in this issue:  extended internship • top 5 lessons learned in South Africa • growth of AT worldwide • ECHO bookstore & nursery • mango season
Rocky, our dog and the “ECHO Dog” for the past 9 years, died yesterday morning and we are grieving. We are asking ourselves if we did all the things we should have done to take care of him and give him a good life in return for all of the joy and comfort he gave us.

(Instead of flowers, the family has requested that you make donations to ECHO if you would like to remember Rocky.)

Then, the reality of the world we live in struck me! Rocky lived a long and very fulfilled life with all the food he needed, clean water to drink and regular medical care in a safe environment with many people who cared deeply for him … and he was a dog. Millions of children around the world don’t begin to experience the abundance Rocky knew. They live in a world that is far from safe with too little food, dirty water to drink and almost no medical care. These children were born into circumstances that make it almost impossible to meet their most basic needs.

In the medical journal, The Lancet (June 6, 2013,) I recently read an article focused on maternal and child nutrition. It emphasized just how critical the first 1,000 days are in a child’s life. During this period of time, malnutrition in the life of the pregnant mother or the young child will have adverse – and irreversible – consequences for the child’s physical, mental and emotional development. Because the stakes are so high, a growing number of organizations are embracing the UN’s Zero Hunger Challenge:

- 100% access to adequate food all year round
- Zero stunted children less than 2 years
- All sustainable food systems (carbon and climate neutral)
- 100% increase in small farm productivity and income
- Zero loss or waste of food

Of course these goals sound great! The challenge is how to make them a reality. This requires knowledge of solutions and the ability to get this knowledge into the hands of those who need it. And, according to the U.N., those who need it the most are the small-scale farmers.

This is where ECHO comes in.

ECHO has developed the knowledge resources – information that is practical, proven and effective:

- Adequate food year round – ECHO “best practices” show how to increase production on small-scale farms while also introducing off-season crops that enhance the soil and produce additional food
- Reduced stunting in children – the addition of nutrient rich plants like Moringa, Kaytuk and Chaya can meet the nutritional needs of young children and prevent stunting
- Increased productivity within sustainable agriculture – proven practices of conservation agriculture, use of green manure/cover crops, and other techniques that ECHO promotes -- make this goal achievable
- Reduced loss and waste – several of ECHO’s appropriate technologies are proven ways to achieve this goal

But proven solutions don’t mean much unless they get to the people who need them! In addition to training events around the world and a constant stream of publications in a growing array of languages, we are intensifying our capacity to deliver these proven solutions:

- Regional Impact Centers, strategically established in the most critical regions of the world, take ECHO closer to the small-scale farmers we aim to reach; and,
- ECHOcommunity.org delivers proven solutions that are impacting thousands more small-scale farming family members – vulnerable children and mothers – every month, all around the world.

Rocky had a privileged life. Children around the world deserve much more! With your partnership, ECHO can help make this possible for millions of children that now suffer because of hunger and malnutrition. The challenge is huge but we are committed – will you give generously so that we can meet this challenge?
ECHO is a global Christian organization that equips people with agricultural resources and skills to reduce hunger and improve the lives of the poor.

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edited by Danielle Flood

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Charity Navigator, America’s leading independent charity evaluator, has named ECHO the #1 international charity in Florida.

“We are pleased to have been recognized as the state’s leading international non-profit organization. ECHO is focused on reducing hunger and improving livelihoods among the 450 million small-scale farmers around the world. Pursuing our mission with transparency and accountability helps us make a difference in the lives of children and families in at least 120 countries every month,” says ECHO’s President/CEO, Stan Doerr.

ECHO’s number one ranking, as the leading international charity organization in Florida, is based on Charity Navigator’s assessment of ECHO’s governance practices; timely public release of financial information; management of administrative and fundraising costs; and, policies regarding donors.

More information about Charity Navigator is available at charitynavigator.org.
To round out ECHO's internship program, interns are encouraged to spend time internationally putting their newly acquired skills to use. Due to ECHO's international growth over the last 5 years, this can now be fulfilled while serving with ECHO at one of our Regional Impact Centers. Working with ECHO's extended international network exposes interns to the depth of ECHO's network and the people we serve.

We recently asked some of our intern graduates how the extended internship had enriched their experience. Here's a glimpse of their responses.

