The Basics

In the heart of the spacious and fertile Leskovian valley, fifty kilometres long and forty five kilometres wide, lies the city of Leskovac. It abounds in a great variety of geographic features and tourist facilities which will attract even the most particular of visitors. Apart from this multitude of features and facilities, Leskovac is also an important transit centre, providing links to Southern Europe (Greece), North-Western Europe via Belgrade, the Adriatic Sea via PriÅ¡tina, and the Black Sea and the Eurasian corridor via Sophia.

The territory of the municipality of Leskovac is situated at an altitude between 210 and 240 meters above sea level, and lies in a fertile valley bordered by the BabiÄ‡ mountain range (1089m alt.), Mt. SeliÄ•evica (903m alt.) and the Suva (Dry) Mountain to the east, Mt. Radan (1409m alt.) and Mt. PasjaÄ•a to the west, and Mt. Kukavica (Coward) (1422m alt.) and Mt. ÄŒemernik (1638m alt.) to the south. It opens out towards the Valley of NiÅ¡ to the north, and through the GrdeliÄ• Gorge towards the Vranje-Bujanovac Valley to the south.

Because it is characterized by a moderate continental climate with very mild winters and moderately warm summers, the region of Leskovac abounds in scenery which is exceptional in its diversity and beauty. Numerous mountains, lakes, rivers, natural springs, canyons, gorges...are all distinctions of this region. The average annual temperature is eleven degrees Celsius, and the average air humidity is 64% in summer, and 84% in winter. The average annual rainfall is 600 mm per square meter. Leskovac is a city in which there are on average 160 days annually without wind. It is in the Middle European Time Zone with the usual summer and winter daylight saving adjustments.

Leskovac is a modern city of today, the center of the Jablanica district, and the municipality of Leskovac has 144 settlements with more than 160,000 inhabitants.