

COMMON DEER RESISTANT PLANTS

ANNUAL/ BIENNIALS

Pansy
Periwinkle
California Poppy
Dahlia
Sweet Basil
Snapdragon
Marigold
Verbena
Honeysuckle
Myrtle
Virginia Creeper
Wisteria
Sweet pea
Morning glory
Nasturtium
Parsley

PERENNIALS/ BULBS

Anise
Baby's breath
Bee balm
Buttercup
Calamint
Catmint
Common dill
Clematis
Geranium
Foxglove

Euphorbia
Evening primrose
Delphinium
Ferns
Sage
Hyacinth
Heather
Lavender
Rosemary
Rhubarb
Oregano
Mint
Mullein
Painted Daisy

TREES/SHRUBS

Holly
Bittersweet
Juniper
Buckthorn
Fir
Common Lilac
Deodar Cedar
Beech
Crape Myrtle
Bottlebrush
Boxwood
Ginkgo
Dogwood
Oleander
Pines
Sumac



California Poppy



Main Office

221 N Figueroa Street 5th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90012
(888) 452-7381 Fax: (213) 482-9511

http://www.laanimalservices.com/About_Animals/Wildlife.htm

North Central Shelter

3201 Lacy Street
Los Angeles, CA 90031

Harbor Shelter

957 N Gaffey Street
San Pedro, CA 90731

East Valley Shelter

14409 Vanowen Street
Los Angeles, CA 91405

West Valley Shelter

20655 Plummer Street
Chatsworth, CA 91311

South LA Shelter

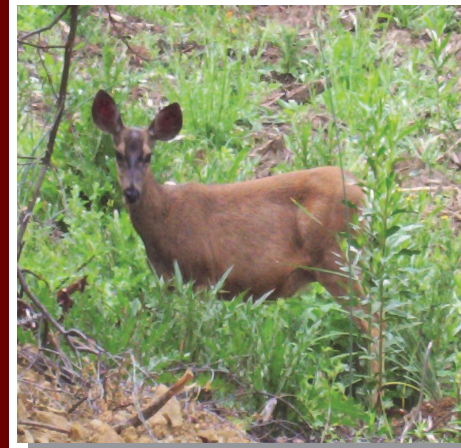
1850 W 60th Street
Los Angeles, CA 90047

West LA Shelter

11361 W Pico Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90064

ENCOUNTERS WITH...

MULE DEER



Picture courtesy of LA Animal Services Wildlife Division

**City of Los Angeles
Department of
Animal Services
Wildlife Division**



URBAN DEER

Mule deer belong to the family of Cervids (true deer) and are ruminants, those animals with four chambered stomachs. Deer generally weigh 125-200 pounds with the larger males (bucks)



Mule Deer
(*Odocoileus hemionus*)

reaching 250 pounds. Mule deer breed in the fall months. Anywhere from one to four fawns are born in late spring after a gestation period of roughly 200 days.

Bucks have antlers which are shed every spring. The antlers are re-grown in time for the next autumn mating season (animals with horns retain them through life). While new antlers form, they are covered with a fine-haired skin known as velvet. When fully formed the velvet hardens and is scraped off to reveal new antlers.

DEER DANGERS

Because deer are prey for predators, their flight response is very strong. They choose to flee when approached by humans or dogs. Mule deer easily panic. They sometimes injure themselves by becoming entangled on fences, or crash through windows in an attempt to escape.

During the fall male deer (bucks) compete to breed with females (does), a time known as 'rut', and can be aggressive to people and pets. Deer can cause severe injury by striking out with their hooves or using their antlers to charge intruders.

Collisions between deer and vehicles are very common. These collisions can cause considerable damage to vehicles and seriously injure occupants. The deer are often killed by the impact or are critically injured. Mule deer often bound onto the road without warning and/or stand mesmerized by oncoming lights. Pay close attention while driving through hillside communities.

FINDING A FAWN

If you come across a fawn **leave it alone**. Resist the urge to 'help' it. Fawns often die from the stress of handling by well-intentioned people who are unaware of the rearing methods of deer. Females leave their young in places they consider safe. The doe may disappear for many hours to forage and rest, but may stay away much longer if humans or dogs are in the area. If you are unsure a fawn needs assistance contact your local animal care and control facility.



Fawn in hiding

LANDSCAPE DAMAGE

The most common complaint about deer is landscape damage due to their voracious feeding habits. Deer damage can be reduced with careful planning. Although there is no sure-fire cure, creativity and persistence can lead to success.

Tips for yard protection:

- ◆ Take action at the first sign of trouble.
- ◆ Avoid plants that attract deer. There are plants deer find unpalatable, and will usually leave alone. For a list of those plants consult your local nursery or visit your Cooperative Extension website.
- ◆ Exclusion fencing is usually too costly or impractical. Consider protecting small sections of yard or individual plants with chicken wire, netting, tree protectors or wire cages.
- ◆ Sudden loud noises and barking dogs intimidate deer. Motion sensor devices connected to lights and sprinklers can be effective over the short term.
- ◆ Repellants deter browsing by odor or taste. There are many commercial products that work well. Be sure to follow package instructions for best results. Repellants need to be re-applied every few weeks or after a rain shower.
- ◆ Try home remedies such as cayenne pepper, bone meal and blood meal sprinkled around plants. Hang ammonia soaked rags on fences where deer tend to congregate. String noise-makers, such as cans, around areas deer frequent. Hang aluminum tape strips from trees and plants. Try hanging bars of deodorant soap on susceptible plants. Another home remedy involves spraying plants with a mixture of eggs and skim milk left out for two to three days.