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PALYNOLOGY OF BHPP CHAMPION-1 OFFSHORE OTWAY BASIN, VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA

BY

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for BHP PETROLEUM

October 1995

REF:OTW.RPCHAMPN



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by

Roger Morgan

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I SUMMARY

1255.0m(swc) - 1277.0m(swc) : *longus* Zone (*druggii* Dino Zone) : Maastrichtian :
nearshore marine : immature : usually topmost Sherbrook Group

1313.0m(swc) : lean and zonally indeterminate but clearly Late Cretaceous : marine :
immature : usually Sherbrook Group

1428.0m(swc) : *lillei* Zone (no Dino Zone) : Campanian : very nearshore marine :
immature : usually Sherbrook Group

1460.0m(swc) - 1482.0m(swc) : upper *senectus* Zone (1460.0-1480m lower
australis Dino Zone, 1482.0m upper *aceras* Dino Zone) : early Campanian :
nearshore marine : immature : usually Belfast Mudstone

1504.0m(swc) - 1547.0m(swc) : middle *senectus* Zone (upper *aceras* Dino Zone) :
early Campanian : very nearshore marine : immature : usually Belfast
Mudstone, here partly sandy

1572.0m(swc) - 1673.0m(swc) : lower *senectus* to upper *apoxyexinus* Zones (1572.0-
1620.0m middle to lower *aceras* Dino Zone, 1654.0m upper *cretacea* Dino
Zone, 1673.0m lower *cretacea* Dino Zone) : early Campanian to late Santonian
: nearshore to very nearshore marine : immature : usually Belfast Mudstone,
here partly sandy

1686.0m(swc) : *distocarinatus* Zone (*infusorioides* Dino Zone) : Cenomanian : very
nearshore marine : marginally mature : usually La Bella Formation

1700m(cutts) - 1812.0m(swc) : *pannosus* Zone : late Albian : non-marine to slightly
brackish : marginally mature : usually Eumeralla Formation

1820m(cutts) - 1882m(cutts) : *paradoxa* Zone : late to mid Albian : non-marine :
marginally mature : usually Eumeralla Formation.

Depth (m)	Sample Type	Spore-Pollen Zone	Dinoflagellate Zone	Dino %	Environment
1255.0	swc	apparently balmei presumed longus	druggii	17	nearshore
1277.0	swc	longus	druggii	10	nearshore
1313.0	swc	indeterminate	indeterminate	-	marine
1428.0	swc	lillei	indeterminate	5	very nearshore
1460.0	swc	upper senectus	lower australis	1	very nearshore
1480	cutts	upper senectus	lower australis	(20)	nearshore
1482.0	swc	upper senectus	upper aceras	19	nearshore
1504.0	swc	middle senectus	upper aceras	13	nearshore
1518.0	swc	middle senectus	upper aceras	<1	brackish
1525	cutts	middle senectus	upper aceras		
1527.0	swc	middle senectus	upper aceras	6	nearshore
1545	cutts	middle senectus	upper aceras		
1547.0	swc	middle senectus	upper aceras	8	nearshore
1572.0	swc	lower senectus	mid-low aceras	6	nearshore
1592.0	swc	lower senectus	mid-low aceras	12	nearshore
1610	cutts	upper apoxyxinus	mid-low aceras	(20)	nearshore
1612.0	swc	upper apoxyxinus	mid-low aceras	9	nearshore
1620.0	swc	upper apoxyxinus	mid-low aceras	6	nearshore
1654.0	swc	upper apoxyxinus	upper cretacea	21	nearshore
1673.0	swc	upper apoxyxinus	lower cretacea	10	nearshore
1686.0	swc	distocarínatus	infusorioides	2	very nearshore
1700	cutts	pannosus	-	caved	?non-marine
1712.0	swc	pannosus	-	0	non-marine
1751.0	swc	pannosus	-	0	non-marine
1812.0	swc	pannosus	-	2	brackish
1820	cutts	paradoxa	-	0	non-marine
1850	cutts	paradoxa	-	caved	?non-marine
1882	cutts	paradoxa	-	caved	?non-marine

TABLE 1 : INDIVIDUAL SAMPLE SUMMARY : CHAMPION-1

II INTRODUCTION

Eight cuttings samples were studied during drilling on an urgent basis, and reported by fax, at the request of Jim Preston. After well completion, two batches of sidewall cores (fifteen and five) were submitted for detailed study. All these results are summarised herein.

Palynomorph occurrence data are shown as Appendix I and form the basis for the assignment of the samples to eight spore-pollen units and seven dinoflagellate units of Maastrichtian to Albian age.

Specimen counts were made on all assemblages and expressed in the raw data as percentages. In the summary table, percentages from cuttings are bracketed (5%) to show that they may be inaccurate due to caving.

The Cretaceous spore-pollen zonation is essentially that of Dettmann and Playford (1969), but has been significantly modified and improved by various authors since, and most recently discussed in Helby et al (1987), as shown on Figure 1. The Late Cretaceous zonation has been modified by Morgan (1992) in project work for BHPP (Figure 2).

