R 2 W

METHODS

Data used to map the bedrock geology of Jo Daviess County included United States Geological Survey topographic maps, ISGS well logs, Illinois Department of Transportation borings, United States Department of Agriculture soil survey maps, previous studies conducted by Trowbridge and Shaw (1916), Bradbury et al. (1956), Willman (1973), Willman and Kolata (1978), and Kolata and Graese (1983), as well as project borings and field observations.

USE

Bedrock geology is a significant consideration for land use planning. The dolomite and sandstone bedrock formations are important groundwater resources in northern Illinois. More than 90% of the water wells in Jo Daviess County are finished in bedrock aquifers. Therefore, land use decisions should be made with consideration for the protection of groundwater resources from potential contamination. In addition to groundwater resources, dolomite bedrock units lying at or near the land surface are current or potential rock product resources.

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BEDROCK GEOLOGY MAP, JO DAVIESS COUNTY, ILLINOIS

Christopher S. McGarry



SILURIAN SYSTEM

s undifferentiated (0 - 150 feet thick) Dolomite; brownish- gray; some beds contain white chert; very argillaceous at base. This cliff- forming rock crops out in the uplands of much of Jo Daviess County (e.g. Horseshoe Mound, east of Galena and Ward's Grove, southeast of Stockton). These rocks are exposed along the Mississippi River valley, west of Hanover, and in numerous roadcuts on ridge tops along US Highway 20.

ORDOVICIAN SYSTEM

Om Maquoketa Group (0 - 180 feet thick) Shale; dolomitic; silty; greenish- gray; argillaceous dolomite lenses in the lower half. Although the unit crops out on gentle slopes throughout the county, exposures of this slope- forming rock are scarce due to vegetation. These rocks are well exposed in a railroad cut west of Scales Mound and a roadcut along US Highway 20 east of Elizabeth.

Ogp

Galena and Platteville Groups (0 - 300 feet thick) Dolomite and limestone; yellowish- brown and gray; some cherty beds; some argillaceous beds; clay (K- bentonite) beds. The Platteville Group is finer grained and thinner bedded than the Galena Group. The Platteville Group consists of limestone in the western half of the county. These cliff formingrocks are exposed in ravines along the Apple River at Apple River Canyon State Park and in many roadcuts throughout the county (e.g. along US Highway 20 west of Galena). These rocks contain lead and zinc ore (galena and sphalerite) that has been extensively mined in the region in the past. Only larger mine shafts are shown on this map; many smaller mine diggings exist.

Ancell Group (100 - 200 feet thick) Sandstone; frosted, fine- to medium- sized quartz grains; well sorted; pur The upper 25 feet is composed of interbedded dolomite, fine- to medium-grained sandstone and shale. These rocks are not exposed at the land surface in the county, but underlie the sediments in the Mississippi River valley.

Syncline Mine Shaft (all are abandoned) * Quarry



0a

State Park

Surface Water

US Highway State Highway ✓ Other Roads A Railroad Streams



Key	
	Limestone/Dolomite
	Argillaceous
	Shaly bedding planes
	Sandy
	Wavy, lenticular bedding
	Shale
	Silty
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Sandstone Dolomitic, shaly
	Corrosion surface
	Chert
	Phosphatic nodules

Modified from Willman (1973), Willman and Kolata (1978), and Kolata and Graese (1983).