

**PALYNOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF TURRUM-4  
GIPPSLAND BASIN**

by

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## INTRODUCTION

Thirty-six samples comprising 32 sidewall cores and 4 cuttings samples were analysed in Turrum-4. Although 60 sidewall cores were shot and 52 recovered, at 18 locations duplicate samples were taken reducing the sample coverage in the well. The author examined all the sidewall cores, and after choosing the most suitable of the duplicate samples and rejecting unsuitable lithologies 32 samples (including 5 coal samples) were selected, cleaned, split and forwarded to Laola Pty Ltd in Perth for processing to prepare the palynological slides. The four cuttings were selected and sent directly to Laola Pty Ltd by personnel at Esso's core store.

An average of 16 grams of cuttings, 9 grams of the clastic sidewall cores and 3 grams of the coals were processed for palynological analysis. Residue yields overall were high in the Latrobe Group and low in the Seaspray Group. Palynomorph concentration on the slides was mostly moderate to high above 2400m but mostly low below this depth. Preservation of palynomorphs was generally poor to fair but deteriorated below about 2500m. Spore-pollen diversity is moderate, averaging 25+ species per sample in the clastic lithologies but low, averaging 10+ species in the coals samples. Microplankton diversity is very low (1-5 species) in the Latrobe Group but moderate (average 12 species) in the overlying Seaspray Group.

Lithological units and palynological zones from the base of the Seaspray Group to Total Depth are given in the following summary. The interpretative data with zone identification and Old and New Confidence Ratings are recorded in Table-1 and basic data on residue yields, preservation and diversity are recorded on Tables-2 and 3. Twenty-three of the samples were counted, and percentage data for these counts are recorded in Tables-4 and 5. All species which have been identified with binomial names are tabulated on palynomorph range charts which present the species on separate charts in order of highest and lowest appearances. Relinquishment list for palynological slides and residues from samples analysed in Turrum-4 are provided at the end of the report.

## PALYNOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF TURRUM-4

AGE	UNIT/FACIES		SPORE-POLLEN ZONES (DINOFLAGELLATE ZONES)	DEPTHS (mKB)
MIOCENE TO LATE OLIGOCENE	SEASPRAY GROUP		<i>P. tuberculatus</i>	1902.0-1913.0
EARLY EOCENE	L A T E R O B E	Flounder Formation	<i>P. asperopolus</i>	1923.0-1970.0
PALEOCENE	G R O U P	Undifferentiated coastal plain facies of shale, coals and sands.	Upper <i>L. balmei</i> ( <i>A. homomorphum</i> )  Lower <i>L. balmei</i> ( <i>E. crassitabulata</i> )	1982.5-2187.0 (1982.5-2109.5)  2290.0-2716.0 (2390.0)

## GEOLOGICAL COMMENTS

1. The presence of *Foveotriletes lacunosus* diagnostic of the Middle subdivision of the *P. tuberculatus* Zone from both samples near the base of the Seaspray Group suggest the basal Oligocene part of the Lakes Entrance Formation is missing in Turrum-4.
2. The unconformity at 1919m separating the Seaspray Group from the underlying Flounder Formation represents a time break of approximately 20 million years. The interval not represented by sediment is considered to extend from the 30 Ma sequence boundary to the 49.5 Ma sequence boundary as represented on the cycle charts of Haq *et al.* (1987, 1988).
3. There is no evidence in Turrum-4 to indicate that either the Turrum Formation or Gurnard Formation were ever present at this location in the Gippsland Basin. They may never have been deposited at this location due to sediment starvation on the eastern flank of the Marlin Channel.
4. The Flounder Formation consists of a shale/claystone unit between 1919-1963m, which is well defined by the gamma log, underlain by a 15.5 metre thick sand between 1963-1978.5m. Cuttings at 1970m near

the top of this sand gave a *P. asperopolus* Zone age which confirms it is depositionally related to the overlying shale/claystone. The sand can also be distinguished from all sands in the underlying Upper *L. balmei* Zone by being thicker and cleaner according to the gamma log. No equivalent sand was penetrated until below 2300m, and these lie in the Lower *L. balmei* Zone.

5. The palynomorph assemblages from the three sidewall cores and four cuttings analysed from the Flounder Formation are all fairly homogeneous containing assemblages dominated by spore-pollen with dinoflagellates rare to very rare. The deepest sidewall core (at 1962m) and two deepest cuttings (1965m & 1970m) differ slightly in containing a high proportion (est. 20%-50% by volume) of large pieces of structured terrestrial kerogen.

The three cuttings samples were analysed in an attempt to find the index dinoflagellates *Kisselovia edwardsii* and *K. thompsonae* ms which are used to subdivide the *P. asperopolus* Zone. It was anticipated that the broader sampling interval, with the possibility of some cavings, in the cuttings sample would give a more diverse sampling of the Flounder Formation than obtained from the sidewall cores. The index species were not found, and in fact no clear differences were observed in any of the assemblages. Further, negligible caved palynomorphs were observed from the overlying *P. tuberculatus* Zone and no reworked palynomorphs were recorded from the underlying eroded Upper *L. balmei* Zone.

The extreme rarity of dinoflagellate in all the samples is unusual for the Flounder Formation. Because of this, and the overall homogeneity of the assemblages, it is suggested the Flounder Formation in Turrum-4 was deposited over only a short time interval, essentially representing one depositional event. Dinoflagellates are rare because they have been diluted by an influx of terrestrial kerogen. This feature has been observed in other sections in the Latrobe Group where depositional rates are high.

6. The unconformity at 1978.5m separating the Flounder Formation from the eroded undifferentiated Latrobe Group represents a time break of at least 3 million years. The erosive event within the Tuna-Flounder Channel system which effected the Turrum-4 site was either the 50.5 Ma or slightly younger 50 Ma sequence boundary, whilst the underlying Upper *L. balmei* Zone is no younger than the 53.5 Ma downlap surface on the cycle charts of Haq *et al.* (1987, 1988).
7. The undifferentiated portion of the Latrobe Group can be subdivided into two on the abundance and thickness of the coals and sands. A third unit of predominantly sand may be present below 2728.5m but as

no suitable samples were available for palynological analysis from this unit it will not be discussed further. The boundary between the two upper units is placed at 2298.5m which is close to the boundary between the Upper and Lower *L. balmei* Zones.

The upper unit from 1978.5-2298.5m is 320 metres thick and is comprised of 83% shale to siltstone, 15% sand and 3% coal. The sands are on average 2 metres thick, but range between 0.6-4.0 metres. The coals are on average 0.5 metres thick but range between 0.3-1.7 metres.

The lower unit from 2298.5-2728.5m is 430 metres thick and is composed of 63% shale to siltstone, 25% sands and 12% coal. The sands are on average 4.2 metres thick but range between 0.4-15.0 metres thick. The coals are on average 1.7 metres thick and range between 0.3 to 8.0 metres thick.

8. The observed dinoflagellate occurrences and their abundance suggest there is more marine influence through the lower unit or in the Lower *L. balmei* Zone than in the upper unit and Upper *L. balmei* Zone.

Examining the sidewall core lithologies there is no obvious characteristic to distinguish those samples containing significant occurrences of dinoflagellates. An equivalent inspection of the gamma, bulk density and neutron porosity electric logs reveal no characteristic that can distinguish between those samples containing dinoflagellates in abundance or of high diversity from samples lacking dinoflagellates.

The lack of any apparent correlation of dinoflagellate bearing palynological assemblage to the lithologies determined from the electric logs highlights an ongoing problem. To apply dinoflagellates successfully to the recognition of further subdivision of the *L. balmei* Zone requires increased sampling density.

9. The five coal samples analysed overall gave poor results principally because it was difficult to concentrate the spore-pollen sufficiently for routine microscope searching. Three samples were indeterminate, one was assigned to the *L. balmei* Zone whilst the best sample at 2528m gave a moderate diversity assemblage which was confidently assigned to the Lower *L. balmei* Zone. Because of the uncertainty of obtaining good assemblages from the coals they are not recommended as targets for sidewall cores for palynological analysis.

## BIOSTRATIGRAPHY

Zone and age determinations are based on the spore-pollen zonation scheme proposed by Stover & Partridge (1973), partially modified by Stover & Partridge (1982) and Helby, Morgan & Partridge (1987), and a dinoflagellate zonation scheme which has only been published in outline by Partridge (1975, 1976). Other modifications and embellishments to both zonation schemes can be found in the many palynological reports on the Gippsland Basin wells drilled by Esso Australia Ltd. Unfortunately this work is not collated or summarised in a single report.

Author citations for most spore-pollen species can be sourced from Stover & Partridge (1973, 1982), Helby, Morgan & Partridge (1987) or other references cited herein. Author citations for dinoflagellates can be found in the indexes of Lentin & Williams (1985, 1989) in the paper by Wilson (1988), or other references cited herein. Species names followed by "ms" are unpublished manuscript names.

*Proteacidites tuberculatus* Zone: 1902.0-1913.0 metres

Late Oligocene-Early Miocene.

