

reflectors. A fair reflection with good character over 80 percent of the surveyed area, was used to map this important horizon.

Base of Unit I horizon represents what is being called "basement". Good strong reflections associated with low frequency, are believed to be caused by shallow basement along the edges of the basin. Toward the centre of the basin the basement reflections disappear, probably due to the shielding effect of hard competent shallow beds. Eroded basement could also be the reason for the absence of this type of reflection. Almost 70 percent of the basement horizon is represented by a phantom of the deepest bona fide reflected events unmasked by multiples.

Along the NE and SW flanks of the basin, Unit I depicts a prominent zone of truncated wedge edges and pinchouts in updip convergence. Steep and good reflections inside Unit I are clearly overlapped by gentle dipping events in the overlain Unit II.

Correlation of group reflections in Unit I and steep events in Unit II were the criteria used to identify the fault-flexures depicted in the NE flank of the basin.

Gentle arching over undisturbed flat sediments and present in zones of no reflections, have been interpreted as possible intrusive plugs.

Four basic contour maps and two thickness maps were prepared to illustrate the seismic interpretation of the Bass Basin:

1. Structure Top Basement
 2. Structure Base Unit II
 3. Structure Top Unit II
 4. Structure Top Unit III
 5. Thickness Unit I
 6. Thickness Unit II
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