

# Colchester Coal Thickness

## JERSEY

### County

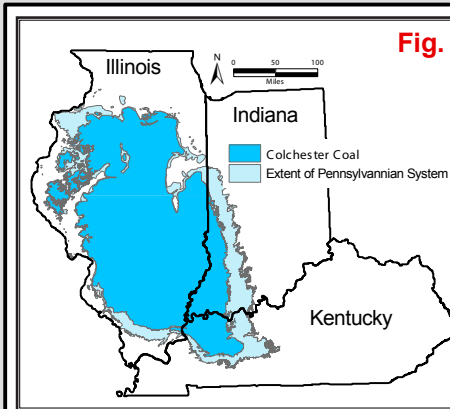
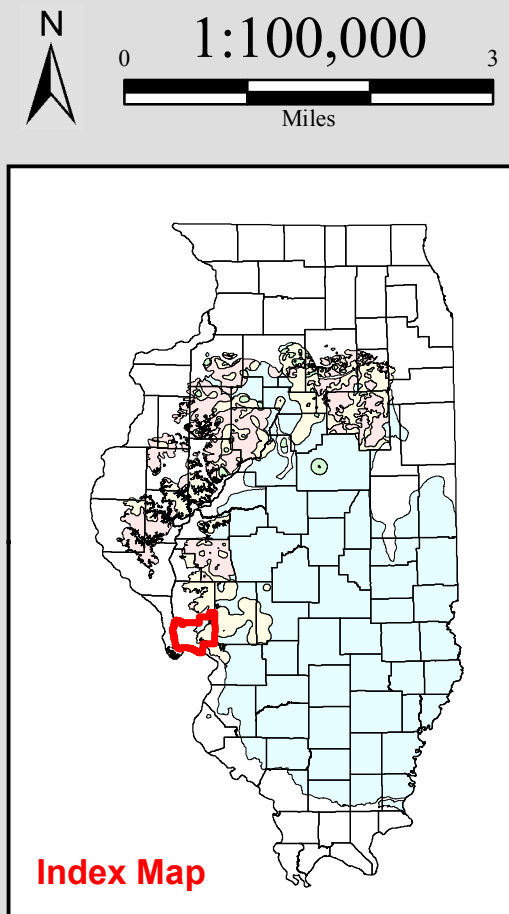
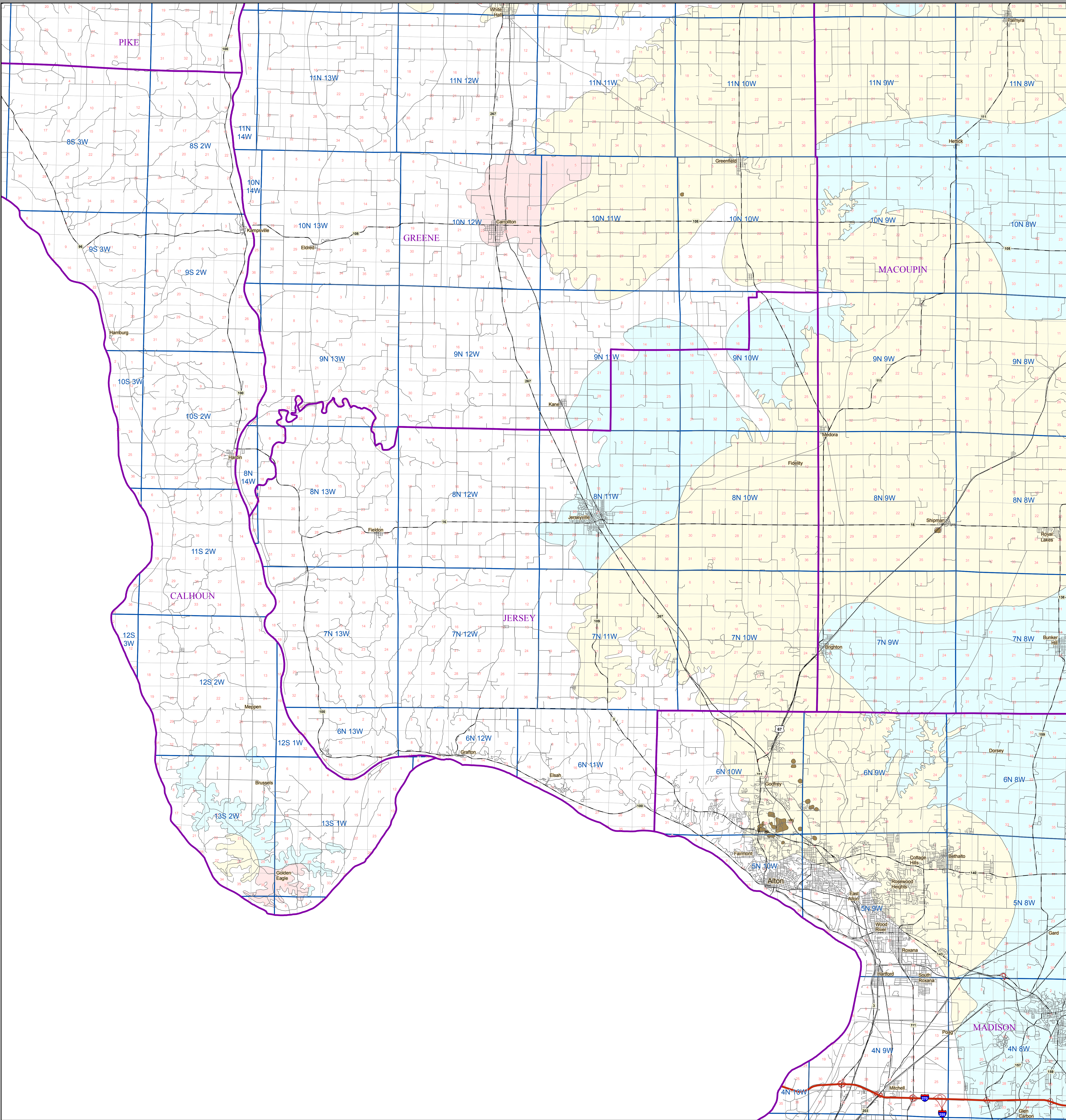
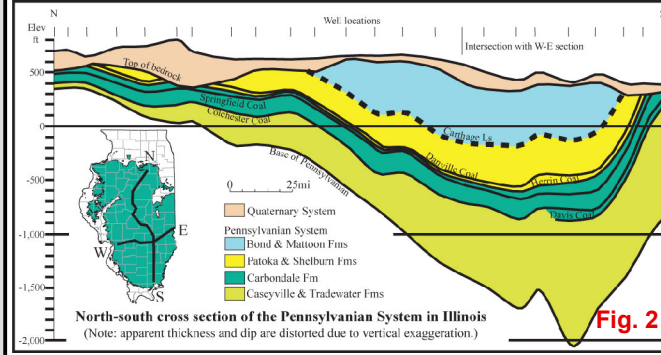