The two sidewall cores analysed from the Seaspray Group gave meagre yields from which were recorded moderate diversity spore-pollen and microplankton assemblages which were well preserved. The samples can be confidently assigned to the Middle subdivision of the *P. tuberculatus* Zone on the frequent presence of the spores *Cyatheacidites annulatus* and *Foveotriletes lacunosus*. The remainder of the spore-pollen assemblage consists of long ranging species except for the rare occurrence of *Foraminisporis ozofus* ms and *Monoporites media* Cookson 1947 which are not known to range below the *P. tuberculatus* Zone.

The microplankton assemblage can be assigned to the informal *Operculodinium* spp. Association of Partridge 1976 on the frequent occurrence of the long ranging *Operculodinium centrocarpum* associated with the Oligocene or young index species *Protoellipsodinium simplex* ms, *Pyxidinopsis pontus* ms and *Tectactodinium scabroellipticus* ms.

Rare reworked Permian spores were recorded from both samples.

*Proteacidites asperopolus* Zone: 1923.0-1970.0 metres

Early Eocene.

Three sidewall cores and four cuttings were analysed from the Flounder Formation. The lithology of the sidewall cores consisted of black-brown claystone with silty laminations. All samples gave high yields of

moderately concentrated spore-pollen assemblages of high diversity. Average diversity was 32+ species but composite diversity for the zone was a very high 75+ species.

The samples were confidently assigned to the *P. asperopolus* Zone on consistent presence of *Conbaculites apiculatus* ms, *Proteacidites pachypolus* and *Myrtacidites tenuis* and the inconsistent presence of *Intratrirporopollenites notabilis*, *Proteacidites ornatus*, *Santalumidites cainozoicus* and *Sapotaceoidaepollenites rotundus*. The eponymous species *Proteacidites asperopolus* was only recorded from the cuttings sample at 1965m. This species together with *C. apiculatus* ms and *S. rotundus* indicate an age no older while *M. tenuis*, *P. ornatus* and *I. notabilis* are key species confirming an age no younger than the *P. asperopolus* Zone. *Proteacidites alveolatus* which is essentially restricted to this zone was also recorded as rare specimens in two of the sidewall cores. This species has only been infrequently reported in the basin since originally described by Stover & Partridge (1973) and may be locally restricted.

The three sidewall cores, which were counted, and the four cuttings all contain very similar assemblages dominated by spore-pollen (71%-86% of total count) and fungal spores and hyphae (14%-29%) with dinoflagellates rare to very rare (<1%). The two deepest cuttings and the sidewall core at 1962m are further characterised by a high proportion (est. 20%-50% by volume) of very large pieces of structured terrestrial kerogen. The cuttings contain negligible caved fossils from the overlying *P. tuberculatus* Zone and no reworked fossils from the underlying *L. balmei* Zone were recorded.

Angiosperm pollen, particularly *Proteacidites* spp. 22-24% and *Haloragacidites harrisii* (= *Casuarina* pollen) at 19-23% dominate the spore-pollen assemblages. Spores at 11-16% and gymnosperm pollen at 6-9% are minor components. Of age significance are the abundances of *Conbaculites apiculatus* ms (6.4% at 1954m); *Malvacipollis* spp. (2%-6%); *Myrtacidites tenuis* (3.6% at 1962m) and *Proteacidites pachypolus* (0.8%-2.7%). *Casuarina* pollen is always more abundant than *Nothofagidites* spp. (6%-16%) and the *Nothofagidites* spp. to *H. harrisii* ratio, which is 0.3 at 1962m and 0.7 at 1954m and 1923m, is clear evidence that the abundance data favours a *P. asperopolus* Zone age.

The commonest *insitu* dinoflagellates were mostly fragmented specimens of *Deflandrea* spp. a few of which could be identified as *D. flounderensis* and one specimen was identified as *D. dartmooria*. Following the discovery of these species in the sidewall cores, the four cuttings samples were processed in the hope that with their broader sampling interval the *Kisselovia* index species could be found. Unfortunately in the cuttings like the sidewall cores the assemblages were overwhelmed by terrestrially derived palynomorphs and detritus.



Upper *Lygistepollenites balmei* Zone: 1982.5-2187.0 metres  
and

*Apectodinium homomorphum* Zone: 1982.5-2109.5 metres Late Paleocene.

All six samples over this zone interval clearly belong to the broader *L. balmei* Zone base on the consistent and frequent to abundant occurrence of *Lygistepollenites balmei*. Associated indicator species which range no young than this zone are *Australopollis obscurus*, *Gambierina rudata*, *Polycolpites langstonii* and *Integricorpus antipodus* ms all of which are less consistent. An age no older than the Upper *L. balmei* Zone is based principally on the occurrence of *Proteacidites annularis* in four of the samples together with *Verrucosisporites kopukuensis* (at 2111.5m and 2187m) and *Anacolosidites acutullus* (at 2187m). Each of these species normally do not range older than the Upper *L. balmei* Zone although poorly preserved specimens compared to *P. annularis* were recorded from the coal samples at 2373.5m and 2524m. Other species in the assemblages which support the zone assignment are the consistent and frequent occurrence of *Haloragacidites harrisii* and *Nothofagidites emarcidus/heterus* and the rare but fairly consistent occurrences of *Malvacipollis subtilis* and *Proteacidites adenanthoides*. These latter species first appear in the Lower *L. balmei* Zone but are generally not consistent until within the Upper *L. balmei* Zone. Overall the assemblages have an average spore-pollen diversity of 34+ species while the composite diversity for the zone is 64+ species.

All 6 samples in this zone were counted with a detailed analysis presented on Tables-4 and 5. In the following discussion average percentages for species discussed are used unless otherwise stated. The spore-pollen assemblages are dominated by spores 38%, with fairly equal amounts of angiosperm pollen 33% and gymnosperm pollen 30%. Spores which exceed 10% in some samples are *Gleicheniidites circinidites* (>15%), *Laevigatosporites* spp. (7.4%), and *Cyathidites* spp. (5.9%). *Proteacidites* spp. (15.4%) is the commonest angiosperm category and *Dilwynites* spp. (9.5%) the commonest gymnosperm. Other species show a high abundance in an occasional sample, such as *L. balmei* (19.5% at 2187m) and *Podocarpidites* spp. (18.6%) and *Australopollis obscurus* (17.3%) both at 2109.5m. *Phyllocladidites mawsonii* (5.3%) is noticeably less abundant than in underlying Lower *L. balmei* Zone, whilst *Nothofagidites* spp. (3.7%) and *H. harrisii* (1.9%) are consistent minor components in counts of the Upper *L. balmei* Zone but are irregular in occurrence in the Lower *L. balmei* Zone.

The only dinoflagellate recorded over the interval was the short spined variety of *Apectodinium homomorphum* whose occurrence confirms presence of the *A. homomorphum* Dinoflagellate Zone. A single specimen was recorded at 2109.5m, a few specimens at 2002m, but the species was abundant at 1982.5m where it comprised nearly 60% of total count.

Lower *Lygistepollenites balmei* Zone: 2290.0-2216.0 metres

and

*Eisenackia crassitabulata* Dinoflagellate Zone: 2390.0 metres

Early Paleocene.

Twelve of the 21 samples from 2290m to T.D. can be confidently assigned to the Lower *L. balmei* Zone. Most of the remainder contain only the broader *L. balmei* Zone assemblage or are indeterminate. The most important indicator is *Proteacidites angulatus* in eleven samples whilst the occurrence of *Juxtacolpus pieratus* ms at 2327.5m confirms an age no younger than the Lower *L. balmei* Zone for this sample. The total range of *P. angulatus* s.s. is now considered to lie within this zone and it is no longer believed to range into the *T. longus* Zone as stated in Stover & Partridge (1973, p.264). Other features of the assemblages in Turrum-4 considered characteristic of the zone are the consistent occurrence of *L. balmei*, and less consistent but still regular occurrences of the species *Australopollis obscurus*, *Gambierina rudata* and *Peninsulapollis gillii*. The sporadic occurrence of *Tetracolporites verrucosus* also confirm an age no younger than this zone. Average spore-pollen diversity was 21+ species in samples assigned to Lower subdivision but only 11+ species in samples assigned to broader *L. balmei* Zone or given as indeterminate. Composite recorded diversity of all samples in zone is 60+ species.

Counts of 14 of the 21 samples in the zone are given on Tables-4' and 5. in the following discussion of the spore-pollen abundances the two coal samples (at 2373.5m & 2528m) and the very low count of spore-pollen from 2585m are excluded when calculating average percentages quoted. In the remaining 11 samples which are mostly claystones, gymnosperms dominate (49%) followed by angiosperm pollen (28%) and spores (23%). The dominant gymnosperm is *Phyllocladidites mawsonii* 19% (range 9%-27%) with *Podocarpidites* spp. 11% (3%-30%) and *Dilwynites* spp. 8% (0%-22%) the next most common. The eponymous species *L. balmei* is consistently frequent at 5% with a range of abundances from 1% to 10%. Amongst the angiosperms *Proteacidites* spp. 18% is the only consistently abundant type. The three commonest spore types are *Gleicheniidites* spp. 7%; *Laevigatosporites* spp. 6%, and *Stereisporites* spp. 5%. The counts of the coals are similar to the average abundances in the clastic sediments except that *Dilwynites* spp. is rare <1% and the coals often contain unique abundances of spore species such as *Latrobosporites crassus* 21% at 2373.5m and *Stereisporites* n.sp. at 2726m.

