

Fire and Deer Resistant Plant List Las Pilitas Nursery 2017

Genus/Species	Common Name	Deer Proof by# 10 usually safe to 1 totally destroyed	fire (burn times, in seconds/plant height, in meters, max 10) nothing is 'safe" but some are best(>60,low and/or burns poorly), better(30, medium height, medium burn), or you should think about it(<1, high and flash)	Deer Comments
<u>Abies bracteata</u>	Santa Lucia Fir	8	2,usually safe if no <u>fire ladder</u> present	usually safe
<u>Acacia Greggii</u>	Catclaw	10	20, creates a lot of debris	very thorny but even gallon stock not bothered
<u>Acer circinatum</u>	Vine Maple	7	5	Japanese Maple should be similar
<u>Acer macrophyllum</u>	Big Leaf Maple	8	6, flashy	protect when young
<u>Acer negundo</u>	California Box Elder	9	female 1.5, male more like 5	bothers only seedlings on really bad years
<u>Achillea millefolium californica</u>	Yarrow	9	5, if regularly mowed 60	usually dormant when deer worst
<u>Adenostoma fasciculatum</u>	Chamise	6	15, yes, it's really not that bad	they browse but don't destroy
<u>Adiantum</u>	jordanii	9	60(disappears in summer)	

<u>Aesculus calif</u>	Buckeye	7	8	poisonous to all (but gophers & deer have eaten)
<u>Agave deserti</u>	Century Plant	8	600	on bad years they roll out new plants and eat bottom
<u>Agave utahensis</u>	Century Plant	10	600	"
<u>Alnus rhombifolia</u>	White Alder	2	1.5, ok if no <u>fire ladder</u> present	water lover, eat the poo out of them on bad years
<u>Amelanchier alnifolia</u>	Western Service Berry	5		Great bird plant
<u>Amorpha californica</u>	False Indigo	10		smelly chaparral plant
<u>Aquilegia eximia</u>	Red Columbine	6	100+ unless you let the debris build up	Pretty perennial
<u>Aquilegia formosa</u>	Western Columbine	6	100+ unless you let the debris build up	Pretty perennial
<u>Aquilegia pubescens</u>	Sierra Columbine	6	100+ unless you let the debris build up	Pretty perennial
<u>Aquilegia shockleyi</u>	Desert Columbine	6	100+ unless you let the debris build up	Pretty perennial

<u>Arbutus Menziesii</u>	Madrone	9	4.5	Structure safe
<u>Arctostaphylos spp.</u>	Manzanitas	9 (if native in area)		are much more deer resistant in their native areas, gray ones more deer proof
<u>Arctostaphylos crustacea</u>	Brittleleaf Manzanita	5		
<u>Arctostaphylos densiflora</u>	'Harmony'	4	60	Only eaten on bad years in some locales
<u>Arctostaphylos densiflora</u>	'Howard McMinn'	4	12	They will eat every leaf, but no stems in bad areas
<u>Arctostaphylos densiflora</u>	'Sentinel'	8	30	not bothered
<u>Arctostaphylos Edmondsii</u>	Sur Manzanita	7	300	very low plant
<u>Arctostaphylos Edmondsii</u>	'Danville'	4	probably 100	
<u>Arctostaphylos glauca</u>	Big Berry Manzanita	9	5	They usually don't bother this

<u>Arctostaphylos Hookeri</u>	'Monterey Carpet'	4		They will eat every leaf, but leave stems in bad areas
<u>Arctostaphylos Hookeri</u>	'Wayside'	4	120	They will eat every leaf, but leave stems in bad areas
<u>Arctostaphylos manzanita</u>	'Dr. Hurd'	9	3	They usually don't bother this
<u>Arctostaphylos morroensis</u>	Morro Bay manzanita	7	3	
<u>Arctostaphylos pajaroensis</u>	Pajaro Manzanita	4	7	
<u>Arctostaphylos parryana</u>	Parry Manzanita	6	20	
<u>Arctostaphylos pilosula</u>	La Panza Manzanita	6	1	
<u>Arctostaphylos pumila</u>	Dune Manzanita	4		
<u>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</u>	Bear Berry Point Reyes	5	600	

