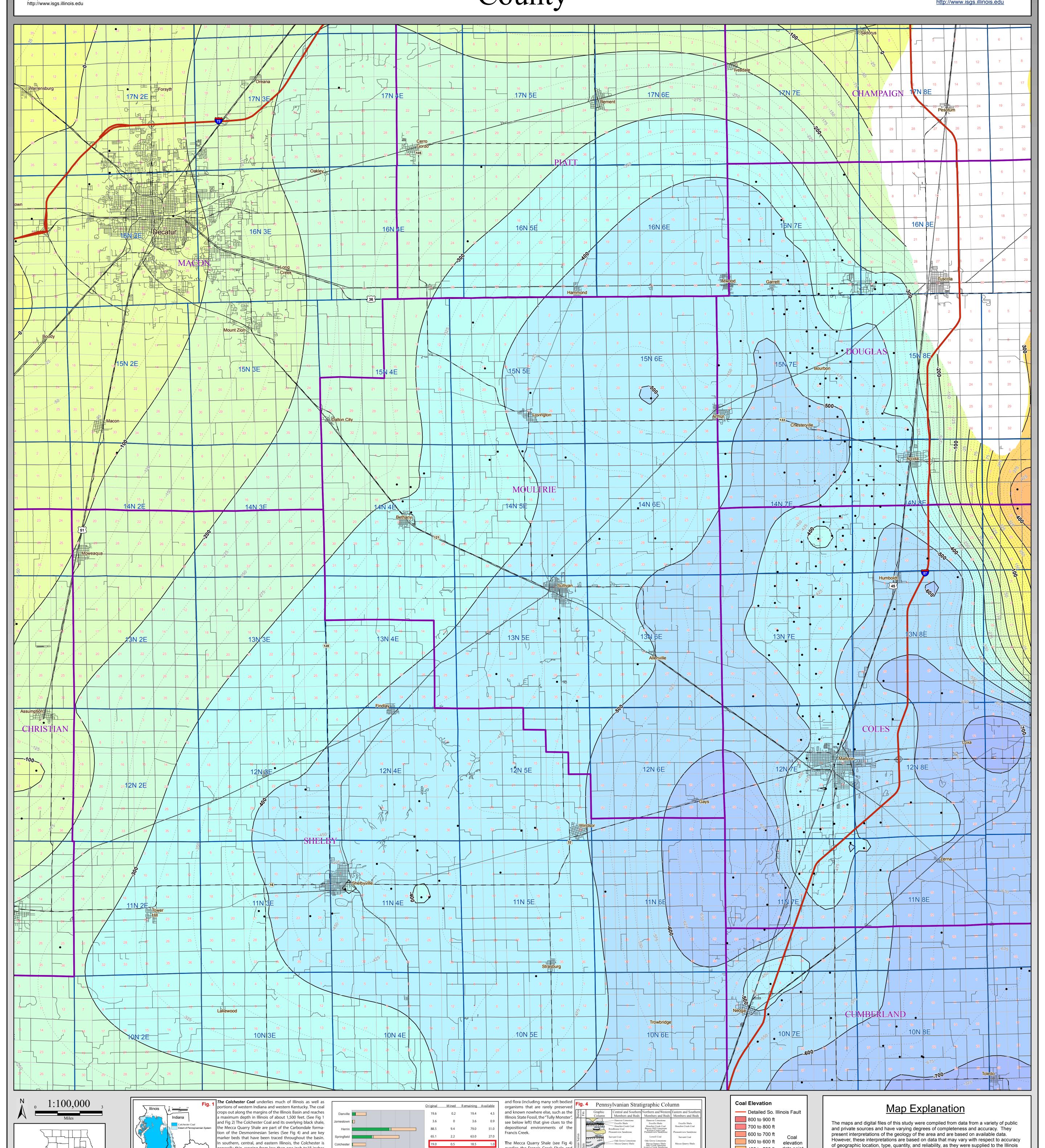
## Colchester Coal Elevation MOULTRIE County

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



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-

ally ranges from 1 to 2 feet thick. The

Mecca Quarry is a transgressive marine

deposit that is even more widespread

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

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.

400 to 500 ft data point

300 to 400 ft

200 to 300 ft

100 to 200 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

0 to 100 ft

State Geological Survey. Consequently, the accuracy of the interpreted features shown

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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

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

These data are not intended for use in site-specific screening or decision-making.

conceptual model of the geology of the area on which to base further work.

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Data included in this map are suitable for use at a scale of 1:100,000.

basis of the information presented here.

generally thin, ranging from less than one inch to 18 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 wide-

pread minable seam in North America and is correlated with

tures thinning to 1 to 2 feet along the

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

the Croweburg Coal of Missouri and Kansas, the Schultztown

 $of western \ Kentucky, the \ Broken \ Arrow \ (or \ Croweburg) \ of \ Oklahoma, the \ Whitebreast \ of \ lowa, the \ Colchester$ 

Coal Member (IIIa) of Indiana, the Lower Kittanning Coal of Ohio, the Princess No. 6 of eastern Kentucky, and

rth-south cross section of the Pennsylvanian System in Illinois

Avail. w/ potential rest

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"

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

221.1 12.5 208.6 96.1

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

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

Out most of the basin and adjacent

Out most of the basin and adjacent