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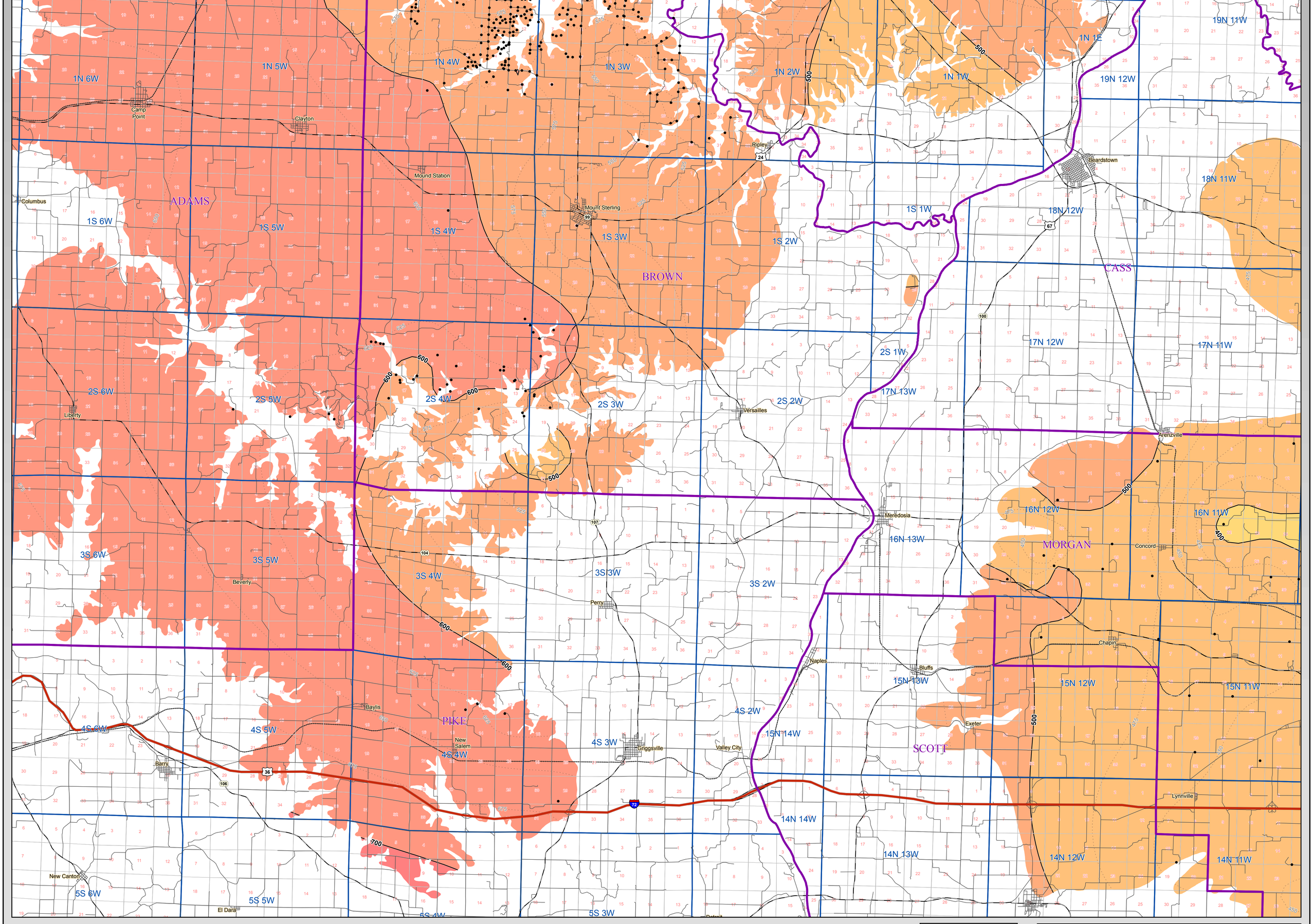
Colchester Coal Elevation
BROWN
County

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



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0 1:100,000 3
Miles

Fig. 1

The Colchester Coal underlies much of Illinois as well as portions of western Indiana and western Kentucky. The coal crops out along the margins of the Illinois Basin and reaches a maximum depth in Illinois of about 1,500 feet. (See Fig 1 and Fig 2) The Colchester Coal and its overlying black shale, the Mecca Quarry Shale are part of the Carbondale formation of the Desmoninesian Series (See Fig 4) and are key marker beds that have been traced throughout the basin. In southern, central, and eastern Illinois, the Colchester is generally thin, ranging from less than one inch to18 inches thick. Throughout most of its northern and western extent, the Colchester is 2 to 3.5 feet thick (locally 4 feet) where it has been mined. The Colchester Coal is perhaps the most widespread minable seam in North America and is correlated with the Croweburg Coal of Missouri and Kansas, the Schultztown of western Kentucky, the Broken Arrow (or Croweburg) of Oklahoma, the Whitebreast of Iowa, the Colchester Coal Member (IIIa) of Indiana, the Lower Kittanning Coal of Ohio, the Princess No. 6 of eastern Kentucky, and the No. 6 Block of West Virginia.

