



Environmental weed risk assessment

Mango (*Mangifera indica*)

The mango is a densely foliated evergreen tropical fruit tree, which is native to north-eastern India and Myanmar. It is now widespread in its distribution and has been cultivated since ancient times. Mango is by volume the second largest tropical fruit crop in the world after bananas.

Mangoes are grown commercially in Western Australia from Kununurra in the north to Gingin in the south. They can be grown further south, but mostly for home consumption. Trees grown south of Carnarvon need to be managed differently due to their susceptibility to frost and pseudomonas bacteria.

Weed lists

National-international:

- Not listed in Weeds of Australia (398 weed species) <https://weeds.org.au/weeds-profiles/>
- “Mango (*Mangifera indica*) has escaped cultivation and is regarded as an environmental weed in Queensland, the Northern Territory and Western Australia. This species is very common in cultivation in northern Australia, where it is grown in home gardens and commercial plantations. It is spread into natural areas by feral pigs and fruit bats that eat the fruit and drop the seeds away from cultivated trees.
... It is also spreading from commercial plantations into creeklines in the Kimberley region in northern Western Australia” Weeds of Australia website [Fact sheet Index \(lucidcentral.org\)](#)
- In the Global Compendium of Weeds, mango is listed as an agricultural weed, casual alien, cultivation escape, environmental weed, garden thug, naturalised, weed (Randall 2017).

Western Australia:

- “It is spreading from plantings into creek lines in the Kimberley region” (Hussey et al. 2007).
- Recorded as naturalised in the following IBRA Regions of WA: Northern Kimberley (Keighery and Longman 2004).
- Not listed in naturalised taxa recorded from conservation lands in Western Australia (Keighery 1991).



Figure 1 Distribution of mango (*Mangifera indica*) in Australia (Source: 'The Australasian Virtual Herbarium')

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Assessed using the 'Environmental weed risk assessment protocol for growing non-indigenous plants in the Western Australian rangelands' (Moore et al. 2022)

Region	Filter A	Filter B	Weed Risk Assessment rating
	Is the species a weed in similar environments in Australia or overseas?	Is the species likely to persist in the environment without management*?	
Kimberley	Yes	Yes	Medium**
Pilbara	No	No	Negligible to low
Gascoyne – Goldfields	No	No	Negligible to low

*Without management means no fertiliser, Rhizobia, irrigation, grazing management or control of competition from other species

**Weed risk score (93.3) by Rod Randall

References

Hussey BMJ, Keighery GJ, Dodd J, Lloyd SG, Cousens RD (2007) 'Western weeds. A guide to the weeds of Western Australia'. Second Edition. The Weeds Society of Western Australia Inc.

Keighery GJ (1991) Environmental weeds of Western Australia. *Kowari*, **2**: 180-188.

Keighery G, Longman V (2004) The naturalized vascular plants of Western Australia 1: Checklist, environmental weeds and distribution in IBRA regions. *Plant Protection Quarterly*, **19(1)**: 12-32.

Moore G, Munday C, Barua P (2022) 'Environmental weed risk assessment protocol for growing non-indigenous plants in the Western Australian rangelands', Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development, *Bulletin no. 4924*, Perth.

Randall RP (2017) 'Global compendium of weeds' (No. Ed. 3).

Weeds of Australia database

https://keyserver.lucidcentral.org/weeds/data/media/Html/trifolium_repens.htm Site
accessed 30 November 2021

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January 2022

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