



The following is a list of landscape plants rated according to their resistance to deer damage. The list was compiled with input from nursery and landscape professionals, Rutgers New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station (NJAES) Cooperative Extension personnel, and Rutgers Master Gardeners in northern New Jersey. Realizing that no plant is deer proof, plants in the *Rarely Damaged*, and *Seldom Severely Damaged* categories would be best for landscapes prone to deer damage. Plants *Occasionally Severely Damaged* and *Frequently Severely Damaged* are often preferred by deer and should only be planted with additional

protection such as the use of fencing, repellents, etc. Success of any of these plants in the landscape will depend on local deer populations and weather conditions.

KEY:

A = Rarely Damaged

B = Seldom Severely Damaged

C = Occasionally Severely Damaged

D = Frequently Severely Damaged

All Ratings - All Types

Common Name	Latin Name	Type	Rating
Ageratum <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i>	Annuals	A
Allegheny Spurge <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Pachysandra procumbens</i>	Groundcovers	A
American Holly	<i>Ilex opaca</i>	Trees	A
Angel's Trumpet	<i>Brugmansia sp. (Datura)</i>	Annuals	A
Anise	<i>Pimpinella anisum</i>	Annuals	A
Anise Hyssop <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Agastache sp.</i>	Perennials	A
Annual Vinca <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Catharanthus rosea</i>	Annuals	A
Arrowwood Viburnum	<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	Shrubs	A
Autumn Crocus <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Colchicum sp.</i>	Bulbs	A
Barberry <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Berberis sp.</i>	Shrubs	A
Barrenwort <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Epimedium sp.</i>	Groundcovers	A
Basket of Gold	<i>Aurinia saxatilis</i>	Perennials	A
Bayberry	<i>Myrica pensylvanica</i>	Shrubs	A
Bearberry	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Groundcovers	A
Big Bluestem <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Andropogon sp.</i>	Ornamental Grasses	A
Bigleaf Goldenray <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Ligularia dentata</i>	Perennials	A
Bishop's Weed <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Aegopodium podagaria</i>	Groundcovers	A
Bleeding Heart <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Dicentra spectabilis</i>	Perennials	A
Blue Fescue <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Festuca glauca</i>	Ornamental Grasses	A
Blue Mist Shrub <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Caryopteris clandonensis</i>	Shrubs	A
Blue Oat Grass	<i>Helictotrichon sempervirens</i>	Ornamental Grasses	A
Bluebell	<i>Endymion sp.</i>	Bulbs	A
Bottlebrush Buckeye <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Aesculus parviflora</i>	Trees	A
Broom	<i>Cytisus sp.</i>	Shrubs	A
Bugleweed <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Groundcovers	A
Bush Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	Shrubs	A
Butter & Eggs	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	Perennials	A
Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus sp.</i>	Perennials	A
Butterfly Bush <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Buddleia sp.</i>	Shrubs	A
Cactus	<i>Cactaceae sp.</i>	Perennials	A
Catmint <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Nepeta sp.</i>	Perennials	A

Christmas Fern <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Polystichum arcostichoides</i>	Ferns	A
Cinnamon Fern	<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>	Ferns	A
Clump Bamboo	<i>Fargesia sp.</i>	Ornamental Grasses	A
Common Boxwood <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Shrubs	A
Common Foxglove <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Biennials	A
Common Tansy	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	Perennials	A
Corydalis <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Corydalis sp.</i>	Perennials	A
Crown Imperial, Fritillia	<i>Fritillaria imperialis</i>	Bulbs	A
Daffodil <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Narcissus sp.</i>	Bulbs	A
Dame's Rocket	<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	Perennials	A
Daphne <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Daphne sp.</i>	Shrubs	A
Devil's Walking Stick	<i>Aralia spinosa</i>	Shrubs	A
Drooping Leucothoe <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Leucothoe fontanesiana</i>	Shrubs	A
Dusty Miller	<i>Centaurea cineraria</i>	Annuals	A
Dwarf Alberta Spruce <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Picea glauca</i> 'Conica'	Trees	A
European Ginger <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Asarum europaeum</i>	Perennials	A
False Camomile	<i>Matricaria sp.</i>	Annuals	A
False Indigo <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Baptisia australis</i>	Perennials	A
Feather Reed Grass <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Calamagrostis sp.</i>	Ornamental Grasses	A
Flowering Tobacco	<i>Nicotiana sp.</i>	Annuals	A
Forget-Me-Not	<i>Myosotis sp.</i>	Perennials	A
Forget-Me-Not <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Myosotis sylvatica</i>	Annuals	A
Fountain Grass <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i>	Ornamental Grasses	A
Fragrant Sumac <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Rhus aromatica</i>	Shrubs	A
Fringed Bleeding Heart	<i>Dicentra eximia</i>	Perennials	A
Garden Sage <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Salvia officinalis</i>	Perennials	A
Germander <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Teucrium chamaedrys</i>	Perennials	A
Giant Japanese Silver Grass	<i>Miscanthus floridulus</i>	Ornamental Grasses	A
Giant Reed <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Arundo donax</i>	Ornamental Grasses	A
Golden Bamboo	<i>Phyllostachys aurea</i>	Ornamental Grasses	A
Greek Jerusalem Sage	<i>Phlomis sp.</i>	Perennials	A
Hakonechloa <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Hakonechloa macra</i>	Ornamental Grasses	A
Hard Rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Ornamental Grasses	A
Hayscented Fern <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Dennstaedtia punctilobula</i>	Ferns	A
Heath	<i>Erica sp.</i>	Shrubs	A
Heather	<i>Calliuna sp.</i>	Shrubs	A
Heliotrope	<i>Heliotropium arborescens</i>	Annuals	A
Holly Fern	<i>Cyrtomium falcatum</i>	Ferns	A
Horehound	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	Perennials	A
Horseradish	<i>Armoracia rusticana</i>	Perennials	A

Hyssop	<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i>	Perennials	A
Indian Grass	<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	Ornamental Grasses	A
Iris <input type="checkbox"/> (2)	<i>Iris sp.</i>	Perennials	A
Jack-in-the-pulpit	<i>Arisaema triphylum</i>	Perennials	A
Japanese Black Pine	<i>Pinus thunbergiana</i>	Trees	A
Japanese Blood Grass <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Ornamental Grasses	A
Japanese Painted Fern <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Athyrium goeringianum (nipponicum)</i>	Ferns	A
Japanese Pieris, Andromeda <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Shrubs	A
Japanese Plum Yew <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Cephalotaxus harringtonia</i>	Shrubs	A
Japanese Sedge <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Carex sp.</i>	Ornamental Grasses	A
Japanese Silver Grass <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>	Ornamental Grasses	A
Japanese Skimmia	<i>Skimmia japonica</i>	Shrubs	A
Japanese Sweet Flag	<i>Acorus sp.</i>	Ornamental Grasses	A
John T. Morris Holly	<i>Ilex x 'John T. Morris'</i>	Shrubs	A
Katsura Tree	<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i>	Trees	A
Lamb's Ear <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Stachys byzantina</i>	Perennials	A
Large Blue June Grass	<i>Koeleria glauca</i>	Ornamental Grasses	A
Larkspur	<i>Consolida ambigua</i>	Annuals	A
Lavendar	<i>Lavandula sp.</i>	Perennials	A
Lavender-Cotton	<i>Santolina chamaecyparissus</i>	Perennials	A
Leatherleaf Mahonia <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Mahonia bealei</i>	Shrubs	A
Lemon Balm	<i>Melissa officinalis</i>	Perennials	A
Lenten or Christmas Rose <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Helleborus sp.</i>	Perennials	A
Lily of the Valley <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Convallaria majalis</i>	Groundcovers	A
Little Bluestem	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	Ornamental Grasses	A
Lungwort <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Pulmonaria sp.</i>	Perennials	A
Lydia Morris Holly	<i>Ilex x 'Lydia Morris'</i>	Shrubs	A
Lyme Grass <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Leymus arenarius glaucous</i>	Ornamental Grasses	A
Marjoram	<i>Majorana</i>	Perennials	A
May Apple	<i>Podophyllum</i>	Perennials	A
Meadow Rue	<i>Thalictrum sp.</i>	Perennials	A
Mimosa <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	Trees	A
Mint	<i>Mentha sp.</i>	Perennials	A
Monkshood	<i>Aconitum sp.</i>	Perennials	A
Moonglow Juniper	<i>Juniperus scopulorum 'Moonglow'</i>	Shrubs	A
Mountain Pieris	<i>Pieris floribunda</i>	Shrubs	A
New York Fern <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Thelyptens noveboracensis</i>	Ferns	A
Northern Sea Oats <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i>	Ornamental Grasses	A
Oregano <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Origanum sp.</i>	Perennials	A
Oregon Grape Holly <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>	Shrubs	A

