

Petrographic Features of the Coal Formation of Kosovo Basin

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Abstract: In the context of the neogenic deposits of Kosova basin, a coal layer up to 110 m thick is formed. The coal reserves are estimated to be some 10 billion tons. The potential of this coal layer depends mainly on its petrographic features that are highly different along the extension and thickness of the coal layer. Maceral of textinite and liptinites affect the coal quality. 97 samples belonging to 21 structural boreholes performed at main coal area of the western part of the Kosova basin, have been collected for petrographic analysis (analysis of macerals) of the coals. In most of the samples, the humodetrinites up to 30- 35 %, are the dominant macerals. Attrinite is more abundant in the samples belonging to the shallow depths and densinite in the samples of the higher depths. Coals of Kosovo are huminites and not vitrinites because they are not matured and have just only passed the peat stage and entered the beginning of the lignite stage. The content of ulminite is up to 20 %, textinite 16.5 % and gelinite 4- 5 %. Liptinites reach to 5 % and consist of resinite and cutinite. The studied samples of the coals of Kosovo basin belong mainly to vitrinites, durivites and vitrinertinites.

Keywords: *Kosovo coal basin, geology, tectonic, coal formation, petrography, macerals.*

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