Maturity data was generated in the form of Spore Colour Index, and is plotted on Figure 3 Maturity Profile of Champion-1. The oil and gas windows on Figure 3 follow the general consensus of geochemical literature. The oil window corresponds to spore colours of light-mid brown (Staplin Spore Colour Index of 2.7) to dark brown (3.6). These correspond to vitrinite reflectance values of 0.6% to 1.3%. Geochemists argue variations on kerogen type, basin type and basin history. The maturity interpretation is thus open to reinterpretation using the basic colour observations as raw data. However, the range of interpretation philosophies is not great, and probably would not move the oil window by more than 200 metres.

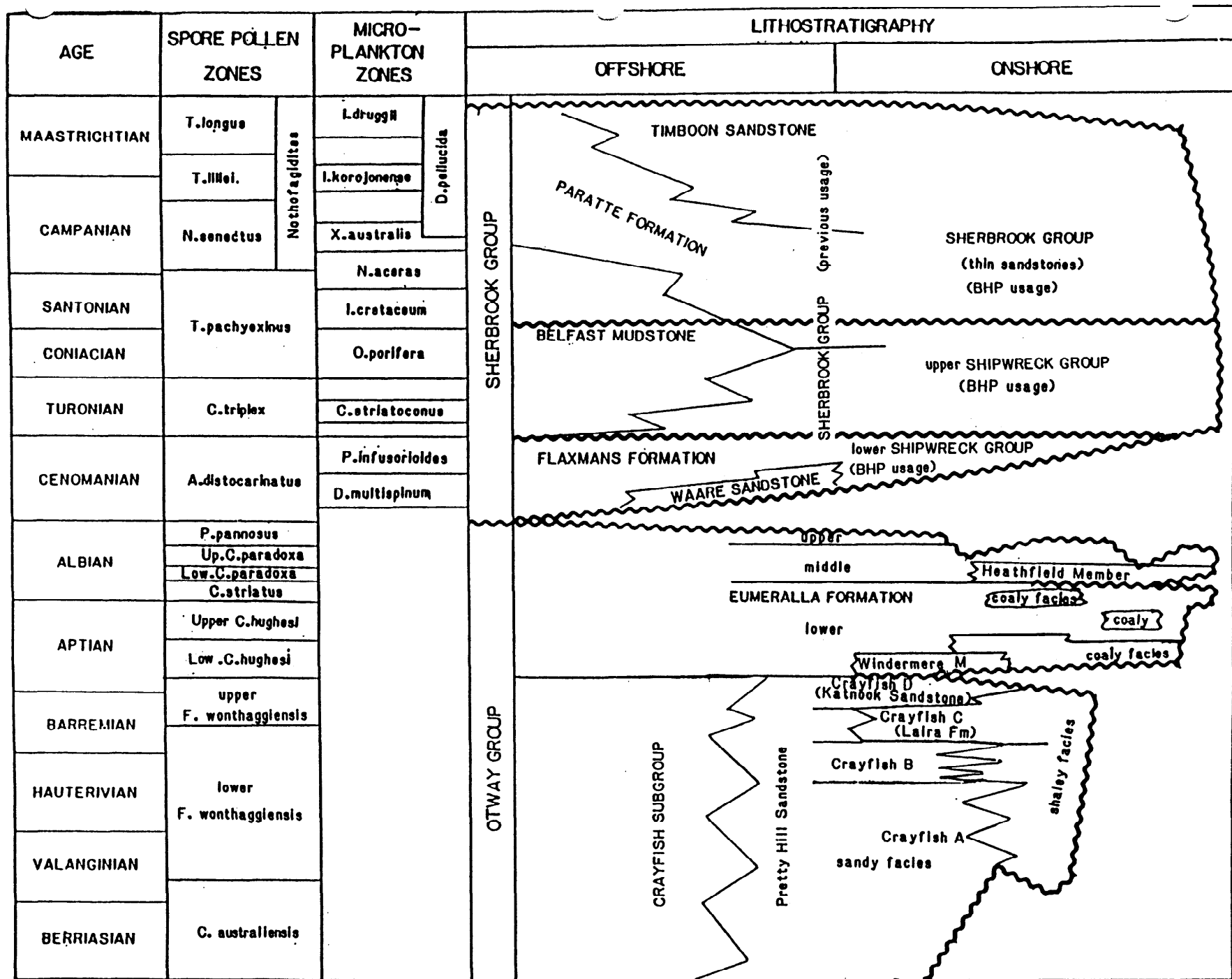


FIGURE 1. CRETACEOUS REGIONAL FRAMEWORK, OTWAY BASIN

SPORE-POLLEN ZONES	SPORE-POLLEN HORIZONS	DINOFLAGELLATE ZONES	DINOFLAGELLATE HORIZONS
LONGUS	upper T. confessus 1 T. sectilis G. rudata • 1b N. senectus • 1d	DRUGGII	M. conorata 1a M. conorata 1c M. druggii 1e I. pellucida 2
	lower T. sabulosus 2a T. longus 2b		
LILLEI	upper T. sectilis 3a	KOROJONENSE	I. korojonense 3 I. cretacea
	lower T. lillei 3b		I. korojonense 3c I. pellucida
SENECTUS	upper G. rudata 7a	upper AUSTRALIS	X. australis 4 X. ceratoides A. wisemaniae A. suggestium 4a
	middle T. sabulosus 7e	lower ACERAS	N. aceras 5 N. semireticulata X. australis ● 6
	lower N. senectus 9a	upper ACERAS	N. tuberculata 7 X. australis 7b N. tuberculata 7c N. semireticulata O. obesa 7d
APOXYEXINUS	upper A. cruciformis 1% A. cruciformis 1-4% 11	middle ACERAS	T. suspectum Heterosphaeridium 10%+ 8 Heterosphaeridium 20%+ 9
	middle A. cruciformis 10%+ 12	lower CRETACEA	N. aceras 9b I. belfastense 10 A. denticulata Heterosphaeridium 20%+ 10a I. belfastense A. denticulata 11a
	lower A. cruciformis 12a 10%+ 12b	lower PORIFERA	I. cretacea 11b O. porifera 12b
MAWSONII	A. distocarinatus 12c	STRIATOCONUS	
	consistent 13 A. distocarinatus P. mawsonii 15a		C. edwardsii 14
DISTOCARINATUS		INFUSORIOIDES	C. edwardsii • 15
	common saccates A. cruciformis		C. edwardsii • 15b
			dinoflagellates

FIGURE 2 ZONATION USED HEREIN SHOWING THE NUMBERED HORIZONS AGAINST THE EXISTING FORMAL ZONATION.

● = frequent (4-10%) ● = common (11-30%)

