

Geographic position

The City of Leskovac

Leskovac and it's position

The River Južna (South) Morava passes through the middle of the municipality, and the largest tributaries and most important waterways are: Veternica, Jablanica, Vučjanka, the River Pusta (deserted), and the River Rupska. Leskovac is also surrounded by three artificial lakes, Brestovačko, Barje (reservoir for the water supply of the city), and Vlasinsko Jezero.

Veternica river

settlements. In terms of the number of settlements, the municipality of Leskovac is the most dotted in Serbia.

The population per square meter is 158 inhabitants, although a negative rate of population growth has been noted in the last few years.

Cemernik

After Niš, the city of Leskovac with 63,185 inhabitants (according to the census of 2002, including suburban settlements) is the largest in the south of Serbia. The Leskovian valley is bordered by the Babiš mountain range (1089m alt.), Mt. Seliševica (903m alt.) and Mt. Krušecica (913m alt.)

On the western edge of the valley are the Radan (1409m alt.) and Šemernik (1638m alt.) mountains. The city lays on one of the mountain slopes which most projects into the valley - Hisar Hill.

Leskovac at winter

The altitude of the valley from varies 210 m to 240 m above sea level. The most important elevations are Hisar Hill (341m alt.), Rudarska Šuka (Mining Rock) (371m alt.) and a hill by the Vinarce Village (398m alt.). Leskovac lies at the altitude of 228m above sea level, situated along with an additional 300 settlements in the fertile valley which covers 2250 sq. meters, and once formed part of the Panonian Sea. The valley is surrounded by Mt. Radan (1409m alt.) and Mt. Pasjaša to the west, Mt. Kukavica (Coward) (1422m alt.) and Mt. Šemernik (1638m alt.) to the south, and the Babiš mountain range (1089m alt.), Mt. Seliševica (903m alt.) and the Suva (Dry) Mountain to the east.

To the north it borders with the Valley of Niš, and to the south through the Grdelič Gorge with the Vranje-Bujanovac Valley.

Geographic coordinates of the city

The geographic position of the city is 42°52' latitude North and 21°57' longitude East.

Traffic junction

Leskovac is also a traffic junction of sorts. International trains traveling from Europe to Skoplje, Salonica and Athens pass through this city. Nineteen trains stop in Leskovac every day. The railway came to Leskovac in 1886.

Central park

The Valley of Leskovac has been criss-crossed with roads. The most important is the E 75 road which connects the borders of Hungary and Macedonia. Regional roads lead from Leskovac to Priština, Pirot and Bosilegrad. The distance from Leskovac to Niš is 45, to Belgrade 280, and to Sofia 155 kilometers.

All of these cities have an airport built for visitors to Leskovac, on which they can land on arrival and from which they can take off on departure.

Extreme values for climate elements

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Leskovac in the summer

Maximum temperature: 42.0°C

Date of maximum temperature: 05.07.2000

Minimum temperature -30.3°C

Date of minimum temperature: 13.01.1985

Maximum rainfall: 92.00 mm

Date of Maximum rainfall: 26.06.1954

Maximum snowfall: 124 cm

Date of Maximum snowfall: 03.01.1963

Climate and precipitation

The climate of Leskovac is moderately continental, characterized by extremely or moderately warm summers, and moderately cold winters, with two transitional periods - spring and autumn.

The average annual temperature is 10.9°C