**Chicory (*Cichorium intybus*)**

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| **Alternate Names**Succory, blue sailor, blue daisy, coffeeweed, blue dandelion, blue weed, bunk, cornflower, hendibeh, horseweed, ragged sailors, succory, wild bachelor's buttons, and wild endive |
| **Mature Plant Size**1- to 5-ft. tall stems |
| **Plant Description**It is a perennial, with a tap root like the Dandelion. The erect, round, hollow, nearly leafless stems produce stiff spreading branches or stems. Lower portions of stems are hairy. Upper portions are generally without leaves making stems appear straggly. Stems exude a milky sap if cut. Rosette leaves are 2 to 6 inches long, oblong or lance-shaped, and covered with rough hairs on both the upper and lower surfaces. Margins of basal leaves are either deeply dissected with pointed lobes or they may be shallowly toothed. Stem leaves are small, sparse, alternate (1 leaf per node), lance-shaped, and clasping. Stem leaves have smooth or slightly toothed edges.  |
| **Flower and Seed Description**The flower heads are numerous, placed in the axils of the stem-leaves. They cover a wide range of blue colors, and in rare cases are pink, and white. The showy flowers are clustered in heads that are 1 to 1 1/2 inches wide, short-stalked or stalkless, and borne in clusters of 1 to 4 on the upper branches. Each flower head consists of many individual, bright blue, petal-like flowers that are squared-ended and toothed. The single-seeded fruits are about 1/8 inch long, dark brown, wedge-shaped, and 5-angled.  |
| **Flowering Time**May to October. |
| **Geographic Range**A European plant that is also in North America and Australia.  |
| **Habitat**It is found in places where the soil is of a light and sandy nature. It is most commonly seen in waste land/places, vacant lots, pastures, open borders of fields and by the roadside. |
| **Faunal Associations**Seeds are eaten by turkeys and mice and the plant is eaten by rabbits, deer, snails, slugs, and caterpillars. Chicory is a productive and high quality forage crop that functions well in rotational grazing systems for domestic animals. |