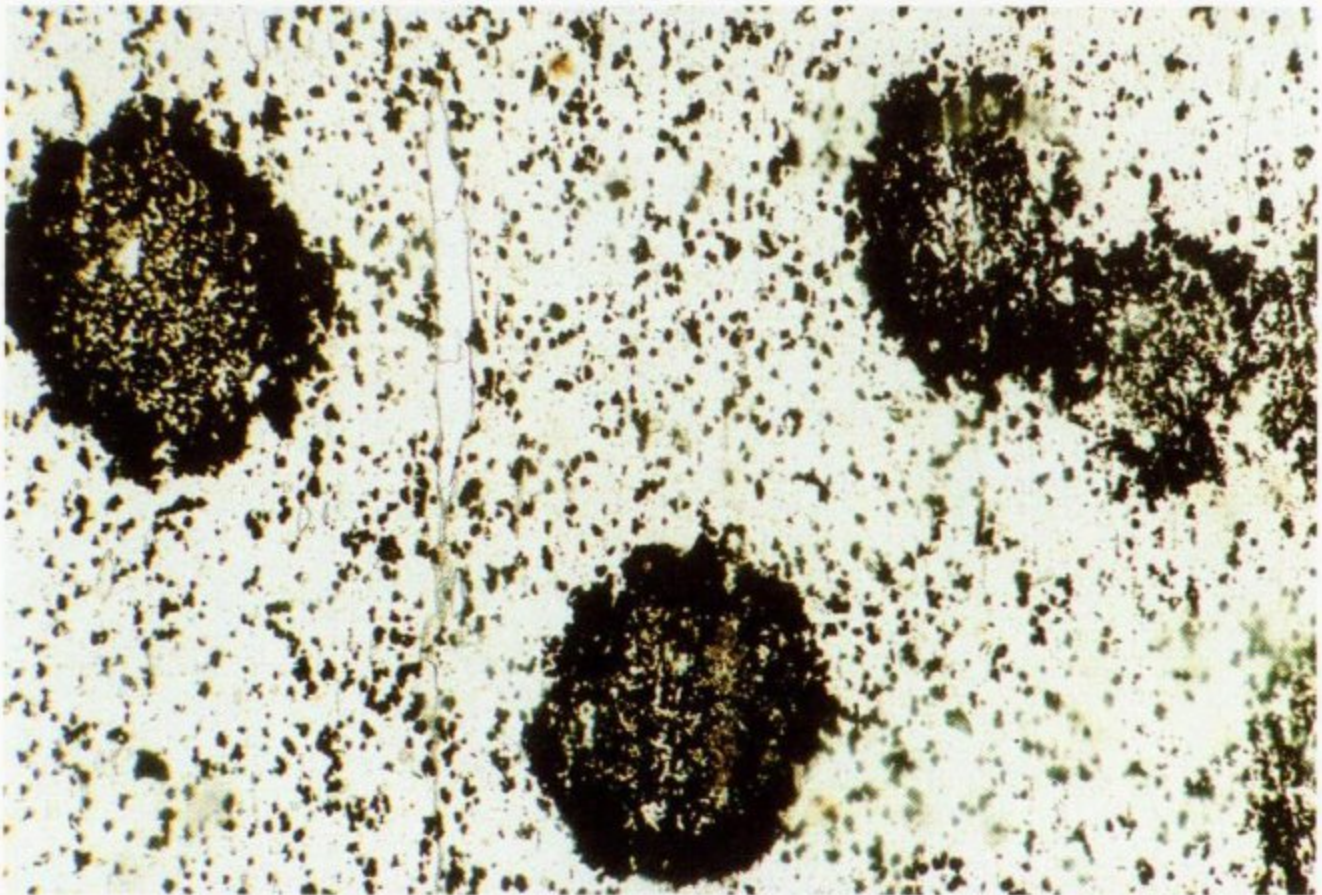
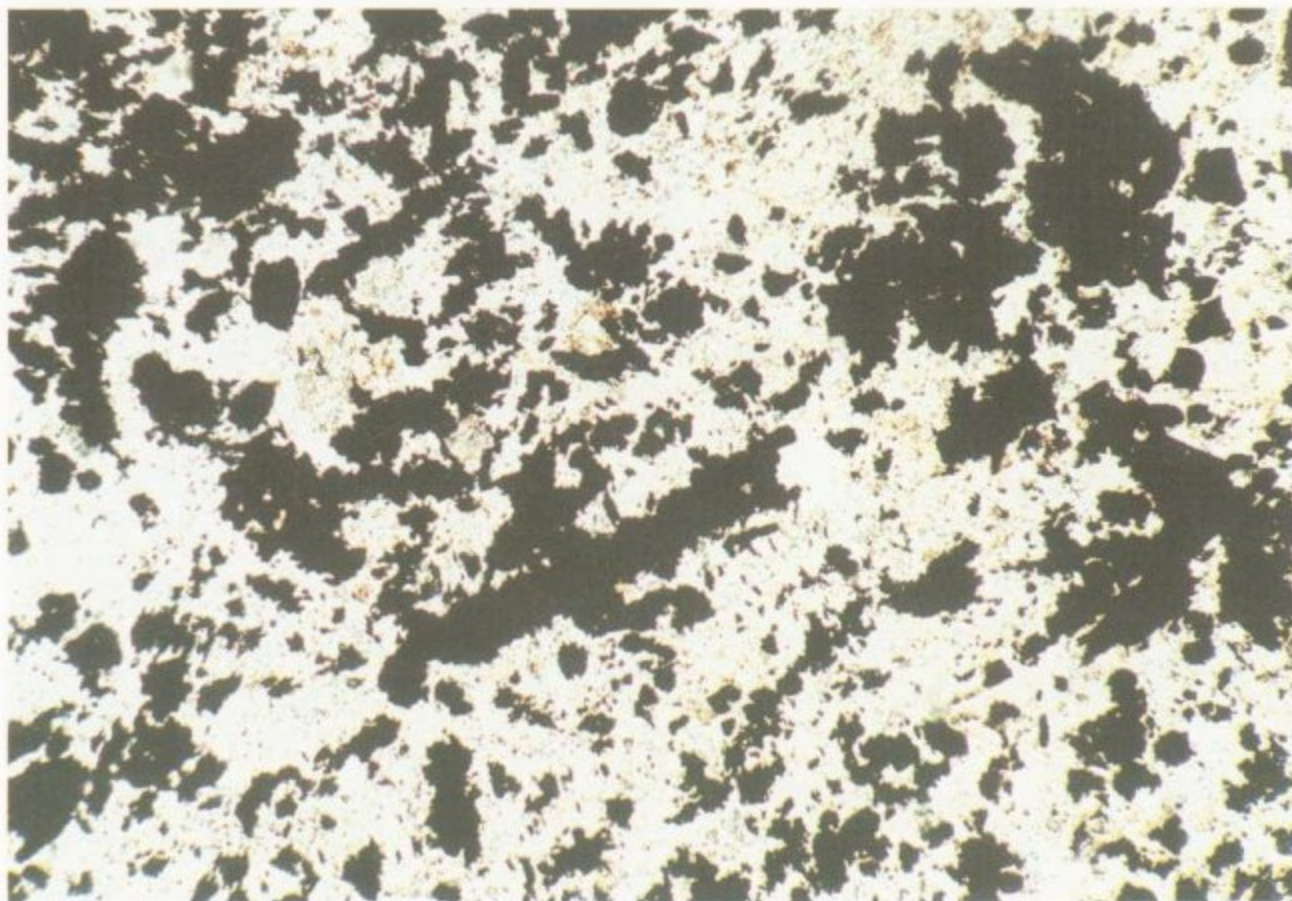


