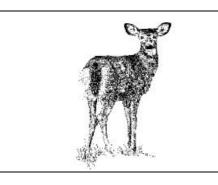






DEER RESISTANT PLANTS

Recommended for Coastal Southeast Landscapes



Hungry deer can devastate landscape plants in just a matter of a few nights. While it is true that some plants like azaleas and blueberries are preferred food sources for white-tailed deer, there are many attractive landscape selections that are less palatable and less frequently damaged by deer.

KEY TO LIST

One of the easiest ways to reduce deer damage in your yard is to landscape with plants deer prefer not to eat. This fact sheet is intended to serve as a guide for choosing landscape plants resistant to deer feeding in North Carolina. Since a starving deer will eat anything to stay alive, no plant is guaranteed!

Tips on Deer and Plants

No plant is deer proof! When hungry, deer will eat anything to survive. During stressful times such as drought, plants that are usually avoided may be damaged.

Deer will eat almost anything in spring, as tender new growth emerges from plants. Deer prefer vegetation that is soft to the touch and high in water content. They especially relish **flower buds**.

Over fertilized and over watered plants are particularly lush and appealing to deer.

The **plants deer prefer not to eat** have common characteristics:

Thorny or prickly leaves or stems Strong scents and pungent tastes, such as herbs Poisonous parts Thick, latex-like sap Hairy leaves

Using a combination of a variety of methods to deter deer will give the most dependable results. To find out more about additional strategies to minimize deer damage in your landscape, visit the online publications listed at the end of this fact sheet.

The rest of this file contains information on how much deer typically damage specific varieties of

Trees, Shrubs, Palms, Ornamental Grasses, Groundcovers, Ferns, Vines, Perennials, Bulbs and Annuals that grow in Coastal Southeastern North Carolina.

LANDSCAPE TREES

Deer injure trees in two ways: By eating foliage and twigs, and by rubbing against the bark with their antlers, which is especially damaging to young trees or those with thin bark. Wire cylinders

and other protective devices are available to protect the trunks of young trees from this type of damage.

The shape and mature size of a tree will greatly determine its susceptibility to grazing damage. Damage is most common on trees that are young and still small enough to reach, those that are low branched, and those that do not grow very large.

In deer-prone landscapes, trees that grow tall and hold their branches high are the best choice, though they may need to be protected until they are tall enough to be out of a deer's reach. Trees can be protected individually with wire cages, or planted in area of the landscape that is fenced off.



KEY

*Plants Native to the Southeastern U.S. **BOLD** plants are particularly deer resistant

Trees

Common Name	Scientific Name	Evergreen (E)/Deciduous (D)	Exposure
Japanese maple	Acer palmatum	D	Pt. shade-shade
Red maple	Acer rubrum	D	Sun-pt. shade
Red Buckeye*	Aesculus pavia	D	Pt. shade
River birch*	Betula nigra	D	Sun-pt. shade
Deodar cedar	Cedrus deodora	Е	Sun-pt. shade
Redbud*	Cercis canadensis	D	Pt. shade-sun
Chinese fringe tree	Chionanthus retusus	D	Pt. shade-sun
Fringe tree*	Chionanthus virginicus	D	Pt. shade-sun
Dogwood	Cornus florida	D	Pt. shade-sun
Hawthorn*	Crataegus species	D	Sun
Japanese cedar	Cryptomeria japonica	Е	Sun-pt. shade
Ginkgo	Ginkgo biloba	D	Sun
Honey Locust*	Gleditsia triacanthos	D	Sun
Witch hazel	Hamamelis sp.	D	Pt. shade
Foster's holly*	<i>Ilex</i> x <i>attenuata</i> hybrids	Е	Sun
Savannah holly*			
East Palatka holly*			
Nellie Stevens' holly	<i>Ilex</i> x 'Nellie Stevens'	Е	Sun
American holly*	Ilex opaca	Е	Sun-pt. shade
Eastern red cedar*	Juniperus virginiana	Е	Sun
Golden rain tree	Koelreuteria paniculate	D	Sun
Crape myrtle	Lagerstroemia hybrids	D	Sun
Southern magnolia*	Magnolia grandifloria	Е	Sun
Sweetbay magnolia*	Magnolia virginica	Е	Pt. shade
Saucer magnolia	Magnolia soulangiana	D	Sun-pt. shade
Crabapple	<i>Malus</i> sp.	D	Sun
Dawn redwood	Metasequoia glyptostroboides	Е	Sun
Longleaf pine*	Pinus pallustris	Е	Sun
Loblolly pine*	Pinus taeda	Е	Sun
Japanese black pine	Pinus thunbergii	Е	Sun
Carolina cherry laurel*	Prunus caroliniana	Е	Sun-pt. shade
Cherries and plums	Prunus sp.	D	Sun-pt. shade
Basket oak	Quercus michauxii	D	Sun-pt. shade
Willow oak*	Quercus phellos	D	Sun
Live oak*	Quercus virginiana	Е	Sun
Weeping willow	Salix babylonica	D	Sun-pt. shade
Bald cypress*	Taxodium distichum	D	Sun-pt. shade
Chaste tree	Vitex agnus-castus	D	Sun

