

Illinois' glacial landscapes, deposits, and history; its societal relevance.



*David A. Grimley, Illinois State Geological Survey
Prairie Research Institute, University of Illinois*

- *David Grimley, Quaternary Geologist*
- *Illinois State Geological Survey, Prairie Research Institute, University of Illinois*

- dgrimley@illinois.edu

- *Office Phone (actually at home now...)*

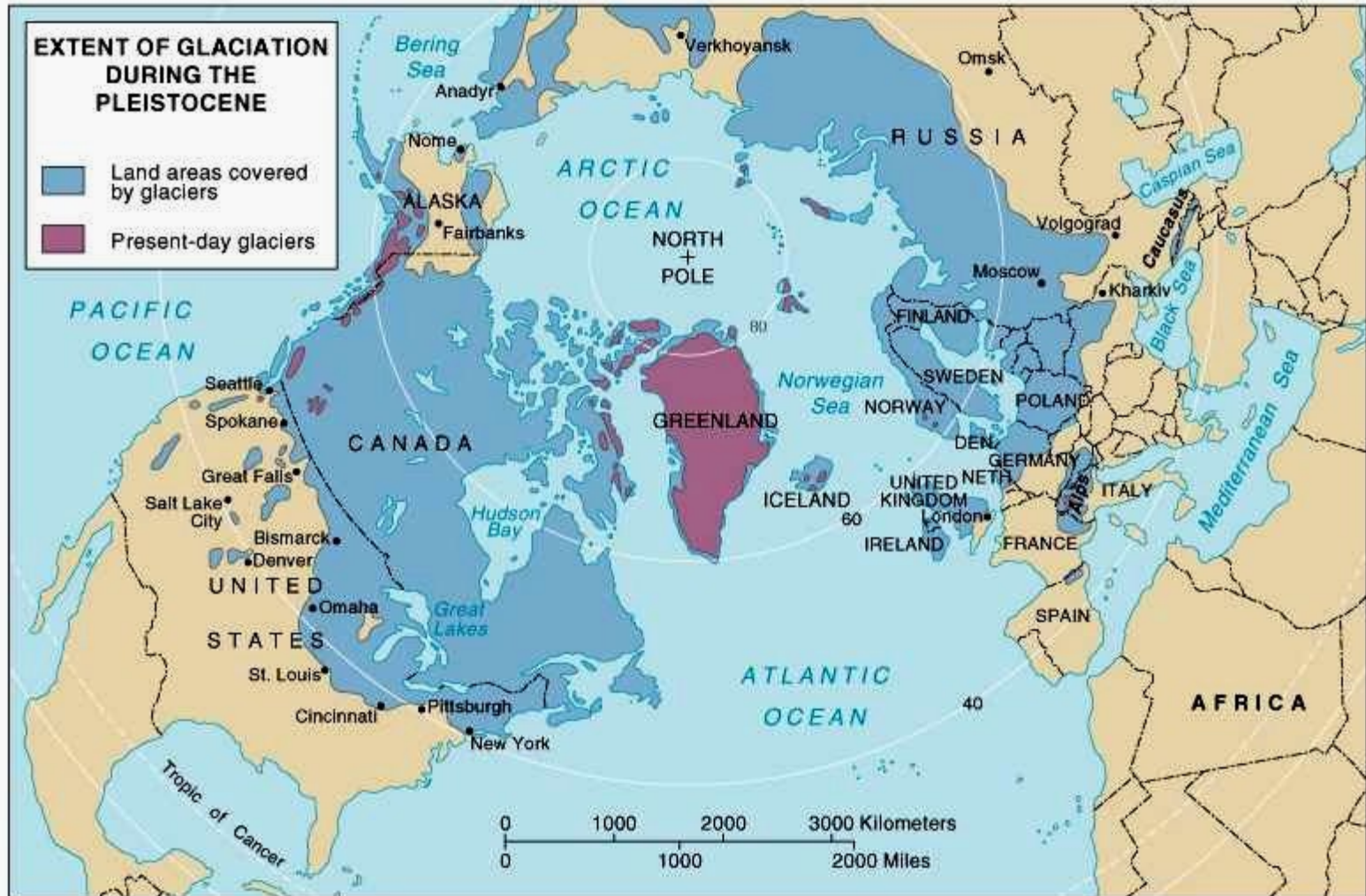
217-244-7324

- *Working Remotely (mostly)*
- *Feel free to email or call with questions outside of class times.*

Course Outline

- 1) **Overview of Illinois' glacial history (Sept. 3rd)**
- 2) **Causes of glaciations; early recognition (Sept. 10th)**
- 3) **Glacial and interglacial deposits in Illinois (Sept. 24th)** **NO CLASS SEPT. 17TH**
- 4) **Modern glaciers [analogs] (Oct. 1st)**
- 5) **Glacial landforms in Illinois (Oct. 8th)**
- 6) **Ice-age fossil records / paleoclimate (Illinois); age dating (Oct. 15th)**
- 7) **Societal Issues related to glacial sediments (resources / hazards) (Oct. 22nd)**

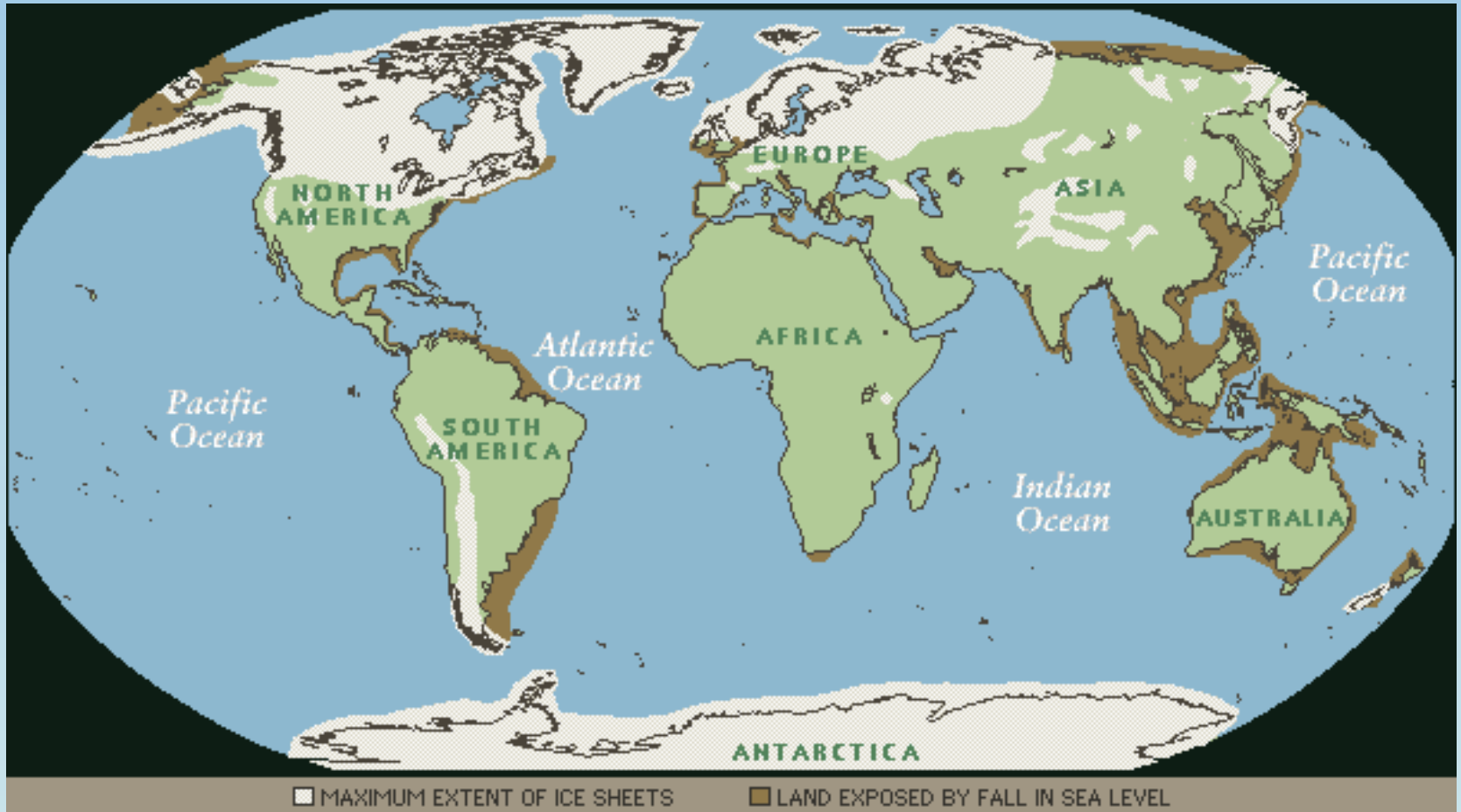
Map of Pleistocene Glaciation in Northern Hemisphere



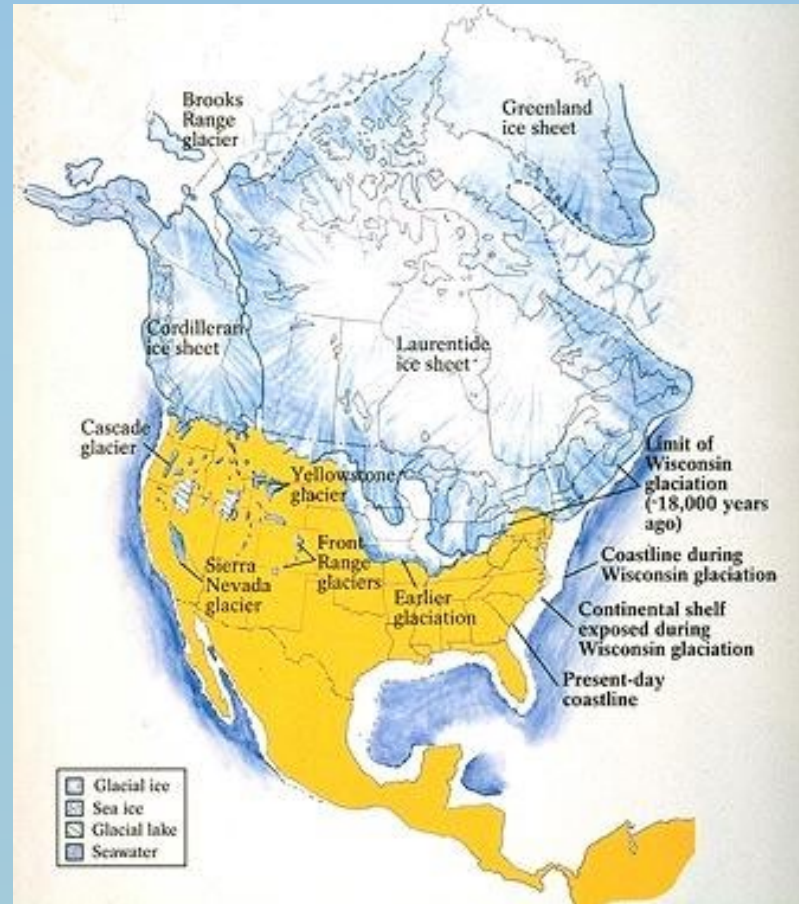
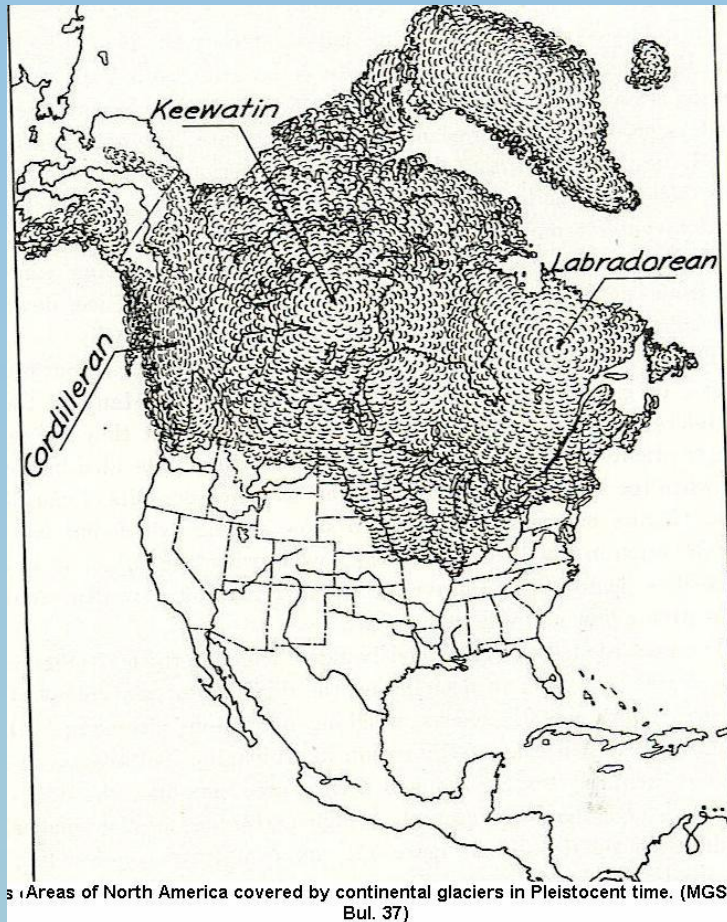
Copyright 2000 by John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

<http://www.roebuckclasses.com/105/regions/namer/namericaphys/physnamer.htm>

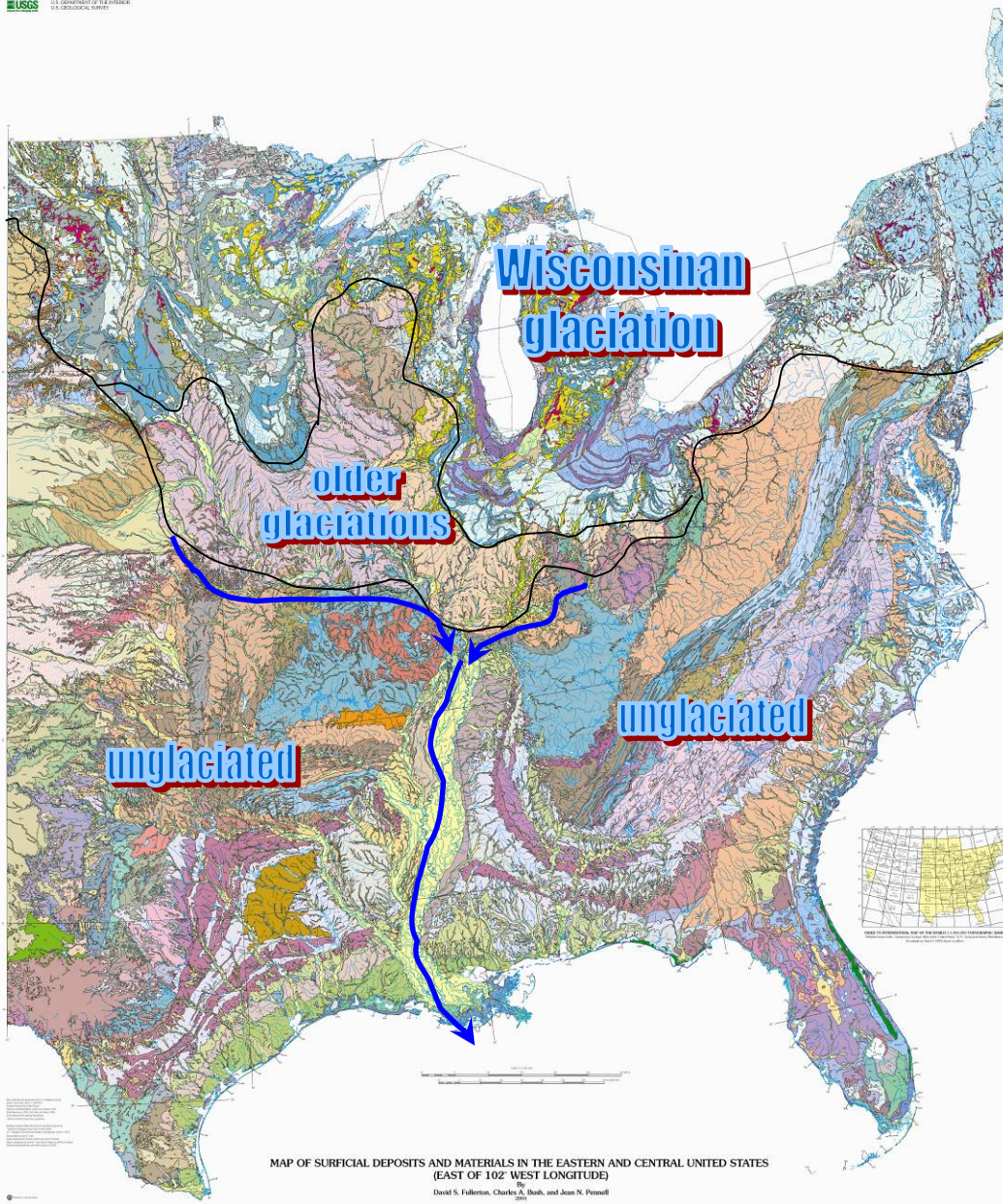
**Glacial Extent ~ 20,000 years ago....
(~ 30% of land area glaciated)**