1. Flat, unpigmented siltstone fragments embedded in groundmass penetrated by very fine hematite pigment. Such iron oxide distribution indicates its primary presence in fine fraction whereas siltstone fragments retained their original appearance. Drilling ČsUP, Stará Lípa, 612.00 m, Česká Kamenice Basin, Stephanian C, magnified 18x.



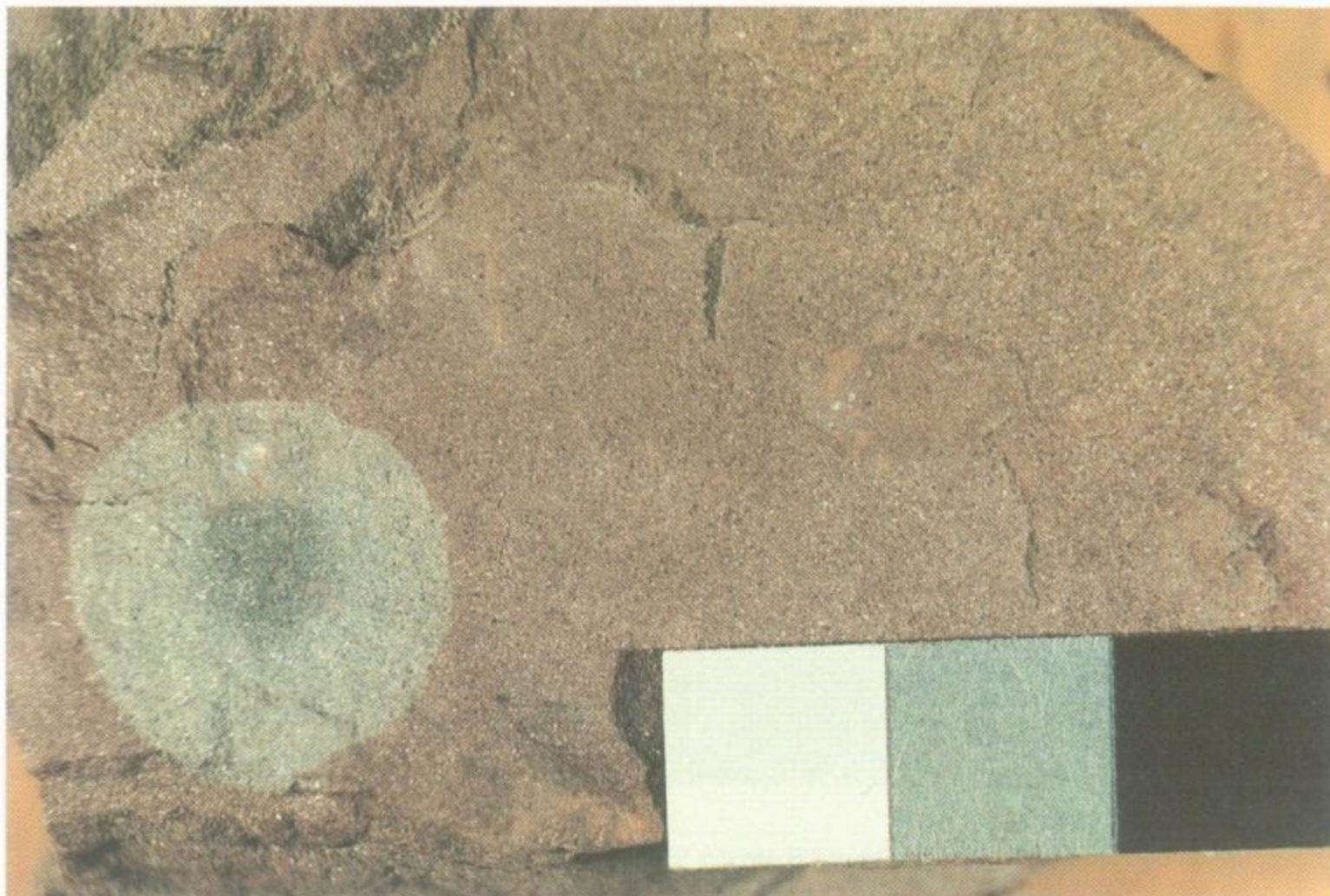
2. Hematite pigment in the claystone of a creamed coffee color. Clusters of hematite replacing original siderite. Hematite dust and clusters indicate secondary pigmentation. Drilling HPK 9, Bělá, 56,30 m, Krkonoše Piedmont Basin, Libštát Formation, Autunian, magn. 18x.