The occurrence of microplankton within the Lower *L. balmei* Zone is best described as sporadic even though a moderate 18+ species diversity is recorded for the whole zone. Of most significance is the total range and abundance of *Glaphyrocysta retiintexta* which occurs in 4 of the 6 sidewall cores of clastic lithology between 2327.5m-2503.5m. Samples in this latter interval contain the highest diversity and the occurrence of *Eisenackia*

*crassitabulata* at 2390m confirms the presence of the *E. crassitabulata* Zone. There is little doubt that all the dinoflagellates recorded are displaying only partial ranges reflecting intermittent incursions of marine influence into a predominantly coastal plain environment. Characteristic of these incursions is that most samples containing microplankton are dominated by a single species.

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TABLE-1: INTERPRETATIVE PALYNOLOGICAL DATA FOR TURRUM-4, GIPPSLAND BASIN.

SHEET 1 OF 2

SAMPLE TYPE	DEPTH (m)	SPORE-POLLEN ZONES	*CR OLD	*CR NEW	MICROPLANKTON ZONES (OR ASSOCIATIONS)	*CR OLD	*CR NEW	COMMENTS
SWC 60	1902.0	Middle <i>P. tuberculatus</i>	0	B2	( <i>Operculodinium</i> spp.)	0	B3	<i>Monoporites media</i> present.
SWC 59	1913.0	Middle <i>P. tuberculatus</i>	0	B2	( <i>Operculodinium</i> spp.)	0	B3	FAD <i>Foveotriletes lacunosus</i> .
SWC 58	1923.0	<i>P. asperopolus</i>	1	B1				LAD <i>Myrtaceidites tenuis</i> .
CUTTINGS	1930	<i>P. asperopolus</i>	3	D2				
CUTTINGS	1940	<i>P. asperopolus</i>	3	D2				
SWC 56	1954.0	<i>P. asperopolus</i>	1	B1				<i>Conbaculites apiculatus</i> 6%.
SWC 55	1962.0	<i>P. asperopolus</i>	1	B1				FAD <i>Sapotaceoidaepollenites rotundus</i> .
CUTTINGS	1965	<i>P. asperopolus</i>	3	D1				<i>Proteacidites asperopolus</i> present.
CUTTINGS	1970	<i>P. asperopolus</i>	3	D1				FAD <i>Conbaculites apiculatus</i> ms.
SWC 54	1982.5	Upper <i>L. balmei</i>	2	B4	<i>A. homomorphum</i>	2	B3	LAD <i>Lygistepollenites balmei</i> . Microplankton 59%.
SWC 53	2002.0	Upper <i>L. balmei</i>	0	B1	<i>A. homomorphum</i>	2	B3	<i>Proteacidites annularis</i> present.
SWC 52	2076.0	Upper <i>L. balmei</i>	1	B4				Poor <i>P. annularis</i> only.
SWC 51	2109.5	<i>L. balmei</i>	1	B1	<i>A. homomorphum</i>	2	B3	<i>Australopollis obscurus</i> 17%.
SWC 50	2111.5	Upper <i>L. balmei</i>	4	B4				<i>Verrucosisporites kopukuensis</i> present.
SWC 49	2187.0	Upper <i>L. balmei</i>	1	B1				FAD <i>Proteacidites annularis</i> .
SWC 46	2290.0	Lower <i>L. balmei</i>	1	B2				LAD <i>Proteacidites angulatus</i> .
SWC 45	2302.5	Lower <i>L. balmei</i>	1	B1				LAD <i>Tetracolporites verrucosus</i> .
SWC 43	2308.0	Lower <i>L. balmei</i>	1	B2				
SWC 40	2323.0	<i>L. balmei</i>	2	B3				Sandstone=very low yield.
SWC 38	2327.5	Lower <i>L. balmei</i>	2	B3	( <i>G. retiintexta</i> )	1	B3	<i>Juxtacolpus pieratus</i> present. Microplankton 34%.

TABLE-1: INTERPRETATIVE PALYNOLOGICAL DATA FOR TURRUM-4, GIPPSLAND BASIN.

SHEET 2 OF 2

SAMPLE TYPE	DEPTH (m)	SPORE-POLLEN ZONES	*CR OLD	*CR NEW	MICROPLANKTON ZONES (OR ASSOCIATIONS)	*CR OLD	*CR NEW	COMMENTS
SWC 35	2365.0	<i>L. balmei</i>	1	B1				Few diagnostic species
SWC 34	2373.5	<i>L. balmei</i>	1	B2				Coal with <i>Latrobosporites crassus</i> dominant = 21%.
SWC 33	2390.0	Lower <i>L. balmei</i>	0	B2	<i>E. crassitabulata</i>	0	B3	Microplankton 15%, with <i>G. retiintexta</i> dominant species.
SWC 29	2441.5	Lower <i>L. balmei</i>	1	B2	( <i>G. retiintexta</i> )	1	B3	Microplankton <3%.
SWC 28	2488.0	<i>L. balmei</i>	2	B3				Sandstone = low yield.
SWC 26	2503.5	Lower <i>L. balmei</i>	1	B2	( <i>G. retiintexta</i> )	1	B3	Microplankton 8%.
SWC 24	2528.0	Lower <i>L. balmei</i>	1	B2				Coal with <i>Juxtacolpus pieratus</i> .
SWC 23	2541.0	Lower <i>L. balmei</i>	1	B2				<i>Apectodinium</i> sp. = 30%.
SWC 21	2585.0	<i>L. balmei</i>	2	B3				<i>Vozzhennikovia angulatus</i> Wilson 74%.
SWC 19	2591.5	Indeterminate						Coal with low diversity. Non-diagnostic assemblage.
SWC 17	2623.0	<i>L. balmei</i>	1	B2				Low diversity due to poor preservation.
SWC 13	2657.0	Lower <i>L. balmei</i>	1	B2				<i>Proteacidites angulatus</i> 5%.
SWC 8	2696.0	Lower <i>L. balmei</i>	2	B3				
SWC 7	2703.0	Indeterminate						Coal with low diversity. Non-diagnostic assemblage.
SWC 6	2716.0	Lower <i>L. balmei</i>	1	B2				FAD <i>Proteacidites angulatus</i> .
SWC 4	2726.0	Indeterminate						Coal with monospecific spore assemblage.

\*CR = Confidence Ratings OLD & NEW  
 FAD = First Appearance Datum  
 LAD = Last Appearance Datum

## CONFIDENCE RATINGS

The concept of Confidence Ratings applied to palaeontological zone picks was originally proposed by Dr. L.E. Stover in 1971 to aid the compilation of micropalaeontological and palynological data and to expedite the revision of the then rapidly evolving zonation concepts in the Gippsland Basin. The original or OLD scheme which mixes confidence in fossil species assemblage with confidence due to sample type has gradually proved to be rather limiting as additional refinements to existing zonations have been made. With the development of the STRATDAT computer database as a replacement for the increasingly unwieldy paper based Palaeontological Data Sheet files a NEW set of Confidence Ratings have been proposed. Both OLD and NEW Confidence Ratings for zone picks are given on Table 1, and their meanings are summarised below:

### OLD CONFIDENCE RATINGS

- 0 SWC or CORE, Excellent Confidence, assemblage with zone species of spore, pollen and microplankton.
- 1 SWC or CORE, Good Confidence, assemblage with zone species of spores and pollen or microplankton.
- 2 SWC or CORE, Poor Confidence, assemblage with non-diagnostic spores, pollen and/or microplankton.
- 3 CUTTINGS, Fair Confidence, assemblage with zone species of either spore and pollen or microplankton, or both.
- 4 CUTTINGS, No Confidence, assemblage with non-diagnostic spores, pollen and/or microplankton.

### NEW CONFIDENCE RATINGS

Alpha codes: Linked to sample type

- A Core
- B Sidewall core
- C Coal cuttings
- D Ditch cuttings
- E Junk basket
- F Miscellaneous/unknown
- G Outcrop

Numeric codes: Linked to fossil assemblage

- 1 Excellent confidence: High diversity assemblage recorded with key zone species.
- 2 Good confidence: Moderately diverse assemblage recorded with key zone species.
- 3 Fair confidence: Low diversity assemblage recorded with key zone species.
- 4 Poor confidence: Moderate to high diversity assemblage recorded without key zone species.
- 5 Very low confidence: Low diversity assemblage recorded without key zone species.

