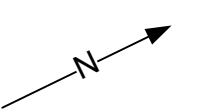


OVERALL SITE
3/32" = 1'-0"

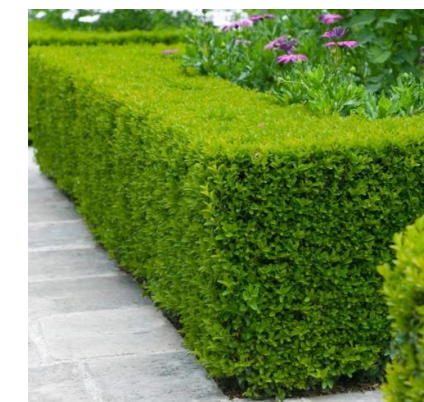




ZEBRA GRASS
DEER RESISTANT
5' HEIGHT, 5' SPREAD
SUN TO PART SUN
CUT BACK IN WINTER



RUBY LOROPETALUM
DEER RESISTANT
5' HEIGHT, 5' SPREAD
SUN TO PART SUN
EVERGREEN



BOXWOOD
DEER RESISTANT
3' HEIGHT, 3' SPREAD
SUN
FORM TO SQUARE HEDGE
EVERGREEN



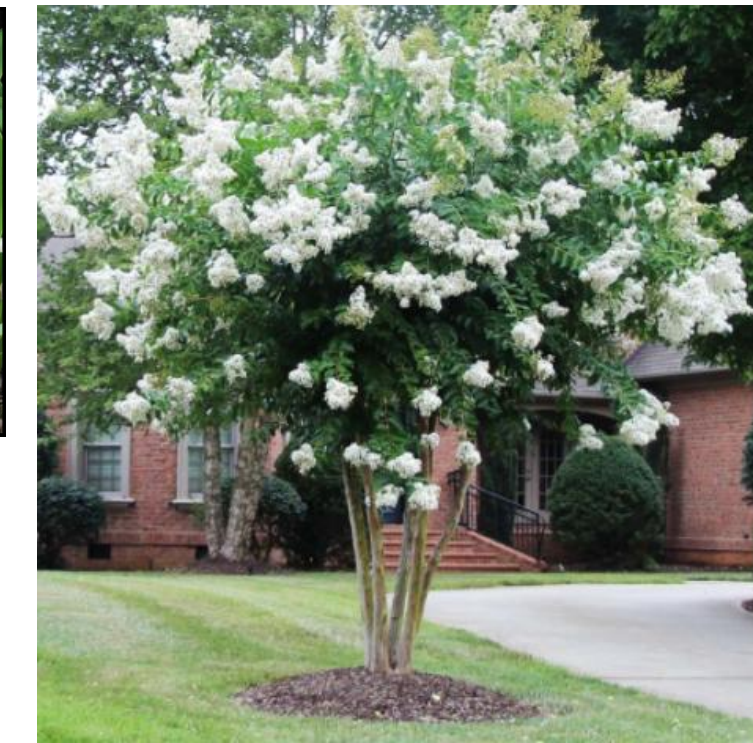
DWARF MONDO GRASS
DEER RESISTANT
6" HEIGHT, 6" SPREAD
PART SUN
EVERGREEN



JAP MAPLE 'GOING GREEN'
DEER RESISTANT
15' HEIGHT, 15' SPREAD
SUN
DECIDUOUS



LILY OF THE VALLEY
DEER RESISTANT
1' HEIGHT, 1' SPREAD
SHADE
CUT BACK IN WINTER



GRAPE MYRTLE - NATCHEZ
DEER RESISTANT
25' HEIGHT, 15' SPREAD
SUN
DECIDUOUS



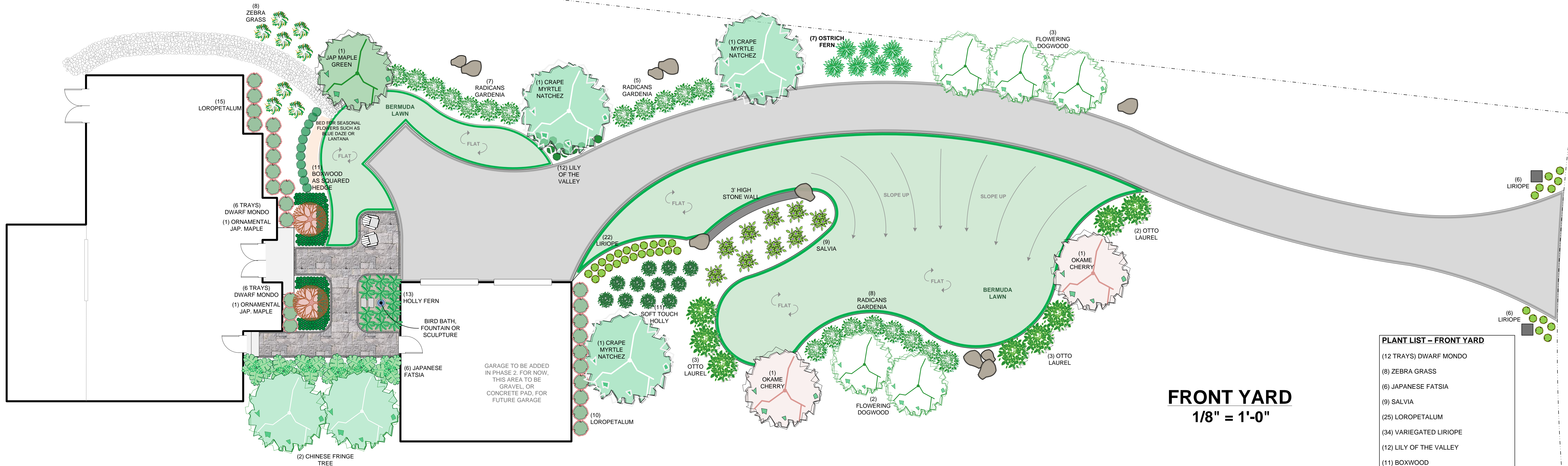
