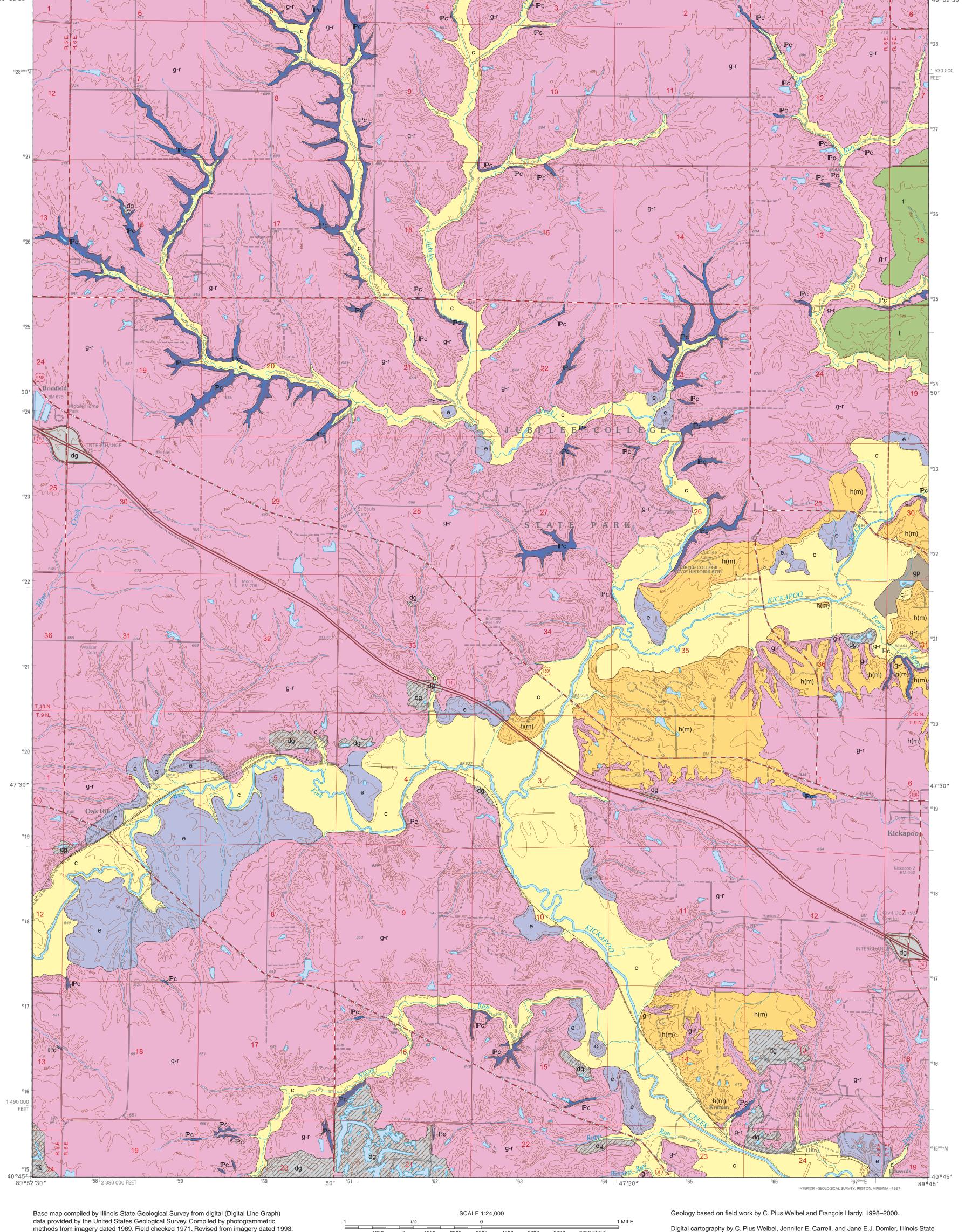
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY OF OAK HILL QUADRANGLE

PEORIA COUNTY, ILLINOIS

François Hardy and C. Pius Weibel 2008

Illinois Preliminary Geologic Map IPGM Oak Hill-SG



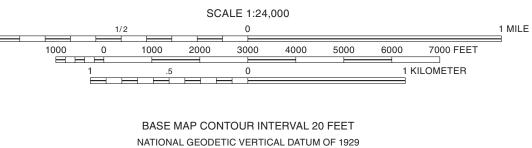
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) Projection: Transverse Mercator 10,000-foot ticks: Illinois State Plane Coordinate system, west zone (Transverse Mercator) 1,000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator grid system, zone 16

1995, and other sources. Field checked 1996. Map edited 1997.

ILLINOIS STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

E. Donald McKay III, Interim Director

Hardy, F., and C.P. Weibel, 2008, Surfical Geology of Oak Hill Quadrangle, Peoria County, Illinois: Illinois State Geological Survey, Illinois Preliminary Geologic Map, IPGM Oakhill-SG, 1:24,000, report, 3 p.



