

than that which existed during the Paleocene, Page 64. The structural movements were intensified towards the end of the Early Eocene and were accompanied by faulting, folding and local igneous intrusions of the older sediments. Local erosion of the early part of the section produced the unconformity which is seen at the Lower M. diversus zone level. Figure H, I, J.

- During the Middle Eocene, stream activity increased. A pattern of braided streams flowed out from the edge of the rugged basin margin, merging into a cut-and-fill secondary stream channel system which built out over extensively developed coal swamps. This section is characterized as having both the highest sand content and the highest coal percentage within the Eastern View Coal Measures sequence. Provenance areas were located on the Tasmanian mainland in the south, the "Bassian Rise" in the east and for the first time, along the basin margin in the north and northwest. Figure K
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- The Late Eocene is dominated by the widespread deposition of the "Upper Eocene Shale". This shale unit was deposited as a result of a marine transgression which started in the northwest and moved very rapid to the southeast. Figure L, M, N.