## BASIC DATA

TABLE 2: BASIC SAMPLE DATA

TABLE 3: BASIC PALYNOMORPH DATA

TABLE 4: PALYNOMORPH PERCENTAGES

TABLE 5: SPORE-POLLEN PERCENTAGES

### RELINQUISHMENT LISTS OF PALYNOLOGICAL SLIDES & RESIDUES

#### PALYNOMORPH RANGE CHARTS

- CHART-1: Palynomorph Range Chart for interval 1902-1970m.  
Relative Abundance by Highest Appearance
- CHART-2: Palynomorph Range Chart for interval 1902-1970m  
Relative Abundance by Lowest Appearance
- CHART-3: Palynomorph Range Chart for interval 1982.5-2726m  
Relative Abundance by Highest Appearance
- CHART-4: Palynomorph Range Chart for interval 1982.5-2726m  
Relative Abundance by Lowest Appearance



**TABLE-2: BASIC SAMPLE DATA FOR TURRUM-4, GIPPSLAND BASIN.**

SAMPLE TYPE	DEPTH (m)	LITHOLOGY	SAMPLE WT (g.)	RESIDUE YIELD
SWC 60	1902.0	Calcisiltite, tr. glauc. in burrows	10.7	Low
SWC 59	1913.0	Cal. claystone 5-10% glauconite	9.4	Very low
SWC 58	1923.0	Calc. claystone minor sst. laminations	9.1	High
CUTTINGS	1930		16.8	High
CUTTINGS	1940		15.6	High
SWC 56	1954.0	Claystone with silty laminations	9.4	High
SWC 55	1962.0	Laminated claystone/siltstone	9.8	High
CUTTINGS	1965		15.5	High
CUTTINGS	1970		15.9	High
SWC 54	1982.5	Claystone/conchoidal fracture	8.9	High
SWC 53	2002.0	Claystone with silty laminae	9.3	High
SWC 52	2076.0	Claystone/subconchoidal fracture	9.7	High
SWC 51	2109.5	Claystone with carbonaceous laminae	6.9	High
SWC 50	2111.5	Claystone/massive/subconchoidal fract.	8.4	High
SWC 49	2187.0	Laminated claystone/siltstone	6.5	High
SWC 46	2290.0	Massive claystone/siltstone	10.6	High
SWC 45	2302.5	Massive claystone	8.1	High
SWC 43	2308.0	Claystone with faint laminations	9.5	High
SWC 40	2323.0	Lt. grey sandstone/clayey matrix	6.6	Very low
SWC 38	2327.5	Mottled clayey sandstone	11.1	High
SWC 35	2365.0	Mottled sandstone/minor clay laminae	10.0	Moderate
SWC 34	2373.5	Coal/brittle	2.2	High
SWC 33	2390.0	Dk gry claystone	9.5	High
SWC 29	2441.5	Dk gry claystone/faint laminae	10.3	High
SWC 28	2488.0	Med. gry v.f. sandstone	8.0	Low
SWC 26	2503.5	Laminated claystone/siltstone	9.4	High
SWC 24	2528.0	Coal/brittle	4.7	Moderate
SWC 23	2541.0	Massive dk gry claystone	10.3	High
SWC 21	2585.0	Dk gry firm claystone	10.3	High
SWC 19	2591.5	Coal/brittle	3.9	High
SWC 17	2623.0	Brn gry silty claystone	10.4	Moderate
SWC 13	2657.0	Claystone with siltstone laminae	10.2	High
SWC 8	2696.0	Lt gry sandstone/clay matrix	8.1	High
SWC 7	2703.0	Coal/brittle	2.7	High
SWC 6	2716.0	Claystone/rare sandy laminations	7.4	High
SWC 4	2726.0	Coal/brittle	2.2	High

**TABLE-3: BASIC PALYNOMORPH DATA FOR TURRUM-4, GIPPSLAND BASIN.**

SHEET 1 OF 2

SAMPLE TYPE	DEPTH (m)	PALYNOMORPH CONCENTRATION	PRESERVATION	No. S-P Species*	MICROPLANKTON ABUNDANCE	No. of Species*
SWC 60	1902.0	High	Good	22	Abundant	12
SWC 59	1913.0	Moderate	Good	21	Abundant	12
SWC 58	1923.0	High	Good	49	Very Rare	3
CUTTINGS	1930	Moderate	Fair	19	Very Rare	2
CUTTINGS	1940	Moderate	Fair	19	Very Rare	2
SWC 56	1954.0	High	Good	51	Very Rare	1
SWC 55	1962.0	Moderate	Fair	33	Very Rare	1
CUTTINGS	1965	Moderate	Fair-good	29		
CUTTINGS	1970	High	Fair-good	29	Very Rare	2
SWC 54	1982.5	Low	Poor-fair	24	Abundant	1
SWC 53	2002.0	Moderate	Poor	36	Rare	1
SWC 52	2076.0	High	Good	41		
SWC 51	2109.5	Moderate	Poor-fair	30	Very rare	1
SWC 50	2111.5	High	Fair-good	38		
SWC 49	2187.0	High	Fair	39		
SWC 46	2290.0	Moderate	Poor	18	Rare	1
SWC 45	2302.5	High	Fair	26	Frequent	2
SWC 43	2308.0	High	Fair	22		
SWC 40	2323.0	Low	Poor-fair	7		
SWC 38	2327.5	Low	Poor	22	Abundant	4
SWC 35	2365.0	Moderate	Fair-good	33	Rare	1
SWC 34	2373.5	Moderate	Poor-fair	16		
SWC 33	2390.0	High	Poor-fair	25	Common	5
SWC 29	2441.5	Low	Poor	27	Rare	3
SWC 28	2488.0	Low	Fair	8		
SWC 26	2503.5	Moderate	Poor	25	Frequent	4
SWC 24	2528.0	Moderate	Poor	24		
SWC 23	2541.0	Moderate	Fair	20	Abundant	1
SWC 21	2585.0	Low	Very poor	11	Abundant	3
SWC 19	2591.5	Very low	Poor	6		
SWC 17	2623.0	Low	Poor	14		
SWC 13	2657.0	Low	Poor	16	Rare	1
SWC 8	2696.0	Low	Poor	15		

**TABLE-3: BASIC PALYNO MORPH DATA FOR TURRUM-4, GIPPSLAND BASIN.**

SHEET 2 OF 2

SAMPLE TYPE	DEPTH (m)	PALYNO MORPH CONCENTRATION	PRESERVATION	No. S-P Species*	MICROPLANKTON ABUNDANCE	No. of Species*
SWC 7	2703.0	Low	Poor-fair	5		
SWC 6	2716.0	Moderate	Poor	20		
SWC 4	2726.0	Very low	Fair	2		

**\*DIVERSITY:**

Very low = 1- 5 species  
 Low = 6-10 species  
 Moderate = 11-25 species  
 High = 26-74 species  
 Very high = 75+ species

TABLE-4: PALYNOMORPHS PERCENTAGES FOR TURRUM-4 PAGE 1 OF 4						
	1923.0	1954.0	1962.0	1982.5	2002.0	2076.0
	SWC-58	SWC-56	SWC-55	SWC-54	SWC 53	SWC 52
<b>MAJOR CATEGORIES %</b>						
Spores %	10.3%	11.4%	9.2%	16.8%	23.1%	43.9%
Gymnosperm Pollen %	6.5%	4.6%	7.6%	7.2%	11.2%	21.2%
Angiosperm Pollen %	67.7%	55.4%	70.2%	13.2%	34.9%	31.2%
<b>TOTAL SPORE-POLLEN %</b>	<b>84.5%</b>	<b>71.4%</b>	<b>87.0%</b>	<b>37.1%</b>	<b>69.2%</b>	<b>96.3%</b>
Fungal Spores and Hyphae %	14.8%	28.6%	22.9%	3.0%	30.8%	3.7%
Dinoflagellate %	0.6%		0.8%	59.9%		
<b>DINOFLAGELLATES</b>						
Dinoflagellates Undiff.	100.0%		100.0%			
Apectodinium homomorphum				100.0%		
Apectodinium spp.						
Cyclopsiella sp.						
Deflandrea spp.						
Eisenackia crassitabulata						
Glaphrocysta retiintexta						
Glaphrocysta spp.						
Paralecaniella indentata						
Spinidium spp.						
Vozzhennikovia angulata						
<b>DINOFLAGELLATE COUNT</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>100</b>		
<b>TOTAL COUNT</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>189</b>

TABLE-4: PALYNOMORPHS PERCENTAGES FOR TURRUM-4 PAGE 3 OF 4						
	2365.0	2373.5	2390.0	2441.5	2503.5	2528.0
	SWC 35	SWC 34	SWC 33	SWC 29	SWC 26	SWC 24
		COAL				COAL
MAJOR CATEGORIES %						
Spores %	13.3%	33.9%	19.7%	22.6%	12.1%	25.0%
Gymnosperm Pollen %	57.0%	36.5%	42.9%	45.2%	47.1%	42.2%
Angiosperm Pollen %	16.4%	19.1%	14.3%	19.1%	17.1%	31.0%
TOTAL SPORE-POLLEN %	86.7%	89.6%	76.9%	87.0%	76.4%	98.3%
Fungal Spores and Hyphae %	9.4%	10.4%	9.5%	10.4%	15.7%	1.7%
Dinoflagellate %	3.9%		13.6%	2.6%	7.9%	
DINOFLAGELLATES						
Dinoflagellates Undiff.	20.0%		10.0%	33.3%	54.5%	
Apectodinium homomorphum						
Apectodinium spp.						
Cyclopsiella sp.	80.0%					
Deflandrea spp.						
Eisenackia crassitabulata			5.0%			
Glaphrocysta retiintexta			85.0%	66.7%	45.5%	
Glaphrocysta spp.						
Paralecaniella indentata						
Spinidinium spp.						
Vozzhennikovia angulata						
DINOFLAGELLATE COUNT	5		20	3	11	
TOTAL COUNT	128	115	147	115	140	116