Glaciation in North America



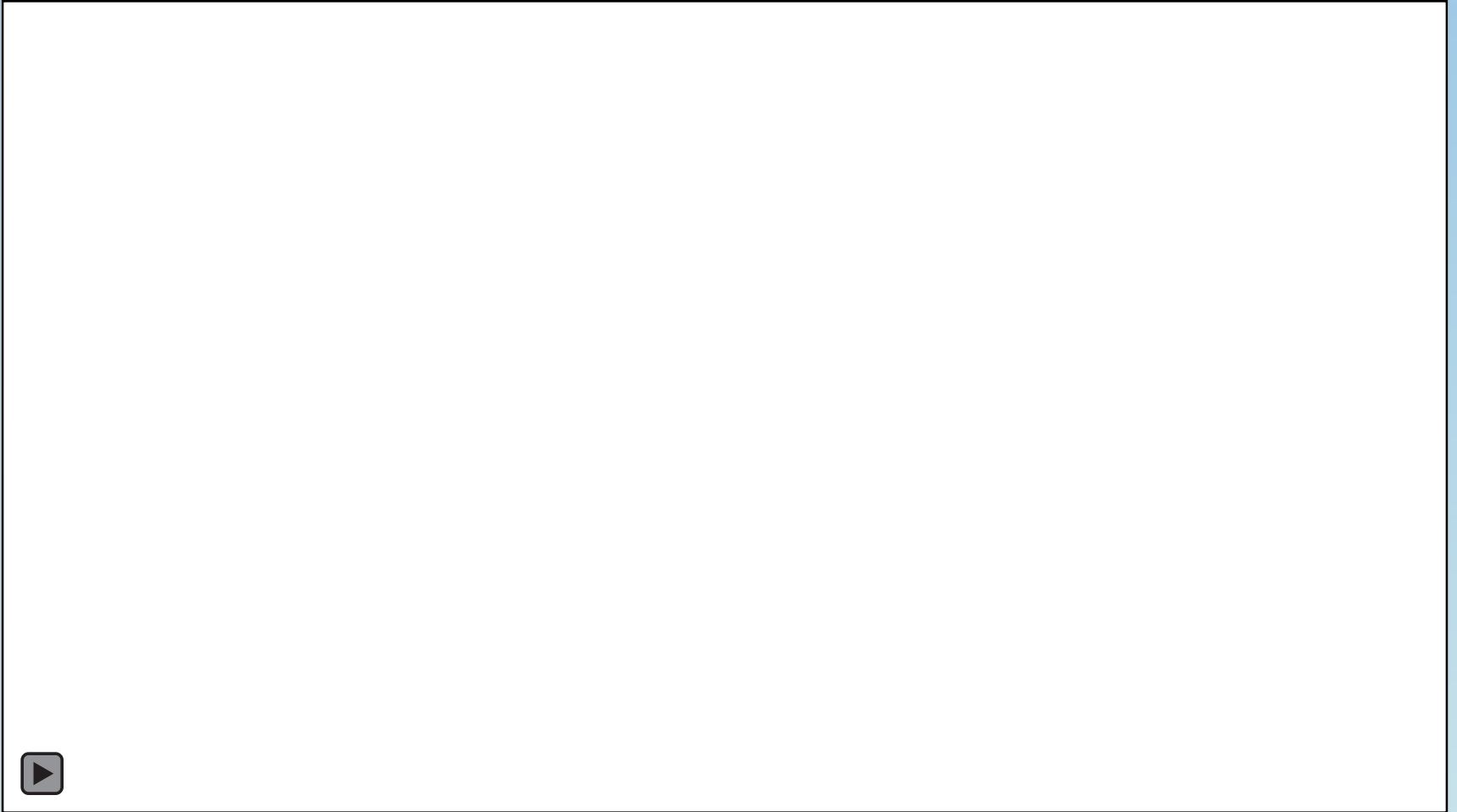
- Southernmost extent of Pleistocene continental glaciation in N. Hemisphere



Quaternary / Surficial Deposits in Eastern USA

- glacial lobes
- glacial meltwater drainage
- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wbsURVgoRD0>
(video of glacial retreat)

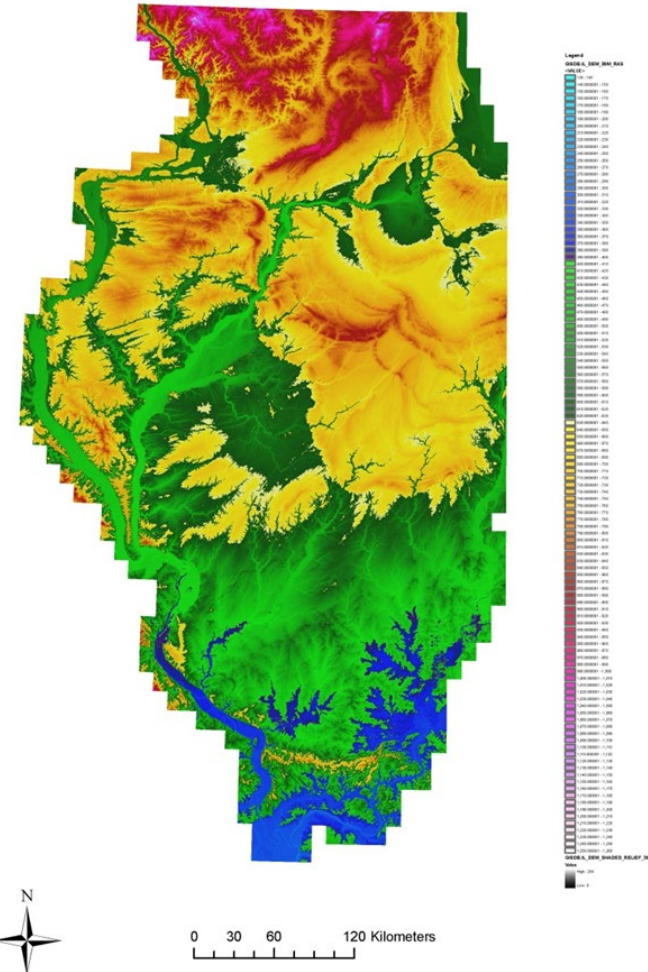
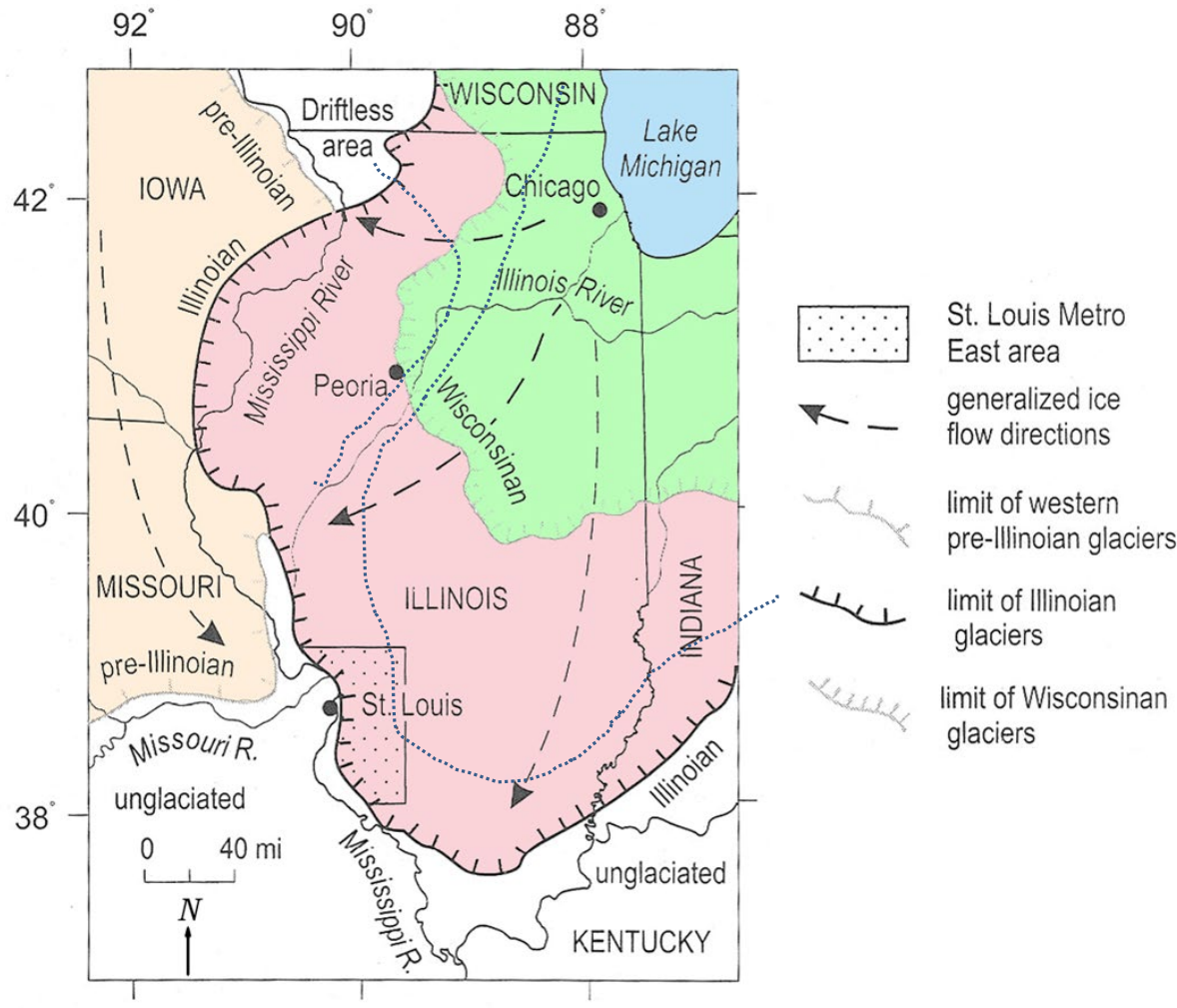
Northern Hemisphere Ice Sheet Changes (400,000 years ago to the present)

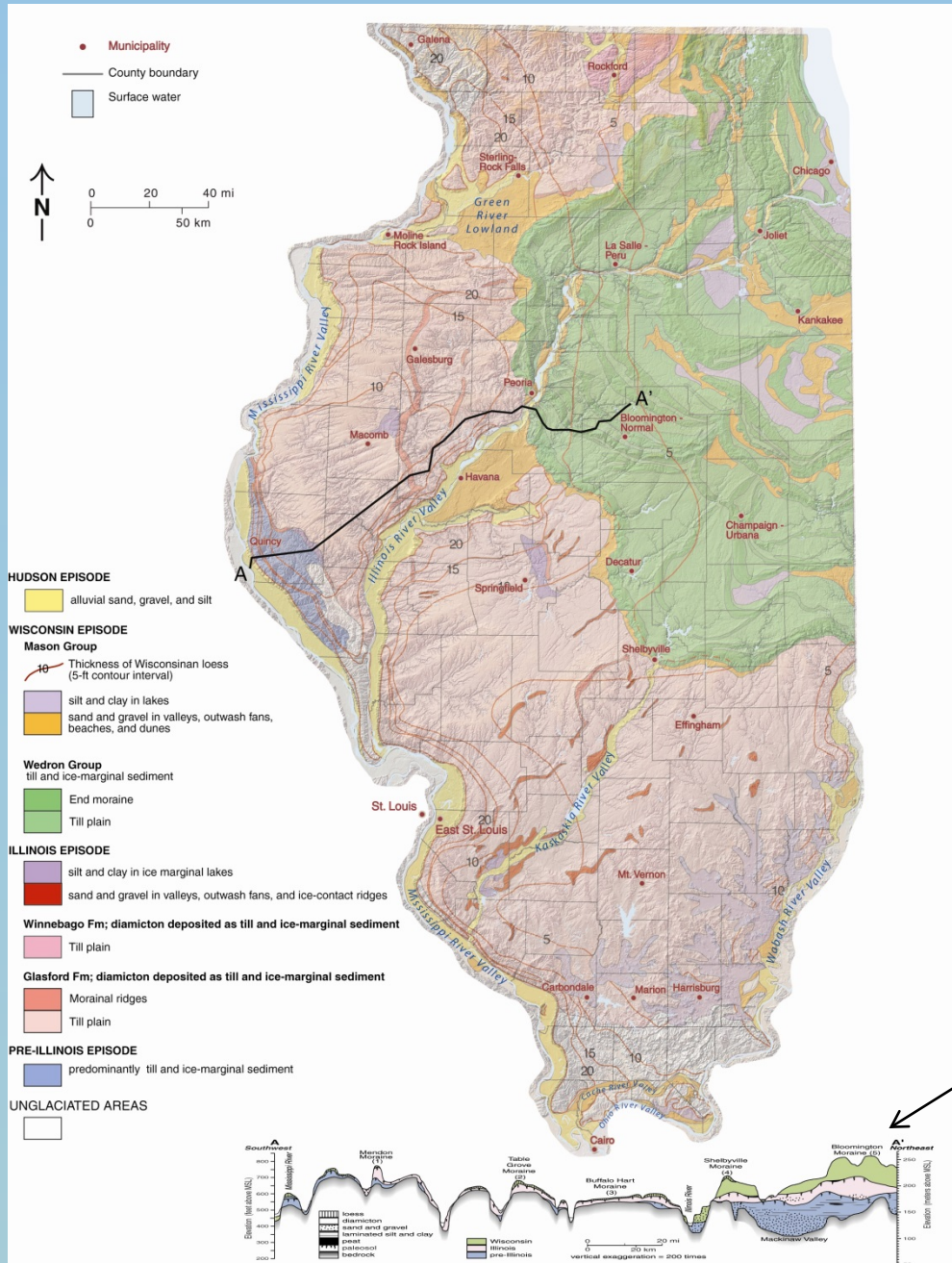


from Abe-Ouchi et al. 2013, Nature.

