

See Douglas CR 63/48



PE990215

COMPLETION REPORT - O.D.N.L. ANGLESEA WELL NO. 1

APPENDIX 2 (a)

PRELIMINARY PALEONTOLOGICAL EXAMINATION
OIL DEVELOPMENT N.L. ANGLESEA NO. 1
BORE CORE.

Cores from Oil Development N.L.'s Anglesea No. 1 bore were treated by the hydrofluoric acid - Schulze's solution method, and the residues examined under the microscope. Types of acid insoluble microfossils isolated are listed below.

<u>Sampling Depth</u>	<u>Microfossils</u>
Core 2 789-809' <i>mm</i> <i>L.M. det → M.P. asphyrodox</i>	Hystrichospheres and dinoflagellates including <u>Wetzeliella homomorpha</u> <u>Deflandrea</u> sp. etc. <u>Proteacidites</u> sp. pollens
Core 3 1090-1110'	Much angiosperm leaf cuticle
Core 4 1214-1234'	Rather barren
Core 5 1506-1526'	Not examined
Core 6 1778-1798'	<u>Nothofagus</u> pollens predominate
Tertiary	

Mesozoic	
Core 7 1931-1951'	Many microspores including Mesozoic forms common in the Victorian non-marine Mesozoic sequence. <u>Cicatricosisporites australiensis</u> <u>Lycopodiumsporites austroclavulidites</u> <u>Neoraistrickia truncatus</u> etc.
Core 8 2225-2245'	Not examined

Comments:

The Tertiary Mesozoic boundary between 1798' and 1931' is marked by the appearance of many species of Mesozoic microspores at the latter depth. No marine microfossils were isolated below the Tertiary microplankton assemblage at 789' - 809' which on correlation with forms described by Deflandre and Cookson (1955) is probably Lower Eocene.

J. Douglas - Geologist

Reference

Deflandre, C., and Cookson, Isabel, 1955. Fossil microplankton from Australian late Mesozoic and Tertiary sediments. Aust. J. Mar. Freshw. Res. 6,2, 242-313