



THE QUEENSLAND MYCOLOGIST

Bulletin of
The Queensland Mycological Society Inc.

The Queensland Mycologist is issued quarterly. Members are invited to submit short articles or photos to the editor for publication. The deadline for contributions for the next issue is February 1, 2009.

Please ensure that the Secretary (fungiqld@yahoo.com.au) always has your current email address.

The Secretary, Queensland Mycological Society Inc, PO Box 295, Indooroopilly Qld 4068

SOCIETY OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Queensland Mycological Society are to:

1. Provide a forum and a network for amateur and professional mycologists to share their common interest in macro-fungi;
2. Stimulate and support the study and research of Queensland macro-fungi through the collection, storage, analysis and dissemination of information about fungi through workshops and fungal forays;
3. Promote, at both the state and commonwealth levels, the identification of Queensland's macrofungal biodiversity through documentation and publication of its macro-fungi;
4. Promote an understanding and appreciation of the roles macro-fungal biodiversity plays in the health of Queensland ecosystems; and
5. Promote the conservation of indigenous macro-fungi and their relevant ecosystems.

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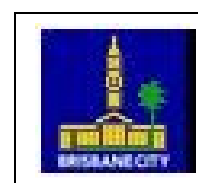
QMS WEBSITE: www.qms.asn.au

Have you logged onto the QMS website lately? If not then it is time you did!! Many thanks to Andrew Kettle for getting the site up and running. Please provide feedback to the Committee about any ideas you may have for the site.

OFFICE HOLDERS 2009-10

Committee members			
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QMS acknowledges and appreciates the sponsorship that has been given to the Society by the Queensland Herbarium, SEQ Catchments and Brisbane City Council.



To assist those not in attendance at meetings, notes on the addresses given are included in issues of the Queensland Mycologist. However, the notes never do justice to the topic as they do not reflect the enthusiasm of the speaker or cover the questions and discussions that were raised on the topic. So remember, where possible it is far better to attend the meetings, get the information first hand and participate in the invaluable information sharing opportunity.

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QMS CALENDAR

Members are reminded that 2009 subscriptions (\$20 pp) are now overdue. Payment can be made by cheque mailed to the Treasurer, Queensland Mycological Society Inc., PO Box 295, Indooroopilly Qld 4068 or directly to the Treasurer at the next meeting. A Membership Renewal Form is included on page 17.

Meetings are held in the Bailey Room at the Herbarium, Mt Coot-tha, commencing at 7pm on the second Tuesday of alternate months from February, unless otherwise scheduled.

There will be a pre-meeting at 6 pm. at the Herbarium at Mount Coot-tha for those who attended forays and took photographs. They are asked to bring all images preferably renamed according to the QMS naming convention summarised on the next page (see the web site or March 2009 Newsletter for details).

QMS MEETING PROGRAMME

11 August 2009 QMS Meeting Foray reports + David Holdom on Entomophthorales

13 October 2009 QMS Meeting Foray reports + Introduction to computer keys.

8 December 2009 Festive season celebration + Foray reports. Bring a plate to share.

MEETING SUPPER ROSTER

Two volunteers are required for each meeting – one to bring something savoury and one something sweet.

QMS FIELD TRIP PROGRAMME

25 July 2009. **Redcliffe Botanic Garden.** Meet at 9 am at George Street Entrance UBD 91 M5.

WORKSHOPS

15 August 2009, 9 am. Field Guide Publications Workshop. Brisbane, Venue to be confirmed at August meeting. Pat Leonard will talk about proposals to put our confirmed foray records and photos into an ID folder that we can all use. Fran Guard will explain our ideas for a field guide to common Queensland fungi. Please come along and give your views on these projects, its your opportunity to influence them. The second part of the workshop will be an opportunity to use the QMS Library and microscopes to name your own fungi and get them in to the ID folder and the field guide.

