CORELATION BETWEEN TECTONIC STRUCTURES, SEIZMISITY AND GEOTHERMAL ANOMALIES IN THE SKOPJE VALLEY, REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

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The Republic of Macedonia is situated in the east of the Balkan Penusilia. From the geotectonic point of view it belongs to the young Alpidic-Hymalayan mountain belt. Older tectonic blocks with Granville, Baycal, Caledon and Hertzinian age make the geology and tectonic very complex. Tectonic setting of Macedonia is based on the fact terrain situation, i.e. on structural features of the geological units without any preference of different geodinamic theory. The seizmisity of Macedonia is related with neotectonic active regional and local faults. The biggest structure is one transverzal fault which pass from Albania through north part of Macedonia to the Bulgaria. On this structure Skopje Valley lies. The earthquake hypocenters are with small depths, up to 10km in the Skopje valley. It is believed that all earthquakes in the valley are with tectonic origin but there is a opinion by which the geothermal energy accumulations are cause of seizmisity. The last earthquake in the Skopje Valley was in 1963 with hypocenter at 2.5km depth. This correspond with Terciary sediment tickness i.e. contact between paleorelif and young sediments.This supposition has to be subject of detail assigned researches with main reason to prevent catastrophic earthquakes in Skoje as a Macedonian capital where 2/3 of habitants live. This paper deals with tectonic setting and seizmisity, specialy earthquake hypocenter dispositions and their relation with geothermal occurrences in the Skopje Valley.