OSTRICH FERN
DEER RESISTANT
4' HEIGHT, 4' SPREAD
SHADE
DORMANT IN WINTER



RADICANS GARDENIA
DEER RESISTANT
3' HEIGHT, 4' SPREAD
SUN TO PART SHADE
DECIDUOUS



FLOWERING DOGWOOD
DEER RESISTANT
20' HEIGHT, 15' SPREAD
PART SUN
DECIDUOUS



PLANT LIST - FRONT YARD

- (12 TRAYS) DWARF MONDO
- (8) ZEBRA GRASS
- (6) JAPANESE FATSIA
- (9) SALVIA
- (25) LOROPETALUM
- (34) VARIEGATED LIROPE
- (12) LILY OF THE VALLEY
- (11) BOXWOOD
- (2) ORNAMENTAL JAPANESE MAPLE
- (3) GRAPE MYRTLE 'NATCHEZ'
- (2) CHINESE FRING TREE
- (13) HOLLY FERN
- (20) RADICANS GARDENIA
- (5) FLOWERING DOGWOOD
- (2) OKAME CHERRY TREE
- (1) JAPANESE MAPLE 'GOING GREEN'
- (8) OTTO LUYKEN LAUREL
- (11) SOFT TOUCH HOLLY
- (7) OSTRICH FERN

TOTAL LAWN AREA
2,574 SF (6 PALLETS)