<u>Arctostaphylos</u>	'Emerald Carpet'	4		
<u>Arctostaphylos</u>	'Greensphere'	4		4
<u>Arctostaphylos</u>	'Sunset'	4	60	
<u>Argemone munita</u>	Prickly Poppy	5		
<u>Armeria maritima</u> <u>var. calif.</u>	Thrift	4		
<u>Arnica Parryi Sonnei</u>	Frog flower	5		
<u>Artemisia californica</u>	California Sagebrush	5	60, do not allow debris to build up	about September they (and the wabbits) eat the new plants to the ground
<u>Artemisia pycnocephala</u>	Sandhill Sage	4		
<u>Artemisia tridentata</u>	Big Basin Sagebrush	9	45	
<u>Asarum caudatum</u>	Wild Ginger	7	100+*	
<u>Asclepias eriocarpa</u>	Monarch Milkweed	9	60	

<u>Asclepias speciosa</u>	Showy Milkweed	9	55	
<u>Aster adscendens</u>	Purple Aster	6	600	flat
<u>Atriplex lentiformis</u> <u>Brewer</u>	Brewers Salt Bush	4	20	rabbits will eat until 3' tall
<u>Atriplex canescens</u>	Fourwing Saltbush	4	30	
<u>Atriplex hymenelytra</u>	Desert Holly	5	600	
<u>Atriplex polycarpa</u>	Alkali Saltbrush	5	30	
<u>Baccharis pilularis</u>	"Pigeon Point "or 'Santa Ana'	6	600	after first year browsing is great! Keeps plant low, but first year they rip them out
<u>Baccharis pilularis consanguinea</u>	Coyote Bush	9	8	
<u>Beloperone californica</u>	Chuparosa	7	100+*	
<u>Betula occidentalis</u>	River Birch	4		

<u>Brodiaea puchella</u>	Blue Dicks	8		off season with deer
<u>Calycanthus occidentalis</u>	Spice Bush	9	30	
<u>Carpenteria californica</u>	Bush Anemone	7	25	
Ceanothus species are relatively hard to burn and respond well to light overhead watering once every two weeks. A dust- off once every two weeks makes them really hard to burn. Water very much at all and the deer will eat.				
<u>Ceanothus arboreus</u>	Island Mountain Lilac	2	3	they eat as high as they can reach
<u>Ceanothus cuneatus</u>	Buckbrush	9	15	
<u>Ceanothus foliosus</u>	Scented-leaf	8		
<u>Ceanothus gloriosus</u>	Hearts Desire	7	20	
<u>Ceanothus griseus</u>	Big Sur Ceanothus	1		
<u>Ceanothus griseus</u>	'Louis Edmunds'	1		
<u>Ceanothus griseus var. horizon</u>	Yankee Point	1	60	

<u>Ceanothus</u> <u>hearstiorum</u>	Carpet Mountain Lilac	7	150	
<u>Ceanothus</u> <u>impressus</u>	Santa Barbara Ceanothus	7	12	will eat new grow in bad years, bucks can do a number on it with antlers
<u>Ceanothus</u> <u>integerrimus</u>	Deer Brush	4		
<u>Ceanothus</u> <u>Lemmonii</u>	Lemmon's Ceanothus	6		
<u>Ceanothus</u> <u>leucodermis</u>	Whitebark Ceanothus	7		
<u>Ceanothus</u>	'L.T. Blue'	8	20	
<u>Ceanothus</u> <u>maritimus</u>	Maritime Ceanothus	8	300	nearly flat
<u>Ceanothus</u> <u>megacarpus</u>	Bigpod Ceanothus	8	40	
<u>Ceanothus</u> <u>papillosus</u>	Wartleaf Ceanothus	8		

<u>Ceanothus prostratus</u>	Squaw Carpet	8	600	
<u>Ceanothus purpureus</u>	'Mills Glory'	10	30	one of the most deer proof plants we have seen
<u>Ceanothus soledadensis</u>	Jim Bush	7	15	
<u>Ceanothus thyrsiflorus</u>	Blue Blossom	5	20	
<u>Ceanothus tomentosus olivaceus</u>	Romona Lilac	8		
<u>Ceanothus verrucosus</u>	Wartystem Ceanothus	8	38	
<u>Ceanothus</u>	'Blue Jeans'	10	30	
<u>Ceanothus</u>	'Concha'	7	30	will eat new growth in bad years
<u>Ceanothus</u>	'Dark Star'	8		
<u>Ceanothus gloriosus exaltatus</u>	'Emily Brown'	9		

