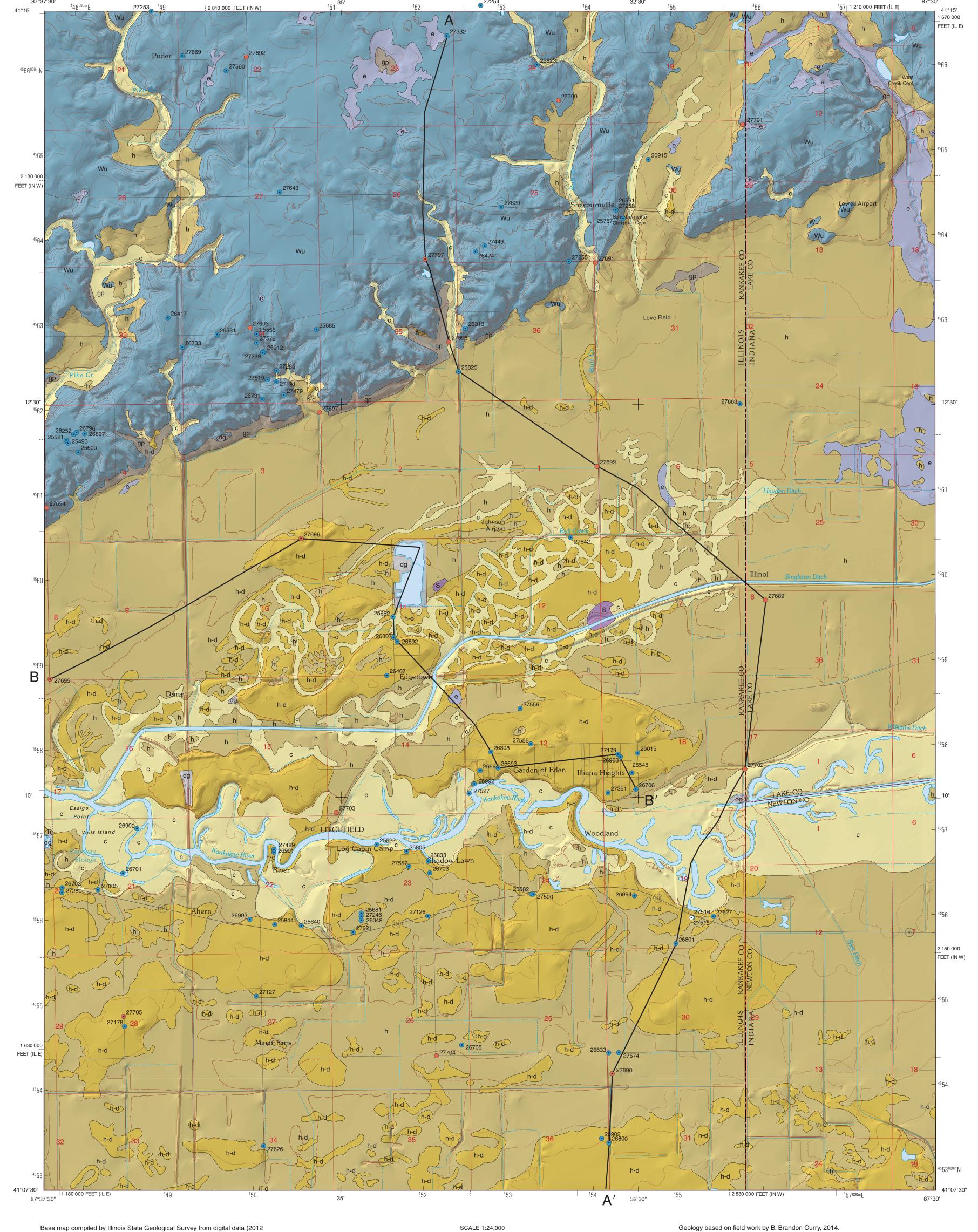
# SURFICIAL GEOLOGY OF ILLIANA HEIGHTS QUADRANGLE

Prairie Research Institute **ILLINOIS STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY**  KANKAKEE COUNTY, ILLINOIS, AND NEWTON AND LAKE COUNTIES, INDIANA

STATEMAP Illiana Heights-SG

B. Brandon Curry and Alison R. Bruegger 2014



US Topo) provided by the United States Geological Survey. Shaded relief and contours derived from National Elevation Dataset, accessed 2012.

