

(a) Regional Geology Cont'd

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 summarized as follows (after Leslie, 1966; B.M.R. 1964) :

<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
	local unconformity or transitional
Paleocene - mid-Eocene	<u>Wangerrip Group</u> - Dilwyn Formation Rivernook Member Pebble Point Formation
	major unconformity or transitional
Upper Cretaceous	<u>Sherbrook Group</u> Curdies Formation Paaratte Formation Belfast Mudstone Flaxmans Formation Waarre Formation
	major unconformity or transitional
Lower Cretaceous	<u>Otway Group</u>
	unconformity
Pre-Cretaceous	undifferentiated Palaeozoic/ Pre Cambrian metasediments, intrusives, etc.

References

- Hematite Petroleum Pty. Ltd. 1973 "Final Subsidy Report -  
Portland-King Island  
Seismic Survey" (includes  
bibliography)