

# Deer-Tolerant Landscapes

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With expanding human populations and urbanization, human-wildlife conflicts will continue to increase. Urbanization destroys wildlife habitat pushing adaptable wildlife species to move into urban/suburban landscapes. Our landscapes contain many plant species which provide food and shelter for wildlife. Increased contact with wildlife leads to increasing complaints by homeowners and property managers. Animals that do the most damage to ornamental plants in



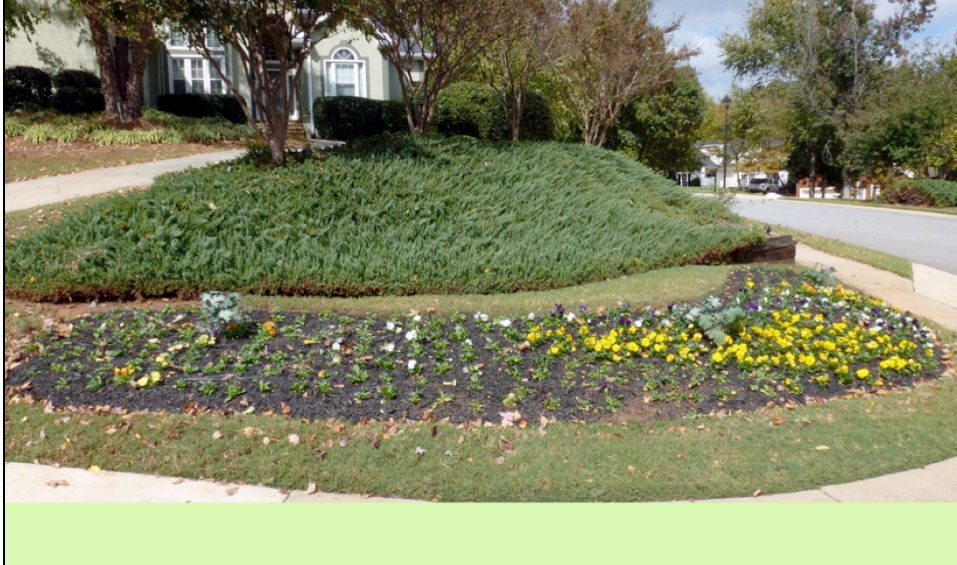
## Deer Diet

- nutrition-rich plants
- plants that provide protein, energy-rich carbohydrates, minerals and salts
- one-third of their water comes from the moisture in irrigated plants and young, succulent leaves, buds and green stems



Deer are herbivores. This means that they eat mainly plant material. A deer's diet changes depending on the habitat and the season. It eats vegetative material (leaves, stems, flowers) in the spring and summer. In the fall, it eats hard fruit like acorns and other nuts as well as soft fruit (called mast) like berries, grapes, and persimmon. In the winter, deer eat the buds and twigs of deciduous woody plants and leaves of the many evergreen plants found in southern landscapes. Deer are

## Damage to Color Beds Caused by Deer



If pansies are left unprotected, deer will frequently browse them, causing aesthetic damage. Notice also that the ornamental cabbage and kale plants in the bed were not disturbed.



Hosta, a popular perennial for shaded areas, is a particular favorite of deer. Notice the complete defoliation of some plants (red arrows). Notice also that the New Guinea Impatiens plants (white arrow) have not been consumed.



This newly planted color bed experienced failure within a week of planting due to deer browsing. Deer will venture out to new plantings and trample delicate flowers, uproot plants, and leave hoof marks. Pansies are a particular favorite; the deer will come night after night to graze on a new landscape.



## Deer Damage

- In late summer and early fall, male deer like to rub their antlers against young trees causing damage to bark.
- If not severe, the scraped area will callus over and the tree will not experience any lasting damage.



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## Deer Damage

- However, if severe, the health and structure of a callused over tree may be compromised.



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- Deer browse on arborvitae

Photo credit: University of Wisconsin Extension Service



One of the favorite landscape plants for deer to browse is arborvitae. Deer browsing could leave very unsightly plants which in many cases will not recover.

## Recognizing Damage – Deer vs. Rabbit

- Both deer and rabbit can chew leaves, twigs, and bark.
- Rabbits cause a clean-cut while deer produce a ragged edge.



Deer damage is distinctive because deer only have front teeth only in their lower jaws (they have molars on upper and lower jaw), so when they bite down, they must tear the plant to pull off leaves. Thus, deer damage to plants is rough or shredded-looking. It may also be several feet off of the ground. Plus, if a large amount of plant material is damaged overnight, you should suspect deer. Rabbit damage looks like someone used a pruner to cut the plant off at a clean, 45-degree

## Rabbit Damage

- Bark chewed near the ground can be superficial (left) or deeper (right).



Bark chewed near the ground can be superficial (top) or deeper (bottom) and is commonly a sign of overabundant rabbit populations.

## Recognizing The Culprit

- This damage is likely caused by squirrels or rats gnawing on the bark.



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## Water Availability Affects Browsing

- **Drought can have a severe effect on browsing – when surface water sources are depleted, animals will browse vegetation that they normally would not browse.**
- **Bottom line – if animals are thirsty or hungry they'll browse anything!**



Drought can have a severe effect on browsing – when surface water sources are depleted, animals will browse vegetation that they normally would not browse. In addition, overabundant deer population results fewer resources and leads to hungry deer which will eat anything available!

## What Can You Do?

- **Keep them away from the yard**
  - **Fence, netting**
  - **Repellents**
    - For a complete discussion on deer repellents, refer to the information in UGA's Cooperative Extension publication "Dealing with Nuisance Wildlife; B-1248".
- **Landscape with plants that deer tend to avoid.**

What (and many ask—if anything) can be done to discourage deer from destroying your plants? There are four approaches. First is keeping them away from the yard by fencing, and/or netting. The second approach is to plant only species that deer tend to avoid.



## Netting Over New Plantings



There are no truly safe areas unless surrounded by a good deer fence. Deer protection in the form of black netting may be sensible investment. Milorganite used as a fertilizer also repels deer for several weeks.

## Netting Over New Plantings

- Netting stretched over plants
- Needs to be staked higher



The netting needs to be staked higher to prevent deer from using their hooves to slice through the netting.

## Fencing & Barriers

- For rabbits fence should be size 2-inch mesh wire or smaller, and extend at least 2 feet above the ground.



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- Spiral-cut thick plastic wrapped around base of plants works well for rabbits.



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**Ornamental  
Plants  
Deer do not Like  
to Eat**

- Plants with pungent aromas such as lantana, catmint, chives, mint, sage
- Prickly or rough leaves
- Plants with a bitter taste



Plants that have strong aromas, such as lantana, catmint, chives, mint and sage tend to keep deer away. Deer also avoid plants with prickly or rough leaves; these leaves are harder for the animal to eat and digest, so they will avoid these. Plants with a bitter taste are also avoided by deer.

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Lists of deer-tolerant and deer-susceptible ornamental plants available from:

- **Cooperative Extension Service**
  - **Some wildlife organizations**
  - **Botanical gardens**
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The information about deer-tolerant and deer-susceptible plants discussed in this presentation has been gathered from various wildlife organizations, Universities, and botanical gardens. It is by no means exhaustive; however, it provides a good number of widely used and available annual, perennial and woody plants in Georgia. See the Cooperative Extension Service Publication "Deer Tolerant Ornamentals", Circular C-985.



