most significant factors determining whether they are browsed. For example, plants that are heavily fertilized and watered are eaten considerably more frequently than plants that are grown on natural precipitation, without fertilizer.

Understanding the browsing behavior of deer is also helpful to curb the damage caused by deer on your ornamental trees, shrubs and flowers. Although deer may “home” in your area this year, next year the deer may choose a different location, especially if the first choice did not have great eating or the location was too dangerous.

You can help your situation by creating an environment that is less appealing to the deer and yet still equally attractive to you. Selecting plants that deer simply don't like or camouflaging your plants among less desirable plants is one technique.

You can also help make your plants less desirable to deer through growing methods and knowing when to apply repellents to be the most effective.

CAMOUFLAGE GARDENING

Camouflage gardening recognizes that deer rely on their sense of smell to determine what they want to eat. Using a variety of plants with distinctive strong odors helps to confuse and disguise the scent of plants they like making it hard for the deer to find them. Naturally, the deer will go to an area where they can clearly identify what they are eating. Deer will return to their favorite eating spots and you don't want your plants on their list.

Following this guide will help you select appropriate plants in the right numbers to deter the deer. Plant two strong aromatic plants for every other plant. In addition to aromatic plants, plant some plants that have a bitter taste, coarse/tough hairy or prickly leaves or with milky sap. If possible create a perimeter around your yard with these plants. Now you can mix in some of the more desirable plants within this mix.

Aromatic Plants	Undesirable taste or texture Plants

Trees suffer two types of damage from deer: the foliage will be eaten = to the **browse line** (appx. 5-1/2' from the ground), and bucks often fight with and polish their = antlers on resilient saplings, tree trunks under 3" in diameter, and multi-trunk ornamentals. Until the = trees mature, it is wise to protect them with an evergreen scent barrier or a wire cage.

4. Once the perennial and evergreen aromatic plants are used in ample = numbers, list #4, vertical growers (climbing vines and shrubs) and a limited number of your = favorite deer-desirable in-town plants can be hidden within the scent barrier.

CAUTION: Deer will eat almost anything in the = Spring. This is the time when plants are the most tender and are highest in nutrition. This same Spring-time/lush = growth occurs in new nursery stock and when the gardener constantly fertilizes plants. It = will be necessary to spray with *Cloud Cover* or other deer repellent for approximately = three (3) weeks while the plants "harden off" and become less palatable to deer.

Instead of fertilizing, promote growth and blooms by two easier = methods. Providing very **healthy soil**, through purchase or amendment, promotes = stronger plants that are more deer-resistant, disease free and are more prolific producers of foliage = or fruit.=20

Deadheading (removing spent blossoms) encourages the = plant to bloom repeatedly in order to set seed. However, the foliage can toughen up naturally.

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General Plant List	Type	CAT	Common = Name	Size	Bloom Color	Bloom Time	
<i>Asclepias subлата</i>	P	1	Desert Milkweed	4'	yellow	Apr-Oct.	
<i>Juniperus spp. x</i>	ESh	1	Juniper	18"			
<i>Origanum vulgare x</i>	P	1	Oregano	1-3'			
<i>Perovskia atriplicifolia*</i>	P	1	Russian Sage	3'	lav blue	July-Oct	
<i>Rosmarinus officinalis* x</i>	ESh	1	Hill Hdy. Rosemary	3'	blue	Feb-Apr	
<i>Salvia leucantha* x</i>	P	1	Mexican Bush Sage	4'	purple	Sept-Oct	
<i>Salvia longispica x farinacea*</i>	P	1	'Indigo Spires'	4'	blue	Apr-Oct	
<i>Sambucus canadensis*</i>	DSH	1	Elderberry	10'	white	May-Sept	
<i>Tagetes lemmonii*=20</i>	P	1	Copper Canyon Daisy	3-4'	yellow	May-Sept	Aromatic
<i>Tagetes lucida* =20</i>	P	1	Mexican Marigold	20"	yellow	May-Sept	Aromatic/tarrogon/great fall
<i>Truja spp.=20 x</i>	E	1	Cedar	20'			Aromatic/strong oil/bitter =