26 September 2009. Shoebox workshop. 9 am at Uniting Church Hall, Maleny, UBD Sunshine Coast 74 F19. Bring the fungi you have collected in the 2008/09 season and put in a shoebox until that rainy day when you planned to get them out and identify them. Even if you have not got a shoebox full of dried fungi, come along to a workshop, there is a big QMS shoebox you can delve in. You will learn how to ID and describe fungi and how to use interactive computer keys, books from the QMS library. The QMS microscopes and chemicals will all be available as well as tutors to give you support. Bring a picnic lunch, tea and coffee will be provided.

A reminder about the image naming system

Below is an image from the Bribie foray to illustrate the naming system adopted by QMS to provide a single standard format:

The Bribie foray was on 27 June 2009 therefore = **2090627**.

It was a QMS foray so = **Q**,

the specimen was field number 13, so with leading zero become **013**,

I was the photographer, and my nominated initials are **MP3**,

and it was a Field shot (**F**),

and it was my 6th photo of that specimen.

So the correct numbering is **2090627Q013MP3F6**.

Following this method will mean we can easily sort the images and they will naturally group together. Having less than an hour on the night to sort and select images for presentation makes it a very busy time, so I do seek member's co-operation.



2090627Q013MP3F6. *Amanita xanthocephala* var *rubra* (Red capped Amanita) on Bribie Island

Megan Prance

QMS Financial Report for Year Ended 31 December 2008

QMS members will be pleased to learn that the Society has ended another year in a healthy financial situation.

Our income over the year was \$4,868.61.

Expenditure was \$2,989.28 on operating costs, with an additional \$2685.25 (mostly grant money received in 2007) on assets including a laptop and a data projector.

The books have been audited by Mr James Martin, B.A., F.C.A., C.I.S.A. His full report is available to any QMS member by contacting the Society.

Of course, the funds and equipment of any volunteer Society such as QMS are only a part of the assets. The major contribution comes from the members themselves, the hard work they put in and the expertise they bring to the Society.

I wish the Society a great future, as I hand over the books to Diana Leemon.

Rachel Griffiths

Foray Coordination Proposal

Presently, of the 12 months in the year, 10 forays are held on a random application basis with one microscope workshop in the out-season

I would like to suggest a new Foray Coordination Regime:

- Select a major set (<8) of locations for long term study that best represents Queensland's mycological diversity. Advice for these sites to be gained from current researchers, environmental groups, etc. How should these locations be selected?
- Location selected to include the range of Queensland's ecological diversity, e.g. sandy, rainforest, dry eucalyptus etc.
- The set locations to cycle over the seasons on a long-term basis, so that each location is forayed in every season over a series of years.
- Foray leaders associated with set locations that can train other foray leaders about the location.
- A portion of forays (2) to remain random locations open to application.
- Some forays may be combined with afternoon workshops.
- Two full day workshops will be held in the off season.
- Should one month a year be set aside in combination with a foray follow up?

Andrew Kettle.

REPORT OF FUNGIMAP 5 CONFERENCE (22nd - 25th May, 2009)

Eleven members of QMS were fortunate enough to attend the 5th biennial conference of Fungimap, which this year was held in NSW at Wallerawang (“Wang”) near Lithgow.

The location was carefully chosen to allow access to some interesting and richly diverse fungal habitats nearby. The weather, fortuitously, was wet and cold and there were fungi fruiting everywhere!

The format of Fungimap Conferences was a full day of speakers, followed by two days of morning forays and afternoon workshops, and a final full day’s outing to see fungi in a different location.

The major speakers were:

1. Jan Allen, from Mt Tomah Botanic Gardens, who gave a background to the flora, fauna and geology of the Blue Mountains.

2. Simone Louwhoff, from Traralgon South, Victoria, who gave an introductory talk on lichenised fungi. She noted that lichens are identified by their fungal partners, and discussed some of the more conspicuous species which include potential candidates for becoming Fungimap target species.

