In the southern plains of the United States, introduced and native warm-season perennial grasses are the major forages (6). Bermudagrass [*Cynodon dactylon* (L.) Pers.] is one of the most important warm-season perennial introduced forages (3). Bermudagrass goes dormant at the occurrence of the first killing frost in the fall and remains dormant until after the last spring frost (3). This creates a deficit in bermudagrass forage availability for grazing livestock (7). This gap in forage availability for livestock can be filled by establishing cool-season annual grasses as monocultures (8) or interseeding them into bermudagrass pastures (3), hay feeding, or a combination of all. Reliable cool-season perennial forages to help fill this deficit are lacking.

Chicory (*Cichorium intybus* L.), a deep rooted, herbaceous cool-season perennial (5–7 yr) herb is native to Europe, Western and Central Asia, North Africa, and South America but not North America (2). It is used as a leaf vegetable, salad crop, or fructose crop, and its roots are used as a coffee substitute (4). ‘Grasslands Puna’ chicory was the first chicory developed and released for forage production (9).

Chicory produced sufficient forage quantity for September harvest in Kentucky (2). In Oklahoma, chicory produced grazeable early fall forage (September–October) over a 2-yr study (13). Chicory forage typically has been reported as having crude protein (CP) and in vitro dry matter disappearance (IVDMD) of 15.8 and 85.3%, respectively (10). An Oklahoma chicory grazing study reported pregrazing average CP content of 18.7% and IVDMD of 70.9% (13). Steer average daily gains in Mississippi were reported ranging from 2.36 to 2.69 lb/day over a 3-yr grazing study (5).

Successful clean till establishment of chicory has resulted from late spring, early summer (1,2,13), or September (5) plantings. Chicory was no-till seeded in March into existing pastures as part of a five-species mixture in Pennsylvania but stands declined from 54% of the total biomass to 0% in 3 yr (11). Information on the no-till establishment of chicory into existing bermudagrass is lacking.

Using chicory as early fall forage could complement bermudagrass production and chicory’s perennial growth habit.