

(g) Thickness Map: Horizon "B" to Horizon "C" (Postulated Top of Lakes Entrance to Eocene Unconformity) Plate VII

- (i) Structural Observations - The isopach thin anomalies contained on this map almost in every instance coincide with present-day structure. This indicates that much of the present structural expression had its origin contemporaneous with or just prior to the deposition of this interval.

The dominant feature on this map is the large thin trend that traverses the area and includes (H) (A-1) (A-2) and (B) anomalies. Various amounts of pre-horizon "B" structural growth can also be seen at anomalies (C) (E) and (F).

- (ii) Stratigraphic Conclusions - Reflections originating from the interval horizon "B" - "C" may be divided into several reflection character types. We have classified these types on this map by using the following colours:
- (a) Tan - none of the "B" to "C" interval present.
 - (b) Orange - reflections from within canyon. Generally these reflections vary in continuity and frequency and are of a lower amplitude than those located near the canyon. We interpret this to indicate a turbidite facies.
 - (c) Yellow - reflections from this area are good, low in frequency and high in amplitude. A maximum of eight cycles is recorded and the section thins by these discreet reflections overlapping the unconformity surface. We interpret this to indicate a thick interbedded sand and shale facies, although interbedded limestone and shale could be the sequence.
 - (d) Dark Green - This represents an area of fair reflections. Reflections have highly varied amplitude, generally a low frequency, and poor continuity. We interpret this to indicate a stratigraphic section predominantly shale with thin interbedded sand or limestone.
 - (e) Light Green - This represents an area of poor reflections. In this area the reflections are low amplitude, high frequency, and in areas outside of C.D.P. control, the quality was extremely poor. We interpret this to indicate a fairly homogeneous section of marl or shale.
 - (f) The area not coloured but containing this interval is indeterminable because of the very thin section present or the lack of C.D.P. control.

CONCLUSIONS

Because of the excellent velocity contrasts found in the stratigraphic section of the Gippsland Basin, good quality reflections can be recorded even by the conventional seismic method. However, using C.D.P. techniques, excellent data have been obtained. Improved structural control and stratigraphic indications obtained as a result of this survey are considered to be compensatory for the high effort factor this survey utilized.