3. Peter McGee, School of Biological Sciences, University of Sydney, whose topic was fungi in restoration of ecosystems. He spoke of the important role of fungi in restoration of our biological resources. Fungi provide the backbone for the formation of top soil, especially the formation of aggregates and recalcitrant organic carbon.

4. Peter Johnston, Landcare Research, Auckland, N.Z., whose topic was the disc fungi. These hugely diverse fungi are broadly divided into two categories: operculates (including edible truffles and morels) and inoperculates which may be plant parasites, saprobes, leaf endophytes, and mycorrhizas of ericaceous plants. Many species are shared between Australia and New Zealand.

5. Michael Priest, Orange Agricultural Institute, who gave an introduction to the microfungus world, focussing on asexual stages, many of which cause disease, as well as rusts and smuts and other oddities.

6. Steve Stephenson, University of Arkansas, on Eumycetozoa (i.e. slime moulds) of Australia. Knowledge of this group is still limited, but is growing.

7. Neale Bougher, W. A. Herbarium, D.E.C., who gave an inspiring address on a Flora, Fauna and Fungi doctrine in W.A. Corporate recognition of the 3 F’s by the DEC has emerged because many conservation activities involving all 3 F’s are now underway in WA. A key challenge is maintaining the relevance, visibility and implementation of the 3F message.

8. Ray Kearney, Sydney Fungal Studies Group, who spoke on the Lane Cove Bushland Park in Sydney, which has been gazetted a site of national significance because of the 27 species of Hygrocybeae found there.

All these talks were illustrated with fantastic photos of fungi and their habitats.

The short talks covered favourite fungi from SW W.A., the Kimberleys, dry regions of S.A., Sunshine Coast Hinterland, and Tasmania.

On Saturday evening Dr. Tom May gave an entertaining keynote address on a personal journey among the Fungi.

The Workshops covered a huge range of topics and the biggest problem was choosing which two to enrol in. They included slime moulds, boletes, wood-inhabiting macrofungi, microfungi, lichens, discs, photography and curation.

The forays took us to banksia and acacia woodland, eucalypt forest and wet sclerophyll forest. On the last day, we were taken by bus to the Mount Tomah Botanic Gardens where there is a huge collection of exotic and native cool temperate plants as well as much natural rainforest and bushland. It proved to be an exceptionally rich group of fungal habitats and we were able to share a lot of information with the Gardens' staff who accompanied us on our walks.

The conference gave us the opportunity to socialise with other fungi freaks and the last evening was spent in a night of friendly competition over a game of Trivia.

Fran Guard



Mt Tomah Botanic Gardens © Frances Guard



Chlorociboria sp. © Frances Guard



A garden bed of *Leratiomyces ceres* (Synonym: *Hypholoma aurantiaca*) at Mt Tomah © Frances Guard

How to Recognize an *Agaricus*

Cap typically medium to large, convex or sometimes almost flat.

The basic cap colour is white, but they often have a covering of radially arranged fibres or squamules which are dark brown to black, or occasionally dark purple. The stipe is usually central, white and invariably **has a ring**. The **gills are free**, and start out white or various shades of pink or grey, becoming dark purplish to cocoa brown as the spores develop. The flesh is white, but can turn red or yellow when cut. Many have characteristic smells including aniseed.



Agaricus campestris Field Mushroom © Megan Prance

The spores are **dark purplish to cocoa brown**, usually ellipsoid, smooth, sometimes they have a germ pore. The pileipellis is a cutis. No clamps are present.



