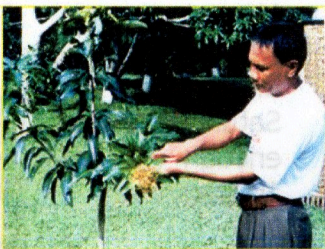


## DEBLOSSOMING

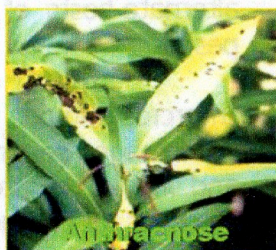
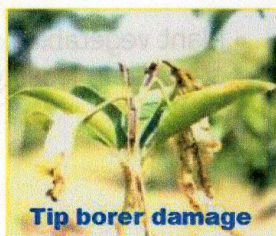
- Removal of flowers which develop early on young trees
- Allows proper development of tree canopy



## INSECT/DISEASE CONTROL

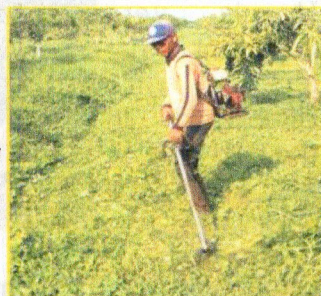
Expect insect pest during dry season while diseases during rainy season:

- Scale insects/mealybugs - brushing with soap and water, pruning and insecticides
- Tip borer - pruning/insecticides
- Corn silk beetle - insecticides/avoid corn as intercrop
- Cecid fly - pruning of infested leaves / insecticides/bagging
- Grubs/termites - granular insecticides
- Anthracnose - pruning, regular spraying of fungicides during rainy days (weekly interval)
- Scab - spray copper fungicide



## WEED CONTROL

- Ring cultivation (1 meter radius from the trunk)
- Inter-row cultivation (plow/ tractor/ grass cutter)
- Cover cropping (Tropical K o d z u , centrosema)
- Chemicals (herbicides) can be sprayed to lessen the laborious and expensive weeding activities. During application, avoid contact with the trunk or leaves to prevent phytotoxicity. Weedicides are recommended for large mango plantation.



**For more information, please contact:**

DA/Bureau of Plant Industry  
Guimaras National Crop Research, Development  
& Production Support Center  
San Miguel, Jordan, 5045 Guimaras, Philippines  
Telefax No: (033) 581-2034  
E-mail: bpi.guimaras@gmail.com

## CULTURAL MANAGEMENT FOR YOUNG MANGO TREES



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

**GUIMARAS NATIONAL CROP RESEARCH,  
DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTION  
SUPPORT CENTER**

San Miguel, Jordan, Guimaras  
Philippines



Proper care and management of young tree is necessary to ensure field establishment. High mortality of newly planted trees usually occurs during the dry months and they succumb to pest infestations if not properly monitored.

The establishment period for young mango tree is about four to five years, it is therefore important that the tree has attained the maximum canopy size before this can be induced to flower.

The following cultural management is recommended for young trees:

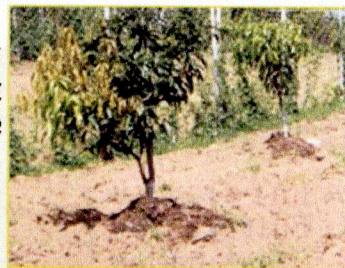
## PRUNING

- Generally, no pruning is required for young trees except for the removal of parts affected by insects/diseases.
- However, to dwarf the tree, a special type of pruning known as "formative pruning" could be done to minimize the height of trees
  - Should be done when grafts are about 1 meter tall
  - Cut terminal portions to encourage lateral branching
  - Maintain 3 to 4 strong branches, allow to grow for 1 meter and do the second cut



## FERTILIZATION

- It is very important that grafts be established in the field prior to fertilizer application.
- Fertilization is recommended 3 to 4 months after field planting and should be done before the end of rainy season. A practical guide for fertilizer application is the development of young shoots, weeks after transplanting.
- Soil/tissue analysis is recommended in determining amount of fertilizer to be applied. If this is not available, the following are fertilizer options:
  - One year old-100 g Urea (split application) or 200 g cattle/chicken manure (well decomposed) + 100 g Urea. Fertilizer should be placed in the soil near the stem.
  - Two years old -200 g Urea (split application) or 500 g manure + 200 g Urea
  - Three years old-300 g triple 14 (split application or 1.0 to 2.0 kg manure + 200 g triple 14
  - Four years old - 100 g triple 14 (split application) or 2.0 to 3.0 kg manure + 400 g Urea.
- Fertilizer should be placed 0.2 to 0.3 meters away from the stem of young grafts and few inches below the ground level.



## IRRIGATION

- Manual watering weekly during the dry months. Saturate soil with enough water (5-10 liters/tree).
- Mulching (dry leaves of grass and other plants to minimize evaporation).
- Drip irrigation/sprinkler (when available).



## INTERCROPPING

- Plant vegetables, cereals and legumes adopted in locality with high demands
- Short maturing fruit trees (citrus, jackfruit, papaya, cashew, pineapple, banana, etc.)
- Avoid intercrops that serves as alternate hosts of pests.
- Intercrop should be managed separately from the main crop and should not interfere with regular activities for mango.
- Intercrop should not also compete with main crop for food, water and light.