Oriental Fountain Grass <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Pennisetum orientale</i>	Ornamental Grasses	A
Ornamental Onion <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Allium sp.</i>	Perennials	A
Ornamental Onion <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Allium sp.</i>	Bulbs	A
Ostrich Fern	<i>Matteuccia struthiopteris</i>	Ferns	A
Pachysandra <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>	Groundcovers	A
Pampus Grass	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Ornamental Grasses	A
Paper Birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	Trees	A
Pawpaw <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Asimina triloba</i>	Trees	A
Peony <input type="checkbox"/> (2)	<i>Paeonia sp.</i>	Perennials	A
Pitch Pine	<i>Pinus rigida</i>	Trees	A
Poppy <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Papaver sp.</i>	Annuals	A
Pot Marigold <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Calendula sp.</i>	Annuals	A
Potentilla, Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla sp.</i>	Perennials	A
Prince of Wales Juniper	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i> 'Prince of Wales'	Shrubs	A
Purple Moor Grass	<i>Molinia caerulea</i>	Ornamental Grasses	A
Purple Rock-Cress	<i>Aubretia deltoidea</i>	Perennials	A
Ravenna Grass <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Erianthus ravennae</i>	Ornamental Grasses	A
Red Elderberry	<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	Shrubs	A
Red Pine	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>	Trees	A
River Birch	<i>Betula nigra</i>	Trees	A
Rock-Cress	<i>Arabis caucasica</i>	Perennials	A
Rocket Ligularia <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Ligularia</i> 'The Rocket'	Perennials	A
Rodgers Flower	<i>Rodgersia sp.</i>	Perennials	A
Rose Campion	<i>Lychnis coronaria</i>	Perennials	A
Rosemary	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	Annuals	A
Royal Fern	<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	Ferns	A
Rue	<i>Ruta sp.</i>	Perennials	A
Russian Cypress <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Microbiota decussata</i>	Shrubs	A
Russian Olive	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	Shrubs	A
Russian Sage <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Perovskio atriplicifolia</i>	Perennials	A
Sensitive Fern	<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	Ferns	A
Siberian Bugloss <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Bruneria macrophylla</i> (Brunnera)	Perennials	A
Siberian Squill	<i>Scilla siberica</i>	Bulbs	A
Silver Mound <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Artemisia sp.</i>	Perennials	A
Small Globe Thistle	<i>Echinops ritro</i>	Perennials	A
Snapdragon	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>	Annuals	A
Snowdrops	<i>Galanthus nivalis</i>	Bulbs	A
Snow-on-the-Mountain	<i>Euphorbia marginata</i>	Annuals	A
Spider Flower <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Cleome sp.</i>	Annuals	A
Spotted Deadnettle <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Lamium sp.</i>	Groundcovers	A

Spurge <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Euphorbia</i> sp. (except 'Chameleon')	Perennials	A
Statice <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Limonium latifolium</i>	Perennials	A
Strawflower	<i>Helichrysum</i>	Annuals	A
Sweet Alyssum	<i>Lobularia maritima</i>	Annuals	A
Sweet Box <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Sarcococca hookeriana</i>	Shrubs	A
Sweet Woodruff <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Galium odoratum</i> (<i>Asperula odorata</i>)	Groundcovers	A
Switch Grass	<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	Ornamental Grasses	A
Tarragon	<i>Artemisia dracunculus</i>	Perennials	A
Threadleaf Coreopsis <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Coreopsis verticillata</i>	Perennials	A
Thyme <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Thymus</i> sp.	Perennials	A
Variegated Purple Moor Grass	<i>Molinia caerulea</i> 'Variegata'	Ornamental Grasses	A
Varigated Oat Grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	Ornamental Grasses	A
Weeping Love Grass	<i>Eragrostus curvula</i>	Ornamental Grasses	A
Wild Ginger <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Asarum canadense</i>	Perennials	A
Winter Aconite	<i>Eranthus hyemalis</i>	Bulbs	A
Wood Fern	<i>Dryopteris marginalis</i>	Ferns	A
Yucca <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Yucca filimentosa</i>	Perennials	A
African Lily	<i>Agapanthus</i> sp.	Perennials	B
Allegheny Serviceberry <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>	Trees	B
American Bittersweet	<i>Celastrus scandens</i>	Vines	B
Anthony Waterer Spirea	<i>Spiraea x bumalda</i>	Shrubs	B
Armstrong Juniper	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> 'Armstrongii'	Shrubs	B
Asparagus	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>	Perennials	B
Aster	<i>Aster</i> sp.	Perennials	B
Astilbe <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Astilbe</i> sp.	Perennials	B
Austrian Pine	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Trees	B
Autumn Olive	<i>Elaeagnus umbellatus</i>	Shrubs	B
Baby's Breath	<i>Gypsophila</i> sp.	Perennials	B
Bachelor's Buttons	<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	Annuals	B
Bamboo	<i>Bambusa</i> sp.	Ornamental Grasses	B
Basil	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Annuals	B
Bearberry Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i>	Shrubs	B
Beautyberry <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Callicarpa</i> sp.	Shrubs	B
Beautybush	<i>Kolkwitzia amabilis</i>	Shrubs	B
Beebalm <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Monarda didyma</i>	Perennials	B
Black-Eyed Susan <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Rudbeckia</i> sp.	Perennials	B
Blackhaw Viburnum	<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	Shrubs	B
Blazing Star <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Liatris</i> sp.	Perennials	B
Blue Star Juniper	<i>Juniperus squamata</i> 'Blue Star'	Shrubs	B
Blueberry Elder, Sweet Elder	<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	Shrubs	B

Bog Rosemary	<i>Andromeda polifolia</i>	Shrubs	B
Borage <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Borage officinalis</i>	Annuals	B
Bottlebrush Grass	<i>Hystrix patula</i>	Ornamental Grasses	B
Brambles	<i>Rubus sp.</i>	Shrubs	B
Bridalwreath Spirea	<i>Spiraea prunifolia</i>	Shrubs	B
Buckthorn	<i>Rhammus sp.</i>	Shrubs	B
Bugloss	<i>Anchusa sp.</i>	Perennials	B
Butterfly Weed	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	Perennials	B
California Poppy <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	Annuals	B
California Sweetshrub	<i>Calycanthus occidentalis</i>	Shrubs	B
Calla Lily	<i>Zantedeschia sp.</i>	Bulbs	B
Camassia	<i>Camassia leichtlini</i>	Bulbs	B
Candytuft	<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>	Perennials	B
Candytuft	<i>Iberis umbellata</i>	Annuals	B
Canna Lily <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Canna sp.</i>	Bulbs	B
Cardinal Flower <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Lobelia sp.</i>	Perennials	B
Carnation, Pinks	<i>Dianthus sp.</i>	Perennials	B
Carolina Silverbell	<i>Halesia carolina</i>	Shrubs	B
Cherry Laurel	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Shrubs	B
Chinese Fringe Tree	<i>Chionanthus retusus</i>	Trees	B
Chinese Holly	<i>Ilex cornuta</i>	Shrubs	B
Chinese Juniper (1)	<i>Juniperus chinensis cv.</i>	Shrubs	B
Chinese Paper Birch	<i>Betula albo-sinensis</i>	Trees	B
Coast Leucothoe	<i>Leucothoe axillaris</i>	Shrubs	B
Cock's Comb	<i>Celosia sp.</i>	Annuals	B
Colorado Blue Spruce	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Trees	B
Columbine <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Aquilegia sp.</i>	Perennials	B
Common Flowering Quince	<i>Chaenomeles speciosa</i>	Trees	B
Common Lilac	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Shrubs	B
Common Sassafras	<i>Sassafras albidurn</i>	Trees	B
Common Sweetshrub	<i>Calycanthus floridus</i>	Shrubs	B
Common Witchhazel	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	Shrubs	B
Common Yarrow <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Perennials	B
Coralbells <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Heuchera sp.</i>	Perennials	B
Coralberry	<i>Symphoricarpos x chenaultii</i>	Shrubs	B
Corkscrew Willow	<i>Salix matsudana tortuosa</i>	Trees	B
Cranberry Bush <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Shrubs	B
Cranberry Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster apiculatus</i>	Shrubs	B
Crape Myrtle <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Shrubs	B
Creeping Juniper (1)	<i>Juniperus horizontalis cv.</i>	Shrubs	B