## Ornamental Plants Less Susceptible to Deer Browsing

- Trees deer rarely browse
- Shrubs deer rarely browse
- Ornamental grasses deer rarely browse
- Vines and groundcovers deer rarely browse
- Herbaceous perennials deer rarely browse
- Annuals deer rarely browse

*Keep in mind that hungry deer will eat just about anything.*

*As such no plant is completely "deer-proof".*

*The following represent plants less favorable to deer.*

We will cover trees, shrubs, ornamental grasses, vines and groundcovers, herbaceous perennials and annuals that deer rarely browse. Within each category species are discussed alphabetically.

Keep in mind that hungry deer will eat just about anything. As such no plant is completely "deer-proof". The following represent plants less favorable to deer.

## **Trees Deer Rarely Browse**

The following are trees that deer rarely browse.

Bald Cypress  
*Taxodium distichum*



Carolina Silverbell  
*Halesia carolina*



Bald Cypress is a native tree that can reach mature heights of 130 ft and a trunk diameter of 10 ft. The bark is gray-brown to red-brown, with a stringy texture. Bald Cypress is a deciduous conifer - hence the name. The tree is grown for its light, feathery foliage and orange-brown fall color, which can also range to a dull red. It grows on well-drained sites but tolerates flooded soil as it is often found in river swamps.



Crape Myrtle  
*Lagerstroemia indica*

Cherry Laurel  
*Prunus laurocerasus*



Cherry Laurel is an evergreen small tree or shrub native to Asia. The tree can grow to be 18 ft tall. Recent cultivars popular in the trade are 'Otto Luyken', 'Zabeliana' and 'Schipkaensis'. 'Otto Luyken' has a compact growth habit, 3 to 4 feet high and 6 to 8 feet wide. The leaves are dark green and leathery. Cherry Laurel flowers in the spring with fragrant white blooms. English laurel prefers shade and requires adequate space with good air movement. If planted too close, the

Dawn Redwood  
*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*



Deodar Cedar  
*Cedrus deodara*



Dawn Redwood is a fast-growing deciduous tree native to China. This tree can grow to be at least 100 feet tall. The leaves are bright-green, turning red-brown in fall.

Deodar Cedar is a large evergreen coniferous tree that can reach heights of 100 ft. This tree is native to the western Himalayas and can



Eastern Red Cedar  
*Juniperus virginiana*



False Cypress  
*Chamaecyparis* spp.



Eastern Red Cedar is a species of Juniper that is native to North America. It can reach 50 ft at maturity. The seed cones are berry-like with fleshy scales, dark purple-blue with a white wax cover giving an overall sky-blue color; they contain one or two seeds, and are mature in 6 to 8 months from pollination. This tree is rot resistant and is therefore cultivated to construct fence posts.



Fir  
*Abies* spp.

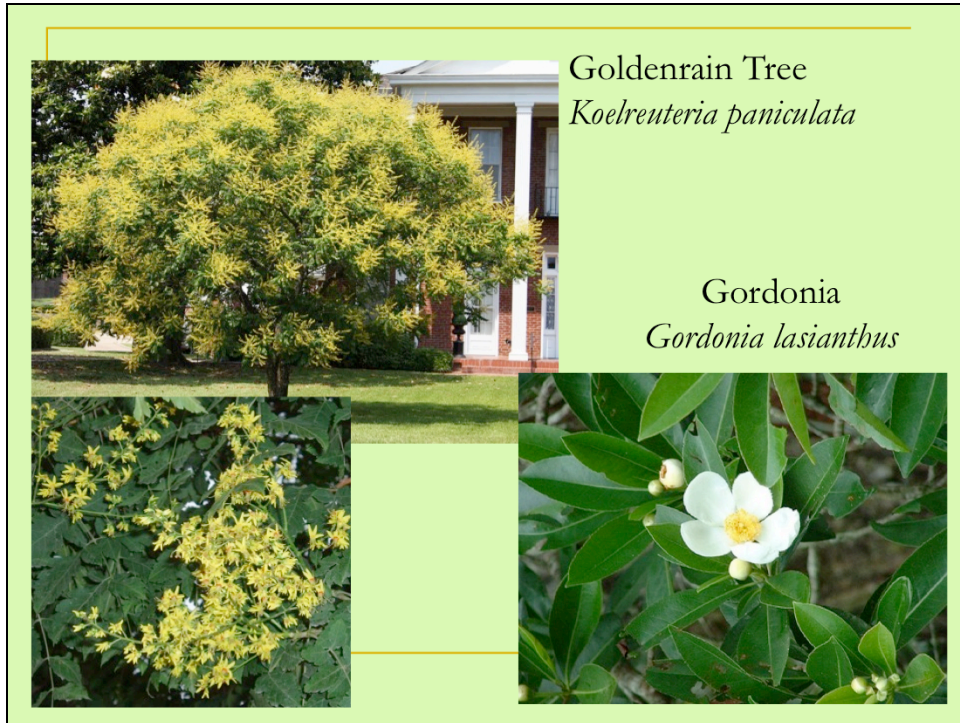


Ginkgo  
*Ginkgo biloba*



Fir species can be found throughout all of North America. Some species can reach a height of over 200 ft tall. Frasier Fir is a popular Christmas tree.

Ginkgos are fairly large trees that can reach heights of 115 ft. During the fall, the leaves turn brilliant golden-yellow. The plant has male and female trees, mostly male trees are planted because the female bear



Goldenrain Tree  
*Koelreuteria paniculata*

Gordonia  
*Gordonia lasianthus*

Goldenrain tree also known as Pride of India, is native to eastern Asia. It is a small deciduous tree with a broad dome-shaped crown. It is grown for its foliage, blooms, and seedpods. In summer, it bears small yellow flowers with 4 petals.

Gordonia is a tree species that is related to Camellia. It is native to southeastern North America. The Gordonia is an evergreen tree that is

Japanese Cedar  
*Cryptomeria japonica*



Katsura Tree  
*Cercidiphyllum japonicum*



Japanese Cedar is a very large evergreen tree with reddish brown bark that peels, exposing inner layers.

Katsura tree requires full sun and well-drained soil. In spring, its heart-shaped leaves emerge reddish-purple, changing to blue-green as they mature. In autumn, leaves change to a brilliant yellow. The Latin name refers to the leaves, which look like one of our native trees, the

Kousa Dogwood  
*Cornus kousa*



Pawpaw  
*Asimina triloba*



Kousa Dogwood is a small deciduous tree that is extremely showy when in bloom. It is widely planted as an ornamental because it rarely reaches heights over 20ft. It grows about a foot per year and requires part sun/shade.

The Pawpaw is a small tree that is gaining popularity among landscapers because of the tree's distinctive growth habit, the



Palm

*Many genera and species*



Pine

*Pinus spp.*



Botanically palms are monocots like grasses. They do not have a cambium like hardwoods. The trunks of palms complete their growth in diameter before they grow upward. This is why it may take several years of establishment before a palm begins to grow upward. Unlike hardwood trees that seal off wounds and form new tissue around the injured areas, palms do not form new tissue over injured areas, so injuries to the trunk remain visible for the life of the plant. Most palms

Saucer Magnolia, Japanese  
Magnolia  
*Magnolia x soulangiana*



Southern Magnolia  
*Magnolia grandiflora*



Saucer or Japanese Magnolia is a deciduous tree with large, early blooming flowers in shades of pink, white and purple. It is commonly found in Europe and North America. The showy blooms appear early in spring before the leaves unfurl.