TABLE-4: PALYNOMORPHS PERCENTAGES FOR TURRUM-4 PAGE 4 OF 4					
	2541.0	2585.0	2623.0	2657.0	2761.0
	SWC 23	SWC 21	SWC 17	SWC 13	SWC 6
MAJOR CATEGORIES %					
Spores %	21.2%	5.9%	10.2%	13.9%	30.6%
Gymnosperm Pollen %	16.2%	4.4%	49.1%	29.9%	29.4%
Angiosperm Pollen %	17.2%	1.5%	35.2%	27.8%	29.4%
TOTAL SPORE-POLLEN %	54.5%	11.8%	94.4%	71.5%	89.4%
Fungal Spores and Hyphae %					
	15.7%	2.9%	5.6%	27.8%	10.6%
Dinoflagellate %					
	29.8%	85.3%		0.7%	
DINOFLAGELLATES					
Dinoflagellates Undiff.					
		1.7%			
Apectodinium homomorphum					
Apectodinium spp.	100.0%				
Cyclopsiella sp.					
Deflandrea spp.		1.7%			
Eisenackia crassitabulata					
Glaphrocysta retiintexta					
Glaphrocysta spp.					
Paralecaniella indentata					
Spinidinium spp.		10.3%		100.0%	
Vozzhennikovia angulata		86.2%			
DINOFLAGELLATE COUNT					
	59	58		1	
TOTAL COUNT					
	198	68	108	144	85

TABLE-5: SPORE-POLLEN PERCENTAGES FOR TURRUM-4 PAGE 1 OF 4						
	1923.0	1954.0	1962.0	1982.5	2002.0	2076.0
	SWC-58	SWC-56	SWC-55	SWC-54	SWC 53	SWC 52
TRILETE SPORES undiff.	3.1%	1.6%	4.5%		1.7%	1.6%
Baculatisporites spp.				1.6%	1.7%	1.1%
Conbaculites apiculatus ms		6.4%				
Cyathidites spp.	3.8%	2.4%	2.7%		5.1%	3.3%
Gleicheniidites/Clavifera spp.	0.8%	4.8%	1.8%	33.9%	16.2%	16.5%
Herkosporites elliotii						
Latrobosporites crassus						
Stereisporites spp.	2.3%			6.5%	4.3%	5.5%
Trilites tuberculiformis						
MONOLETE SPORES undiff.					0.9%	
Laevigatosporites spp.	2.3%	0.8%	1.8%	3.2%	2.6%	16.5%
Peromonolites spp.					0.9%	1.1%
TOTAL SPORES	12.2%	16.0%	10.7%	45.2%	33.3%	45.6%
GYMNOSPERM POLLEN						
Araucariacites australis			0.9%			0.5%
Dilwynites spp.		2.4%	1.8%	11.3%	2.6%	4.4%
Lygistepollenites balmei				1.6%	4.3%	3.8%
Lygistepollenites florinii	3.1%	1.6%	4.5%	1.6%		2.2%
Microcachrydites antarcticus					0.9%	
Phyllocladidites mawsonii	3.1%	2.4%			4.3%	6.0%
Phyllocladidites ovalis	0.8%					
Podocarpidites spp.	0.8%		1.8%	3.2%	3.4%	2.7%
Podosporites microsaccatus				1.6%	0.9%	2.2%
TOTAL GYMNASPERM POLLEN	7.6%	6.4%	8.9%	19.4%	16.2%	22.0%
ANGIOSPERM POLLEN undiff.	1.5%	1.6%	0.9%		0.9%	1.1%
Australopollis obscurus					2.6%	
Casuarina (H. harrisii)	22.1%	19.2%	23.2%	1.6%	1.7%	2.2%
Cupanieidites orthoteichus	0.8%	1.6%	0.9%			
Dicotetradites clavatus	3.8%		1.8%			
Gambierina rudata						
Ilexpollenites sp.	1.5%	0.8%				
Malvacipollis spp.	2.3%	3.2%	6.3%	1.6%	0.9%	
Myrtaceidites spp.		1.6%				
Myrtaceidites tenuis		0.8%	3.6%			
Nothofagidites "brassi" types A/B	11.5%	6.4%	3.6%	3.2%	4.3%	1.1%
Nothofagidites "brassi" type C		4.8%				
Nothofagidites "fusca" type A/B	3.8%	2.4%	2.7%		0.9%	0.5%
Peninsulapollis gillii						
Periporopollenites spp.		0.8%				1.1%
Proteacidites angulatus						
Proteacidites annularis			0.9%			0.5%
Proteacidites pachypolus	0.8%	1.6%	2.7%			
Proteacidites spp.	21.4%	20.0%	20.5%	17.7%	29.1%	19.2%
Tetracolporites spp.						2.7%
Tricolp(or)ates undiff.	10.7%	12.8%	15.2%	8.1%	5.1%	3.3%
Tripoporopollenites spp. (small)				3.2%	5.1%	0.5%
TOTAL ANGIOSPERM POLLEN	80.2%	77.6%	82.1%	35.5%	50.4%	32.4%
TOTAL SPORES-POLLEN COUNT	131	125	112	62	117	182

TABLE-5: SPORE-POLLEN PERCENTAGES FOR TURRUM-4 PAGE 2 OF 4						
	2109.5	2111.5	2187.0	2302.5	2308.0	2327.5
	SWC 51	SWC 50	SWC 49	SWC 45	SWC 43	SWC 38
TRILETE SPORES undiff.		1.5%	3.1%			
Baculatisporites spp.	0.6%	2.6%	0.9%	0.5%	1.2%	
Conbaculites apiculatus ms						
Cyathidites spp.	5.1%	19.9%	1.8%	0.5%	1.2%	1.0%
Gleicheniidites/Clavifera spp.	7.7%	11.7%	7.1%	14.4%	3.1%	3.8%
Herkosporites elliotii		0.5%		0.5%	0.6%	1.0%
Latrobosporites crassus						
Stereisporites spp.	3.2%	1.5%	0.9%	6.2%	2.5%	2.9%
Trilites tuberculiformis	1.9%	6.1%	1.3%			
MONOLETE SPORES undiff.			0.4%			
Laevigatosporites spp.	7.7%	10.2%	4.9%	11.3%	7.5%	4.8%
Peromonolites spp.	1.3%	0.5%		1.0%	0.6%	
TOTAL SPORES	27.6%	54.6%	20.4%	34.4%	16.8%	13.3%
GYMNOSPERM POLLEN						
Araucariacites australis		1.0%	0.9%	1.0%	1.2%	1.0%
Dilwynites spp.	5.8%	10.7%	22.1%	7.2%	22.4%	7.6%
Lygistepollenites balmei	0.6%	2.0%	19.5%	2.6%	5.0%	9.5%
Lygistepollenites florinii	3.2%	3.6%	2.2%		1.2%	
Microcachrydites antarcticus			0.4%			
Phyllocladidites mawsonii	6.4%	5.1%	10.2%	25.6%	17.4%	15.2%
Phyllocladidites ovalis						1.0%
Podocarpidites spp.	18.6%	3.6%	2.7%	6.2%	6.8%	3.8%
Podosporites microsaccatus	1.9%		0.9%	1.0%	4.3%	5.7%
TOTAL GYMNASPERM POLLEN	36.5%	26.0%	58.8%	43.6%	58.4%	43.8%
ANGIOSPERM POLLEN undiff.	0.6%		0.4%			
Australopollis obscurus	17.3%	3.6%				4.8%
Casuarina (H. harrisii)	3.8%	1.0%	1.3%	0.5%		
Cupanieidites orthoteichus						
Dicottradites clavatus	0.6%					
Gambierina rudata					0.6%	
Ilexpollenites sp.						
Malvacipollis spp.		0.5%	0.4%			
Myrtaceidites spp.						
Myrtaceidites tenuis						
Nothofagidites "brassii" types A/B	1.9%	2.6%	2.2%	4.6%	6.8%	7.6%
Nothofagidites "brassii" type C						
Nothofagidites "fusca" type A/B	1.9%	0.5%	3.1%			1.9%
Peninsulapollis gillii						
Periporopollenites spp.						
Proteacidites angulatus				0.5%	0.6%	
Proteacidites annularis			0.4%			
Proteacidites pachypolus						
Proteacidites spp.	7.7%	7.7%	10.2%	14.4%	13.0%	21.0%
Tetracolporites spp.	0.6%		0.4%	1.5%	3.1%	1.0%
Tricolp(or)ates undiff.		1.0%	2.7%		0.6%	6.7%
Tripoporopollenites spp. (small)	1.3%	2.6%	0.4%	0.5%		
TOTAL ANGIOSPERM POLLEN	35.9%	19.4%	21.7%	22.1%	24.8%	42.9%
TOTAL SPORES-POLLEN COUNT	156	196	228	195	161	105



