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# INTERPRETATIVE

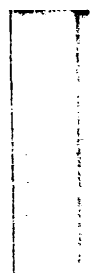
PALYNOLOGY OF WAHOO # 1

by

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INTRODUCTION

Main core and sidewall core samples from Wahoo No.1 between depths of 1526' and 2045' were received during June 1969 for both urgent and routine palynological appraisal. A summary of results of this study follows. Because assemblages from the L. balmei Zone are so well preserved, further documentation of fossils from these samples continues.

SUMMARY

Sample	Depth	Age	Zone
SWC 26	1526'	Barren	
SWC 25	1575'*	Paleocene	<u>L. balmei</u>
SWC 22	1583'*	"	"
SWC 20	1600'	"	"
SWC 19	1630'	" Barren	"
SWC 18	1657'	"	"
SWC 16	1724'	"	"
SWC 15	1760'	"	"
SWC 12	1844'	"	"
SWC 11	1890'	"	"
SWC 10	1943'	Lower Cretaceous	<u>D. speciosus</u>
Core 3	2042'	"	"
Core 3	2045'	"	"

\* Dinoflagellates present.

COMMENT

No palynological evidence for the upper 150' of the Latrobe is available.

Fossiliferous samples from the L. balmei Zone fall into two groups, an upper and a lower separated by the four samples from 1630' to 1760'. Each of the barren samples was of a very light grey shale or siltstone, apparently devoid of organic debris. A possible origin for this interval within a near surface weathered zone should be considered.

Subdivision of the L. balmei Zone has not yet been attempted, although possibly two distinct horizons within the zone are represented above and below the barren interval.

INTERPRETATIVE

SWC 12, 1844', is remarkable for its relatively abundant concentration of recycled Middle or early Upper Devonian spores, particularly of the genus Ancyrospora, which indicate Devonian sediments provided at least a portion of the source rocks for the Latrobe at Wahoo. Recycled Lower Cretaceous spores are also in evidence at several levels within the Latrobe.

The Lower Cretaceous at Wahoo is allocated to the D. speciosus Zone because of its content of C. hughesi at 1943'. Lack of diagnostic species at 2042-5' leaves allocation of that horizon to the same zone in question, but accessory fossils show that little variation occurs between the two levels.

Dinoflagellates were present in the uppermost two samples from the L. balmei Zone. They constituted 27% of the assemblage at 1575'.

INTERPRETATIVE