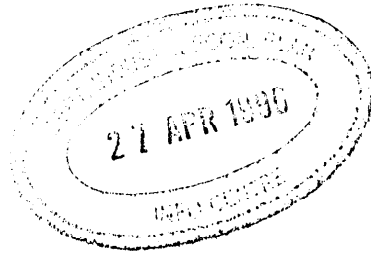


1990/4



**PALYNOLOGY OF FOUR OUTCROP SAMPLES,
OTWAY BASIN, VICTORIA**

By:

ROGER MORGAN

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copy 1

R. MORGAN

INTRODUCTION

Four samples were submitted by S Tickell of the Basin Studies Section to Roger Morgan for palynological examination.

Sample A is from a coastal cliff located above the first point northwest of Rotten Point. It is a brown carbonaceous clay containing forams visible to the naked eye and plant fragments. The underlying beds are clean sand and a pebble bed belonging to the Rotten Point Sand. The sample itself is probably the basal portion of the Johanna River Sand. It has been incorrectly assigned to the Rotten Point Sand in this report.

Sample B is Johanna River Sand from a coastal cliff at Castle Cove. It is a brown carbonaceous clayey sand which directly overlies the Eumeralla Formation.

Sample C is from a road cutting on the Great Ocean Road. It is a pale brown, slightly carbonaceous clay which is in the form of thin lenses in a sequence of predominantly clean sands at the base of the Tertiary sequence.

Sample D is a brown carbonaceous clay containing leaf impressions. It occurs at the base of a coastal cliff at Sentinel Rock.

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I INTRODUCTION

Steven Tickell of the DITR submitted four outcrop samples from the Otway Basin for palynology. The raw data is presented as Appendix I and allows assignment of the samples to the palynological zones. The zonation is that of Partridge (1976) and is shown on figure 1.

	AGE	SPORE - POLLEN ZONES	DINOFLAGELLATE ZONES	
Early Tertiary	Early Oligocene	<i>P. tuberculatus</i>		
	Late Eocene	upper <i>N. asperus</i>	<i>P. comatum</i>	
		middle <i>N. asperus</i>	<i>V. extensa</i>	
	Middle Eocene	lower <i>N. asperus</i>	<i>D. heterophlycta</i> <i>W. echinosuturata</i>	
		<i>P. asperopolus</i>	<i>W. edwardsii</i> <i>W. thompsonae</i> <i>W. ornata</i>	
	Early Eocene	upper <i>M. diversus</i>	<i>W. waipawaensis</i>	
		middle <i>M. diversus</i>		
		lower <i>M. diversus</i>	<i>W. hyperacantha</i>	
	Paleocene	upper <i>L. balmei</i>	<i>A. homomorpha</i>	
		lower <i>L. balmei</i>		
			<i>E. crassitabulata</i> <i>T. evittii</i>	
Late Cretaceous	Maastrichtian	<i>T. longus</i>	<i>M. druggii</i>	
	Campanian	<i>T. illiei</i>	<i>I. korojonense</i>	
		<i>N. senectus</i>	<i>X. australis</i>	
	Santonian	<i>T. pachyexinus</i>	<i>N. aceras</i> <i>I. cretaceum</i> <i>O. porifera</i>	
	Coniacian	<i>C. triplex</i>		
	Turonian		<i>C. striatoconus</i>	
	Cenomanian	<i>A. distocarinatus</i>	<i>P. infusorioides</i>	
	Early Cretaceous	Albian	Late <i>P. pannosus</i>	
			Middle upper <i>C. paradoxa</i>	
lower <i>C. paradoxa</i>				
Aptian		Early <i>C. striatus</i>		
		upper <i>C. hughesi</i>		
Barremian		lower <i>C. hughesi</i>		
		<i>F. wonthaggiensis</i>		
Hauterivian				
Valanginian		upper <i>C. australiensis</i>		
Berriasian		lower <i>C. australiensis</i>		
Juras.	Tithonian	<i>R. watheroensis</i>		

FIGURE 1

ZONATION FRAMEWORK

II DISCUSSION

A "Rotten Point Sand" YC 083053

The sample is dominated by abundant and diverse spores and pollen. Haloragacidites harrisii is dominant, with common Proteacidites and frequent Nothofagidites flemingii. Assignment to the upper Malvacipollis diversus Zone is indicated at the base by oldest Myrtaceidites tenuis and at the top by youngest M. tenuis, Periporopollenites demarcatus and Proteacidites ornatus without P. asperopolus. Other age significant taxa include Anacolosidites acutullus, Intratriporopollenites notabilis, Malvacipollis diversus, Spinizonocolpites prominatus and Triporopollenites ambiguus.

The only dinoflagellate seen was extremely rare Cordosphaeridium inodes, suggesting a marginally marine environment.

These features are normally seen in the Johanna River Sand, not the usually Paleocene Rotten Point Sand.

B Johanna River Sand YC 108044

This sample contains abundant and diverse spores and pollen with rare very low diversity dinoflagellates. Nothofagidites spp dominate the assemblage with subordinate Cyathidites. Assignment to the lower N. asperus Zone is indicated at the base by dominant Nothofagidites especially N. falcatus and N. deminutus, and at the top on youngest Proteacidites reticulatus. Other age significant taxa include Proteacidites asperopolus, P. pachyopolus, Santalumidites cainozoicus and Triporopollenites ambiguus. Cretaceous reworking is minor.

Amongst the dinoflagellates, rare Deflandrea heterophlycta and Corrudinium incompositum indicate the correlative D. heterophlycta Zone.

Dinoflagellates are extremely rare and the acritarch Paralecaniella indentata is prominent. High diversity and content of spores and pollen indicate very nearshore marine environments.

These features are normally seen in the Johanna River Sand especially as seen at Castle Cove and inland.

- C "Rotten Point Sand" : Great Ocean Road : YC 106059
This sample is extremely lean and cannot be confidently assigned. Rare elements include Nothofagidites spp (including N. falcata) and Santalumidites cainozoicus. Their co-occurrence suggests the lower to middle N. asperus Zone, similar to B above. However, the yield is so extremely poor that contamination cannot be totally excluded.

The asperus Zone usually occurs in the Johanna River Sand, not the Paleocene Rotten Point Sand.

- D Sentinel Rock Clay
This sample is dominated by Cyathidites, Matonisporites and Dictyophyllidites spp. The presence of Acaciapollenites myriosporites, Compositae (Tubulifloridae) and Chenopodipollis and the total absence of Nothofagidites indicates a Plio-Pleistocene age.

Absence of marine species indicates non-marine environments.

III CONCLUSIONS

The Johanna River Sand sample provides no surprises, being marginally marine and of middle Eocene age. The two Rotten Point Sand samples appear to be wrongly assigned, and should perhaps also be considered as Johanna River Sand. The Sentinel Rock Clay is clearly a non-marine Plio-Pleistocene deposit.

IV REFERENCES

Partridge, AD (1976) The geological expression of eustacy in the early Tertiary of the Gippsland Basin. Aust Pet Explor Assoc J 16 : 73-79

PALYNOLOGY OF 4 OUTCROP SAMPLES, OTWAY BASIN, VICTORIA

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C L I E N T: Geological Survey of Victoria

W E L L: 4 outcrop samples

F I E L D / A R E A: Otway basin






A N A L Y S T: Roger Morgan

D A T E : April '90

N O T E S:

RANGE CHART OF GRAPHIC ABUNDANCES BY ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Key to Symbols

-  = Very Rare
-  = Rare
-  = Few
-  = Common
-  = Abundant
- ? = Questionably Present
- .