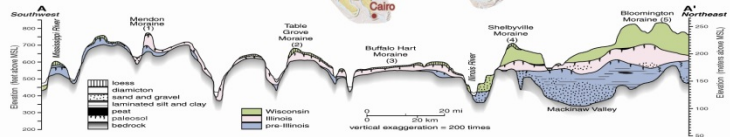
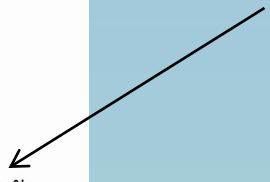
Pleistocene glaciations in Illinois

Surface landscape (DEM)



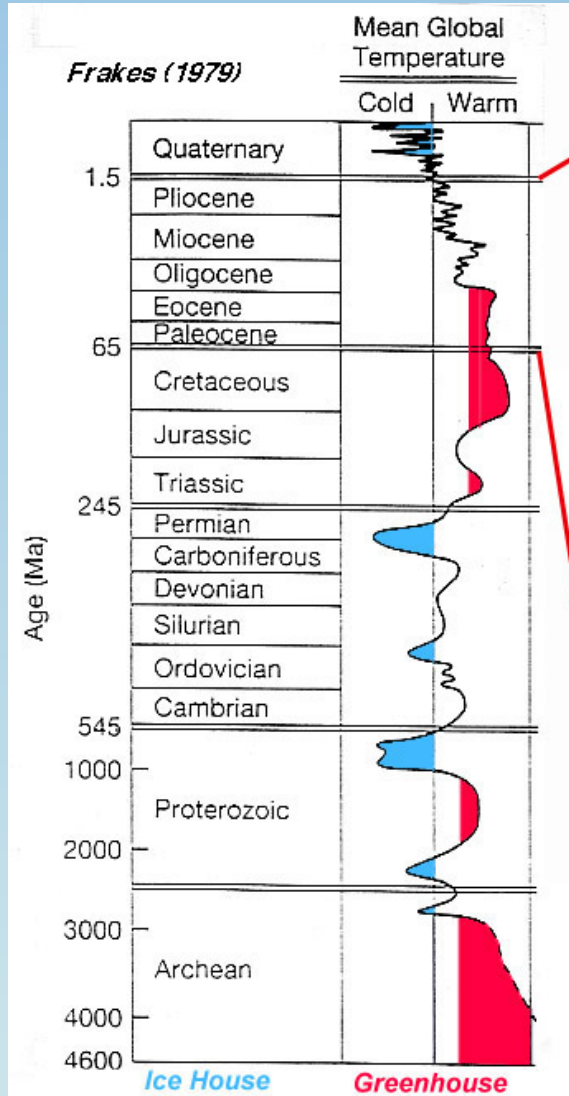


cross section



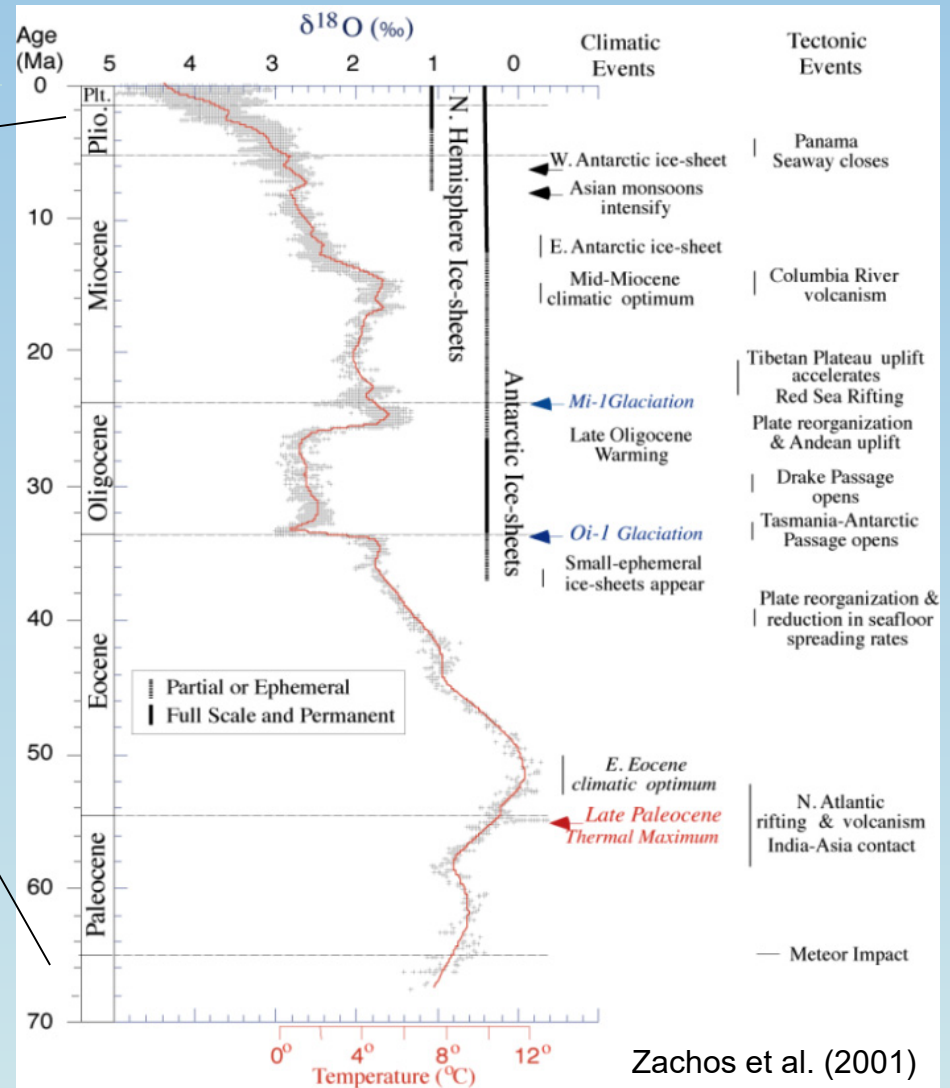
Climate change over Earth's History

(4.6 Billion years)



Cenozoic climate change

(last 65 My)



What is the Quaternary ?

- time period from ~2.6 mya to the present (period of human evolution and ice ages)
- includes **Pleistocene** and **Holocene** (last 11,500 years --- period of human civilization)
- period of major glacial and interglacial periods (globally cooler on average than rest of Cenozoic, Mesozoic)

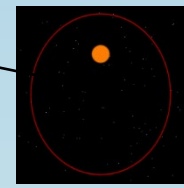
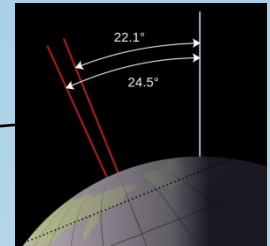
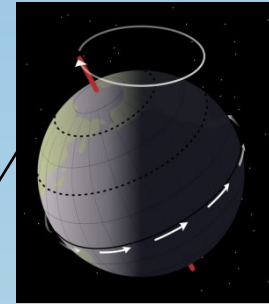
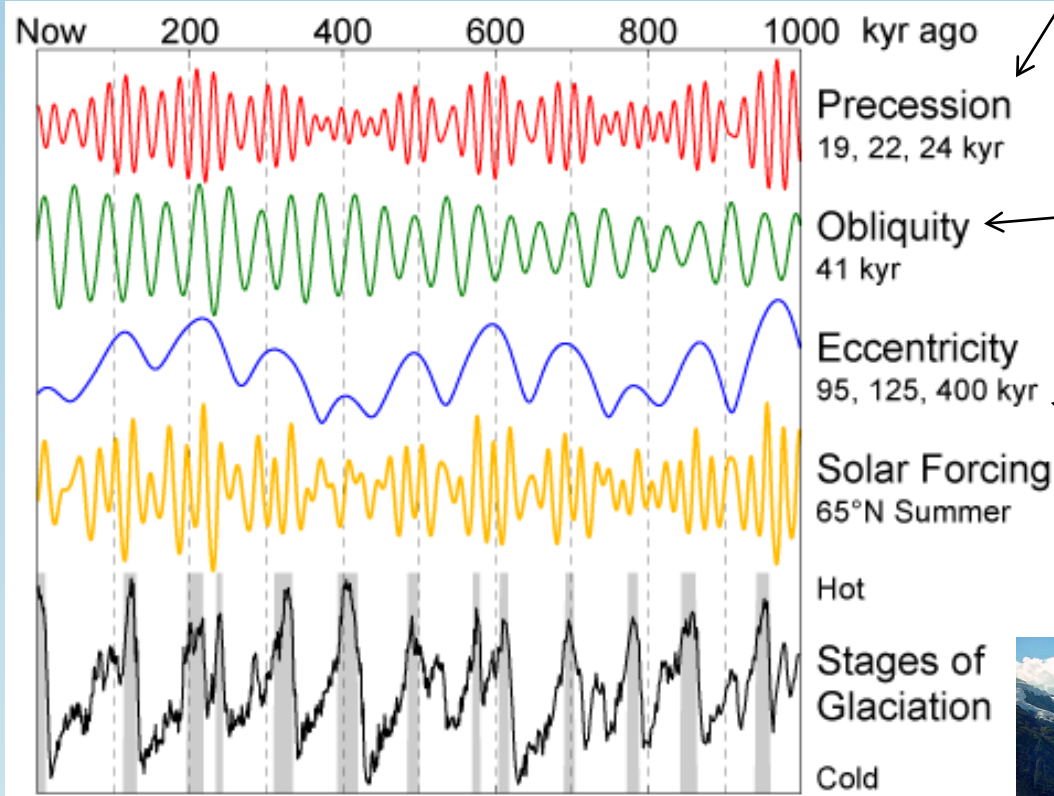
Phanerozoic		EONOTHEM / EON	ERATHEM / ERA	SYSTEM SUBSISTEM / PERIOD/SUBPERIOD	SERIES / EPOCH	Age estimates of mega-annum (Ma) unless otherwise noted						
Phanerozoic	Cenozoic (Cz)	EON	ERA	Quaternary (Q)	Holocene	11,477 ±85 yr						
					Pleistocene	1,806 ±0.005						
				Neogene (N)	Pliocene	5.332 ±0.005						
					Miocene							
					Oligocene	23.03 ±0.05						
				Tertiary (T)	EON	ERA	SYSTEM SUBSISTEM / PERIOD/SUBPERIOD	SERIES / EPOCH	Age estimates of mega-annum (Ma) unless otherwise noted			
										Paleogene (Pg)	Eocene	33.9 ±0.1
											Paleocene	55.8 ±0.2
										Cretaceous (K)	Upper / Late	65.5 ±0.3
											Lower / Early	99.6 ±0.9
	Upper / Late	145.5 ±4.0										
	Jurassic (J)	Upper / Late	161.2 ±4.0									
		Middle	175.6 ±2.0									
		Lower / Early	199.6 ±0.6									
		Upper / Late	228.0 ±2.0									
	Triassic (Tr)	Upper / Late	245.0 ±1.5									
		Middle	251.0 ±0.4									
		Lower / Early	251.0 ±0.4									
		Lower / Early	260.4 ±0.7									
	Permian (P)	Guadalupian	270.6 ±0.7									
Cisuralian		299.0 ±0.8										
Upper / Late		306.5 ±1.0										
Carboniferous (C)	EON	ERA	SYSTEM SUBSISTEM / PERIOD/SUBPERIOD	SERIES / EPOCH	Age estimates of mega-annum (Ma) unless otherwise noted							
						Pennsylvanian (P)	Middle	311.7 ±1.1				
							Lower / Early	318.1 ±1.3				
						Mississippian (M)	Upper / Late	326.4 ±1.6				
							Middle	345.3 ±2.1				
						Devonian (D)	Lower / Early	359.2 ±2.5				
Upper / Late	385.3 ±2.6											
Silurian (S)	EON	ERA	SYSTEM SUBSISTEM / PERIOD/SUBPERIOD	SERIES / EPOCH	Age estimates of mega-annum (Ma) unless otherwise noted							
						Pridoli	416.0 ±2.8					
							Ludlow	418.7 ±2.7				
						Wenlock	422.9 ±2.5					
							Llandovery	428.2 ±2.3				
Cambrian Ordovician (O)	EON	ERA	SYSTEM SUBSISTEM / PERIOD/SUBPERIOD	SERIES / EPOCH	Age estimates of mega-annum (Ma) unless otherwise noted							
						Upper / Late	443.7 ±1.5					
						Upper / Late	460.9 ±1.6					
						Middle	471.8 ±1.6					
Cambrian Ordovician (O)	EON	ERA	SYSTEM SUBSISTEM / PERIOD/SUBPERIOD	SERIES / EPOCH	Age estimates of mega-annum (Ma) unless otherwise noted							
						Lower / Early	488.3 ±1.7					
						Upper / Late	501.0 ±2.0					
Cambrian Ordovician (O)	EON	ERA	SYSTEM SUBSISTEM / PERIOD/SUBPERIOD	SERIES / EPOCH	Age estimates of mega-annum (Ma) unless otherwise noted							
						Lower / Early	513.0 ±2.0					
Cambrian Ordovician (O)	EON	ERA	SYSTEM SUBSISTEM / PERIOD/SUBPERIOD	SERIES / EPOCH	Age estimates of mega-annum (Ma) unless otherwise noted							
						Lower / Early	542.0 ±1.0					

Proterozoic (P)		EONOTHEM / EON	ERATHEM / ERA	SYSTEM / PERIOD	Age estimates of boundaries in mega-annum (Ma) unless otherwise noted		
Proterozoic (P)	EON	ERA	SYSTEM / PERIOD	Age estimates of boundaries in mega-annum (Ma) unless otherwise noted			
					Neoproterozoic (Z)	Eidarian	630
						Cryogenian	850
						Tonian	1000
					Mesoproterozoic (Y)	Stenian	1200
						Ectasian	1400
						Calyimian	1600
						Statherian	1800
					Paleoproterozoic (X)	Orosirian	2050
						Rhyacian	2300
Siderian	2500						
Archean (A)	EON	ERA	SYSTEM / PERIOD	Age estimates of boundaries in mega-annum (Ma) unless otherwise noted			
					Neararchean	2600	
						Mesarchean	3200
					Paleoarchean	3600	
Eoarchean	4000						
Hadean (pA)	EON	ERA	SYSTEM / PERIOD	Age estimates of boundaries in mega-annum (Ma) unless otherwise noted			

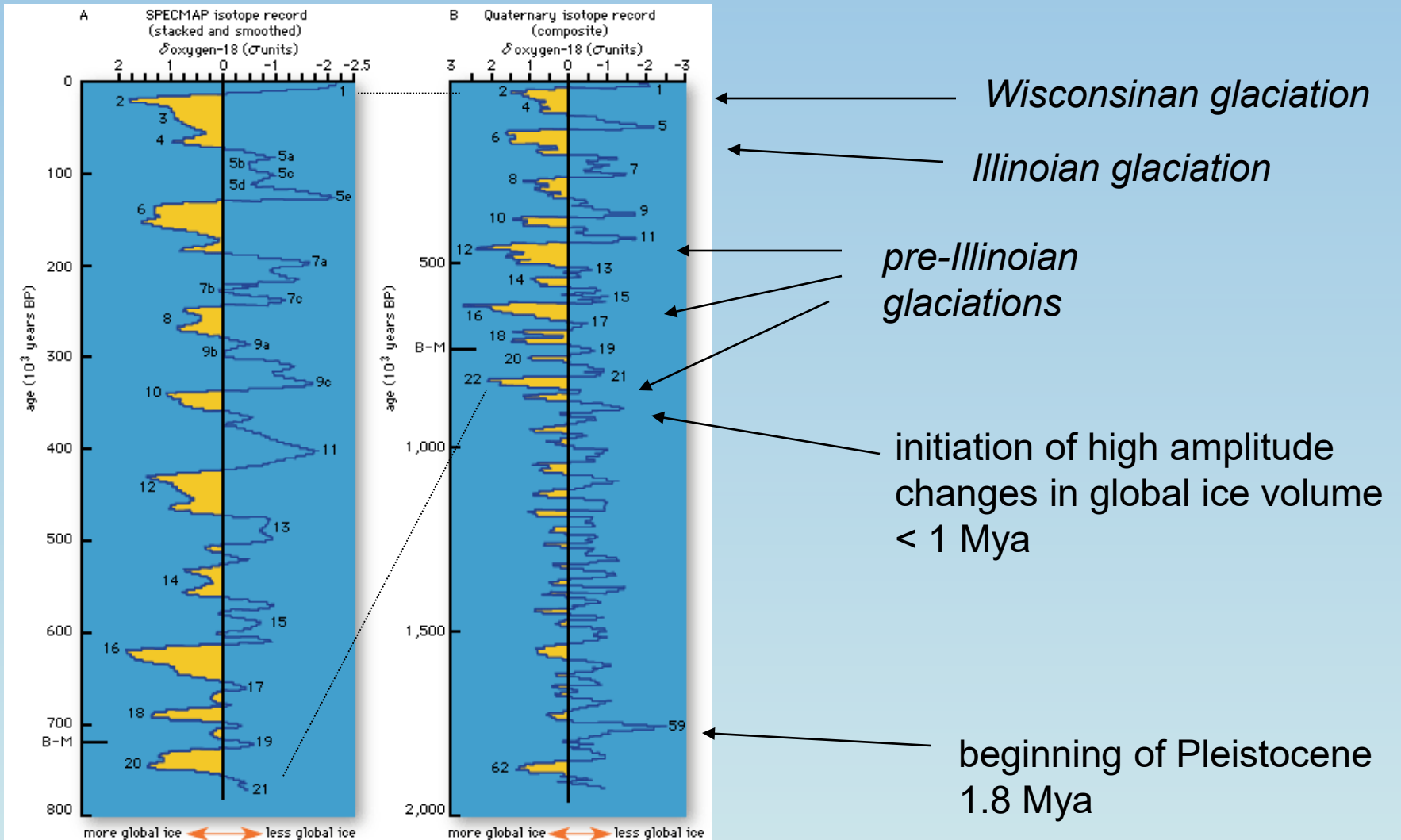
Figure 1. Divisions of Geologic Time approved by the U.S. Geological Survey Geologic Names Committee, 2006. The chart shows major chronostratigraphic and geochronologic units. It reflects ratified unit names and boundary age estimates from the International Commission on Stratigraphy (Ogg, 2004). Map symbols are in parentheses.



