

in the Prawn area. At Mussel-1 2002 feet of Belfast Mudstone overlies the more arenaceous Flaxmans and Waare formations which total 706 feet resting on the Otway Group. Prawn-1 only records 173 feet of Belfast Mudstone beneath which an arenaceous sequence of Upper Cretaceous sediments ranging from A. distocarinatus zone and C. triplex zone which is equivalent to the Flaxmans and Waare formations in Mussel-1.

Previous Geophysical interpretations at Prawn-1 have not been able to reconcile the geophysical events and the recorded stratigraphy. The sediments seen in Prawn-1 apparently represent a localised development which shows evidence of thickening into a deep to the south-east on present seismic evidence, but thinning rapidly before Whelk-1, where no Belfast is present and 310 feet of Waare may be present.

The Prawn-1 Upper Cretaceous arenaceous clastics may be related to a rapidly subsiding fault controlled embayment which was filled equally rapidly by sediments derived from the north and east. The specific environmental conditions have been established neither from the sedimentary record nor the recent seismic survey.

The Lower Tertiary cycle is represented by the Wangerrip Group, of similar overall lithology to the previous cycle. Deposits of up to 1,500 feet are known in the offshore area.

In the Port Campbell area, a minor sedimentation cycle comprising paralic and marine muds, marls, and sandy limestone forms a transitional sequence