



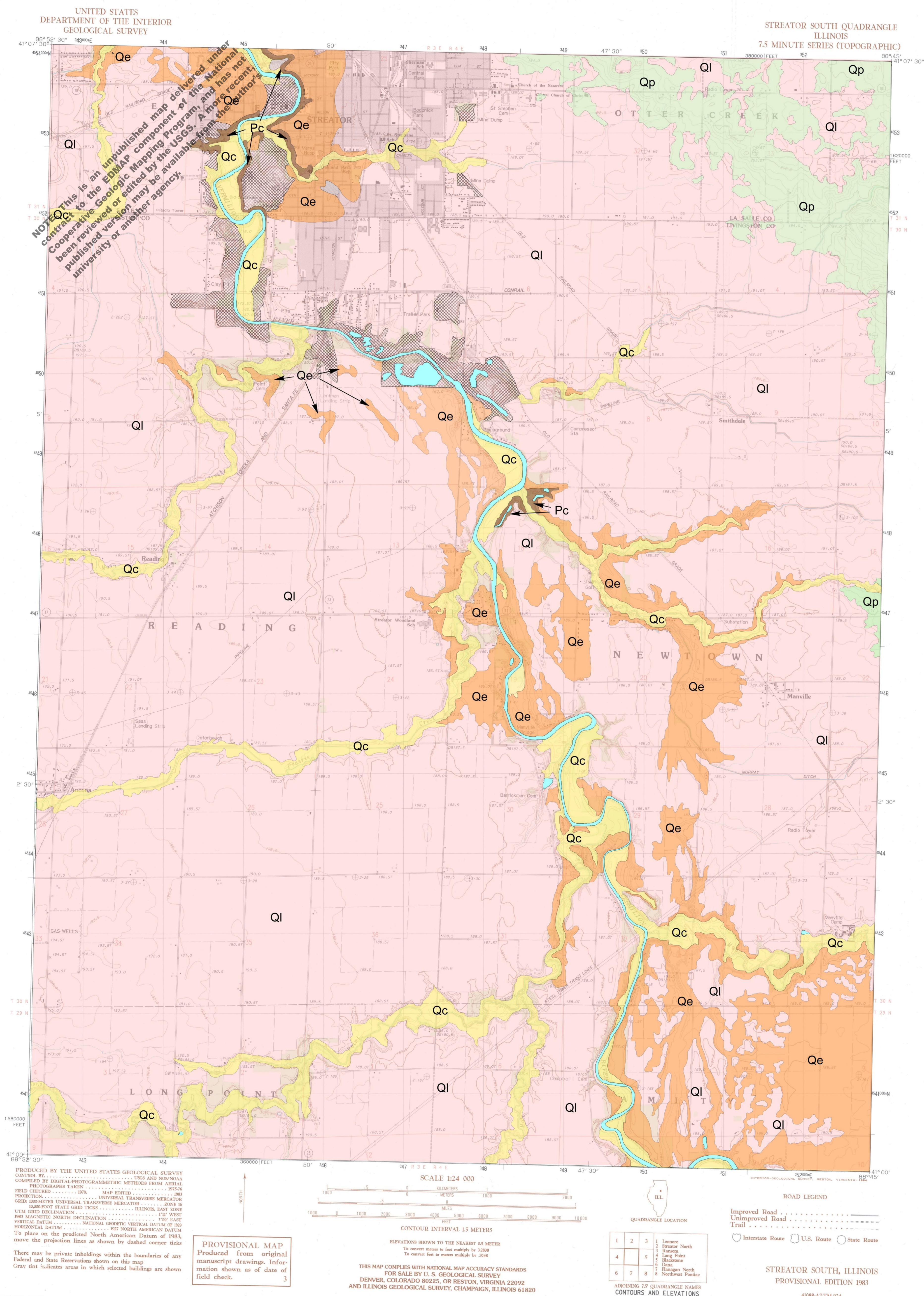
Surficial Geology of the Streator South Quadrangle, LaSalle and Livingston Counties, IL



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King, Bradley, Longton, Chris, and Malone, David

Geography-Geology Department, Illinois State University, Campus Box 4400, Normal, IL



Material	Lithostratigraphic Unit	Interpretation
Holocene Series		
Disturbed or removed earth; color and grain sizes are variable and may include other material.		Human disturbed ground in the form of gravel pits, landfills, retention ponds, or other excavations; where possible, the underlying geologic material has been mapped.
Mainly silt and clay with some sand lenses; brown to yellowish brown in color. Crudely stratified. Thickness 2-10 m.		Modern alluvial and flood plain deposits; locally can overlie lacustrine deposits or till; derived mainly from eroded till and loess.
Pleistocene Series		
Wisconsin Stage		
Light yellow and gray crudely laminated silt. Thickness 2-5 m.		Proglacial loess derived from meltwater. May have some local eolian sand deposits.
Diamictic units containing silt, clay, and sand and gravel deposited by glacial ice; where present it lies on older glacial till members. Thickness 2-20 m.		Glacial lake deposits occurring in low lying areas separating features associated with moraines. Often associated with glacial outwash of the Henry Formation.
Diamictic: clay loam; gray in color. Calcareous. Contains lenses of sand, silt, and clay. Thickness 0-60 m.		Subglacial and ice marginal deposit of offlapping glacial sequences; where present it lies on older glacial till members. Limestone and shale are dominant clast lithologies.
Pennsylvanian System		
Sandstone, shale, coal, limestone, and clay. Thickness: Variable		
		Contact