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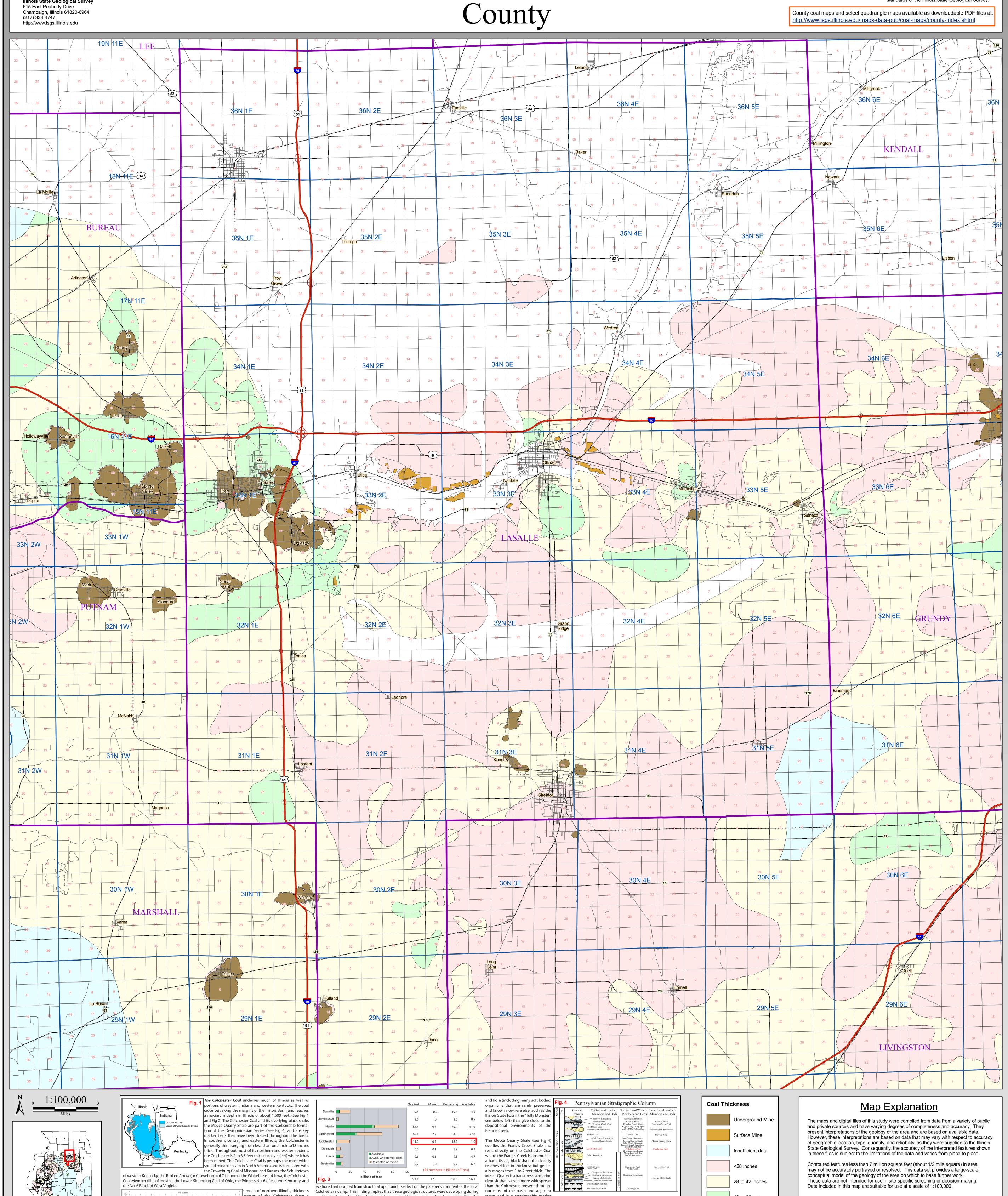
Colchester Coal Thickness LASALLE

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.



atterns 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

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

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

pund in the troughs. The flora varia- sideritic concretions found in the northeastern part on is interpreted as drier conditions of the basin and in Fulton County. These concretions

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

h 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"

aSalle 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

ning 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

trong relationship to geologic strucures thinning to 1 to 2 feet along the

42 to 66 inches

>66 inches

Channel

Split Coal

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)

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basis of the information presented here.

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