<u>Ceanothus gloriosus porrectus</u>		9	600	
<u>Ceanothus</u>	'Frosty Blue'	7	10	
<u>Ceanothus</u>	'Joyce Coulter'	7	60	
<u>Ceanothus</u>	'Julia Phelps'	8	30	
<u>Ceanothus</u>	'Mountain Haze'	7	30	
<u>Ceanothus</u>	'Ray Hartman'	2	20	
<u>Ceanothus cyaneus</u>	'Sierra Blue'	2	5	
<u>Ceanothus rigidus</u>	'Snowball'	10	60	
<u>Celtis reticulata</u>	Hackberry	8		
<u>Cephalanthus occidentalis californica</u>	Buttonwillow	7	15	
<u>Cercidium floridium</u>	Palo Verde	5	15	
<u>Cercidium microphyllum</u>	Little Leaf Horse Bean	5	15	

<u>Cercis occidentalis</u>	Western Redbud	7	15	
<u>Cercocarpus alnifolius</u>	Alder Leaf Mountain Mahogany	1	15	
<u>Cercocarpus betuloides</u>	Mountain Mahogany	3	15	
<u>Cercocarpus ledifolius</u>	Desert Mountain Mahogany	6		
<u>Chilopsis linearis</u>	Desert Willow	7	10	
<u>Chlorogalum pomeridianum</u>	Soap Plant	7	5	flower stalks are tasty for deer
<u>Clematis ligusticifolia</u>	Virgin's Bower	7	10	
<u>Clematis lasiantha</u>	Virgin's Bower	7	10	
<u>Comarostaphylis diversifolia</u>	Summer Holly	6	1.5	
<u>Cornus glabrata</u>	Brown Stem Dogwood	7	5	

<u>Cornus Nuttallii</u>	Mountain Dogwood	6		
<u>Cornus sessilis</u>	Forest Dogwood	6		
<u>Cornus stolonifera</u>	Redtwig Dogwood	6	2	
<u>Cowania mexicana stansburiana</u>	Cliff Rose	5		
<u>Crossosoma californicum</u>	Crabapple bush	5		
<u>Cupressus Bakeri</u>	Modoc Cypress	10		
<u>Cupressus Forbesii</u>	Tecate Cypress	10	8	
<u>Cupressus Goveniana ssp. goveniana</u>	Gowen Cypress	10		
<u>Cupressus macnabiana</u>	McNab Cypress	10		
<u>Cupressus nevadensis</u>	Piute Cypress	10	4	

<u>Cupressus Sargentii</u>	Sargent Cypress	10		
<u>Delphinium cardinale</u>	Scarlet Larkspur	9		
<u>Delphinium Parishii</u>	Sky-Blue Larkspur	9		
<u>Dendromecon rigida</u>	Bush Poppy	5	20	
<u>Dicentra chrysantha</u>	Golden Ear Drops	8		
<u>Diplacus aurantiacus</u>	Sticky Monkey Flower	9	60	
<u>Diplacus fasciculatus</u>	Azalea-flowered monkey	8	1	not favorites but will eat
<u>Diplacus longiflorus</u>	Southern Monkey Flower	8	90	
<u>Diplacus calycinus</u>	Rock Monkey Flower	8		
<u>Diplacus puniceus</u>	Mission Monkey Flower	8	6	Hygine and a little water dramtically helps the numbers on monkeys.

<u>Dodecatheon Clevelandii</u>	Shooting Star	4		
<u>Dodecatheon Clevelandii var. insulare</u>		4		
<u>Draba oligosperma</u>	Yellow Flowered Moss	9		
<u>Dudleya cymosa</u>	Liveforever	7(ducks love)		
<u>Dudleya edulis</u>	Narrow Leaf Liveforever	7(ducks love)		
<u>Dudleya lanceolata</u>	Liveforever	6	600	
<u>Dudleya pulverulenta</u>	Chalk Dudleya	8	600	
<u>Dyssodia thurberi</u>	Dainty Yellow Composite	8		
<u>Encelia farinosa</u>	Incienso	5	60	
<u>Erigeron glaucus</u>	Seaside Daisy	7	300	

<u>Eriodictyon californicum</u>	Yerba Santa	8	20	
<u>Eriodictyon tomentosum</u>	Woolly Yerba Santa	8	20	
<u>Eriogonum arborescens</u>	Santa Cruz Island Buckwheat	3	60	
<u>Eriogonum caespitosum</u>	Silver Buckwheat	3		
<u>Eriogonum cinereum</u>	Ash-Leaf Buckwheat	3		
<u>Eriogonum compositum</u>	Dry Mountain Buckwheat	4		
<u>Eriogonum crocatum</u>	Saffron Buckwheat	4		
<u>Eriogonum fasciculatum</u>	California Buckwheat	6	60	
<u>Eriogonum fasciculatum polifolium</u>	Gray Calif. Buck	6	60	