CHINESE FRINGE TREE
DEER RESISTANT
15' HEIGHT, 15' SPREAD
PART SHADE
DECIDUOUS



ORNAMENTL JAPANESE MAPLE
DEER RESISTANT
5' HEIGHT, 8' SPREAD
SUN OR PART SHADE
DECIDUOUS



JAPANESE FATSIA
DEER RESISTANT
6' HEIGHT, 6' SPREAD
PART SHADE
DECIDUOUS



HOLLY FERN
DEER RESISTANT
2' HEIGHT, 2' SPREAD
PART SHADE
EVERGREEN



VARIEGATED LIROPE
DEER RESISTANT
1' HEIGHT, 1' SPREAD
SUN OR PART SHADE
CUT BACK IN WINTER



OKAME CHERRY TREE
DEER RESISTANT
20' HEIGHT, 20' SPREAD
SUN TO PART SUN
DECIDUOUS



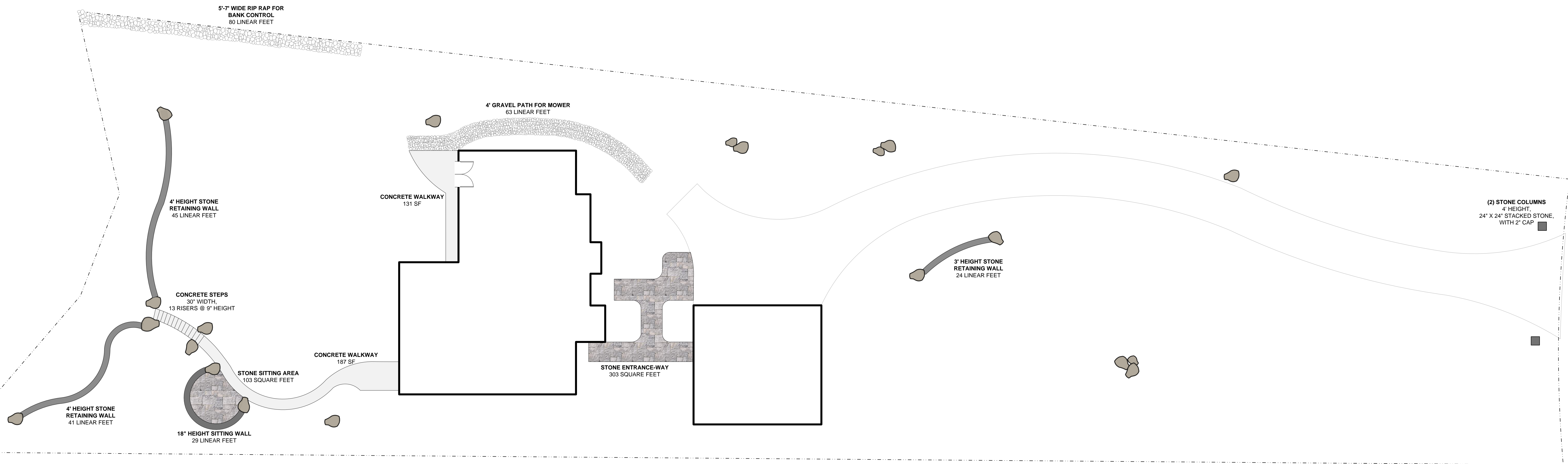
SALVIA
DEER RESISTANT
2' HEIGHT, 2' SPREAD
SUN
CUT BACK IN WINTER



