

Customer Information

DEER RESISTANT PLANTS FOR N FLORIDA

It can be discouraging to battle deer damage in your landscape. Barriers are the most effective solution but because of aesthetics or cost, they are often not practical. Since deer feeding behavior can be very unpredictable and affected by many factors (geography, regional tastes, time of year, hunger level, availability of preferred foods, population and habitat pressures), the best approach is likely an integrated one. Experiment with a combination of temporary and permanent physical barriers, motion activated devices, repellants (one type may work better than another on your particular deer) and plants deer are likely to avoid, to find what seems to work best in your own yard. There are many long lists of deer resistant plants because at times these plants have been left alone by deer. Some plants are even listed as resistant on one list and as a favorite food on another. Trials in your own yard can discover which plants are most likely to be left alone in your particular situation. The best strategy is to start with plants most likely to be unattractive to deer. Poisonous plants are tops on the list.

The Short List

Unless deer are starving, poisonous plants may be the only reliably deer resistant plants. These include Foxglove (Digitalis), Milkweed (Asclepias), Euphorbias like Diamond Frost, Poinsettia, and Crown of Thorns, Oleander (Nerium), Daffodils (Narcissus), and Poppies (Papaver). Although the fruits may be targeted, the vegetation of Eggplant, Tomato, and Potato (all Solanum) can cause nitrate poisoning. Angel's Trumpets (Brugmansia) is also in this group. Avocado (Persea) can be toxic to large animals. There are other poisonous plants but not suited to our gardening climate.

You can also identify plants which are likely candidates for deer avoidance by noting whether they have highly fragrant foliage (deer rely on their sense of smell for protection and strong smells may mask predators), tough, hairy or spiny foliage, gray foliage, or milky sap. Deer may also find some to have a bitter or alkaloid taste. The longer list below contains plants with these features and was developed from University, Cooperative Extensions, and Master Gardener publications from sources in the Southeast for plants we can grow.

ANNUALS AND PERENNIALS

Acanthus

African Daisy (Osteospermum)

African Iris (Dietes)

Agastache Alocasia

Amaryllis (Hippeastrum)

Angelonia Anthurium Aster

Bee Balm (Monarda) Bird of Paradise (Strelitzia) Blazing Star (Liatris)

Blue Daze (Evolvulus) Bromeliad (Bromeliaceae)

Bugleweed (Ajuga)
Calla Lily (Zantedeschia)
Canna Lily (Canna)

Cast Iron Plant (Aspidistra)

Catmint (Nepeta)

Chrysanthemum

Citronella (Pelargonium)

Colocasia

Coneflower (Echinacea)

Coreopsis, some

Creeping Jenny (Lysimachia)

Cyclamen

Dahlberg Daisy (Thymophylla)

Delphinium Dianthus Dieffenbachia Dracaena

Dusty Miller (Centaurea) Fan Flower (Scaevola)

Ferns, most

Firecracker Plant (Russelia) Floss Flower (Ageratum)

Gaura

Globe amaranth (Gomphrena)

Heliconia, some

Heliotrope (Heliotropium)

Jacobinia (Justicia) Lamb's Ear (Stachys) Lilyturf (Liriope) Lobelia, some

Lobularia, Sweet Alyssum (Lobularia)

Marigold (Tagetes)
Melampodium

Mexican Petunia (Ruellia)
Million Bells (Calibrachoa)
Mona Lavender (Plectranthus)
Mondo Grass (Ophiopogon)
Ornamental Grasses, most
Ornamental Peppers (Capsicum)

Peace Lily (Spathiphyllum)

Peony (Paeonia)

Pincushion Flower (Scabiosa)

Pot marigold (Calendula)

Purple Heart (Tradescantia)

Rush (Juncus)

Russian Sage (Perovskia)

Salvia, most Sedges (Carex)

Silver Mound, Powis Castle (Artemisia)

Snapdragon (Antirrhinum) Society Garlic (Tulbaghia) Spider Flower (Cleome) Strawflower (Helichrysum) Vinca (Catharanthus) Wishbone Flower (Torenia)

Yarrow (Achillea)

Yucca

Zinnia (Zinnia)

SHRUBS AND TREES

Abelia

Anise (Illicium)

Arizona Cypress (Cupressus)

Austrian Pine (Pinus) Bald Cypress (Taxodium) Bamboo (Bambusa) Banana Shrub (Michelia)

Baptisia

Bayberry (Myrica) Beautyberry (Callicarpa) Bluebeard (Caryopteris) Bottlebrush (Callistemon)

Boxwood (Buxus) Bush Daisy (Euryops)

Butterfly Bush (Buddleia), some

Camellia

Cape Honeysuckle (Tecoma) Carolina Sweetshrub (Calycanthus)

Chaste Tree (Vitex)

Clusia

Coontie (Zamia)

Crapemyrtle (Lagerstroemia)

Croton (Codiaeum) Cryptomeria

Elaeagnus

False Cypress (Chamaecyparis) Firebush (Hamelia), some Firethorn (Pyracantha) Flowering Dogwood (Cornus) Fragrant Tea Olive (Osmanthus)

Gardenia

Golden Rain Tree (Koelreuteria) Goshiki False Holly (Osmanthus)

Hollies, many

Italian Cypress (Cupressus)

Ixora

Japanese Maple (Acer)

Japanese Plum Yew (Cephalotaxus)

Japanese Yew (Podocarpus)

Juniper, many Lantana, many Ligustrum, many

Limeguat (Citrofortunella)

Lion's Ear (Leonotis) Live Oak (Quercus) Loquat (Eriobotrya)

Loropetalum Magnolia Mahonia

Mimosa (Albizia)

Norfolk Island Pine (Araucaria)

Orchid Tree (Bauhinia) Palms and Palmettos, most

Philodendron, many Pineapple Guava (Feijoa)

Plumbago Plumeria **Podocarpus**

Red Buckeye (Aesculus) River Birch (Betula)

Rose of Sharon (Hibiscus syriacus)

Silverbell (Halesia) Spirea (Spiraea) Sweet Bay (Laurus)

Texas Sage (Leucophyllum)

Thryallis (Galphimia)

Viburnum, many

Waxmyrtle, Southern (Morella)

SUCCULENTS

Agave Aloe

Cactus (Cactaceae)

Crown of Thorns (Euphorbia) Mexican Grass Tree (Dasylirion)

Sedum, some Sempervivum

VINES

Allamanda

Black-eyed Susan Vine (Thunbergia)

Bougainvillea

Confed. Jasmine (Trachelospermum)

Creeping Fig (Ficus)

Jessamine (Cestrum, Gelsemium)

Mandevilla, some Pothos (Epipremnum)

EDIBLES

Cucumber (Cucumis)

Dill (Anethum)

Fennel (Foeniculum)

Figs, edible (Ficus carica)

Lavender (Lavandula)

Lemongrass (Cymbopogon)

Marjoram (Origanum)

Mint (Mentha)

Onion, Garlic, Chives (Allium)

Oregano (Origanum) Peppers (Capsicum) Rosemary (Rosmarinus) Sage, culinary (Salvia) Savory (Satureja) Squash (Cucurbita) Tarragon (Artemisia)

Thyme (Thymus)