Creeping Wintergreen	<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>	Groundcovers	B
Crococsmia <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Crococsmia sp.</i>	Perennials	B
Crocus	<i>Crocus sp.</i>	Bulbs	B
Currant	<i>Ribes sp.</i>	Shrubs	B
Cyclamen	<i>Cyclamen sp.</i>	Perennials	B
Dawn Redwood	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	Trees	B
Delphinium	<i>Delphinium sp.</i>	Perennials	B
Deutzia <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Deutzia sp.</i>	Shrubs	B
Dill	<i>Anethum graveolens</i>	Annuals	B
Doublefile Viburnum <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Viburnum plicatum tomentosum</i>	Shrubs	B
Douglas Fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Trees	B
Downy Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	Trees	B
Dragon Lady, San Jose Holly	<i>Ilex x aquipernyi</i>	Trees	B
Drooping Sedge	<i>Carex pendula</i>	Ornamental Grasses	B
Dwarf Balsam Fir	<i>Abies balsamea</i>	Shrubs	B
Dwarf Mondo Grass	<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>	Ornamental Grasses	B
Eastern Red Cedar <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Trees	B
Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Trees	B
Elephant Ear <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	Bulbs	B
English Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus laevigata</i>	Trees	B
English Holly <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Shrubs	B
European Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Trees	B
European Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Trees	B
European White Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Trees	B
Feverfew <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Chrysanthemum parthenium</i>	Perennials	B
Firethorn	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>	Shrubs	B
Foam Flower <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Tiarella cordifolia</i>	Perennials	B
Forget-Me-Not	<i>Myosotis alpestris</i>	Biennials	B
Forsythia <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Forsythia x intermedia</i>	Shrubs	B
Fothergillia	<i>Fothergilla sp.</i>	Shrubs	B
French Marigold <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Tagetes patula</i>	Annuals	B
Gas Plant <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Dictamnus alba</i>	Perennials	B
Gladiolus	<i>Gladiolus sp.</i>	Bulbs	B
Glory Lily	<i>Gloriosa superba</i>	Bulbs	B
Glossy Abelia	<i>Abelia sp.</i>	Shrubs	B
Goldenrain Tree <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	Trees	B
Goldenrod <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Solidago sp.</i>	Perennials	B
Goldust Plant <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>	Shrubs	B
Grape Hyacinth	<i>Muscari sp.</i>	Bulbs	B
Green Ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Trees	B

Hardy Geranium	<i>Geranium macrorrhizum</i>	Perennials	B
Harlequin Glorybower	<i>Clerodendrum fargesii</i>	Shrubs	B
Hazelnut	<i>Corylus sp.</i>	Shrubs	B
Heartleaf Bergenia <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Bergenia sp.</i>	Perennials	B
Hens and Chickens <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Sempervivum sp.</i>	Perennials	B
Himalayan Birch	<i>Betula jacquemontii</i>	Trees	B
Holly Osmanthus	<i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i>	Shrubs	B
Honey Locust <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Trees	B
Hyacinth	<i>Hyacinthus sp.</i>	Bulbs	B
Inkberry	<i>Ilex glabra</i>	Shrubs	B
Jacob's Ladder	<i>Polemonium caeruleum</i>	Perennials	B
Japanese Anemone	<i>Anemone x hybrida</i>	Perennials	B
Japanese Cedar	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Trees	B
Japanese Falsecypress <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>	Trees	B
Japanese Flowering Cherry	<i>Prunus serrulata</i>	Trees	B
Japanese Flowering Quince	<i>Chaenomeles japonica</i>	Shrubs	B
Japanese Garden Juniper	<i>Juniperus procumbens 'Nana'</i>	Shrubs	B
Japanese Kerria	<i>Kerria japonica</i>	Shrubs	B
Japanese Maple <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Trees	B
Japanese Red Pine	<i>Pinus densiflora</i>	Trees	B
Japanese Spirea <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Spiraea japonica</i>	Shrubs	B
Japanese Tree Lilac	<i>Syringa reticulata</i>	Shrubs	B
Judd Viburnum	<i>Viburnum x juddii</i>	Shrubs	B
Koreanspice Viburnum	<i>Viburnum carlesii</i>	Shrubs	B
Kousa Dogwood <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Cornus kousa</i>	Trees	B
Ladys' Mantle <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Alchemilla sp.</i>	Perennials	B
Lance Coreopsis <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>	Perennials	B
Lantana <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Lantana sp.</i>	Annuals	B
Large Periwinkle	<i>Vinca major</i>	Groundcovers	B
Leatherleaf Viburnum	<i>Viburnum rhytidophyllum</i>	Shrubs	B
Lilyturf	<i>Liriope sp.</i>	Groundcovers	B
Lobelia	<i>Lobelia sp.</i>	Annuals	B
Lupine	<i>Lupinus sp.</i>	Perennials	B
Maltese Cross <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Lychnis chalcedonica</i>	Perennials	B
Meadow Sage	<i>Salvia nemorosa</i>	Perennials	B
Mist Flower	<i>Eupatorium coelestinurn</i>	Perennials	B
Money Plant <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Lunaria annua</i>	Biennials	B
Mountain Juniper (1)	<i>Juniperus scopulorum cv.</i>	Shrubs	B
Mugo Pine <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Pinus mugo</i>	Shrubs	B
Mullein	<i>Verbascum sp.</i>	Perennials	B

Nasturtium	<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>	Annuals	B
Norway Spruce	<i>Picea abies</i>	Trees	B
Obedient Plant	<i>Physostegia sp.</i>	Perennials	B
Oriental Poppy	<i>Papaver orientale</i>	Perennials	B
Paperbark Maple <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Acer griseum</i>	Trees	B
Parsley	<i>Petroselinum crispum</i>	Annuals	B
Patrinia	<i>Patrinia scabiosifolia</i>	Perennials	B
Periwinkle	<i>Vinca minor</i>	Groundcovers	B
Pfitzer Juniper	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> 'Pfitzerana'	Shrubs	B
Pincushin Flower	<i>Scabiosa caucasica</i>	Perennials	B
Plumbago <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Ceratostigma plumbaginoides</i>	Groundcovers	B
Plume Poppy	<i>Macleaya cordata</i>	Perennials	B
Primrose	<i>Primula sp.</i>	Perennials	B
Privet	<i>Ligustrum sp.</i>	Shrubs	B
Purple Coneflower <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	Perennials	B
Pyrenees Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster congestus</i>	Shrubs	B
Red Chokeberry	<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>	Shrubs	B
Red Maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Trees	B
Red Osier Dogwood	<i>Cornus sericea</i>	Shrubs	B
Red Twigged Dogwood	<i>Cornus alba</i>	Shrubs	B
Red-Hot Poker <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Kniphofia tritoma</i>	Perennials	B
Redvein Enkianthus <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Enkianthus campanulatus</i>	Shrubs	B
Rhubarb	<i>Rheum rhabarbarum</i>	Perennials	B
Ribbon Grass	<i>Phalaris arundinaceae</i>	Ornamental Grasses	B
Rockspray Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	Shrubs	B
Rose of Sharon <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	Shrubs	B
Ruby Horsechestnut <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Aesculus x carnea</i>	Trees	B
Rue Anemone	<i>Anemonella thalictroides</i>	Perennials	B
Salvia	<i>Salvia</i>	Annuals	B
Saucer Magnolia	<i>Magnolia x soulangiana</i>	Shrubs	B
Savin/Tam Juniper	<i>Juniperus sabin cv.</i>	Shrubs	B
Savory	<i>Satureja montana</i>	Perennials	B
Scotch Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Trees	B
Sea Buckthorn	<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>	Shrubs	B
Sea Thrift	<i>Armeria maritima</i>	Perennials	B
Sedge	<i>Scirpus lacustris</i>	Ornamental Grasses	B
Serbian Spruce	<i>Picea omorika</i>	Trees	B
Shadbush	<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	Trees	B
Shiso	<i>Perilla frutescens</i>	Annuals	B
Singleseed Juniper (1)	<i>Juniperus squamata cv.</i>	Shrubs	B