Astronomical (Milankovitch) Cycles

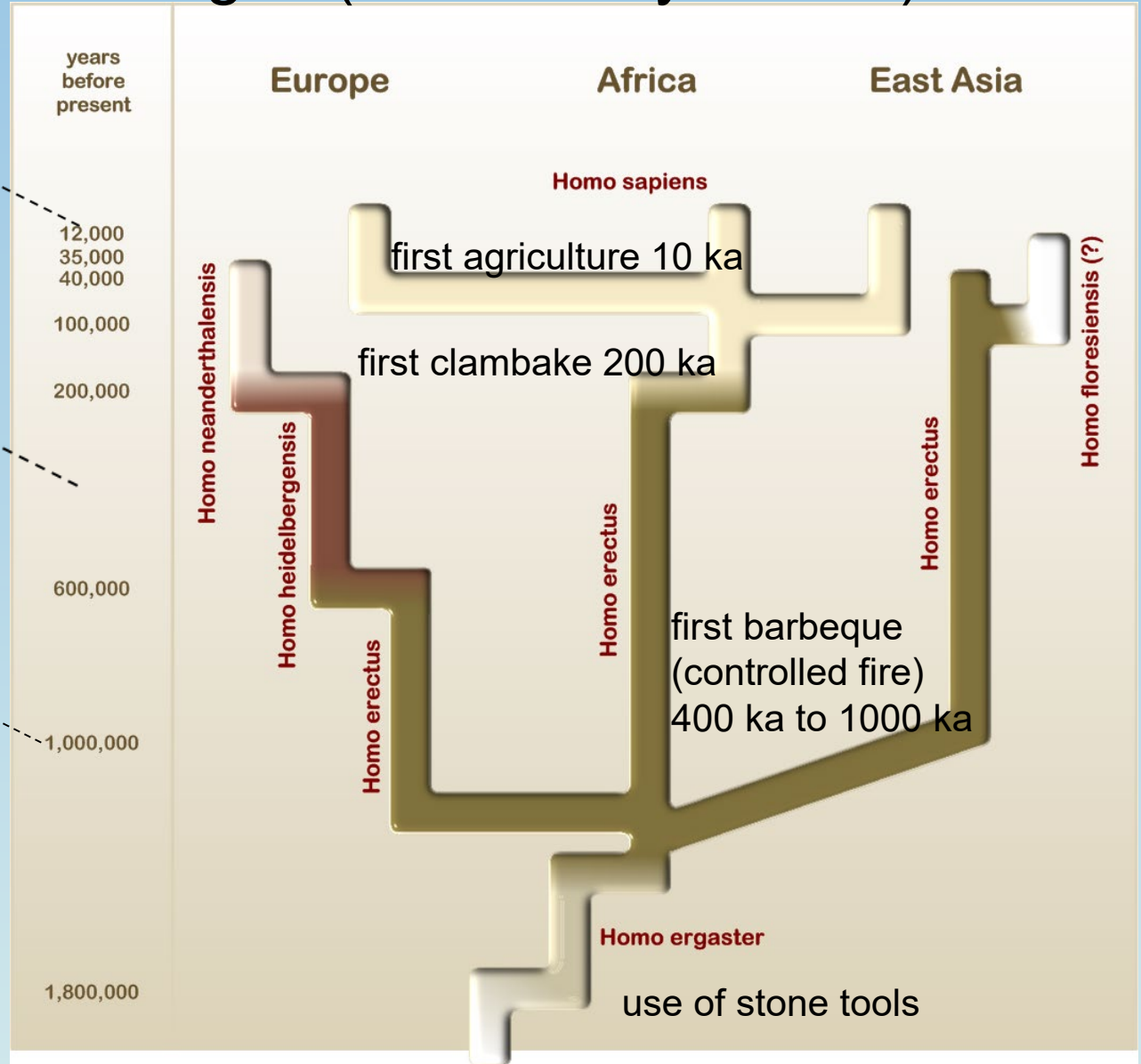
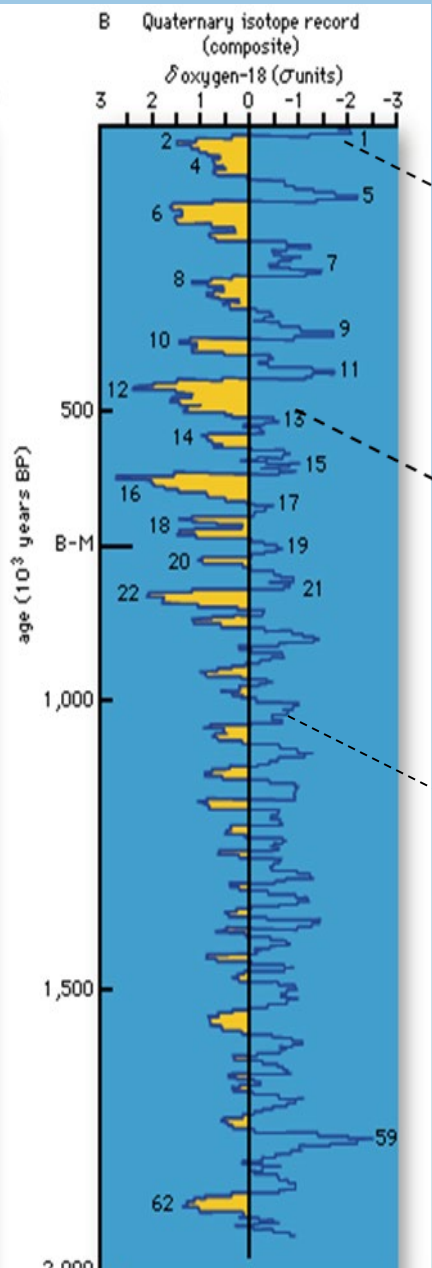


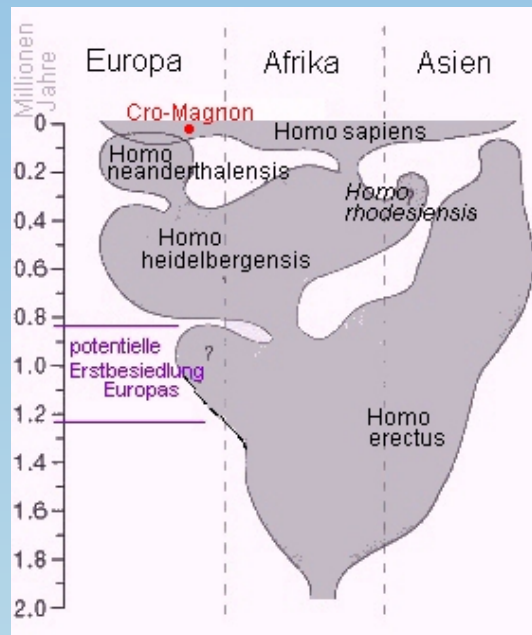
Global Ice Volume Record



(A) The SPECMAP (Spectral Mapping Project) record based on five low- and middle-latitude deep-sea cores and (B) a composite record of four cores from the equatorial Pacific, the Caribbean, and the North Atlantic. Isotopic stages and substages are indicated; B-M shows the level of Brunhes-Matuyama reversal.

Human Evolution during the Ice Ages (Quaternary Period)





Rutas de expansión del 'Homo sapiens' moderno

LAS CIFRAS CORRESPONDEN A LA ANTIGÜEDAD DEL POBLAMIENTO, EN AÑOS

A ORIGEN DE LAS MIGRACIONES

200.000-150.000
Primeras evidencias de 'Homo sapiens' moderno en África central y oriental

C PRIMERA EXPANSION

80.000-70.000
Expansión hacia la península Arábiga por el estrecho de Bab el Mandeb

D SEGUNDA EXPANSION

50.000
Un nuevo grupo avanza hacia el norte, cruza Suez y se expande rápidamente por todo el mundo

40.000
Evidencias claras de poblamiento moderno en Asia noroccidental

B MOVIMIENTOS SIN CONTINUIDAD

110.000
Un grupo humano coloniza Egipto e Israel, pero se extingue hace 50.000 años

70.000
Tras bordear la costa de Irán, llegada a la India

60.000
Los primeros 'sapiens' atraviesan Indonesia y alcanzan Australia

45.000
Empieza la colonización de Europa, solo poblada por neandertales hasta entonces

30.000-25.000
Grupos humanos atraviesan el estrecho de Bering e inician la colonización de América



Human Evolution

Primates motivated by climate change some five million years ago the apes of primates that inhabited the African rainforest (solid red) made room for the appearance of the hominids, our first bipedal ancestors. From that time onward the scientific community has tried to reconstruct complex phylogenetic trees to give an account of the role of our species in the evolution of life on Earth. However, a few studies on determining their age and their links with different species have led to new findings that call into question old theories about the origin of humans.

Primates That Talk

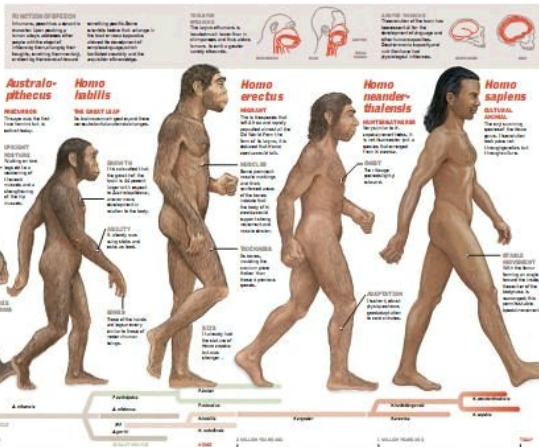
The most common interpretation is that modern primates (including humans) have a common ancestor with the hominids. The hominids are defined as the first species that walked upright. However, some studies have found evidence that some primates walked upright in an upright posture.

Biological Evolution

The capacity to walk upright was a key characteristic that distinguished hominids from other primates. This adaptation allowed them to free their hands for tool use and other activities, paving the way for more complex behaviors.

Phylogenetic Tree

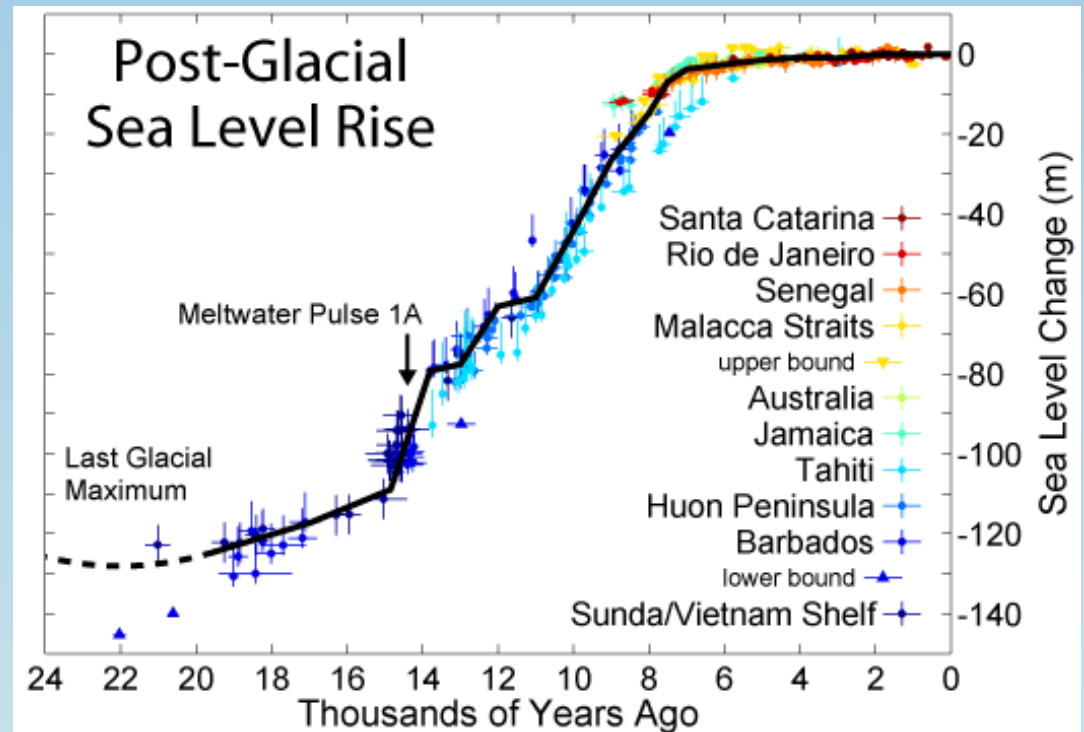
The phylogenetic tree shows the evolutionary relationships between different species. It starts with a common ancestor at the bottom and branches out into various species over time. The tree is rooted in the primate lineage and shows the divergence of the hominid line from other primates.



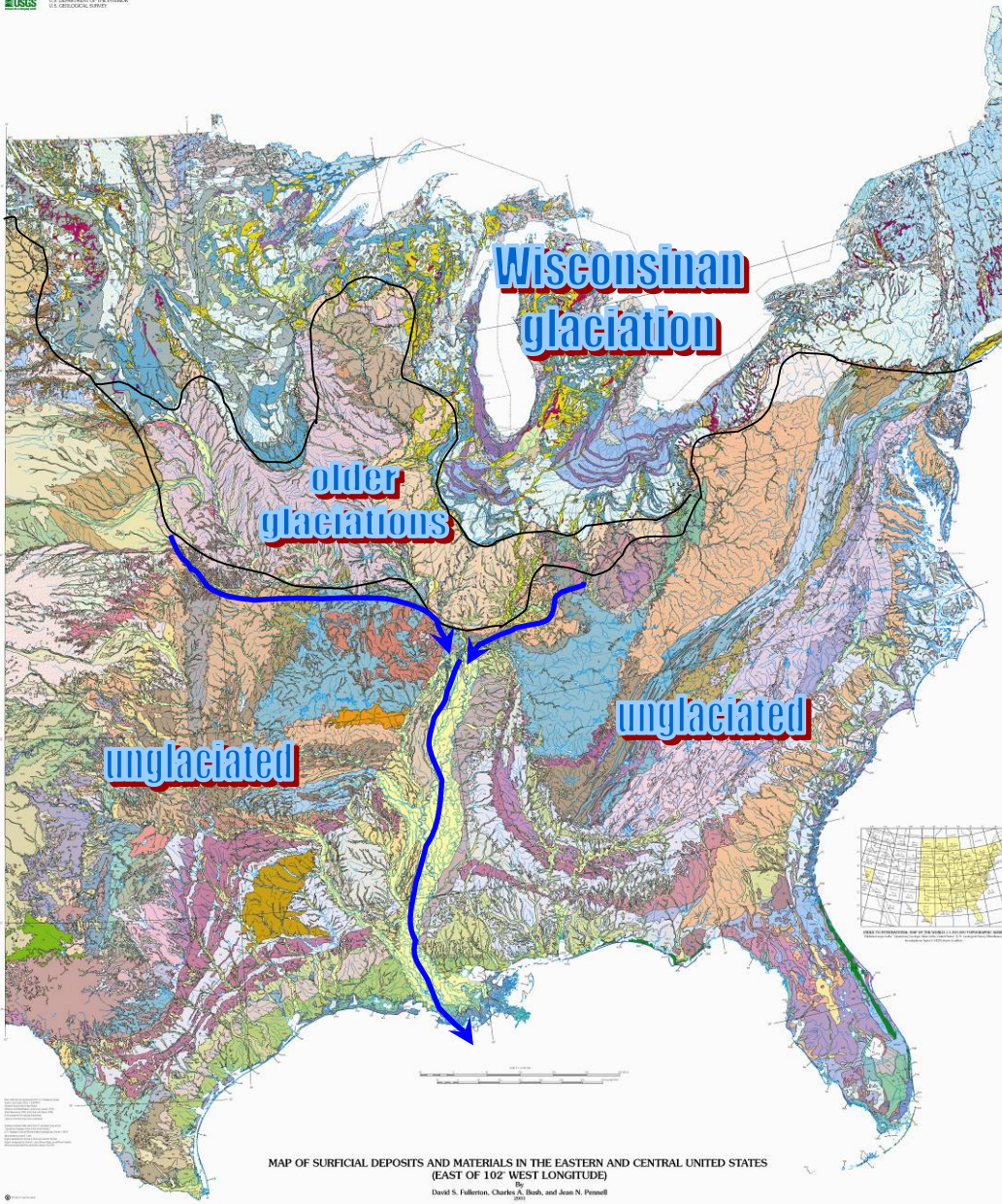
Sea Level Rise during Glacial-Interglacial Transitions



Sea level ~120 m lower



Questions ?