3. Authigenic hematite aggregates in grey and greyish violet mudstone evidencing diagenetic redistribution of iron. Drilling MB 27, Všejanya, 599.00 m, Mšeno-Roudnice Basin, Nýřany Member, Westphalian D–Cantabrian, magn. 18x.



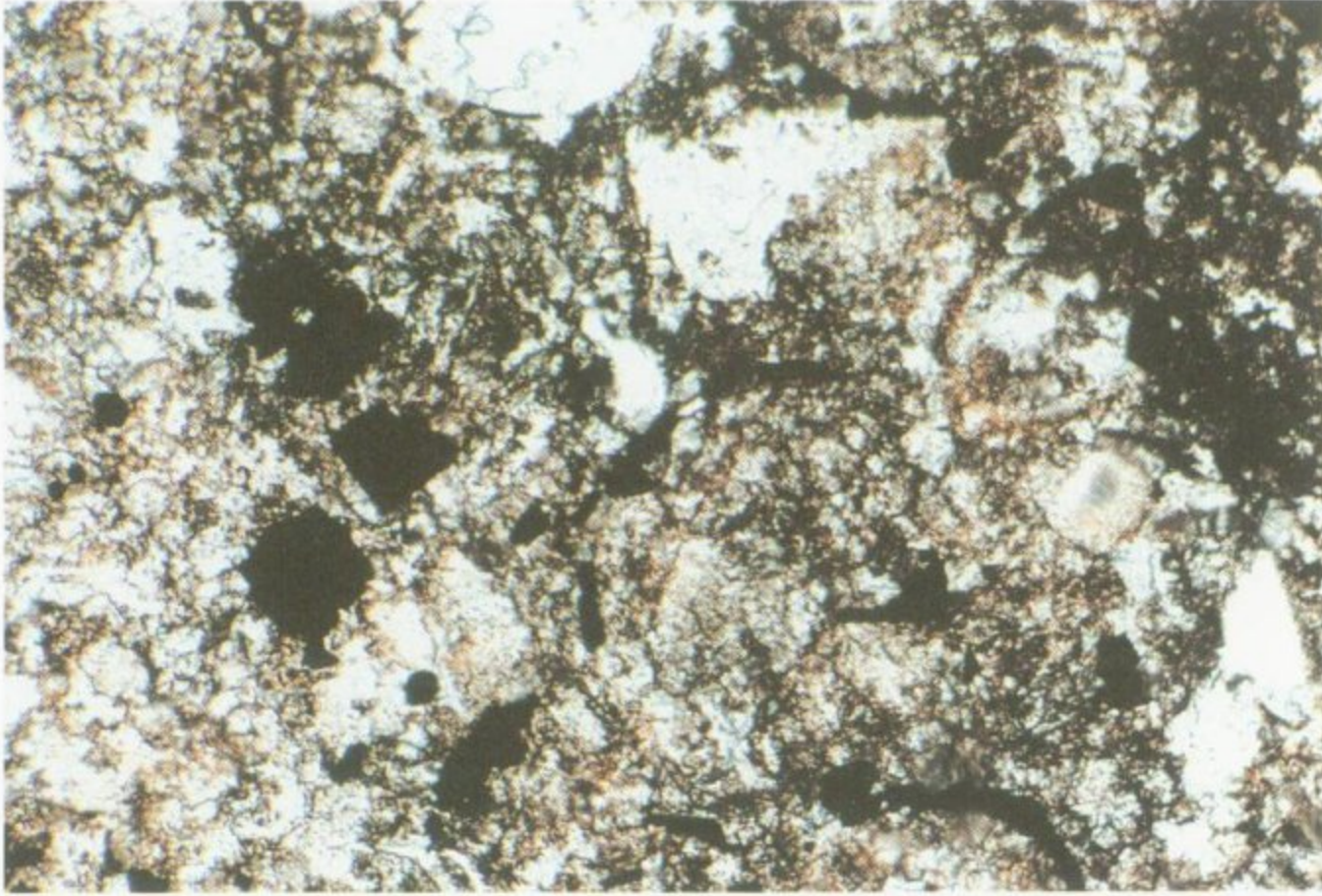
4. The common color of mudstones from the Líně Formation. Reduction spots of variable size lacking recognizable cores. Drilling Ty 2, Trpoměchy, 191.75 m, Kladno-Rakovník Basin, Stephanian C, reduced 1. 3x.



