

Mango

Mangifera indica · Cashew family

DIFFICULTY Moderate
TYPE Evergreen perennial tree
MATURITY 3–5 years to first fruit



SUN
Full sun, warm
and frost-free



WATER
Regular while
establishing,
then reduce
before flowering



SOIL PH
5.5–7.0



SPACING
8–10m



DEPTH
as per pot, root
flare at soil level

01 Dry spell triggers flowering

Mature mango trees benefit from a distinct dry period before spring — this stress is often what triggers a strong flowering flush, so ease off watering through late winter.



loose stake, first year

02 Planting

METHOD	Plant with the root flare at soil level; stake young trees.
SOIL	Well-drained, moderately fertile.
TIMING	Plant in spring, in a warm, frost-free, sheltered position.

04 Problems

- **Anthraxnose** — dark fruit and leaf spotting in humid, wet weather; improve airflow.
- **Fruit fly** — net or bag developing fruit.
- **Frost damage** — young trees are vulnerable; shelter through winter.
- **Poor flowering** — too much water or nitrogen late in the dry season.

06 Companions & rotation

PLANT NEARBY	AVOID NEARBY	ROTATION NOTE
Native groundcovers	Dense underplanting	Not applicable — long-lived perennial tree.

03 Growing care

- Water regularly while young, then reduce over the dry season to encourage flowering.
- Feed lightly with a balanced fertiliser after harvest, not while flowering.
- Protect from frost while young — established trees handle brief cold better.
- Prune lightly after harvest to manage size and shape.

05 Harvest & storage

SIGNS	Colour develops at the stem end, fruit softens slightly.
METHOD	Cut with a short stem, sap can irritate skin so handle with care.
CURING	Ripen at room temperature over several days.
STORAGE	Ripe fruit in the fridge a few days.