Mango information kit

Reprint – information current in 1999



REPRINT INFORMATION - PLEASE READ!

For updated information please call 13 25 23 or visit the website <u>www.dpi.qld.qov.au</u>

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 We advise readers to take particular note of the areas most likely to be out-of-date and so requiring further research: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- Financial information—costs and returns listed in this publication are out of date.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.

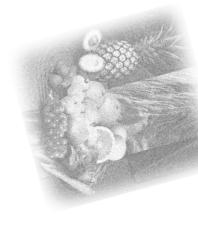
Even with these limitations we believe this information kit provides important and valuable information for intending and existing growers.

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.





Handy Guide 1

Problem Solver

S FIRS.

Read the label





tor mango pests and diseases

Wear protective clothing Follow the directions

combining these products with a wetting agent Indicates that at least one of the trade products or a spray oil for better efficacy.

is registered for that use. Check the label before

Stem-end rot

Tea red spider mite

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Queensland fruit fly

Mango tipborer

Pink wax scale

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Mango shoot caterpillar

Mango seed weevil

Mango scale

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Redbanded thrips

Mango bud mite

Fruitspotting bug

Flower eating caterpillars

Mango planthopper

Bacterial black spot

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Anthracnose Alternaria rot

Withholding period (days)

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Queensland. Some products are not registered

Products are registered for mangoes in

in all states. Check the product label for

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Active ingredient: Trade names

Copper ammonium carbonate (1):

Copper oxychloride (2): Copper Oxychloride, Copper Oxychloride 50% WP,

Coppox, Coppurite DF, Coppurite, Copperoxy 500 WP, Oxydul, Lancop 500

Cuprous oxide (1): Nordox 500,

Norshield 750 WP, Norshield

Spray Oil, D-C Tron Plus

Copper Oxychloride 50% DF, Copper-pro,

Petroleum oil (2): Summer Oil, Summer

Carbaryl (1): Bugmaster, Carbaryl 500

Dicofol (2): Kelthane EC, Miti-fol EC

Dimethoate 400, Dimethoate 400 EC,

Rogor 400, Romethoate, Saboteur

Dimethomax, Perfekthion EC 400, Rogor,

Endosulfan (1) (3): Endosulfan 350 EC,

Mancozeb: (2) Bryzeb, Dithane DF, Dithane M-45, Mancozeb, Mancozeb

DG, Mancozeb WG, Mancozeb 750 DF, Mancozeb 800, Manzate DF, Penncozeb,

Chlorpyrifos: (2) Bar 500 EC, Chlorfos,

Chlorpyrifos, Chlorpyrifos 500, Chlorpyrifos 500 EC, Cyren 500EC,

Iban 500 EC, Lorsban 500 EC,

Carbendazim (1): Spin Flo

Fenthion (2): Lebaycid

Sportak

states.

Products are registered for mangoes in all

Abbreviations in active ingredients:

Dimethoate (2): Saboteur (1)

Methidathion: (2) Supracide 400,

Prochloraz MnCl, complex (1): Octave

Prochloraz (2): Mirage, Protak 450 EC,

A 3 day withholding period is permitted under the terms of a temporary minor use permit for Queensland and the Northern Territory . Check

the current registration status before using this

Dimethoate (1): Dimethoate,

Fenthion (1): Lebaycid

Penncozeb 750 DF

Chlorpyrimax 500

Suprathion 400 EC

Thiodan EC

Liquicop

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Growers will require chemical accreditation (ChemSmart) to purchase and use this chemi-

registration in other states.

