ILLINOIS 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 (217) 333-4747

Colchester Coal Depth LASALLE County

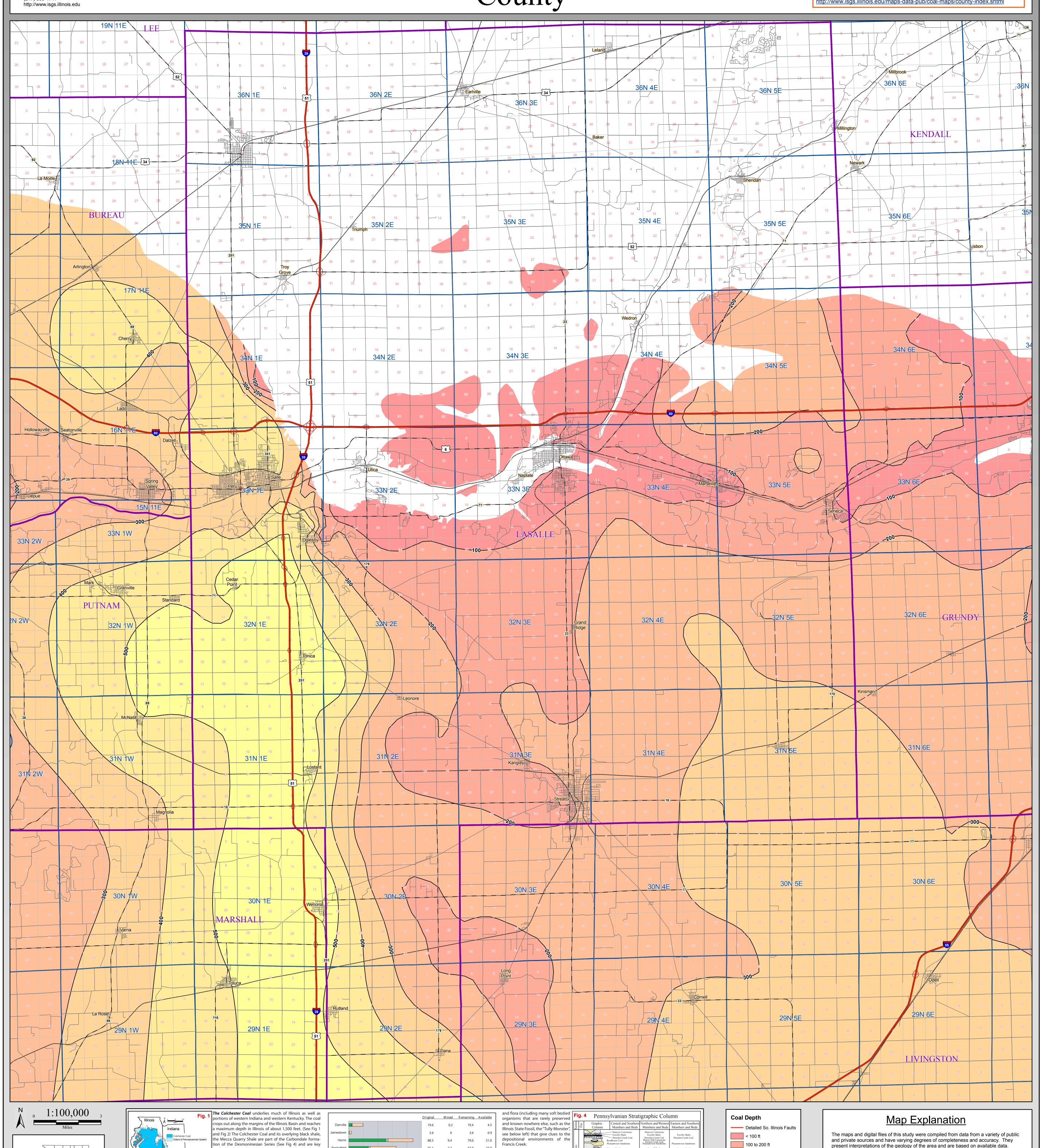
County Coal Map Series Andrew Louchios, Scott Elrick, Chris Korose, David Morse

