

QUATERNARY GEOLOGY OF THE EDDYVILLE 7.5-MINUTE QUADRANGLE, ILLINOIS

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For a detailed discussion, refer to the report, *Geology of the Eddyville, Stonelort, and Creal Springs Quadrangles, Southern Illinois*, ISGS Bulletin 96 (Nelson et al. 1991). The bedrock geology appears on Illinois Geologic Quadrangle 5, *Geologic Map of the Eddyville Quadrangle, Illinois* (Nelson and Lumm 1990).

EXPLANATION

Map symbol	Stack-unit symbol	Sequence of materials**
A	zm-p zm-r (zs-l) (zs,zy)-o Pa	Peoria Silt Roxana Silt Loveland Silt Oak formation Bedrock
C	zm-py (zs,zy)-o Pa	Peyton Colluvium Oak formation Bedrock
E	zm-c Pa	Cahokia Alluvium Bedrock
F	zm-c (zj)-e Pa	Cahokia Alluvium Equality Formation Bedrock
H	(zm)	Oak formation Bedrock

▲▲ Bedrock outcrop
 • ED-1 Location of borings described by Henderson (1987)
 * Map units correlate to legend prepared for this set of Quaternary maps of Creal Springs, Eddyville, and Stonelort 7.5-Minute Quadrangles; based on field work by Lannon (1989, 1992), Henderson (1987, 1992), and Riggs (1990, 1992).

MAP UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Lithostratigraphy

- Cahokia** c Silty and sandy stratified alluvial deposits in stream valleys with distinct flood plains; variable thickness up to 8.4 m, generally less than 3 m; brown and yellowish brown near the surface, grading to gray and bluish gray with depth; silt loam texture typical with beds of loamy sand, sandy loam, silty clay loam, silty clay, and loam; leached; generally shows pedogenic features of poorly drained modern cumic soil; discontinuous thin Holocene paleosols may be found with depth; surface deposit.
- Peyton** py Reworked loess and weathered bedrock clasts deposited by creep and slope wash forming an apron around the base of steep slopes; generally less than 2 m thick; oxidized brown to yellowish brown; silt loam matrix with pebble- to boulder-size clasts of local bedrock; leached; surface deposit.
- Equality** e Stratified silty sediment deposited in a quiet-water environment (lacustrine) found in the tributaries of the Saline River below an elevation of about 152 m above mean sea level; maximum thickness is unknown, typical sections are 4 to 6 m thick; gray to greenish gray; silt loam to silty clay loam textures with sandy loam and loam beds; organic-rich laminations; generally leached.
- Peoria** p Surface deposit of loess blanketing the uplands; 0.5 to 1.3 m thick; silt loam to silty clay loam texture; yellowish brown; leached; shows pedogenic features of the Modern Soil; high percentage of illite clay near the surface with increasing percentage of expandable clay minerals with depth.
- Roxana** r Loess deposit found on the uplands; 0.5 to 1.8 m thick, typically around 1 m thick; dark yellowish brown with reddish hue in places; silt loam; leached; Farmdale Soil developed through unit; more sand than overlying Peoria Silt; high percentage of expandable clay minerals near the surface with increasing percentage of kaolinite plus chlorite with depth.
- Loveland** l Loess and reworked loess on lower upland positions below primary divides and immediately above valley floors; patchy distribution with maximum observed thickness of 1.25 m; yellowish brown to reddish brown; silty clay loam to silt loam texture; leached; shows pedogenic features of a Sangamon Soil; contains high percentage of kaolinite and chlorite clay minerals where observed. The Loveland Silt was undifferentiated in the Creal Springs and Eddyville 7.5-Minute Quadrangles.
- Tenerife** t Member B (upper unit): coarse-textured alluvial unit in the valleys of Sugar Creek and its tributaries; 0.4 to 2.9 m thick; yellowish brown or brown; silt loam, loam, sandy loam, and clay loam textures; leached; shows pedogenic features of the Sangamon Soil.
 Member A (lower unit): stratified fine-textured sediment in the valleys of Sugar Creek and its tributaries; formed in an ice-marginal lake along the Illinoian glacial boundary (Lake Sugar); thickness unknown; 9.1 m thick in one section; yellowish brown to brown near the top becoming gray, greenish gray, and bluish gray with depth; mainly a silty clay with silt loam, silty clay loam, sandy clay loam, sandy loam, loam and clay beds; leached in the upper part, becoming calcareous with depth; upper part may show evidence of pedogenesis associated with the Sangamon Soil.
- Glasford** g Glacial diamicton found only in the extreme northwest corner of the Creal Springs Quadrangle; patchy distribution with thickness of 3 m or more; highly weathered and leached on upland positions; yellowish brown to brown; silt loam, silty clay loam, and loam textures containing chert, sandstone, igneous, metamorphic, and coal pebbles; shows pedogenic features of the Sangamon Soil; contains high percentages of illite and kaolinite plus chlorite clay minerals.
- Oak** o Informal stratigraphic unit; relatively continuous residual product of weathering above the bedrock; 0.3 to 2.7 m thick; colors commonly reddish brown, yellowish brown, to brown, clay, clay loam, silt loam, sandy loam, loam, or sandy clay loam matrix containing clasts of subjacent bedrock; leached; generally contains high percentages of kaolinite and chlorite clay minerals; pronounced pedogenic features including well-developed soil fabric and clay films associated with either the Yarmouth or Sangamon Soils.
- Pa** Undifferentiated Pennsylvanian bedrock, includes indurated sandstone and shale.
- Pedostratigraphy**
- Modern** zm Consult the Williamson, Saline, Johnson, and Pope County Soil Surveys for details on the characteristics of the Modern Soil.
- Farmdale** z Paleosol developed in the Roxana Silt, but may occur in the Equality Formation in places; distinct E horizon with platy soil structure, silt coats, weak granular structure where poorly expressed; dark yellowish brown; masked by Modern Soil in most places.
- Sangamon** zs Paleosol developed in the Loveland Silt, Glasford Formation, Tenerife Silt, and Oak formation (if overlain by Wisconsinan units); typically reddish brown, strong brown, and dark yellowish brown; moderately well- to well-developed subangular blocky to prismatic structure; typically has thick discontinuous clay films lining pedes, biological pores, and joints; iron-oxide and manganese-oxide stains and concretions common.
- Yarmouth** zy Paleosol developed in the Oak formation where it is overlain by the Loveland Silt; displays colors and pedologic features as described for the Sangamon Soil.

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