The Southern Magnolia is native to the southeastern United States reaching 90 ft tall. It is a large striking evergreen tree with large dark



Smoketree  
*Cotinus obovatus*



Spruce  
*Picea* spp.



Smoke Tree or Smokebush is native to Eastern United States. It is a deciduous and grows to be 20-30 ft tall. It requires full sun and well-drained soil. The flowers are clustered in a large open terminal panicles sometimes over a foot long with a fluffy appearance resembling a cloud of smoke over the plant, from which the name derives.

Sugar Maple  
*Acer saccharum*



Tulip tree, Tulip Poplar  
*Liriodendron tulipifera*



Sugar Maple trees are native to the eastern and southern United States. They are deciduous trees that can reach 115 ft tall. The Sugar Maple is an extremely important species to the ecology of many forests in North America. It is a major component of the northern and central US hardwood forests. Sugar Maple is among the most shade tolerant of large deciduous trees.

## **Shrubs Deer Rarely Browse**

The following are shrubs that deer rarely browse.

Barberry  
*Berberis spp.*



Banana Shrub  
*Michelia figo*



The Banana Shrub is a small evergreen shrub that is native to China. It is cultivated as an ornamental plant in gardens for its fragrant flowers. The leaves are leathery, dark glossy-green, about 4-inches long. The flowers are cream-white, purple rounded or light-purple; strongly scented.

The barberry has 450-500 species of deciduous and evergreen

Beautybush  
*Kolkwitzia amabilis*



Bottlebrush Buckeye  
*Aesculus parviflora*



Beautybush is a species of woody flowering plant in the honeysuckle family. It is a spreading shrub, with light brown flaky bark and graceful arching branches, which can grow higher than eight feet tall. It is usually as wide as it is tall. The plant blooms in late spring. Its light pink flowers, dark pink in the bud, are about one-inch long and bell-shaped.

The Bottlebrush Buckeye is native to open woodlands of the



Boxwood  
*Buxus* spp.



Butterfly Bush  
*Buddleia* spp.



Boxwoods are small, evergreen shrubs that get about 4 ft tall and wide. They are commonly used in landscapes as edging plants. They require trimming and pruning to stay in shape. They should be planted in full sun and well-drained soil.

There are roughly 100 of evergreen or deciduous species of Butterfly Bush. The distinctive bottlebrush panicles cover the plant throughout

Common Witch Hazel  
*Hamamelis virginiana*



Cotoneaster  
*Cotoneaster* spp.



Common Witch Hazel is a large deciduous shrub growing to 10ft tall, with a dense cluster of stems from the base. The bark is light brown, smooth, scaly, inner bark reddish purple. The flowers are pale to bright yellow, rarely orange or reddish, with four ribbon-shaped petals. They appear early in spring, before the foliage unfurls.

Cotoneaster is a genus of woody plants in the rose family.

Deutzia  
*Deutzia* spp.



Drooping Leucothoe  
*Leucothoe fontanesiana*



Deutzia species are shrubs that can reach 12 ft in height. Most are deciduous, but a few subtropical species are evergreen. The leaves are opposite and simple. The flowers are produced in panicles; they are white in most species, sometimes pink or reddish. The fruit is a dry capsule containing numerous small seeds. Identification of the species is very difficult, requiring often microscopic detail of the leaf hairs and seed capsule structure.



Firethorn (*Pyracantha*)  
*Pyracantha coccinea*

European Fan Palm  
*Chamaerops humilis*



The European Fan Palm is a shrub-like clumping palm, with several stems growing from a single base. The stems grow slowly and often tightly together, eventually reaching 15 ft tall with a trunk diameter of 12 inches. Each leaf is up to 5 ft long, with the leaflets 20 ft long. It also has numerous sharp needle-like spines produced on the leaf stems.

*Pyracantha coccinea* is the European species of Firethorn that has

Flowering Quince

*Chaenomeles speciosa*



Gardenia

*Gardenia* spp.



The Flowering Quince is a thorny deciduous or semi-evergreen shrub native to eastern Asia. It grows to be 7 ft tall at maturity. The flowers are usually red, but may be white or pink, and the fruit is fragrant.

Gardenias are evergreen shrubs that can reach height between 3 and 40 ft. The leaves of the gardenia are dark green and glossy. Flowers are solitary or can be in small clusters, and are white or light yellow.



Glossy Abelia  
*Abelia* spp.



Holly *Ilex* spp.  
(some Hollies: yaupon, inkberry,  
Chinese & Japanese)



See occasionally browsed list of hollies

The Glossy Abelia is a flowering, evergreen shrub. It has a moderate growth rate and can reach a height of 7 ft. It requires full sun and regular watering in extreme heat. The flowers are usually white or pale pink and fragrant. They are nectar producing and attract butterflies and hummingbirds.

Hollies belong to the genus *Ilex*, comprised of a diverse species of

Japanese Andromeda  
*Pieris japonica*



Japanese Plum Yew  
*Cephalotaxus harringtonia*



Japanese Andromeda, or Pieris is a medium-sized, broadleaf evergreen, ornamental shrub that can grow to be 10 ft tall and 8 ft wide. They require partial shade to full shade and a well-drained, moist soil. Flowers are showy creamy-white and last for two to three weeks in late March and early April. Each flower appears like an inverted urn, is slightly fragrant, and contrasts well with the dark evergreen foliage behind it.



Japanese Rose  
*Kerria japonica*

Junipers  
*Juniperus* spp.



Japanese Rose is a deciduous shrub in the rose family, native to eastern Asia. It grows to 8 ft tall, with weak arching stems often scrambling over other vegetation or rocks. The flowers are bright yellow, with five petals.

Junipers are coniferous plants. There are between 50-67 species of junipers, widely distributed throughout the northern hemisphere.

Needle Palm

*Rhapidophyllum hystrix*



Oleander

*Nerium oleander*



Needle Palm is native to the southeastern United States. It is considered to be one of the most cold hardiness palms in the world. The stems grow very slowly and tightly together, eventually forming a dense base about 3 to 4 ft tall, with numerous sharp needle-like spines produced between the leaves; these are 3.9–9.8 in long and protect the stem growing point from browsing animals. The whole plant can reach 7 to 10 ft tall to the top of the erect central leaves.



Osmanthus  
*Osmanthus* spp.



Pineapple Guava  
*Fejoa sellowiana*



Tea Olive, *Osmanthus* species range in size from 6-ft shrubs to 30-ft trees. The leaves are opposite, evergreen and simple, with an entire, serrated or coarsely toothed margin. The sweetly fragrant flowers are produced in spring, summer or autumn, each flower being about half-inch long, and white in color.

Pineapple Guava is a slow-growing, multi-stemmed evergreen



Pomegranate  
*Punica granatum*



Primrose Jasmine  
*Jasminum mesnyi*



Pomegranate is a fruit-bearing deciduous shrub or small tree growing between 15 and 20 ft tall. It is grown as a fruit crop plant, and as ornamental trees and shrubs in parks and gardens. Pomegranates are drought tolerant, and can be grown in dry areas. The fruits are red and fleshy.