**Intern Ruth Tshin, 2006-2007, Spent her one year extended internship at ECHO partner organization UHDP before ECHO had a physical presence in the region, and continued on for four years at the ECHO Asia Regional Impact Center.**

1. **How has your hands-on experience at ECHO Florida as an intern affected your post-ECHO life?**

Coming from a molecular science background and having desire to work in the area of food security at the time of my internship in 2006-2007, my time at ECHO Florida was an intensive period of learning very practical aspects of small-holder food production, as well as how to balance life and work while living in a communal setting. The ECHO extended internship had a huge impact on my life, as after my internship in northern Thailand I stayed on for four more years to help set up the ECHO Asia seed bank!

2. **How has working with ECHO internationally contributed to your internship, experience, worldview and life in general?**

My post-ECHO experience exposed me to the challenges of cross-cultural interactions, both at work and in life, as well as the ambiguities of development work. I spent a year assisting UHDP’s research technician while learning how to live daily life in a new language in an isolated rural community. This was an incredibly humbling time, as I learned that being in a position to serve local staff (rather than in a leadership position) challenged my Western perspectives of success and achievement and highlighted the importance of building real relationships with my local coworkers through every day activities (like watching Thai soap operas with them at night!)

3. **Can you name some things that you would not have learned had you not extended your internship with ECHO internationally?**

Working with Rick and Ellen Burnette was an incredible experience of seeing the day to day grind of putting together a Regional Impact Center while balancing life's ups and downs and learning from Rick's 19 years of experience working in the villages of northern Thailand. Talking with local producers in the villages and sellers in the markets is a particular highlight, as their personal and cultural narratives are woven into each conversation.

4. **Could you tell us a story of something that enriched your international experience?**

I had the privilege of assisting Rick in setting up ECHO Asia's first meeting in Myanmar, partnering alongside the Myanmar Baptist Convention. It was incredibly inspiring to meet delegates who had traveled from all over the country, representing over 20 organizations and at least five different language groups.
5. How has your view of ECHO changed since you left?

After helping to set up the seed bank in Thailand and participating in regional meetings in Myanmar and Cambodia, I have a much deeper understanding of how and why ECHO is continuing to build its capacity to equip those who serve the poor. In particular, I realized the importance of sourcing and evaluating local agricultural expertise and providing forums for regional and nationally-led organizations to meet and to share ideas.

1. How has working with ECHO internationally contributed to your internship, experience, worldview and life?

It was wonderful to see the work of ECHO applied more specifically to the issues on the ground in Southeast Asia. What had been theoretical when I was at ECHO Florida became more concrete at ECHO Asia. At ECHO Asia we were able to frame problems more specifically and work...
to understand the constraints of farmers in the region. So I came to a better understanding of how, as a development and extension worker, I need to try to see with the eyes of a local farmer. Because the context is more specific, we were able to get closer to that vision at ECHO Asia than at ECHO Florida.

2. How has your hands-on experience at ECHO Florida as an intern affected your post-ECHO life?

ECHO has instilled in me the belief that good research has to be hands-on. You have to try things out, make things work by trial and error, make sure they feel right and work for farmers. When I got to do research on seed storage methods at ECHO Asia I did a lot of preliminary experiments, working with desiccants and storage containers, getting a sense of how they could be used within a seed-saving system. This hands-on fiddling around was important in framing the questions we wanted to ask. You have to know how your target audience would interact with a technology—how much work it is, how difficult it is to learn—before you can recommend something or adapt it for local circumstances.

3. Can you name some things that you would not have learned had you not extended your internship with ECHO internationally?

If I had never served with ECHO Asia I don’t think I would have understood the variety of adaptations needed to make technologies like Agroforestry or GMCC’s (Green Manure/Cover Crops) work for farmers. I really came to understand experientially that there is no perfect solution; every area—even every farmer—will have different applications of the same principles. There is a real need to be adaptable and teachable, to learn from each farmer’s input.

4. Could you tell us a story of something that enriched your international experience?

One of my favorite parts of serving at the ECHO Asia seed bank was getting to witness the work of our partner, UHDP. One day I traveled with one of UHDP’s village extension workers as they led a training session in a local village. This extensionist became one of my heroes during my time there. At the village he led a workshop on EM (Effective Microorganisms), compost, and making pig feed. The whole time the farmers were engaged and interested, asking questions, mixing and pouring ingredients, and generally having a good time.

