

Stuart – soybean for coastal and tropical Queensland

	Approx. maturity (days)	Wet season grain yield (t/ha)	Wet season peak dry matter yield (t/ha)	Dry season grain yield (t/ha)
Stuart	126	3.27	9.2	3.64
Leichhardt	135	3.00	9.6	2.50
YY	121	2.81	8.5	2.91

Stuart is the first variety with a light hilum suitable for coastal and tropical Queensland. The light hilum should make its grain suitable for some human consumption markets.

Stuart is broadly adapted to planting in both the wet and the dry season in the tropics and to planting from South East Queensland through to North Queensland.

Stuart is much more resistant to most root nematodes than other varieties of soybean.

Stuart has resistance to current races of soybean rust which can be a problem on the Atherton Tablelands in cool wet years.

Stuart is also resistant to bacterial pustule, bacterial blight, downy mildew and purple seed stain. No symptoms of virus have been noted in crops of Stuart or on its seed.

Atherton Tablelands – Stuart has excellent resistance to foliar diseases and is therefore the preferred variety on the Tablelands.

Wet tropics – Stuart may be used as either a green manure or grain crop in this region. However, due to the risk of heavy rainfall at maturity, the chance of harvest for grain is low.

Mackay and the Burdekin – Stuart is adapted to December-January sowing as either a grain or green manure crop. In warmer regions Stuart may also be grown as a fully-irrigated dry-season crop when sown in April and June. Stuart is the preferred variety in sandy soil areas prone to nematodes.

Central Queensland – Although not yet extensively tested, Stuart may be suitable as a full season grain crop in central Queensland.

Nambour through to Bundaberg – In this region Stuart is tall and very vegetatively vigorous. It is adapted to mid-to-late summer sowing as a grain or green manure crop. Because of the vigour of Stuart, excessive vegetative growth may occur at early planting dates, under very favourable growing conditions or at plant populations over 25 plants per square metre.



Tips

1. Get fresh planting seed with high germination and vigour.
2. Treat the seed carefully as exposure to heat or humidity will reduce germination and vigour.
3. Seek advice about appropriate herbicides for control of weeds.



4. Target planting about 110–120 days before the end of the rainy season, so that there is a reasonable chance of a dry harvest.
5. Inoculate with rhizobium strain CB1809, either as a seed dressing or by water injection at planting.
6. Aim to establish a plant population of 25–35 plants per square metre. If the field is prone to waterlogging, planting on hills will help establishment.
7. Generally if grown in rotation with sugarcane, sufficient fertiliser will remain from the previous crop. Seek advice if nutrient deficiency is likely.
8. Check the crop for insect pests and beneficials, particularly from the start of flowering. Control if necessary.
9. Check marketing options for grain well in advance of harvest time.
10. Harvest when moisture content falls to 13 per cent for crushing or 12 per cent for flour.



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