FACT SHEET:
You Can Have a Beautiful Garden
in Deer Country

Do not choose plants the deer love to eat like Hosta, Tulips, Roses, Lilies, English Ivy, Azaleas and Yew, unless you are prepared to spray repellents more frequently.

There are excellent repellent sprays on the market for existing plants the deer might be nibbling on. Sprays like Liquid Fence, Deer Away Big Game Repellent, Tree Guard, Deer Out and Ropel work very well when reapplied as directed and after heavy rain. They can be found at local garden centers.

Many people forget to spray evergreens in the winter when deer are the hungriest and buds in spring time are a real treat for deer, so spray more often then. Spraying year round trains the deer to avoid areas you want them to stay away from.

Protect small trees from buck rubs in the fall and winter by putting corrugated sleeves on the trunks.

Aromatic foliage like commonly cultivated herbs we use in cooking are disliked by deer and can be planted among more vulnerable plants to protect them.

Deer seem to stay clear of plants that are fuzzy like Lamb’s Ear, Foxglove and Black-eyed Susan.

Thorns, spines, and needles provide clues that these choices are generally deer resistant. Hard, needle type foliage found on many evergreens such as Spruce and Pine provide very good protection from the deer.

Master gardeners have observed that deer rarely eat plants that produce yellow flowers.

**Killing some deer will not stop the remaining deer from eating your plants!**

No other method whether it involves lethal or non-lethal means, is as effective over the long term as fencing. Fencing can be installed in all terrains and over areas large or small. It can be solid or invisible, man-made or natural hedges.
### Deer-Resistant Plants

**Trees**
- Allegheny
- Serviceberry
- American Beech
- Bottlebrush
- Buckeye
- Bradford Pear
- Chinese Paper Birch
- Corkscrew Willow
- Crape myrtle
- Downey Serviceberry
- European Beech
- Heritage Birch
- Honeylocust
- Japanese Cherry
- Magnolia
- Paper Birch
- Red Maple
- Sassafras
- Walnut
- Weeping Willow

**Evergreen Trees**
- Black Pine
- Colorado Spruce
- Douglas Fir
- Frasier Fir
- Japanese Cedar
- Magnolia
- Norway Spruce
- Red Pine
- Scott's Pine
- White Spruce

**Evergreen Shrubs**
- Boxwood
- Cherry Laurel
- Drooping Leucothoe
- Inkberry
- Japanese Andromedia
- Japanese Garden Juniper
- Japanese Holly
- Mugo Pine
- Oregon Grape
- Holly
- Viburnum
- Wintergreen
- Barberry

**Perennials**
- Astilbe
- Bachelor Button
- Balloon Flower
- Barrenwort
- Basket of Gold
- Bee Balm
- Bellflower
- Black-eyed Susan
- Bleeding Heart
- Blue Milkweed
- Bolton's Aster
- Catmint
- Columbine
- Coral Bells
- Coreopsis
- False Indigo
- Gas Plant
- Gayfeather
- Globe Thistle
- Goastbeard
- Golden Marguerite
- Goldenrod
- Grasses
- Hellabore
- Hen & Chicks
- Jack in the Pulpit
- Joe Pye Weed
- Lamb's Ear
- Turtlehead
- Windflower
- Wormwood
- Yarrow

**Perennials (cont.)**
- Lavender
- Lily of the Valley
- Meadowsweet
- Monkshood
- Peony
- Plumbago
- Plume Flower
- Poppy
- Purple Coneflower
- Purple Spurge
- Ragwort
- Russian Sage
- Salvia
- Spiderwort

**Ground Cover**
- Bugleweed
- Fern
- Pachysandra
- Periwinkle

**Decidious Shrubs**
- Abelia
- Barberry
- Beautybush
- Cinquefoil
- Cotoneaster
- Forsythia
- Lilac
- Smokebush
- Spirea
- Viburnum

**Annuals**
- Begonia
- Cleome
- Dahlia
- Foxglove
- Hollyhock
- Marigold
- Petunia
- Salvia
- Snapdragons
- Zinnia

**Bulbs**
- Allium
- Bluebells
- Crown Imperial
- Cyclamen
- Daffodil
- Hyacinth
- Iris
- Mountain Bells