Skunk Cabbage	<i>Symplocarpos foetidus</i>	Perennials	B
Smokebush <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Cotinus coggygia</i>	Shrubs	B
Snakeroot, Bugbane <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Cimcifuga sp.</i>	Perennials	B
Sneezeweed	<i>Helenium autumnale</i>	Perennials	B
Snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Shrubs	B
Snow-in-Summer <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Cerastium</i>	Perennials	B
Soapwort <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Saponaria sp.</i>	Perennials	B
Sourwood	<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	Trees	B
Speedwell <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Veronica sp.</i>	Perennials	B
Spicebush	<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	Shrubs	B
Spiderwort	<i>Tradescantia sp.</i>	Perennials	B
St. John's Wort <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Hypericum calycinum</i>	Perennials	B
St. John's Wort <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Hypericum prolificum</i>	Shrubs	B
Stocks	<i>Matthiola sp.</i>	Annuals	B
Stokes' Aster	<i>Stokesia laevis</i>	Perennials	B
Striped Maple	<i>Acer pensylvanicum</i>	Trees	B
Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Trees	B
Swamp Milkweed <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	Perennials	B
Sweet Mock Orange <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Philadelphus coronarius</i>	Shrubs	B
Sweet Pepperbush <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Clethra sp.</i>	Shrubs	B
Sweet William	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>	Biennials	B
Toad Lily <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Tricyrtis hirta</i>	Perennials	B
Trillium	<i>Trillium sp.</i>	Perennials	B
Trout Lily	<i>Erythronium</i>	Perennials	B
Tulip Tree	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Trees	B
Verbena	<i>Verbena x hybrida</i>	Annuals	B
Violets	<i>Viola sp.</i>	Perennials	B
Virginia Bluebells	<i>Mertensia virginica</i>	Perennials	B
Virginia Sweetspire	<i>Itea virginica</i>	Shrubs	B
Wallflower	<i>Cheiranthus sp.</i>	Annuals	B
Weigela	<i>Weigela florida</i>	Shrubs	B
White Boltonia	<i>Boltonia asteroides</i>	Perennials	B
White Snakeroot	<i>Eupatorium rugosum</i>	Perennials	B
White Spruce	<i>Picea glauca</i>	Trees	B
Willowleaf Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster salicifolius</i>	Shrubs	B
Winter Jasmine	<i>Jasminum nudiflorum</i>	Vines	B
Winterberry Holly <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	Shrubs	B
Wisteria	<i>Wisteria floribunda</i>	Vines	B
Wood Sorrel	<i>Oxalis sp.</i>	Bulbs	B
Yarrow	<i>Achillea filipendulina</i>	Perennials	B

Yellow Birch	<i>Betula lutea</i>	Trees	B
Yellow Foxglove <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Digitalis grandiflora</i>	Perennials	B
Yellow Wax-Bells	<i>Kirengeshoma palmata</i>	Perennials	B
Youngstown Andorra Juniper	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i> 'Youngstown'	Shrubs	B
Zinnia <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Zinnia sp.</i>	Annuals	B
Alternate-Leaved Dogwood	<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	Trees	C
Apples	<i>Malus sp.</i>	Trees	C
Atlantic White Cedar	<i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i>	Trees	C
Atlas Cedar	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	Trees	C
Bald Cypress	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Trees	C
Balloon Flower	<i>Platycodon grandiflorus</i>	Perennials	C
Balsam Fir	<i>Abies balsamea</i>	Trees	C
Balsam, Touch-Me-Not	<i>Impatiens balsamina</i>	Annuals	C
Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	Trees	C
Bellflower	<i>Campanula glomerata</i>	Perennials	C
Bigleaf Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>	Shrubs	C
Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Trees	C
Blanket Flower <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Gaillardia sp.</i>	Perennials	C
Bloodtwig Dogwood	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Shrubs	C
Blue Holly	<i>Ilex x meserveae</i>	Shrubs	C
Caladium	<i>Caladium sp.</i>	Bulbs	C
Callery Pear	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Trees	C
Canterbury Bells	<i>Campanula medium</i>	Biennials	C
Carolina Hemlock	<i>Tsuga caroliniana</i>	Trees	C
Carolina Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron carolinianum</i>	Shrubs	C
Catawba Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i>	Shrubs	C
Checkermallow	<i>Sidalcea malviflora</i>	Perennials	C
Chestnut Oak	<i>Quercus prinus</i>	Trees	C
Chinese Lilac <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Syringa x chinesis</i>	Shrubs	C
Clematis	<i>Clematis sp.</i>	Vines	C
Climbing Hydrangea <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Hydrangea anomala petiolaris</i>	Vines	C
Coleus <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Coleus sp.</i>	Annuals	C
Comfrey	<i>Symphytum officinale</i>	Perennials	C
Common Horsechestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Trees	C
Common Pear	<i>Pyrus communis</i>	Trees	C
Cornelian Cherry	<i>Cornus mas</i>	Trees	C
Cosmos	<i>Cosmos sp.</i>	Annuals	C
Dahlia	<i>Dahlia sp.</i>	Annuals	C
Daylily	<i>Hemerocallis sp.</i>	Perennials	C
Deciduous Azaleas (1)	<i>Rhododendron sp.</i>	Shrubs	C

Eastern Hemlock	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Trees	C
Eastern Redbud <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Trees	C
English Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Perennials	C
English Ivy <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Hedera helix</i>	Groundcovers	C
English Ivy <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Hedera helix</i>	Vines	C
European Larch	<i>Larix decidua</i>	Trees	C
Fall Mums	<i>Chrysanthemum</i>	Perennials	C
Fleabane	<i>Erigeron sp.</i>	Perennials	C
Flowering Dogwood <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Trees	C
Fragrant Winterhazel	<i>Corylopsis glabrescens</i>	Shrubs	C
Fraser Fir	<i>Abies fraseri</i>	Trees	C
Garden Lily	<i>Lilium sp.</i>	Bulbs	C
Garden Petunia <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Petunia sp.</i>	Annuals	C
Geranium <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Pelargonium sp.</i>	Annuals	C
Gerbera Daisy	<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>	Annuals	C
Geum, Avens	<i>Geum sp.</i>	Perennials	C
Globeflower	<i>Trollius sp.</i>	Perennials	C
Goat's Beard	<i>Aruncus sp.</i>	Perennials	C
Goldflame Honeysuckle <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Lonicera x heckrottii</i>	Vines	C
Gooseneck Loosestrife	<i>Lysimachia clethroides</i>	Perennials	C
Greenspire Littleleaf Linden	<i>Tilia cordata 'Greenspire'</i>	Trees	C
Hardy Begonia <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Begonia grandis</i>	Perennials	C
Hardy Geranium	<i>Geranium clarkei</i>	Perennials	C
Hardy Geranium	<i>Geranium sanguineum</i>	Perennials	C
Hardy Geranium	<i>Geranium x cantabrigiense</i>	Perennials	C
Heavenly Bamboo <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Nandina sp.</i>	Shrubs	C
Highbush Blueberry	<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	Shrubs	C
Hinoki Cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i>	Trees	C
Hollyhock	<i>Alcea sp.</i>	Perennials	C
Hybrid Tea Rose	<i>Rosa x hybrid</i>	Shrubs	C
Impatiens <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Impatiens walleriana</i>	Annuals	C
Japanese Euonymus	<i>Euonymus japonica</i>	Shrubs	C
Japanese Holly <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Ilex crenata</i>	Shrubs	C
Late Lilac	<i>Syringa villosa</i>	Shrubs	C
Leyland Cypress	<i>Cupressocyparis leyandii</i>	Trees	C
Meadowsweet	<i>Filipendula sp.</i>	Perennials	C
Morning Glory	<i>Ipomea sp.</i>	Annuals	C
Mountain Bluet	<i>Centaurea montana</i>	Perennials	C
Mountain Laurel <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	Shrubs	C
Multiflora Rose	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Shrubs	C

