DEER RESISTANT PLANTS

Where Central Iowa Goes For Landscaping



Plants can only be called deer resistant, not deer proof. Some plants are more resistant than others. This depends on the density of deer, drought conditions, and the availability of more palatable plants. Remember, if a deer is hungry enough it will eat anything!

Boston Ivy Bugleweed Clematis

Hydrangea, Climbing Pachysandra **Sweet Woodruff Trumpet Vine**

Virginia Creeper

Herbs:

Catmint Lavender Russian Sage

Thyme

Perennials:

Anemone Aster Astilbe

Baby's Breath **Bearded Tongue** Bee Balm Bellflower

Bergenia Black-Eyed Susan

Blanket Flower **Bleeding Heart**

Butterfly Weed Columbine Coneflower

Perennials, cont.:

Coral Bells Barberry Coreopsis Cranesbill Deadnettle Delphinium Fern Foamflower Foxglove

Ginger Goldenrod Hibiscus Iris

Lady's Mantle Lamb's Ear Lenten Rose Lungwort

Peony Phlox Red Hot Poker

Salvia

Soapwort Spiderwort Sedum Veronica

Wormwood, Artemisia

Yarrow Yucca

Shrubs:

Boxwood **Butterfly Bush** Cotoneaster Forsythia Juniper Lilac

Smokebush Sumac Viburnum Witchhazel Trees:

Alder Beech Birch Catalpa Dogwood Hemlock Hornbeam Larch Ginkgo

Oak

Redbud

Spruce

** While these trees will deter deer from eating them, they might not deter deer from rubbing on them. Products, such as Liquid Fence, or nonchemical products, such as tree wraps, can be used to help keep deer from rubbing

the trees.

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Deer rely on their sense of smell to determine what is safe and desirable to eat. A wide variety of strong odors will confuse the deer. The animal will generally leave the area and go to a landscape where it can clearly identify what it is eating. Camouflage gardening is simply using plants that contain natural chemicals and have characteristics that deter deer to protect tastier plants around them.