

Unit III:

It is believed that Unit III is composed essentially of marls, calcarenites and calcareous sands deposited generally under shallow marine conditions. Marls are likely to prevail where the unit is thickest.

The basal beds of the Unit III wedge prominently against the build-ups of Unit II and overlap it extensively. (Cross Section B-15). The unit is in turn overlapped by Unit IV.

There is no thickness map for Unit III, but from comparison of Figs. 13 and 14, it is seen that the thickest portion (2,000 feet) falls within the central part of the basin, coinciding in general with the thick areas of the older units.

Unit IV:

It is assumed that Unit IV is made up mainly of shallow marine limestone and calcareous sands, somewhat as seen on Flinders Island and coastal Victoria.

A widespread shallow reflection marks the boundary between Units III and IV. This horizon was used for the map Structure Top Unit III (Fig. 14) which serves as a thickness map for IV. It shows a maximum thickness of 2,500 feet, thinning to about 500 feet along the rim of the basin.

It may be seen from the cross sections B-15, B-5, B-1-23 and B-2-24, that the beds of Unit IV are almost flat and spread beyond the confines of the original basin. They truncate and overlap the older beds and extend, no doubt, into Gippsland and Otway basins.

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