Follow the label recommendation for



Handy Guide 1

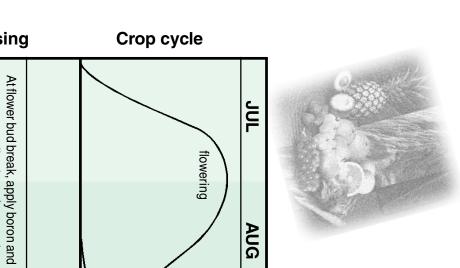
Spray schedule HANDY GUIDE







	INSECT PESTS										DISEASES				
	Possible sprays							Probable sprays			Probable sprays	Essential sprays			
	Mango planthopper	Mango seed weevil	Tea red spider mite	Redbanded thrips	Flower eating caterpillars	Leafminer	Mango tipborer	Fruit fly	Scales	Fruitspotting bug	Powdery mildew	Bacterial black spot	Anthracnose		
FEB to APR			Mites feed next to the main veins on	Preferred feeding site is on the undersurface of the leaf next to the midrib. Apply full cover spray of endosulfan when damage and thrips are observed		Insecticide sprays to control mango scale	Apply 2 sprays of endosulfan or methidathion, 2 weeks apart, as soon as damage is observed on new flushes.		Spray with petroleum oil and methidathion after pruning. Where the scale infestation is severe, apply two more sprays of petroleum oil.	Spray with endosulfan					FEB to APR
AUG			the leaf. Apply dicofo	surface of the leaf nex	Spray with endosulfan late in the evening if caterpillars are destroying whole flower panicles.	o scale and tipborer				if damage is observe	Fungicide sprays applied for anthracnose should provide some control of powdery mildew.	If presen	Spray fortnightly with mancozeb. prolonged wet conditions, prochloraz in place of mancozeb.	FLOW	AUG
SEP	Spray with carbaryl trees are infected, t	Apply full cover spray of methidathion when fruit is pigeon-egg sized.	when symptoms and	t to the midrib. Apply	fan late in the rs are destroying es.	should control leafmin				d during early fruit de	applied for Id provide some / mildew.	t, spray with a copper	n mancozeb. During onditions, apply of mancozeb.	FLOWERING	SEP
ОСТ	Spray with carbaryl or endosulfan only when 2 out of 30 trees are infected, to protect fruit from sooty mould.	ay of methidathion n-egg sized.	the leaf. Apply dicofol when symptoms and mites are observed. Damage is more prevalent in summer	full cover spray of end		and tipborer should control leafminer. Otherwise spray with methidathion when damage is		Begin spraying with through trapping. If (ICA) agreement th sprays of dimethoat	Spray with petroleum oil when crawlers are present. Where infestation of adult scale is severe, spray with methidathio or chlorpyrifos plus petroleum oil.	if damage is observed during early fruit development (pea size to egg size) or on new flushes		If present, spray with a copper fungicide every 2 weeks for 18 to 24 months	Spray every 2 rial black spot		ОСТ
VOV	hen 2 out of 30 oty mould.		Damage is more prev	dosulfan when damaç		ith methidathion whe		Begin spraying with dimethoate when an increase in f through trapping. If you are growing under an interstat (ICA) agreement that includes preharvest sprays, app sprays of dimethoate starting 5 weeks before harvest.	Spray with petroleum oil when crawlers are present. Where infestation of adult scale is severe, spray with methidathion or chlorpyrifos plus petroleum oil.	o egg size) or on new		eks for 18 to 24 mont	to 4 weeks with mandare present, spray wi	FRUIT SET	NOV
DEC			alent in summer.	je and thrips are obsε		n damage is observed		Begin spraying with dimethoate when an increase in fly numbers is observed through trapping. If you are growing under an interstate certification assurance (ICA) agreement that includes preharvest sprays, apply a minimum of 3 sprays of dimethoate starting 5 weeks before harvest.		/ flushes.		ths.	Spray every 2 to 4 weeks with mancozeb. If both anthracnose and bacterial black spot are present, spray with copper oxychloride.	to HARVEST	DEC
JAN				erved.		ď		ers is observed cation assurance imum of 3					nose and bacte-		JAN



Handy Guide 2



Note: The timing of the crop cycle represents mangoes in the dry tropics in Queensland. In wetter areas, the cycle is delayed by 3 to 6 weeks depending on variety.





	Other	Harvesting	Irrigation	Pest control	Fertilising	Crop cycle	
JUL					At flower bud break, apply boron and an extra application of potassium (sulphate). If nitrogen levels are low, use potassium nitrate	flowering	JUL
AUG			Water critical	Spray for control c	apply boron and of potassium relevels are low, te		AUG
SEP			itical	of anthracnose and bac Monitor for fruitspotti 14 days apart			SEP
ОСТ			Peak wate	anthracnose and bacterial black spot—weekly during flow weather (refer to s Monitor for fruitspotting bug damage. If present, apply 2 14 days apart			ОСТ
VOV		Approximate ber to early F	Peak water requirement	l sp sp	Ąŗ		NOV
DEC		Approximate harvesting time for common varieties in Queensland: Kensington Pride (November to early February), R2E2 (mid-December to February) and Keitt (January to March)	Water critical	ing and every 2 to 4 weeks from fruit sety schedule) rays Spray when an increase in (observed Monitor for the presence of other pests	Apply calcium, boron 2 to 4 w application Apply trace elements according to leaf analysis results	fruit growth	DEC
JAN	Prune immediately control scale and r Apply Cultar® with	nmon varieties in Quee ecember to February)		ery 2 to 4 weeks from fruit set to harvest, depending on the Spray when an increase in Queensland fruit fly populations is observed	Apply calciboron 2 to application application ording to leaf analysis resu	Apply 2/3 of the NPK requirements immediately after harvest	JAN
FEB	Prune immediately after harvest. Open up tree canopy to control scale and remove excess shoots from inside the tree Apply Cultar® within 4 weeks of harvest in north Queensland	nsland: Kensington Pri		epending on the ait fly populations is	Apply calcium, magnesium and boron 2 to 4 weeks after the NPK application		FEB
MAR	tree canopy to rom inside the tree n north Queensland	de (Novem- larch)			PK	shoot growth	MAR
APR			Min		Take soil analysis matured		APR
MAY			Minimal water needed		and leaf sampl	<u> </u>	MAY
NDL					Apply calcium and a foliar boron before flowering les for les for lesh has	s may not flush Apply the remaining 1/3 of the NPK before flowering	NUL