

Climate

The climate of Montenegro, besides its latitude and altitude is also characterized by the water area of the Adriatic sea and lake Skadar, then by deep penetration of the sea into the mainland in Bokakotorska Bay. Also, high mountains Orien, Lovcen and Rumija as well as the mountain massif of the Durmitor, Bjelasica and Prokletije prevent warm wind from entering. The south of Montenegro enjoys a Mediterranean climate, with long dry summers and short mild winters. At the seaside, an average July maximum temperatures are around 28C with a high approaching 30C, winter maximum temperatures are around -10C and minimums around -27.5C. Podgorica is the warmest city in Montenegro, where maximum temperature can reach up to 40C and the minimum -10C.

In the central and northern part of Montenegro, the climate is continental though influenced by Mediterranean climate manifested with precipitations and a higher temperature in winter months. The climate in the northernmost part of the republic is based on Continental climate with great temperature differences during the year (-20C to 37C) and smaller volume of precipitations.

The High karsts mountain area is sub-alpine with cold snowy winters and moderate summers. Average precipitations vary from 960 to 2.900 l/m², while the region of Krivosije (Crkvica) has a European maximum of precipitations, averagely about 4.800l/m² and in the record years 7.000l/m². Average annual sunny days number is 142, while the air humidity is from 50% in Podgorica, during summer, up to 80% in Kolasin and Niksic during autumn months.