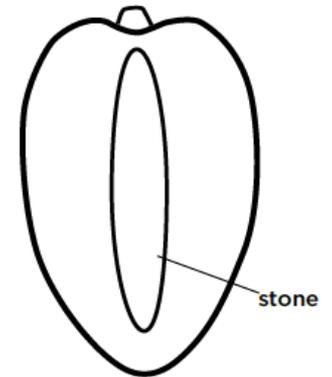
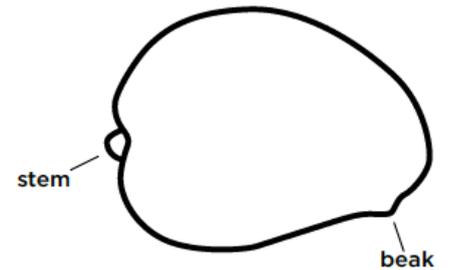


# Mango History & Production



# What is a Mango

- Mango is the succulent, aromatic fruit of an evergreen tree and a member of the cashew family of flowering plants.
- Botanically mango is a drupe, consisting of an outer skin, edible flesh and a central stone enclosing a single seed (other stone fruits: plum, cherry, peach).



# Mango History & Culture

- Mangos originated over 5,000 years ago in the Hindo-Berma region, which extends from eastern India and southern China across Southeast Asia.
- Around 300 A.D. mango seeds traveled from Asia to the Middle East, East Africa and South America.
- Cultivation of mangos moved westward with the spice trade.
- The Portuguese, who landed in Calcutta in 1498, were the first to establish a mango trade.
- Spanish explorers brought mangos to South America and Mexico in the 1600's.



# U.S. Sources for Fresh Mango

- Mangos thrive in tropical and subtropical climates.
- Primary source countries: Brazil, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, Peru.



# Cultivation of a Mango Tree

- Mango trees:
  - Grow up to 60 feet tall.
  - Fruit 4 to 6 years after planting.
  - Require tropical growing conditions to produce a good crop.
  - Produce mature mangos in about 4 months.
  - Are harvested once a year.



# Harvesting & Packing Mangos

- Mangos are harvested by hand when mature, not ripe.
- Most mangos imported into the U.S. are washed, sized and undergo a hot water treatment for control of fruit flies.



# Popularity of Fresh Mango

- Mango consumption has grown 32% since 2005 to an estimated 2.47 pounds per year with import volume for 2012 at 804 million pounds.
- According to the National Mango Board's *Mango Attitude and Usage Survey*:
  - 95% of consumers who have eaten a mango like the flavor.
  - Consumers feel mangos are: tropical (83%), healthy and nutritious (75%) and a special treat (47%).
  - Over half of consumers who have never purchased a mango (51.9%) have eaten mango at a restaurant.



# Mango Tree's Carbon Footprint

- Mango trees absorb CO<sub>2</sub> from the environment and use it to form the trunk, branches, leaves and fruit.
- Research found that the average mango tree could sequester 2 to 2-1/2 times the carbon that is emitted during growth, harvest and transport to the U.S.



# For More Information

[www.mango.org/foodservice](http://www.mango.org/foodservice)