Afterwards I talked with the village headman about life in Myanmar—from where he had fled two decades ago—and the difficulties of starting over in Thailand. It made me realize that these seemingly small improvements to agricultural practices are a part of a bigger struggle to rebuild lives and communities that have been damaged by displacement and war. But it’s not just a one-way transmission! These farmers also serve ECHO by growing seed for the ECHO Asia seed bank, and teaching us about local gardening practices. I felt privileged to meet these hard-working farmers who are doing their best to improve their communities while also contributing to the work of ECHO Asia.

If I had never served with ECHO Asia I don't think I would have understood the variety of adaptations needed to make technologies work for farmers.

--Seth Morgan
5. **How has your view of ECHO changed since you left?**

I now see ECHO more fully as a distributed network. What I saw at ECHO Asia was people responding to local needs, and sharing their experience with others. I hope ECHO continues to make space for that lateral sharing and continues to be committed to organizational learning as it draws on the experience of the grassroots workers out in the field.

*Amy VanNocker, intern 2011-2012, is currently working at the ECHO East Africa Regional Impact Center as Technical Advisor.*

1. **How has working with ECHO internationally contributed to your internship, experience, worldview and life?**

Working on the farm in Florida, interns know that they are spared many of the field's actual challenges such as limited access to inputs, cultural and linguistic barriers to adoption of ECHO teachings, and real-life consequences for crops that fail to produce. But knowing about those challenges and actually working through them are two different things. Working with ECHO internationally has given me more experience in dealing with these situations where ideal conditions and enthusiastic participants are not guaranteed.

2. **How has your hands-on experience at ECHO Florida as an intern affected your post-ECHO life?**

Since finishing a Bachelor's degree six years ago, I've spent time familiarizing myself with the more technical and scientific aspects of agriculture, and working with ECHO Florida was one of the most useful experiences to that end. When traveling in the tropics and working with small-scale farmers, I am now able to see much more than I could before, simply by knowing what to look for.

As ECHO makes opportunities like these possible for our interns, we are equipping a new generation of passionate and experienced development workers who are impacting small-scale farmers all around the world! Your donations provide these opportunities and so much more. Thank you!
what's happening

ECHO staff members, students, volunteers and interns gather for “stone soup” cooked in the Appropriate Technology cauldron.

Biochar experiments on the Global Farm help us improve the training of network members as they make it themselves.

Summer Blooms

Angel’s Trumpet, *Brugmansia suaveolens* is a beautiful plant at the ECHO offices. This one is not edible!

ECHO on FOX4 with Alex Butler

ECHO welcomed Alex Butler from FOX4 for an Earth Day celebration, highlighting ECHO’s Appropriate Technology and Urban Garden techniques. Her excitement was contagious as she shared ECHO with thousands of people in Southwest Florida.
Amaranth Processing

Tropical Highlands Intern Chuck Anderas recently completed his internship, but not before harvesting amaranth with Dave.

ECHO’s newest interns

Introducing the newest ECHO interns: Cody Burnett and Jon Ribich who arrived in April, and Lydia Boone and Benjamin Hofland who arrived in July.

Annual Tilapia Harvest

On May 29 the Interns spent 8 ½ hours harvesting 98 fish weighing 91 lbs (total weight) or 22.56 lbs of filets. The largest fish was 3 lbs. The net is sized to allow young fish to pass through, and females were thrown back to promote future harvests.
Top 5 Lessons we Have Learned in Sub-Saharan Africa

By: Chris D’Aiuto, Research Assistant, South Africa

After two seasons in the same field at Ukulima Farm, a site of ECHO’s research in South Africa, the results show exciting improvements in soil quality and biomass production. Here are our Top 5 findings since the season wrapped up in May:

1. **Legumes grew on poor soils better than native weeds and grasses, producing as much or more organic mulch**—Lablab had produced close to 13 t ha⁻¹ of biomass in comparison to the 7 t ha⁻¹ with natural fallow. Lablab is a highly nutritious feed for animals that humans can eat from, too. Comparatively, the grasses and weeds are of poor grazing quality. Plus, lablab will produce nitrogen in the soil, add large amounts of carbon that will eventually be soil organic matter, and improve overall quality. If you need to go fallow, go lablab!