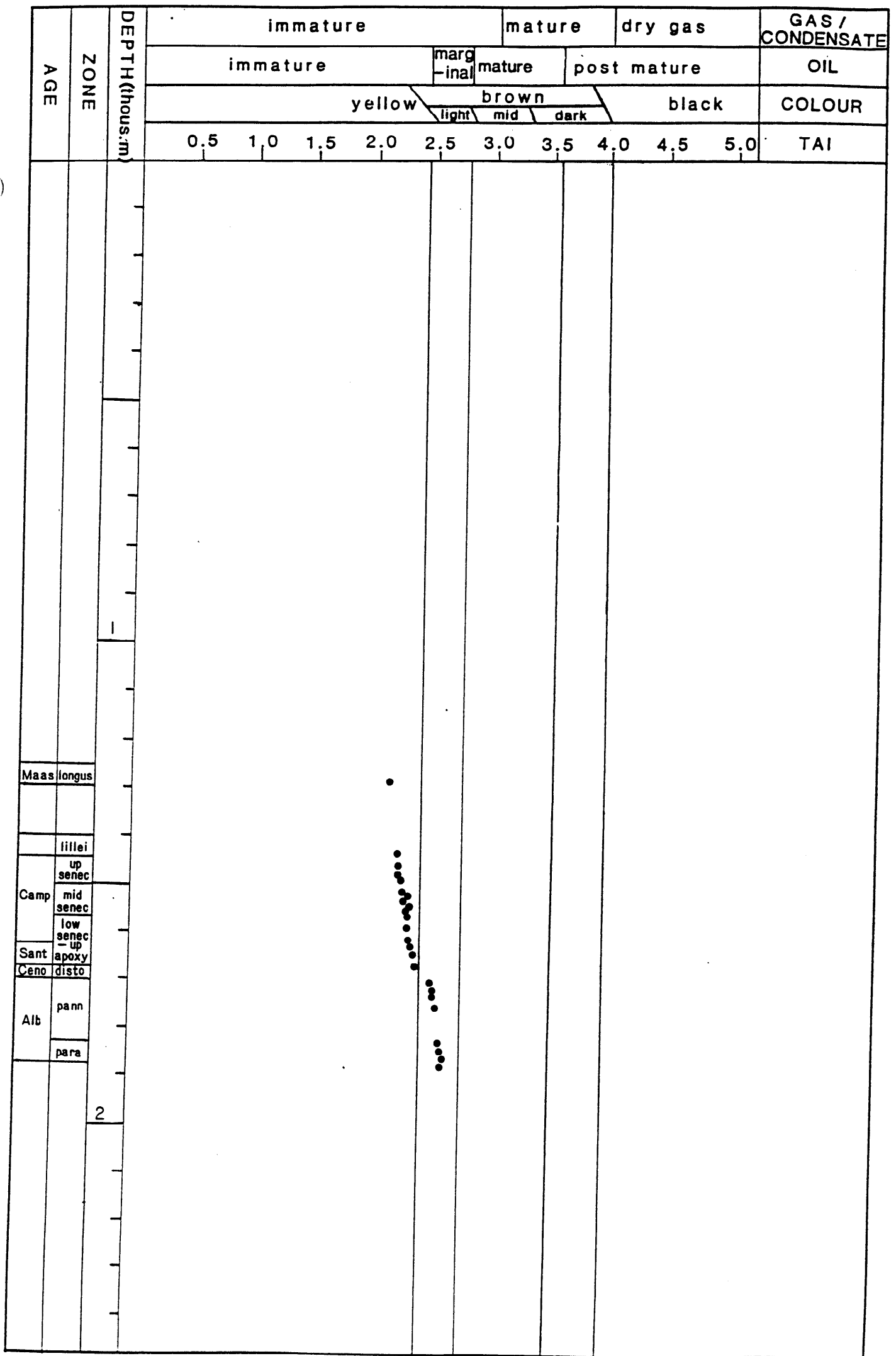


FIGURE 3 MATURITY PROFILE : CHAMPION - 1

III PALYNOSTRATIGRAPHY

A 1255.0m(swc) - 1277.0m(swc) : *longus* Zone (*druggii* Dino Zone)

Assignment to the *Tricolpites longus* Zone of Maastrichtian age is indicated at the top by the dinoflagellates, with the spore pollen assemblage suggesting the *Lygistepollenites balmei* Zone of Paleocene age (*L. balmei*, *G. rudata* without older spore-pollen markers). At 1277.0m(swc), definitive *T. longus* Zone is indicated by *T. longus*, *Tricolpites waipawaensis*, *Tetracolporites verrucosus* and *Triporopollenites sectilis*. In both samples, *Proteacidites* spp are very common with *Gambierina rudata* common, and *Cyathidites minor*, *Falcisporites similis* and *Stereisporites antiquasporites* frequent. Rare Permian reworking was seen.

Amongst the minor dinoflagellates, *Manumiella coronata* indicates the *Manumiella druggii* Dino Zone, with *Canninginopsis bretonica* at 1277.0m.

Nearshore marine environments are indicated by low dinoflagellate content and diversity amongst the dominant and diverse spores and pollen. Freshwater algae (*Botryococcus* and *Paralecaniella indentata*) are frequent.

Yellow spore colours indicate immaturity for hydrocarbons.

These features are normally seen in the topmost Sherbrook Group.

B 1313.0m(swc) : indeterminate

This sample was extremely lean with inertinite dominant. Too few palynomorphs were seen for zonal assignment. *F. similis* and *C. minor* were the most frequent, with *Australopollis obscurus*, *Nothofagidites endurus* and *Tricolpites sabulosus* rare.

Dinoflagellates were extremely rare and not age diagnostic, but their presence indicates marine environments, probably very nearshore.

Yellow spore colours indicate immaturity for hydrocarbons.

The Late Cretaceous age suggests the Sherbrook Group.

C 1428.0m(swc) : *lillei* Zone