<i>Achillea millefolium</i> * x	P	2	Yarrow	10"	white	Apr-Jun	Tastes bitter/aromatic
<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i> * =20	P	2	Butterfly Weed	2'	orange	Apr-Sept	Tastes bitter/milky sap
<i>Baptisia spp.</i>	P	2	False Indigo	3-6'	blue	May	Toxic/all parts/tastes = bitter
<i>Brugmansia spp.</i>	P	2	Yellow Datura	3-4'	yellow	summer	Strong odor/burning taste/sweet smelling evening blooms
<i>Cleome serrulata</i>	A	2	Bee Plant	4'	many	May-Oct	Toxic/leaves/prolific = bloom
<i>Convallaria majalis</i>	Blb	2	Lily-of-the-Valley	8"	white	Spring	Toxic/all parts
<i>Datura innoxia</i>	P	2	Datura	3-5'	white	Summer	Toxic/all parts/w/ bloom
<i>Datura metheioides</i>	P	2	Datura	3-5'	dbl pur	Summer	Toxic/all parts/w/ blooms & = folia
<i>Datura quercifolia</i>	A	2	Datura	3-5'	white	Summer	Toxic/all parts/w/ blooms/oak leaf
<i>Datura wrightii</i> * =20	P	2	Datura/Jimsonweed	3'	white	May-Nov	Toxic/all parts/b taste/fragrant =
<i>Daucus carota</i> * =20	P	2	Queen Anne's Lace	30"	white	May-Jul	Rarely eaten/Blc abundantly
<i>Delphinium carolinianum</i> *	P	2	Blue Larkspur	2'	blue	May-Jul	Toxic/all parts w young/seeds as g
<i>Descurainia pinnata</i>	A	2	Tansy Mustard	3'	yellow	Feb-Apr	Winter/dens.hair = soil/1%
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Bi	2	Foxglove	3-5'	pink	Spring	Pain in mouth/th

<i>Eschscholtzia californica</i>	A	2	California Poppy	1'	orange	Spring	Toxic/all parts
<i>Eupatorium perfolifum</i>	P	2	Joe-pye Weed	3-5'	pink	Sep-Frz	Toxic/all parts/li places
<i>Euphorbia marginata</i>	A	2	Snow-on-the-Mountain	2'	wh/gren	May-Oct	Sap/irritation/pa
<i>Helenium amarum*</i>	A	2	Bitterweed	1'	yellow	Apr-Frz	Bitter taste/proli
<i>Heliotropium helianthoides</i>	P	2	Yellow Ox-eye	3-4'	yellow	Summer	Toxic/all parts
<i>Hymenoxys scaposa* x</i>	P	2	Four-Nerve Daisy	10"	yellow	Feb-Oct	Bitter taste/aron

<i>Lantana camara & montevidensis x</i>	P	2	Lantana	1-3'	many	Summer	Aromatic/aggressive growth/long bloom period
<i>Lobelia cardinalis*</i>	P	2	Cardinal Flower	3'	red	May-Dec	Toxic/all parts/bitter = taste
<i>Monardia citriodora*</i>	P	2	Lemon Beebalm	30"	mauve	May-Jun	Aromatic/citronella taste
<i>Papaver Nudicaule</i>	P	2	Iceland Poppy	1-2'	many	Apr-May	Topxic/all part
<i>Papaver Oriental</i>	A	2	Oriental Poppy	4'	many	Apr-May	Toxic/all parts
<i>Rhus aromatica*</i>	Sh	2	Aromatic Sumac	6'	foliage	Fall	Coarse foliage/rarely = eaten
<i>Rhus virens*</i>	Tr	2	Evergreen Sumac	8'	foliage	Fall	Coarse foliage/rarely = eaten
<i>Rudbeckia fulgida* =20</i>	A	2	Goldstrum Rudbeckia	3'	yellow	Jun-Sep	Coarse foliage
<i>Rudbeckia hirta* x =20</i>	A	2	Black-eyed Susan	2'	yellow	May-Sep	Rarely eaten

<i>Saponaria officinalis</i>	P	2	Bouncing Bet	3'	pink	Summer	Bitter/soap-like = taste/bloomer/draping
<i>Solanum jasminoides</i>	PV	2	Potato Vine	15'	white	Apr-Oct	Toxic/all parts/bitter,soap-like taste/wonderful blooms
<i>Solidago canadensis*</i>	P	2	Goldenrod	4'	yellow	Sep-Nov	Toxic/coarse foliage
<i>Solidago mollis</i>	P	2	Goldenrod	4'	yellow	Fall	Toxic/coarse foliage
<i>Solidago petiolaris*</i>	P	2	Goldenrod	4'	yellow	Fall	Toxic/coarse foliage/agg./lg.flower = clusers
<i>Solidago rugosa</i>	P	2	Goldenrod	4'	yellow	Fall	Toxic/coarse foliage = aggressive
<i>Stachys byzantina x</i>	P	2	Lamb's Ears	6"	lav	Summer	Rarely eaten/great silver = groundcover

