

STRUCTURE:

Only two portions of the Otway basin have been affected by large scale movements, the Otway Horst-Anglesea area and the south edge of the basin. The main portion of the basin is little disturbed and what structures are present are normal faults, gentle uplifts and fold-like structures. Only those in the offshore area, or south half of the basin, have been mapped in detail. They are shown on the map Prospective Areas Fig. 3 and described under the heading Prospective Features. The fact that only a few faults of real aspect were found was a surprise considering the many appearing on both published and unpublished maps.

Two sets of structure maps on 4 mile and 8 mile scales are presented, one at Top Basement (Figs. 10 and 13) and the other at Base Tertiary (Figs. 11 and 14). The Top Basement gives a good picture of the overall form of the basin, especially as concerns the difference in attitude between the north and south sides. However, mapping is somewhat sketchy over a considerable portion of the basin because in only a few areas could the actual position of basement be determined satisfactorily.

The Base Tertiary is mapped on the prominent unconformity and is therefore accurate where seismic control is available. The map is of interest especially with regard to overall distribution of the Tertiary and indication of the areas of thick and thin deposits.

Along the southern edge of the area, where the water depth increases appreciably, the structure map is no longer equivalent to the thickness and a separate map has been prepared illustrating the Thickness Tertiary (Fig. 16).

North and South Flanks of Mesozoic Basin:

The south side of the Mesozoic basin has been displaced appreciably as a result of structural uplifts and erosion. It therefore differs from the north flank which retained approximately its original course. (Main Features Mesozoic Basin, Fig. 1).