

As in the case of the Late Cretaceous (Top Campanian) paleogeography, a large expanse representing the delta-front facies occurs in the area of the Basker-1 and Manta-1 discoveries.

The influence of Latest Cretaceous volcanism along the northern basin margin is represented in the Emperor-1 well, where approximately 63 meters of volcanics are interbedded with uppermost Cretaceous pro-deltaic sediments.

Latest Paleocene

Paleogeography as inferred from the subject wells describes an east/west-trending basin of Upper Latrobe Group clastic deposition. The area represented by shaly (sand percentage less than 40) pro-deltaic sediments is markedly less than that of the earlier paleogeographic models of Latrobe Group paleoenvironments. This indicates progressive basinward progradation of deltaic environments during the course of Latrobe Group deposition.

Except where eradicated by subsequent post-Latrobe erosion, the distribution of Latest Paleocene paleoenvironments indicates that the offshore basin was bounded by a delta-plain facies, this grading basinward into delta-front lobes which were generally transverse to the basin margins.

Prominent erosional incisions of the Latest Paleocene map surface occur (1) in the vicinity of Marlin Field, where the north/south-trending Marlin Channel has eradicated Paleocene Latrobe sediments; and (2) in the vicinity of Kingfish Field, where a poorly-defined apparent channel cuts the Top Paleocene surface. The latter channel, reportedly filled by coarse sandstones, may in fact be a part of the Upper Latrobe Group.

Latest Eocene (Top Eocene Unconformity)

Paleogeography representing the regional erosional episode which occurred following deposition of both the Upper Latrobe Group and the succeeding Middle/Upper Eocene Gurnard Formation reflects two successive basinal trends. The earliest of these, representing the uppermost Latrobe Group's depositional regime, is east/west, the Eocene Latrobe sediments being