<u>Eriogonum giganteum</u>	Saint Catherine's Lace	6	60	The fire numbers surprised us also.
<u>Eriogonum grande rubescens</u>	Red Buckwheat	5	180	
<u>Eriogonum umbellatum</u>	Sulfur Flower	5	100	
<u>Eriogonum Wrightii</u> <u>var. subscaposum</u>	High Mountain	5	300	
<u>Eriophyllum confertiflorum</u>	Golden Yarrow	6	4	
<u>Eriophyllum lanatum</u> var. <u>arachnoideum</u>	Spider Yarrow	6		
<u>Erysimum concinnum</u>	Scented Wallflower	5		
<u>Erysimum menziesii</u>	Menzes's Wallflower	5		
<u>Fallugia paradoxa</u>	Apache Plume	5	30	

<u>Ferocactus acanthodes</u>	Barrel Cactus	7	9	on bad years they will eat from bottom up, thorns burn like small twigs
<u>Forestiera neomexicana</u>	Desrt Olive	5		
<u>Fragaria californica</u>	Wood Strawberry	9	600	
<u>Fragaria chiloensis</u>	Beach Strawberry	9	600	
<u>Fraxinus dipetala</u>	Flowering Ash	7	2	
<u>Fremontodendron californicum</u>	California Flannel Bush	4	15	
<u>Fremontodendron Hybrid (PACIFIC SUNSET)</u>		4	1	
<u>Fremontodendron mexicanum</u>	Mexican Flannel	7		
<u>Galvezia speciosa</u>	Island Snapdragon	1		

<u>Garrya elliptica</u>	'James Roof' SilkTassel	7	4	
<u>Haplopappus linearifolius</u>	Narrowleaf Golden Bush	7		
<u>Helenium hoopsii</u>	Owlclaws	7	500	
<u>Heteromeles arbutifolia</u>	Toyon	7	12	
<u>Heuchera micrantha</u>	Alum Root	8		
<u>Heuchera pilosissima</u>	Hairy Alum Root	8		
<u>Heuchera rubescens</u> <u>var. glandulosa</u>	Dwarf Alum	8		
<u>Holodiscus discolor</u>	Cream Bush	6		
<u>Hyptis Emoryi</u>	Desert-Lavender	7		
<u>Iris Douglasiana</u>	Pacific Coast Iris 1	10		
	Pacific Iris	8		

<u>Iris longipetala</u>		9		
<u>Iris missouriensis</u>	Western Blue Flag	10		
<u>Iris Munzii</u>	Tulare Lavender Iris	10		
<u>Isomeris arborea</u>	Bladderpod	9		
<u>Iva Hayesiana</u>	Hayes Iva	9	60	
<u>Juglans hindsii</u>	California Black Walnut	6	6	
<u>Juniperus californica</u>	Calif. Juniper	9	10	
<u>Keckiella antirrhinoides</u>	Bush Snapdragon	7	60	
<u>Keckiella breviflora</u>	Bush Beard-tongue	7	60	
<u>Keckiella cordifolia</u>	Climbing Penstemon	7		

<u>Keckiella ternatus</u>	Whorl-leaf Penstemon	7		
<u>Larrea tridentata</u>	Creosote Bush	9	30	
<u>Lavatera assurgentiflora</u>	Malva Rosa	6		
<u>Lepechinia calycina</u>	Pitcher Sage	8		
<u>Lepechinia fragrans</u>	Island Pitcher Sage	7	30	
<u>Lepidium Fremontii</u>	Desert Alyssum	4?		
<u>Lewisia Cotyledon</u>	Siskiyou Lewsia	3?		
<u>Libocedrus decurrens</u>	Incense Cedar	10	3	bucks will clean antlers on
<u>Lilium Humboldtii</u> <u>var. Bloomerianum</u>	Tiger Lily	4		usually dormant summer when deer are out
<u>Lilium pardalinum</u>	Leopard Lily	3		usually dormant summer when deer are out

