ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN Institute of Natural Resource Sustainability William W. Shilts, Executive Director ILLINOIS STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY E. Donald McKay III, Interim Director For more information contact: Institute of Natural Resource Sustainablity Illinois State Geological Survey 615 East Peabody Drive Champaign, Illinois 61820-6964

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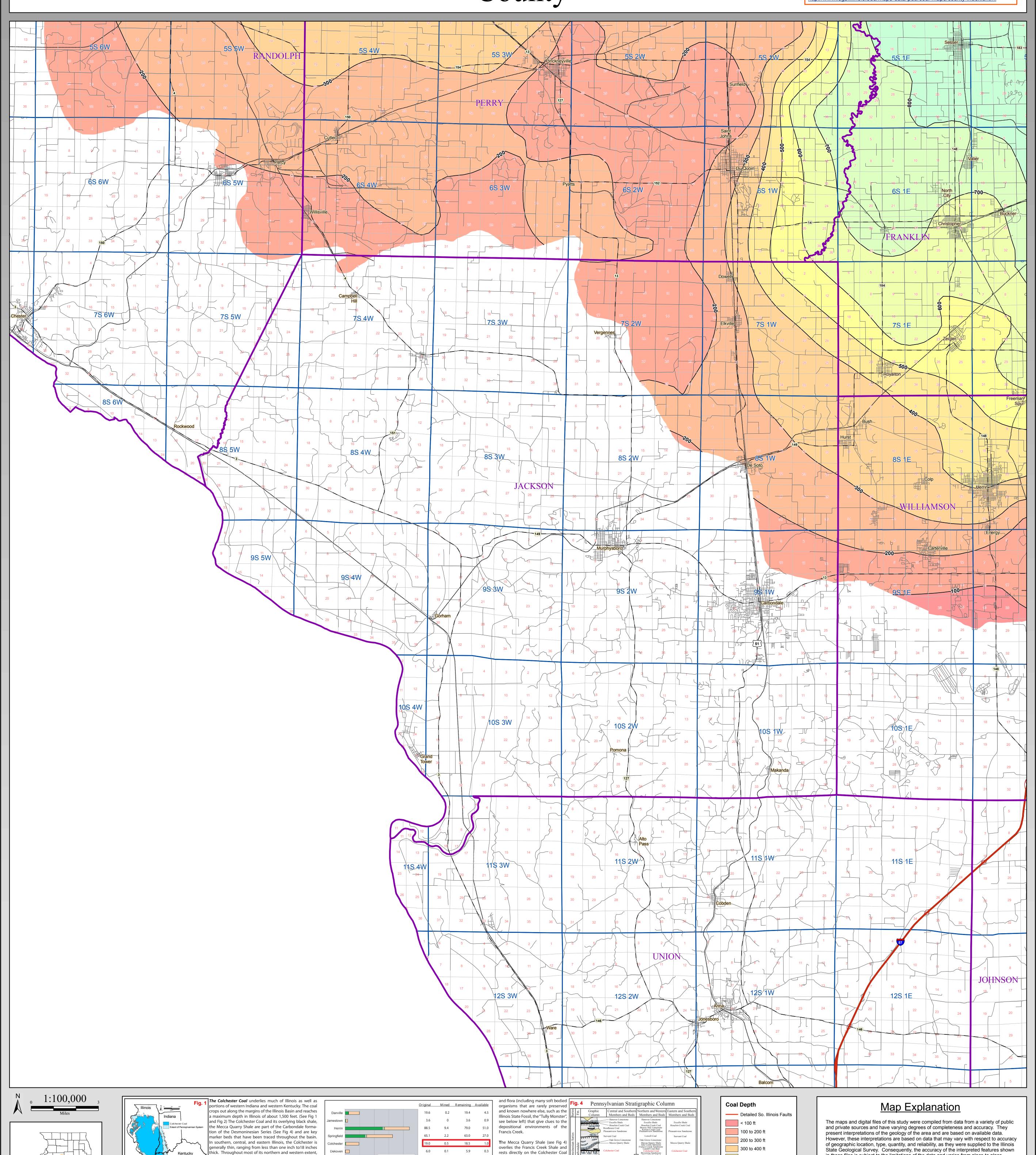
http://www.isgs.illinois.edu

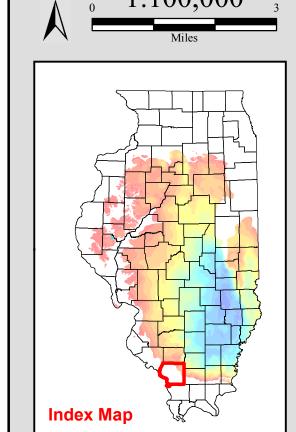
Colchester Coal Depth JACKSON

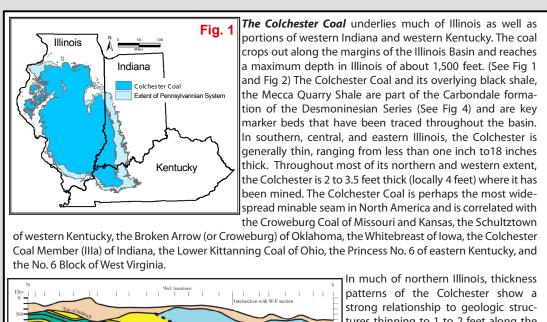
County Coal Map Series Andrew Louchios, Scott Elrick, Chris Korose, David Morse

