

Chicory

Key Features

Chicory is a very high yielding forb that produces tons of high-quality forage. Drought tolerant with superb summer production, chicory can help your grazing needs all summer long. Provides a high protein diet for livestock and wildlife. Chicory is also shown to control internal parasites in sheep.

SUPERB PRODUCTION

- Excellent Forage Quality
- Ideal Summer Performance
- High Yielding
- Drought Tolerant
- Persistence in Wet Soils
- Perfect for Wildlife

Applications

Pasture

Planting Time

Spring & Fall

Establishment

Chicory prefers well to moderately drained soil of medium to high fertility. Flooding, particularly during the summer months, can injure chicory stands so low-lying ground should be avoided. Chicory establishes best on a moist firm seedbed. The seedbed should be cultipacked before and after broadcast seeding to ensure good seed-to-soil contact and correct planting depth. If using a drill, set the planting depth to no more than ¼ inch. If no-till seeding, kill the existing forage stand.

Management Keys

Do not allow newly established chicory stands to be grazed until the chicory is at least 8 inches tall. This will generally occur 60 to 80 days after seeding, depending on climatic conditions. Chicory can be grazed to a stubble height of three inches. Chicory should be allowed to accumulate growth of four to six inches before going dormant in the fall. Chicory will become dormant after the first frost of the year. Grazing may resume in the spring when the plant is at least ten inches tall. We do not recommend continuously grazing chicory.



Characteristics

Forage Quality	5
Recovery	5
Traffic Tolerance	3

Scale 1-5 (1 = Poor, 5 = Excellent)

Seeding Rate

New Seeding 3-5 lbs/acre

Seeding Depth

Plant no deeper than 1/4"

