

between the Wangerrip Group and the overlying more marine Heytesbury Group.

The main Upper Tertiary cycle is represented by the Heytesbury Group, a normal marine carbonate suite consisting of limestones and marls. The total Tertiary section thickens to the south-west of the Port Campbell-King Island area with overall regional dip to the south-west. Thicknesses reach about 6000 feet.

Tectonic activity at the end of the Miocene culminated in the Kosciuskan Orogeny, causing further uplift of the Otway Ranges and regression and shallowing of the sea. In the Pliocene and possibly the early Pleistocene, continental deposition became increasingly dominant as gradual uplift of the coastal areas continued. Gentle folding of the Tertiary sediments and extrusion of the New Volcanics probably occurred at this time.

The stratigraphic succession in the Port Campbell Embayment, onshore and offshore, can be summarised as follows (after Leslie, 1966):

<u>Age</u>	<u>Rock Unit</u>
Upper Oligocene - Pleistocene	<u>Heytesbury Group</u> - Port Campbell Limestone Gellibrand Marl Clifton Formation disconformity or transitional
mid-Eocene - Oligocene	<u>Nirranda Group</u> - Narrawaturk Marl Mepunga Formation unconformity or transitional
Paleocene - mid-Eocene	<u>Wangerrip Group</u> - Dilwyn Formation Rivernook Member Pebble Point Formation unconformity or transitional