<u>Lilium Wigginsii</u>		3		usually dormant summer when deer are out
<u>Lithocarpus densiflora</u>	Tan Bark Oak	9	1.5	
<u>Lithophragma heterophylla</u>	Woodland Star	6		
<u>Lonicera subspicata</u> <u>var. Johnstonii</u>		9		
<u>Lonicera hispidula</u>	Calif.Honeysuckle	9	22	
<u>Lonicera interrupta</u>	Chaparral Honeysuckle	7	5	
<u>Lonicera involucrata</u>	Twinberry	7		
<u>Lotus scoparius</u>	Deer Weed	5	60	
<u>Lupinus albifrons</u>	Silver Lupine	7	30	
<u>Lupinus arboreus</u>	Tree Lupine	7		

<u>Lupinus Chamissonis</u>	Silver Beach Lupine	7		
<u>Lupinus excubitus</u>		7	60	
<u>Machaeranthera tortifolia</u>	Mojave Aster	5?		
<u>Mahonia aquifolium</u>	Oregon Grape	6	10	
<u>Mahonia nevinii</u>	Nevin's mahonia	6	20	
<u>Mahonia repens</u>	Creeping mahonia	6	30	
<u>Malacothamnus fasciculatus</u>	Chaparral Bush Mallow	8	30	
<u>Malacothamnus niveus</u>	Las Pilitas Bush Mallow	8		
<u>Malacothamnus orbiculatus</u>		8	10	
<u>Mimulus cardinalis</u>	Scarlet Monkey Flower	5	120	

<u>Mimulus tilingii</u>	Creeping Monkey Flower	5	600+	
<u>Monardella antonina</u>		8	120	
<u>Monardella macrantha</u>	Large Flowered Mon.	8	600	
<u>Monardella Palmeri</u>	Purple leaved	8	600	
<u>Monardella subglabra</u>	Mint Bush	8		
<u>Monardella villosa</u>	Coyote Mint	8	80	
<u>Myrica californica</u>	California Wax Myrtle	8	10	
<u>Oenothera hookeri</u>	Hooker's Evening Primrose	5	60	
<u>Paeonia californica</u>	California Peony	9		
<u>Pellaea andromedaefolia</u>	Coffee Fern	9		

<u>Pellaea mucronata</u>	Bird Foot Fern	9		
<u>Penstemon azureus</u>	Azure Penstemon	7		
<u>Penstemon Bridgesii</u>	Red Mountain Fountains	7		
<u>Penstemon centranthifolius</u>	Scarlet Bugler	7		
<u>Penstemon clevelandii</u>	Cleveland's Penstemon	7		
<u>Penstemon Davidsonii</u>	Blue Color Mat	0		
<u>Penstemon grinnellii</u>	Bee penstemon	8		
<u>Penstemon heterophyllus</u>	Blue Bedder	9	600	Deer eat until established
<u>Penstemon laetus</u>		9		
<u>Penstemon labrosus</u>	Scalet Penstemon	7		

<u>Penstemon Newberryi sonomensis</u>	Mountain Pride	7	600	
<u>Penstemon palmerii</u>	Balloon Flower	9		
<u>Penstemon Rattanii</u>	Eel River Penstemon	6		
<u>Penstemon Rydbergii</u>	Whorl Penstemon	9		
<u>Penstemon spectabilis</u>	Showy Penstemon	7	25	
<u>Phacelia Bolanderi</u>	Blue-flowered grape leaf	8		
<u>Philadelphus lewisii</u>	Wild Mock Orange	7	20	
<u>Physocarpus capitatus</u>	Ninebark	6?	2	
<u>Picea engelmannii</u>	Engelman Spruce	8		
<u>Pickeringia montana</u>	Chaparrel Pea	8	30	

<u>Pinus aristata</u>	Bristlecone Pine	5		
<u>Pinus attenuata</u>	Knob-cone pine	5	1	
<u>Pinus Coulteri</u>	Coulter Pine	5		
<u>Pinus flexilis</u>	Limber Pine	4	2	
<u>Pinus jeffreyi</u>	Jeffrey Pine	5	40	
<u>Pinus lambertiana</u>	Sugar Pine	4		
<u>Pinus monophylla</u>	Pinyon Pine	5	4	
<u>Pinus muricata</u>	Bishop Pine	4	4	
<u>Pinus Murrayana</u>	Lodgepole Pine	4		
<u>Pinus ponderosa</u>	Ponderosa Pine	4	6	Seems to shed leaves better than other oaks
<u>Pinus radiata</u>	Monterey Pine	3	1.5	
<u>Pinus radiata macrocarpa</u>	Cambria Pine	3		

