

the flank. Then, during the hinging development of the margin, sediments of the outlying area remained intact while those of the rising continental block were eroded. (Sketch - Sequence of Main Events. Text Fig. 25).

The eastern end of the basin is marked by the King Island-Mornington basement ridge against which the Mesozoic rises steeply at about 10° . It is assumed that this is the depositional edge of the basin which, although possibly faulted, has not been displaced appreciably by uplift and erosion.

Otway Horst - Anglesea Area:

The Otway horst (Otway Ranges) and associated faults and uplifts of offshore Anglesea are movements of a type found in only this portion of the basin. (Figs. 2, 18).

Contrary to the opinion of some, it is believed that no incipient movement was present during the Mesozoic nor did the horst exist as a ridge or block during early Mesozoic time. It appears that the site of the Otway horst was in one of the thickest portions of the Mesozoic basin (Fig. 8) and the uplift, initiated in early Tertiary time, is still in progress. Movement was probably sporadic and exceeded 5,000 feet.

It is seen from the offshore seismic profiles that the horst (and Anglesea features) did not extend southward beyond the present topographic expression which has a maximum elevation of 2,200 feet. The manner in which the Mesozoic sediments pinch out sharply just to the south of the promontory demonstrates that the horst was confined to the thick, mobile trough of the basin. (Fig. 11).

The Otway and Gippsland horsts (Balook and Narracan) are attributed to the same tectonic origin and have similarities of orientation (northeast-southwest) and general characteristics. When studying the Gippsland basin, where the geology is clearer, it was concluded that the horsts began at the time of initial tectonic breakdown of the Tertiary basin as a contemporaneous