



**Chicory**  
*Cichorium intybus*



Chicory	
<b>General</b>	Sunflower family (Asteraceae) Introduced from Mediterranean region Colorado List C - Control recommended
<b>Common names</b>	Chicory, Cornflower, Coffeeweed, Blue sailors
<b>Habitat</b>	Perennial forb Adapted to harsh, dry and infertile soils along roadsides
PLANT	
<b>Vegetation</b>	Plant 4-5 feet tall Stems long, hollow. Nearly naked branching stalks distinguish chicory from dandelion Leaves dark green with some red tones, lance shaped, deeply notched, fine hairs on both leaf surfaces ½ inch wide and 2-6 inches long
<b>Roots</b>	Taproot
<b>Flower</b>	July-September Blue to lilac, sometimes white Clustered Up to 1 ½ inch wide
<b>Seed</b>	¾ inch long, brown, parachute present 3000 seeds per plant Can remain dormant in soil for up to 6 years
<b>Seedling</b>	Rosette early-spring Looks like a large dandelion
<b>Reproduction</b>	Seed

<b>CONTROL – CHEMICAL</b>		
<i>Timing</i>	<i>Herbicide</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Spring to Early Summer Rosette to Bolting	2,4-D (various) Aminocyclopyrachlor + chlorsulfuron (Perspective) Aminopyralid (Milestone) Clopyralid (Transline) Dicamba (various) Glyphosate (various) Picloram (Tordon) Restricted Use	Use of a surfactant is recommended for most herbicides to help increase contact with the vegetation and to facilitate herbicide uptake. Refer to the specific label for the appropriate type of surfactant.  Treating at the rosette and early bolt stage stops biennial weeds from using resources that desirable plants need to prosper.  Refer to the individual label for allowed sites, specific timing, and restrictions about grazing and haying.  Formulations of more than one active ingredient are available.  For established populations, control will take a few years so treatment will need to be repeated.
<b>CONTROL -- NON-CHEMICAL</b>		
<i>Technique</i>	<i>Timing</i>	<i>Method</i>
<b>Biological</b>	N/A	
<b>Burning</b>	N/A	
<b>Cultivation</b>	Spring to Fall Rosettes and young plants without flower heads	May need to be repeated throughout the season and on an annual basis until the seedbank is exhausted. May allow more seeds to germinate due to disturbance.
<b>Grazing</b>	N/A	
<b>Mowing</b>	Spring to Early Summer	Before flowering. Plants will resprout. Repeat as needed throughout the season. Works best when combined with fall herbicide treatments.
<b>Prevention</b>	Anytime	Maintain the health of the site by encouraging healthy stands of grass.
<b>Removal</b>	Spring to Early Summer Rosette to Bolting	Remove rosettes and young plants before they are more than 8-10 inches tall (before flower buds form). Remove at least the top couple inches of the taproot. Repeat as new rosettes germinate.
	Summer - Flowering	Remove, bag, and dispose of in the trash or landfill. Sever root a least a couple inches below the soil. Plants without flower buds do not need to be put in the trash.
	Fall - Rosette	Remove rosettes and at least the top couple inches of the taproot.
	Pulling when plants are small results in less bulk and makes disposal easier. Pulling will disturb the soil so it may contribute to more of the seedbank to germinate.	

Use all chemicals according to the manufacturer's label. The label will provide specific instructions including allowed sites, application methods, rates, storage, re-entry requirements and personal protective equipment. No specific recommendation or endorsement is made or implied by listing the above methods or products. 9/2021