<u>Pinus remorata</u>	Santa Cruz Island Pine	4		
<u>Pinus Sabiniana</u>	Gray Pine	4	4	
<u>Pinus torreyana</u>	Torrey Pine	4		
<u>Pinus washoensis</u>	Washoe Pine	4		
<u>Pityrogramma triangularis</u>	Goldback Fern	10		
<u>Platanus racemosa</u>	Sycamore	4	6	not safe until 5' above deer height
<u>Polystichum munitum</u>	Western Sword Fern	10		
<u>Populus fremontii</u>	'Zapata' cottonwood	4	6	not safe until 5' above deer height, then ok
<u>Populus trichocarpa</u>	Black Cottonwood	4	6	not safe until 5' above deer height, then ok
<u>Potentilla gracilis</u>	Cinquefoil	5?		

<u>Potentilla glandulosa</u>	Cream Colored Cinquefoil	5?		
<u>Potentilla pectinisecta</u>		5?		
<u>Prosopis glandulosa</u>	Mesquite	7	4	
<u>Prosopis pubescens</u>	Screwbean Mesquite	7	6	
<u>Prunus andersonii</u>	Desert Peach	7		
<u>Prunus fasciculata punctuated</u>	Sand Almond	7		
<u>Prunus ilicifolia</u>	Hollyleaf Cherry	6	2	
<u>Prunus Lyonii</u>	Catalina Cherry	5	8	
<u>Prunus virginiana var. demissa</u>	Choke Cherry	4	3	
<u>Prunus melanocarpa</u>		7	13	
<u>Pseudotsuga Menziesii</u>	Douglas Fir	8	4	

<u>Purshia glandulosa</u>	Waxy Bitterbrush	5	10	
<u>Purshia tridentata</u>	Antelope Bush	5	10	
<u>Quercus agrifolia</u>	Live Oak	7	1	
<u>Quercus Alvordiana</u>		7		
<u>Quercus berberidifolia</u>	Scrub Oak	7	3	
<u>Quercus chrysolepis</u>	Canyon Live Oak	8	.5	
<u>Quercus Douglasii</u>	Blue Oak	7	6	
<u>Quercus durata</u>	Leather Oak	8		
<u>Quercus Engelmannii</u>	Mesa Oak	7	.7	
<u>Quercus Kelloggii</u>	Calif. Black Oak	7	1	
<u>Quercus lobata</u>	Valley Oak	5	1.5	Deer ok after 6' tall
<u>Quercus Wislizenii</u>	Interior Live Oak	7	.5	

<u>Quercus Wislizenii</u> <u>var. frutescens</u>	Dwarf Live Oak	7		
<u>Rhamnus californica</u>	Coffee Berry	8	15	
<u>Rhamnus crocea</u>	Redberry	9	20	
<u>Rhamnus crocea</u> <u>ilicifolia</u>	Hollyleaf Redberry	9	15	
<u>Rhus integrifolia</u>	Lemonadeberry	8	30	
<u>Rhus laurina</u>	Laurel Sumac	5	20	Hygiene is very important on this plant
<u>Rhus ovata</u>	Sugar Bush	7	20	
<u>Rhus trilobata</u>	Squaw Bush	10	20	
<u>Ribes aureum</u> <u>gracillimum</u>	Golden Currant	9	25	
<u>Ribes californicum</u>	Hillside Currant	8	8	
<u>Ribes divaricatum</u>	Nipomo Gooseberry	7		

<u>Ribes indecorum</u>	White Flowered Currant	9	30	
<u>Ribes malvaceum</u>	Chaparral Currant	9	30	
<u>Ribes Menziesii</u>	Canyon Gooseberry	9	30	
<u>Ribes quercetorum</u>	Yellow Gooseberry	9	60	
<u>Ribes sanguineum glutinosum</u>	Pink-Flowered Currant	9	30	
<u>Ribes speciosum</u>	Fuchsia Flowered Currant	9	30	
<u>Ribes viburnifolium</u>	Evergreen Currant	9	60	
<u>Romneya coulteri</u>	Matilija Poppy	6	10	Without trim down each winter fire .1
<u>Rosa californica</u>	Calif. Wild Rose	7	40	

