



Tropica Mango Rare & Exotic Tropical Fruit Tree

"a one of a kind rare tropical fruit tree nursery"

Growing Mango Trees

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INTRODUCTION

Mangoes are the apple of the tropics and are one of the most commonly eaten fruits world wide. Mangoes vary in size, shape, and colors range from green, yellow, red or purple, but usually it is a combination of several shades. The flesh is yellow to orange and when ripe has the texture of a peach, the flavor also resembles a peach but with a distinct tropical sweetness. Mangoes originated in India and Southeast Asia and thus there are basically two types of Mangos, Indian and Indo-Chinese. Indian Mangoes have brightly colored fruit where Indo-Chinese mangoes typically do not.

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LOCATION AND PLANTING

Mangoes should be planted in full sun and well drained soil, however because of occasional frost in the salt river basin it is often a good idea to plant near your home or under the canopy of a larger tree. Think what would be the warmest part of your yard during the winter months and that will probably be the best suited location for your mango tree, don't worry about summer sun and heat, they love it. When removing the tree from its container it is extremely important not to damage or disturb the roots, especially the tap root. Never pull the tree from the container by the trunk, it is most often the cause of irreversible shock. Loosen the soil 1-3 feet around the planting site, dig a hole twice as wide as the container and no deeper than the root ball, though do loosen the soil at the bottom of the hole. Carefully cut the bottom of the nursery container and place the tree with the remaining pot in the hole, the root ball should be 1-2 inches above the surrounding soil to allow for settling and better drainage. Next cut the sides and remove the container, now you may back fill the hole. Use any remaining soil to build a berm around the tree 3-4 inches high and fill with water. Use B-1 also for the first few times you water, just follow the instructions on the bottle.

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WATERING

Mangoes require consistent soil moisture if they are to produce high-quality fruit so should be watered regularly. When first planting you should water every day or two for a couple of weeks, making sure not to let the root ball dry out, then gradually back off the watering frequency so that after 6 weeks you are watering every two-three days or so in the summer and every week to two weeks in the winter. If we have a normal winter with accompanying rains you may not need to water at all during those months After several years you tree will be well established and be less sensitive to moisture levels. Mangoes in the tropics typically experience one wet season and one dry season, meaning for about 6 months they receive little or no rain and the next 6 months rain almost every day.

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CARE AND FROST PROTECTION

Mangoes are tropical and very sensitive to frost and freeze damage, especially young trees. Fruit and flowers are damaged at 40 degrees fahrenheit, permanent damage can occur in any size tree at 32 degrees f. Luckily frost and light freezes are rare and when they do happen they are most often only for a few hours just before sunrise. Frost damage can be avoided or minimized by planting under a roof overhang or under the canopy of another tree. Covering with frost cloth is also a good idea but remember the cloth must extend to the ground in order to trap heat being released from the ground and must be removed in the day time when the temperature rises above freezing. Mulch traps ground heat so should also be removed during winter months. A hard freeze though not typical can occur in any year and covering alone is not enough. In these un typical years a heat source along with covering is your best defense. Since the cold nights correspond with the holiday months, old fashioned Christmas lights are a great idea. Other suggestions is using a 60watt or higher bulb suspended by a shop light.

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FERTILIZING

Don't use chemical fertilizers on newly planted mango trees for the first two years. After this time you may give regular applications of nitrogen fertilizer to promote healthy growth flushes and flower production, follow a feeding program similar to citrus. Chelated micronutrients, especially iron are also often necessary. Keep in mind if you use chemical fertilizers, less is more, apply at a rate and strength of 50 percent less than is listed on the package. You may use organic fertilizers such as compost, fish emulsion, liquid seaweed etc. once your tree is established.

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SOIL

Mangoes need rich organic well draining soil. Mix 50 percent of your native soil and 50 percent of a All-In-One soil mix. Don't use potting soil as it has too much peat moss. If you can't find a All-In-One product

you can mix your own by using equal parts of mulch, sand and your own soil. A bag of mulch around the drip line once or twice a year will also help keep your soil in check and provide valuable nutrients, just remember to keep mulch a foot or more from the trunk of the tree.

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WINDS

Winds cause a great deal of damage to trees in the valley each year, especially during monsoon season. We recommend staking newly planted trees for the first year and afterwards stake during periods of high winds such as spring winds and monsoon season.