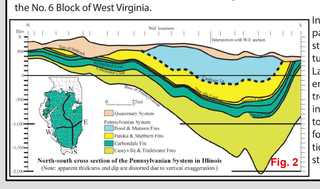
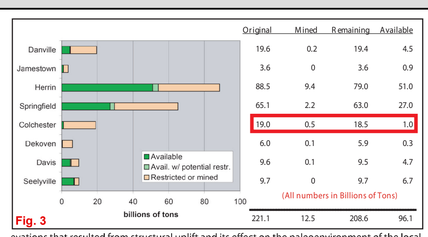


Fig. 2

In much of northern Illinois, thickness patterns of the Colchester show a strong relationship to geologic structures thinning to 1 to 2 feet along the LaSalle Anticlinorium crests and thickening to as much as 3 or 4 feet in basinal troughs. There is significant variation in the flora of the Colchester Coal on top of the anticlinal crests versus that found in the troughs. The flora variation is interpreted as drier conditions stemming from higher topographic elevations that resulted from structural uplift and its effect on the paleoenvironment of the local Colchester swamp. This finding implies that these geologic structures were developing during peat formation and that the deeper, wetter synclinal troughs accumulated more peat than the higher, dryer anticlinal crests.



	Original	Mined	Remaining	Available
Danville	19.6	0.2	19.4	4.5
Jamestown	3.6	0	3.6	0.9
Herrin	88.5	9.4	79.0	51.0
Springfield	65.1	2.2	63.0	27.0
Colchester	19.0	0.5	18.5	1.0
Dekoven	6.0	0.1	5.9	0.3
Davis	9.6	0.1	9.5	4.7
Seelyville	9.7	0	9.7	6.7
	(All numbers in Billions of Tons)			
	221.1	12.5	208.6	96.1

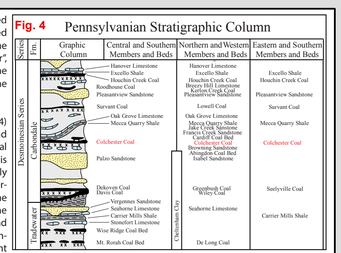
Fig. 3

Directly overlying the Colchester Coal in many parts of western and northern Illinois is the Francis Creek Shale, a medium gray, silty shale that locally exceeds 80 feet thick. The Francis Creek forms a large clastic wedge that extends across the northern part of the coalfield and thins out to the west and south in the western part of the basin. It is best known for the famous Mazon Creek sideritic concretions found in the northeastern part of the basin and in Fulton County. These concretions have yielded a remarkably well preserved fossil fauna and flora (including many soft bodied organisms that are rarely preserved and known nowhere else, such as the Illinois State Fossil, the "Tully Monster", see below left) that give clues to the depositional environments of the Francis Creek.

Illinois State Fossil - "Tully Monster"

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 generally ranges from 1 to 2 feet thick. The Mecca Quarry is a transgressive marine deposit that is even more widespread than the Colchester, present throughout most of the basin and adjacent states and is a stratigraphic marker because of its distinctive low resistivity signature on electric logs and very high gamma-ray log readings.

Fig. 4 Pennsylvanian Stratigraphic Column



The original resource of the Colchester coal in the State of Illinois totals 19 billion tons, 0.5 billion of which has been mined. Approximately 5% of the original resources, 0.5 billion tons, were considered available for mining (See Fig 3).

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

References:

- 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.

Coal Elevation

- Detailed So. Illinois Fault

Coal elevation data point
800 to 900 ft
700 to 800 ft
600 to 700 ft
500 to 600 ft
400 to 500 ft
300 to 400 ft
200 to 300 ft
100 to 200 ft
0 to 100 ft
-100 to 0 ft
-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

Map Explanation

The maps and digital files of this study were compiled from data from a variety of public and private sources and have varying degrees of completeness and accuracy. They 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.