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 Sustainability Illinois State Geological Survey 615 East Peabody Drive Champaign, Illinois 61820-6964 (217) 333-4747 http://www.isgs.illinois.edu

Colchester Coal Thickness BROWN County

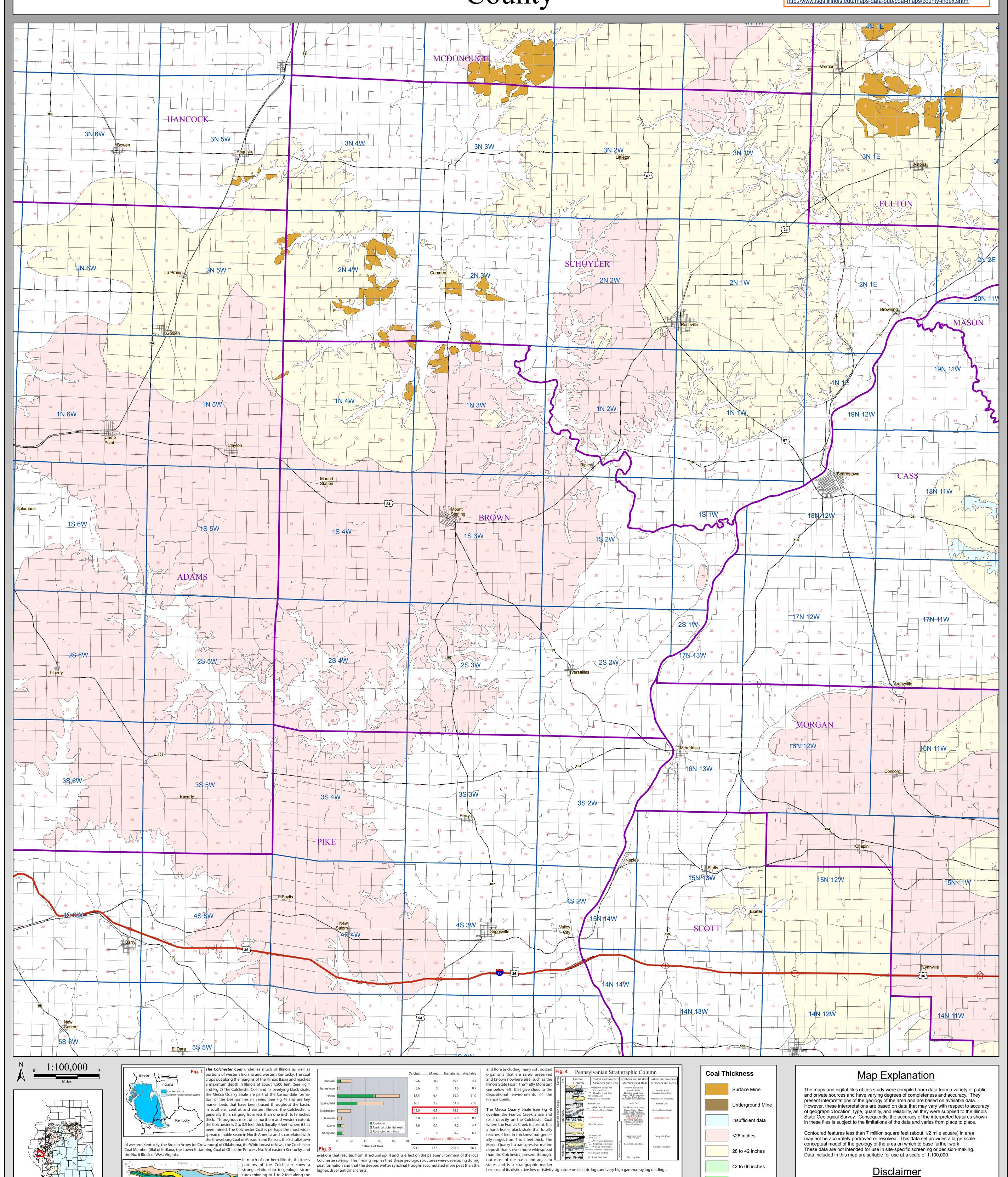
County Coal Map Series

Andrew Louchios, Scott Elrick,
Chris Korose, David Morse

Map construction: October 28, 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



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

been mined. Approximately 5% of the original resources, 0.5 billion tons, were considered available for mining

- 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)

References:

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

troughs. There is significant variation in the flora of the Colchester Coal on 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 Illinois State Fossil - "Tully Monster"

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

North-south cross section of the Pennsylvanian System in Illinois

>66 inches

Channel

Split Coal

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

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

basis of the information presented here.

data set and accept no liability for the consequences of decisions made by others on the