Assignment to the *Tricolporites lillei* Zone of Campanian age is indicated at the top by the lack of younger markers and at the base by oldest *Triporopollenites sectilis*, *F. similis* and *Proteacidites* spp are common, with *C. minor*, *M. antarcticus*, *Podosporites microsaccatus* and *Microcachryidites antarcticus* frequent. Minor Permian reworking was seen.

Rare dinoflagellates are not age diagnostic and so no Dino Zone assignment is possible. Very nearshore marine environments are indicated by the rare low diversity dinoflagellates amongst dominant and diverse spores and pollen.

Yellow spore colours indicate immaturity for hydrocarbons.

These features are usually seen in the Sherbrook Group.

D 1460.0m(swc) - 1482.0m(swc) : upper *senectus* Zone (1460.0-1480m lower *australis* Dino Zone, 1482.0m upper *aceras* Dino Zone)

Assignment to the upper *Nothofagidites senectus* Zone of early Campanian age is indicated by the absence of younger markers at the top, and oldest *Gambierina rudata* and frequent *N. endurus* at the interval base. Common are *Falcisporites similis*, *Cyathidites* spp and *Proteacidites* spp, with frequent *N. senectus*. *Tricolpites sabulosus*, *T. gillii* and *Tricolporites apoxyexinus* are rare components. *Tricolpites confessus* occurs to 1480m(cutts). Rare Permian reworking was seen.

Amongst the dinoflagellates, *Nelsoniella semireticulata* at 1460.0m without older markers, indicates the lower *Xenikoon australis* Dino Zone. *X. australis* is common at 1480m and 1482m, with rare *Areosphaeridium suggestium* and *Odontochitina porifera*. At 1482.0m(swc), the presence of *Nelsoniella tuberculata* indicates the upper *Nelsoniella aceras* Dino Zone. *X. australis* is again common with *Maduradinium pentagonum* and *O. porifera* rare.

Nearshore marine environments are indicated by the low dinoflagellate content (17-20%) and diversity, and the dominant and diverse spores and pollen.

Yellow spore colours indicate immaturity for hydrocarbons.

These features are normally seen in the Belfast Mudstone.

