

Middle M. diversus. For convenience the latter zone was combined with the Lower M. diversus zone to form fig. 4. It must be recognised that the isopach of the Lower plus Middle M. diversus will be a little misleading as one of the major unconformities within the Eastern View Group occurred during Middle M. diversus time.

The isopach of fig. 4 is considered accurate enough to indicate that the depositional axis changed from that of L. balmei time to one located in a more central north-south position. In fact, the absence of the unit at Pelican -3 and Bass -3 suggests there was quite a rift valley in the Pelican -1 and 2 and Narimba -1 area. Aroo -1 may have constituted a major horst within the rift which turned north between Bass -3 and Tarook -1 to the Cormorant -1/Toolka -1 region.

Despite the absence of sand at Durroon -1 due to erosion, the sand source distribution is rather similar to the previous L. balmei unit. However, relatively greater proportions of sand were entering the basin suggesting increased uplift of the margins and particularly of northern Tasmania.

Upper Eastern View (Upper M. diversus to Upper N. asperus) Isopach and Net Sand/Gross Section (Fig. 5).

Partridge (1976) assigned the Upper M. diversus to Upper N. asperus zones to the Early Eocene through Early Oligocene. The BBS and BCS81 seismic data exhibit onlap of the base of the unit