Shrubs

Common Name	Scientific name	Evergreen (E)/Deciduous (D)	Exposure
Glossy abelia	Abelia x grandiflora	Semi-evergreen	Sun
Pineapple guava	Acca sellowiana	E	Sun-pt. shade
Fetterbush/Florida leucothoe	Agarista populifoloia	Е	Pt. shade-sun
Wintergreen barberry	Berberis julianae	E	Sun-pt. shade
Japanese boxwood	Buxus microphylla	E	Sun-pt. shade
Bottlebrush	Callistemon rigidus	E	Sun
Sweetshrub	Calycanthus floridus	D	Pt. shade-shade
Bllue mist shrub	Caryopteris x clandonensis	D	Sun
Plum yew	Cephalotaxus harringtonia	Е	Pt. shade-shade
Forsythia/Yellowbells	Forsythia x intermedia	D	Sun-pt. shade
Dwarf Fothergilla	Fothergilla gardenii	D	Pt. shade
Gardenia	Gardenia jasminoides	E	Pt. shade
Inkberry holly*	llex glabra	E	Sun-pt. shade
Dwarf yaupon*	Ilex vomitoria	Е	Sun
Anise shrub*	Illicium parviflorum	Е	Pt. shade
Chinese juniper	Juniperus chinensis	E	Sun
Lorapetalum	Loraoetalum chinense	E	Sun
Wax myrtle	Myrica cerifera	E	Sun-pt. shade
Oleander	Nerium oleander	Е	Sun-pt shade
Tea olive	Osmanthus fragrans O. herterophylla	Е	Sun
Southern Yew	Podocarpus macrophyllus	Е	Sun-pt. shade
Arrowood/Viburnum	Viburnum sp.	D	Sun-pt. shade

Ornamental Grasses

Common Name	Scientific name	Evergreen (E)/Deciduous (D)	Exposure
Feather reed grass	Calamagrostis brachytricha	D	Sun-pt. shade
River oats*	Chasmanthum latifolium	D	Sun-shade
Maiden grass	Miscanthus sinensis	D	Sun-pt. shade
Muhly grass*	Muhlenbergia capillaris	D	Sun
Blue sand switchgrass*	Panicum amarum	D	Sun
Panic grass*	Panicum virgatum	D	Sun
Fountain grass	Pennesetum alopecuroides	D	Sun-pt. shade

Perennials (including ferns)

