CREATE A TICK-SAFE ZONE THROUGH LANDSCAPING TECHNIQUES and DEER RESISTANT PLANTS

Courtesy of the Loudoun Lyme Disease Commission

LANDSCAPING TECHNIQUES TO HELP REDUCE TICK POPULATIONS

Blacklegged ticks are most abundant in the woods where hosts for the tick flourish and ticks also find high humidity levels necessary for survival.

- Remove leaf litter.
- Clear tall grasses and brush around homes and at the edge of lawns.
- Place a 3-ft wide barrier of wood chips or gravel between lawns and wooded areas to restrict tick migration into recreational areas.
- Mow the lawn frequently.
- Stack wood neatly and in a dry area (discourages rodents that ticks feed on).
- Keep playground equipment, decks, and patios away from yard edges and trees.
- Discourage unwelcome animals (such as deer, raccoons, and stray dogs) from entering your yard by constructing fences.
- Remove old furniture, mattresses, or trash from the yard that may give ticks a place to hide.
- Clean up stonewalls near the home that provide shelter for rodents.
- Landscape to increase sunlight (ticks like humidity).
- A single springtime application of an acaricide (tick pesticide) can greatly reduce the number of ticks in your yard.

Sources:
www.cdc.gov/ticks/avoid/in_the_yard.html
www.cdc.gov/lyme/prev/in_the_yard.html
www.ct.gov/caes/lib/caes/documents/publications/fact_sheets/managingticks05.pdf

DISCOURAGE DEER

- Remove plants that attract deer and construct physical barriers to discourage deer from entering your yard and bringing ticks with them.
- Use the most deer resistant plants along the edge of the property to reduce the likelihood of deer entering your yard.

USE DEER RESISTANT PLANTS

A list of plants that deer generally do not eat is listed on the other side of this flyer.
Additional information can be found at:

- www.anr.ext.wvu.edu/lawn_garden/plants/deer_resistant_ornamentals
- www.virginia.edu/blandy/blandy_web/arboretum/deer_resistant_annuals_perennials.pdf

Butterfly Weed

Bottlebrush Buckeye

Lavender

Plant images: **wikipedia.org**

April 2014

Loudoun Lyme Disease Commission
www.loudoun.gov/lymecommission

Deer Resistant Ornamentals*

Botanical Name	Common Name
Trees	
Aesculus parviflora	Bottlebrush Buckeye
Amelanchier arborea	Downy Serviceberry
Amelanchier canadensis	Shadbush
Amelanchier laevis	Allegheny Serviceberry
Betula albo-sinensis	Chinese Paper Birch
Betula nigra 'Heritage'	Heritage Birch
Betula papyrifera	Paper Birch
Chamaecyparis pisifera	Japanese Falsecypress
Cryptomeria japonica	Japanese Cedar
Picea pungens glauca	Colorado Blue Spruce
Pinus sylvestris	Scotch Pine
Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir
Shrubs and Climbers	
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi	Bearberry
Asimina triloba	Pawpaw
Buxus spp.	Boxwood
Caryopteris x clandonensis	Caryopteria
Calastrus scandens	American Bittersweet
Cornus sericea	Red Osier Dogwood
Cephalotaxus harringtonia var. *horeana*	Japanese Plum-Yew
Elaeagnus angustifolia	Russian Olive
Gaultheria procumbens	Creeping Wintergreen
Hibiscus syriacus	Rose of Sharon
Ilex x *'John T. Morris'*	John T. Morris Holly
Ilex x '*Lydia Morris'*	Lydia Morris Hollies
Leucothoe spp.	Leucothoe
Ligustrum vulgare	European Privet
Pieris japonica	Japanese Andromeda
Rhamnus cathartica	Common Buckthorn
Sambucus canadensis	Blueberry Elder
Sarcoccoca hookeriana var. *humilis*	Dwarf Sweet Christmas
Annuals, Perennials, and Bulbs	
Achillea spp.	Yarrow
Aconitum spp.	Monkshood
Ageratum houstonianum	Ageratum
Allium christophii	Star of Persia
Allium neapolitanum	Daffodil Garlic
Allium ostrowskianum	Lily Leek
Anemone x hybrida	Japanese Anemone
Anemonella thalictroides	Rue Anemone
Anethum graveolens	Common Dill
Aquilegia spp.	Columbine
Aurinia saxatilis	Basket-of-Gold
Antirrhinum majus	Snapdragon
Arabis spp.	Rock-cress
Arisaema thiphylum	Jack-in-the-Pulpit
Aubrietia deltoidea	Rock Cress
Bergenia spp.	Bergenia
Ceratostigma plumbaginoides	Plumbago
Cimicifuga racemosa	Snakeroot
Colchicum spp.	Colchicum
Consolida ambigua	Larkspur
Convallaria majalis	Lily-of-the-valley
Coreopsis verticillata 'Moonbeam'	Threadleaf Coreopsis
Cyclamen hederifolium	Neopolitan Cyclamen
Dicentra spectabilis	Bleeding Heart
Digitalis spp.	Foxglove
Dryopteris marginalis	Wood Fern
Ecinacea purpurea	Purple Coneflower
Epimedium spp.	Barrenwort
Euphorbia spp.	Euphorbia
Fritillaria spp.	Fritillary
Galium odoratuim	Sweet Woodruff
Gloriosa superba	Glory Lily
Hemmerocallis 'Stella de Oro'	Stella de Oro Daylily
Hesperis matronalis	Dame's Rocket
Hyacinthus orientalis	Hyacinth
Lamium maculatum	Deadnettle
Lavandula spp.	Lavender
Linaria vulgaris	Toadflax
Lobularia maritima	Sweet Alyssum
Lychnis coronaria	Rose Champion
Matteuccia struthiopteris	Ostrich Fern
Narcissus spp.	Daffodil
Nicotiana spp.	Flowering Tobacco
Osmunda regalis var. *spectabilis*	Royal Fern
Pachysandra procumbens	Allegheny Spurge
Pachysandra terminalis	Japanese Spurge
Papaver orientale	Oriental Poppy
Pelargonium spp.	Scented Geranium
Pervoshia atriplicifolia	Russian Sage
Ranunculus spp.	Buttercup
Rheum rhabarbarum	Rhubarb
Rudbeckia spp.	Coneflower
Salvia spp.	Sage
Santolina chamaecyparissus	Lavender Cotton
Scilla spp.	Squill
Stachys byzantina	Lamb's Ears
Tagetes spp.	Marigold
Tanacetum vulgare	Common Tansy
Thymus spp.	Thyme
Tiarella cordifolia	Foam Flower
Tropaeolum majus	Nasturtium
Yucca spp.	Yucca

*** Hungry deer will eat most any plant; these are some considered to be most deer resistant.** Sources: www.anr.ext.wvu.edu/lawn_garden/plants/deer_resistant_ornamentals; www.virginia.edu/blandy/blandy_web/arboretum/deer_resistant_annuals_perennials.pdf