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) Projection: Transverse Mercator 10,000-foot ticks: Illinois Coordinate System of 1983, east zone 1,000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator grid system, zone 16

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ILLINOIS STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

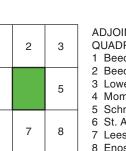
1 KILOMETER

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BASE MAP CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET

NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929









Digital cartography by Deette M. Lund, Jennifer E. Carrell, and Alison R. Bruegger, Illinois State

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### **QUATERNARY DEPOSITS**

#### Description HUDSON EPISODE (~14,700 years before present (B.P.) to today)

Diamicton, sand, gravel, silt, and peat; up to 10 feet thick

Disturbed ground Grayslake Peat

Disturbed land; includes former gravel pits and major areas of construction

Organic debris deposited in

Interpretation

Peat, muck, organic silt and clay; interbedded with sand, silt, and clay in some places; up to about 10 feet

Sand, silt, and clay; stratified;

generally less than 10 feet thick

locally containing beds of sand;

Cahokia Formation

depressions and at the toe of slopes that receive year-round moisture from groundwater; intertongues with the Equality and Cahokia Formations

Alluvium in floodplains and

channels of modern rivers and

Clay and silt with beds of fine sand; laminated; surficial deposits are generally less than 10 feet thick; buried deposits in the Kankakee River valley are as much as about 40 feet thick

**Equality Formation** 

Dolton Member

Lake sediment; many deposits are slackwater; intertongues with alluvium of Cahokia Formation or Henry Formation

#### WISCONSIN EPISODE: Michigan Subepisode (~29,000–14,700 years B.P.)

Sand, fine, stratified to uniform, oxidized; mantles many bedrock highs in the Kankakee River valley; typically less than 10 feet thick

Sand, typically with little gravel, interbedded with uncommon beds of silt or diamicton; typically less than 35 feet thick

Henry Formation, undifferentiated Outwash deposited in glacial meltwater channels and in alluvial fans; also occurs as an unnamed tongue below the Wedron Group (unidifferentiated) and the Yorkville

Dunes and drapes of fluvial

Diamicton, loam to silty clay loam; uniform to vaguely stratified in places, gray (unaltered) to brown, yellowish brown, and light gray (weathered); with lenses of sand and gravel; as much as about 50 Diamicton, silty clay to silty clay

loam, gray (cross sections only);

dolomite above bedrock surface; as

with abundant large clasts of

much as about 20 feet thick

Wedon Group,

Ice-marginal sediment (flowed till) and till. The unit has lithology undifferentiated consistent with either the Wadsworth Formation or Yorkville Member (Lemont Formation)

Lemont Formation, Yorkville Member (cross sections only) l-y

Till and ice-marginal sediment

## PRE-QUATERNARY DEPOSITS

SILURIAN SYSTEM (440-410 million years B.P.

Dolostone, fine-grained, uniform, cherty and shaly in places; gray to white; quarried to about 100 feet below water surface (see B - B')



Dolomitized carbonate bank

Data Type

Water-well boring Engineering boring

Geothermal boring

26211 Boring labels indicate the county number.
Dot indicates boring is to bedrock.

A - A' Line of cross section

Note: The county number is a portion of the 12-digit API number on file at the ISGS Geological Records Unit. Most well and boring records are available online from the ISGS Web site. Wells and borings in Indiana are labeled with the Indiana Geological Survey's





