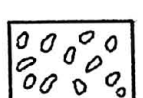
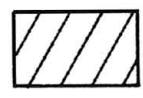





EXPLANATION

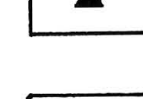
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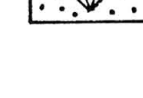
Manito Terrace — High-level erosional terrace of the Illinois River consisting of sand and gravel generally less than two inches in diameter, generally more than 75 feet thick. Well records suggest that the material becomes finer downstream. Overburden of silt and clay ranges from 0 to 15 feet thick. Fine to medium sand covering much of the area ranges in thickness from 0 to 40 feet.
- 


Havana Terrace — Intermediate-level erosional terrace of the Illinois River consisting of sand and gravel generally less than 2 inches in diameter and generally more than 50 feet thick. Overburden of silt and clay ranges from 0 to 15 feet thick. Fine to medium sand covering much of the area ranges in thickness from 0 to 20 feet.
- 

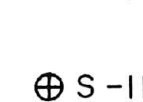
Bath Terrace — Low-level depositional terrace of the Illinois River consisting of sand and gravel generally less than two inches in diameter and generally more than 75 feet thick. Overburden of silt and clay ranges in thickness from 0 to 10 feet. Fine to medium sand covering some areas of the terrace ranges from 0 to 20 feet in thickness.
- 

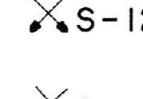
Sand and gravel underlying Holocene alluvium
(1) Illinois River — Sand and gravel generally less than two inches in diameter and up to 40 feet thick. Overburden of silt and clay ranges in thickness from about 10 to 25 feet; however, in the river channel overburden is frequently absent.
(2) Sangamon and Salt Rivers — Sand and fine gravel generally less than one inch in diameter; thickness ranges from 10 to 60 feet. Overburden of silt and clay ranges in thickness from near 10 to 30 feet.
(3) Tributary streams of Illinois, Sangamon and Salt Rivers — Generally contain fine sediments (silt, clay, fine sand). Sand and gravel, where present, are generally less than 5 feet thick.
- 

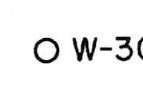
Sand and fine gravel of the Sangamon and Salt River terraces — Generally less than one inch in diameter and no more than 30 feet thick. Overburden of silt and clay ranges in thickness from 10 to 30 feet.
- 


Area of hills or dunes of sand generally more than 10 feet high, overlying terraces of sand and gravel and uplands of glacial till.
- 


Area of peat and/or muck. The peat is generally less than 5 feet thick and occurs under humus ranging in thickness from 1 to 2 feet. The peat, where sampled, is of the woody variety.
- 

Upland area underlain mainly by pebbly clay (glacial till) containing pockets of sand and gravel of limited lateral extent. This area is covered by various thicknesses of silt (loess) and fine sand. The fine sand is generally concentrated along the northwestern boundary of this area.
- 

Boundary along valley bluffs separating Illinois River terraces of sand and gravel from uplands of glacial till.
- 

⊕ S-11 Auger boring
- 

⊗ S-12 Active sand or sand and gravel pit
- 

⊗ S-4 Inactive sand or sand and gravel pit
- 

○ W-30 Water-well location
- S indicates sample locality.

0 1 2 3 4 Miles
Scale 1:62,500

