360 Forage

soil health + plant health + animal health

Antler
CHICORY
Cichorium intybus

Purpose & Fit
Primarily used for grazing applications due to high moisture content, Antler Chicory will accumulate minerals naturally. A good source of the trace minerals potassium, calcium, magnesium, sulfur, zinc, and sodium, Antler Chicory will also help control gastrointestinal nematodes.

Growth Pattern
Winter dormant, large numbers of leaves will form from the crown during the spring and reach 6 ft. in height if left ungrazed.

Climate & Soil
Antler Chicory prefers moderately drained soils with medium to high fertility levels. It is drought tolerant thanks to a deep taproot that will keep it performing even when many other forages succumb to the summer heat. Both tolerant of moderate acidity and low fertility, wet soils are a problem for Antler Chicory.

Planting
Spring drill seed into a moist, firm seedbed as early as possible in the season to avoid slug damage to seedlings. Uniform depth of planting is essential and, if broadcasting, utilize a cultipacker on seedbeds before and after seeding.

Grazing
The greatest challenge of managing an Antler Chicory pasture is controlling bolt. Utilize rotational stocking, and reset the growth pattern as needed by defoliating the seed stalk back to the ground. Rest periods are essential, but it will re-grow quickly and be grazed multiple times throughout the growing season. Once bolt occurs, production is reduced for the rest of the season or until stems are mowed.

Quick Data

Seeds/LB:
426,000

Optimum Growth Range:
50°F - 80°F

Seeding Depth:
0.25" - 0.50" Depth

Min Time To Emergence:
10 days

Planting Rate (Monoculture):
4 Lb/A - 5 Lb/A

Tons of Dry Matter an Acre:
6

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