<u>Rosa Woodsii var. glabrata(mohavensis)</u>	Mojave Rose	7	22	
<u>Rosa Woodsii var. ultramontana</u>	Fragrant Rose	7		
<u>Salix lasiolepis var. bractiniae</u>	Willow	6	3	
<u>Salvia apiana</u>	White Sage	7	15	
<u>Salvia Brandegei</u>	Island Black Sage	9	60	
<u>Salvia clevelandii</u>	Cleveland Sage	9	15	
<u>Salvia Dorrii</u>	Purple Desert Sage	9	60	
<u>Salvia clev.XS.leu.</u>	'Poza Blue'	9	15-60 hygiene and water	
<u>Salvia leucophylla</u>	Purple Sage	9	12	
<u>Salvia mellifera</u>	Black Sage	9	20	

<u>Salvia mellifera repens</u>	Creeping Black Sage	5	60 with hygine and a little water	
<u>Salvia sonomensis</u>	Creeping Sage	5		
<u>Salvia spathacea</u>	Hummingbird Sage	9	45	
<u>Sambucus mexicana</u>	Elderberry	9	15	protect when young
<u>Satureja chandleri</u>	Potmint	9	120	
<u>Satureja douglasii</u>	Yerba Buena	9	600	
<u>Satureja mimuloides</u>	Red Hummint	9	10	
<u>Saxifraga californica</u>	Calif. Saxifrage	9		
<u>Scrophularia atrata</u>	Bee Plant	6?	60	
<u>Sedum spathulifolium</u>	Creeping Stonecrop	7	600+	
<u>Sequoia sempervirens</u>	Coast Redwood	10		Bucks clean antlers

<u>Sequoiadendron giganteum</u>	Giant-Sequoia	10		Bucks clean antlers
<u>Sheperdia argentea</u>	Silver Buffalo Berry	6		
<u>Sidalcea oregana</u>	Oregon Checkers	8		
<u>Simmondsia chinensis</u>	Jojoba	5		
<u>Sisyrinchium bellum</u>	Blue-eyed Grass	8	600	
<u>Sisyrinchium californicum</u>	Yellow-eyed Grass	8	600	
<u>Solanum umbelliferum</u>	Blue Witch	9		
<u>Solanum Wallacii</u>		5		
<u>Sphaeralcea ambigua</u>	Apricot/Desert Mallow	5	30	
<u>Sphaeralcea Munroana</u>		5		
<u>Spiraea douglasii</u>		9	1	

<u>Stachys bullata</u>	Hedge Nettle	9	60	
<u>Stanleya pinnata</u>	Princes Plume	5	60	
<u>Stipa coronata</u>	Fountain Grass,	9	1	
<u>Stipa speciosa</u>	Neddle Grass	9	2	
<u>Styrax officinalis</u> <u>var. californica</u>	Snowdrop Bush	6	2	
<u>Symphoricarpus</u> <u>albus</u>	Snowberry	8	30	
<u>Tsuga Mertensiana</u>	Mountain Hemlock	7		protect when young
<u>Trichostema</u> <u>lanatum</u>	Woolly Blue Curls	7	5	protect when young
<u>Umbellularia</u> <u>californica</u>	California Bay	9	1.5	protect when young
<u>Viguiera deltoidea</u> <u>Parishii</u>	Desert Sunflower	6		

<u>Viola pedunculata</u>	Johnny-Jump-up	7		
Viola quercetorum	Oak Woodland Violet	7		
<u>Washingtonia filifera</u>	Fan Palm	8		young plants bothered
<u>Xylococcus bicolor</u>	Mission Manzanita	5	7	
<u>Yucca brevifolia</u>	Joshua Tree	8	20	Deer will roll out of ground in bad years
<u>Yucca schidigera</u>	Spanish Dagger	8	60	Deer will roll out of ground in bad years
<u>Yucca Whipplei</u>	Our Lord's Candle	8		Deer will roll out of ground in bad years
<u>Zauschneria californica mexicana</u>	California fuchsia	7	60	mow to ground each winter
<u>Zauschneria cana</u>	Narrow Leaf Ca. fuchsia	7	60	mow to ground each winter

*Educated guess.

The safest deer plants are native to your area, try to plant plants that blend into your area. Use the [plant community](#) pages or the plant picker program to determine the right plants

The deer numbers:

1-2: They will eat this plant in one night, many times not even leaving the roots. If you have ever even seen a deer in the area it is best not to plant these plants.

3-4: If you have these plants in your garden you don't have deer, they will leave a leafless, stemless stock that usually will recover poorly. Roses and fruit trees fit into this bracket.

5-6: In light deer populations they will not bother, in moderate populations the plants will be eaten like numbers 3-4, in heavy populations they will remove, stems and all.