Primrose Jasmine has yellow trumpet-shaped flowers and can grow to

Spirea  
*Spiraea* spp.



Sweet Box  
*Sarcococa hookeriana*



Spireas are hardy, deciduous shrubs. The leaves are simple and usually short-stalked. The numerous small flowers are clustered together in inflorescences and come in colors from white, to pink and dark-pink.

Sweet Box is a slow-growing, evergreen shrub of 3 to 6 tall. Its glossy leaves have an elongated shape. Flowers are fragrant and are usually borne in winter. The fruit is a red or black drupe containing 1 to 3

Viburnum  
*Viburnum* spp.



Viburnum is a genus of about 150 evergreen, semi-evergreen, and deciduous woody plants. Many are native to North America, but their range extends to Southeast Asia and South America. They have attractive foliage, flowers, and fruit. Most viburnums flower in spring. The sometimes-fragrant flowers range from white and cream to pink-flushed or wholly pink. They are borne in terminal or axillary panicles, clusters, corymbs, or cymes, which are often spherical or domed. Some species have blooms similar to the flattened heads of lacecap



Weigela  
*Weigela* spp.



Wax Myrtle  
*Myrica cerifera*



Weigela is a deciduous shrub that grows from 3 ft to 15 ft tall, depending on the cultivar. The flowers are 1 to 2 inches long, and are white, pink, or red. The cultivar 'Wine and Roses' has dark burgundy purple leaves and pink blooms. Weigela grows best in full sun and is adaptable to many locations, but does best in well-drained soils. The flowers attract butterflies and hummingbirds.



Winter Daphne

*Daphne odora*



Yucca spp.

*Yucca filamentosa*



Winter Daphne is a temperamental shrub but is nevertheless popular in the trade for its outstanding fragrance. Winter blooms fill the landscape with a pleasant fragrance. Mature height ranges from 4 to 6 feet with an equal width. Leaves are evergreen, leathery with an elliptical shape, 1 ½ to 3 ½ inches long and ½ to 1 inch wide. Rosy-purple florets, each about 1-inch in diameter, are borne in terminal clusters, sometimes as early as mid-January. A cultivar called 'Aureomarginata' has leaves with yellow margins and reddish-purple flowers, is popular in the trade. There are several others.





## **Ornamental Grasses Deer Rarely Browse**

The following are ornamental grasses that deer rarely browse.

Fountain Grass  
*Pennisetum alopecuroides*



Feather Reed Grass  
*Calamagrostis* spp.



Fountain Grass requires full sun and well-drained soil to grow. It makes a great accent plant to any landscape. *Pennisetum* 'Rubrum' is called Purple Fountain Grass and has arching, dark, burgundy colored foliage and pink seedheads.

Feather Reed Grass grows in vertical clumps that measure three to five feet at maturity. Tolerant of both dry and wet soil, the deep green

Hakone Grass  
*Hakonechloa macra*



Lemongrass  
*Cymbopogon citratus*



These graceful members of the Grasses family are named after Hakone, a region of Japan where they can be found growing wild in shady areas with humus-rich soil. Native to shadowy mountain cliffs in Japan, this cool season dwarf grass is lush and graceful. The cascading, satin-like foliage is broad and variegated with cream, chartreuse and green. As long as it has moist but well drained soil, this slow-spreading plant works well as a specimen or ground cover. 'Aureola' cultivar has

Little Bluestem

*Schizachyrium scoparium*



Upland Sea Oats

*Chasmanthium latifolium*



Little Bluestem is a North American prairie grass. This perennial grass can grow 3 ft tall. It has a blue tint in the spring and summer, turning red in the fall.

Upland sea oats or Indian wood oats resemble true sea oats of the beach dunes. They tolerate both wet feet and dry soils, making them very versatile. In mulched beds, they tend to self sow. The clumps



Pampas Grass

*Cortaderia selloana*



Pink Muhly Grass

*Muhlenbergia capillaris*



Pampas Grass is a tall grass native to southern South America. Pampas Grass is a tall, growing to a height of 10 ft. The leaves are evergreen and slender usually being 3 to 6 ft long and half-inch wide. The leaves of this grass have very sharp edges, so they should be handled with care. The leaves are usually bluish-green, but can be silvery grey. It needs to be planted in full sun.

Purple Moor Grass  
*Molinia caerulea*



Ravenna Grass  
*Erianthus ravennae*



Purple Moor Grass is a perennial grass native to Europe, west Asia, and north Africa. The leaves are coarse, green and taper to a point. The long narrow purple spikelets are a major identification feature - the panicle is 7 inches. It flowers between July and September and grows best in acid soils.

Ravenna Grass is a species of grass in the sugarcane genus. It is native



Sedge grass is a very appealing, low growing, clumping, plant that adds color to your landscape. Unlike many other grasses, the sedge grass plant can thrive in wet places like swamps and poorly drained areas. This plant grows up to a foot high and spreads 14 inches. Cultivar 'Evergold' top and 'Ice Cream' bottom.

Sweet Flag is a tall perennial ornamental grass with scented leaves and



Switch Grass  
*Panicum virgatum*



Switch Grass is a perennial warm season ornamental grass that is native to North America. It can be found in native grass pastures, and along roadsides. It is used primarily for soil conservation, game cover and as an ornamental grass. Switch grasses form upright clumps of thin leaves and tall spikes. They are tolerant of just about any type of soil. The cultivar 'Shenandoah' has red fall color. Both Shenandoah's leaves and plumes turn a burgundy red. The cultivar 'Heavy Metal' is





## **Vines and Groundcovers Deer Rarely Browse**

The following are vines and groundcovers that deer rarely browse.

Bugleweed (*Ajuga*)  
*Ajuga reptans*



Columbine  
*Aquilegia canadensis*



Bugleweed has dark green leaves with purple highlights. It is a spreading ground cover that grows in a dense mat. The leaves grow 2-3 inches high but in the spring it sends up 4-6 inches tall flower stalks with many purple flowers. The foliage of the cultivar 'Bronzed Beauty', shown here, is typical of the nice rosettes that form. It is easily propagated and maintained if watered and fertilized during the hot mid-summer of Georgia.

Confederate Jasmine

*Trachelospermum jasminoides*



Creeping Raspberry

*Rubus calycinoides*



Confederate Jasmine is an evergreen vine that prefers well drained soil and full sun conditions in order to properly grow. In early spring and summer, Confederate Jasmine produces clusters of small, white flowers that have a very sweet fragrance. Confederate jasmine is a fast-growing, twining vine that can be grown on lamp posts, trellises, or arbors. It will easily twine through chain link fences.

Japanese Pachysandra  
*Pachysandra terminalis*



Junipers  
*Juniperus* spp.



Pachysandra is a slow growing groundcover with simple leaves and creeping stems. The flowers are white and bloom in late March and throughout the month of April. It is evergreen but the leaves may yellow in winter. When mass-planted, it forms a dense carpet of glossy green leaves to a height of 6 - 10 inches. It prefers a moist, well-drained, organic soil in full shade.



