

increasing away from the basin margins towards the basin depocentres.

Tables 2.4 and 2.5 list the percentage of sand which is interpreted by Aquing (1980) as having been deposited in an upper or lower alluvial plain environment respectively and Figures 2.7 and 2.8 show the distribution of these facies. In general, the percentage of lower alluvial plain sands increases towards the centre of the basin whereas the percentage sands of the upper alluvial plain increases towards the basin margins. These trends are consistent with seismic mapping, which shows an isopach thick trending roughly through Toolka 1, Cormorant 1, and the Pelican Field (Encl. 4.5). This thick represents a depocentre which should contain low energy, high sinuosity fluvial channels characteristic of the lower alluvial plain. Bass 2, however, presents a problem with facies interpretation over this interval. Aquing (1980) has interpreted the sands at Bass 2 to be one hundred percent lower alluvial plain, whereas, the regional mapping of this study indicates that the sands should be predominantly upper alluvial plain. It is possible that either Aquing's interpretation is incorrect or a local anomaly exists which is not reflected in the regional trends.

2.4 "Upper" EVCM

Tables 2.1 to 2.5 list interval thickness and sand and coal data for this interval and Figures 2.9 and 2.10 are maps showing sand and coal distributions. The trends for this interval are similar to those for the interval between the M. diversus