Agaricus austrovinaceus. © Frances Guard

Agaricus species are saprotrophs, breaking down organic matter. They occur in a broad range of habitats. They are frequently found in manured grasslands, and this is where the edible Field mushroom (*Agaricus campestris*) and the Horse Mushroom (*Agaricus arvensis*) can be found. They frequently also occur on compost and mulch, most such species have been introduced to Australia from overseas. There are also a number of native *Agaricus* species found in rainforest and in both wet and dry sclerophyl forests many of these have yet to be described. Most of the edible fungi for sale in grocers' shops and supermarkets are *Agaricus bisporus* or closely related species. *Agaricus* species that turn yellow when bruised generally cause severe gastric upsets if eaten. They seem to fruit over an extended season in Queensland from October to July. There are probably well over 30 species of *Agaricus* in Queensland.

Critical *Agaricus* characters: stipe with a ring, free gills and a purplish brown or cocoa coloured spore print.

Patrick Leonard
June 2009.

Xerula

The long and winding road to finding a fungus name.

It was a beautiful early autumn day in the Bunya Mountains National Park and the QMS foray split in to two groups. We headed off towards Paradise Falls, and after a short while found a familiar tall fungus with a brown cap and a deep tapering root. Someone said it was a Fungimap target, and when we checked, there it was on page 54, the Rooting Shank or *Oudemansiella radicata*. This story would normally have ended there, but for the fact that not long afterwards Noreen Baxter found another tall fungus, which, when we dug it up, also had a long radicating stipe, but it looked very different from the first one. Less than an hour later a third specimen was found, different again.

Visiting French mycologist Daniel Remy said this last one looked very like the European *Xerula radicata*, which it did. I pointed out that there were quite a few Queensland collections in the Herbarium under that name, but that it has since been shown that the Australian species is different to the European and our one was named *Xerula australis* in 1994 by American mycologist Ron Petersen who published this in the Canadian Journal of Botany.

Again, the story might have ended there, but we all wondered how three different looking fungi, one even had brown edges to the gills, could all be the same thing. So, when we got back to the chalet, and various members wanted to see how the computer spore measurement software worked, we got out the QMS microscope, cut a gill section from a *Xerula* because they have large spores and set about measuring them. They were indeed large, up to 15 microns across, but they were also globose, almost perfectly round. When we looked in Bougher and Syme's Fungi of Southern Australia we discovered that *Xerula australis* had ellipsoid spores. This specimen could not therefore be *X. australis*, so we tried the next one and that did not fit either, in fact all three were different. Fortunately our findings were carefully noted down and the three collections dried. They were labelled and put in a box ready to be transferred to the Herbarium.

Six weeks later, on a very wet day, I was on a foray led by Tom May as part of Fungimap and we found a lovely *Oudemansiella radicata* with its brown cap made viscid by the rain, and with a bright blue margin. Tom took us through the story again, this was originally known as *Oudemansiella radicata* and was a Fungimap target he said but had changed its name and so on. But, he had another chapter in the story. *Xerula australis* has now also disappeared as a name for this fungus, this time as a result of a paper by Ron Petersen in a German journal called Nova Hedwigia which is published in Stuttgart. This paper had buried one Australian *Xerula* but had conjured no less than 8 new species out of a genetic analysis of material from various herbaria around the world, including a specimen deposited in the Queensland Herbarium by a certain 'Dr Tony Young' So you see all those specimens in the herbarium do eventually become useful.

You begin to understand why quite a few mycologists read detective stories in their spare time.

A copy of Ron Petersen's paper¹ on the species of *Xerula* in Australia and New Zealand can be downloaded free from the University of Tennessee website, all 67 pages of it. So, when I got home from Fungimap, I confidently sat down to try to match our Bunya finds to Petersen's descriptions and put names to them. Here is a summary of the information we

¹ Go to: <http://www.bio.utk.edu/mycology/papers.htm>

had recorded. Note that all our collections had four-spored basidia thus eliminating 3 of Petersen's species and leaving us with a choice of only five names..