E 1504.0m(swc) - 1547.0m(swc) : middle *senectus* Zone (upper *aceras* Dino Zone)

Assignment to the middle *N. senectus* Zone is indicated at the top by the absence of younger markers, and at the base by oldest *T. sabulosus*. Other confirming markers include oldest frequent *Australopollis obscurus* and oldest consistent *N. endurus*. Overall, *F. similis*, *Cyathidites* spp and *Proteacidites* spp are common, with *Microcachrydites* and *Podosporites microsaccatus* frequent to common. Cuticle is common at 1518m and below. Very minor Permian reworking was seen at the base.

Amongst the dinoflagellates, *N. tuberculata* in all samples indicates the upper *N. acerass* Zone. *Heterosphaeridium* spp are the most frequent dinoflagellate, especially *H. solida*. Other age significant taxa include rare *N. acerass* seen throughout, and *X. australis* (frequent at 1504m, rare down to 1527m in swcs and to 1545m in cuttings). *O. porifera* occurs only at 1504m while *Maduradinium pentagonum* is rare throughout.

Very nearshore marine environments are indicated by the low to very low dinoflagellate content (<1-13%) and diversity, the dominant and diverse spores and pollen, and the frequent to common freshwater algae (*Botryococcus*).

Yellow spore colours indicate immaturity for hydrocarbons.

These features are normally seen in the Belfast Formation, but here include significant sands below 1530m.

F 1572.0m(swc) - 1673.0m(swc) : lower *senectus* to upper *apoxyexinus* Zones (1572.0-1620.0m middle to lower *acerass* Dino Zone, 1654.0m upper *cretacea* Dino Zone, 1673.0m lower *cretacea* Dino Zone)

Assignment to this Spore-Pollen Zone interval of Campanian to Santonian age is based on the absence of younger and older markers. Dinoflagellate data suggest that 1572-1620m is probably lower *senectus* Zone, and 1654-1673m upper *apoxyexinus* Zone, but *N. senectus* is always rare and was not seen below 1592.0m(swc). Common are *F. similis*, *Cyathidites* spp and

Proteacidites spp with frequent *Dilwynites granulatus*, *M. antarcticus* and *P. microsaccatus*. *Proteacidites* are common to 1612m, but only frequent below. Large *Proteacidites* does not occur below 1612m. *Camarozonosporites ohaiensis* does not occur below 1620m. *D. granulatus* is more common at 1654.0m and below. Rare elements include *A. obscurus* (consistent throughout), *Ornamentifera sentosa*, *Tricolpites twisted* and *T. apoxyexinus* (intermittently present). *Amosopollis cruciformis* occurs at 1673.0m only. Consistent minor Permian and occasional minor Triassic reworking was seen.

Amongst the dinoflagellates the absence of younger markers at the top, and consistent *N. aceras* to the base, indicate assignment of 1572.0m(swc)-1620.0m(swc) to the middle to lower *N. aceras* Dino Zone.

Heterosphaeridium spp are frequent to common, with other elements rare. Rare but significant are *Heterosphaeridium* aff *laterobrachius*, *Isabelidinium cretacea*, *Nelsoniella aceras* and *Trithyrodinium* spp. Rare reworking was seen at 1592.0m(swc) (*Isabelidinium belfastense*) and 1572.0m(swc) (*Pseudoceratium turneri*). *Senoniasphaera* sp occurs at 1612.0 and 1620m only.

At 1654.0m(swc), the presence of *Amphidiadema denticulata*, *I. belfastense* and *I. belfastense rotundata* indicate the upper *I. cretacea* Zone.

Heterosphaeridium solida is common with other elements rare, including *H. hidesi*, *H. aff laterobrachius*, *I. cretacea*, *Odontochitina hornless*, *O. porifera* and *Senoniasphaera* sp.

At 1673.0m(swc), the absence of younger markers at the top, and oldest *I. cretacea* and *Isabelidinium rectangulare* at the base, indicate the lower *I. cretacea* Zone. All dinoflagellates are rare and include *I. cretacea elongata*, *Odontochitina cribropoda* and *Trithyrodinium marshalli*.

Nearshore to very nearshore marine environments are indicated by the low to very low dinoflagellate contents (mostly 6-12% with 20% at 1610m possibly caved and 21% at 1654m swc), low to moderate dinoflagellate diversity, abundant and diverse spores and pollen, rare to frequent freshwater algae (*Botryococcus*) and common cuticle, especially at 1673m.

These features are normally seen in the Belfast Mudstone, but here include significant sands above 1620m.

G 1686.0m(swc) : *distocarinatus* Zone (*infusorioides* Dino Zone)

Assignment to the *Appendicisporites distocarinatus* Zone of Cenomanian age is indicated at the top by youngest *A. distocarinatus* without *Phyllocladidites mawsonii*, and at the base by oldest *A. distocarinatus* without older markers. The upper part of the Zone is indicated by the dinoflagellates. Amongst the spore-pollen, *Cyathidites* spp are common, with *D. granulatus*, *Falcisporites grandis*, *F. similis* and *Gleicheniidites* frequent. Rare elements include *Appendicisporites tricorinatus*, *Balmeisporites holodictyus*, *Phyllocladidites eunuchus* and *Trilobosporites trioreticulatus*. Rare Early Cretaceous reworking includes *Foraminisporis asymmetricus* and *Pilosisporites notensis*.

