Surficial Geology of Leland Quadrangle
LaSalle County, Illinois

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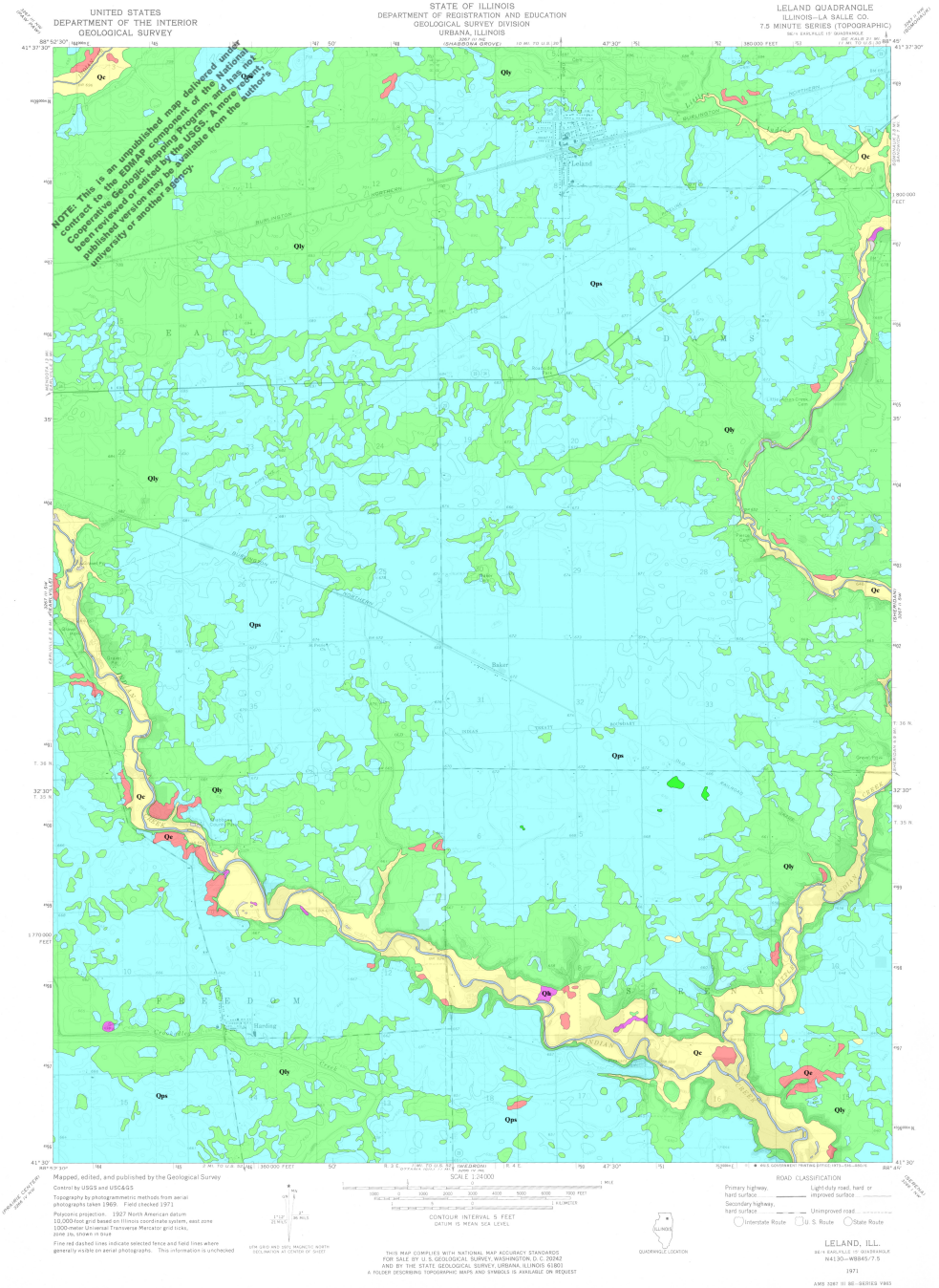

Material		Lithostratigraphic Units And Interpretations
		Quaternary System
Dark gray to black stratified silt, sand, and some gravel	Qc	**Cahokia Formation:** Forms terraces inside of meanders and at the mouths of tributaries. (modern stream deposits) thickness: 0-6 m.
Brown to gray to red bedded silt and clay	Qe	**Equality Formation:** Lacustrine sediment deposited in glacial and postglacial lakes. Lonestones (isolated stones) and lenses of gravel, sand, diamicton, organic debris, and wood are present locally in the silt and clay. Thickness: 2-20 m.
Fine to coarse grained, well to poorly stratified sediments of sand and gravel	Qh	**Henry Formation:** Outwash deposits adjacent to or leading away from the glacier, nearshore sand and gravel deposited in beaches, spits, bars, and deltas in glacial and postglacial lakes, and eolian sand derived form placiofluvial, fluvial, and nearshore lake sediments deposited in dunes and sheets on and adjacent to those sediments. Thickness: 1-65 m.
Light yellow tan to gray silt.	Qps	**Peoria Silt:** Predominantly proglacial loess derived primarily from meltwater channels. In some areas it may contain small amounts of eolian sand, and locally it contains colluviated and sheetwash silt. Thickness: 0-10 m.
Calcareous, gray fine to coarse textured (silty clay to sandy loam) diamicton.	Qly	**Lemont Formation:** Subglacial and ice-marginal facies of several offlapping glacigenic sequences. Predominant clast lithologies consist of Paleozoic shale and carbonate. Locally is overlain by Illinoian till. Thickness: 0- 60 m.
	Water	
Contact		