
SHRUB

<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Barberry
<i>Buddleia</i>	Butterfly Bush
<i>Buxus</i>	Boxwood
<i>Calycanthus floridus</i>	Carolina Allspice
<i>Cornus</i>	Dogwood
<i>Cotinus coggygria</i>	Smoke Bush
<i>Cotoneaster</i>	Cotoneaster
<i>Daphne</i>	Daphne
<i>Euonymus</i>	Euonymus
<i>Forsythia</i>	Forsythia
<i>Hamamelis</i>	Witch Hazel
<i>Hypericum</i>	St. John's Wort
<i>Ilex</i>	Holly
<i>Juniperus</i>	Juniper
<i>Kerria japonica</i>	Japanese Kerria
<i>Picea</i>	Spruce
<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	Potentilla
<i>Ribes</i>	Currant
<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	Rugosa rose
<i>Spiraea</i>	Spiraea
<i>Symphoricarpos</i>	Coralberry
<i>Symphoricarpos alba</i>	Snowberry
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Common Lilac

TREES

Trees listed here are resistant to deer browse. No tree is resistant to the damage of bucks rubbing their antlers during mating season.

<i>Acer negundo</i>	Boxelder
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese Maple
<i>Betula</i>	Birch
<i>Catalpa</i>	Catalpa
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Redbud
<i>Fraxinus</i>	Ash
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Ginkgo
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Honey Locust
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Tree

<i>Metasequoia glyptostoboides</i>	Dawn Redwood
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Hophornbeam
<i>Picea</i>	Spruce
<i>Robina pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust
<i>Syringa reticulata</i>	Jap. Tree Lilac
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Baldcypress

VINES

<i>Celastrus scandens</i>	American Bittersweet
<i>Hedra helix</i>	English Ivy
<i>Ipomoea</i>	Morning Glory
<i>Wisteria</i>	Wisteria

GARDENING WITH DEER



PLATT HILL NURSERY

For All Your Gardening Needs

Some parts of this brochure were adapted from RESISTANTANCE OF WOODY ORNAMENTAL PLANTS TO DEER DAMAGE from the Department of Natural Resources, Cornell University.

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DEALING WITH WHITE-TAILS

Damage by white-tailed deer has increased in the past years. This influx can be associated with increasing deer abundance, human population shifts to rural and suburban areas, abandoned agricultural fields maturing to deer habitat, limited hunting on private land and restrictions on hunting in suburban regions.

Whether or not a particular plant species or variety will be eaten depends on the deer's previous experience, nutritional needs, plant palatability, seasonal factors, weather conditions and the availability of alternative foods.

Most damage occurs when winter snow cover has reduced food availability. Bucks rubbing their antlers during the mating season may also severely damage young trees and shrubs.

In addition to chemical repellents and physical barriers, like netting and fencing, selecting plant material that is not preferred by deer is yet another way to protect our valued landscapes. No plant will be avoided by deer under all conditions. Browsing resistance of any plant may change due to fluctuations in deer populations or alternative food availability.

The following is a guideline of suggested plants resistant to deer damage; however, your experiences may differ.

ANNUALS

Ageratum	Sun to part shade
Snapdragon	Sun to part shade
Borage	Full sun
Pot Marigold	Sun to part
Lemon Grass	Full sun

Ice Plant	Full sun
Fennel	Full sun
Fuchsia	Part sun to shade
Straw Flower	Full sun
Rosemary	Sun to part shade
Salvia	Sun to part shade
Lavender Cotton	Full sun
Pincushion Flower	Full sun
Dusty Miller	Full sun
Garden Verbena	Sun to part shade
Calla Lily	Sun to part shade
Zinnia	Full sun

PERENNIALS

<i>Achillea</i>	Sun to part shade
<i>Acontium</i>	Sun to part shade
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Part shade to shade
<i>Alchemilla</i>	Sun to shade
chives	Sun to shade
<i>Allium</i>	Sun to part shade
<i>Anemone</i>	Sun to part shade
<i>Anthemis tinctoria</i>	Sun to shade
<i>Aquilegia</i>	Sun to shade
<i>Arabis</i>	Sun to part shade
<i>Artemisia</i>	Full sun
<i>Asclepias incarnate</i>	Full sun
<i>Astilbe</i>	Part sun to shade
<i>Aurinia saxatilis</i>	Full sun
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Sun to part shade
<i>Calmagrostis acutiflora</i>	Sun to part shade
<i>Campanula</i>	Part sun to shade
<i>Centaurea cineraria</i>	Sun to part shade
<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	Sun to part shade
<i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i>	Sun to part shade
<i>Convallaria majalis</i>	Part sun to shade
<i>Delphinium</i>	Sun to part shade
<i>Delosperma</i>	Full sun
<i>Dicentra</i>	Part sun to shade
<i>Digitalis</i>	Part sun to shade
<i>Echinacea</i>	Sun to part shade
<i>Epimedium</i>	Part sun to shade

<i>Eupatorium</i>	Sun to part shade
<i>Euphorbia</i>	Full sun
Ferns	Part sun to shade
<i>Festuca glauca</i>	Full sun
<i>Filipendula</i>	Sun to part shade
<i>Galium odoratum</i>	Part sun to shade
<i>Geranium sanguineum</i>	Sun to part shade
<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>	Full sun
<i>Helichrysum hybridum</i>	Full sun
<i>Helleborus</i>	Part sun to shade
<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	Sun to part shade
<i>Iris</i>	Sun to part shade
<i>Kniphofia uvaria</i>	Full sun
<i>Lamium maculatum</i>	Part sun to shade
Lavender	Full sun
<i>Leucojum</i>	Part shade
<i>Linaria purpurea</i>	Full sun
<i>Linum perenne</i>	Sun to part shade
<i>Lobelia</i>	Sun to part shade
<i>Lychnis coronaria</i>	Sun to part shade
Mints	Sun to part shade
<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>	Full sun
<i>Monarda didyma</i>	Sun to part shade
<i>Myosotis alpestris</i>	Part sun to shade
<i>Narcissus</i>	Sun to part shade
<i>Nepeta</i>	Sun to part shade
Oregano	Sun to part shade
<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>	Part sun to shade
<i>Paeonia</i>	Full sun
<i>Papaver nudicaule</i>	Sun to part shade
<i>Perovskia atriplicifolia</i>	Sun to part shade
<i>Phlox subulata</i>	Sun to part shade
<i>Rheum</i>	Sun to part shade
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Sun to part shade
<i>Salvia officinalis</i>	Sun to part shade
<i>Sempervivum</i>	Full sun
<i>Solidago rugosa</i>	Sun to part shade
<i>Stachys</i>	Sun to part shade
Comfrey	Sun to shade
Tansy	Full sun
Germander	Sun to part shade
<i>Thalictrum</i>	Sun to part shade
Thyme	Sun to part shade
<i>Tradescantia virginiana</i>	Sun to part shade
<i>Verbascum</i>	Full sun
<i>Yucca</i>	Sun to part shade