Dinoflagellates are very rare but include *Cribroperidinium edwardsii* indicating the *Palaeohystrichophora infusorioides* Dino Zone. Other rare elements include *Callaoisphaeridium asymmetricum*, *Cyclonephelium compactum* and *Odontochitina operculata*.

Very nearshore marine environments are indicated by the very rare dinoflagellates (2%) of low diversity, the dominant and diverse spores and pollen, and the common freshwater algae (16%, mostly *Botryococcus*).

These features are normally seen in the La Bella Formation.

H 1700m(cutts) - 1812.0m(swc) : *pannosus* Zone

Assignment to the *Phimopollenites pannosus* Zone of late Albian age is indicated by youngest *Coptospora paradoxa* at the top, and oldest *P. pannosus* at the base. Other extinctions at 1700m include *Crybelosporites striatus*, *Foraminisporis asymmetricus*, *Triporoletes bireticulatus* and frequent *Cicatricosporites australiensis*. Other rare elements include *P. pannosus* and *Clavatipollenites hughesi*. Rare Permian and Triassic reworking are present. Late Cretaceous caving is frequent at 1700m (cuttings).

No dinoflagellates are considered in place, but extremely rare spiny acritarchs occur in some samples.

Environments are non-marine to slightly brackish, with the only saline markers being extremely rare spiny acritarchs at 1812.0m only. Spores and pollen are dominant and diverse with cuticle and tracheid being frequent to common.

These features are normally seen in the topmost Eumeralla Formation.

I 1820m(cutts) - 1882m(cutts) : *paradoxa* Zone

Assignment to the *Coptospora paradoxa* Zone of late to mid Albian is indicated by the absence of younger markers at the top, and oldest *C. paradoxa* at the base. Common are *Araucariacites australis*, *Cyathidites* spp, *F. similis* and *Osmundacidites wellmanii*, with frequent *C. australiensis*. Rare elements include *C. striatus*, *Perotriletes majus*, *F. asymmetricus* and *Triporoletes* spp. Rare Permian and Triassic reworking as seen.

Rare dinoflagellates were seen but are considered caved in these cuttings samples.

Non-marine environments are indicated by the dominant and diverse spores and pollen, absence of "in place" saline markers, and abundant plant debris.

These features are normally seen in the upper Eumeralla Formation.

IV CONCLUSIONS

The section appears to be grossly incomplete.

At the base, a normal topmost Eumeralla Formation was encountered, with non-marine to brackish environments in the Albian *paradoxa* and *pannosus* Zones. Log top may be near 1701m.

Above this, a thin La Bella Formation comprising only the more marine upper part is present with very nearshore marine environments in the Cenomanian *distocarinatus* Zone. Log top may be near 1677m.

Above this, a normal age of Belfast Mudstone occurs in nearshore to very nearshore marine environments in the upper *apoxyexinus* to *longus* Zones. Lithologies are not normal however, and include significant sands which may produce a new reservoir play upstructure from the Minerva Formation ones.

V REFERENCES

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E CHAMPION #1 PALYNOLOGICAL DATA

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C L I E N T: BHP PETROLEUM

W E L L: CHAMPION #1

F I E L D / A R E A: OFFSHORE OTWAY BASIN, VICTORIA

A N A L Y S T: Roger Morgan

D A T E: September 1995

N O T E S: All depths are in metres

All figures are percentages of 100 specimen count

"X" indicates rare occurrence outside the count

In lean samples "A" = ABUNDANT "C" = COMMON "F" = FREQUENT

"R" = RARE "X" = VERY RARE

RANGE CHART OF OCCURRENCES BY % & HIGEST APPEARANCE: grouped

PERCENT ---

TYPE

TA

CA

UM

RAMOSUS

SMITES

JS

Station	Sample Type	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1255.0	SWC	15	6	.	.	.	.	2	1	9	1	1	2	1	.	5	.	X	.	.	.	.	.
1277.0	SWC	10	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	X	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1313.0	SWC	<1	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1428.0	SWC	5	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1460.0	SWC	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1475-80	CUTTTS	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1482.0	SWC	19	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1504.0	SWC	13	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1518.0	SWC	<1	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1525	CUTTTS	5	6	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1527.0	SWC	6	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1545	CUTTTS	14	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1547.0	SWC	8	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1572.0	SWC	6	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1592.0	SWC	12	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1610	CUTTTS	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1612.0	SWC	9	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1620.0	CUTTTS	6	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1654.0	SWC	21	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1673.0	SWC	10	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1686.0	SWC	3	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1700	CUTTTS	<1	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1712.0	SWC	<1	2	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1751.0	SWC	<1	1	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1812.0	SWC	2	3	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1820	CUTTTS	<1	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1850	CUTTTS	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1882	CUTTTS	<1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