Common Name	Scientific name	Exposure
Yarrow	Achillea sp.	Sun-pt. shade
Anise hyssop*	Agastache foeniculum	Sun-pt. shade
Bugleweed	Ajuga reptans	•
Texas bluestar	Amsonia hubrichtii	Sun-pt. shade
Columbine	Aquilegia sp.	Pt. shade- shade
Butterfly weed*	Asclepias tuberosa	Sun
Common milkweed*	Asclepias syriaca	Sun-pt. shade
Swamp milkweed*	Asclepias incarnata	Sun-pt. shade
Cast iron plant	Aspidistra elatior	Shade
Lady fern*	Ahyrium filix-femina	Shade
Japanese painted fern	Athyrium nipponicum	Shade
False indigo	<i>Baptisia</i> sp.	Sun
Green and Gold*	Chrysogonum virginianum	Pt. shade- shade
Holly fern	Cyrtomium falcatum	Shade
Tickseed*	Coreopsis sp.	Sun
Dianthus	Dianthus sp.	Sun-pt. shade
Purple coneflower*	Echinacea purpurea	Sun
Joe pye weed*	Eutrochium sp.	Sun-pt. shade
Guara*	Guara lindheimeri	Sun-pt. shade
Lenten rose	Helleborus x hybridus	Shade
Lantana	Lantana sp.	Sun
Bee balm*	Monarda sp.	Sun-pt. shade
Cinnamon fern*	Osmunda cinnamomea	Shade
Royal fern*	Osmunda regalis	Shade
Russian sage	<i>Perovskia</i> hybrids	Sun
Christmas fern*	Polystichum aristochroides	Shade
Rosemary	Rosmarinus officinalis	Sun
Texas sage*	Salvis greggii	Sun
Anise sage	Salvia guarantica	Sun
Goldenrod	<i>Solidago</i> sp.	Sun-pt. shade
Lamb's ear	Stachys byzantine	Sun-pt. shade
Prickly pear*	<i>Opuntia</i> sp.	Sun

Bulbs

Common Name	Scientific name	Exposure
Agapanthus	Agapanthus sp.	Sun
Ornamental onion	Allium aflatunense	Sun
Hardy cyclamen	Cyclamen hederifolium	Sun-pt. shade
Crinum lilly	Crinum sp.	Sun
Crocosmia	<i>Crocosmia</i> sp.	Sun
Summer snowflake	Leucojum aestivum	Sun-pt. shade
Daffodils	Narcissus sp.	Sun-pt. shade

Prepared by Charlotte Glen, Horticultural Agent, North Carolina Cooperative Extension
Updated, Fall 2017 by Sam Marshall, Horticultural Agent, NC Cooperative Extension
Fred and Elizabeth Mina, Extension Master Gardener Volunteers

Brunswick Botanical Garden & Information Hotline

To see plants that grow in Coastal Southeast NC, visit the **Brunswick Botanical Garden** behind the Brunswick County Cooperative Extension (BCCES) Offices. It is free and open daylight hours, 7 days a week. The garden and associated programs are managed by CES horticultural staff in conjunction with trained Extension Master Gardener Volunteers.

For questions about plant selection and maintenance, lawn care, vegetable gardening, plant disease and pest problems, visit or call the BCCES **Information Hotline**. Staffed by trained Extension Master Gardener Volunteers under the supervision of Extension Horticulture staff, the Hotline is open from 9:00 a.m. until noon and 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. when offices are open.

NC State University and N.C. A&T State University work in tandem, along with federal, state and local governments, to form a strategic partnership called N.C. Cooperative Extension, which staffs local offices in all 100 counties and with the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians.

NC State University and N.C. A&T State University are collectively committed to positive action to secure equal opportunity and prohibit discrimination and harassment regardless of race, color, national origin, religion, political beliefs, family and marital status, sex, age, veteran status, sexual identity, sexual orientation, genetic information, or disability.

North Carolina Cooperative Extension partners with communities to deliver education and technology through programs and partnerships focused on agriculture, food, health, nutrition, and 4-H youth development that enrich the lives, land and economy of North Carolinians.

Learn More with these Online Resources

NC Cooperative Extension Plant Database plants.ces.ncsu.edu/

NC Cooperative Extension Gardening Portal for all your garden, lawn and landscape needs: gardening.ces.ncsu.edu/

VISIT US IN BRUNSWICK COUNTY!

Brunswick County Cooperative Extension & Botanical Garden Brunswick County Government Complex 25 Referendum Drive Bolivia, NC 28422 (910) 253-2610

brunswick.ces.ncsu.edu

Office Hours: 8:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Monday - Friday