Liriope, Lily Turf

*Liriope spicata*

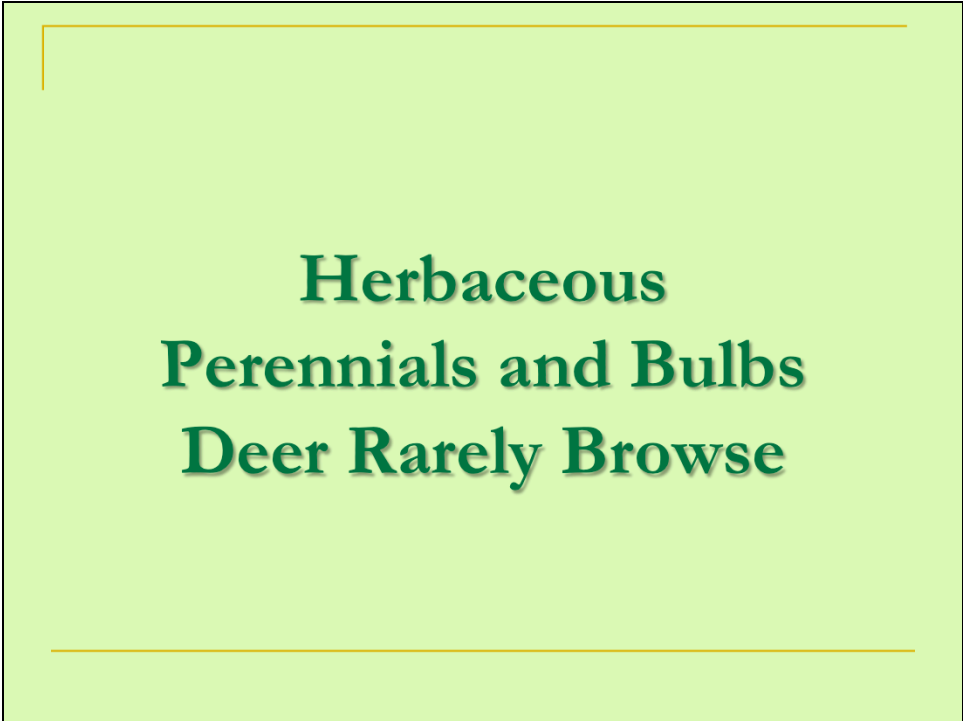


Plumbago

*Ceratostigma plumbaginoides*



Liriope is evergreen and blooms in the spring and summer with purple flowers. Lily Turf is a tough, traditional plant that many gardeners do not consider a perennial. Yet, its flowers are beautiful in August, rivaling other perennials that time of year. It is easy to divide and re-establish, and needs only fertilizer in early spring before new shoot emergence to do well. The variegated forms are showy and do well in small colonies. The plant is quite invasive and is currently listed on the



**Herbaceous  
Perennials and Bulbs  
Deer Rarely Browse**

The following are herbaceous perennials and bulbs that deer rarely browse.

Allium  
*Allium* spp.



African Lily  
*Agapanthus* spp.



Ornamental onion features umbel-shaped individual flowers at the top of a leafless stalk. They grow from solitary or clustered bulbs and many have an onion odor and taste. There are many Allium species and cultivars from which to choose. They are heat and drought tolerant, deer resistant, and have lovely blooms, usually in spring. A few species spread by re-seeding.

Amaryllis  
*Hippeastrum* spp.



Anise Hyssop  
*Agastache* spp.



Amaryllis is a bulb with strap-shaped leaves. They bloom in late summer and are usually white, red, pink or purple. Leave the foliage to dry before digging up the bulb.

Anise hyssop is a native perennial plant that reaches 2 to 4 feet in height. Flower spikes hold blooms of purple flowers and can be about 6 inches long. This perennial prefers full sun and dry conditions. The

Aster  
*Aster* spp.



Astilbe  
*Astilbe* spp.



Garden Asters require space and a long growing season to support a bushy, intense flower display. There are many cultivars. Unfortunately, most do not live up to the expectations of most gardeners because they do not branch when planted close together. Leave three feet spacing between plants and use cultivars, such as 'Country Garden'.

Astilbes are long-blooming, plume-like flowers in soft shades of white,



Balloon Flower  
*Platycodon grandiflorus*



May Apple  
*Podophyllum peltatum*



Balloon flowers are clump-forming perennials with alternate leaves of light green on stems that usually grow between one and three feet tall. They bear two- to three-inch balloon-shaped buds that open to bell-shaped flowers with five points, in pink, blue, and white.

May Apple is a herbaceous perennial plant that is native to wooded areas of eastern North America. It produces a single white flower that

Boltonia  
*Boltonia* spp.



Bush Cinquefoil  
*Potentilla fruticosa*



Boltonias are native American perennial wildflowers found in poor or damp soil as far north as Canada and south to Florida and west to Texas. Plants resemble asters with sturdy stems, narrow leaves, and dozens of white flowers in clusters.

Bush Cinquefoil is a small deciduous perennial 1 to 4 feet in height and width, with numerous upright branches, rounded habit and fine

Beebalm

*Monarda didyma*



Butterfly Weed

*Asclepias tuberosa*



Bee Balm is a good garden plant that can be spectacular if planted in partial sun, watered, and fertilized in early spring. It is an excellent butterfly and hummingbird plant, and attracts bees as well. However, it has a bad reputation for running rampant in any garden and becoming a pest. Unless you have a lot of time to remove mats of runners, you may want to consider purchasing barriers or placing the plants in areas where it can spread without causing problems. Mildew

Catmint  
*Nepeta* spp.



Candytuft  
*Iberis* spp.



Catmint is a member of the mint family. It is an extremely easy growing plant with few pests or problems. The billowing foliage is topped with spikes of flowers in early summer with repeat blooms throughout the season. Certain varieties are very attractive to cats, both as a living plant and dried. The lavender-blue varieties are often used as a substitute for lavender plants, where lavender is not particularly hardy.

Cardinal Flower

*Lobelia* spp.



Crocus

*Crocus* spp.



Cardinal Flower is a perennial plant that is native to North and South America. This plant grows to be about 5 feet tall when mature. Flowers are usually vibrant red, but some varieties come in pink and white. This plant attracts bees, butterflies and hummingbirds.

A sure sign of spring, crocuses have low-growing, colorful, cup-shaped flowers. Mass plantings of colorful crocuses mark the start of spring, sometimes poking their flowers right up through the snow. Because



Christmas Fern  
*Polystichum arcostichoides*



Cinnamon Fern  
*Osmunda cinnamomea*



Christmas Fern is an evergreen fern that is found in wooded areas. Fronds are typically 2-3 feet long. It is one of the most common ferns in eastern North America, being found in a wide variety of habitats and locations. The Christmas fern is popular in cultivation because it is easy to grow and can be used in almost any setting or soil.

The Cinnamon Fern is a deciduous herbaceous plant which produces

Crinum Lily  
*Crinum* spp.



Crocoshmia  
*Crocoshmia* spp.