TABLE-5: SPORE-POLLEN PERCENTAGES FOR TURRUM-4 PAGE 3 OF 4						
	2365.0	2373.5	2390.0	2441.5	2503.5	2528.0
	SWC 35	SWC 34	SWC 33	SWC 29	SWC 26	SWC 24
		COAL				COAL
TRILETE SPORES undiff.				2.0%	0.9%	3.5%
Baculatisporites spp.	0.9%			1.0%	0.9%	
Conbaculites apiculatus ms						
Cyathidites spp.	0.9%	1.0%			0.9%	7.9%
Gleicheniidites/Clavifera spp.	5.4%	9.7%	9.7%	6.0%	7.5%	5.3%
Herkosporites elliotii	0.9%					
Latobosporites crassus		21.4%				
Stereisporites spp.	1.8%	1.9%	8.0%	6.0%	0.9%	3.5%
Trilites tuberculiformis					1.9%	
MONOLETE SPORES undiff.				1.0%		
Laevigatosporites spp.	3.6%	3.9%	7.1%	9.0%	2.8%	2.6%
Peromonolites spp.	1.8%		0.9%	1.0%		2.6%
TOTAL SPORES	15.3%	37.9%	25.7%	26.0%	15.9%	25.4%
GYMNOSPERM POLLEN	0.9%					
Araucariacites australis			0.9%	1.0%	1.9%	
Dilwynites spp.	14.4%	1.0%	11.5%	12.0%	5.6%	0.9%
Lygistepollenites balmei	9.0%	7.8%	0.9%	8.0%	10.3%	6.1%
Lygistepollenites florinii	1.8%	3.9%	1.8%		1.9%	3.5%
Microcachrydites antarcticus	1.8%	1.0%	1.8%	1.0%	1.9%	
Phyllocladidites mawsonii	23.4%	18.4%	18.6%	17.0%	27.1%	20.2%
Phyllocladidites ovalis			0.9%			
Podocarpidites spp.	12.6%	8.7%	17.7%	4.0%	12.1%	7.9%
Podosporites microsaccatus	1.8%		1.8%	9.0%	0.9%	4.4%
TOTAL GYMNASPERM POLLEN	65.8%	40.8%	55.8%	52.0%	61.7%	43.0%
ANGIOSPERM POLLEN undiff.	0.9%	1.0%				1.8%
Australopollis obscurus	1.8%		2.7%		3.7%	8.8%
Casuarina (H. harrisii)		1.9%			0.9%	
Cupanieidites orthoteichus						
Dicotetradites clavatus						
Gambierina rudata		1.0%			0.9%	
Ilexpollenites sp.						
Malvacipollis spp.						
Myrtaceidites spp.						
Myrtaceidites tenuis						
Nothofagidites "brassi" types A/B	3.6%		0.9%	8.0%	0.9%	
Nothofagidites "brassi" type C						
Nothofagidites "fusca" type A/B	0.9%					0.9%
Peninsulapollis gillii						0.9%
Periporopollenites spp.	0.9%					
Proteacidites angulatus			4.4%	2.0%		0.9%
Proteacidites annularis		4.9%				
Proteacidites pachypolus						
Proteacidites spp.	5.4%	10.7%	8.8%	12.0%	15.0%	14.0%
Tetracolporites spp.	0.9%					1.8%
Tricolp(or)ates undiff.	3.6%	1.0%	1.8%		0.9%	1.8%
Triporopollenites spp. (small)	0.9%	1.0%				0.9%
TOTAL ANGIOSPERM POLLEN	18.9%	21.4%	18.6%	22.0%	22.4%	31.6%
TOTAL SPORES-POLLEN COUNT	111	103	113	100	107	114

TABLE-5: SPORE-POLLEN PERCENTAGES FOR TURRUM-4 PAGE 4 OF 4					
	2541.0	2585.0	2623.0	2657.0	2761.0
	SWC 23	SWC 21	SWC 17	SWC 13	SWC 6
TRILETE SPORES undiff.	2.8%			1.0%	3.9%
Baculatisporites spp.	1.9%				
Conbaculites apiculatus ms					
Cyathidites spp.	1.9%		1.0%		2.6%
Gleicheniidites/ Clavifera spp.	8.3%		3.9%	2.9%	10.5%
Herkosporites elliotii	0.9%				2.6%
Latrobosporites crassus					
Stereisporites spp.	12.0%		5.9%	6.8%	10.5%
Trilites tuberculiformis					
MONOLETE SPORES undiff.					
Laevigatosporites spp.	11.1%			7.8%	3.9%
Peromonolites spp.				1.0%	
TOTAL SPORES	38.9%		10.8%	19.4%	34.2%
GYMNOSPERM POLLEN					
Araucariacites australis				2.9%	
Dilwynites spp.	3.7%		2.9%	3.9%	
Lygistepollenites balmei	2.8%		1.0%	3.9%	1.3%
Lygistepollenites florinii			1.0%		
Microcachryidites antarcticus	0.9%		1.0%		
Phyllocladidites mawsonii	9.3%		15.7%	9.7%	26.3%
Phyllocladidites ovalis	1.9%				
Podocarpidites spp.	9.3%		30.4%	20.4%	2.6%
Podosporites microsaccatus	1.9%			1.0%	2.6%
TOTAL GYMNASPERM POLLEN	29.6%		52.0%	41.7%	32.9%
ANGIOSPERM POLLEN undiff.					1.3%
Australopollis obscurus	5.6%		4.9%	1.9%	
Casuarina (H. harrisii)					
Cupanieidites orthoteichus					
Dicotetradites clavatus					
Gambierina rudata	0.9%		1.0%		
Ilexpollenites sp.					
Malvacipollis spp.					
Myrtaceidites spp.					
Myrtaceidites tenuis					
Nothofagidites "brassi" types A/B			1.0%	1.0%	
Nothofagidites "brassi" type C					
Nothofagidites "fusca" type A/B					
Peninsulapollis gillii	0.9%		2.0%	1.9%	
Periporopollenites spp.					
Proteacidites angulatus	3.7%			4.9%	
Proteacidites annularis					
Proteacidites pachypolus					
Proteacidites spp.	18.5%		26.5%	24.3%	25.0%
Tetracolporites spp.					1.3%
Tricolp(or)ates undiff.	1.9%		2.0%	2.9%	1.3%
Tripoporopollenites spp. (small)				1.9%	3.9%
TOTAL ANGIOSPERM POLLEN	31.5%		37.3%	38.8%	32.9%
TOTAL SPORES-POLLEN COUNT	108	8	102	103	76

## RELINQUISHMENT LIST - PALYNOLOGY SLIDES

WELL NAME &amp; NO: TURRUM-4

PREPARED BY: A.D. PARTRIDGE

DATE: 14 JANUARY 1993

SHEET 1 OF 3

SAMPLE TYPE	DEPTH (M)	CATALOGUE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
SWC 60	1902.0	P196342	Kerogen slide sieved/unsieved fractions
SWC 60	1902.0	P196343	Oxidized slide 2
SWC 59	1913.0	P196344	Kerogen slide sieved/unsieved fractions
SWC 59	1913.0	P196345	Oxidized slide 2 (1/2 cover slip)
SWC 58	1923.0	P196346	Kerogen slide sieved/unsieved fractions
SWC 58	1923.0	P196347	Oxidized slide 2
SWC 58	1923.0	P196348	Oxidized slide 3
SWC 58	1923.0	P196349	Oxidized slide 4
CUTTINGS	1930	P196350	Kerogen slide sieved/unsieved fractions
CUTTINGS	1930	P196351	Oxidized slide 2
CUTTINGS	1930	P196352	Oxidized slide 3
CUTTINGS	1930	P196353	Oxidized slide 4
SWC 56	1954.0	P196354	Kerogen slide sieved/unsieved fractions
SWC 56	1954.0	P196355	Oxidized slide 2
SWC 56	1954.0	P196356	Oxidized slide 3
SWC 56	1954.0	P196357	Oxidized slide 4
CUTTINGS	1940	P196358	Kerogen slide sieved/unsieved fractions
CUTTINGS	1940	P196359	Oxidized slide 2
CUTTINGS	1940	P196360	Oxidized slide 3
CUTTINGS	1940	P196361	Oxidized slide 4
SWC 55	1962.0	P196362	Kerogen slide sieved/unsieved fractions
SWC 55	1962.0	P196363	Oxidized slide 2
SWC 55	1962.0	P196364	Oxidized slide 3
SWC 55	1962.0	P196365	Oxidized slide 4
CUTTINGS	1965	P196366	Kerogen slide sieved/unsieved fractions
CUTTINGS	1965	P196367	Oxidized slide 2
CUTTINGS	1965	P196368	Oxidized slide 3
CUTTINGS	1965	P196369	Oxidized slide 4
CUTTINGS	1970	P196370	Kerogen slide sieved/unsieved fractions
CUTTINGS	1970	P196371	Oxidized slide 2
CUTTINGS	1970	P196372	Oxidized slide 3
CUTTINGS	1970	P196373	Oxidized slide 4
SWC 54	1982.5	P196374	Kerogen slide sieved/unsieved fractions
SWC 54	1982.5	P196375	Oxidized slide 2
SWC 54	1982.5	P196376	Oxidized slide 3
SWC 54	1982.5	P196377	Oxidized slide 4 (2nd filter)
SWC 53	2002.0	P196378	Kerogen slide sieved/unsieved fractions
SWC 53	2002.0	P196379	Oxidized slide 2
SWC 53	2002.0	P196380	Oxidized slide 3
SWC 53	2002.0	P196381	Oxidized slide 4 (2nd filter)
SWC 53	2002.0	P196382	Oxidized slide 5 (2nd filter)
SWC 52	2076.0	P196383	Kerogen slide sieved/unsieved fractions
SWC 52	2076.0	P196384	Oxidized slide 2
SWC 52	2076.0	P196385	Oxidized slide 3
SWC 52	2076.0	P196386	Oxidized slide 4

