

(ii) $P(w \geq 1)$

Sequence 1: 0.30; Sequence 2: 0.08; Sequence 3: 0.12.

(iii) $P(w \geq 2)$

Sequence 1: 0.12; Sequence 2: 0.02; Sequence 3: 0.05.

4.5.2. Coal Factors

The average coal content of Sequences 1, 2 and 3 is 7%, 3.9% and 2.8%, and are matched by sandstone/mudstone ratios of 6.9, 0.2 and 1.5 respectively.

The volume % of coal is a function of seam frequency and seam width, and is a generalized parameter; an estimate of peat swamp development was made by calculation of "coal factors" - the equivalent % coal/seam as shown in Tables 3 and 4.

Graphic portrayal of coal factors versus sandstone/mudstone ratios enabled recognition of inferred similar conditions of coal formations, as shown on Figures 28 and 29.

For Sequence 1, the York Plains and Jericho areas can be seen to have distinctly higher coal factors than the Melton Mowbray and Colebrook areas.

However, for Sequence 2, this situation has been almost completely reversed, and for Sequence 3 there is a suggestion (from the limited number of samples), that the coal factors have been inverted again.

Combination of this data in to average coal factors and average sandstone/mudstone ratios for each of the four areas suggests a cyclic development of peat swamp environments, possibly related to the regional growth of the "Tasmania Basin". Details are shown on Figure 30, from which it can be seen that coal swamp conditions were roughly the same for all areas in Sequence 3, but by Sequence 2, and 3 time distinctive characteristics of each area had evolved.