MAP OF SURFICIAL DEPOSITS AND MATERIALS IN THE EASTERN AND CENTRAL UNITED STATES
(EAST OF 102° WEST LONGITUDE)

By
David S. Fullerton, Charles A. Beck, and Jean N. Pennell

Quaternary / Surficial Deposits in Eastern USA

Why study Quaternary Geology ? (surficial deposits)

1.) **Scientific reasons** ---- basic research on geologic processes, history, and climate change



2.) **Societal issues** ---- practical concerns (material on which we live)

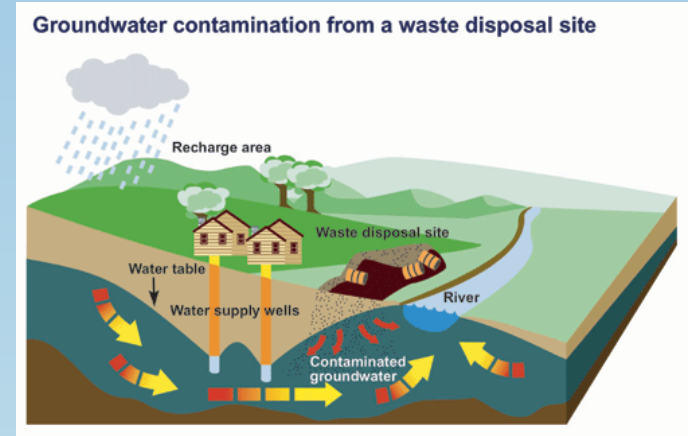


3.) **Public understanding** --- and appreciation of our landscapes, deposits, and glacial history.



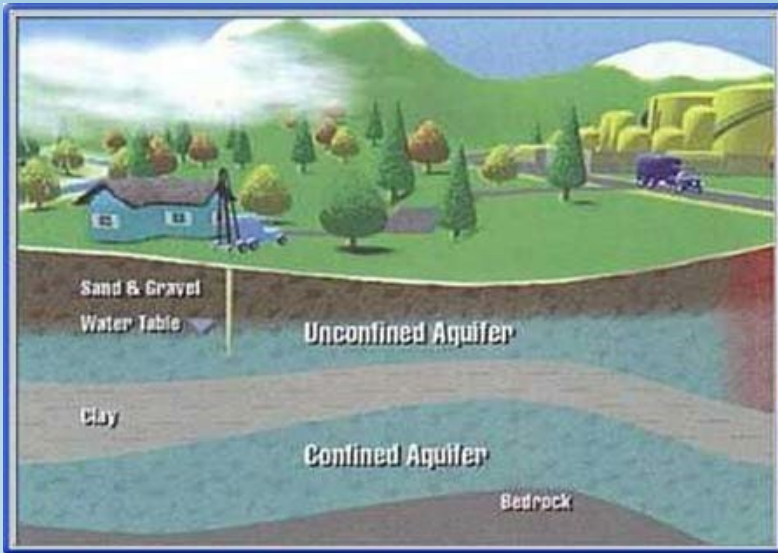
Societal Impacts

- Groundwater resources and protection
- Landfill or waste siting
- Seismic shaking hazards
- Construction suitability and stability
- Sand and gravel resources
- Overburden above coal mines / oil fields
- Agriculture (drainage)
- Landscape appreciation
- Understanding of past climates / environments



Groundwater

Sand and gravel resources



Keyesport, Bond County, IL

Sand and Gravel Pits



Central Illinois Materials Sand Pit
(near Vandalia)



Taylorville Sand Pit (red dog)



Keyesport Sand and Gravel,
Clinton County, IL

Construction



Seismic Hazards



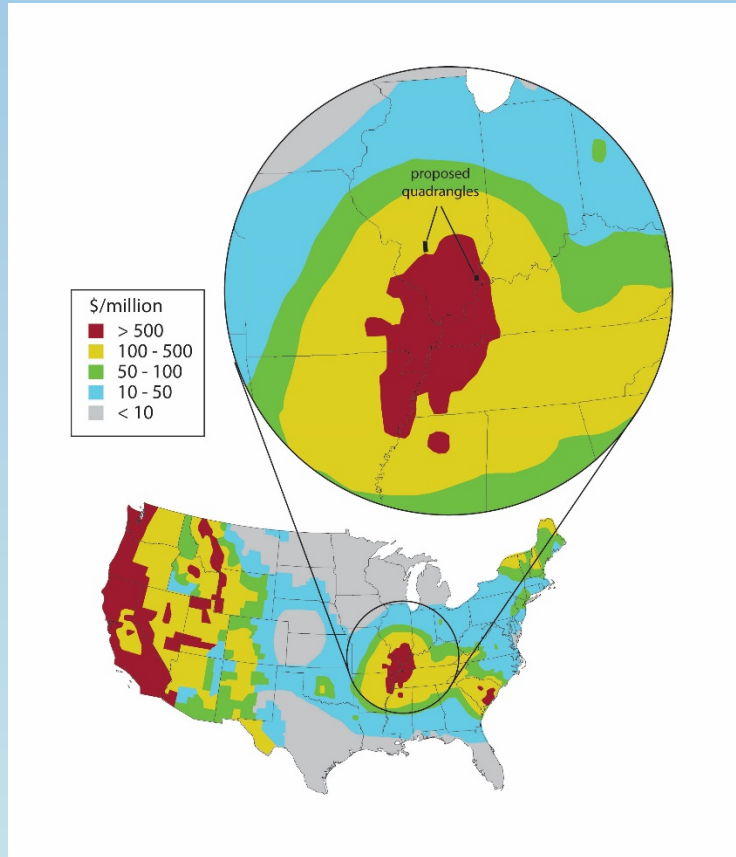
- soft, low strength sediments susceptible to ground shaking and liquefaction

Slumping

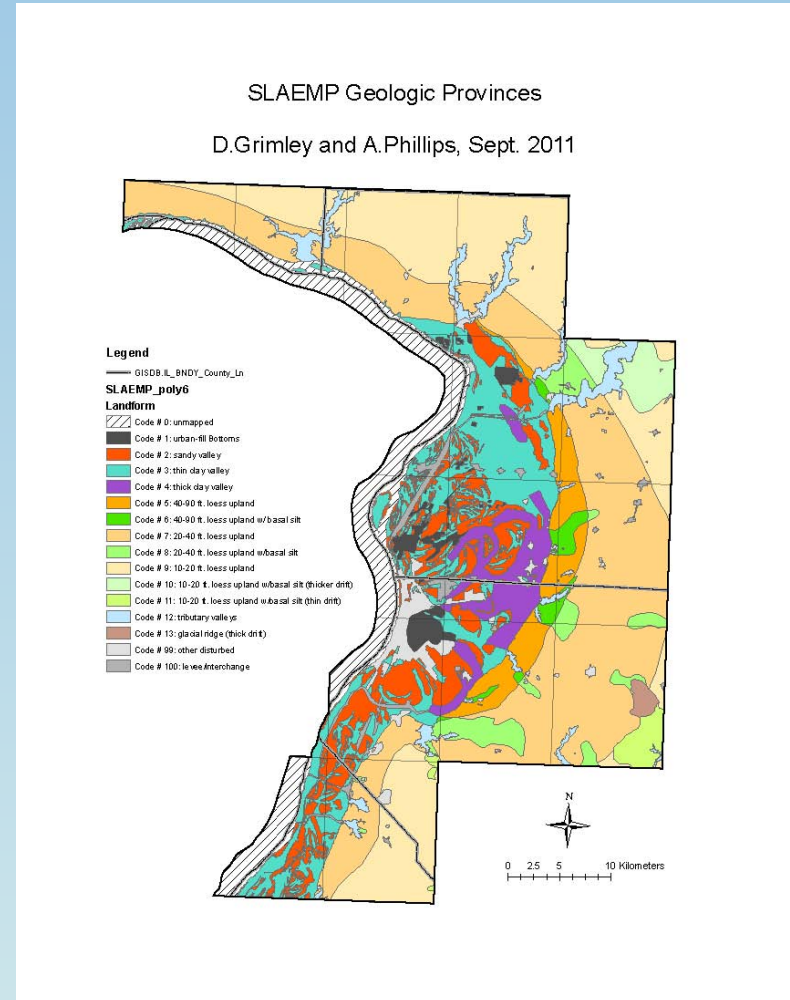


- major problem in steep sloping areas with thick loess
- or at permeability contrasts

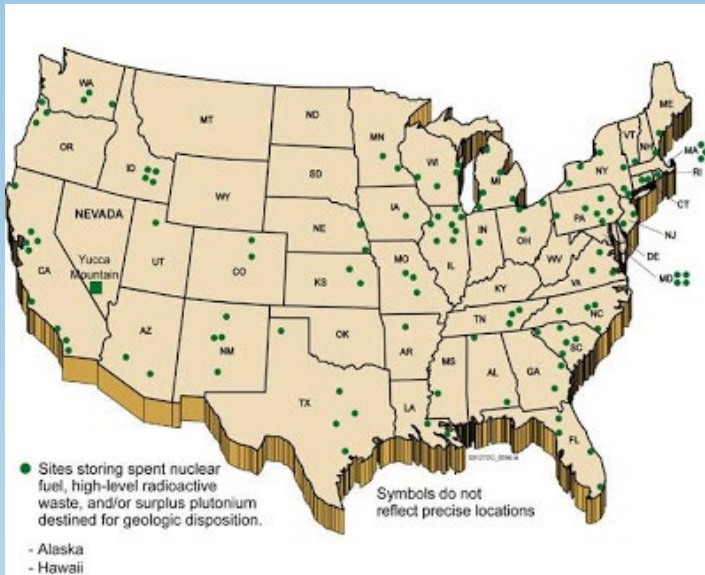
Earthquake Hazards



Seismic Hazards



Waste Siting



Martinsville study....



Roxana Landfill north of Edwardsville, IL

Brick Making

Till and shale mined
in NW Bond County



Material utilized for bricks must be low in carbonate content and high in clay content, among other considerations. Weathered till and shale units are here ideally located at shallow depths with limited loess cover.

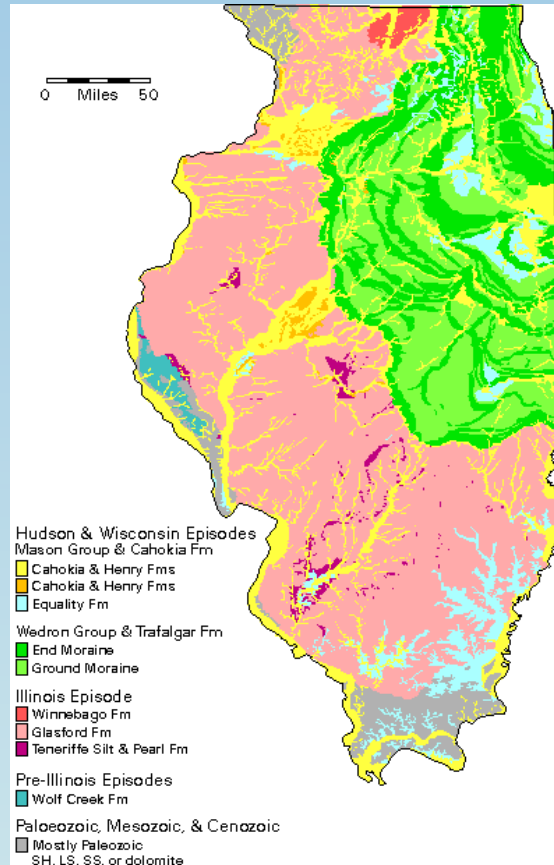
Quaternary materials: Illinois

- loess (windblown silt)
- till and debris flows (diamicton; glacial)
- lake sediment (stratified silt and clay)
- outwash (stratified sand and gravel; glacial)
- alluvium – nonglacial (stratified silt, sand, and clay)
- colluvium (diamicton; nonglacial)
- dune sand (well sorted, fine sand)