Fig. 1. The Colchester Coal Member (M) of Indiana, the Lower Kittanning Coal of Ohio, the Pimms No. 6 of eastern Kentucky, and the No. 6 Block of West Virginia.



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 Antrimian crests and thickening to as much as 3 or 4 feet in basal 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 diastrophic 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.

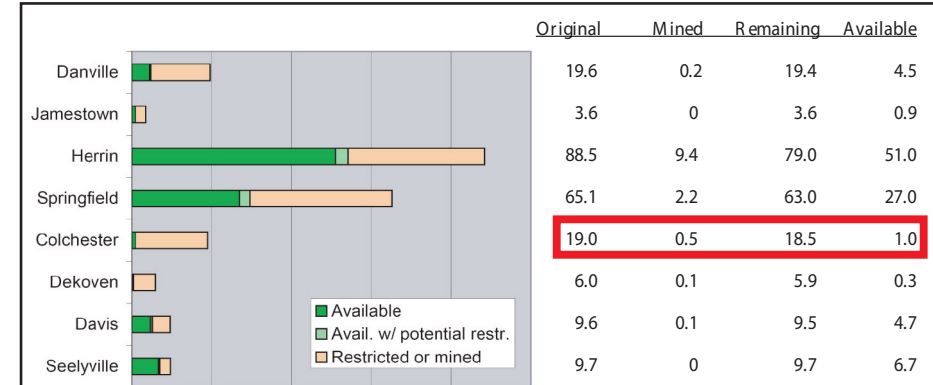
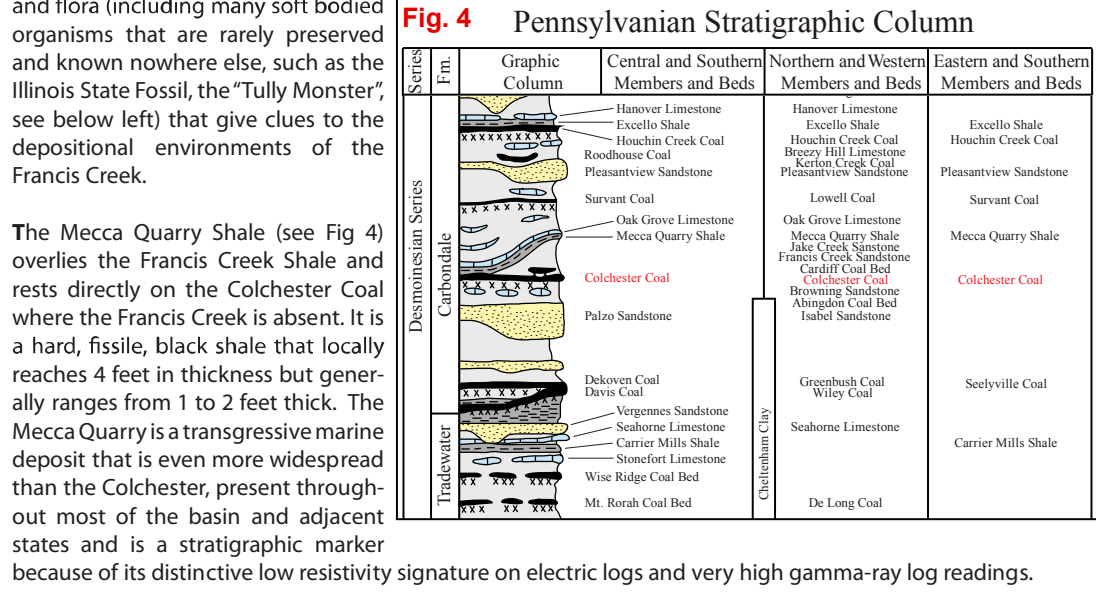


Fig. 3. Directly overlying the Colchester Coal in many parts of western and northern Illinois is the Francis Creek Shale, a medium gray, silty shale that locally exceeds 80 feet thick. The Francis Creek forms a large clastic wedge that extends across the northern part of the coalfield and thins out to the west and south in the western part of the basin. It is best known for the famous Mazon Creek stromatolite 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.

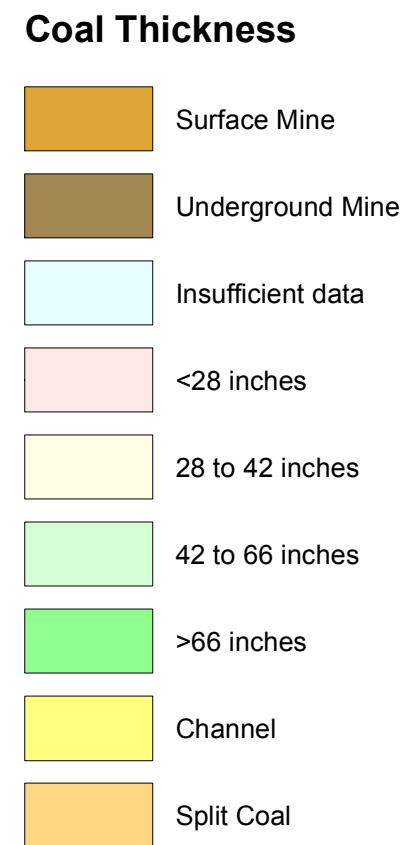


The Mecca Quarry Shale (see Fig. 4) overlies the Francis Creek Shale and rests directly on the Colchester Coal where the Francis Creek is absent. It is a hard, fissile, black shale that locally reaches 4 feet in thickness but generally ranges from 1 to 2 feet thick. The Mecca Quarry is a transgressive 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.

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. Erick, and Russell J. Jacobson, 2003. Availability of the Colchester Coal for mining in Northern and Western Illinois. Illinois State Geological Survey Illinois Minerals 122, 21 p.



### 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

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