Colchester Coal Elevation BOND County

County Coal Map Series

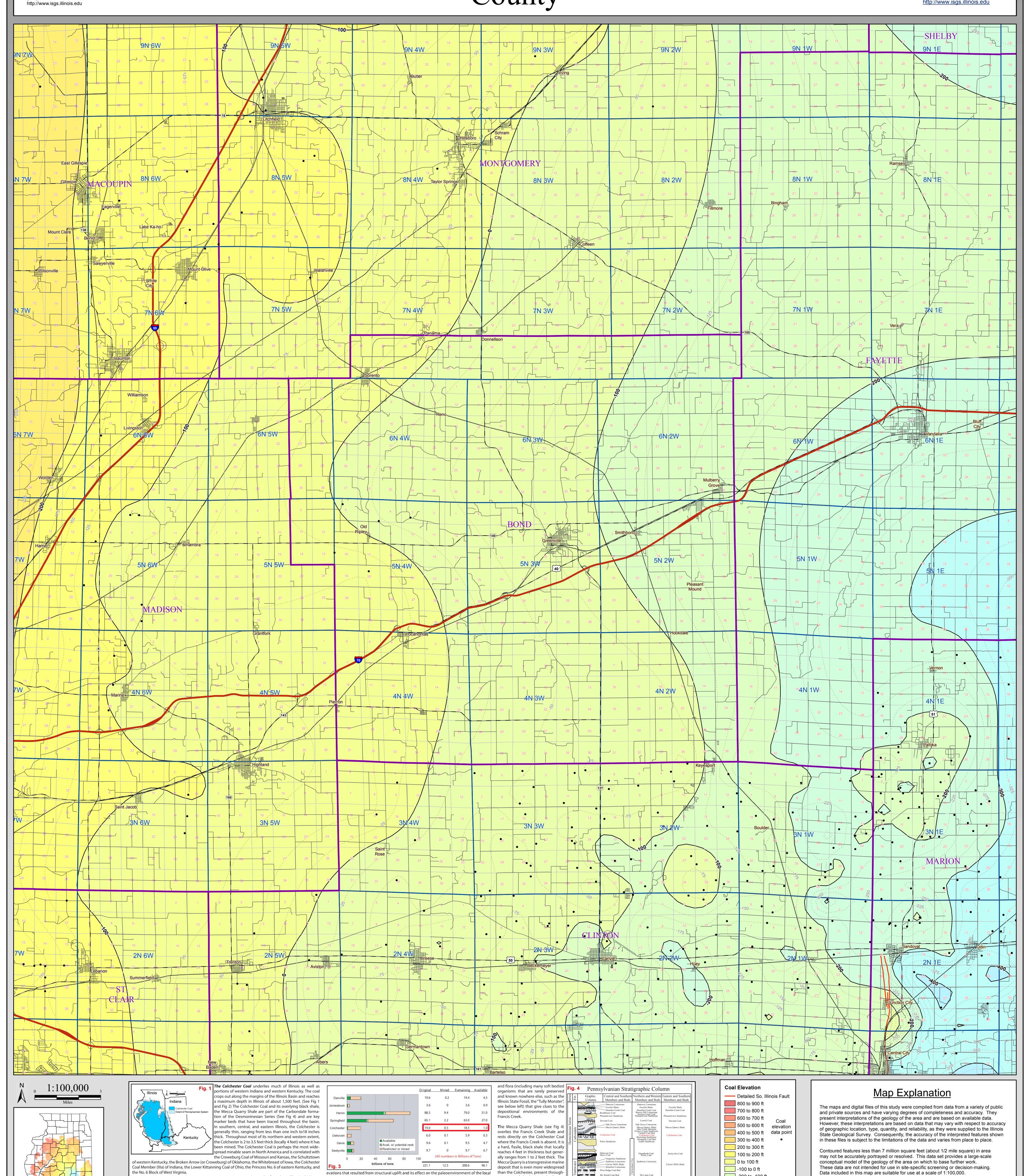
ISGS Coal Section

Map construction: May, 2015

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



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

Out most of the basin and adjacent

Out most of the basin and adjacent

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

because of its distinctive low resistivity signature on electric logs and very high gamma-ray log readings.

- Christopher P. Korose, Scott D. Elrick, and Russell J. Jacobson, 2003, Availability of the Colchester Coal for mining in

Northern and Western Illinois: Illinois State Geological Survey Illinois Minerals 127, 21 p.

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

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

troughs. There is significant variation Creek forms a large clastic wedge that extends across the northern part of the coalfield

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"

strong relationship to geologic struc- higher, dryer anticlinal crests.

top of the anticlinal crests versus that the basin. It is best known for the famous Mazon Creek

found in the troughs. The flora varia- sideritic concretions found in the northeastern part

tion is interpreted as drier conditions of the basin and in Fulton County. These concretions

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

tures thinning to 1 to 2 feet along the

rth-south cross section of the Pennsylvanian System in Illinois

-200 to -100 ft

-300 to -200 ft

-400 to -300 ft

-500 to -400 ft

-600 to -500 ft

-700 to -600 ft

-800 to -700 ft

-900 to -800 ft

< -900 ft

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