

Chicory (*Cichorium intybus*) is a short-lived, taprooted herb. It produces very palatable, high ME, high protein feed in summer and autumn. It can yield well in dry summer conditions, but has little winter growth.

Chicory is typically used in three ways:

- By dairy farmers in summer dry areas, particularly in the North Island, as a 6-7 month multi-graze crop to drive summer milk production. It is seldom kept for a second summer, as it sends up large seed stems and loses quality.
- By red meat farmers as a 6-30 month crop for high summer liveweight gains. In these cases, it is often mixed with red and white clovers.
- In permanent pasture mixes to enhance summer feed quality in the first year. This may not work where some broadleaf herbicides are used (e.g. for thistle control).

Chicory can mitigate nitrogen leaching. It has a high water content which dilutes the nitrogen concentration of urine, so reducing the nitrogen loading onto the soil.

Barenbrug chicory cultivar

501 Chicory

A high quality multi graze summer crop. 501 establishes very rapidly, has excellent DM yield with very good insect tolerance and can be sown alone, or mixed with *Morrow* red clover.

Other chicory cultivars

Chico

Upright cultivar selected for improved winter activity.

Grasslands Choice

New Zealand bred cultivar selected for improved establishment vigour and persistence.

Grasslands Puna II

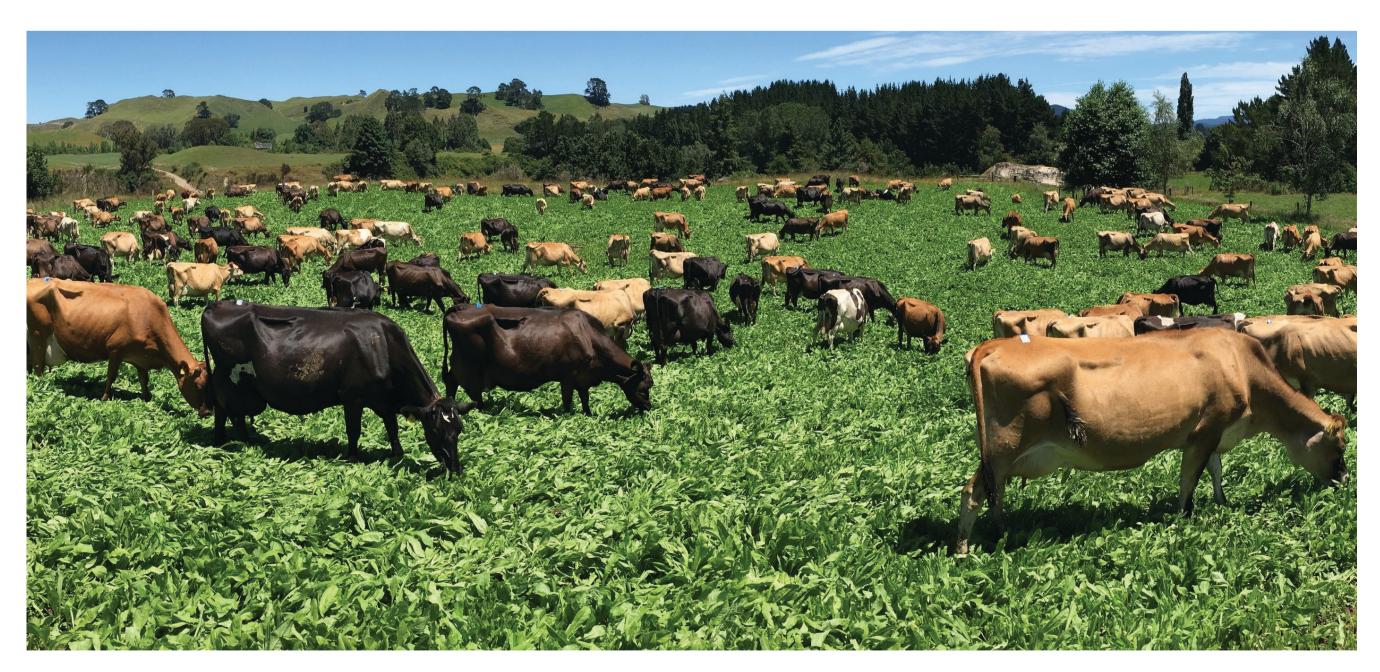
A broad-leaved chicory bred for increased persistence and *sclerotinia* tolerance.

Punter

Cultivar with strong summer and autumn growth.

Sika

Suited to a variety of farm systems, including: shortterm summer fed crop, a multi-year specialist crop or as a component of pasture mixes.



501 Chicory provides high ME, high protein summer feed.