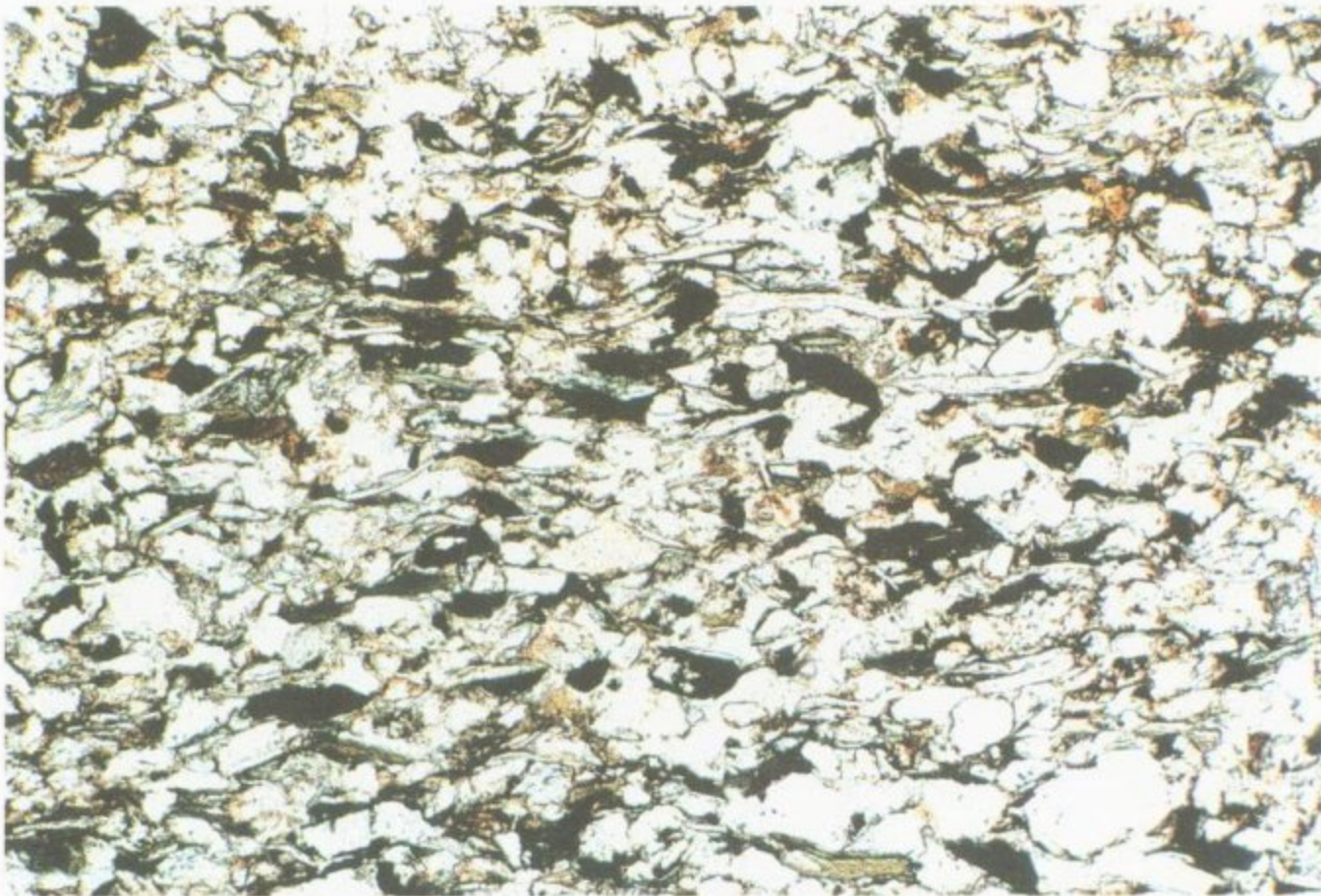
5. The black core in center of the spheroid is enriched in V, U and other metals. Drilling Ba 1, Batňovice, 625.0 m, Intra-Sudetic Basin, Vrchlabí Formation, Autunian, magn. 2x.



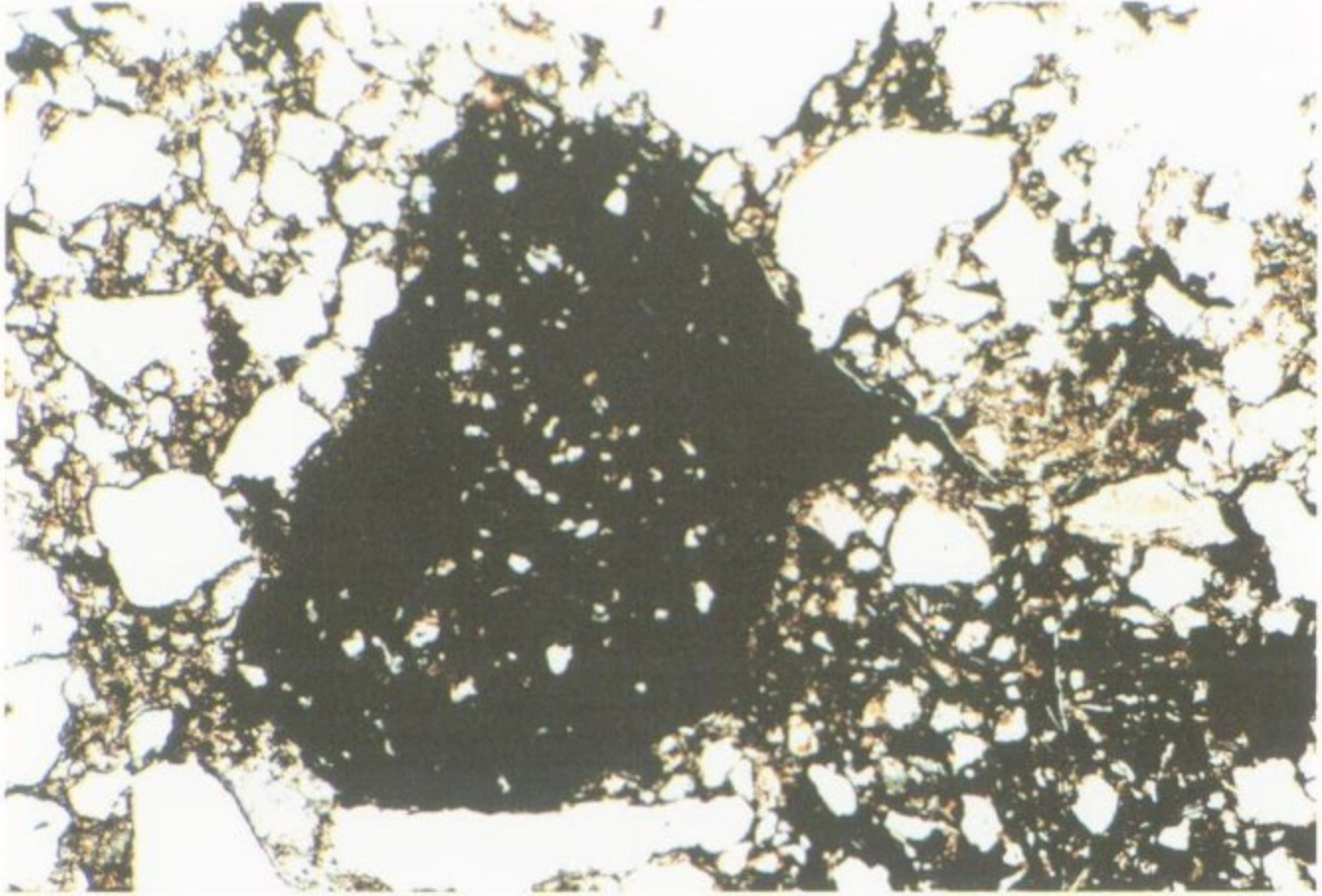
6. Thin hematite coating on clastic grains of quartz indicates diagenesis under arid to semiarid climate. Drilling Se 1, Seletice, 586.0 m, Mnichovo Hradiště Basin, Semily Formation, Stephanian C, magn. 18x.



