

## Geographical position

Montenegro is situated on the southeast part of Europe and it belongs to central Mediterranean area. It spreads over 13.812 km and has a population of 650.575. Montenegro borders Serbia on the north, Bosnia Herzegovina and Croatia on the west, Albania on the southeast, while the south part goes out towards the Adriatic Sea, which separates Montenegro from Italy. The capital, i.e. administrative center is Podgorica (173.000 inhabitants), and the seat and also the cultural and historical center is Cetinje. The area of Montenegro is characterized by several geomorphologic totalities, which make Montenegro at the same time coastal, continental and mountain country with four different climates.

The coastline is narrow area by the Adriatic Sea with indented coast, characterized by numerous bays and gulfs, with the biggest Bay and the narrowest froyd of Bokotorkska in Europe. The length of the coast is 293 km, of which 73 km are beach. Area rich in limestone, which arises beyond the coastal line, is characterized by the Limestone Mountains deficient in water, flora and fauna although it comprises the region with greatest precipitation in Europe. The valley area of Montenegro is made up of Skadar Lake, Zetska plain and Niksicko field. This valley area is characterized by fertile land and the greatest concentration of population in The Republic.

The northern region is dominated by Limestone Mountains, with the peaks over 2000 m above seawater. The highest peak is Bobotov Kuk (Mount Durmitor) 2.522m high. Mountain ranges are rich in pastures, woods, rivers and mountain lakes. There are four national parks in Montenegro: Durmitor (39.000 ha), Lovcen (6.400 ha), Biogradska gora (5.400 ha), Skadar Lake (40.000 ha). In these National Parks there is a majority of lakes that are 40 in total in Republic area and the deepest canyon in Europe, Tara, which is 1.300 m deep.