7: These plants will tolerate moderate deer populations, heavy populations may be disfigured or damaged. Many native shrubs fit into this category. If under some drought stress (as they should be) deer will prefer your neighbors plants. Some non-natives like rock roses and sun roses are in at this number also. If you have rock roses and they are not being eaten then #7's should be ok.

8-9: These plants are safe in 99% of California and they generally recover in the worst of areas.(Look at note in 10 about new plantings.) Many of the 8-10's are safe for years and a drought will bring the deer population to a higher threshold. Then your 8-9's will be eaten but your neighbors 3-5's will disappear.

10: Close to perfect, sometimes a stupid deer doesn't know better. We have trouble with these when they are planted because the root system will not hold the plant into the ground when the deer check them out. They pull them out. That is why we recommend a cage for the first year (read on). They still will eat the new growth (2-3") on bad years.

Use plants in the categories to tell what number area you live in.

Roses 3, Ceanothus 'Carmel Creeper' 2 ,Fruit trees 3, Indian Hawthorne 6, Oleander 8,Buckeye 8,Rosemary 10(but not for a fire area),Lavender 8, Garden Sage 8,most herbs 8,Ivy 7,Tomatoes 2,corn 8(raccoons eat these),Photina 5, Bottle brush 6,Hibiscus 6

If you see deer in numbers (5-20) during the day you are a 9. If they climb hawthorns, eat the bark off trees and bushes you are in #10 territory. If you are moving into a new area and no one has landscaping, ask WHY? We recommend you make cages of chicken wire or orchard wire 4' tall, make a hoop 2' across and wire staple to an 2"X 2" treated post driven into the ground 18". Both the top and bottom can be open,(if they are real bad cover the top). Leave this on the new plantings for the first year. The hoop is easy to make and can be moved to next year's plants. Most of the damage done on 9 & 10s are when newly planted and not hardened off. You need to stress your plants some during the summer so they can develop the necessary terpenes and alkaloides for protection. Deer love nice soft plants. Keeping in mind the fire threat we recommend watering once/week to once/month (Once/week in Barstow, exposed sites in the San Joaquin valley and Paso Robles. In the coastal areas watch the plants. We have had to cut back the watering to 1/month to achieve the a stress level high enough for deer protection.

Fire:

A wooden house would have a fire number of 5. Your overall landscape should average 10 or greater on flat ground next to house, 100+ if it's a slope.. Beyond 100 feet on flat ground, no biggy. Beyond 300 feet on slope probably ok. So zone your areas with irrigation and fire safety. Crudely figure using a table like the ones below.. (Designers and Architects you should design using sq. feet or meters/mature plant versus total area anyway.) The overlay of the trees count twice, count tree sq. meters and the stuff under them sq. meters. A small tree(Buckeye) with 9 sq. meters and a fire number of 8, with Yerba Buena under it., you are effectively averaging the numbers, while doubling the mass of vegetation.

Here are some examples.

Plant, one native tree with groundcover under it.	sq. meters or sq. yards	fire #	Quotient
Buckeye	9	8	1.13

Yerba Buena	9	600	.015
Total square ground covered	18		1.145
	total sq.		total q
	total-sq/quotient=15.7		

Plant, a non-native tree with non-native under it.	sq. meters or sq. yards	fire #	Quotient
Elm, Chinese(overhangs house)	100	1.5	67
Juniper, Pfitzer	64	15	4
Total square ground covered	100		71
	total sq.		total q
	total-sq/quotient=1.4		

A native slope planting. Plants are not low enough. Need more 600s.	sq. meters or sq. yards	fire #	Quotient
Ceanothus Yankee Point	9	60	.15
Arctostaphylos 'Sunset'	9	60	.15
Arctostaphylos edmundsii 'Carmel Sur'	9	600	.015

	27		.315
	total sq.		total q
	total-sq/quotient=85		

A native desert planting.	sq. meters or sq. yards	fire #	Quotient
Desert Willow	25	10	2.5
Desert mallow	9	30	.3
Salvia clevelandii	9	15	.6
	43		8.8
	total sq.		total q
	total-sq/quotient=4.8		

A planting under a young Jeffery Pine.	sq. meters or sq. yards	fire #	Quotient
Jeffery Pine	16	1	16
Fallugia paradoxa	1	15	.07
Keckellia ternata	1	15	.07
Ribes aureum	1	25	.04
	19		16.18

	total sq.		total q
	total-sq/quotient=1.17		