<i>Verbascum thapsus*</i>	Bi	2	Common Mullein	30"	yellow	Jul-Sep	Toxic/all pts/rosette of silver leaves until = spike appears
<i>Verbena bipinnatifida*</i>	P	2	Prairie Verbena	1'	pink	Apr-Oct	Aromatic/many flowers/nip but = outgrow
<i>Verbena peruviana x</i>	E	2	Peruvian Verbena	1x4'	pink	Apr-Oct	Aromatic/agg.growth/almost evergreen/long bloom
<i>Verbena tenuisecta*</i>	P	2	Moss Verbena	1'	pk & pur	Apr-Oct	Fern-like foliage/Long bloom period/nip but outgrow
<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	P	2	Calla Lily	2'	white	spring	Sap/in all parts burns = mouth/1%
<i>Zinnia acerosa* =20</i>	P	2	Native Zinnia	10"	white	Jun-Oct	Rarely eaten
<i>Zinnia grandiflora</i>	EP	2	Zinnia	6-8"	yellow	May-Oct	Rarely eaten/attracts = butterflies

<i>Allium spp.</i>	P	3	Onions, Chives	1-2'	many	Apr-Oct	Nipped but not = killed/Toxic/1%
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<i>Amelanchier spp.</i>	Tr	3	Serviceberry		white	April	Toxic/leaves/twigs
<i>Aster pratensis</i>	P	3	Meadow Aster	2-3'	purple	Sep-Nov	Many flw/nip but worth = planting/1%
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	P	3	Windflower	2'	yellow	April	Bitter taste/1%
<i>Cotoneaster glaucophyllus</i>	ESh	3	Cotoneaster	4'			Generally not eaten/silver foliage/rd fall fruit/att.birds
<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis x</i>	ESh	3	Cotoneaster	3'			Generally not eaten/red fall = fruit/birds
<i>Dicentra spp.</i>	P	3	Bleeding Heart	1'	pink	Spring	Toxic/allparts/bitter taste/pain in = gut/1%
<i>Erigeron modestus</i> *=20	P	3	Plains Fleabane	8"	white	Mar-Nov	Aggressive growth
<i>Helianthus angustifolius</i> *	P	3	Swamp Sunflower	3'	yellow	Aug-Nov	Toxic/all parts
<i>Helianthus annuus</i> *	A	3	Common Sunflower	5'	yellow	Mar.Dec	Coarse foliage/agg. = growth/1%
<i>Helianthus maximilliani</i> * x	P	3	MaximillionSunflower	5'	yellow	Jul-Oct	Aggressive growth/depending on area may be nipped severly until established
<i>Heliotropium convolvulaceum</i> *	A	3	Fragrnt Heliotrope	16"	white	Jun-Oct	Sweetly fragrant = flwr/lax/1%
<i>Linum</i>	A	3	Flax	1'	bl,wh,r	May-Sep	Toxic/all parts
<i>Malus spp.</i>	Tr	3	Apple		white	Spring	Toxic: seeds/leaves/bark
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i>	A	3	Nicotiana	2-3'	white	Jun-Se.	Toxic/leaves/1%/very fragrant = flowers
<i>Perezia runcinata</i> *	P	3	Peonia	1'	pink	Mar-Nov	Shiny foliage/mny flw/dry/start = seeds
<i>Prunus spp.</i>	Tr	3	Apricot/Cherry =20 Plum/Almond	20'	many	Spring	Toxic/ seeds/leaves/bark
<i>Pyrus communis</i>	Tr	3	Pear		many	Spring	Toxic/seeds/leaves/bark
<i>Pyrus malus</i>	Tr	3	Apple	20'	white	Spring	Toxic/seeds/leaves/bark
<i>Ranunculus spp.</i>	P	3	Buttercups	1'	yellow	April	Bitter taste/1%
<i>Ricinus</i>	A	3	Caster Bean	3-		Jun-Oct	Toxic/all

<i>communis</i>				5'			parts/irritation/pain in gut/bitter/1%
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	DSh	3	Coralberry/Indian Current	3'	red berries	Fall	May eat leaves/berries of = interest
<i>Clematis</i>	P	4	Clematis vine	20'	many	May-Oct	Intense burning of mouth/nip to = browse/1%

1% Rule: To be poisoned, = deer must consume toxic foliage in an amount equal to 1% of it body weight, in one day. 1%BW=3D3-5.5 oz. dry weight. Deer generally take two bites and move on. In addition, gardeners rarely plant enough of a toxic plant species for one deer to be able to consume 3-5.5 oz.DW within a 24 hour = period.

LEGEND

A	Annual
V	Vine =20
Bi	Biennial
Gr	Grass =20
D	Deciduous
Dsh	Deciduous Shrub=20
E	Evergreen
Esh	Evergreen Shrub=20
P	Perennial
Dtr	Deciduous Tree=20
Sh	Shrub
PV	Perennial Vine
og	Out grow=20
bl	Browse Line / 5.5'hi