Nellie Stevens Holly	<i>Ilex x 'Nellie R. Stevens'</i>	Trees	C
Northern Red Oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Trees	C
Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Trees	C
Oakleaf Hydrangea <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Hydrangea quercifolia</i>	Shrubs	C
Panicle Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea paniculata</i>	Shrubs	C
Panicked Dogwood	<i>Cornus racemosa</i>	Shrubs	C
Pansy	<i>Viola sp.</i>	Annuals	C
Penstemon <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Penstemon sp.</i>	Perennials	C
Pernyi Holly	<i>Ilex pernyi</i>	Trees	C
Persian Lilac	<i>Syringa x persica</i>	Shrubs	C
Phlox <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Phlox sp.</i>	Perennials	C
Pink Turtlehead	<i>Chelone sp.</i>	Perennials	C
Purple Leaf Sand Cherry	<i>Prunus x cistena</i>	Shrubs	C
Purple Loosestrife	<i>Lythrum sp.</i>	Perennials	C
Rose Mallow	<i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i>	Perennials	C
Rosebay Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron maximum</i>	Shrubs	C
Rugosa Rose	<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	Shrubs	C
Shasta Daisy	<i>Chrysanthemum superbum</i>	Perennials	C
Shasta Daisy	<i>Leucanthemum maximum</i>	Perennials	C
Shore Juniper	<i>Juniperus conferta</i>	Shrubs	C
Showy Sedum	<i>Sedum spectabile</i>	Perennials	C
Silver Maple	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Trees	C
Smooth Hydrangea <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i>	Shrubs	C
Solomon's Seal <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Polygonatum sp.</i>	Perennials	C
Spurge	<i>Euphorbia dulcis 'Chameleon'</i>	Perennials	C
Staghorn Sumac <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Rhus typhina</i>	Trees	C
Sundrops	<i>Oenothera sp.</i>	Perennials	C
Sunflower	<i>Helianthus sp.</i>	Annuals	C
Sweet Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Trees	C
Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Trees	C
Trumpet Creeper <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Campsis radicans</i>	Vines	C
Virginia Creeper	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Vines	C
Wax Begonia	<i>Begonia semperflorens</i>	Annuals	C
Western Arborvitae	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Trees	C
White Fir	<i>Abies concolor</i>	Trees	C
White Fringe Tree	<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>	Trees	C
White Oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>	Trees	C
Willows (1)	<i>Salix sp.</i>	Trees	C
Winged Euonymus	<i>Euonymus alata</i>	Shrubs	C
Wintercreeper	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	Groundcovers	C

American Arborvitae	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Trees	D
Candy Lily	<i>Pardancanda x norrisii</i>	Perennials	D
Cherries (1)	<i>Prunus sp.</i>	Trees	D
European Mountain Ash	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Trees	D
Evergreen Azaleas (1)	<i>Rhododendron sp.</i>	Shrubs	D
Hardy Geranium	<i>Geranium endressii</i>	Perennials	D
Hosta <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Hosta sp.</i>	Perennials	D
Pinxterbloom Azalea	<i>Rhododendron penclymenoides</i>	Shrubs	D
Plums	<i>Prunus sp.</i>	Trees	D
Rhododendrons (1)	<i>Rhododendron sp.</i>	Shrubs	D
Sea-Holly <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Eryngium sp.</i>	Perennials	D
Strawberry	<i>Fragaria sp.</i>	Perennials	D
Tulip	<i>Tulip sp.</i>	Bulbs	D
Wintercreeper	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	Shrubs	D
Wintercreeper	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	Vines	D
Yews	<i>Taxus sp.</i>	Shrubs	D

Footnotes

1 Check other rating categories to find additional species or cultivars of this genus.

2 May eat buds.

Credits

Content: Pete Nitzsche, Pedro Perdomo, and David Drake

Photos: Pete Nitzsche

Database Design: Kathy Robinson and Phil Wisneski

Website Design: Phil Wisneski

Special thanks to our cooperators on this project: Helen Heinrich, Certified Landscape Architect; James Messina, Certified Landscape Architect, Landscape Plus; Valerie Sudal, Garden Writer, The Newark Star-Ledger; and numerous landscapers, Master Gardeners, and nurserymen who provided ratings.

Search

Search Common Name or Latin Name:

- or -

Browse

Select Rating Category:

▼ Ratings

Select Plant Type:

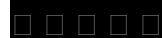
▼ Types

Sort By:

▼ ing

New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station
Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey
88 Lipman Drive, New Brunswick, NJ 08901-8525

[Job Opportunities](#) | [Webmaster](#)



Copyright © 2018 Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey.

Rutgers is an equal access/equal opportunity institution. Individuals with disabilities are encouraged to direct suggestions, comments, or complaints concerning any accessibility issues with Rutgers web sites to: <mailto:webmaster@njaes.rutgers.edu> or complete the [Report Accessibility Barrier](#) or [Provide Feedback Form](#).

[Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey](#)

[Rutgers–New Brunswick](#)

[myRutgers](#)

[Search Rutgers](#)

[Executive Dean of Agriculture and Natural Resources](#)

[School of Environmental and Biological Sciences](#)

[SEBS and NJAES Newsroom](#)

Your Pet as a Good Neighbor



Having a pet as your companion is the most wonderful feeling there is. A pet brings its owner such love, delight and companionship. Many people love animals, but there are some people that do not. The people that do not own pets have their own reasons, either fear, allergies, or all the work involved in pet ownership. It is important to respect their decisions and their rights.

To be a good pet owning neighbor you should:

Control excessive noise: If you own a dog or bird be aware of the noise they can make. Many pet owners can become selectively deaf, tuning out or ignoring the noise their pets can make. It is important for pet owners to minimize the impact their pets have on their neighbors. Carefully monitoring your pets at night, mornings and on the weekends can make for a peaceful neighborhood.

Keep your pet under control: Fences can make great neighbors. People that do not own pets do not appreciate your pet coming onto their property. What you see as an adorable ball of fur can sometimes be your neighbor's worst nightmare. When walking your pet always use a leash this not only makes your neighbor more comfortable but can also save your pet's life.

Maintain sanitary conditions: Most communities in New Jersey have pooper scooper laws. It is not only your responsibility to clean up after your pet it also creates a healthy environment for your pet. Many people take great pride in their property, allowing your pet to urinate or defecate on your neighbor's property will definitely lead to problems.

Be an educated pet owner: Know the laws in your community and obey them.

Being a responsible pet owner will make you a good neighbor

You Are in Bear Country



Black bears are large, powerful wild animals and should be treated with respect. Be alert in areas where bears are active. DO NOT approach any bear in the wild.

