MICROFOSSILS AND PLANT REMAINS, TULLICH NO. 1. WELL

Cores from Planet Tullich No.1. Well were treated by hydrofluoric acid - Schulze's solution method, and the acid insoluble residues examined for microfossils. Other cores were treated by hydrofluoric acid, and then macerated to obtain plant cuticles.

Results of Examination.

Core 1. (538' - 548')..... No microfossils observed.

Core 3. (1051' - 1053')... No micro-fossils observed.

Core 4. (1520' - 1551')... Two samplings. Dinoflagellates of an assemblage type not previously noted from Western Victoria were isolated with less frequent and gymnosperm pollens. Large dinoflagellates and acritarchs appeared to be absent, but due to my unfamiliarity with this assemblage I am unable to give a geological dating for the host sediments. From the associated plant microfossils I would consider the beds to be Cretaceous age, but cannot at this juncture, be more specific.
The second sample treated (from a different piece of core) did not appear to contain microfossils.

Core 5. (2051 - 2061') Prolific Lower Cretaceous microflora including Cicatricosisporites, Cyathidites, and Aequitriradites species, and gymnosperm pollens.

Core 6. (2556' - 2566') No microfossils observed.

Core 12. Maceration of samples from this core has resulted in a mass of cuticular remains, the most common form represented being Rievitsea ? variabitis ws. (Douglas Ms. and Mines Dept. Unpublished Report 1963/70). This form listed as Thinnfeldia pinnata Walkom was cursorily described (cuticle from upper surface of pinna only) from Core 15 (3917' - 3928') of the ODNL Penola No.1. Well (B.M.R. Well Completion Report, Publication No. 42, Appendix 4. Another portion of this core (12) showed mega remains, including leaf impressions of the from called Taeniopteris spatulata as well as isolated fruit and cone bodies, and pinnal from R ? variabitis as above. After further examination a more complete description will be made of this mega flora, and a report forwarded.

Original signed..... John Douglas, Geologist.