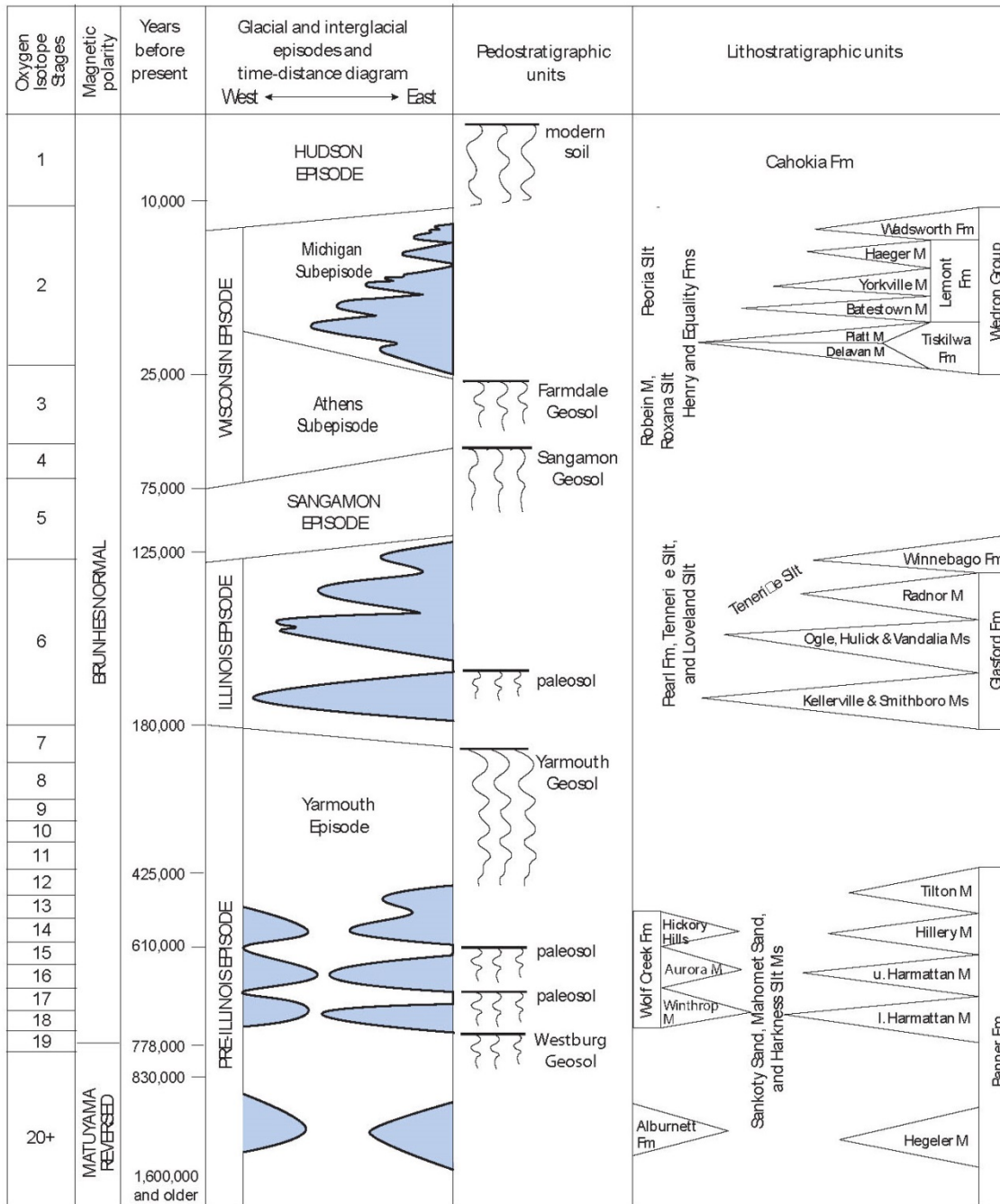


Quaternary landforms: Illinois

- moraines
- eskers, kames
- lake plains
- sand dunes
- terraces
- floodplains

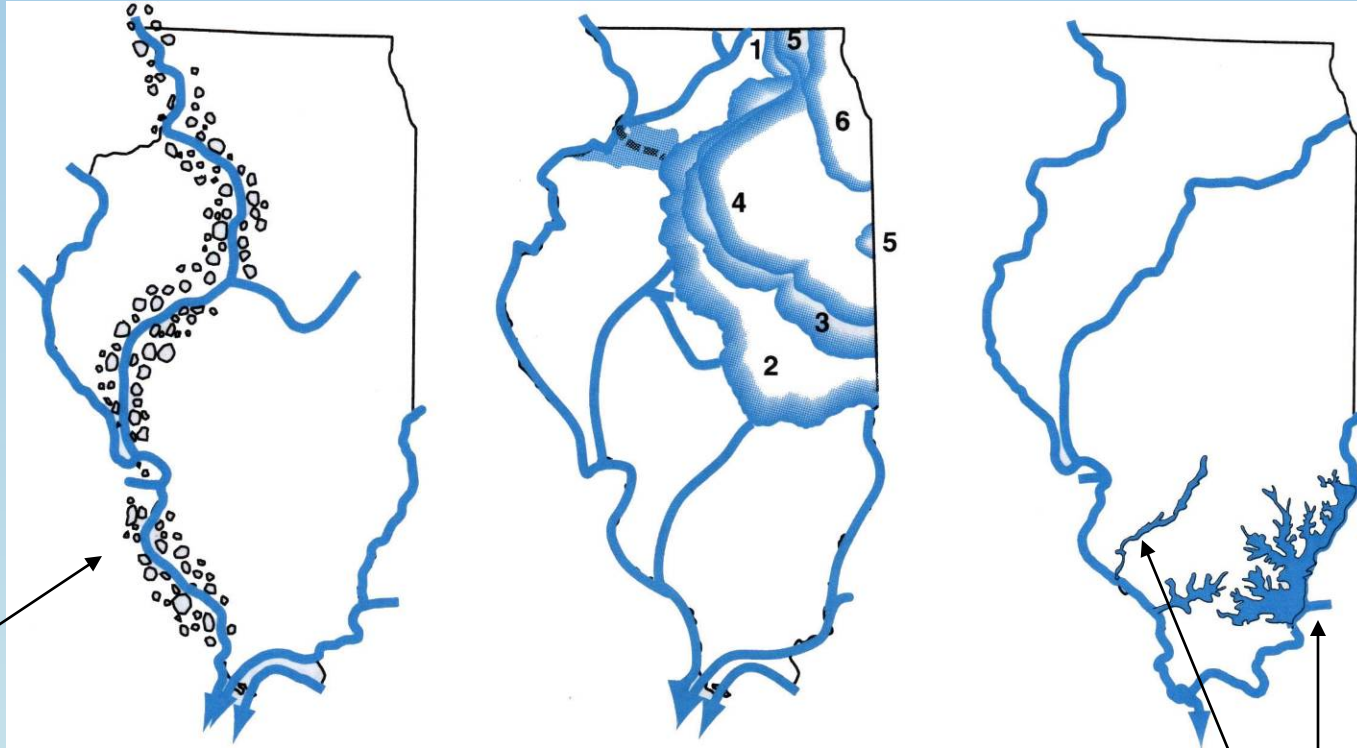


Quaternary time scale and stratigraphy (Illinois)



from Hansel and McKay, 2009

Wisconsin Episode (or Wisconsinan Stage)



outwash

pre-20,000

diversion of
Mississippi R.

~ 55,000 to 12,000 years ago

slackwater
lakes

Moraines.....



MAY 28 2009

Ralls Ridge, Randolph Co., IL

Wisc. till deposits



Mahomet pit: interbedded till and sands



FOP 2008, last stop, McHenry Co., IL

Moraine blocked lakes



Glacial Lake Pingree --- near Pingree Grove, Kane County, IL



varved lake deposits

Outwash



Thelan Pit: northeast Illinois (McHenry-Lake Counties)

Glacio-tectonic deformation



Thelan Pit: northeast Illinois (McHenry-Lake Counties)

Dune sand



Green River Lowlands --- NW Illinois (Miao Xiaodong)

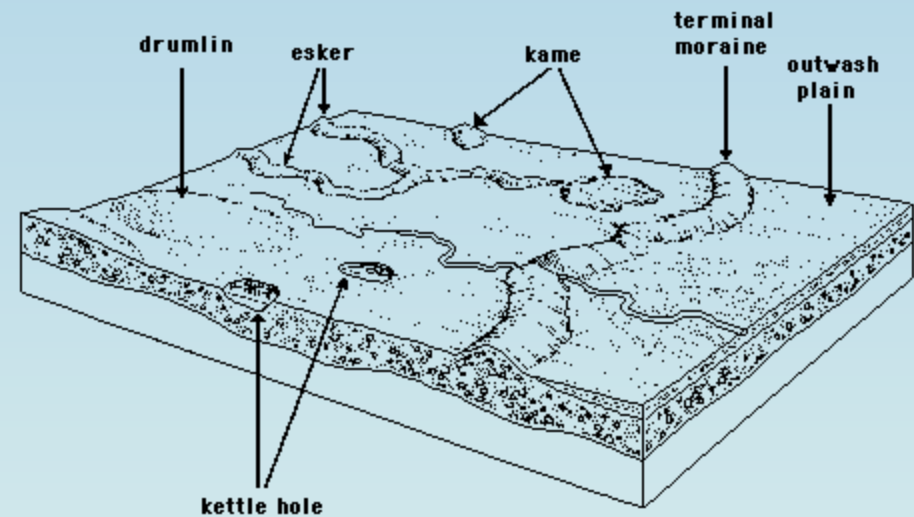
Kames



Monticello Rd. kame (Wisconsinan)



near Sugar Grove, Kane Co., IL



Striations



*Lohr Quarry, Madison County, IL
(Illinoian)*



local Wisconsin Episode deposits



First St. and Springfield Ave., Champaign, IL; 2009

loess w/modern soil over stratified sands over clayey till

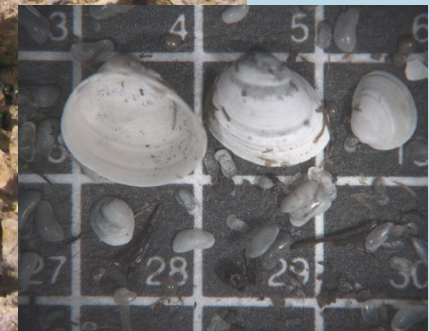


loess/till; 5th and Univ. Ave. 1999



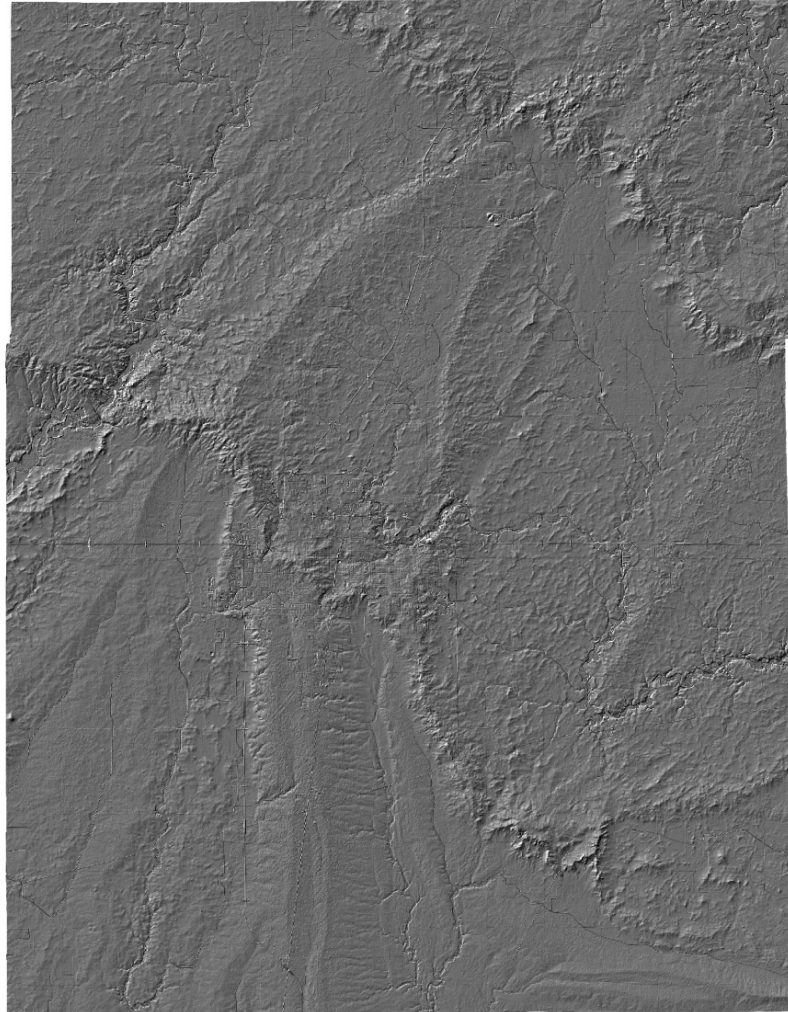
1st and Spring.; loess/outwash 1999

West Champaign excavation (west of Staley Rd.)



retention pond excavation --- just west of moraine and on east side of Kaskaskia Valley (near Bill Shilts house)

LiDAR image, Champaign County

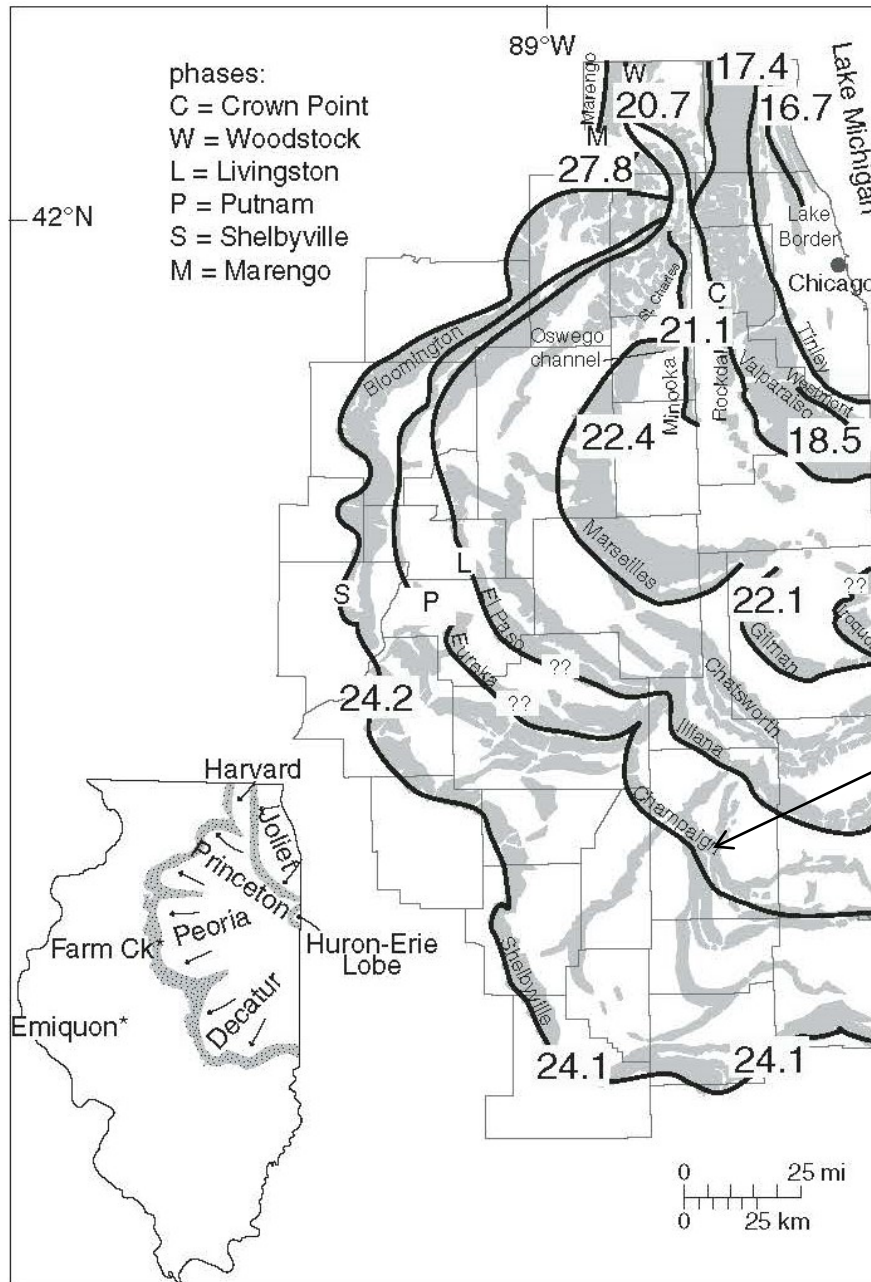


Questions ?

Moraine Ages

17,000 to
28,000

Champaign-
Urbana



From Curry et al. 2018, GSA
Special Paper 530

Glacial chronology in NE Illinois

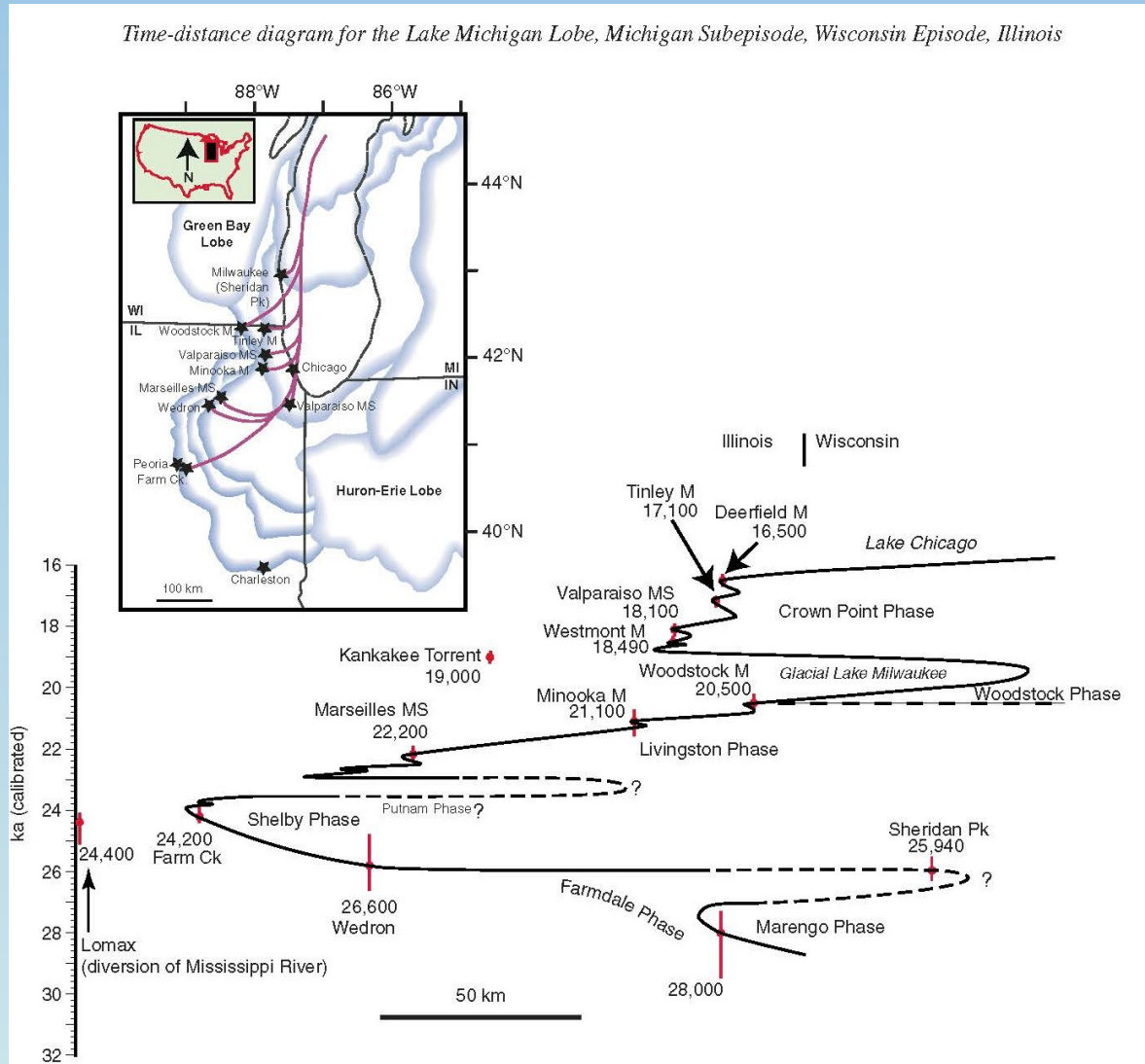


Figure 15. Revised time-distance diagram of Lake Michigan Lobe with conservative maximum ages (probability density function [pdf] mode plus the σ_2 error) below the schematic ice margin, and conservative minimum ages (pdf mode minus the σ_2 error). The inset map shows presumed flow lines used to determine relative distances. M—moraine; MS—moraine system. State abbreviations: WI—Wisconsin, IL—Illinois, MI—Michigan, IN—Indiana.