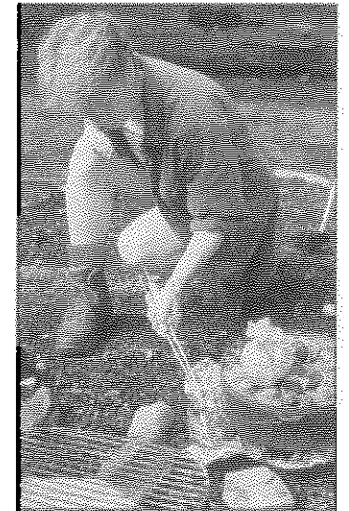


Camping in Black Bear Country

To fully enjoy your camping or outdoor experience in Bear Country, the following "Ten Commandments of Camping" must be observed.

1. Keep a clean camp. Food and all items that come in contact with food carry odors that bears can smell.
2. Thoroughly clean all utensils immediately after use. Never deposit food residues (i.e., cooking grease) into campfires.
3. Place garbage where bears cannot smell or gain access to it, either in bear-proof containers or dumpsters. DON'T burn or bury garbage. Bears will dig it up.
4. Do not eat or cook in your tent. Avoid storing food or attractants in tents, sleeping bags, or backpacks.
5. Treat non-food items such as gum, soap, or deodorant as food. They are attractive to a bear's acute sense of smell.
6. Immediately store food articles after every use in airtight containers. Coolers are not airtight and bears often associate them with food. Secure them in a locked trunk or truck cab concealed from view.
7. Cook only as much food as you will eat. Avoid as much food garbage as possible.

8. Never attempt to feed a bear or any other wild animal.
9. Approaching wildlife, especially black bears, can be a dangerous action.
10. Please keep your dog on a leash and clean up leftover food and scraps after your dog has finished eating.



Bears learn very quickly. Black bears that associate food with people may become aggressive and dangerous. This may lead to personal injury, property damage and the need to euthanize problem animals.

Report all bear damage and nuisance incidents to your camp office immediately. To learn more about New Jersey's black bears, visit the Division of Fish and Wildlife's web site at www.njfishandwildlife.com.

New Jersey Division of Parks & Forestry
New Jersey Division of Fish & Wildlife
P.O. Box 400
Trenton, NJ 08625-0400
www.njfishandwildlife.com

If A Bear Comes Into Camp:

Remain calm. Make the bear aware of your presence.

Do not feed the bear!

Keep at least 15 feet away from the bear.

Make sure the bear has an escape route.

Yell, bang pots and pans, or use an airhorn to scare the bear away.

The bear may utter a series of huffs, snap (pop) its jaws, and swat the ground. These are all warning signs that you are too close. Slowly back away.

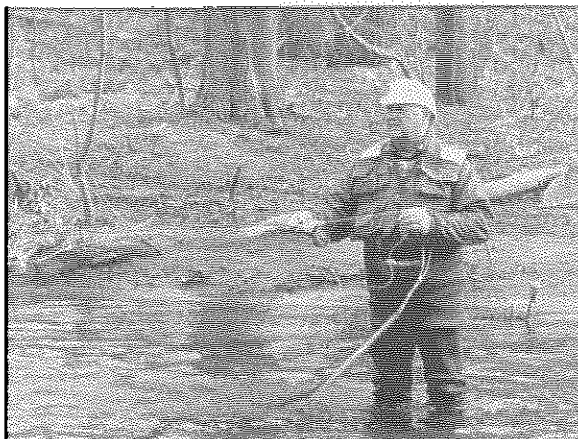
If the bear will not leave, move to your car or a building, if available. Notify proper authorities immediately if you encounter an aggressive or non-yielding bear.

**Remember: Bears chase off easier before they obtain food.
Keep a clean campsite.**

If a bear stands on its hind legs or moves closer, it may be trying to get a better view or detect smells in the air.

Black bears will sometimes "bluff charge" when cornered, threatened or attempting to steal food. Stand your ground, and then slowly back away.

Hiking/Fishing in Bear Country



Normal trail noise should alert bears to your presence and prompt a bear to leave before you ever see it.

Use caution in areas (i.e. berry patches) where bears are likely to venture.

Do not leave fish entrails on shorelines of lakes or streams. Sink entrails in deep water.

Use common sense in a bear encounter – never approach the animal and only observe it from a distance. Make it aware of your presence by clapping, talking, singing, or making other sounds.

If you encounter a bear at close range, remain standing upright, avoid direct eye contact, back up slowly and speak in a calm, assertive, and assuring voice.

Black Bears in New Jersey

Black bears are the largest land mammal in the Garden State and live in forested areas throughout northern New Jersey. They are native to New Jersey, but were negatively impacted by the clearing of land for settlements, timber and farms, and by indiscriminate killing. As a result, their numbers decreased and their range was reduced to the most remote areas in the northern part of the state. The population recovered after being afforded the protection of game animal status, and habitat improved as forests matured.



Black Bear Facts



- ❑ Black bears inhabit the forested regions of northern New Jersey. Prime habitat consists of mixed hardwood forests, dense swamps and forested wetlands.
- ❑ Black bear numbers have been increasing and their range expanding south and east since the 1980's.
- ❑ The New Jersey bear population has grown to at least 1400 in the year 2001 and it is estimated that a minimum of 350 new cubs are born each year.
- ❑ Bears are highly adaptable, living in and among human development. Home range sizes range up to 60 square miles for males and 10 square miles for females.
- ❑ Bears can live more than 20 years.
- ❑ Bears learn quickly and have excellent senses of smell and hearing.

❑ Black bears are omnivorous, eating plant and animal matter. They are opportunistic feeders and will supplement their diet with food derived from humans.

❑ Approximately 75% of a black bear's diet consists of plant material, including skunk cabbage, grasses, forbs, tubers and bulbs, soft mast (blueberries, huckleberries, raspberries, blackberries, wild cherries) and hard mast (acorns, beechnuts, hickory nuts).

❑ Animal matter includes bees and other insects (adult, larvae and eggs), small mammals, bird eggs, white-tailed deer fawns, road-killed deer, and carrion.

❑ Adult females average 185 pounds; adult males average 396 pounds.

❑ Breeding season runs from late May until August, peaking in June and July.

❑ Cubs are born in January, weigh about 8 ounces when born, are blind and covered with thin hair. Average litter size is 3, ranging from 1 to 6.

❑ Cubs travel with the female until she breeds again, 16-18 months later.

❑ Black bears den for the winter, becoming dormant to avoid periods of food shortages and severe weather. Bears do not eat, drink, urinate or defecate while denning. Den sites include rock cavities, brush piles, open nests and hollow trees.

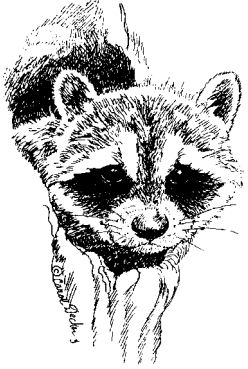
❑ Black bears can run up to 35 miles per hour. Bears are strong swimmers.

❑ Bears are excellent climbers. Both adults and cubs will climb trees for food and to escape disturbances.

Questions Frequently Asked About Young Wildlife

Q. A moment ago, I accidentally kicked open a nest of baby rabbits while walking in the thick grass at the far corner of my backyard. They seem so helpless. I waited, but saw no sign of their mother. Should I rescue them?

A. No. The mother would not return as long as you remained at the nest. Just replace the top of the nest that you uncovered and leave. The mother will return and care for the young. Cottontail rabbits leave their young for hours while eating, but they do return to nurse the young.



Q. A baby bird fell out of its nest that is in a tree in my backyard. I am afraid something might happen to it if I leave it here on the ground. Should I bring it into the house and feed it until it is able to fly?

A. No. The best thing to do is put the bird carefully back into the nest. Don't worry about getting your scent on the bird; it will not affect the mother's care. If you find that the nest has fallen from the tree, put the nest back in the tree securely along with the nestling. If you cannot find or reach the nest, put the young bird into a small box or basket and set it at a lower point in the tree. The adults will care for the chicks and they will be safe from ground predators.