Released by the authority of the State of Illinois: 2008

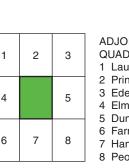
This Illinois Preliminary Geologic Map (IPGM) is a lightly edited product, subject to less scientific and cartographic review than our Illinois Geological Quadrangle (IGQ) series. It will not necessarily correspond to the format of IGQ series maps, or to those of other IPGM series maps. Whether or when this map will be upgraded depends on the resources and

The Illinois State Geological Survey, and the State of Illinois make no guarantee, expressed or implied, regarding the correctness of the interpretations presented in this document and accept no liability for the consequences of decisions made by others on the basis of the information presented here. The geologic interpretations are based on data that may vary with respect to accuracy of geographic location, the type and quantity of data available at each location, and the scientific and technical qualifications of the data sources. Maps or cross sections in this document are not meant to be enlarged.



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QUATERNARY DEPOSITS

Description Interpretation

HUDSON EPISODE (~12,000 years before present (B.P.) to today)

Areas where surficial mate-Disturbed ground rial has been covered or (covered) excavated; cover (fill) may include soil, residual materials, bedrock, and anthropogenic materials; excavated areas

(excavated)

excavations in gravel pits and coal strip-mines Grayslake Peat Organic-rich materials

Muck, organic silt, and peat; mottled, very dark gray to black; soft and compressible; usually water saturated; calcareous, contains shell fragments and plant material; stratified, interbedded with fine-grained sediments; typical thickness less than 10 feet

often contain fill; many areas of fill overlie disturbed deposits;

thickness 0-40 feet

Sand and sandy gravel, with interbeds of clay, silt, and gravel; poor to well sorted; stratified; yellowish brown to dark gray; mottled; may include organic (wood) material and calcareous shells; typical thickness 5-25 feet

Cahokia Formation

Recent (postglacial) fluvial and floodplain sediments that have been deposited during the past 12,000 years in the Kickapoo Creek drainage system; subject to frequent flooding for brief periods

Areas altered by anthropo-

genic activities; including

deposited and preserved in

modern floodplain of Kickapoo

Creek; may consist or formerly

consist of marsh vegetation;

subject to frequent flooding

slight depressions on the

construction of roads and

WISCONSIN AND SANGAMON EPISODES (~130,000–12,000 years B.P.)

Silt, silt loam, and silty clay loam; dark gray to yellowish brown; massive; soft to friable; non-calcareous in uppermost part; generally calcareous in lower part; weak cemented, dark reddish brown, ferromanganese oxide concretions are common; typical thickness 3-20 feet

Peoria and Roxana Silts Proglacial eolian (wind-(not on map; see figure 2 in accompanying report)

deposited) silt (loess) derived by wind erosion of clay and silt from outwash deposits as glacial floodwaters receded; blankets upland areas; generally absent or very thin on floodplains and tributaries of the Kickapoo Creek drainage system; both silts succeed Glasford Formation; Roxana Silt may occur beneath Tiskilwa Formation, and Peoria Silt succeeds and intertongues with deposits of Henry Formation

Glacial and postglacial lake

channels, or depressions on

interfingers and grades into

alluvial and outwash deposits

deposits infilling valleys,

outwash and floodplains;

Silt and clay; laminated to thin bedded, rarely massive; gray to olive-green; in places calcareous; contains interbeds of diamicton, sand, and gravel; may contain wood fragments and shells; typical thickness 5-10 feet

Sand and interbedded gravel; stratified, thin to thick bedded, crossbedding common; medium- to very coarse-grained sand with scattered cobbles and boulders; yellow brown to grayish brown; very well to poorly sorted; clasts are mainly of carbonate, igneous, and metamorphic compositions, clasts of local bedrock less common; typical thickness 10-30 feet

Henry Formation (Mackinaw facies)

Equality Formation

Proglacial fluvial (outwash) sediments deposited within and adjacent to the valley of Kickapoo Creek; deposits (valley trains and terraces) formed as glacier meltwaters

flowed from the receding glacial

margin to the east

Diamicton (clay loam to loam texture); massive; dark grayish brown to brown with a distinctive reddish cast; calcareous; firm; typical thickness 5-60 feet

Tiskilwa Formation

Subglacial and ice-marginal sediments (till) deposited directly from Tiskilwa glacial ice; unconformably overlies Glasford Formation

ILLINOIS EPISODE (~200,000-130,000 years B.P.)

Diamicton (sandy loam to silty clay loam texture); massive; yellowish brown to dark brownish gray; calcareous; firm to hard; contains thin interbeds of sand, silt, or clay; weathered profile (Sangamon Geosol) at top occurs where overlain by Tiskilwa (Willman and Frye 1970); typical thickness 5-75 feet

from thin to thick; often includes

a weathered profile at the

bedrock surface

Radnor Member, Glasford Formation Subglacial and ice-marginal sediments (till) deposited directly from Illinois Episode glacial ice; unconformably overlies bedrock

PRE-QUATERNARY DEPOSITS

Description Shale, sandstone, limestone, coal, and clay; bedding ranges

Pennsylvanian Carbondale Formation

Strata deposited in fluvial to marine settings, including nearshore marine, estuarine, deltaic, fluvial, and swamp environments

Interpretation