***Xerula* species from the Bunya Mountains**

Character	Species 1	Species 2	Species 3	<i>X. australis</i>
Cap colour	Rich brown	Dark brown	Dark brown	Greyish brown
K & W code	(6D7)(5C4)	(9F4)(9F3)	(9F4)(9F3)	(4F2)(21E3)
Lamellar edge	White	White	Dark brown	White
Spore shape	Subglobose	Globose	Globose	Ellipsoid
Q value	1.1	1.01	1.02	1.3 - 1.6
Spore size	10.5-12.5×11-12	13-15×12-14.5	14-15.5×13-15	12.5-18×8.5-11
Cheilocystidia	Clavate	Langeniform	Langeniform	Clavate
Pileipellis	Hairs present	No hairs	No hairs	Hairs present

Clearly none of the Bunya collections are *X. australis*. Our French visitor Daniel Remy suggested that Species 1 was closer to the European *X. radicata* which has been recorded in Queensland. But the European species has ellipsoid spores much closer in shape and size to *X. australis*, so it got ruled out.



Xerula aff *colensoi* (species 1) © Ross Tait

Species 1 keys out as *Xerula colensoi*, but as this is only known from New Zealand, and has rather different cystidia, it is unlikely that our collection is this species.

Species 2 proved to be very close to Ron Petersen's description of *Xerula trichofera*, and it is reassuring that this is the name he has given to Tony Young's *X. radicata* collected in the Bunya Mountains. So we now have at least two records for this fungus in Queensland.

None of the eight species described by Petersen have a brown gill edge and the combination of spore size and cystidia shapes of our species 3. So it appears that this is an undescribed species.

I am often nostalgic for the good old days when you went out in the forest, and if you found a tall brown fungus with a long

radicating root it was *Oudemansiella radicata*, end of story. But now the mycogenticists have been at work we have to face up to a more complicated world, or perhaps we don't.



Xerula trichofera © Pat Leonard



Xerula sp 3 © Ray Baxter

So when you next go out on a QMS foray you have three options:

A. Go on a lovely walk through the forest with an interesting bunch of people and see some delightful fungi; or

B. Surprise your fellow forayers by spotting a tall brown fungus, whipping out your trowel and digging vigorously to expose its long tapering root, and then declare “this is *Oudemansiella radicata* and it is a Fungimap target”. This will usually shut everyone up and earn you a few brownie points; or

C. Collect up the specimens, keep quiet, and when you get home hire a good detective agency with branches in Canada and Germany and after a few months come up with an unlikely story like the one above

Patrick Leonard
June 2009.

Despatches From Our Peripatetic President

Foray ideas from PUBF

Went to a PUBF foray on Sunday the 7th which was very interesting if a little dry! They had 5 groups of up to 10 people in each group. These groups were colour coordinated (red, yellow etc). There were two leaders for each group who ID'd, showed the fungi etc; one leader photographed the collection and between them they decided if it was to be collected. (Note PUBF have a foray every weekend for the month of June which is the only consistent mushroom season - so a short but intensive season.)

On the subject of collections they are aiming to get good vouchers of all taxa that they see at sites which is about 30 sites around Perth! I think they are also hoping that if the herbarium continues to have collections put in there will be pressure to hire a mycologist.

After the groups foray (only 2 hours) they come back and Neale then quickly goes through the collections that have come back. He then talks through about 10 of the interesting or easily recognisable finds - spruiking the 3 F's. Then the general forays leave and the leaders and more experienced members work through what is to be vouchered, getting locality labels organised and lab style photos taken. Where an appropriate venue is available this vouchering is done at someone's house who has a microscope to get the quick ID's confirmed. The two (part time) paid people make sure the colour coordinated data sheets get written up later in the week .

This shows you the stimulus some paid support can give groups. Now that the funding has nearly dried up they are coming under the umbrella of the WA field Naturalists for things like insurance etc. In fact at this foray it was combined with the Junior Naturalists so we had about 10 kids along too - with their sharp eyes - see *Glonium* sp. (photo below) which was the find of the Day. Neale has only seen it twice before.

Anyway just thought you might appreciate some different ideas.