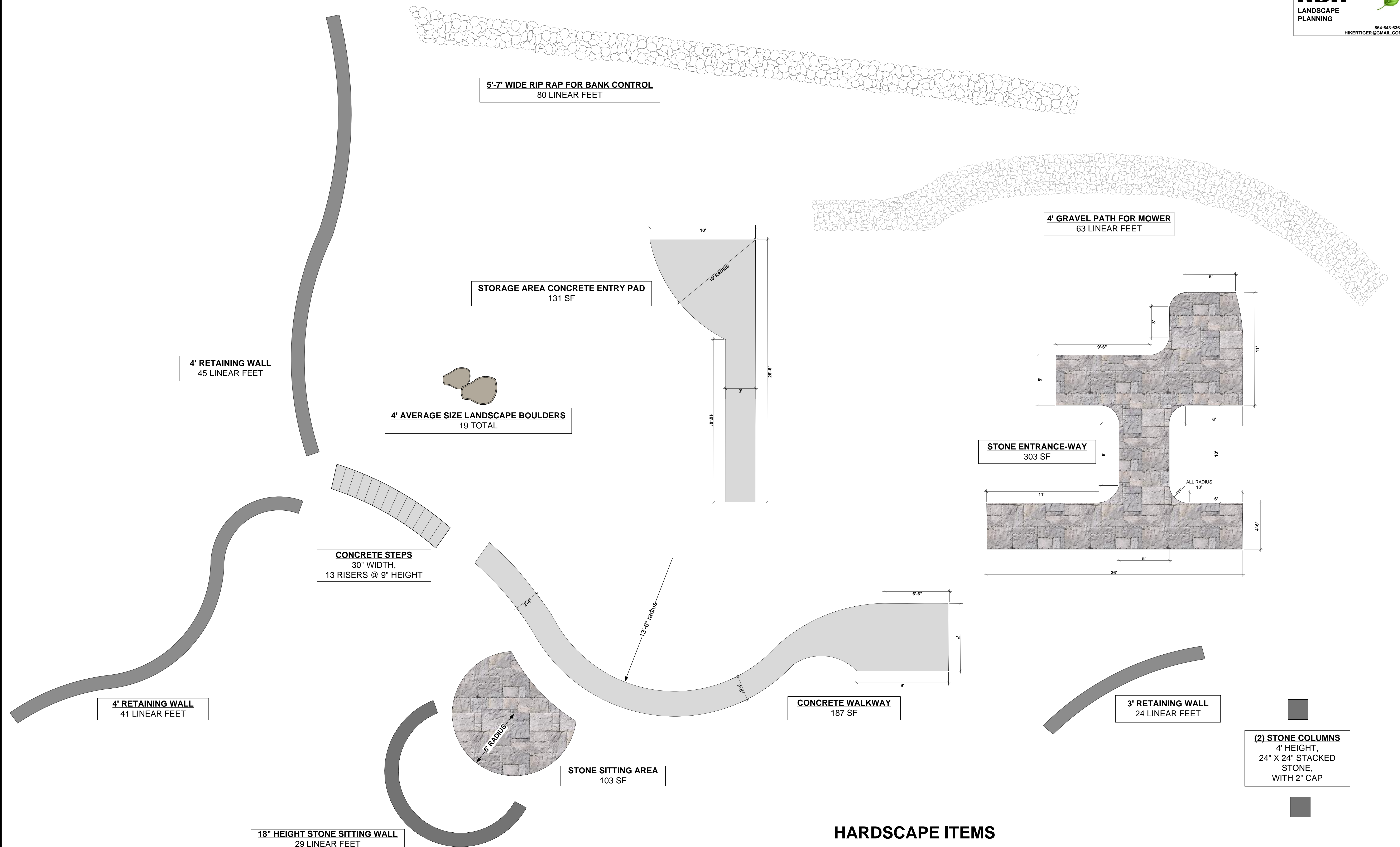
SOFT TOUCH HOLLY
DEER RESISTANT
3' HEIGHT, 4' SPREAD
SUN TO PART SHADE
EVERGREEN