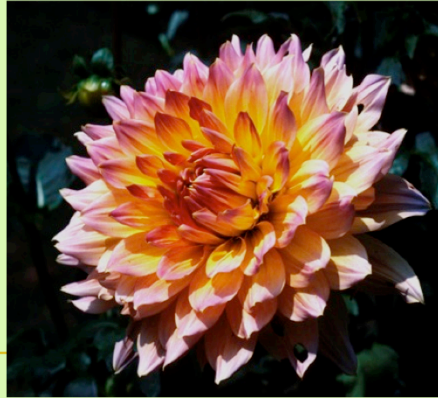


Crinum Lilies are a favorite specimen plant on many Georgia farms and rural homes. They form an upright mound of long leaves and have showy blossoms in May or June. A few cultivars bloom in July. Crinums are established by planting bulbs in the fall and allowing the foliage to remain all winter. Do not mulch or cover the new plants. Planting in well-drained soil is essential, as is frequent irrigation, which will prevent this plant from declining in drought.

Daffodils  
*Narcissus* spp.



Dahlia  
*Dahlia* spp.



Daffodils grow from a bulb and have a single, trumpet-shaped flower at the end of each stalk. The trumpet is often in a contrasting color from the background. The stalks are surrounded by five or six wide, blue-green leaves of varying lengths. Daffodils are most commonly yellow but you can also find them white, cream, orange and a pinkish tint either in a single or bi-color pattern.

## Elephant Ears

*Alocasia* spp. / *Colocasia* spp.



*Alocasia* spp.

*Colocasia* spp.



Elephants ears are fast becoming a popular specimen plant due to their huge colored leaves and its rapid growth when placed in fertile and moist soil. While both *Alocasia* and *Colocasia* are called Elephant ears, there are differences between the two. Most *Colocasias* tolerate full sun, with some popular cultivars such as 'Black Magic' and 'Diamond Head' thriving. *Colocasias* also tend to be more aggressive, forming a colony. *Colocasias* thrive in moist soil, even wet conditions.



Foamflower  
*Tiarella cordifolia*



False Indigo  
*Baptisia australis*



Foam Flower is largely distributed throughout mountainous areas of the Northern Hemisphere. This perennial herb blooms from April to June when it reaches its maximum height of 6-12 inches. The small flowers have 5 white petals in the shape of a star with yellow stamens, and are grouped in a foam-like cluster at the apex of the stem. Foam flowers are colonial, spreading their growth by rhizomes, as well as by seed, and are a popular choice for ground cover in shade gardens.

Forget-Me-Not  
*Myosotis* spp.



Foxglove  
*Digitalis* spp.



There are approximately fifty species in the genus *Myosotis*. Most have small flat, 5-lobed blue, pink or white flowers with yellow centers. They bloom in spring. Popular in gardens, Forget-me-nots prefer moist habitats. They can tolerate partial sun and shade. Forget-me-nots may be annual or perennial plants.

Foxglove is one of the loveliest, most important plant species that has

Gay Feather (Liatris)  
*Liatris* spp.



Goldenrod  
*Solidago* spp.



Gay-feather is an erect perennial herb with flowers arranged on a thick spike. The purple to lilac flowers begin to open from the terminal end of the spike and slowly descend toward the base. Prefers well-drained, gravelly or sandy soils, and must have full sun for best results. From seed, it usually requires two to three years to become established. A native plant that has been hybridized, it grows well in Georgia. The plant grows from a corm-like structure. It spreads slowly if planted in

Hens and Chicks

*Sempervivum* spp.



Jack-in-the-pulpit

*Arisaema triphylum*



Hen and Chicks is a common name for a group of small succulents. They grow close to the ground with leaves formed around each other in a rosette, and are propagated by offsets. The "hen" is the main plant, and the "chicks" are the offspring, which start as tiny buds on the main plant and soon sprout their own roots, taking up residence close to the mother plant. Hen and chicks are popular in gardens for their varied and interesting appearance and hardiness. They are grown



Iris

*Iris* spp.



Larkspur

*Consolida ambigua*



German Irises are easy to grow and have showy blooms that appear in May. They are easy to establish if you have well-drained soils and plant them shallow, with a portion of the rhizome above ground. Coat hangers can be bent into a U-shape and used as stakes to hold the rhizomes in place until rooted. Iris borers can be a problem in large colonies. Some folks claim blue and pink colored irises turn white in Georgia clay. In reality, white flowers result from reseeding, with the

Lamb's Ear

*Stachys byzantine*



Lantana

*Lantana* spp.



Lamb's Ear flowers in late spring and early summer, plants produce tall spike-like stems with a few reduced leaves. The flowers are small and either white or pink. The plants tend to be evergreen but can "die" back during cold winters and regenerate new growth from the crowns. In warmer climates they may grow year-round, but suffer where it is hot and humid. They are easy to grow, preferring partial shade to full sunlight and well-drained soils.

Lavender

*Lavandula* spp.



Lavender-cotton

*Santolina chamaecyparissus*



Lavender belongs to the genus *Lavandula* which includes annuals, herbaceous plants, and small shrubs. Because the cultivated forms are planted in gardens worldwide, they are occasionally found growing wild as garden escapees, well beyond their natural range. However, since lavender cross-pollinates easily, there are countless variations within the species. The color of the flowers of some forms has come to be called *lavender*.

Lenten Rose  
*Helleborus* spp.



Lupine  
*Lupinus* spp.



Lenten Rose is a evergreen plant that must be planted in the shade. This plant requires a well-drained soil and limited fertilizer use. The flowers are typically purple, but some varieties can be red, pink or white. At maturity, the Lenten Rose will be around 2 feet tall. Lenten Roses are early flowering plants that bloom from February to March. Lenten Rose spreads slowly, like a ground cover, by reseeding. Once blooms are faded, the plants' dark green foliage persists the rest of the



Meadow Rue  
*Thalictrum aquilegifolium*



Mint  
*Mentha* spp.



Meadow Rue grows to be about 4 feet tall and 2 feet wide. They prefer some shade, but not total shade and a moist soil. They bloom in late spring in purple, pink or white.

Mint is a popular Mediterranean herb, with more than 35 commercially available species, the most common being spearmint and peppermint. Peppermint usually has a black stem. Other mints

Marjoram

*Origanum marjoram*



Oregano

*Origanum vulgare*



Sweet Marjoram (*Origanum marjoram*) is considered by many botanists to be in the same genus as oregano. A tender perennial, it can be propagated from seeds or by division. Its stems grow woody with age, and the plant may be pruned back once or twice a season to prompt new growth.

There are several kinds of oregano -- Greek, Italian, and golden

Money Plant  
*Lunaria annua*



Peony  
*Paeonia* spp.



Lunaria is a genus of flowering plants in the family Brassicaceae, comprising two species. It is commonly known as Honesty or Satin Flower, and is native to central and southern Europe. The two species in Lunaria are *Lunaria annua* (Annual Honesty) and *Lunaria rediviva* (Perennial Honesty). Lunaria is widely grown for its oval, translucent seedheads, which can be left in the garden to provide new plants or can be used as dried flower arrangements. The seedheads are food

Pinks

*Dianthus* spp.



Primrose

*Primula* spp.

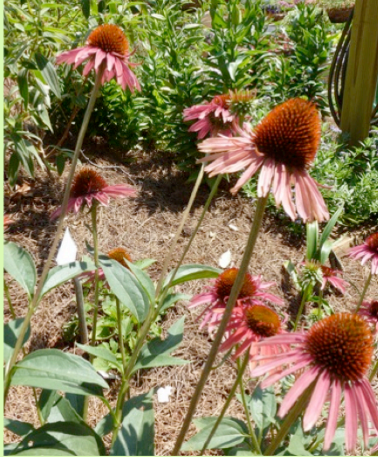


Dianthus is mounding perennial that is drought tolerant. This plant can be planted in full sun. It blooms in early spring throughout summer. The color of the blooms varies from pink to purple.