## RELINQUISHMENT LIST - PALYNOLOGY SLIDES

WELL NAME & NO: TURRUM-4  
 PREPARED BY: A.D. PARTRIDGE  
 DATE: 14 JANUARY 1993

SHEET 2 OF 3

SAMPLE TYPE	DEPTH (M)	CATALOGUE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
SWC 51	2109.5	P196387	Kerogen slide sieved/unsieved fractions
SWC 51	2109.5	P196388	Oxidized slide 2
SWC 51	2109.5	P196389	Oxidized slide 3
SWC 51	2109.5	P196390	Oxidized slide 4
SWC 50	2111.5	P196391	Kerogen slide sieved/unsieved fractions
SWC 50	2111.5	P196392	Oxidized slide 2
SWC 50	2111.5	P196393	Oxidized slide 3
SWC 50	2111.5	P196394	Oxidized slide 4
SWC 49	2187.0	P196395	Kerogen slide sieved/unsieved fractions
SWC 49	2187.0	P196396	Oxidized slide 2
SWC 49	2187.0	P196397	Oxidized slide 3
SWC 49	2187.0	P196398	Oxidized slide 4
SWC 46	2290.0	P196399	Kerogen slide sieved/unsieved fractions
SWC 46	2290.0	P196400	Oxidized slide 2
SWC 46	2290.0	P196401	Oxidized slide 3
SWC 46	2290.0	P196402	Oxidized slide 4 (2nd ox.)
SWC 46	2290.0	P196403	Oxidized slide 5 (2nd ox.)
SWC 45	2302.5	P196404	Kerogen slide sieved/unsieved fractions
SWC 45	2302.5	P196405	Oxidized slide 2
SWC 45	2302.5	P196406	Oxidized slide 3
SWC 45	2302.5	P196407	Oxidized slide 4
SWC 43	2308.0	P196408	Kerogen slide sieved/unsieved fractions
SWC 43	2308.0	P196409	Oxidized slide 2
SWC 43	2308.0	P196410	Oxidized slide 3
SWC 43	2308.0	P196411	Oxidized slide 4
SWC 40	2323.0	P196412	Kerogen slide sieved/unsieved fractions
SWC 38	2327.5	P196413	Kerogen slide sieved/unsieved fractions
SWC 38	2327.5	P196414	Oxidized slide 2
SWC 38	2327.5	P196415	Oxidized slide 3
SWC 38	2327.5	P196416	Oxidized slide 4 (2nd ox.)
SWC 38	2327.5	P196417	Oxidized slide 5 (2nd ox.)
SWC 35	2365.0	P196418	Kerogen slide sieved/unsieved fractions
SWC 35	2365.0	P196419	Oxidized slide 2
SWC 35	2365.0	P196420	Oxidized slide 3
SWC 35	2365.0	P196421	Oxidized slide 4
SWC 34	2373.5	P196422	Oxidized slide 2 Coal 30 min ox.
SWC 34	2373.5	P196423	Oxidized slide 3 Coal 30 min ox.
SWC 34	2373.5	P196424	Oxidized slide 4 Coal 5 min ox.
SWC 33	2390.0	P196425	Kerogen slide sieved/unsieved fractions
SWC 33	2390.0	P196426	Oxidized slide 2
SWC 33	2390.0	P196427	Oxidized slide 3
SWC 33	2390.0	P196428	Oxidized slide 4
SWC 29	2441.5	P196429	Kerogen slide sieved/unsieved fractions
SWC 29	2441.5	P196430	Oxidized slide 2
SWC 29	2441.5	P196431	Oxidized slide 3
SWC 29	2441.5	P196432	Oxidized slide 4 (2nd ox.)
SWC 29	2441.5	P196433	Oxidized slide 5 (2nd ox.)

## RELINQUISHMENT LIST - PALYNOLOGY SLIDES

WELL NAME & NO: TURRUM-4  
 PREPARED BY: A.D. PARTRIDGE  
 DATE: 14 JANUARY 1993

SHEET 3 OF 3

SAMPLE TYPE	DEPTH (M)	CATALOGUE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
SWC 28 SWC 28	2488.0 2488.0	P196434 P196435	Kerogen slide sieved/unsieved fractions Oxidized slide 2 (1/2 slip cover)
SWC 26 SWC 26 SWC 26 SWC 26	2503.5 2503.5 2503.5 2503.5	P196436 P196437 P196438 P196439	Kerogen slide sieved/unsieved fractions Oxidized slide 2 Oxidized slide 3 Oxidized slide 4
SWC 24 SWC 24 SWC 24	2528.0 2528.0 2528.0	P196440 P196441 P196442	Oxidized slide 2 Coal 30 min ox. Oxidized slide 3 Coal 30 min ox. Oxidized slide 4 Coal 5 min ox.
SWC 23 SWC 23 SWC 23 SWC 23	2541.0 2541.0 2541.0 2541.0	P196443 P196444 P196445 P196446	Kerogen slide sieved/unsieved fractions Oxidized slide 2 Oxidized slide 3 Oxidized slide 4
SWC 21 SWC 21 SWC 21 SWC 21 SWC 21	2585.0 2585.0 2585.0 2585.0 2585.0	P196447 P196448 P196449 P196450 P196451	Kerogen slide sieved/unsieved fractions Oxidized slide 2 Oxidized slide 3 Oxidized slide 4 (2nd ox.) Oxidized slide 5 (2nd ox.)
SWC 19 SWC 19 SWC 19	2591.5 2591.5 2591.5	P196452 P196453 P196454	Oxidized slide 2 Coal 30 min ox. Oxidized slide 3 Coal 30 min ox. Oxidized slide 4 Coal 5 min ox.
SWC 17 SWC 17 SWC 17 SWC 17	2623.0 2623.0 2623.0 2623.0	P196455 P196456 P196457 P196458	Kerogen slide sieved/unsieved fractions Oxidized slide 2 Oxidized slide 3 Oxidized slide 4
SWC 13 SWC 13 SWC 13 SWC 13	2657.0 2657.0 2657.0 2657.0	P196459 P196460 P196461 P196462	Kerogen slide sieved/unsieved fractions Oxidized slide 2 Oxidized slide 3 Oxidized slide 4
SWC 8 SWC 8 SWC 8 SWC 8 SWC 8	2696.0 2696.0 2696.0 2696.0 2696.0	P196463 P196464 P196465 P196466 P196467	Kerogen slide sieved/unsieved fractions Oxidized slide 2 Oxidized slide 3 Oxidized slide 4 Oxidized slide 5
SWC 7 SWC 7 SWC 7	2703.0 2703.0 2703.0	P196468 P196469 P196470	Oxidized slide 2 Coal 30 min ox. Oxidized slide 3 Coal 30 min ox. Oxidized slide 4 Coal 5 min ox.
SWC 6 SWC 6 SWC 6 SWC 6	2716.0 2716.0 2716.0 2716.0	P196471 P196472 P196473 P196474	Kerogen slide sieved/unsieved fractions Oxidized slide 2 Oxidized slide 3 Oxidized slide 4
SWC 4 SWC 4 SWC 4	2726.0 2726.0 2726.0	P196475 P196476 P196477	Oxidized slide 2 Coal 30 min ox. Oxidized slide 3 Coal 30 min ox. Oxidized slide 4 Coal 5 min ox.