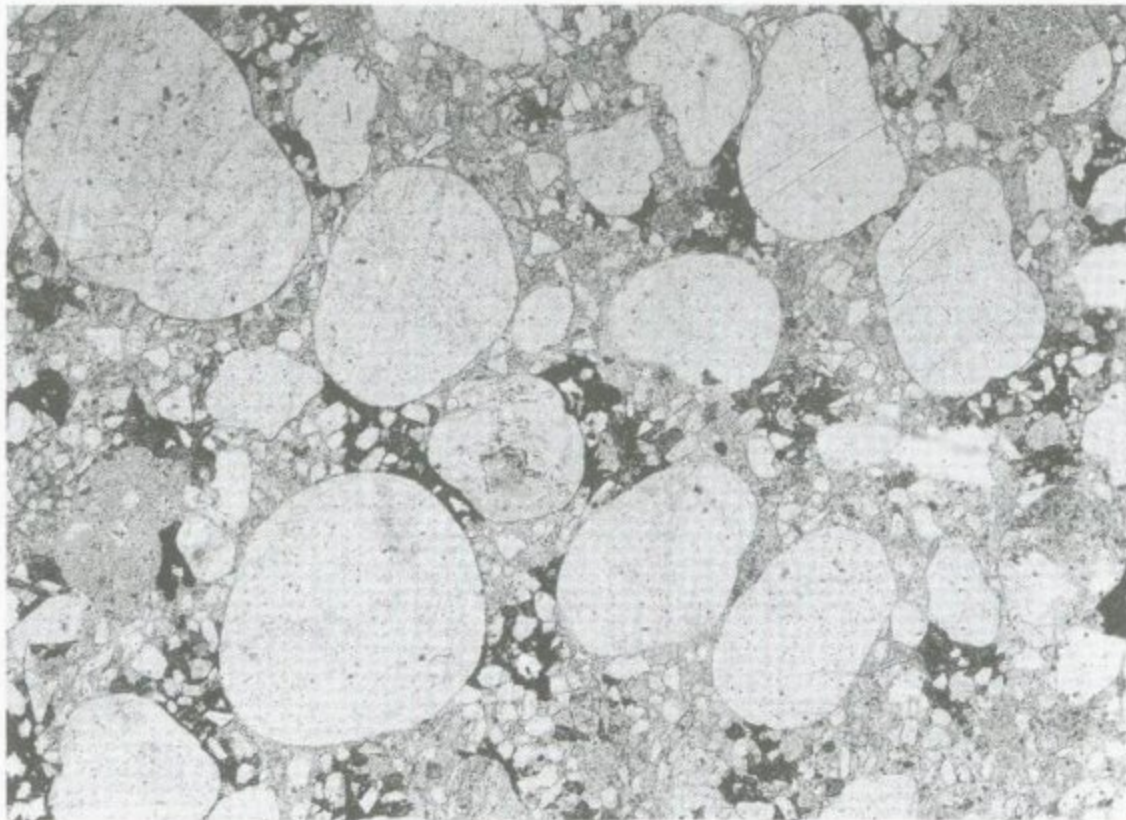
7. Cubic crystals indicate hematite pseudomorphs after pyrite. Similar origin can be suggested for small opaque hematite crescents rimming valves of ostracods embedded in sandy limestone groundmass. Drilling HPK 7, Nesytá, 69.50 m, Krkonoše Piedmont Basin, Trutnov Formation, Autunian, magn. 18x.



8. Biotite flakes impregnated by hematite. It is difficult to decide whether hematite was present already in transported flakes or originated in situ. Drilling HPK 9, Bělá, 296.30 m, Krkonoše Piedmont Basin, Semily Formation, Stephanian C, magn. 18x.



9. Ferrolite clasts in sandstone evidence a hot semiarid climate in the source area. Drilling MJ 2, Stránka, 1116.80 m, Týnec Formation, Barruelian A, magn. 18x.