OTTO LAUREL
DEER RESISTANT
4' HEIGHT, 6' SPREAD
SUN TO PART SHADE
EVERGREEN

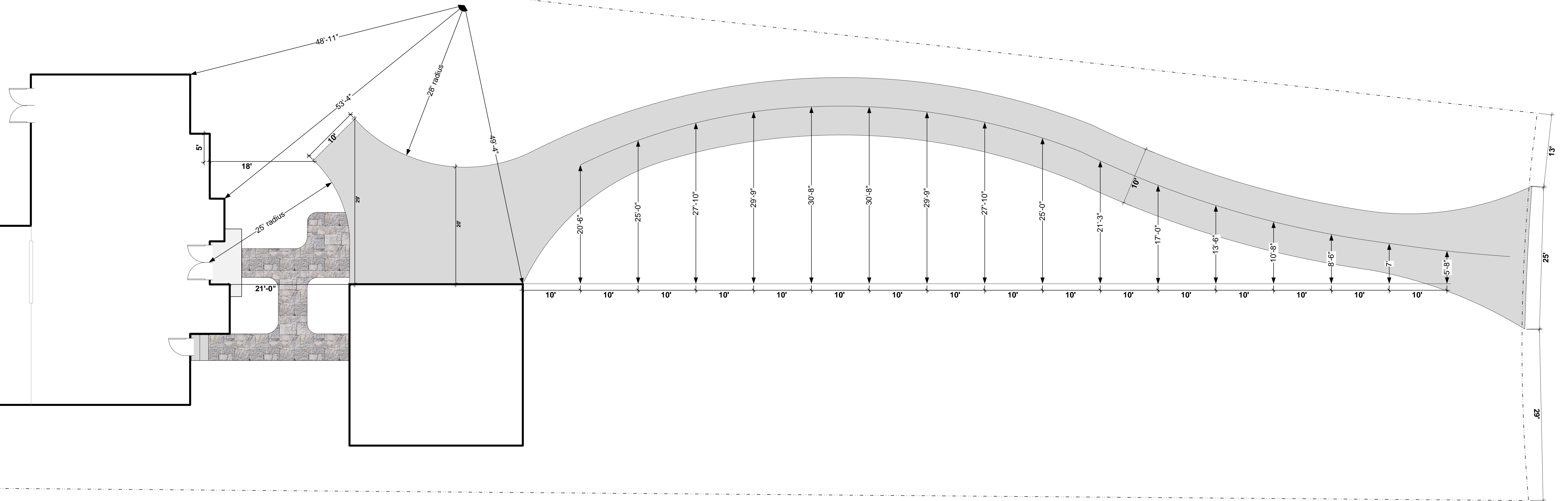


HARDSCAPE
 3/32" = 1'-0"



HARDSCAPE ITEMS

1/4" = 1'-0"



DRIVEWAY LAYOUT
 1/8" = 1'-0"

Yes, Prostrate Yew (*Cephalotaxus harringtonia* 'Prostrata') is generally considered deer-resistant. Once established, it can tolerate drought and heat as well. This low-growing evergreen shrub is suitable for various landscape applications like groundcover, foundation plantings, and woodland gardens.



Key Features:

- **Deer Resistance:** Prostrate Yew is not a preferred food source for deer.
- **Drought & Heat Tolerance:** Once established, it can withstand dry and hot conditions.
- **Slow Growth:** It's a slow-growing shrub, making it easy to manage.
- **Versatile Use:** Suitable for various landscape purposes like groundcover, foundation planting, and mass planting.
- **Evergreen:** It provides year-round green foliage.

Yes, Otto Luyken laurels are generally considered deer-resistant. Their dense, leathery foliage is not appealing to deer, making them a good choice for areas where deer browsing is a concern. While no plant is completely deer-proof, Otto Luyken laurels are rarely targeted by deer.



Yes, Soft Touch Holly shrubs are generally considered deer-resistant. Deer are typically deterred by its dense, aromatic foliage and lack of appeal in terms of taste and texture. While no plant is entirely deer-proof, Soft Touch Holly is rarely targeted by deer, even when other food sources are scarce.

Here's why they are considered deer-resistant:

Dense and aromatic foliage:

The dense nature of the leaves and a slight aroma can make them less appealing to deer.

Taste and texture:

Deer generally prefer plants with softer, more palatable leaves, and Soft Touch Holly's texture is not typically appealing.

Year-round green appearance:

Deer-resistant plants like Soft Touch Holly maintain their vibrant green color year-round, ensuring a visually appealing landscape without the need for additional deer deterrents.

Liriope is generally considered deer-resistant, meaning deer are unlikely to eat it. However, it's not a guarantee that deer won't browse on liriope, especially if other, more palatable plants are scarce or if deer are very hungry.