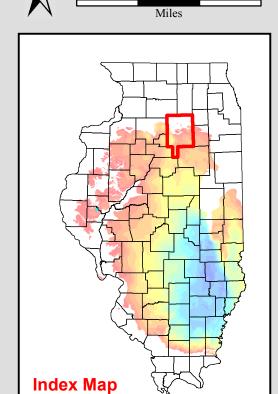
Map construction: October 26, 2009

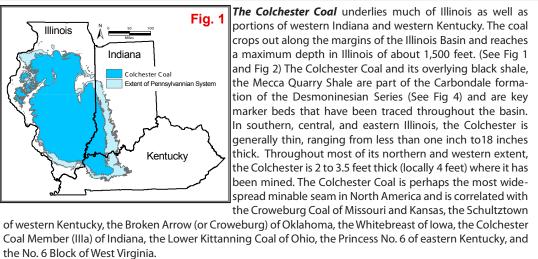
This product is under review and may not meet the

standards of the Illinois State Geological Survey.

County 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

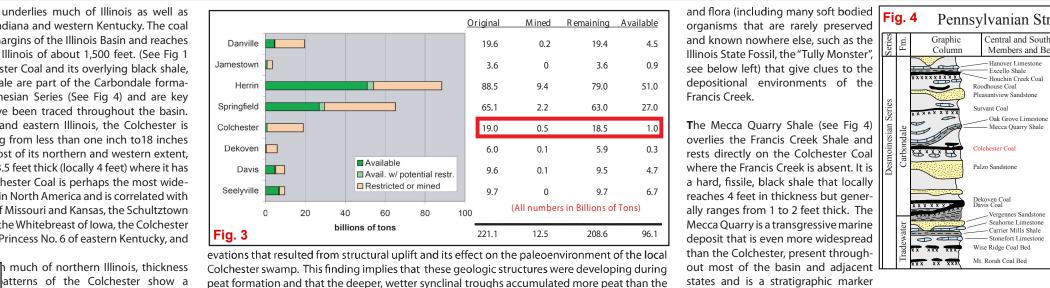






orth-south cross section of the Pennsylvanian System in Illinois

spread minable seam in North America and is correlated with the Croweburg Coal of Missouri and Kansas, the Schultztown trong relationship to geologic struc- higher, dryer anticlinal crests. ures thinning to 1 to 2 feet along the Carthage Ls



atterns 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 oughs. There is significant variation Creek forms a large clastic wedge that extends across the northern part of the coalfield h 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" pp of the anticlinal crests versus that the basin. It is best known for the famous Mazon Creek bund in the troughs. The flora varia- sideritic concretions found in the northeastern part on 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 temming 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.

The Mecca Quarry Shale (see Fig 4) overlies the Francis Creek Shale and rests directly on the Colchester Coal where the Francis Creek is absent. It is a hard, fissile, black shale that locally reaches 4 feet in thickness but gener-Greenbush Coal Wiley Coal ally ranges from 1 to 2 feet thick. The Mecca Quarry is a transgressive marine deposit that is even more widespread because of its distinctive low resistivity signature on electric logs and very high gamma-ray log readings.

aSalle 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 ning 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 (All text modified from ISGS Pub. IM 127, Korose, et.al)

200 to 300 ft 300 to 400 ft 400 to 500 ft 500 to 600 ft 600 to 700 ft 700 to 800 ft 800 to 900 ft 900 to 1000 ft

1000 to 1100 ft

1100 to 1200 ft

1200 to 1300 ft

1300 to 1400 ft

1400 to 1500 ft

1500 to 1600 ft

present interpretations of the geology of the area and are based on available data. However, these interpretations are based on data that may vary with respect to accuracy of geographic location, type, quantity, and reliability, as they were supplied to the Illinois 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. Data included in this map are suitable for use at a scale of 1:100,000.

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.

© 2009 Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois. All rights reserved.