

EXPLANATION

AREAS OF SAND AND GRAVEL

- Map pattern 1. Sand and gravel generally more than 40 feet thick forming intermediate-level terraces in Illinois Valley. In general, the material becomes finer to the south. Overburden consists of silt and soil up to 10 feet thick or, in places, as much as 40 feet of dune sand. (Havana and Manito Terraces)
- Map pattern 2. Sand and gravel generally more than 40 feet thick forming a high-level terrace in Illinois Valley. In general, the material becomes finer to the south. Overburden is 5 to 15 feet of silt, clay, and soil or, in places, dune sand as much as 40 feet thick. (Normal-Cropsey-Bloomington terrace)
- Map pattern 3. Sand and gravel generally more than 40 feet thick forming low-level terraces in Illinois Valley. Some of the gravel is very coarse. Overburden is generally 3 to 10 feet of silt and soil, but sand dunes are present in some places. (Bath and Beardstown Terraces)
- Map pattern 4. Sand and gravel generally 20 to 35 feet thick forming an intermediate-level terrace along Mackinaw River upstream from Illinois Valley bluffs. Overburden is 5 to 10 feet of silt and soil. (Normal-Cropsey-Bloomington terrace)
- Map pattern 5. Sand and gravel generally 15 to 30 feet thick forming a high-level terrace in FarmCreek Valley. Overburden is 5 to 10 feet of silt and soil. (Outer Bloomington terrace)
- Map pattern 6. Sand and gravel, probably 15 to 25 feet thick in most places, forming a low-level terrace along Mackinaw River upstream from Illinois Valley bluffs. Overburden is 5 to 10 feet of silt and soil.
- Map pattern 7. Sand and gravel forming a high-level terrace in Mackinaw Valley upstream from Illinois Valley bluffs. About 25 feet thick near Mackinaw but generally less than 15 feet thick. Overburden consists of 5 to 10 feet of silt and soil. (Outer Bloomington terrace)
- Map pattern 8. Sand and gravel cropping out beneath pebbly clay (glacial till) in valley bluffs. The clay overburden is very thick in the hills back from the valley bluff outcrops. The upper part of the deposit, as much as 30 feet thick, is interbedded sand and gravel with clay (till) and cemented gravel in places. The lower part is largely sand with a maximum exposed thickness of 30 feet. (Illinoian and pre-Illinoian outwash)
- Map pattern 9. Upland sand and gravel generally less than 15 feet thick. Overburden is generally 5 to 10 feet of silt and soil. (Shelbyville, LeRoy, and Outer Bloomington outwash plains)
- Map pattern 10. Sand and gravel generally less than 15 feet thick forming minor terraces of various ages.

AREAS OF SAND

- Map pattern 11. Hills of sand more than 10 feet high, overlying sand and gravel, except where they occur on map pattern 14. (Sand dunes)

AREAS LARGELY OF SILT AND CLAY

- Map pattern 12. Stream deposits consisting mainly of silt and clay but containing or overlying sand and gravel in places. (Alluvium)

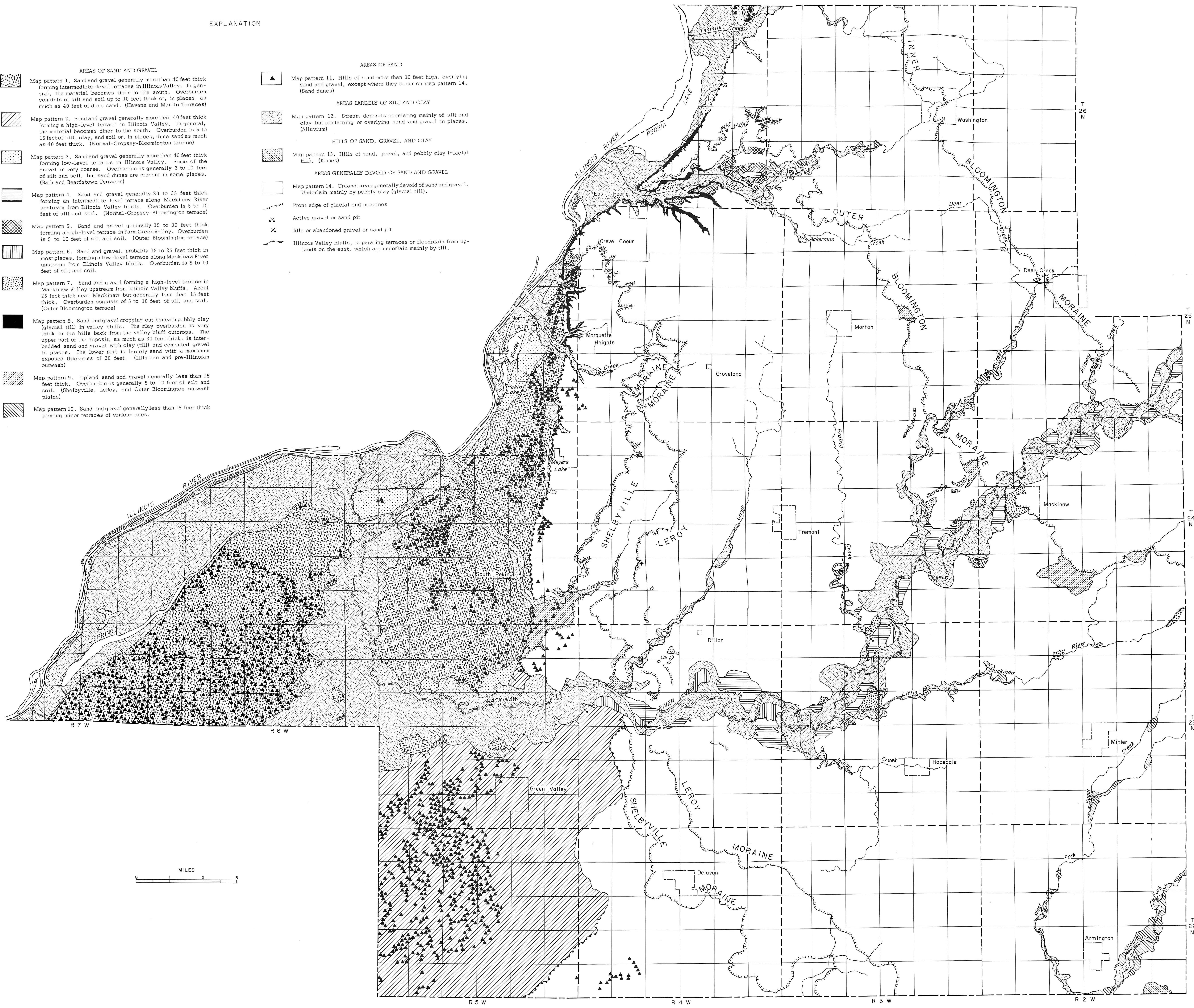
HILLS OF SAND, GRAVEL, AND CLAY

- Map pattern 13. Hills of sand, gravel, and pebbly clay (glacial till). (Kames)

AREAS GENERALLY DEVOID OF SAND AND GRAVEL

- Map pattern 14. Upland areas generally devoid of sand and gravel. Underlain mainly by pebbly clay (till).

- Front edge of glacial end moraines
- Active gravel or sand pit
- Idle or abandoned gravel or sand pit
- Illinois Valley bluffs, separating terraces or floodplain from uplands on the east, which are underlain mainly by till.



SAND AND GRAVEL RESOURCES OF TAZEWELL COUNTY

by
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