

The Demon's Bluff Formation was deposited at the conclusion of the Eocene and was transgressive over a vast area. The basin thereafter continued to subside and mostly fine-grained marine sediments were deposited in the low relief topography. Structural movements intermittent along fault lines produced drape structures. Thinning of Oligocene sediments, apparently due to subcrop at the Oligocene/Miocene boundary, suggests a reversal of the stress regime from extensional to compressional at this time. This is recognised in the Gippsland Basin and a S-SE compression has been suggested (Davidson, 1980). Early Oligocene uplift is seen in the Torquay Basin and the Otway Ranges probably underwent a major compression in the late Early Miocene.