

TECHNICAL SHEET

Two mango accessions: 1. SBMA13; 2. SBMA19. - Variety Sensation

Presentation of mango

The mango tree belongs to the Anacardiaceae family, of the *Mangifera* L. genus, which includes 60 tree species. One of them, *Mangifera indica*, includes 1,000 varieties and more than 70 cultivars (grafting) present on various continents (Rivier et al, 2009).

The fruit is fleshy with a smooth and thin skin, quite resistant. At maturity, the fruit can be green, yellow spotted with green, red, or purple depending on the variety (PAFASP 2017).

The stone, rather large and flattened contains a single seed (4 to 7 cm long by 3 to 4 cm wide and 1 cm thick) adhering to the flesh. It is covered with fibers developed in the flesh according to the varieties. Its shape can be round, oval or kidney shaped. (PAFASP 2017).

Its flesh unctuous, juicy, sweet, and fragrant depending on the variety (PAFASP 2017).

In Burkina, for the moment among all the known varieties of mango, we can mention the varieties Amélie (or Governor), Brooks (commonly called "late mango"), Kent and Lipens which are dried (PAFASP 2017).

Mango and his different parts

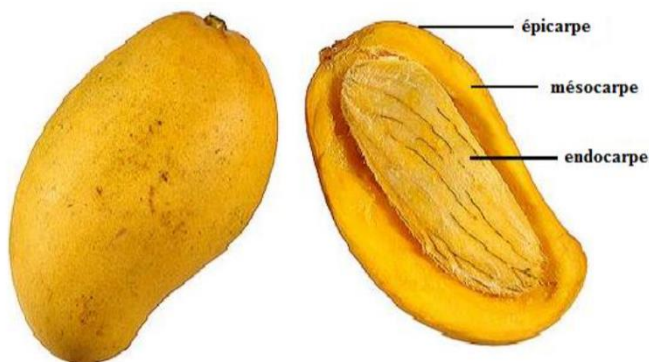


Figure 1 : longitudinal section of the mango (source : Kasse, 2015)

Mango bacterial disease (Traoré, 2018)

Bacterial blight or black spot disease caused by *Xanthomonas citri* pv. *mangiferae indicae* is widespread in the world. However, it was only identified in 2010 in Burkina Faso. As a quarantine agent, *Xanthomonas citri* pv. *mangiferae indicae* can cause losses of up to 70%. It attacks both the leaves, twigs, and fruits of mango (PIP/COLEACP, 2013, cited by Traoré, 2018). The disease is manifested by the appearance of pustules in the shape of a buttonhole on the

twigs and black "polyhedral" spots, slightly raised on both sides of the leaf blade, haloed by yellow. Attacked leaves may fall prematurely.

Characteristics of the technology

Resistance to bacterial blight (*Xanthomonas citri* pv. *mangiferae indicae*) of mango in Burkina Faso

Bibliographic references

PAFASP (2017) : GUIDE DE LA TRANSFORMATION DE LA MANGUE PAR LE SÉCHAGE AU BURKINA FASO ; Projet d'appui à la commercialisation de mangue séchée et de noix de cajou transformée ; 54p.

TRAORE G.D.S. (2018) : Efficacité des extraits de plantes en traitement de la mangue de variété keïtt contre les agents fongiques responsables de la pourriture du fruit, mémoire, 31p.

Web sites consulted

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http://bibliovirtuelle.u-naziboni.bf/biblio/opac_css/docnume/UFR-SJPEG/IDR-2018-TRA-EFF.pdf ; 07/03/2022 at 11h16

Other references

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