2. **Planting a legume (Lablab) in zai holes with manure held higher soil microbial amounts than the control**—The more soil microbes, like bacteria and fungi, are in a soil, the better it is for crop growth. Zai holes allow plants greater access to more concentrated nutrients and water. We saw more bacteria and faster nitrogen cycling in Zai pits with lablab and manure than with the control plots. What is a zai hole? They are small pits that you plant your crop into. For extremely arid areas, this allows what little rain fall comes to concentrate around the plant’s roots. In such areas, water is the main obstacle to good yields. Every drop counts.

3. **Soil nitrate in zai holes has increased 2.5 fold**—Nitrate is the hardest nutrient for plants to find in the soil. Any way to increase the amount of it in the soil, like with intercropping legumes, is essential to larger yields and sustainability. Just adding manure and fertilizer to the same planting stations, season to season, also concentrates and builds up important nutrients right where the plant will be able to use it. Many farmers around the world still spread manure and fertilizers over the whole field, wasting much of these precious nutrients.
4. **Soil carbon levels across the zai treatments are soaring after two seasons**—Increasing carbon is important to feed and build populations of microbes. This process slowly develops organic matter which strengthens drought-resistance, increases water infiltration and keeps nutrients from draining away. The goal for many soils is to have around 5% organic matter for optimum benefits. The soil at the research plots has less than 1%. Carbon has increased nearly 100 times the initial amount, so we’re on the way to better soil.

5. **Moringa leaf powder yield increased from 23 kg last year to over 85 kg this year**—This increase is partly because the trees have matured, but also because we harvested twice instead of once. By harvesting more than once you are able to spread out its benefit throughout more of the year. This harvest was enough to feed 25 children three rounded table spoons every day for a year—an amount that can reverse the effects of malnutrition.

What do these results mean? They mean that farmers don’t have to abandon degraded farm fields for a city slum. They don’t need to work hard, hot days to watch their crops die in a drought. They do not have to come up short in feeding their family. Think about how schools could plant a hectare of Moringa knowing they can keep their kids healthy and strong. And think how farmers in West Africa can forgo slashing and burning by using the regenerating properties of lablab on fields, so crops can be produced every year, not just one in every seven. With your support, ECHO has and will continue to give small farmers the knowledge they need to revolutionize the way they farm, and receive God’s blessing through a miraculously productive land.

**My Personal Passion**

By: Brandon Lingbeek, Research Assistant, South Africa.

Wildlife is ubiquitous in South Africa. It’s incredible. Every farmer battles with keeping bushpigs, warthogs, steenbock, reedbuck, porcupine and guinea fowl from damaging the crops. We have had struggles in our experimental plots with these “pests,” too, but their presence is a real testimony to the health of the surrounding natural ecosystem and the biodiversity that it supports.

Sadly, agriculture has increasingly become an extractive process that destroys biodiversity and fosters dependency on chemicals while displacing small farmers from their livelihoods and land. It is then left up to the conservation groups to create and manage fragments of land, free from human influence, to protect biodiversity.

I became interested in agriculture because of its potential to add value to the ecosystem if managed properly while also providing a way for humans to live and make a profit off of the land. I’m proud that the farming systems that we are researching in South Africa teach and empower small-scale farmers to improve their land and be stewards of creation.

Dr. John Vandermeer says “joining the worldwide struggle of millions of small-scale farmers clamoring for food sovereignty is more likely to yield long-term biodiversity benefits than buying a patch of so-called ‘pristine’ forest.” ECHO continues to work with farmers all over the world to help them improve their lives and their land. I’m encouraged to think that these farmers are not only providing for themselves and their families, but that they are also the best conservationists there are as they steward their land in a sustainable way so that all of creation is able to flourish.
ECHO has realized the important role that Appropriate Technology (AT) has in agriculture and the lives of the very poor around the world. There is a growing demand for information and trainings on AT, technologies that can greatly improve livelihoods. For these reasons, the AT department at ECHO is growing and expanding.

Craig Bielema was hired as the AT Specialist in September 2012 as a part of this expansion. Since then, he has had the opportunity to teach and learn about AT in England, Burkina Faso, Thailand, Kenya, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe.

Rugby, England is home to the headquarters of Practical Action, an organization well known for its work with Appropriate Technologies. They hosted a three day AT festival, which involved Craig in seminars, workshops, and discussion groups focused on the development, use, and need for AT.

In Burkina Faso, Craig was able to assist with the ECHO West Africa Forum. He set up a working biogas digester as a demonstration and teaching tool. It was a dramatic contrast to go from England, where AT was being explored because it is fun, exciting and discussed more as a theory, to West Africa where AT is simply a necessity of survival. Delegates attending the forum were desperate for knowledge about biogas digesters, not because it was interesting or fun, but because they needed it to improve the lives of their communities.

