

CONCLUSIONS

Despite poor yields many barren samples and generally very poor preservation the microfloral assemblages do show trends which can be compared with well documented sequences elsewhere in southern Australia. Thus although an initial low confidence value was placed on individual assemblages this was strengthened when the whole sequence was considered.

The generally poor preservation is most probably ^{due} to post-depositional effects. The high degree of carbonation attests to this and in the lower sections of the well it is undoubtedly related to the emplacement of the interbedded volcanics.

Marine influence is marked by the presence of sparse and sporadic assemblages of marine dinoflagellate cysts and is reflected as a poralic sequence involving marginal marine and non-marine environments.

Both Permian and probably early Cretaceous reworked palynomorphs are readily recognised in several samples.

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REFERENCE

- Stover, L.E. & Partridge, A.D. 1973. Tertiary and Late Cretaceous spores and pollen from the Gippsland Basin, southeastern Australia. *Proc. R. Soc. Vict.* 85: 237 - 286.