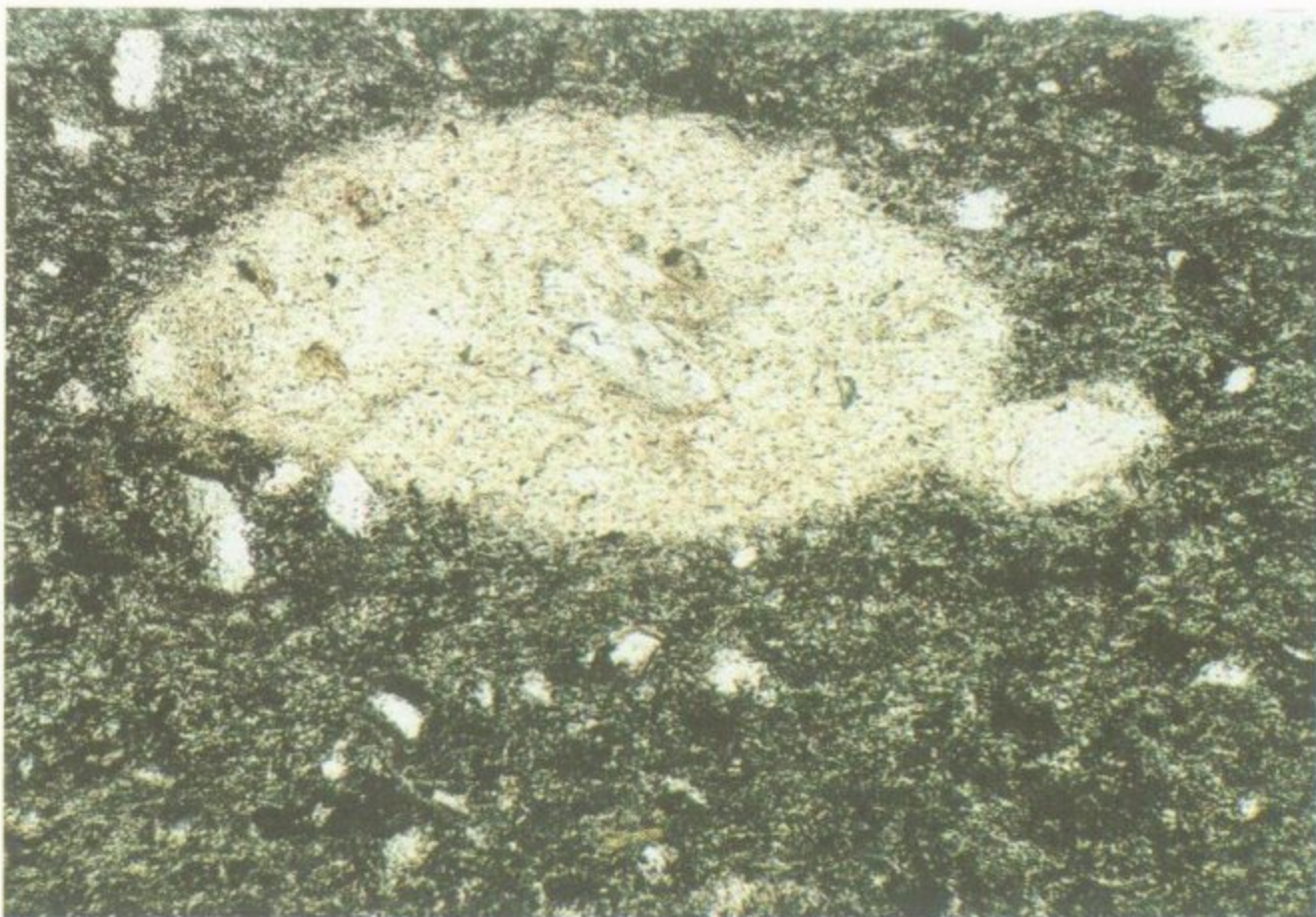
10. Bimodal distribution of grains in eolian sandstone. Dark relict hematite islets indicate former hematite pigmentation. Drilling Op 4, Oploty, 215.90 m, Kladno-Rakovník Basin, Líně Formation, Stephanian C, magn. 22x.