## RELINQUISHMENT LIST - PALYNOLOGY RESIDUES

WELL NAME &amp; NO: TURRUM-4

PREPARED BY: A.D. PARTRIDGE

DATE: 14 JANUARY 1993

SHEET 1 OF 2

SAMPLE TYPE	DEPTH (M)	DESCRIPTION
SWC 58	1923.0	Kerogen residue
SWC 58	1923.0	Oxidized residue
CUTTINGS	1940.0	Oxidized residue
CUTTINGS	1930.0	Oxidized residue
SWC 56	1954.0	Kerogen residue
SWC 56	1954.0	Oxidized residue
SWC 55	1962.0	Kerogen residue
SWC 55	1962.0	Oxidized residue
CUTTINGS	1940.0	Oxidized residue
CUTTINGS	1970.0	Oxidized residue
SWC 54	1982.5	Kerogen residue
SWC 54	1982.5	Oxidized residue
SWC 53	2002.0	Kerogen residue
SWC 53	2002.0	Oxidized residue
SWC 52	2076.0	Kerogen residue
SWC 52	2076.0	Oxidized residue
SWC 51	2109.5	Kerogen residue
SWC 51	2109.5	Oxidized residue
SWC 50	2111.5	Kerogen residue
SWC 50	2111.5	Oxidized residue
SWC 49	2187.0	Oxidized residue
SWC 46	2290.0	Kerogen residue
SWC 46	2290.0	Oxidized residue
SWC 45	2302.5	Kerogen residue
SWC 45	2302.5	Oxidized residue
SWC 43	2308.0	Kerogen residue
SWC 43	2308.0	Oxidized residue
SWC 38	2327.5	Oxidized residue
SWC 35	2365.0	Kerogen residue
SWC 35	2365.0	Oxidized residue
SWC 33	2390.0	Kerogen residue
SWC 33	2390.0	Oxidized residue
SWC 29	2441.5	Kerogen residue
SWC 29	2441.5	Oxidized residue
SWC 26	2503.5	Kerogen residue
SWC 26	2503.5	Oxidized residue
SWC 24	2528.0	Oxidized residue

## RELINQUISHMENT LIST - PALYNOLOGY RESIDUES

WELL NAME & NO:           TURRUM-4  
 PREPARED BY:             A.D. PARTRIDGE  
 DATE:                      14 JANUARY 1993

SHEET 2 OF 2

SAMPLE TYPE	DEPTH (M)	DESCRIPTION
SWC 23 SWC 23	2541.0 2541.0	Kerogen residue Oxidized residue
SWC 21 SWC 21	2585.0 2585.0	Kerogen residue Oxidized residue
SWC 19	2591.5	Oxidized residue
SWC 17 SWC 17	2623.0 2623.0	Kerogen residue Oxidized residue
SWC 13 SWC 13	2657.0 2657.0	Kerogen residue Oxidized residue
SWC 8 SWC 8	2696.0 2696.0	Kerogen residue Oxidized residue
SWC 7	2703.0	Oxidized residue
SWC 6 SWC 6	2716.0 2716.0	Kerogen residue Oxidized residue
SWC 4	2726.0	Oxidized residue







TURRUM-4 PALYNOMORPH RANGE CHART FOR INTERVAL 1982.5-2726 M.

Format: Relative Abundance By Highest Appearance

Key to Symbols

- W = REWORKED SPECIMENS
- Z = CAVED SPECIMENS
- X = PRESENT
- R = RARE
- F = FREQUENT
- C = COMMON
- A = ABUNDANT
- ? = Questionably Present
- . = Not Present

Depth (m)	Sample	Species	Abundance
1982.5	M SWC 54	APLECTODINIUM HOMOCARPUM (short spines)	
2002.0	M SWC 53	ESNECALINIUM DILVANSSE	
2076.0	M SWC 52	CYCIOPSISILLA N.SP.	
2109.5	M SWC 51	OPERCULODINIUM CENTROCARPUM	
2111.5	M SWC 50	ACHROSPHERA SEPTATA	
2187.0	M SWC 49	GLAUKHOCISTA RETIPLICATA	
2290.0	M SWC 46	GLAUKHOCISTA SEPTATA	
2302.5	M SWC 45	GLAUKHOCISTA SEPTATA	
2308.0	M SWC 43	GLAUKHOCISTA SEPTATA	
2323.0	M SWC 40	GLAUKHOCISTA SEPTATA	
2327.5	M SWC 38	GLAUKHOCISTA SEPTATA	
2365.0	M SWC 35	GLAUKHOCISTA SEPTATA	
2373.5	M SWC 34	GLAUKHOCISTA SEPTATA	
2390.0	M SWC 33	GLAUKHOCISTA SEPTATA	
2441.5	M SWC 29	GLAUKHOCISTA SEPTATA	
2488.0	M SWC 28	GLAUKHOCISTA SEPTATA	
2503.5	M SWC 26	GLAUKHOCISTA SEPTATA	
2524.0	M SWC 24	GLAUKHOCISTA SEPTATA	
2541.0	M SWC 23	GLAUKHOCISTA SEPTATA	
2585.0	M SWC 21	GLAUKHOCISTA SEPTATA	
2591.5	M SWC 19	GLAUKHOCISTA SEPTATA	
2623.0	M SWC 17	GLAUKHOCISTA SEPTATA	
2657.0	M SWC 13	GLAUKHOCISTA SEPTATA	
2696.0	M SWC 8	GLAUKHOCISTA SEPTATA	
2703.0	M SWC 7	GLAUKHOCISTA SEPTATA	
2716.0	M SWC 6	GLAUKHOCISTA SEPTATA	
2726.0	M SWC 4	GLAUKHOCISTA SEPTATA	

SPECIES LOCATION INDEX

CHART COLUMN SPECIES

Species	Location
5	ACHROSPHERA SEPTATA
15	AMNOSPOLLIS CRUCIFORMIS
80	AMNOSPOLLIS CRUCIFORMIS (short spines)
81	AMNOSPOLLIS CRUCIFORMIS (short spines)
56	ARAUCARIACITES AUSTRALIS
19	AUSTRALOPOLLIS OBSCURUS
20	BACULATISPORITES SPP.
21	BASOPOLLIS MUTABILIS MS
90	CANARODONOSPORITES APICULATUS MS
93	CANARODONOSPORITES HESNERHENSIS
94	CLAVINIA SUKATA
7	CLAVINIA SUKATA
6	CLAVINIA SUKATA
24	GLAUKHOCISTA SEPTATA
25	GLAUKHOCISTA SEPTATA
72	HERKOPOLLITES ELLIOTTII
73	ILEXPOLENITES SPP.
74	INTEGRICORPUS ANTIPODUS MS
46	ISCHYOSPORITES IRREGULARIS MS
98	JURATACARPUS SP.
28	JURATACARPUS SP.
27	LAEVIGATOSPORITES MAJOR
29	LAEVIGATOSPORITES OVATUS
61	LATROSPORITES CRASSUS
84	LATROSPORITES CHAIBENSIS
96	LEPTOPOLLITES VERRUCOSUS
28	LEPTOPOLLITES BALMI
29	LEPTOPOLLITES FLORINII
30	MAVACIOPOLLIS SUBTILIS
47	MAVACIOPOLLIS SUBTILIS
48	MAVACIOPOLLIS SUBTILIS
31	NOTHOPAGIDITES BRACHYSTINULOSUS
62	NOTHOPAGIDITES ENACRIDUS/HETERUS
32	NOTHOPAGIDITES ENDURUS
4	OPERCULODINIUM CENTROCARPUM
12	PALAEOSTODINIUM GOLLOMENSE
13	PALAEOSTODINIUM GOLLOMENSE
75	PARVISCACITES CAPASTUS
89	PERINSULAPOLLIS GILLII
33	PERIPOROPOLLITES POLYORATUS
63	PEROMNOLITES BOMENII
49	PEROMNOLITES DENSUS
34	PEROMNOLITES N.SP. (fungal spore)
86	PESAVIA TAGLONENSIS (fungal spore)
50	PHILLOCLADITES GILLII
52	PHILLOCLADITES OVALIS
82	PHILLOCLADITES RERICULOSACCATUS
51	PHILLOCLADITES VERRUCOSUS
36	PODOCARPITES SPP.
37	PODOSPORITES MICROSCACATUS
52	POLYCOLEPITES LANGSONII
53	PROTEACIDITES AUBURNPHOIDES
38	PROTEACIDITES ANNULARIS
39	PROTEACIDITES OBSCURUS
54	PROTEACIDITES PSEUDOHOLIDES
39	PROTEACIDITES SPP.
40	PROTEACIDITES TENUKEXIMUS
57	PSEUDORISTICULATISFORA PSEUDORISTICULATUS
55	PSEUDONINTERPOLLIS CRANMELLAE
91	ROTTENHUISPORITES STRELLATUS MS
65	RUGULATISPORITES MALLATUS
65	SENNECALINIUM ATTLAVANSE

Format: Relative Abundance By Lowest Appearance

Microplankton species 1 - 18

Spore-pollen 19 - 93

Reworked species 94 - 97

ANALYSIS BY: Alan D. PARTIDGE

December 1992

Key to Symbols
W = REWORKED SPECIMENS
Z = CAVED SPECIMENS
O = COMMON
X = PRESENT
R = RARE
F = FREQUENT
C = COMMON
A = ABUNDANT
? = Questionably Present
. = Not Present

Table with columns for Species Location Index, Species Name, and Relative Abundance (SWC, M, COAL). Includes species lists on the left and right sides of the chart area.