Q. A few minutes ago, I was walking through the woods and saw several baby raccoons on the ground near a large hollow tree. I wonder if they fell out of the hole way up in the tree and the mother has abandoned them because she can't put them back in their nest. Should I bring them home and care for them?

A. No. Most likely, the young raccoons are merely exploring and their mother is nearby. They are probably old enough to be fully capable of climbing back up the tree to their den when they are ready to return. If they are too young to climb, the mother will carry them back.

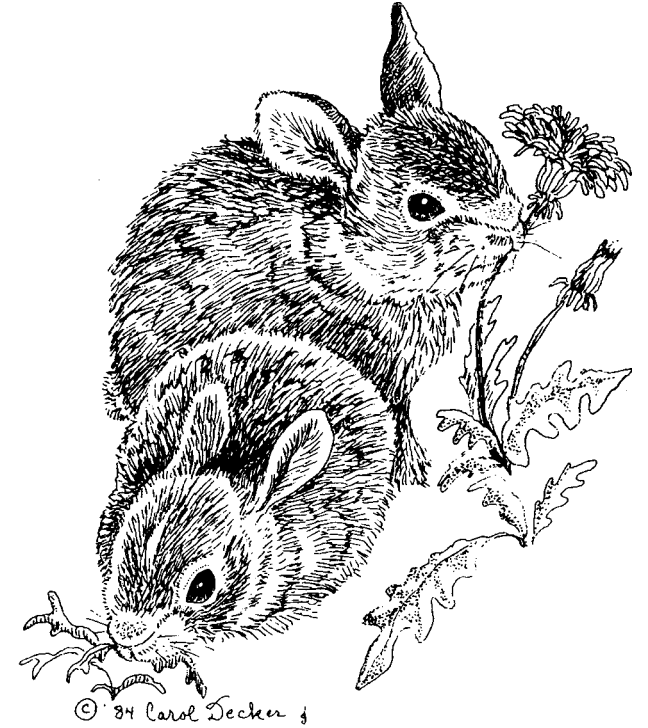
Q. This morning I found an abandoned fawn near the edge of a field on my property. I brought the fawn into my house to save it, but I don't know how to care for it. What should I do?

A. Immediately take the fawn back to the spot where you found it, and leave it there. The mother should come back again looking for the fawn. Even one to two days after removal from the wild, fawns have been successfully reunited with their mothers by returning them to the place where they were found. When you picked up the fawn, the mother was probably eating not far away. Usually young fawns are quite safe when left alone because their color pattern and lack of scent help them to remain undetected until their mother's return.



N. J. Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Fish and Wildlife
P.O. Box 400
Trenton, NJ 08625-0400

Born To Be Wild



If you care . . .

Leave them there!

NJ Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Fish & Wildlife

Go Wild at Tax Time – Check of for Wildlife on NJ State Tax Form

BORN TO BE WILD

Help keep them wild!

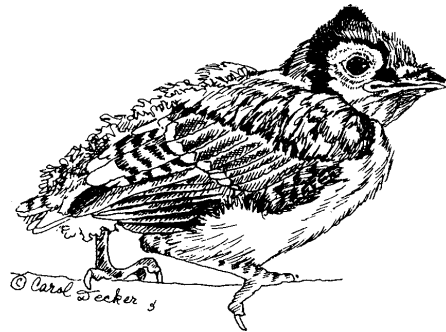
Every year during the spring and early summer, the lives of many young animals are disrupted. People encountering young wild animals attempt to "save" them. Chances are the mother was close by, helplessly watching as her young were taken. Although well meaning, efforts to "save" these babies often do more harm than good. If not properly handled or raised these "saved" animals may be sentenced to a lifetime of captivity or reduced chances of survival in the wild.

It's a normal human instinct to want to care for a helpless-looking young animal that is found. These newborn or newly-hatched youngsters venturing into the world on shaky legs and untried wings are often learning survival skills from their parents. The perils of survival are part of the natural world around us. Some young wildlife will not survive. However, the ones that do survive are usually the most fit for their environment and to perpetuate the species.

Instinctively, some animals quickly develop the skills they need to survive. Ducklings are walking and feeding moments after they're born. Robins, on the other hand, spend weeks in the nest being fed by their parents before they'll go out on their own. Other animals develop survival skills over a longer period of time. Young raccoons must remain with their mother in a family group throughout summer and into the winter learning how to survive.

It is during this important developmental stage when many baby animals are found and thought to be orphaned. Many people assume that young wildlife seen without a

parent have been abandoned. They believe the young animals are helpless and need to be saved. These acts of kindness often decrease the animal's chances of survival and leading a natural life in the wild. When young animals are removed from the wild they are denied the most important natural learning experiences. Worse, most people quickly find they do not really know how to care for young animals.



If the young animals do survive in captivity and are released back into the wild, they have missed the experiences that help them to fend for themselves and are more likely to perish. Their ability to find natural foods is limited. Their defenses against predators are lacking. And they may find themselves an unwelcome intruder in the territory of another member of their species.

Often, care given to young wildlife by untrained individuals unavoidably results in some attachment to people. Upon release into the wild, those animals generally have little fear of humans. Some return to places where people live, only to be attacked by domestic animals or to be hit by cars. Some become nuisances getting into stored food, trash cans or dwellings. People have also been injured by once-tamed wildlife.

WHAT TO DO

Leave them alone!

You can actually increase young wildlife's chances of survival by following one simple rule when finding them: LEAVE THEM ALONE! It may be difficult to do, but this is the real act of kindness. In nearly all cases, young wildlife do not need to be saved. Resist the temptation to help them. Only when they are found injured or with their dead mother is there reason to do something, and the State's wildlife law is specific about what may be done legally.

State law protects nearly all wild birds and mammals. They may not be legally taken from the wild or kept in captivity. Never consider them as possible pets; it is both illegal and unwise. They are wild animals that belong in the wild. However, a distressed or injured wild animal may legally be kept temporarily with the permission of the Division (other than a potentially dangerous species) provided that:

1. The Division of Fish and Wildlife law enforcement office in your area, DEP Emergency Hotline, or the Wildlife Control Unit is notified of the situation within 12 hours, and
2. The Division's Wildlife Control Unit prescribes a course of action that is in the best interest of the animal. Normally the problem will be referred to a wildlife rehabilitator who has the required experience, permits and facilities to properly care for injured and distressed wildlife.
3. See the list of licensed wildlife rehabilitators at www.njfishandwildlife.com/rehablst.htm

Please contact:

Department of Environmental Protection Division of Fish and Wildlife

Wildlife Control Unit
Clinton Wildlife Management Area
141 Van Syckel's Road
Hampton, NJ 08827
908-735-8793

Endangered and Nongame Species Program
PO Box 400
Trenton, NJ 08625-0400
609-292-9400

Northern Region Law Enforcement Office
26 Rte. 173 West
Hampton, NJ 08827
908-735-8240

Central Region Law Enforcement Office
One Eldridge Road
Robbinsville, NJ 08691
609-259-2120

Southern Region Law Enforcement Office
220 Blue Anchor Rd.
Sicklerville, NJ 08081
856-629-0555

DEP Hotline

877-WARN-DEP

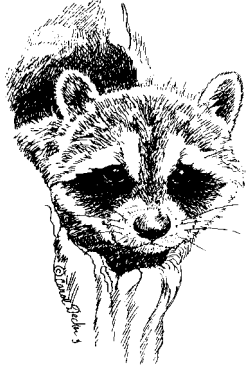


The Division of Fish and Wildlife is a professional, environmental organization dedicated to the protection, management and wise use of the state's fish and wildlife resources.

Questions Frequently Asked About Young Wildlife

Q. A moment ago, I accidentally kicked open a nest of baby rabbits while walking in the thick grass at the far corner of my backyard. They seem so helpless. I waited, but saw no sign of their mother. Should I rescue them?