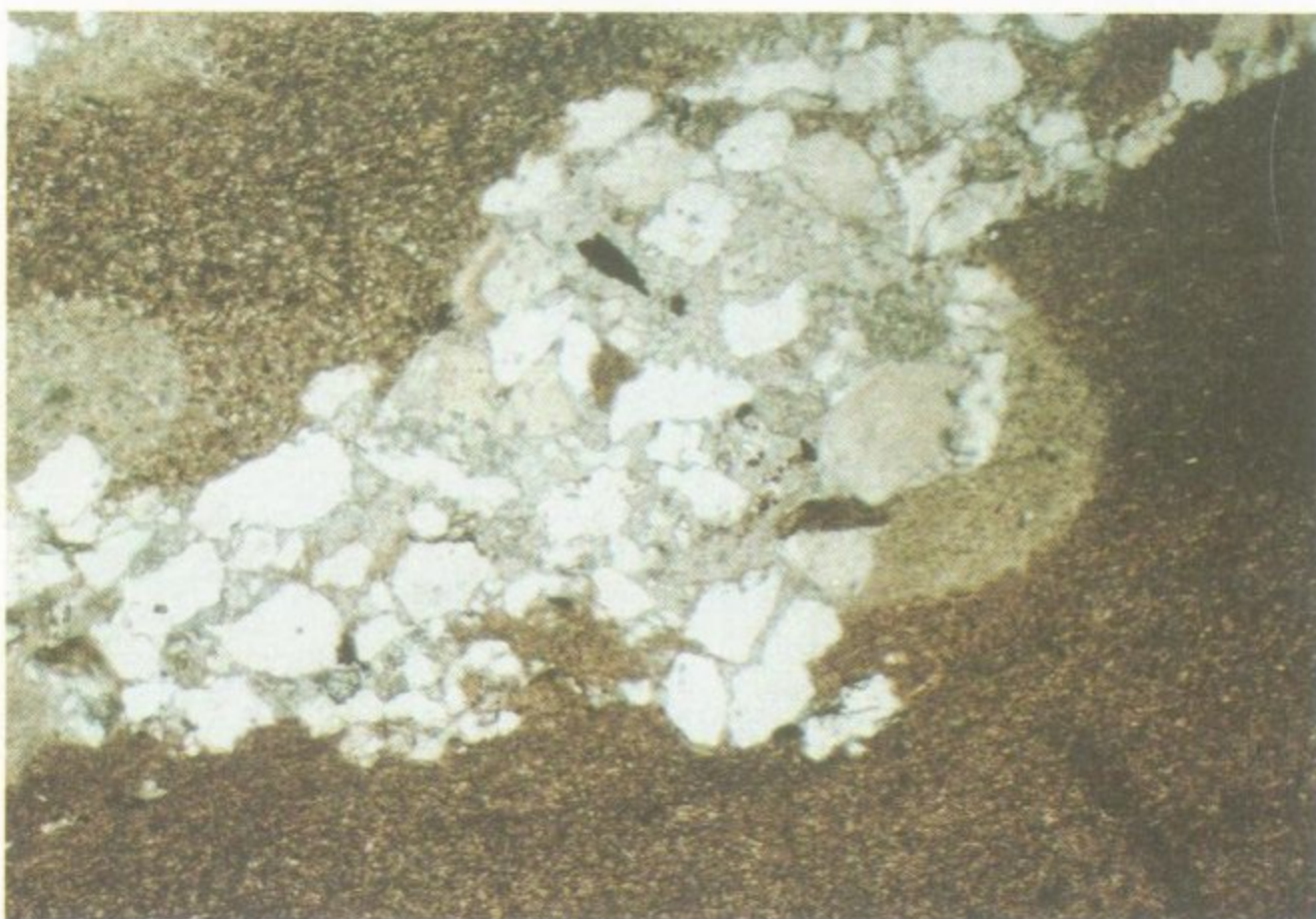
11. Fossilized fish remain in red claystone shows that the growth of the reduction spots was not affiliated to decay of organic matter. Drilling Lib 1, 127.00 m, Mšeno-Roudnice Basin, Líně Formation, Stephanian C, reduced 3x.



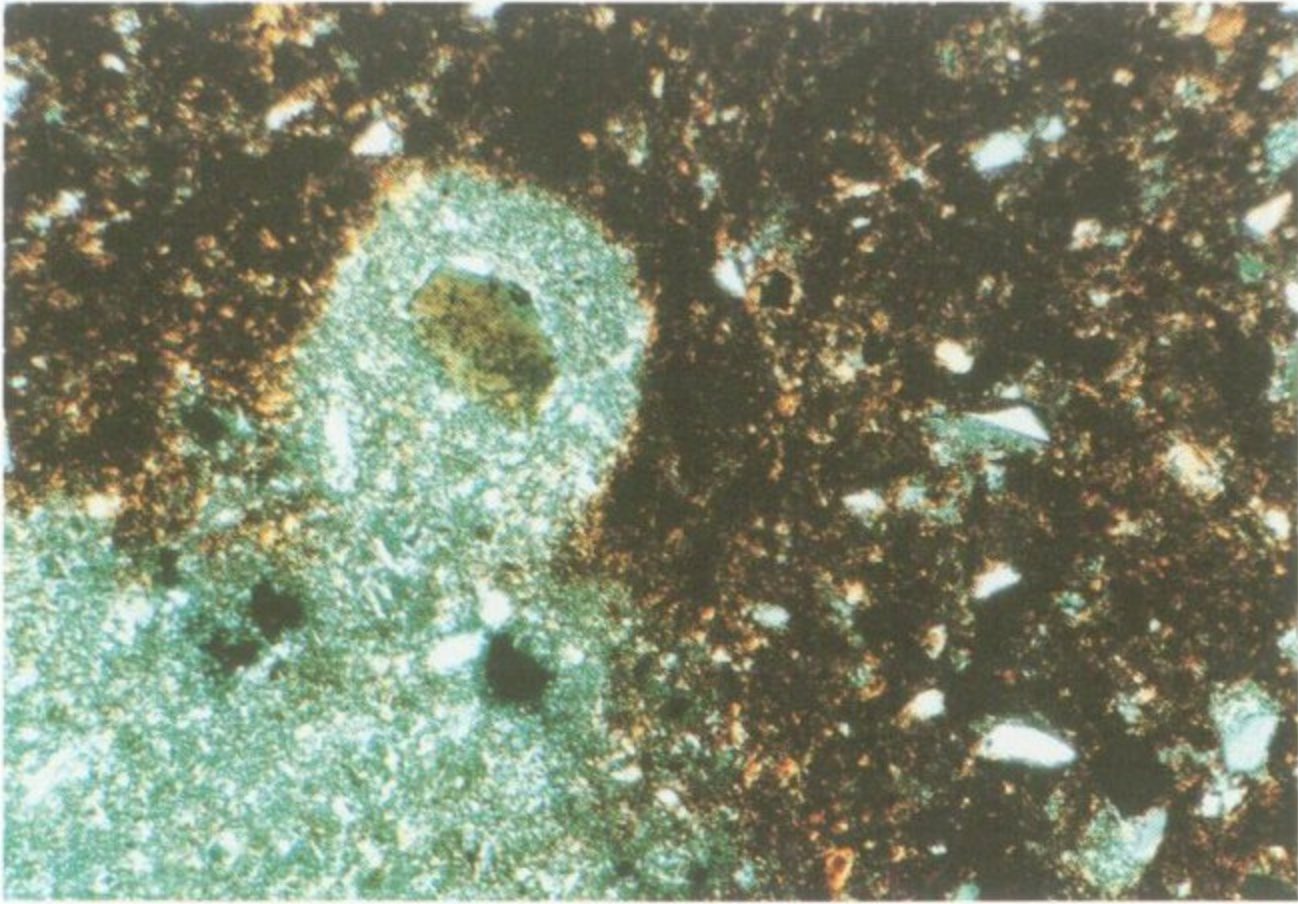
12. Initially homogenously pigmented red sediment affected by pedogenic processes as indicated by irregular shape and distribution of discolored stains. Drilling Co 28, Město Touškov, 403.00 m, Plzeň Basin, Komberk Horizon, Nýřany Member, Westphalian D, reduced 2x.