- =====
1 --- MICROPLANKKTON (%) PER
2 BOTRYOCOCCUS SPP
3 SCHIZOSPORIS PSILATA
4 MICRHYSRIDIDIUM
5 UERYHACHIUM
6 NUMMUS SP
7 ISABELIDINIUM BAKERI TYPE
8 KIDKANSIUM POLYPES
9 MANUMIELLA CORONATA
10 MANUMIELLA DRUGGII
11 NUMMUS MONOCULATUS
12 PARALECANIELLA INDENTATA
13 THALASSIPHORA PELAGICA
14 AREOLIGERA SENONENSIS
15 CANNINGINOPSIS BRETONICA
16 ISABELIDINIUM PELLUCIDUM
17 PALAEOCYSTIDIINIUM SP
18 SPINIFERITES FURCATUS/RAMI
19 CRIBROPERIDIINIUM SP
20 EXOCHOSPHAERIDIUM PHRAGMI
21 SCHIZOSPORIS RETICULATUS
22 SUBTILISPHAERA
=====

1255.0	SWC	1	1	1	1	X	2	24	1	7	1	1	1	3	X	5	1	5	1	X	1	1	X	2	2	
1277.0	SWC	2	2	2	2	F	6	17	1	6	C	1	1	X	X	F	1	4	4	X	X	X	X	X	2	
1313.0	SWC	.	4	.	.	.	X	10	1	1	1	.	.	X	X	2	2	6	6	1	3	2	2	1	.	
1428.0	SWC	.	2	2	.	.	7	13	1	1	X	.	.	X	X	1	4	9	4	3	2	2	2	1	.	
1460.0	SWC	.	8	.	1	.	8	13	X	1	1	.	.	5	1	6	4	9	4	3	2	2	2	1	.	
1475-80	CUTTTS	.	X	1	.	.	1	11	3	X	1	.	.	.	X	3	5	11	6	3	2	2	2	1	.	
1482.0	SWC	.	7	1	.	.	1	13	X	1	.	.	.	1	4	6	6	6	4	2	2	2	2	1	.	
1504.0	SWC	.	2	2	.	.	2	7	.	1	.	.	.	4	5	4	2	9	11	3	2	2	2	1	.	
1518.0	SWC	.	2	2	.	.	4	18	.	3	1	.	.	1	4	6	6	6	4	2	2	2	2	1	.	
1525	CUTTTS	.	3	1	.	.	4	12	.	2	1	.	.	5	5	4	6	6	4	2	2	2	2	1	.	
1527.0	SWC	.	.	1	.	.	2	6	.	2	2	.	.	5	4	6	6	6	4	2	2	2	2	1	.	
1545	CUTTTS	.	X	1	.	.	5	7	2	1	.	.	.	3	3	3	10	6	6	2	2	2	2	1	.	
1547.0	SWC	.	.	3	.	.	1	5	X	X	1	.	.	5	5	3	10	6	6	4	2	2	2	1	.	
1572.0	SWC	.	.	.	.	.	X	8	16	1	4	1	.	4	4	9	3	3	3	4	4	9	5	1	.
1592.0	SWC	.	.	2	.	.	1	12	2	4	4	1	.	4	4	9	9	9	3	3	3	3	3	1	.	
1610	CUTTTS	.	.	1	.	.	2	15	.	1	.	.	.	6	X	5	5	5	3	3	7	9	7	3	.	
1612.0	SWC	.	.	3	.	.	2	8	X	7	7	.	.	X	X	8	8	8	2	2	7	9	7	3	.	
1620.0	CUTTTS	.	.	3	.	.	5	7	.	1	X	.	.	2	X	1	16	16	2	2	7	5	9	7	.	
1654.0	SWC	.	.	7	.	.	1	7	7	1	1	.	.	5	5	8	8	8	2	2	7	5	9	7	.	
1673.0	SWC	.	.	1	.	.	1	9	1	1	1	.	.	1	1	16	16	2	2	7	5	9	7	.		
1686.0	SWC	.	.	2	.	.	1	4	.	3	3	.	.	4	4	9	9	9	3	3	3	3	3	1	.	
1700	CUTTTS	.	.	5	.	.	1	1	.	2	2	.	.	4	4	1	16	16	2	2	7	5	9	7	.	
1712.0	SWC	.	.	4	.	.	1	2	.	1	1	.	.	3	3	1	16	16	2	2	7	5	9	7	.	
1751.0	SWC	.	.	3	.	.	1	1	.	2	2	.	.	4	4	1	16	16	2	2	7	5	9	7	.	
1812.0	SWC	.	.	10	.	.	X	3	.	3	3	.	.	1	1	9	9	9	3	3	3	3	3	1	.	
1820	CUTTTS	.	.	12	.	.	1	3	.	2	2	.	.	7	7	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	3	1	.	
1850	CUTTTS	.	.	16	.	.	X	X	.	2	2	.	.	7	7	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	3	1	.	
1882	CUTTTS
		.	.	C