Primrose is a herbaceous perennial, low growing plant. The leaves are longer than broad originating from a basal rosette. The flowers are 1 to 2 inches in diameter, borne singly on a slender stem, pale yellow,



Purple Coneflower  
*Echinacea purpurea*



Royal Fern  
*Osmunda regalis*



Purple Coneflower is fantastically popular as a garden and medicinal plant. It's a great butterfly plant, and it is drought tolerant. Well-drained soils and deadheading are required for them to survive the wet soils of winter. If allowed to self-seed over several generations, green-flowering mutants often appear and should be rogued out. Native species of Purple Coneflower have drooping petals, whereas modern hybrids have horizontally held petals.

Rosemary  
*Rosmarinus officinalis*



Prostrate Rosemary  
*R. officinalis* 'Prostratus'



Rosemary is a woody, perennial herb with fragrant, evergreen, needle-like leaves. Forms range from upright to trailing; the upright forms can reach 5 ft tall. The leaves are evergreen, 2–4 cm long and green above, white below with dense short woolly hair. Rosemary is native to the Mediterranean area and likes sunny growing conditions that mimic that climate. Drought resistant after it is established, it should be planted in soil with good drainage. Rosemary is an attractive, shrubby

Russian Sage  
*Perovskia atriplicifolia*



Snowdrop  
*Galanthus nivalis*



Russian Sage is herbaceous perennial plant that grows on upright, grayish white stems 3 to 4 ft high. Russian Sage is a good plant for dry, sunny places if well-established before summer heat. Fall planting is essential in well-drained soils. Single plants do not look showy due to the diffuse nature of the flowers. Professional landscapers use 10 to 12 plants on 10-inch centers for a strong color effect.

Society Garlic  
*Tulbaghia violacea*



Speedwell  
*Veronica* spp.



Society Garlic is a clump-forming herbaceous perennial with narrow, grayish green leaves and large clusters of lavender or lilac flowers. Society garlic is easy to grow in light, sandy soils and does best in full sun. Plants will grow well in shade, but may not flower much.

Speedwell is an easy-to-grow perennial with long spikes of small petals in purple, blue, pink, or white. This attractive plant grows in clusters



Sweet Woodruff

*Galium odoratum* (*Asperula odorata*)



Swamp Sunflower

*Helianthus angustifolius*



Sweet Woodruff is herbaceous plant that grows to 12-20 inches long, often lying flat on the ground or supported by other plants. It is ideal as a groundcover or border accent in woody, acidic gardens where other shade plants fail to thrive. Deer avoid eating it probably because of the scent it gives off.

The Swamp Sunflower is a large plant. Flower stalks may reach eight

Tansy

*Tanacetum vulgare*



Tarragon

*Artemisia dracunculus*



Tansy is a perennial, herbaceous flowering plant of the aster family. This plant has finely divided compound leaves and yellow, button-like flowers. It has a stout, somewhat reddish, erect stem, usually smooth, 50–150 cm tall.

Tarragon is a perennial herb whose leaves of which are used for seasoning, especially vinegar. Tarragon grows to two or three feet tall

Toad Lily  
*Tricyrtis birta*



Threadleaf Coreopsis  
*Coreopsis verticillata*



Toad Lily is a perennial plant that does best in part shade. They can grow 1-3feet tall and wide. The plant comes in colors of white, mauve and yellow. They are drought tolerant and tolerate wet soil.

Threadleaf Coreopsis is one of the easiest perennials to grow. Delicate, daisy-like flowers complement fine-textured green foliage on this herbaceous perennial. Blooms, about the size of a nickel, come in a

Thyme  
*Thymus* spp.



Texas Sage  
*Salvia greggii*



Thyme is a versatile landscape plant as well as a culinary plant. English thyme, the most common variety, has fine leaves and slightly woody stems. There are, however, nearly 400 varieties of thyme; among the most popular varieties grown in the South are lemon thyme, caraway thyme, golden thyme, and mother-of-thyme. Creeping thyme makes an excellent ground cover alone or between stepping stones or as a spreading plant for the garden wall. Thyme is propagated most



Verbena, Rigid Verbena  
*Verbena rigida*



Verbena, South American Verbena  
*Verbena bonariensis*



Verbena, Rose Verbena  
*Verbena canadensis*



Rigid Verbena grows easily along Georgia road sides, so being tough is not in question as it likes hot, dry locations. It can be mowed twice a summer and re-flushed with fertilization and frequent irrigation. The beautiful purple flowers attract Swallowtails and other butterflies. However, the plant is aggressive and sends out runners.

South American Verbena is easy to grow from fall planted seed. It puts

Wormwood  
*Artemisia* spp.



Yarrow  
*Achillea filipendulina*



Wormwood species are comprised of hardy herbs and shrubs known for their volatile oils. They grow in temperate climates usually in dry or semi-dry habitats. The aromatic leaves of many species of *Artemisia* are medicinal, and some are used for flavoring. Most species have an extremely bitter taste.

## **Annuals Deer Rarely Browse**

The following are annuals deer rarely browse.

Ageratum

*Ageratum houstonianum*



Alyssum

*Lobularia* spp.



Ageratum is a cool-season annual plant often grown as a bedding plant in gardens. Flowers are usually blue (though sometimes white, pink, or purple). They require sun to partial shade. This plant can grow to be 2 ft high. It is somewhat drought tolerant, but should be watered regularly during the summer months is planted in direct sun. This annual poses a challenge to the gardener. The pale blue flowers are ideal for semi-shady gardens, and early spring beds. The challenge is to



Annual Periwinkle  
(*Vinca*)  
*Catharanthus* spp.



Annual Salvia  
*Salvia* spp.



Vinca is a very heat tolerant annual bedding plant that produces many flowers in a variety of vivid colors: red, purple, pink, white, lavender, rose, apricot and burgundy. Plants commonly grow from 8-15 inches in height with dark green, glossy and bushy foliage. It performs best in well-drained soils in sites that receive full sun. Vinca does not perform well in wet, poorly drained soils or in cool spring weather. Plants turn a yellow green in wet soils or cool spring weather. When choosing a

Basil

*Ocimum basilicum*



Creeping Zinnia

*Zinnia linearis*



A truly international herb, basil is used in Japan, southern Europe, Africa, and its native India. Used widely in Italian cooking, basil is an annual that may be planted in the garden at the same time as tomatoes. More than 25 kinds of basil are available commercially, among them wide leaf sweet basil (the most common), lemon basil (with a small narrow, light green leaf), and purple opal basil with leaves of a dark maroon-purple (though plants often revert to purple

Bachelor's Buttons  
*Centaurea cyanus*



Cock's Comb  
*Celosia* spp.



The Bachelor Button is used extensively as a roadside beautification flower in spring, but it was originally an old timey cut flower for the kitchen. It blooms along with China Pinks and makes a beautiful flower arrangement with an addition of spring perennial blooms. Sow seed in October and fertilize in early March. *Centaurea* dies back by July, and more quickly in drought or hot summers.