Wisconsin Episode deposits: indirectly related to glaciation



massive **loess deposits**:
Collinsville, IL
(up to 90 feet thick)



stratified **lake sediments**:
exposed along Kaskaskia River

loess and lacustrine sediment

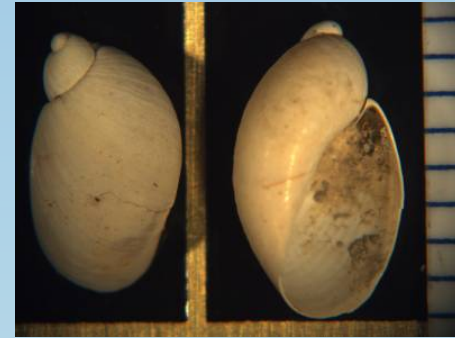


Fulton Section (along Mississippi River, western TN)

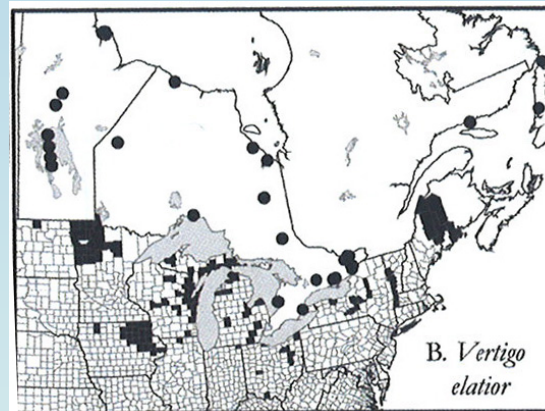
common terrestrial gastropods in Illinois loess



Anguispira alternata (tiger snail) ---
common in woodlands today in SW
Illinois



Succinea sp. - common
terrestrial snail in Midwest
loess



Fossil Mammoth (~ 20 ka) found in loess deposits (Principia College)



Benny the Mammoth (Jeffersonian) --- Elsayh, Illinois

<http://content.principia.edu/sites/mammoth/>

Slackwater lake deposits in terraces



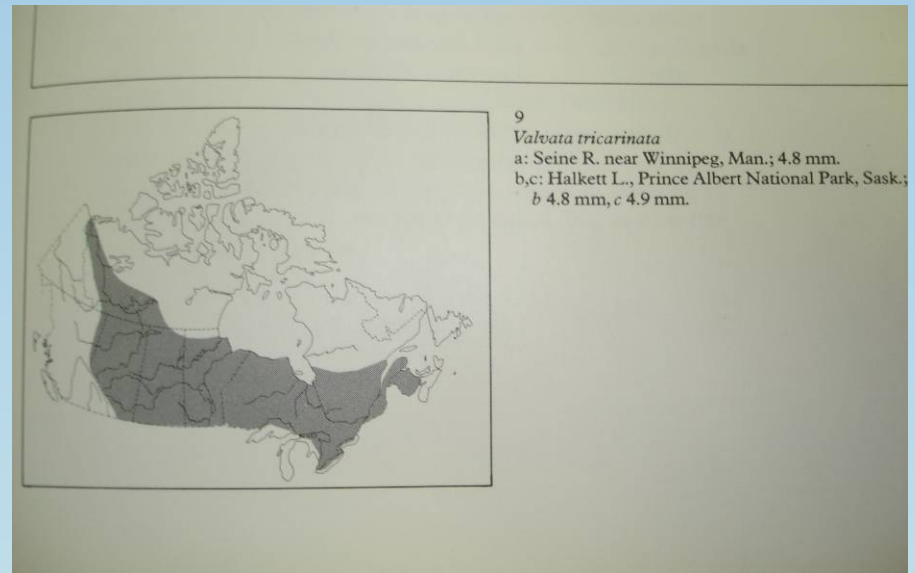
New Athens East Quadrangle,
St. Clair Co., IL



Valvata tricaranata --- common to permanent lakes



Valvata tricaranata ----- aquatic;
permanent lakes; often associated
with small bivalves (pea clams)



9
Valvata tricarinata
a: Seine R. near Winnipeg, Man.; 4.8 mm.
b,c: Halkett L., Prince Albert National Park, Sask.;
b 4.8 mm, c 4.9 mm.

Clarke, 1981; distribution in
Canada today

Pomatiopsis lapidaria ---- an amphibious gastropod common to slackwater lake sediments

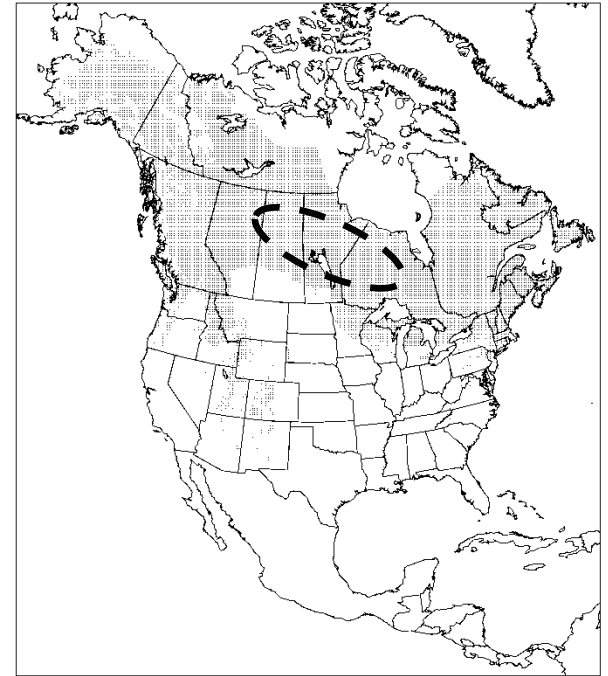


Pomatiopsis lapidaria -- amphibious
Coldwater Creek Section





PICEA



Modern distribution of
spruce forest

fossil spruce log: Coldwater Creek Missouri (17,640 +/- 120 C¹⁴ years)

Sangamon Geosol (fossil soil) development

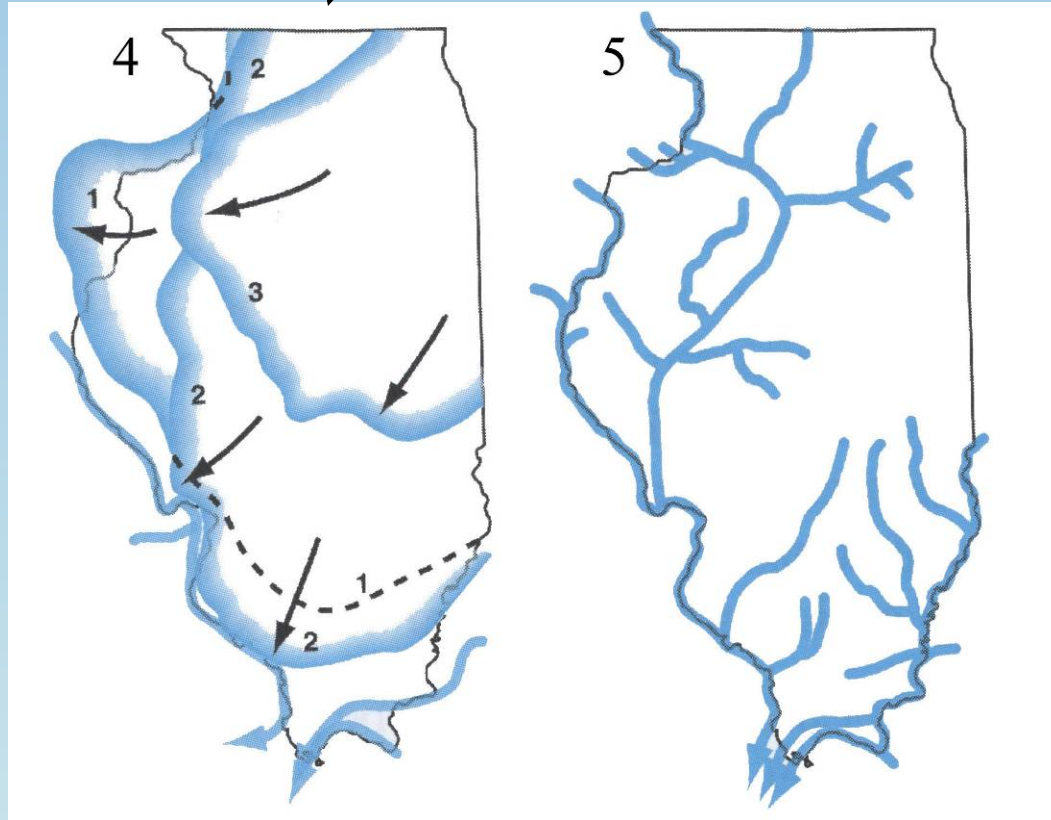


- Sangamon Geosol in sand and gravel
- *Highland, Madison County, IL*



- Sangamon Geosol
developed in glacial till
- *Ogles Creek Section, St.
Clair County, IL*

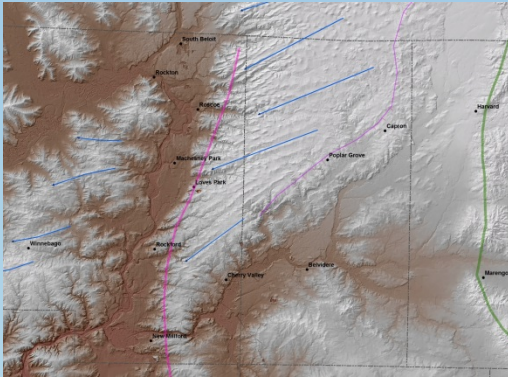
Illinois Episode



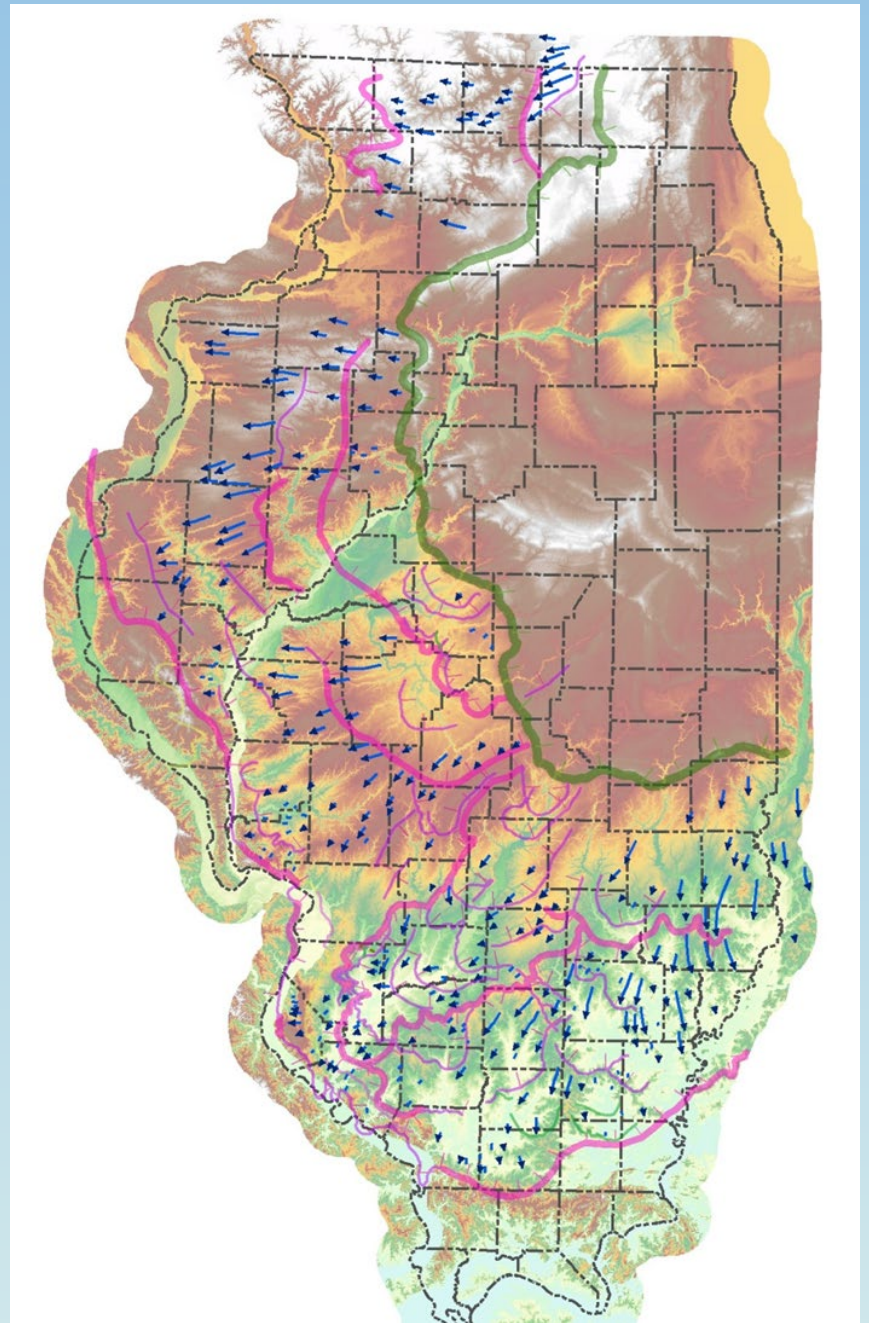
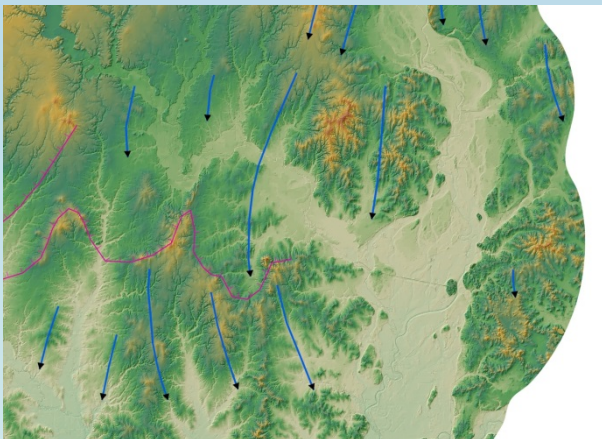
~ 200,000 to 130,000 years ago

Ice Flow Directional Indicators

Northern Illinois flutings



Mega-lineations on 10m DEM from southeastern Illinois



Illinois Episode deposits and features



fractured **glacial till** (oxidized along fractures); unsorted, massive deposit with erratic pebbles



striations



hairpin erosion mark (Alton, IL)