In January, ECHO Asia hosted an Appropriate Technology and Alternative Energy conference in Chiang Mai, Thailand. At the conference Craig held trainings on improved cookstoves, biogas digesters, and ram pump technologies. Thailand is a fantastic place to spend three weeks learning about AT, as there are many skilled and creative people who have developed a multitude of amazing technologies. It was invaluable to see how many ways people could make and use biochar, different techniques for raising fish and pigs, myriad ways to use bamboo, and a household method for turning plastic bottles into gasoline and diesel!

The ECHO East Africa Symposium was held in Arusha, Tanzania, and this, too, illustrated a stark contrast in context and culture between different regions. In Thailand, an appropriate technology like a rice hull gasifier (pictured below) seemed to be on the tip of everyone’s tongue, while in East Africa, it wasn’t even a whisper in most people’s minds. This shows how an appropriate technology is not universally appropriate, it is beneficial only in a context and culture in which it fits.

In Mutare, Zimbabwe, Craig was able to assist with the development of an amaranth popping machine. Amaranth is a food that has amazing potential, but for that to be realized the processing needs to be easier. The popping machine is a piece of technology that can accomplish the goal of making amaranth easier to work with and more marketable. The time spent in Zimbabwe also offered opportunities to speak with a local community that was growing maize and tobacco. They discussed switching some of their land to growing amaranth, but only if there was a way they could process it and a viable market for it. This moment exemplified what is probably the biggest challenge to agricultural and technological development: appropriate technologies must be something that people will want to use, and use it to fill a need that they have.

As ECHO’s AT department continues to grow, so must it continue to learn. International experience provides ECHO with user feedback, new ideas, and inspiration. Opportunities to see the technologies being put to use, and the people who use them, is incredibly valuable to making ECHO more effective. They also allow us to recognize gaps where a technology could fit, and help fill that gap through trainings, ECHO documents and consultations. To best improve the lives of the small-scale farmer we must first understand the challenges and barriers that they face.
The ECHO Bookstore & Nursery supports the mission of ECHO by resourcing development workers, providing training opportunities for interns and directing public awareness toward the issue of world hunger and all the ways ECHO is committed to fighting it.

While the Bookstore equips customers with a wide variety of specialized information and resources, the Nursery specializes in a diverse selection of tropical and sub-tropical fruits, edible plants and tropical clumping bamboo. The knowledge and expertise of our staff attracts customers from all over South Florida.

**Resourcing development workers**

The Bookstore staff partners with the ECHO Agricultural Tech and Research Department to respond to the needs of development workers around the globe by researching and stocking hard to find books global workers wouldn’t otherwise have access to. Sometimes the material doesn’t exist anywhere and ECHO staff members create these Technical Notes from scratch through their own research and expertise. The bookstore is the only place on the globe where you can find these unique resources.

**Training Opportunities**

The Nursery staff provides training for ECHO interns through unique agricultural problem solving opportunities both within the nursery and with the public. From propagation to pest control, the Nursery is a practical environment where ECHO interns both learn from and teach others in a wide variety of real life scenarios.

**Public Awareness**

The Nursery carries, among many others, two very important plants; Moringa & Neem. These versatile plants are critical to ECHO’s global strategy. Both Moringa and Neem are available for purchase through the Nursery while the Bookstore stocks a wide variety of both Moringa and Neem-based products, as well as supporting these “flagship” plants with supplemental information.

The Bookstore integrates the Appropriate Technologies concept through unique product displays, demonstrating the creativity and ingenuity of ECHO’s mission. Product partnerships with both local and international companies emphasize the global impact ECHO strives for; so each product we carry connects the customer to the larger vision.

As if that is not enough, the ECHO Nursery and Bookstore, Tours and Market Garden provide nearly 15% of our yearly income, allowing your hard-earned donations to be used even more effectively to serve the poor worldwide.

The Bookstore and Nursery team members’ passion for sharing the story and mission of ECHO means the job isn’t just a job- it’s a way of life lived out 9-5, Monday through Friday and 9-4 on Saturdays.
When it comes to agriculture I’ve always felt like the guy who slipped in the back door. The one who missed the secret code or handshake and was therefore not allowed into the club.