Dusty Miller

*Centaurea cineraria*



Four O'clock

*Mirabilis jalapa*



Dusty Miller is grown in formal bedding schemes, but looks equally effective in informal or cottage-style designs. Dusty Miller is a nice addition to a colorful container garden, and makes a nice edging for your borders.

Four O'clock is a leafy, multi-branched plant that produce flowers all summer long. The plants are erect and spreading, 2 to 3 ft tall and just



Flowering Tobacco

*Nicotiana* spp.



Marigold

*Tagetes* spp.



There are many cultivars of ornamental tobacco available on the market. They are heat tolerant but not drought tolerant. This is another bedding plant that must be fed and watered often to maintain flower production and growth through the late summer. Leaves can be sticky, so weeding and deadheading is a chore. This generally can be avoided if you deadhead and weed the plants in the early morning, as the high light and heat promote exudation of the sticky ingredients.

Parsley

*Petroselinum crispum*



Scarlet Sage

*Salvia coccinea*



There are two basic kinds of parsley – curled and flat-leaved (Italian) parsley. Parsley can be direct-seeded, though germination typically takes two to three weeks. Parsley, a biennial, requires unfailing moisture for continuous growth. It is prone to leaf miners, which may be controlled to a degree by cutting off and destroying infected leaves and stimulating new growth. Parsley grows well both in containers and in landscape beds during winters in the Deep South.

Spiderflower  
*Cleome* spp.



Strawflower  
*Bracteantha bracteata*



Spider flower is a very tall garden annual, (though some cultivars grow to only three feet in height), and may require staking in areas that are known to be windy. If knocked down in a thunderstorm, staking will usually save the plant. Warning: If cared for properly, this plant will disperse seeds throughout the garden. The seeds are in spring-loaded pods that fling them as far as 5 feet away. This is intended to be a colony plant, meaning that it is used in large numbers for best effect.



Snapdragon  
*Antirrhinum majus*



Sweet Pea  
*Lathyrus odoratus*



Snapdragons are perhaps becoming as popular as pansies, however, these annuals have a different bloom pattern. The Snapdragon will flower until the first cloudy cold spell in November, then become inactive. The green plant material, if not severely frozen (10 degrees or less Fahrenheit) will survive and re-bloom in April and May. The flowers will last until June. Gardeners need to remember that fall-planted snapdragons will normally not provide mid-winter color, but



## Plants Deer Occasionally or Frequently Browse

(Protection is recommended)



The following tables contain plant species that deer occasionally or frequently browse. Therefore if these are planted, protection is recommended.

| <b>Common Name</b>        | <b>Botanical Name</b>            |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| American Arborvitae       | <i>Thuja occidentalis</i>        |
| American Beautyberry      | <i>Callicarpa americana</i>      |
| American Elder            | <i>Sambucus canadensis</i>       |
| American Sycamore         | <i>Platanus occidentalis</i>     |
| Arrow-wood                | <i>Viburnum dentatum</i>         |
| Asiatic Lilies            | <i>Lilium</i> spp.               |
| Beech (low branches)      | <i>Fagus</i> spp.                |
| Bittersweet               | <i>Celastrus scandens</i>        |
| Black-Eyed Susan          | <i>Rudbeckia</i> spp.            |
| Blackgum                  | <i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>           |
| Blanket Flower            | <i>Gaillardia</i> spp.           |
| Buttonbush                | <i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i> |
| Carolina Ash              | <i>Fraxinus caroliniana</i>      |
| Carolina Buckthorn        | <i>Frangula caroliniana</i>      |
| Carolina Yellow Jessamine | <i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>    |
| Chrysanthemum (fall mums) | <i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp.        |
| Coleus                    | <i>Coleus</i> spp.               |

| <b>Common Name</b>                                 | <b>Botanical Name</b>         |
|--|-------------------------------|
| Crossvine  | <i>Bignonia capreolata</i>    |
| Cosmos   | <i>Cosmos</i> spp.            |
| Daylily (prefer flowers and flower buds)           | <i>Heemerocallis</i> spp.     |
| Eastern Redbud                                     | <i>Cercis canadensis</i>      |
| Flowering Crabapple (small trees and low branches) | <i>Malus</i> spp.             |
| Flowering Dogwood                                  | <i>Cornus florida</i>         |
| Fothergilla (flowers and new growth)               | <i>Fothergilla</i> spp.       |
| Fringetree   | <i>Chionanthus virginicus</i> |
| Gerbera Daisy                                      | <i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>      |
| Grape Hyacinth                                     | <i>Muscari</i> spp.           |
| Green Ash (tender new growth)                      | <i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> |
| Greenbriar   | <i>Smilax</i> spp.            |
| Hawthorn   | <i>Crataegus</i> spp.         |
| Hibiscus   | <i>Hibiscus</i> spp.          |
| Some Hollies                                       | <i>Ilex</i> spp.              |
| Hollyhock  | <i>Alcea</i> spp.             |
| Honey Locust                                       | <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>  |
| Hop Hornbeam                                       | <i>Ostrya virginiana</i>      |

| <b>Common Name</b>                     | <b>Botanical Name</b>        |
|--|------------------------------|
| Hosta                                  | <i>Hosta</i> spp.            |
| Hydrangea (bigleaf, oakleaf, climbing) | <i>Hydrangea</i> spp.        |
| Impatiens                              | <i>Impatiens walleriana</i>  |
| Indian Hawthorn                        | <i>Rhaphiolepis indica</i>   |
| Japanese Maple (tender new growth)     | <i>Acer palmatum</i>         |
| Morning Glory                          | <i>Ipomea</i> spp.           |
| Trumpet Honeysuckle                    | <i>Lonicera sempervirens</i> |
| Pansy                                  | <i>Viola</i> spp.            |
| Petunia                                | <i>Petunia</i> spp.          |
| Redbay                                 | <i>Persea borbonia</i>       |
| Red Maple                              | <i>Acer rubrum</i>           |
| Rhododendron                           | <i>Rhododendron</i> spp.     |
| Rose Balsam                            | <i>Impatiens balsamina</i>   |
| Roses                                  | <i>Rosa</i> spp.             |
| Sedum 'Autumn Joy'                     | <i>Sedum 'Autumn Joy'</i>    |
| Serviceberry                           | <i>Amelanchier arborea</i>   |



| <b>Common Name</b>           | <b>Botanical Name</b>       |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Solomon's Seal               | <i>Polygonatum</i> spp.     |
| Sourwood (tender new growth) | <i>Oxydendron aroreum</i>   |
| Strawberry Bush              | <i>Euonymus americanus</i>  |
| Summersweet Clethra          | <i>Clethra alnifolia</i>    |
| Swamp Cyrilla                | <i>Cyrilla racemiflora</i>  |
| Sweetbay Magnolia            | <i>Magnolia virginiana</i>  |
| Sweetshrub                   | <i>Calycanthus floridus</i> |
| Titi                         | <i>Cliftonia monophylla</i> |
| Trumpet Creeper              | <i>Campsis radicans</i>     |
| Tulips                       | <i>Tulip</i> spp.           |
| Violas                       | <i>Viola</i> spp.           |
| Virginia Sweetspire          | <i>Itea virginica</i>       |
| Yew (English and Japanese)   | <i>Taxus</i> spp.           |



THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA  
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURAL &  
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