Ogles Creek Section (paleosol, till, lake sediment): St. Clair County, IL



Prairie du Pont Section: St. Clair County

gastropods present:

Carychium exiguum, common in wet prairie/fen/wet woods throughout NE North America; sometime at springs

Vertigo elatior, which frequent fen/conifer wetlands in northern U.S. to Hudson Bay

Overall interpretation: area similar to wetland in Canadian boreal forest (north of Great Lakes); loess, shells and wood washed into a lowland adjacent to a hillside



AUG 17 2005

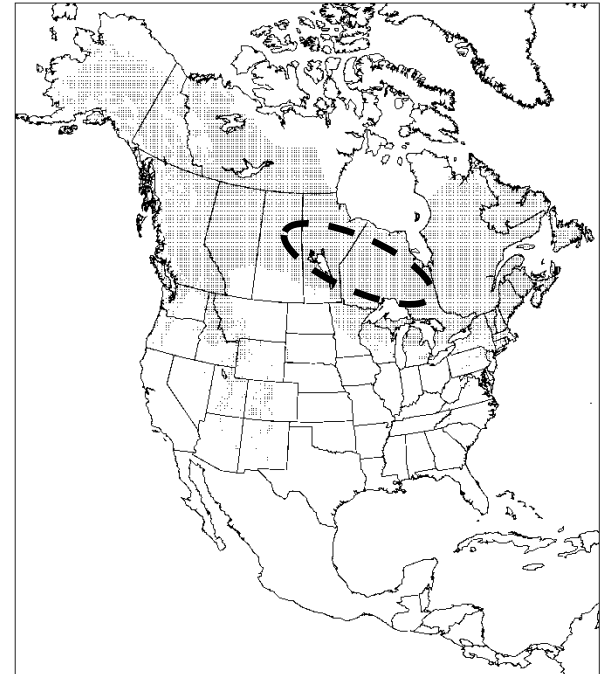


fossil spruce
log in growth
position



oriented spruce wood and needles

PICEA



Modern distribution
of spruce forest

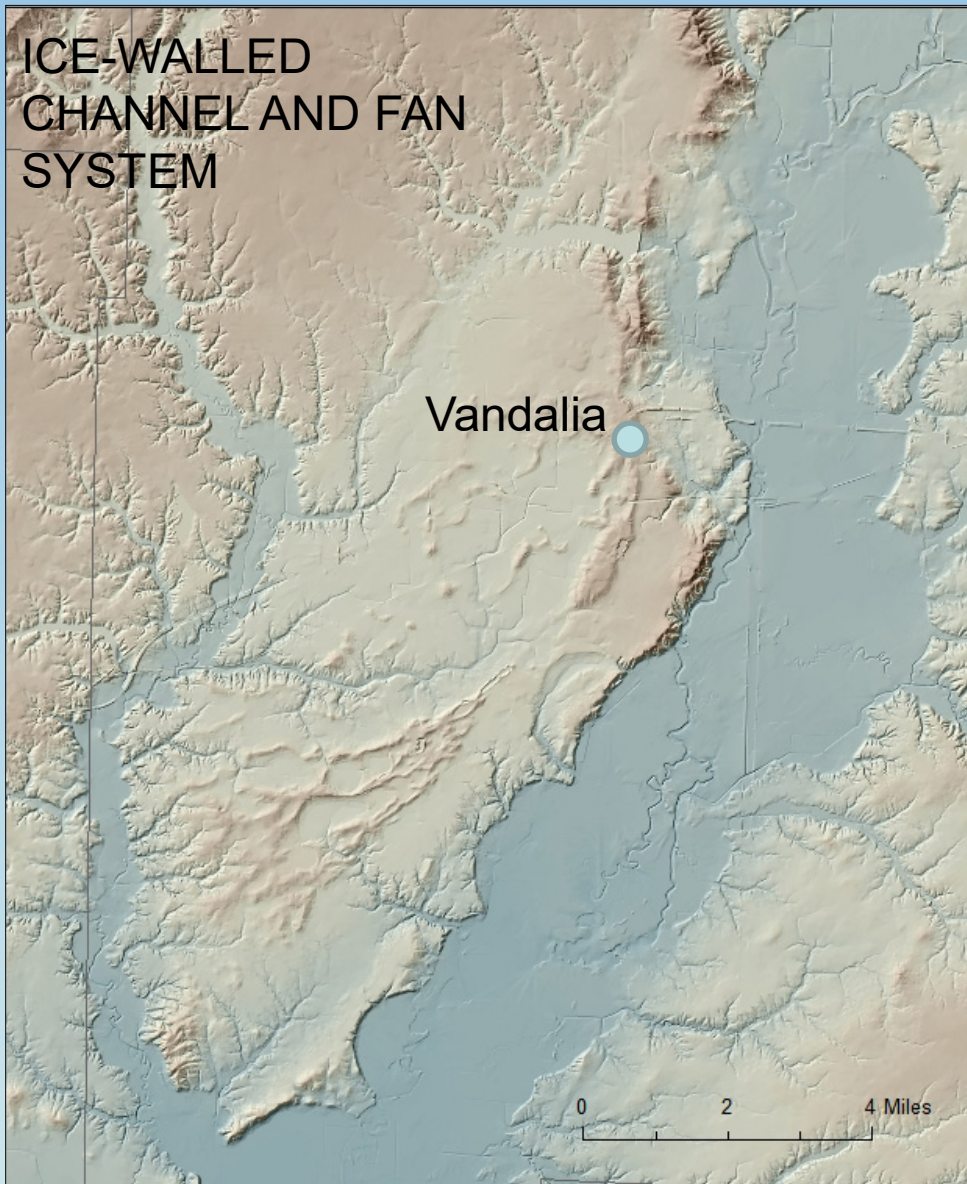
Glacial ridges in south-central Illinois



Neudecker's Mountain, Madison County



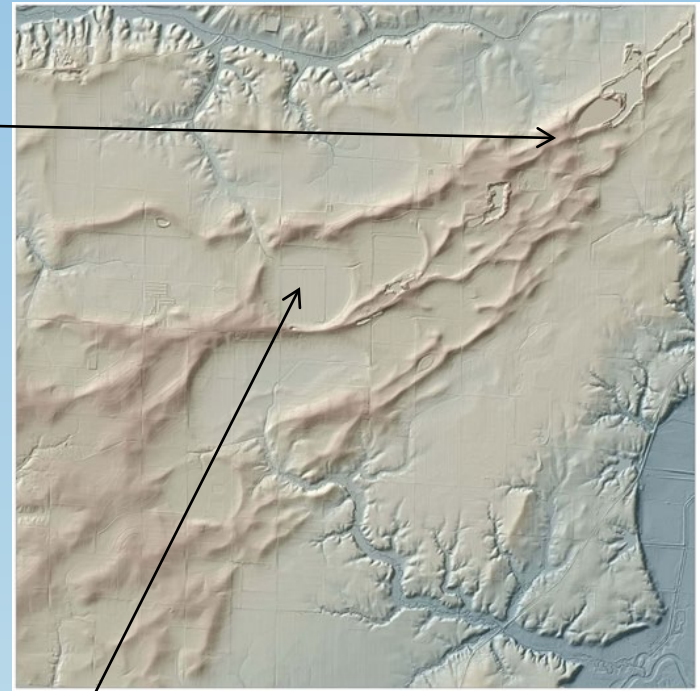
Keyesport sand and gravel pit,
Bond County



(Fayette County)



Central Illinois Materials Pit

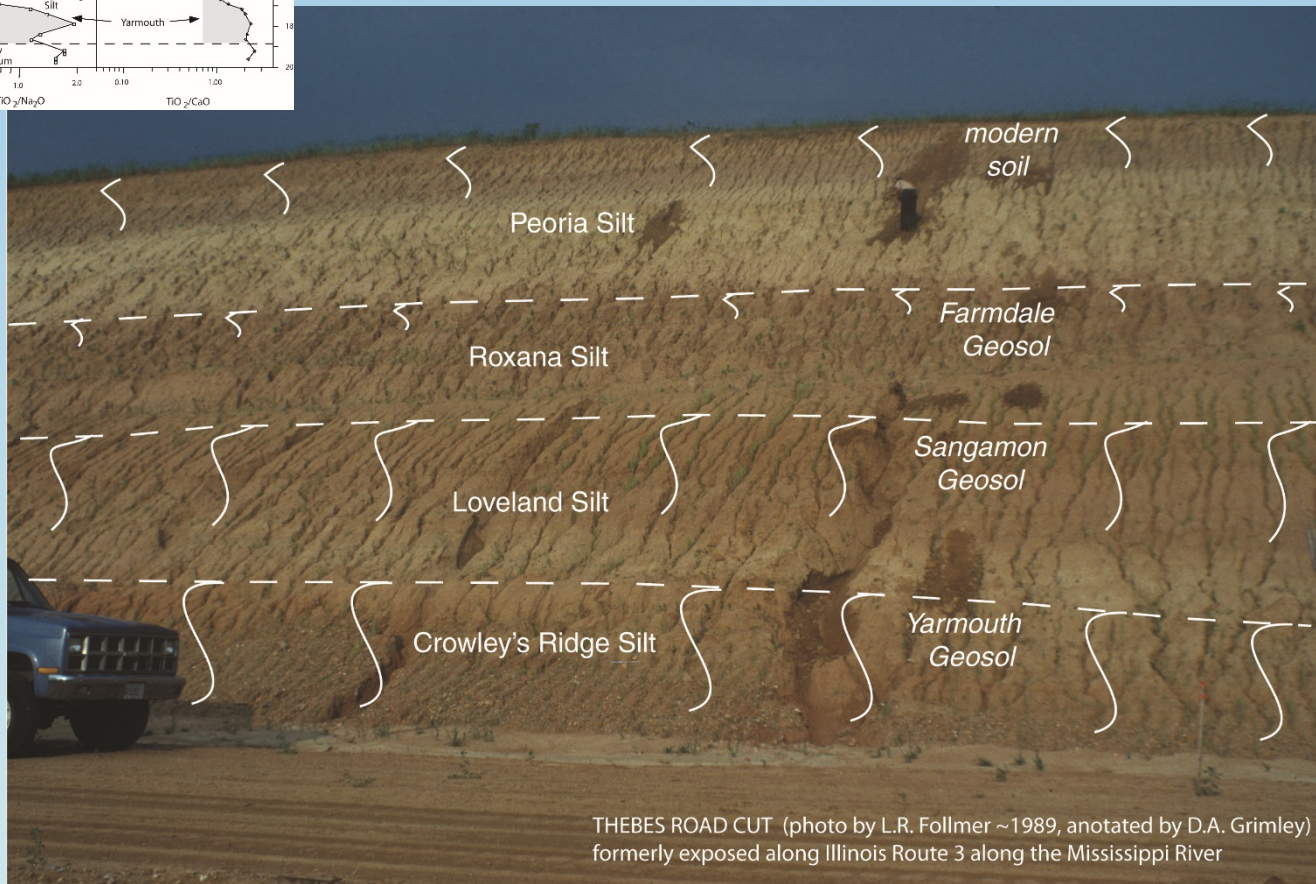
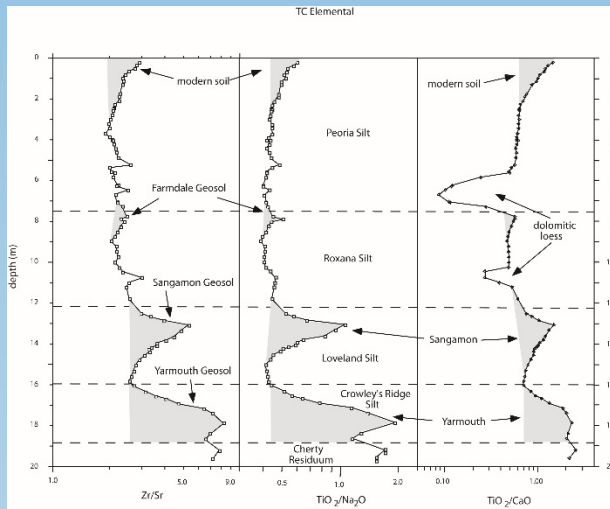


Ice-walled glacial meltwater fan ---

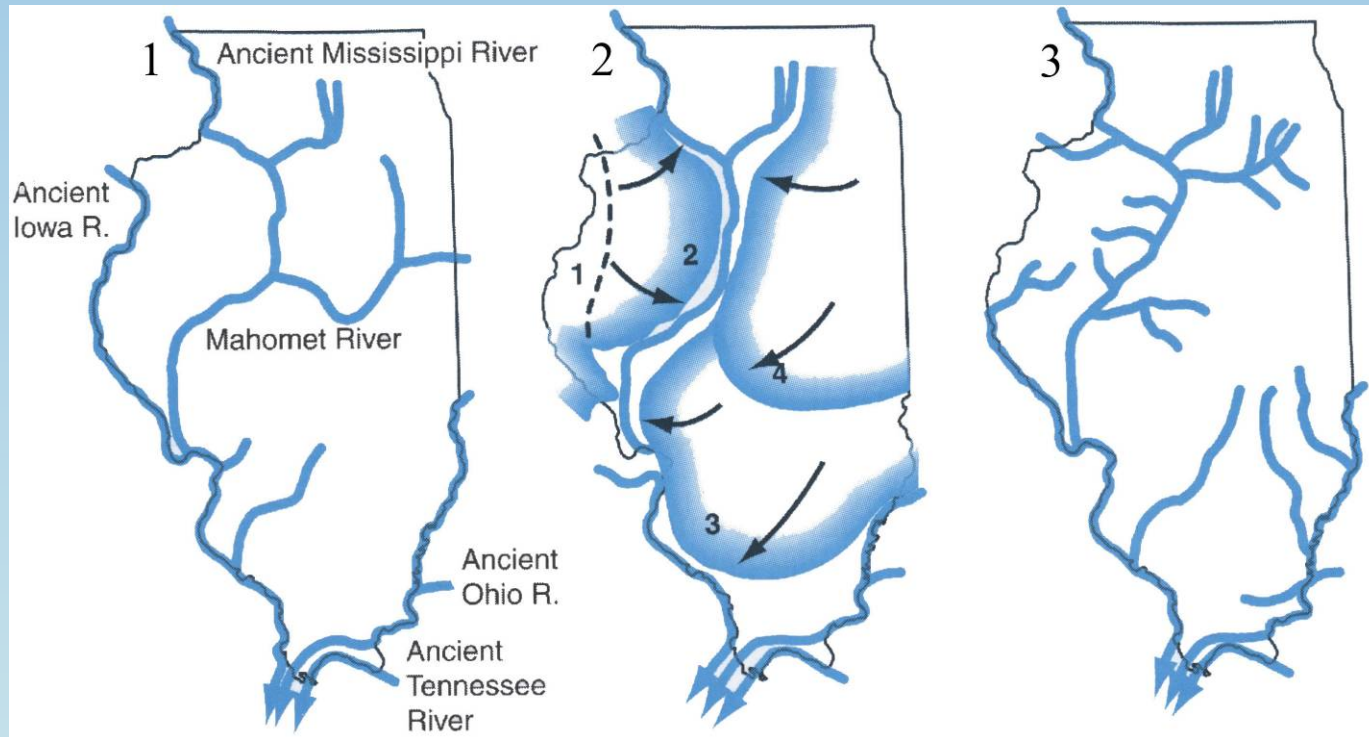


Pittsburg Basin

Yarmouth Geosol (fossil soil) development



pre-Illinois Episode



~ 800,000 to 420,000 years ago (mid-Pleistocene)

pre-Illinoian deposits



Paddock Creek Section, Prairietown 7.5' Quadrangle, Madison Co., IL

pre-Illinoian till



Banner till ---- Ames Quadrangle (AMS-2), Randolph County

pre-Illinoian deposits

Robbins Core, St. Clair County, IL



Wisconsin loess

*Sangamon Geosol
(interglacial soil)*

Illinoian till



Petersburg Silt (Illinoian)

*Yarmouth Geosol
(interglacial soil)*

*Banner Formation
(glacial till)*

*Harkness Silt
(lacustrine
and loess)*

*Canteen
Member
(preglacial
alluvium)*

bedrock

PRE-ILLINOIAN