Mangos

First tended in India 4,000 years ago, the mango is the oldest cultivated fruit tree in the world. Grown in the tropics and warm subtropics, this tasty and nutritious fruit is becoming increasingly popular in the States.

Selecting a Mango and Planting Site

Plant your mango trees where they have adequate space for growth, maximum exposure to sunlight, good air circulation, and adequate irrigation and drainage. If your yard tends to stay wet during the rainy season, it is very important to build a berm and plant your tree on it to allow for drainage. In extreme conditions where hardpan or marl are involved, better drainage can be accomplished by breaking through the hard layer and packing gypsum around the remaining hardpan or marl. As the tree roots grow, the gypsum will abrade and break up more of the hard layer. They will grow in poor soils and do not need a lot of water. Wet or cool weather during bloom in the spring limits fruit set.

Mangos are not cold-hardy and will need protection during a freeze. Temperatures of 40°F will damage mango blossoms. Mature trees may tolerate 25°F for a few hours with leaf and small branch damage, but young trees may be killed at 29-30°F. Ideally, mangos should be planted to the south and west of your home, generally the warmest spots in your yard.

Mangos are self-pollinating and bear in one to four years, depending upon the size of the mango tree at purchase. Perhaps the most important factors that should be considered when choosing a mango are the presence or absence of fiber, variations in taste among the varieties, size of tree and fruit, time of harvest and resistance to insects and fungal diseases. To help in deciding, consult the chart on the back of this handout and the nursery professionals here at Rockledge Gardens.

Planting Instructions

Mangos are tolerant of most soil conditions, but do best in improved soil with good drainage. The object in preparing the soil is to make it porous, yet still have water holding capabilities. Prepare the soil by adding 1 part organic matter—such as Rockledge Gardens Planting Mix—to 1 to 2 parts existing soil (use more Planting Mix in sandier soil). Use this mix to backfill the hole. Add a few cups of Espoma Citrus-Tone when planting. Work it into the soil alongside the rootball while planting and sprinkle some on the surface. Reapply around the tree surface every 2 months. These organic products will stimulate root growth for quicker establishment.

The planting hole should be wider, but no deeper, than the rootball. When

planted, the tree should be no higher or lower in the ground than it was in the pot.

Eliminate air pockets by using a gentle stream of water. Form a ridge of soil 2 to 3 inches high around the margin of the hole to serve as a reservoir when watering.

Watering

When temperatures are in the 80s, water your tree daily the first two weeks by filling the water reservoir (or use two gallons of water per inch of trunk diameter). In cooler weather, water every other day. Weeks 3 and 4, water every other day (twice a week in cooler weather). Continue in two week stages until you're applying water only once per week. During periods of drought, you should supply even mature trees with an inch of water weekly. Mango trees should not be watered with water from wells containing 2,300 ppm or more of salt.

Fertilization

After planting, wait about one month before fertilizing. Then apply **Espoma Citrus-tone** every 2 months or **Sunniland Citrus** fertilizer 3 times per year (March, June and September) in the amount of one-half pound (approximately 1 cup) per foot of tree height, up to a maximum of 5 pounds per application for mature trees. Scatter the fertilizer evenly from near the trunk of the tree up to at least the dripline. **Do not use fertilizer spikes!**

Spray the tree with Maxicrop Liquid Seaweed at least twice a year in March and November to boost the immune system of the tree, making it more resistant to insect and fungal problems. Never use "weed and feed" products near your tree!

Pests & Disease

The best advice for insect and disease control is to prevent prob-

lems by following good cultural practices as outlined above. Drought-stressed, badly planted, and improperly fertilized plants are more susceptible to pest and disease problems than well-nourished plants.

Anthracnose is the most common fungal disease seen in mangoes. The disease is evidenced by small dark round spots that occur on the leaves, usually at the start of the rainy season. Two to three weekly applications of **Dithane** should stop the disease from further spread.

Rockledge Gardens

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Warning

Some people react to the skin of mango fruit like they do to poison ivy. Some react to the leaves. A very unlucky few are even allergic to the fruit itself!