Growing up with parents whose thumbs were anything but green, I did not acquire an “agricultural itch” from them, but they did cultivate in me a love for Jesus and a true desire to glorify God.

My freshman year of college at the HEART Institute was when I was introduced to the idea of agriculture as missions.

From HEART I moved to Chicago to attend Moody Bible Institute, met my wife Leisel, and acquired a deeper understanding of the Gospel. Agriculture, however, was still chewing on the back of my mind. So, I swept my beautiful bride off to the plains of Oklahoma where I became an OSU Cowboy and received my Masters in International Agriculture.

Graduate school equipped me to be a better critical thinker, educator, and leader but still left me lacking when it came to much of the science and art of agriculture.

In October, Leisel and I came to ECHO and are thrilled that God has brought us here. ECHO has been an amazing environment in which we learn about agriculture, and has provided us with a wonderful community and opportunities to serve.

I am amazed at how much I have learned over the past eight months here at ECHO. Being the Urban Garden Intern has stretched my thinking in regards to what’s possible with gardening and how to turn challenges into opportunities. Container and rooftop gardening has been a joy to learn and is a tool with which I can truly bless and serve others.

As for the future, the pursuit of God’s glory and the spreading of the Gospel will be a constant in our lives wherever we go.
Incredible Networking

On February 5-8, 2013, more than 180 people from 19 countries participated in ECHO’s second East Africa Symposium, which focused on Conservation Agriculture and Appropriate Technologies. This gathering brought together extension field staff, development and NGO leaders, and agriculturalists to network, hear from 34 speakers over three days, experience a hands-on appropriate technology fair, and visit exemplary farmers and organizations around Arusha, Tanzania.

All powerpoints submitted by morning and afternoon speakers are available now on our website, ECHOcommunity.org where members can download them for free!!

During the Symposium, attendees working in the Mwanza region gathered to plan their own small training for those who were unable to travel with them to Arusha. The Mwanza region does not yet have a Conservation Agriculture (CA) hub or forum, and this was the first gathering of its sort.

Almost 40 people came together to exchange ideas and hear about the details of implementing CA on small farms. As a group, they spent over 75% of their time in the field. Toward the end of the second day, leaders walked participants through some examples of crop rotation plans, using the classroom’s unfinished walls as an impromptu chalkboard, and participants made plans for their own fields back home.

Change is often hard, but these 40 participants now have a network of support to aid them in the transition from traditional agriculture to CA. They left with seeds, networking connections, and ideas that can improve agricultural practices throughout the Lake region.

Past ECHO Intern Joel Wildasin was one of the leaders of the Mwanza group. He shared, “The Mwanza CA group would have never formed if ECHO’s presence wasn’t here in Tanzania to bring us all together and help us see the need for forming a group. Once again, ECHO fulfills its purpose of bringing people together and networking with some our greatest resources: people in our own backyard who are doing the same thing.”

Cutting a Mango

Tip: Cutting a Mango:
1. Slice both ends off the mango, revealing the long, slender seed inside. Set the fruit upright on a work surface and remove the skin with a sharp knife.
2. With the seed perpendicular to you, slice the fruit from both sides of the seed, yielding two large pieces.
3. Turn the seed parallel to you and slice the two smaller pieces of fruit from each side.
4. Cut the fruit into the desired shape.

Mango

Around the world, mangos are considered one of the finest fruits. The tree originates from India and Southeast Asia, but is now grown all over the tropics and subtropics. Each country and people group has their favorite type of mango. Jamaicans favor the dwarf Julie, Indians the Alphonse, Haitians the Madame Francis, and the Thai relish the Nam Doc Mai. Each mango varies in taste, shape, and size. There are over 500 named varieties, and well over 200 grow in Florida.

The Mango tree has a broad round canopy standing erect in most cases. In Florida the largest grow around 50ft high and 40ft wide. The soil type is not as important to the tree as long as it has good drainage. Mature mangos can handle as low as 25 °F temperatures, but varying some between varieties.

Stop by ECHO’s tropical fruit nursery to get your own mango tree! The nursery is open Monday-Friday 9:00am-5:00pm and Saturday 9:00am-4:00pm.

Mangos

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ECHO wishes to thank the many organizations that supported our fundraising events during the past year! Thank you for being part of the ECHO Effect!

If you’d like to become an ECHO sponsor, please contact Danielle Flood at dflood@echonet.org or 239-567-3312