

5. CONCLUSIONS

The primary objectives of the survey were fulfilled, establishing regional maps for horizons within the Mesozoic section and allowing the deep water areas to be mapped.

The most advanced shooting and processing techniques were employed on this survey, giving relatively good quality records. The record quality was only slightly improved over the Portland-King Island Survey despite increased energy input and a decrease in noise level. Further reduction in noise level should improve data quality, especially for the deep data. The use of continuous velocity analysis increased record quality due to more accurate stacking velocities and also helped in interpretation of the data.

This survey has developed several promising leads in both the eastern platform area and in the western trough area. However, to fully evaluate the potential of these leads more seismic work is required and further seismic work is necessary in the deep water areas to give a deep water tie line and to reduce the grid size.

An unexpected problem was the noise resulting from the constant offset vertical stack, but this was effectively overcome by the cross record mix.

The experimental sonobuoy refraction line was moderately successful and recorded arrivals from the top of the Otway Group, identifying this by refractor velocity, and confirming the correlation of the Red Horizon with the top of the the Otway Group, at least in this area.