Best wishes,
Sapphire (from Coral Bay, WA)

Australian Fungi - A Blog

I found this via a response to a “Last Word” query on *Aseroe rubra* in *New Scientist*. “Gaye from the Hunter” may be known to some of you, especially if she was at Fungimap, but this is new to me. Her blog site is subtitled “Fungus observations around Australia, particularly in the Hunter Valley north of Sydney”. The address is:

<http://australianfungi.blogspot.com/2007/03/1-introduction.html>

and the *Aseroe* response is at:

<http://australianfungi.blogspot.com/2007/05/12-aseroe-rubra.html>

Well worth a visit, I think.

David Holdom

The International Society for Mushroom Science

<http://www.isms.biz/>

The following is taken from their web site:

“The International Society for Mushroom Science (ISMS) seeks to further the cultivation of edible (including medicinal) macrofungi. It is non-political and non-profit making. The objectives of ISMS are the dissemination of information on new developments and the science of mushrooms and to stimulate exchange of new ideas between growers and scientists around the world. ISMS publishes a newsletter, *Mushrooms International* four times a year. It includes: news and views from around the world, a list of forthcoming events and a bibliography of publications relating to all aspects of cultivated mushrooms which have recently appeared in the scientific press and mushroom grower periodicals.

ISMS sponsors a major international congress on mushrooms every 3-5 years. Other seminars, meetings and workshops are endorsed and supported by ISMS working with national committees.”

In addition to *Mushrooms International*, they also publish the *Mushrooms and Health Global Initiative Bulletin*, the most recent of which is February 2009. This newsletter provides information, including summaries of scientific research, and includes a number of internet links. One of those is a UK site:

The Magic Ingredient

<http://www.mushroom-uk.com/> has a recipe section that is well worth a look. Click on the menu items on the left, not the pictures to get to the recipes.

On the subject of recipes, you might like to try the oyster mushroom & Gruyere tart. The recipe was in the Courier Mail on December 9 last year:

<http://www.news.com.au/couriermail/story/0,23739,24768192-5013494,00.html>

David Holdom

Fungal Clip-art Web Site

Thanks to Andrew for sending me this:

<http://etc.usf.edu/clipart/galleries/Plants/mushrooms.php?page=1&term>

Clipart Etc is an online service of Florida's Educational Technology Clearing Center. There are 48 fungal images, a few in colour, and a great deal of clip art on other topics.

Members may be interested in these, though please note that there are conditions attached to their use:

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And finally, a word or two from Ruth

We are in Vienna this week after a few days at Hallstat in the Salzkammergut where we did a few walks in the forest. Lots of wild flowers but only a few fungi. There has been a lot of rain (& some flooding) so the waterfalls were spectacular. One fungi notice that amused us was in a cable car terminal in the Swiss Alps - no fungi collecting on the 1st 7 days of the (calendar) month and no more than 2kg per person per day for the rest of the month.

All the best,
Cheers,
Ruth

Queensland Mycological Society Inc

ABN 18 351 995 423

Membership Renewal 2009

Surname: **Given Names**

Address

..... **PostCode**

Phone **Mobile**.....

Email Address:.....

Date:

Amount due: \$20.00 per person

Due date: 1st January 2009

Amount paid: \$.....

Renewal Forms may be submitted in person at a QMS general meeting at the Queensland Herbarium, Mt Coot-tha or posted to:

The Treasurer
Queensland Mycological Society Inc
PO Box 295
Indooroopilly QLD 4068

Payment Options

Please circle as appropriate:

Cheque / Money Order / EFT / Cash (only in person - not by mail)

Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) Bank Details:

Account Name: Queensland Mycological Society Inc
Westpac Bank BSB 034 055 Account Number 21-3324

Receipt No

- * Please ensure your name is on the transfer entry
- * Please also send an email, including EFT reference number to The Treasurer at diana.leemon@deedi.qld.gov.au