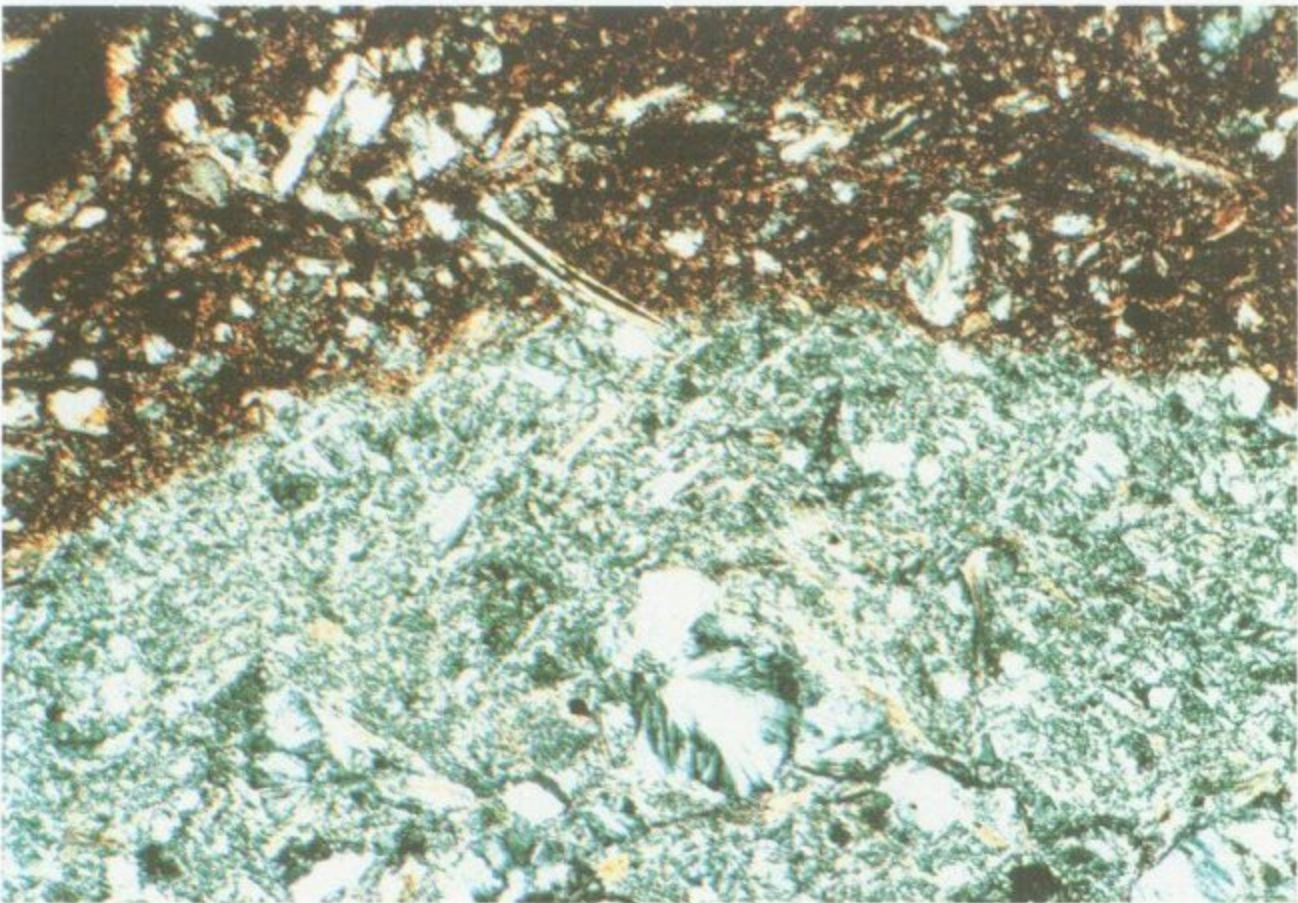
13. Reduction spots with elongated calcite crystal in center. The shape of calcite documents its pseudomorphic nature (gypsum replacement). Drilling MB 7, Střemy, 500.55 m, Mšeno-Roudnice Basin, Líně Formation, Stephanian C, magn. 18x.



14. Segments of spots in fragments indicate their growth in diagenetic stage at shallow depth preceding erosion and reworking of claystone. Drilling OP 4, Oploty, 794.80 m, Kladno-Rakovník Basin, Líně Formation, Stephanian C, magn. 10x.



15. Relatively fresh biotite flake in center of the decolored spot played probably an indirect role in the decoloration process. Drilling MB 6, Hledsebe, 235.4 m, Mšeno-Roudnice Basin, Líně Formation, Stephanian C, magn. 18x.



16. Reduction spot in red colored tuff originated evidently in pyroclastic groundmass lacking plant remains. Drilling VL 1, Vrbno nad Lesy, 75.50 m, Kladno-Rakovník Basin, Líně Formation, Stephanian C, magn. 18x.