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SUN AND HEAT

Mangoes love heat and take full sun, yes even Arizona desert sun. Since young trees are green house grown, they should be acclimated to the full sun slowly. Use a temporary shade item such as a beach umbrella for the first couple of weeks. Trees planted in the midst of summer should be given protection from the western sun for the their first summer.

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<http://crfg.org/pubs/ff/mango.html>

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MANGO VARIETIES AND FRUIT CHARACTERISTICS

Name of Mango	Season	Plant size	Flavor	Shape	Color	Texture
Alphonso	June-July	Large	warm sweet, sometimes pleasantly tart	oval in shape, 4-6 inches long	golden yellow	almost fibreless
Bailey's Marvel	July-mid August	Large	superb, juicy, sweet	medium-sized, oval-shaped	yellow to reddish	fiberless
Beverly	mid-July to mid-August	-	sweet creamy, aromatic	large, can weigh up to three pounds	dull green	fiberless
Bombay	July	Large	very sweet	medium, ovate, oblique	yellow or brownish yellow	almost fibreless
Brahm Kai Meu	June-July	medium-size tree	excellent sweet and crunchy as an apple	-	-	fiberless
Carrie	June- July	Medium size tree	excellent sweet and tangy, highly aromatic	regular ovate, small, 10-12 oz	green to yellow	fiberless
Cogshell	June-July	semi-dwarf, this "condo mango" is suitable for container growing	sweet	10-16 oz	green to yellow	fiberless

		on a balcony				
Cushman	July to August	medium-size tree	creamy	resembles a grapefruit in size and shape	yellow-greenish	fiberless
East Indian	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edwards	June-July	Large	sweet, aromatic	12-15 oz	golden yellow with a reddish blush	fiberless
Fairchild	June-July	Small, condo-mango	juicy, excellent	-	yellow-greenish	fiberless
Glenn	June-July	Medium size	sweet, delicious	12-18 oz	yellow to pink to red	little fiber
Haden	October to December, March to May	medium to large	luscious, full sweet	medium to large, an oval to round shape 6-24 oz	green to yellow with red highlights	little fiber
Ice Cream	June- July	dwarf tree, ideal for container growing	sweet	-	small green	little fiber
Irwin	June-July	dwarf tree, ideal for container growing	sweet	oblong-ovate, one shoulder oblique, 12-16 oz	orange to pink with extensive dark-red blush	fiberless
Jakarta	June to August	large	juicy, sweet.	large	deep orange to red with numerous white dots	fiberless
Julie	July-August	dwarf tree ideal for container growing	juicy, sweet	oblong, obliquely, small (6-10 oz.)	orange	rather fibrous
Keitt	August to October	Medium	sweet, tangy	large, oval shape 20-26 oz.	green with slight dark red blush	minimal fiber
Kent	January to March, May to August	Very large	sweet, juicy, tender	large, oval shape, 20 - 26 oz	greenish skin with dark red blush and small yellow dots	fiberless
Lancitilla	August-September	semi-dwarf tree	sweet	large, five pound	blood red	fiberless

Lemon Merengue	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madam Blanc	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madame Francis	June-July	medium to large	richly flavored	large, flattened, kidney-shaped	light-green, slightly yellowish or orange	low-fiber
Mallika	June-July	dwarf tree ideal for container growing	sweet, honey-like flavor, highly aromatic	10-16 oz	canary-yellow to Pink	fiberless
Nam Doc Mai	June-July	medium-size tree	tender, juicy	elongated 12-20 oz	green-gold to bright yellow	fiberless
Okrung	June-August	Medium size	soft, juicy, very sweet with low acid	medium	green-yellow	fiberless
Okrung tong	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palmer	July and August sometimes into September	Tree is medium to large	-	oblong-ovate, large, 20-30 oz	orange-yellow with red blush	fiberless
Philippine	June- July	Large	sweet	small	yellow	fiberless
Pim Seng Mun	early June	medium-size tree	refreshingly delicious with flavor similar to a green apple.	medium, 12-20 oz	green to yellow	fiberless
Rosigold	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Blush	June- July	-	juicy	medium-sized	orange-yellow with red blush	little fiber
Springfels	July to August	Medium size	juicy, sweet	large (to 3lbs)	pink to red with yellow	little fiber
Valencia Pride	July-August	Large	excellent, sweet, tangy	large, long, 21-32 oz	pink to red with yellow	fiberless
Zill	May, June, July	medium-size tree	sweet	almost round, apex oblique, small, 8-12 oz	yellow with red blush	little fib

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