Zill	Van Dyke	ValCarrie	Valencia Pride	Tommy Atkins	Tebow	Springfels	Spirit of '76	Southern Blush	Rosigold	Pickering	Philippine	Palmer	Okaina Tona	Niracie (Ciloc-ailoii)	Minds (Charanan)	Manika	Lemon Meringue	Lancetilla	Kent	Keitt	Julie	Jakarta	Irwin	Ice Cream	Haden	Graham	Golden Nugget	Glenn	Florigon	Fairchild	Edward	East Indian	Duncan	Dot	Cogshall	Carrie	Вотрау	Beverly	Barrah:	Alphonso	Variety Name
June-July	Jul-Aug	June-July	July	June	Jul-Aug	July-Aug	June-July	July	March-Jun	June	June-July	Jul-Sept	lun-Aug	וושכ-ישוו	Ney lan	June-July	June-July	Aug-Sept	Jul-Aug	Aug-Sept	July	June-Aug	June	June-July	June-July	June-Aug	July-Aug	June-July	June-July	June-July	June-July	July-Aug	July-Aug	June-Aug	June-July	June-July	July	Aug-Sept	Aug Copt	June-July	Season
1/2 - 3/4	1/2 - 1/4	3/4 - 11/4	3/4 - 2	3/4 - 2		134 - 3	3/4 - 1	3/4 - 2	3/4 - 1	3/4 - 11/2	1/2 - 3/4	1 – 13/4	1/4 - 1/2	34 - 1	74 - 74	%4 - I	72 - 74	2 - 5	1 - 2/2	3/4 - 4	1/2 - 3/4	11/4 - 13/4	3/4 - 1	1/4 - 3/4	34 - 11/2	1 – 1½	3/4 - 1	3/4 - 1	1/2 - 1	1/2 - 3/4	3/4 - 1	34 - 11/4	1 – 1½	3/4 - 1	3/4 - 1	3/4 -	3/ 1	3/ 11/	1 7	3/, 11/2	Size (lbs)
yellow/dark red	yellow/bright red	yellow with pink blush	yellow/pink-red	yellow/dark red	yellow & pink	yellow/dark red	yellow/dark red	red/yellow	yellow/red blush	yellow	yellow/no blush	yellow-orange/red	greenish-vellow	groop vollow/popo	green-yellow/plik	yellow/pink	yellow w/orange blush	blood red	yellow/red	yellow/pink to red	pink/yellow	yellow/orange-red	yellow/red	green/yelloow	yellow/red	golden yellow	golden yellow	yellow/orange-red	yellow	pale yellow	yellow/pink to red	green-yellow; red blush	yellow/no blush	yellow/pink blush	yellow-orange/red	yellowino blush	yellow/red/pink	yellow/spd/sisk	yellow/pills	yellow/pink	Skin Color/Blush
good	heavy	good	med-heavy	heavy/ consistent	excellent	good	good	good	very good	very good	good	good	heavy	good	good	very good	good	good	Tair	neavy	good	heavy	excellent	good	consistently heavy	good	heavy	heavy	good	good	fair but consistent	good	good	good	good	a	very good	good	good	very good	Production
none	little	none	little	med	none	little	none	little	none	none	little	little	VAS	nono	Valles	none	none	none	Ше	little	little	little	none	little	lots	little	little	little	little	none	none	lots	none	little	little	none	iittle	little	li#lo	li#le	Fiber
vigorous/open	moderate/open/ large canopy	vigorous/upright	vigorous/open	vigorous/dense	vigorous/large	mod/compact	mod/spreading	moderate	semi-dwarf	bushy/compact dwarf	vigorous/dense	moderate/tight	moderate/dense	vigorous/dense	vigorous/open	vigorous	medium-size tree	vigorous semi-dwart	vigorous/large, upright/compact	moderate/open	slow, dwarf	vigorous/dense	moderate/open	semi-dwarf	very fast/ spreading	moderately fast	vigorous/open	moderately fast	vigorous	vigorous	vigorous/dense	vigorous	vigorous/open	mod/med open	mod/semi-dwarf	rounded/dense	very rast	mod/spreading	mod/spreading	vigorous	Growth
mild & sweet flavor with a strong aroma; juicy	flavor rich, spicy & sweet with strong aroma; good resistance to anthracnose; firm, melting & juicy	cross of Carrie & Valencia Pride; has best qualities of both; excellent flavor; very aromatic	mild & sweet; firm, melting, juicy, strong aroma	firm & juicy; mild & sweet flavor; commercially important; highly anthracnose resistant	cross between a Kent & an Edwards results in a heavy producing tree with superb fiberless fruit	rich, aromatic & sweet flavor; firm & juicy	rich, aromatic & sweet flavor; soft, juicy flesh	long shelf life; very juicy	rich, aromatic & sweet; can be kept in a pot at 6 to 8 feet	can be grown in a pot at 6'; firm flesh w/hint of coconut	unique flavor; rich, aromatic & medium sweet	mild & aromatic flavor: fruit colors red very early	flavor mild & very sweet: can be eaten when green	a willer manyor sich spicy & yery sweet	nich, spicy & sweet, Julcy, large uprigninee	rich spicy & swoot: injey: Jargo upright troo	tan son be kent amell, arrest 6 benevilled	tree can be maintained at 10 feet; firm, Juicy, sweet fruit	considered one of the best fasting Florida mangos; rich, sweet flavor; weak but pleasant aroma	Irm, leading late commercial mango in Florida; good anthracnose resistance; sweet & mild flavor	dwarf; unique "coconuty" flavor	flavor rich, spicy & slightly resinous	sweet & mild flavor; juicy; fruit often in clusters	sweet, rich flavor	firm & juicy flesh; good to excellent eating	especially aromatic; "condo" mango	mild, sweet flavor; an outstanding mango (Edward seedling)	rich & spicy flavor; strong, pleasant aroma	grown in a container to about 10 reet tall excellent quality; outstanding taste; small seed	flesh is firm, Juicy & aromatic; this "patio" variety can be	sweet, spicy & rich; juicy & melting; one of the finest Florida mangos	rich, spicy & aromatic; firm orange flesh; hint of coconut	excellent taste; resistant to anthracnose; soft	aromatic, sweet & delicious; extended harvest	rich & spicy; soft lemon-yellow flesh; dense tree	& spicy flavor; anthracnose resistant	excellent eaten fresh or in chutnies & mango salsa	rich liavor	right flavor	highly aromatic: slight orange flavor	Notes