Map construction: October 26, 2009

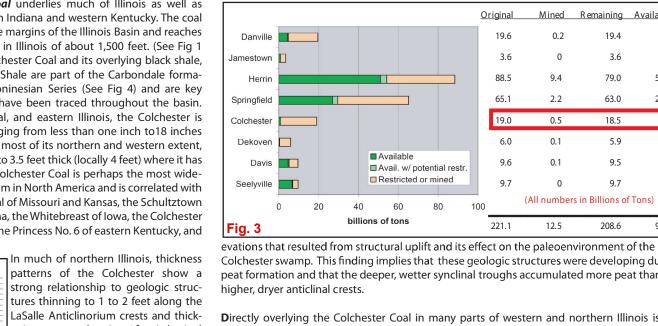
This product is under review and may not meet the standards of the Illinois State Geological Survey. County County coal maps and select quadrangle maps available as downloadable PDF files at: http://www.isgs.illinois.edu/maps-data-pub/coal-maps/county-index.shtml







North-south cross section of the Pennsylvanian System in Illinois



stemming from higher topographic el- have yielded a remarkably well preserved fossil fauna

he Princess No. 6 of eastern Kentucky, and	Fig. 3 221.1 12.5 208.6 96.1	deposit that is even more widespread
	evations that resulted from structural uplift and its effect on the paleoenvironment of the local	than the Colchester, present through-
In much of northern Illinois, thickness	Colchester swamp. This finding implies that these geologic structures were developing during	out most of the basin and adjacent
patterns of the Colchester show a	peat formation and that the deeper, wetter synclinal troughs accumulated more peat than the	states and is a stratigraphic marker
strong relationship to geologic struc-	higher, dryer anticlinal crests.	because of its distinctive low resistivity signature on electric logs and very high gamma-ray log readings.
tures thinning to 1 to 2 feet along the		
LaSalle Anticlinorium crests and thick-	Directly overlying the Colchester Coal in many parts of western and northern Illinois is the	The original resource of the Colchester coal in the State of Illinois totals 19 billion tons, 0.5 billion of which has
ening to as much as 3 or 4 feet in basinal	Francis Creek Shale, a medium gray, silty shale that locally exceeds 80 feet thick. The Francis	been mined. Approximately 5% of the original resources, 0.5 billion tons, were considered available for mining
troughs. There is significant variation	Creek forms a large clastic wedge that extends across the northern part of the coalfield	(See Fig 3).
in the flora of the Colchester Coal on	and thins out to the west and south in the western part of Illinois State Fossil - "Tully Monster"	
top of the anticlinal crests versus that	the basin. It is best known for the famous Mazon Creek	(All text modified from ISGS Pub. IM 127, Korose, et.al)
found in the troughs. The flora varia-	sideritic concretions found in the northeastern part	References:
tion is interpreted as drier conditions	of the basin and in Fulton County. These concretions	- Christopher P. Korose, Scott D. Elrick, and Russell J. Jacobson, 2003, Availability of the Colchester Coal for mining in
stemming from higher topographic el-	have yielded a remarkably well preserved fossil fauna	Northern and Western Illinois: Illinois State Geological Survey Illinois Minerals 127, 21 p.

Greenbush Coal Wiley Coal

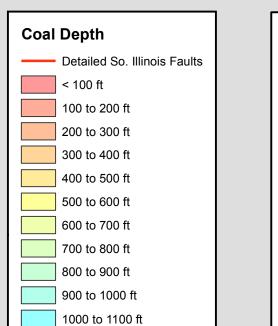
where the Francis Creek is absent. It is

a hard, fissile, black shale that locally

reaches 4 feet in thickness but gener-

ally ranges from 1 to 2 feet thick. The

Mecca Quarry is a transgressive marine



1100 to 1200 ft

1200 to 1300 ft

1300 to 1400 ft

1400 to 1500 ft

1500 to 1600 ft

State Geological Survey. Consequently, the accuracy of the interpreted features shown in these files is subject to the limitations of the data and varies from place to place.

Contoured features less than 7 million square feet (about 1/2 mile square) in area may not be accurately portrayed or resolved. This data set provides a large-scale conceptual model of the geology of the area on which to base further work. These data are not intended for use in site-specific screening or decision-making.

Disclaimer

The Illinois State Geological Survey and the University of Illinois make no guarantee, expressed or implied, regarding the correctness of the interpretations presented in this data set and accept no liability for the consequences of decisions made by others on the basis of the information presented here.

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