QUATERNARY GEOLOGY OF THE CREAL SPRINGS 7.5-MINUTE QUADRANGLE, ILLINOIS

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CREAL SPRINGS QUADRANGLE
ILLINOIS_
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

A Bedrock outcrop

EXPLANATION

-- Estimated glacial boundary (Riggs 1990)

((zs,zy)-o)

((zs,zy)-o)

• CS-1 Location of borings described by Riggs (1990)

 Map units correlate to legend prepared for this set of Quaternary maps of Creal Springs, Eddyville, and Stonefort 7.5-Minute Quadrangles; based on field work by Lannon (1989, 1992), Henderson (1987, 1992), and Riggs (1990, 1992).

For a detailed discussion, refer to the report, Geology of the Eddyville, Stonefort, and Creal Springs Quadrangles.

Southern Illinois, ISGS Bulletin 96 (Nelson et al. 1991). The bedrock geology appears on Illinois Geologic Quadran-

Sequence of materials

Peyton Colluvium

Peyton Colluvium Glasford Formation

Cahokia Alluvium Bedrock

Cahokia Alluvium Equality Formation

Cahokia Alluvium Tenneriffe Silt Bedrock

Oak formation

Bedrock

Bedrock

Oak formation Bedrock

Roxana Silt Loveland Silt Oak formation

Bedrock
Peoria Silt
Roxana Silt
Glasford Formatic
Oak formation
Bedrock

gle 4, Geologic Map of the Stonefort Quadrangle, Illinois (Trask and Jacobson 1990).

** Stratigraphic sequence of materials to a depth of 20 feet. Some units are discontinuous or difficult to di guish. Depth to bedrock under broad valleys is greater than 20 feet.

MAP UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

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Loveland

Silty and sandy stratified alluvial deposits in stream valleys with distinct flood plains; variable thickness up to 8.4 m, generally less than 3 m; brown and yellowish brown near the surface, grading to gray and bluish gray with depth; silt loam texture typical with beds of loamy sand, sandy loam, silty clay loam, silty clay, and loam; leached; generally shows pedogenic features of poorly drained modern cumulic soil; discontinuous thin Holocene paleosols may be found with depth; surface deposit.

Reworked loess and weathered bedrock clasts deposited by creep and slope wash forming an apron around the base of steep slopes; generally less than 2 m thick; oxidized brown to yellowish brown; silt loam matrix with pebble- to boulder-size clasts of local bedrock; leached; surface deposit.

the tributaries of the Saline River below an elevation of about 152 m above mean sea level; maximum thickness is unknown, typical sections are 4 to 6 m thick; gray to greenish gray; silt loam to silty clay loam textures with sandy loam and loam beds; organic-rich laminations; generally leached.

p Surface deposit of loess blanketing the uplands; 0.5 to 1.3 m thick; silt loam to silty

clay loam texture; yellowish brown; leached; shows pedogenic features of the Modern Soil; high percentage of illite clay near the surface with increasing percentage of expandable clay minerals with depth.

Loess deposit found on the uplands; 0.5 to 1.8 m thick, typically around 1 m thick; dark yellowish brown with reddish hue in places; silt loam; leached; Farmdale Soil

Stratified silty sediment deposited in a quiet-water environment (lacustrine) found in

developed through unit; more sand than overlying Peoria Silt; high percentage of expandable clay minerals near the surface with increasing percentage of kaolinite plus chlorite with depth.

Loess and reworked loess on lower upland positions below primary divides and immediately above valley floors; patchy distribution with maximum observed thickness of 1.25 m; yellowish brown to reddish brown; silty clay loam to silt loam texture; leached; shows pedogenic features of a Sangamon Soil; contains high

percentage of kaolinite and chlorite clay minerals where observed. The Loveland Silt was undifferentiated in the Creal Springs and Eddyville 7.5-Minute Quadrangles.

Member B (upper unit); coarse-textured alluvial? unit in the valleys of Sugar Creek and its tributaries; 0.4 to 2.9 m thick; yellowish brown or brown; silt loam, loam.

and its tributaries; 0.4 to 2.9 m thick; yellowish brown or brown; silt loam, sandy loam, and clay loam textures; leached; shows pedogenic features of the Sangamon Soil.

Member A (lower unit); stratified fine-textured sediment in the valleys of Sugar

Creek and its tributaries; formed in an ice-marginal lake along the Illinoian glacial boundary (Lake Sugar); thickness unknown, 9.1 m thick in one section; yellowish brown to brown near the top becoming gray, greenish gray, and bluish gray with depth; mainly a silty clay with silt loam, silty clay loam, sandy clay loam, sandy loam, loam and clay beds; leached in the upper part, becoming calcareous with depth; upper part may show evidence of pedogenesis associated with the Sangamon Soil.

Glacial diamicton found only in the extreme northwest corner of the Creal Springs
Quadrangle; patchy distribution with thickness of 3 m or more; highly weather
and leached on upland positions; yellowish brown to brown; silt loam, silty clay
loam, and loam textures of the Sangamon Soil; contains high
percentages of illite and kaolinite plus chlorite clay minerals.

Informal stratigraphic unit; relatively continuous residual product of weathering above the bedrock; 0.3 to 2.7 m thick; colors commonly reddish brown, yellowish brown, to brown; clay, clay loam, silt loam, sandy loam, loam, or sandy clay loam matrix containing clasts of subjacent bedrock; leached; generally contains high percentages of kaolinite and chlorite clay minerals; pronounced pedogenic features including well-developed soil fabric and clay films associated with either the Yarmouth or Sangamon Soils.

Pa Undifferentiated Pennsylvanian bedrock, includes indurated sandstone and shale.

Pedostratigraphy

Sangamon

Modern zm Consult the Williamson, Saline, Johnson, and Pope County Soil Surveys for details on the characteristics of the Modern Soil.

Farmdale z Paleosol developed in the Roxana Silt, but may occur in the Equality Formation in

places; distinct AE horizon with platy soil structure, silt coats, weak granular structure where poorly expressed; dark yellowish brown; masked by Modern Soil in most places.

ZS Paleosol developed in the Loveland Silt, Glasford Formation, Teneriffe Silt, and Oak formation (if overlain by Wisconsinan units); typically reddish brown, strong brown, and dark yellowish brown; moderately well- to well-developed subangular blocky to

prismatic structure; typically has thick discontinuous clay films lining peds, biological

pores, and joints; iron-oxide and manganese-oxide stains and concretions common.

Zermouth zy Paleosol developed in the Oak formation where it is overlain by the Loveland Silt;

displays colors and pedologic features as described for the Sangamon Soil.

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The geologic mapping of sixteen 7.5-minute quadrangles and the publication of quadrangle maps (1:24,000 scale) and accompanying reports were the objectives of this project. The bedrock geology was mapped by geologists of the Illinois State Geological Survey; the Quaternary geology was mapped by graduate students of the Department of Geology, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale.

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