Here's a more detailed look:

Deer Resistance:

Liriope, including varieties like Big Blue Liriope, is often listed as deer-resistant because its tough, grass-like foliage is not very appealing to deer, according to Garden Goods Direct.

Yes, gardenias are generally considered to be deer-resistant. Deer are not typically attracted to gardenias due to their strong fragrance and waxy leaves. However, if other food sources are scarce, deer may browse on gardenias.



Elaboration:

Deer Resistance:

Gardenias are considered deer-resistant because they don't offer a palatable food source to deer.

Fragrance and Texture:

The strong, fragrant flowers and waxy, leathery leaves of gardenias are not appealing to deer.

Yes, Loropetalum (Chinese Fringe Flower) is generally considered deer-resistant. Many Loropetalum varieties, including those in the Southern Living Plant Collection, are known for their resistance to deer. This makes them a good choice for gardens where deer pressure is a concern.



Here's why Loropetalum are often considered deer-resistant:

Taste and Texture:

Deer generally don't find Loropetalum foliage and flowers appealing to eat.

Yes, Fatsia japonica (Japanese Fatsia) is generally considered deer-resistant. While deer might occasionally nibble on it, they usually don't devour it. Its thick, glossy leaves and sturdy stems can deter browsing.



Here's a more detailed look:

Deer Resistance:

Fatsia japonica is often listed as deer-resistant, meaning deer are less likely to eat it compared to other plants.

Why it's deer-resistant:

The plant's thick, leathery leaves and somewhat woody structure are not as palatable to deer as tender, new growth on other plants.

Yes, holly ferns are generally considered deer-resistant. Their leathery, pointy leaves and overall unappetizing texture deter deer from browsing them. Additionally, they thrive in shady areas, making them a good choice for understory plants or in areas where deer are less likely to frequent.



Yes, Zebra grass (*Miscanthus sinensis* 'Zebrinus') is generally considered deer-resistant. Deer are less likely to browse on ornamental grasses like Zebra grass due to their coarse texture and sharp edges. While no plant is entirely deer-proof, Zebra grass is often left untouched, even in areas with high deer populations, says Garden Goods Direct.

Here's why Zebra grass is deer-resistant:

Coarse Texture:

The blades of Zebra grass are coarse and less appealing to deer than softer, more palatable plants.

Sharp Edges:

The edges of the grass blades can be sharp, which discourages deer from eating it.

Natural Deterrent:

Deer generally avoid ornamental grasses like Zebra grass, making it a reliable choice for gardeners in areas with deer browsing.

Yes, boxwood shrubs are generally considered to be deer-resistant. They are known for their dense foliage and strong, unpleasant odor, which deters deer from browsing. While they are resistant, it's important to remember that no plant is entirely deer-proof, especially if other food sources are scarce.



Here's why boxwood is often deer-resistant:

Dense Foliage:

The dense, tight structure of boxwood makes it less appealing to deer who prefer easier-to-reach foliage.

Features: Fragrant, drought tolerant, deer resistant, pest resistant. Uses: Xeriscaping, massed planting, naturalizing, perennial borders.



Are Stella d'Oro daylilies deer resistant?

AI Overview

Yes, Stella d'Oro daylilies are generally considered deer-resistant. They are also known for being low maintenance, drought-tolerant, and pest-resistant, making them a popular choice for gardeners.

Here's why Stella d'Oro daylilies are deer-resistant:

Taste and Texture:

Deer typically avoid plants with certain tastes and textures. Stella d'Oro daylilies may have a flavor or texture that is unpalatable to deer.

Yes, dwarf mondo grass is generally considered to be deer-resistant. Deer are not typically drawn to its dense, tough foliage, making it a good choice for gardens where deer browsing is a concern. While no plant is entirely deer-proof, dwarf mondo grass is less likely to be damaged by deer compared to many other plants.

