Mango information kit
Reprint – information current in 1999

REPRINT INFORMATION – PLEASE READ!

For updated information please call 13 25 23 or visit the website www.dpi.qld.gov.au

This publication has been reprinted as a digital book without any changes to the content published in 1999. We advise readers to take particular note of the areas most likely to be out-of-date and so requiring further research:

• Chemical recommendations—check with an agronomist or Infopest www.infopest.qld.gov.au
• Financial information—costs and returns listed in this publication are out of date. Please contact an adviser or industry body to assist with identifying more current figures.
• Varieties—new varieties are likely to be available and some older varieties may no longer be recommended. Check with an agronomist, call the Business Information Centre on 13 25 23, visit our website www.dpi.qld.gov.au or contact the industry body.
• Contacts—many of the contact details may have changed and there could be several new contacts available. The industry organisation may be able to assist you to find the information or services you require.
• Organisation names—most government agencies referred to in this publication have had name changes. Contact the Business Information Centre on 13 25 23 or the industry organisation to find out the current name and contact details for these agencies.
• Additional information—many other sources of information are now available for each crop. Contact an agronomist, Business Information Centre on 13 25 23 or the industry organisation for other suggested reading.

Even with these limitations we believe this information kit provides important and valuable information for intending and existing growers.

This publication was last revised in 1999. The information is not current and the accuracy of the information cannot be guaranteed by the State of Queensland.

This information has been made available to assist users to identify issues involved in the production of mangoes. This information is not to be used or relied upon by users for any purpose which may expose the user or any other person to loss or damage. Users should conduct their own inquiries and rely on their own independent professional advice.

While every care has been taken in preparing this publication, the State of Queensland accepts no responsibility for decisions or actions taken as a result of any data, information, statement or advice, expressed or implied, contained in this publication.
**Mango variety colour supplement – A**

### Kensington Pride

**Origin:** Bowen, polyembryonic.
**Timing:** Early season.
**Fruit quality:** Characteristic sweet, low fibre fruit. Medium size, 400 g. Ripens to a rich yellow skin colour with bright pink tinting on the shoulders.
**Marketing:** Domestic and several export markets. Remains the dominant variety grown (more than 90%) in all districts. Preferred variety for processing.
**Problems:** Sapburn and skin browning, poor fruit set (in cooler areas), irregular bearing.
**Comments:** Grown only in Australia. It is favoured due to its unique flavour characteristics. Also called Bowen Special.

### R2E2

**Origin:** Bred at DPI's Bowen Horticultural Research Station as a seedling selection from Kent. Two-thirds polyembryonic seedlings, one-third monoembryonic seedlings.
**Timing:** Mid-season, three to four weeks later than Kensington Pride.
**Fruit quality:** Sweet, mild flavour with firm flesh, low fibre fruit. Large fruit, 600 to 800 g. Ripens to a rich yellow skin colour with bright pink tinting on the shoulders.
**Problems:** Sapburn and skin browning, susceptible to boron deficiency in sandy soils.
**Comments:** Good export variety due to extended shelf life, large fruit size and excellent blush.

### Keitt

**Origin:** Florida, monoembryonic.
**Timing:** Late season.
**Fruit quality:** Mild, sweet flavour with a slight tang, low fibre. Medium to large fruit size, 400 to 800 g. Fruit is green red with a strong red blush.
**Problems:** Susceptible to bacterial black spot and internal breakdown.
**Comments:** Fruit fly is more of a problem because of late maturity.
Kent

Origin: Florida, monoembryonic.
Timing: Mid to late season.
Fruit quality: Sweet, with a slight trace of turpentine near the skin. Medium fruit size, 500 to 600 g. Fruit ripens to a yellow skin colour with a strong red blush.
Problems: Prone to internal disorders, tendency for biennial bearing in cooler areas. Highly susceptible to bacterial black spot and anthracnose.

Palmer

Origin: Florida, monoembryonic.
Timing: Late maturing.
Fruit quality: Sweet, mild flavoured fruit with low fibre. Medium elongated fruit, 400 to 500 g. Fruit is red-green with red blushing on the shoulders and side.
Problems: Prone to nubbins, internal disorders.
Comments: Flowers strongly and consistently.

Irwin

Origin: Florida, monoembryonic.
Timing: Early to mid-season.
Fruit quality: Sweet, mild flavoured fruit with low fibre. Medium fruit size, 340 to 450 g. Ripens to a rich yellow skin colour with a bright red blush on the shoulders.
Problems: Prone to nubbins in cooler areas. Jelly seed and a thin skin.
Comments: Consistent heavy bearer. Fruit is very susceptible to damage when ripe.
Nam Doc Mai

Origin: Thailand, polyembryonic.
Timing: Early maturing.
Fruit quality: Very sweet fruit with low fibre. Medium elongated fruit, 320 to 550 g. Ripens to a yellow skin colour.
Comments: Usually consumed as a ripe fruit but as mature green is also used for culinary purposes. When harvesting for ripe-eating it is best picked when the skin takes on a whitish-green colour.

Brooks

Origin: Florida, monoembryonic.
Timing: Very late maturing.
Fruit quality: Sweet, juicy fruit with a slight trace of turpentine. Medium fruit size, 340 to 450 g. Ripens to a green skin colour with no blush.
Problems: Prone to nubbins, fruit fly, variable fruit size.
Comments: Usually consumed as a ripe fruit but as mature green is also used for culinary purposes (pickles).

Keow Savoeay

Origin: Thailand, polyembryonic.
Timing: Mid-season.
Fruit quality: Sweet, mild, nutty flavoured fruit free of fibre. Medium, elongated fruit, 230 to 340 g. Ripens to a greenish yellow skin colour with no blush.
Problems: When ripe, can develop off-flavours.
Comments: Popular green eating type with crisp, crunchy texture.
Mango variety colour supplement – D

**B74 (to be named)**

**Origin:** Queensland, bred at Childers by Queensland DPI and J. and J. Dorrian. A hybrid of Sensation outcrossed to Kensington Pride. Monoembryonic.

**Timing:** Mid-season, two to three weeks later than R2E2.

**Fruit quality:** Sweet with mild Kensington Pride flavour. Flesh is firm and free of fibre, medium size at 380 to 400 g, with a small seed. Ripens to a yellow skin colour with a bright red shoulder extending down the exposed cheek.

**Problems:** Lenticel spots become more prominent with age. Bright red shoulders of fruit prone to sunburning.

**Comments:** Consistent heavy cropping (bunch-bearing) on semi-dwarfing trees. Performs well in the subtropics withstanding cooler temperatures during flowering. Test marketing has shown high acceptance on domestic markets and in Europe.

**Haden**

**Origin:** Florida, monoembryonic.

**Timing:** Mid-season.

**Fruit quality:** Rich and sweet with a pleasant aroma, medium fibre, slight turpentine near the skin. Medium round fruit, 300 to 450 g. Ripens with a yellow skin with a strong red blush.

**Problems:** Internal disorders (jelly seed and soft nose), susceptible to anthracnose.

**Comments:** Reliable flowering in most growing districts.

**Tommy Atkins**

**Origin:** Florida, monoembryonic.

**Timing:** Early to mid-season.

**Fruit quality:** Mild, sweet flavour with strong pleasant aroma, slightly turpentine, medium fibre. Medium round fruit. Fruit ripens with an orange skin colour with a dark red blush.

**Problems:** Internal disorders (jelly seed and soft nose).

**Comments:** Most important commercial variety in US, Mexico, South Africa and South America, where it is grown for export markets. Very reliable cropping.