A. No. The mother would not return as long as you remained at the nest. Just replace the top of the nest that you uncovered and leave. The mother will return and care for the young. Cottontail rabbits leave their young for hours while eating, but they do return to nurse the young.



Q. A baby bird fell out of its nest that is in a tree in my backyard. I am afraid something might happen to it if I leave it here on the ground. Should I bring it into the house and feed it until it is able to fly?

A. No. The best thing to do is put the bird carefully back into the nest. Don't worry about getting your scent on the bird; it will not affect the mother's care. If you find that the nest has fallen from the tree, put the nest back in the tree securely along with the nestling. If you cannot find or reach the nest, put the young bird into a small box or basket and set it at a lower point in the tree. The adults will care for the chicks and they will be safe from ground predators.

Q. A few minutes ago, I was walking through the woods and saw several baby raccoons on the ground near a large hollow tree. I wonder if they fell out of the hole way up in the tree and the mother has abandoned them because she can't put them back in their nest. Should I bring them home and care for them?

A. No. Most likely, the young raccoons are merely exploring and their mother is nearby. They are probably old enough to be fully capable of climbing back up the tree to their den when they are ready to return. If they are too young to climb, the mother will carry them back.

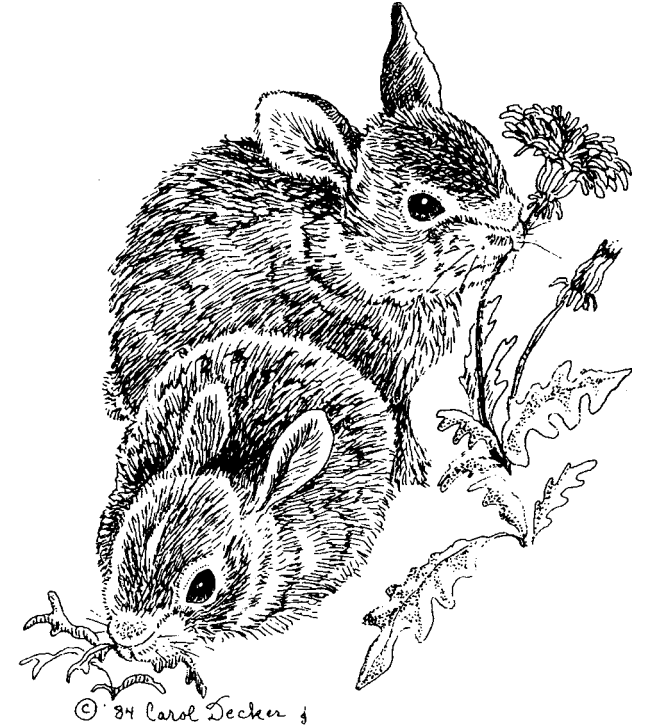
Q. This morning I found an abandoned fawn near the edge of a field on my property. I brought the fawn into my house to save it, but I don't know how to care for it. What should I do?

A. Immediately take the fawn back to the spot where you found it, and leave it there. The mother should come back again looking for the fawn. Even one to two days after removal from the wild, fawns have been successfully reunited with their mothers by returning them to the place where they were found. When you picked up the fawn, the mother was probably eating not far away. Usually young fawns are quite safe when left alone because their color pattern and lack of scent help them to remain undetected until their mother's return.



N. J. Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Fish and Wildlife
P.O. Box 400
Trenton, NJ 08625-0400

Born To Be Wild



If you care . . .

Leave them there!

NJ Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Fish & Wildlife

Go Wild at Tax Time – Check of for Wildlife on NJ State Tax Form

BORN TO BE WILD

Help keep them wild!

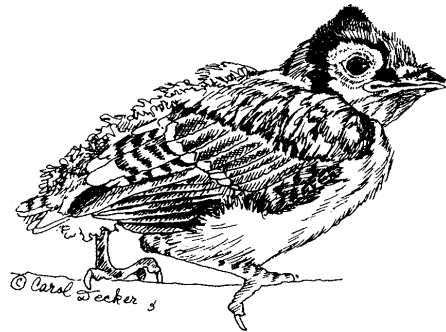
Every year during the spring and early summer, the lives of many young animals are disrupted. People encountering young wild animals attempt to "save" them. Chances are the mother was close by, helplessly watching as her young were taken. Although well meaning, efforts to "save" these babies often do more harm than good. If not properly handled or raised these "saved" animals may be sentenced to a lifetime of captivity or reduced chances of survival in the wild.

It's a normal human instinct to want to care for a helpless-looking young animal that is found. These newborn or newly-hatched youngsters venturing into the world on shaky legs and untried wings are often learning survival skills from their parents. The perils of survival are part of the natural world around us. Some young wildlife will not survive. However, the ones that do survive are usually the most fit for their environment and to perpetuate the species.

Instinctively, some animals quickly develop the skills they need to survive. Ducklings are walking and feeding moments after they're born. Robins, on the other hand, spend weeks in the nest being fed by their parents before they'll go out on their own. Other animals develop survival skills over a longer period of time. Young raccoons must remain with their mother in a family group throughout summer and into the winter learning how to survive.

It is during this important developmental stage when many baby animals are found and thought to be orphaned. Many people assume that young wildlife seen without a

parent have been abandoned. They believe the young animals are helpless and need to be saved. These acts of kindness often decrease the animal's chances of survival and leading a natural life in the wild. When young animals are removed from the wild they are denied the most important natural learning experiences. Worse, most people quickly find they do not really know how to care for young animals.



If the young animals do survive in captivity and are released back into the wild, they have missed the experiences that help them to fend for themselves and are more likely to perish. Their ability to find natural foods is limited. Their defenses against predators are lacking. And they may find themselves an unwelcome intruder in the territory of another member of their species.

Often, care given to young wildlife by untrained individuals unavoidably results in some attachment to people. Upon release into the wild, those animals generally have little fear of humans. Some return to places where people live, only to be attacked by domestic animals or to be hit by cars. Some become nuisances getting into stored food, trash cans or dwellings. People have also been injured by once-tamed wildlife.

WHAT TO DO

Leave them alone!

You can actually increase young wildlife's chances of survival by following one simple rule when finding them: LEAVE THEM ALONE! It may be difficult to do, but this is the real act of kindness. In nearly all cases, young wildlife do not need to be saved. Resist the temptation to help them. Only when they are found injured or with their dead mother is there reason to do something, and the State's wildlife law is specific about what may be done legally.

State law protects nearly all wild birds and mammals. They may not be legally taken from the wild or kept in captivity. Never consider them as possible pets; it is both illegal and unwise. They are wild animals that belong in the wild. However, a distressed or injured wild animal may legally be kept temporarily with the permission of the Division (other than a potentially dangerous species) provided that:

1. The Division of Fish and Wildlife law enforcement office in your area, DEP Emergency Hotline, or the Wildlife Control Unit is notified of the situation within 12 hours, and
2. The Division's Wildlife Control Unit prescribes a course of action that is in the best interest of the animal. Normally the problem will be referred to a wildlife rehabilitator who has the required experience, permits and facilities to properly care for injured and distressed wildlife.
3. See the list of licensed wildlife rehabilitators at www.njfishandwildlife.com/rehablst.htm

Please contact:

Department of Environmental Protection Division of Fish and Wildlife

Wildlife Control Unit
Clinton Wildlife Management Area
141 Van Syckel's Road
Hampton, NJ 08827
908-735-8793

Endangered and Nongame Species Program
PO Box 400
Trenton, NJ 08625-0400
609-292-9400

Northern Region Law Enforcement Office
26 Rte. 173 West
Hampton, NJ 08827
908-735-8240

Central Region Law Enforcement Office
One Eldridge Road
Robbinsville, NJ 08691
609-259-2120

Southern Region Law Enforcement Office
220 Blue Anchor Rd.
Sicklerville, NJ 08081
856-629-0555

DEP Hotline

877-WARN-DEP



The Division of Fish and Wildlife is a professional, environmental organization dedicated to the protection, management and wise use of the state's fish and wildlife resources.