Yes, many varieties of Podocarpus are known to be deer-resistant. Some specific examples mentioned include the Podocarpus macrophyllus var. maki, "Roman Candle" Podocarpus, and Podocarpus gracilior. They are often less appealing to deer compared to other plants.

Here's a more detailed breakdown:

Podocarpus macrophyllus var. maki:

This cultivar is specifically mentioned as being deer resistant, as well as salt and drought tolerant.

Roman Candle™ Podocarpus:

This cultivar is also described as a "tough shrub" with deer, pest, and disease resistance.

Podocarpus gracilior:

This variety is described as being unaffected by diseases, pests, and deer, making it a good choice for deer-prone areas.

General Deer Resistance:

While deer may not always completely avoid Podocarpus, they are generally considered less palatable and less likely to browse on them compared to many other common garden plants.

Yes, canna lilies are generally considered to be deer-resistant. While they may not be entirely immune to deer browsing, they are typically less palatable to deer than many other garden plants. Canna lilies often have leathery leaves and a larger size, which can deter deer from eating them.



Here's why canna lilies are often deer-resistant:

- **Taste:** Deer generally find the taste of canna lilies unappealing.
- **Size:** Canna lilies can grow quite large, making them less accessible to deer who prefer to eat smaller plants.
- **Other factors:** Some gardeners also find that canna lilies can be a good "deer baffle," meaning they can be planted strategically to protect other, more palatable plants.

Yes, elephant ears (*Colocasia esculenta*) are generally considered deer-resistant. They are also rabbit-resistant and easy to grow. The deer resistance is likely due to a toxin they produce called oxalate/oxalic acid, which also makes them deer repellent.



Here's a more detailed look:

Toxin:

Elephant ears contain oxalic acid and asparagine, which are mildly toxic to deer and can cause digestive upset.

Repellent Effect:

Deer not only avoid eating elephant ears but may also avoid areas where they are planted, potentially changing their paths.

Planting:

Elephant ears are a good choice for gardens where deer are a concern, as they can help deter browsing.

Yes, ferns are generally considered deer-resistant. Their texture and taste, as well as the presence of some toxins, make them less palatable to deer than many other plants. While deer might nibble on them if they are hungry enough or other food sources are scarce, they are not a preferred food source.



Here's why ferns are often deer-resistant:

- **Texture:** Ferns have a leathery texture that deer find less appealing than softer, more succulent plants.
- **Taste:** Some ferns have a bitter or fibrous taste that deters deer from eating them.
- **Toxins:** Some ferns contain toxins that can also deter deer.
- **Low nutritional value:** Ferns are generally not a good source of nutrients for deer.

Specific Ferns often cited as deer-resistant:

Autumn Fern (*Dryopteris erythrosora*), Ostrich Fern (*Matteuccia pensylvanica*), Japanese Painted Fern (*Athyrium niponicum*), Maidenhair Fern (*Adiantum*), and Christmas Fern (*Polystichum munitum*).

Yes, Muhly grass, particularly Pink Muhly Grass, is generally considered deer-resistant. Deer are known to avoid it, making it a good choice for gardens where deer are a concern.



Why is Muhly Grass deer-resistant?

Texture:

The fine texture of Muhly grass leaves and airy plumes are not as appealing to deer as more succulent, palatable foliage.

Yes, lily of the valley (*Convallaria majalis*) is generally considered deer-resistant. Deer tend to avoid plants with strong scents or toxic properties, and lily of the valley falls into both categories. It contains toxic compounds that can deter deer and other herbivores from consuming it.



Here's a more detailed explanation:

Toxicity:

Lily of the valley contains cardiac glycosides, which are toxic to animals and humans. This toxicity acts as a deterrent to deer.

Strong Scent:

The plant also has a strong, distinct fragrance that can also be off-putting to deer.

Other Deer-Resistant Features:

While lily of the valley's toxicity is the primary reason for its deer resistance, it also thrives in shady, moist areas, which can be less attractive to deer.