



PALYNOLOGY OF FOUR OUTCROP SAMPLES, OTWAY BASIN, VICTORIA

By:

ROGER MORGAN

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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.

ST:CG15 D.7

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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 Oligocene	P. tuberculatus									
-	Late Eocene	upper N. asperus	P. comatum								
		middle N. asperus	V. extensa								
			D. heterophlycta								
	Middle Eocene	lower N. asperus	W. echinosuturata								
-		P. asperopolus	W. edwardsii W. thompsonae								
2	+	upper M. diversus	W. ornata								
Tertiary	Early Eocene	middle M. diversus	W. waipawaensis								
19	Carry Cocene	middle w. diversus									
- 1		lower M. diversus	W. hyperacantha								
Early		upper L. balmei	A. homomorpha								
	Paleocene										
		lower L. balmei·	E. crassitabulata								
			T. evittii								
			M. druggii								
	Maastrichtian	T. longus									
SI	Campanian	T. IIIIei									
Cretaceous	Campanian	N. senectus	X. australis								
tac			N. aceras								
9	Santonian	T. pachyexinus	l. cretaceum								
	Coniacian		O. porifera								
Late	Turonian	C. triplex	C. striatoconus								
-			P. infusorioides								
	Cenomanian	A. distocarinatus									
	. Late	P. pannosus									
	Albian Middle	upper C. paradoxa									
	F. el	lower C. paradoxa	`								
2	Early	C. striatus									
10801		upper C. hughesi									
Cretaceous	Aptian	lower C. hughesi									
2	Barremian										
Early	Hauterivian	F. wonthaggiensis									
	Valanginian	upper C. australiensis	-								
	Berriasian	lower C. australiensis	-								
Juras.	Tithonian	R. watherocensis									

II DISCUSSION

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. pachypolus, Santalumidites cainozoicus and Triporopollenites ambiguus. Cretaceous reworking is minor.

Amongst the dinoflagellates, rare <u>Deflandrea</u>
<u>heterophlycta</u> and <u>Corrudinium incompositum</u> indicate the correlative <u>D. heterophlycta</u> 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.

This sample is extremely lean and cannot be confidently assigned. Rare elements include Nothofagidites spp (including N. falcata) and Santalumidites cainozoicus. Their co-occurance 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 <u>asperus</u> Zone usually occurs in the Johanna River Sand, not the Paleocene Rotten Point Sand.

D Sentinel Rock Clay
This sample is dominated by <u>Cyathidites</u>, <u>Matonisporites</u>
and <u>Dictyophyllidites</u> spp. The presence of
<u>Acaciapollenites myriosporites</u>, <u>Compositae</u>
(<u>Tubulifloridae</u>) and <u>Chenopodipollis</u> and the total
absence of <u>Nothofagidites</u> 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 Sentinal 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

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C L I E N T: Geological Survey of Victoria
W E L L: 4 outcrop samples
FIELD/AREA: Otway basin
ANALYST: Roger Morgan DATE: April '90
NOTES:

RANGE CHART OF GRAPHIC ABUNDANCES BY ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Key to Symbols

= Very Rare

= Rare

= Few

= Common

= Abundant

? = Questionably Present

= Not Present

	ACACIAPOLLENITES MYRIOSPORITES	ANACOLOSIDITES ACUTULLUS	BANKSIEACIDITES ELONGATUS	BEAUPREAIDITES TRIGONALIS	CHENOPODIPOLLIS SP.	CLAVIFERA TRIPLEX	COMPOSITAE (TUBULIFLORIDITES)	CORDOSPHAERIDIUM INODES	CORRUNDINIUM INCOMPOSITUM	CUPANIEIDITES ORTHOTEICHUS	CYATHEACIDITES SP.	CYATHIDITES SPP	DACRYCARPITES AUSTRALIENSIS	DEFLANDREA HETEROPHLYCTA	ERICIPITES SCABRATUS	GEPHROPOLLENITES (DRYMUS)	GLEICHINIDITES CIRCINIDITES	HALORAGACIDITES HALORAGOIDES	HALORAGACIDITES HARRISII	INTRATRIPOROPOLLENITES NOTABILIS	LAEVIGATOSPORITES	LINGULODINIUM MACHAEROPHORUM	LYGISTEPOLLENITES FLORINII	MALVACIPOLLES GRANDIS	MALVACIPOLLIS DIVERSUS	MALVACIPOLLIS SUBTILIS	MATONISPORITES SP.	MYRTACEIDITES EUCALYPTOIDES	MYRTACEIDITES PARUUS/MESONESUS	MYRTACEIDITES TENUIS	MYRTACEIDITES UERRUCOSUS	NOTHOFAGIOITES ASPERUS	NOTHOFAGIDITES BRACHYSPINULOSUS
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ROTTEN POINT YC 083053 JOHANNA RIVER YC 108044 ROTTEN POINT YC 106059 SENTINEL ROCK																																	

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	NOTHOFAGIDITES DEMINUTUS	NOTHOFAGIDITES EMARCIDUS/HETERUS	NOTHOFAGIDITES FALCATUS	NOTHOFAGIDITES FLEMINGII	OPERCULODINIUM CENTROCARPUM	PARALECANIELLA INDENTATA	PERIPOROPOLLENITES DEMARCATUS	PERIPOROPOLLENITES POLYORATUS	PERIPOROPOLLENITES VESICUS	PHYLLOCLADIDITES MAWSONII	POLYCOLPITES ESOBALTEUS	PROTERCIDITES ANNULARIS	PROTERCIDITES ASPEROPOLUS	PROTERCIDITES GRANDIS	PROTEACIDITES INCURVATUS	PROTERCIDITES LEIGHTONII	PROTERCIDITES ORNATUS	PROTEACIDITES PACHYPOLUS	PROTEACIDITES PSEUDOMOIDES	PROTEACIDITES RETICULATUS	PROTERCIDITES SPP.	SANTALUMIDITES CAINOZOICUS	SPINIFERITES FURCATUM/RAMOSUS	SPINOZONOCOLPITES PROMINATUS	STERIESPORITES (TRIPUNCTISPORIS) PUNCT	STERIESPORITES ANTIQUASPORITES	TRICOLPITES SP.	TRICOLPORITES ESTOUTUS	TRIPOROPOLLENITES AMBIGUUS	UERRUCATOSPORITES SPP.	" VERRUCOSISPORITES KOPUKUENSIS
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