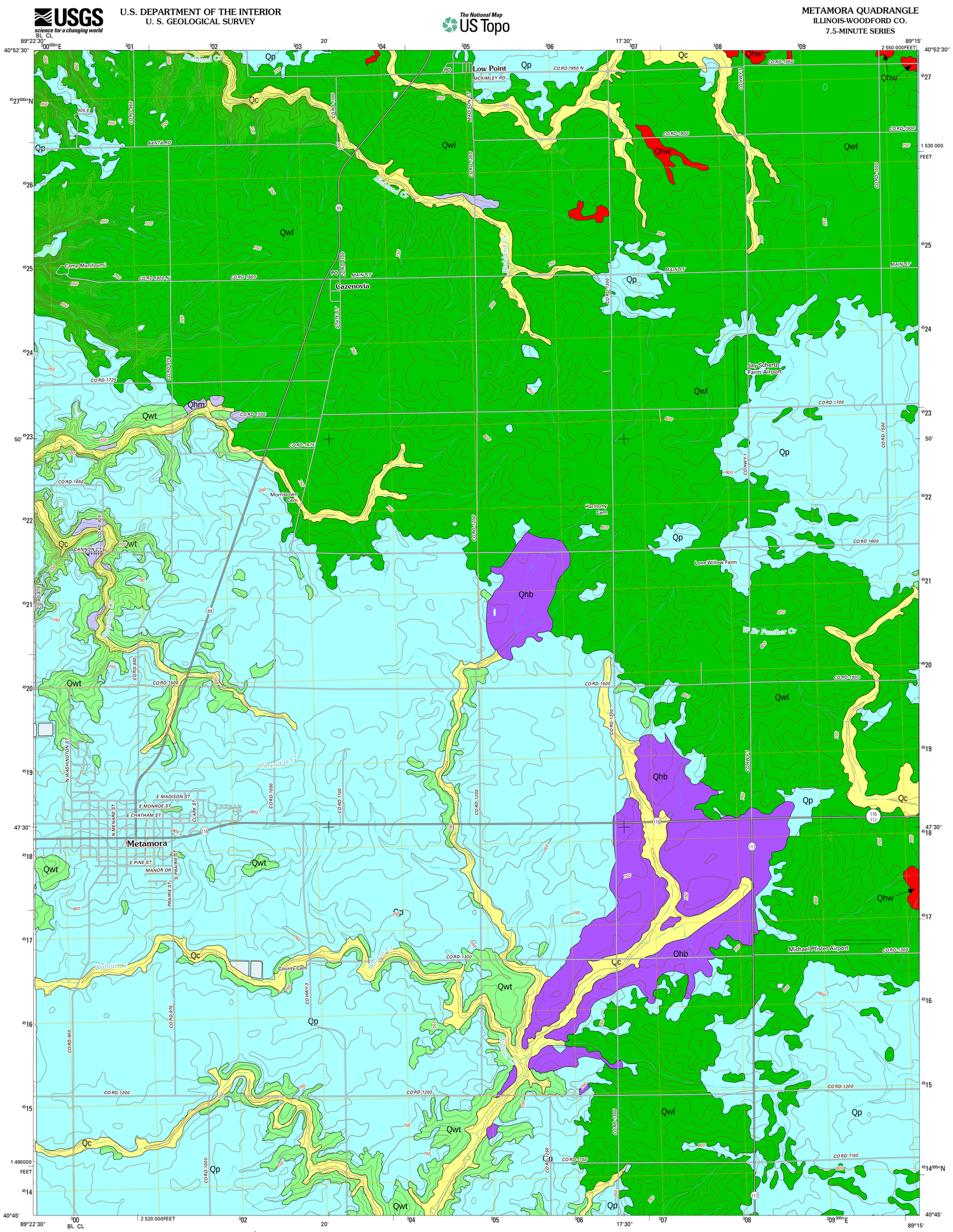

Surficial Geology of Metamora Quadrangle Woodford County, Illinois

Gwen M. Gates, David H. Malone, William E. Shields
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QUATERNARY DEPOSITS

Description	Unit	Interpretation
Sand and gravel with cobbles and boulders;stratified	Henry Formation (Batavia facies) Qhb	Upland outwash plains and alluvial fans
Sand and gravel with cobbles and boulders;stratified; yellowish brown to grayish brown; calcerous; usually clean and moderately well sorted;unconformably overlies older sand and gravel deposits, glacial diamictions, or bedrock;10 to 20 feet thick in tributary valleys and 10 to 80 feet thick in Illinois River valley	Henry Formation (Mackinaw facies) Qhm	Fluvial (riverine) and ice-marginal outwash deposits in Illinois River valley in terraces, former bars and channels and locally in terraces along tributaries to Illinois River; deposited proglacially by meltwater from distant glaciers; not consistently, differentiable from sand and gravel of the underlying Pearl Formation or Sankoty Sand Member where intervening tills are absent
Sand and gravel with cobbles and boulders;stratified	Henry Formation (Wasco facies) Qhw	Ice contact materials in kames, kame terraces, and eskers
Pebbly silty clay loam diamicton;unstratified; olive (oxidized) to grayish brown (unoxidized);firm to hard; compact; calcerous; massive to jointed; some cobbles few boulders; discontinuous beds of sand, gravel, silt, or clay; overlain in places by wind-blown silt (loess) of the Peoria Silt; unconformably overlies Dry Creek tongue, Tiskilwa Formation, or older units, 5 to 35 feet thick	Batestown Member, Lemont Formation Qwl	Till and associated sediment derived directly from glacial ice; overlain by thin covering of loess; occurs east of the western edge of the Eureka Moraine; absent in the Illinois River valley and tributary valleys, where removed by post-glacial erosion
The Tiskilwa Formation consists of calcareous, red gray to gray, medium textured (clay loam to loam) diamicton that contains lenses of gravel, sand, silt, and clay. Typically, it oxidizes to red brown, brown, or yellow brown.	Tiskilwa undivided, Tiskilwa Formation Qwt	Till and associated sediment derived directly from glacial ice;encountered in the subsurface only, underlying till of the Batestown Member
Generally light yellow tan to gray silty to sandy silt; eolian deposits; locally may contain beds of well-sorted sand, fossil snail shells, organic debris wood, and rarely clay layers	Henry Formation Peoria Silt Qp	The Peoria Silt is interpreted to be predominantly pro-glacial loess derived from glacial meltwater channels; some areas contain small amounts of eolian sand; locally it contains colluviated and sheetwash silt
Silt and silty clay, interbedded with fine sand, and locally gravel and redeposited bedrock clasts; brownish soft to moderately stiff gray; calcareous or non-calcareous; typically overlies Cahokia or Henry Formations; interfingers with Cahokia floodplain facies; 5 to 30 feet thick	Cahokia Formation (alluvial fan facies) Qc	Alluvial fan deposits; post-glacial redeposited loess and till in fans where streams and ravines emerge from uplands onto low-slope valley floors; subject to flooding

Contact