=====	96	LYGISTIPOLLENITES BALMEI
=====	97	NOTHOFAGIDITES ENDURUS
=====	98	OSMUNDAIDITES HELLMANII
=====	99	PERIPOROPOLLENITES POLYORATUS
=====	100	PEROTRILETES MAJUS
=====	101	PHYLLOCLADIDITES MAWSONII
=====	102	PODOSPORITES MICROSACCATUS
=====	103	PROTEACIDITES
=====	104	REWORKING PERMIAN
=====	105	STEREISPORITES ANTIQUASPORITES
=====	106	TRICOLPITES
=====	107	VITREISPORITES PALLIDUS
=====	108	AUSTRALOPOLLIS OBSCURIS
=====	109	DILUYNITES GRANULATUS
=====	110	FALCISPORITES GRANDIS
=====	111	MICROCACHRYIDITES ANTARCTICUS
=====	112	NOTHOFAGIDITES BENECTUS
=====	113	RETITRILETES AUSTRACLAVATIDITES
=====	114	STEREISPORITES REGIUM
=====	115	TETRACOLPORITES VERRUCOSUS
=====	116	TRICOLPITES GILLII
=====	117	TRICOLPITES LONGUS

	LEPTOLEPIDITES MAJOR	RETITRILETES NODOSUS	CICATRICOSISPORITES CUNEIFORMIS	CICATRICOSISPORITES HUGHESI	NEORAISTRICKIA	DENSOISPORITES VELATUS
1255.0 SWC
1277.0 SWC
1313.0 SWC
1428.0 SWC
1460.0 SWC
1475-80 CUTTS
1482.0 SWC
1504.0 SWC
1518.0 SWC
1525 CUTTS
1527.0 SWC
1545 CUTTS
1547.0 SWC
1572.0 SWC
1592.0 SWC
1610 CUTTS
1612.0 SWC
1620.0 CUTTS
1654.0 SWC
1673.0 SWC
1686.0 SWC
1700 CUTTS
1712.0 SWC
1751.0 SWC
1812.0 SWC	1	1	.	.	.	.
1820 CUTTS	.	.	1	X	1	.
1850 CUTTS	1	.	.	1	1	X
1882 CUTTS

1255.0 SWC
1277.0 SWC
1313.0 SWC
1428.0 SWC
1460.0 SWC
1475-80 CUTTS
1482.0 SWC
1504.0 SWC
1518.0 SWC
1525 CUTTS
1527.0 SWC
1545 CUTTS
1547.0 SWC
1572.0 SWC
1592.0 SWC
1610 CUTTS
1612.0 SWC
1620.0 CUTTS
1654.0 SWC
1673.0 SWC
1686.0 SWC
1700 CUTTS
1712.0 SWC
1751.0 SWC
1812.0 SWC
1820 CUTTS
1850 CUTTS
1882 CUTTS

SPECIES LOCATION INDEX

Index numbers are the columns in which species appear.

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167	AEQUITRIRADITES TILCHAENESIS
175	AEQUITRIRADITES VERRUCOSUS
138	AMOSOPOLLIS CRUCIFORMIS
71	AMPHIDIADEMA DENTICULATA
147	ANNULISPORITES FOLLICULOSA
159	APPENDICISPORITES DISTOCARINATUS
160	APPENDICISPORITES TRICORNITATUS
69	APTEODINIUM GRANULATUM
118	ARAUCARIACITES AUSTRALIS
14	AREOLIGERA SENONENSIS
26	AREOSPHAERIDIUM SUGGESTIUM
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101	AUSTRALOPOLLIS OBSCURIS
157	BALMEIOPSIS LIMBATA
161	BALMEISPORITES HOLODICTYUS
2	BOTRYOCOCCUS SPP
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136	CALLIALASPORITES DAMPIERI
148	CALLIALASPORITES TURBATUS
81	CAMEROZONOSPORITES OHAIENSIS
37	CANNINGIA GIANT
31	CANNINGIA SP
15	CANNINGINOPSIS BRETONICA
119	CERATOSPORITES EQUALIS
54	CHATANGIELLA VICTORIENSIS
115	CICATRICOSISPORITES AUSTRALIENSIS
179	CICATRICOSISPORITES CUNEIFORMIS
180	CICATRICOSISPORITES HUGHESI
142	CICATRICOSISPORITES LUDBROOKIAE
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74	CIRCULODINIUM DEFLANDREI
45	CIRCULODINIUM SOLIDA
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120	CLAVIFERA TRIPLEX
176	CONTIGNISPORITES COOKSONIAE
149	CONTIGNISPORITES GLEBULENTUS
168	COPTOSPORA PARADOXA
123	COROLLINA TOROSUS
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82	CYATHIDITES AUSTRALIS
83	CYATHIDITES MINOR
139	CYCADOPITES FOLLICULARIS
79	CYCLONEPHELIUM COMPACTUM
150	CYCLOSPORITES HUGHESI
182	DENSOISPORITES VELATUS
65	DICONODINIUM PUSILLUM
128	DICTYOPHYLLIDITES
124	DICTYOTOSPORITES COMPLEX

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150 CYCLOSPORITES HUGHESI
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