

shales, marls and sands may be expected to predominate.

Judging from the distinctive seismic reflections that characterize the coaly facies of the Eocene in Gippsland and in the Anglesea area it is safe to say that such a facies is not present in the Bass basin. Actually, the coaly environment of the onshore Anglesea area is known to be localized. The seismic data offshore shows that the coals play out shortly to the southeast of the Anglesea well.

Although the thickness map of Unit I (Fig. 15) gives a good picture of the overall form of the unit, it nevertheless reflects to a great extent the larger features of the basement (Fig. 11).

Several interesting conditions are brought out in the thickness map of Unit I:

- 1) The map shows the sediments of Unit I in an enclosed basin that attained a thickness of 5,000 feet.
- 2) The tectonic pattern of the basin and its effect upon deposition is clearly marked. A structural high that resulted in constriction of the northeast and southwest edges of the basin was effective during deposition of Unit I, producing a narrow and steep hinge zone along with sharp thickening of the sediments.
- 3) The thickest part of Unit I is between the constricted sides of the basin.
- 4) The prominent basement nose of the northwest edge of the basin is a reliably mapped feature over which Unit I is very thin. Thinning is also indicated over the basement highs of the drape structures.