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Republic of Serbia

MONTHLY BULLETIN FOR SERBIA

JANUARY 2025

Belgrade, the 5th of February 2025

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Department of National Center for Climate Change, Climate Model Development and Disaster Risk Assessment
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AIR TEMPERATURE

Mean monthly air temperature

January 2025 was the **4th warmest** January for Serbia in the period from 1951 to 2025 (*Figure 1)* and **the 2nd warmest** for Crni Vrh, Kopaonik and Kursumlija since record-keeping began. Elsewhere, it was among the warmest Januaries ever recorded (*Table 1*).

In appendix are graphs depicting 15 warmest years since the measurements for the stations began: Crni Vrh, Kursumlija, Kopaonik, Dimitrovgrad, Cuprija and Belgrade.

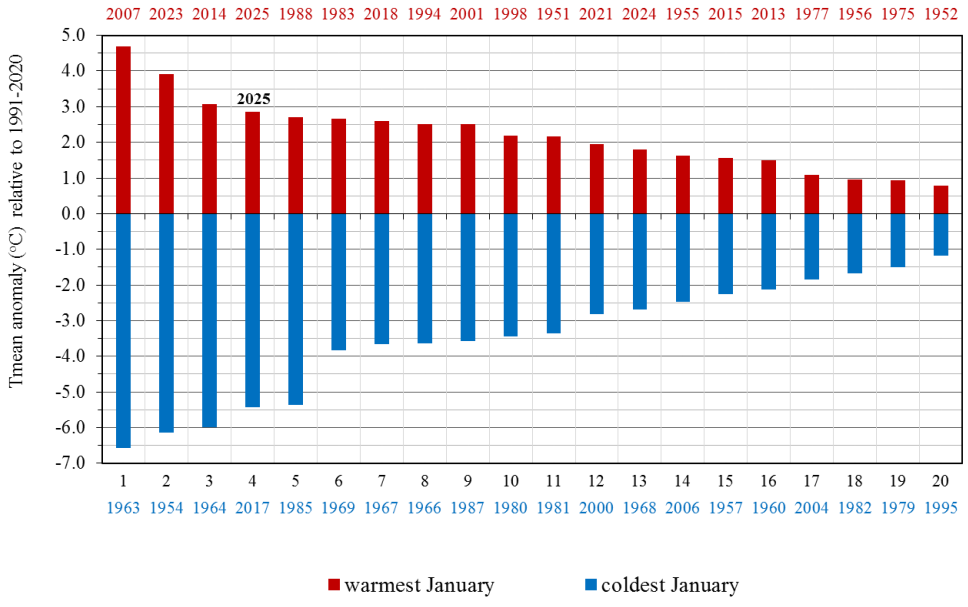


Figure 1. Rank of the warmest and coldest January in Serbia for the period from 1951 to 2025

Table 1. Ranking of January 2025 with mean air temperature, average and departure from the normal 1991-2020

STATION	historical period	Tmean (°C) - January 2025	1991-2020 base period for January	temperature anomaly (°C)	ranking for January 2025
CRNI VRH	1967-2024	1.7	-3.2	4.9	**2**
KURSUMLIJA	1952-2024	4.1	0.2	3.8	**2**
KOPAONIK	1950-2024	**-1.0**	-4.5	3.5	**2**
DIMITROVGRAD	1945-2024	3.0	-0.5	3.4	4
CUPRIJA	1948-2024	3.7	0.5	3.2	4
SJENICA	1947-2024	-0.2	-3.4	3.2	5
B.KARLOVAC	1986-2024	3.7	0.7	3.1	5
LOZNICA	1952-2024	4.2	1.4	2.7	5
S.PALANKA	1939-2024	4.3	1.0	3.2	6
NIS	1925-2024	4.0	0.9	3.1	6
ZAJECAR	1927-2024	2.8	-0.1	2.9	6
ZLATIBOR	1951-2024	1.0	-1.7	2.6	6
BELGRADE	1888-2024	**5.2**	1.9	3.2	7
NOVI SAD	1948-2024	3.6	0.7	2.9	7
KIKINDA	1948-2024	3.3	0.4	2.8	7
ZRENJANIN	1944-2024	3.4	0.7	2.7	7
SOMBOR	1942-2024	2.8	0.6	2.3	7
POZEGA	1952-2024	1.0	-1.3	2.2	7
V.GRADISTE	1926-2024	3.2	0.5	2.7	8
PALIC	1945-2024	2.8	0.2	2.6	8
LESKOVAC	1948-2024	3.1	0.2	2.9	9
KRAGUJEVAC	1925-2024	4.0	1.3	2.7	9
VALJEVO	1927-2024	3.7	1.1	2.6	10
KRALJEVO	1927-2024	3.0	0.6	2.4	10
KRUSEVAC	1927-2024	3.0	0.5	2.5	11
S.MITROVICA	1925-2024	2.9	0.6	2.3	12
NEGOTIN	1927-2024	2.5	0.6	1.9	15
VRANJE	1926-2024	1.9	0.2	1.7	17

Mean air temperature ranged from 1,0 ºC in Pozega to 5,2 ºC in Belgrade and on the mountains from -1,0 ºC at Kopaonik to 1,7 ºC at Crni Vrh (*Figure 2).*

Departure of the mean air temperature from the normal [1] for the 1991–2020 bsae period ranged from +1,7 ºC in Vranje to +4,9 ºC at Crni Vrh (*Figure 3).*

Mean January air temperature, based on the percentile method[2], was in the categories of warm and very warm in most of the country, and extremely warm at Crni Vrh, Kopaonik, Kursumlija and Dimitrovgrad (*Figure 4).*

[1] Term ***normal*** refers to ***climatological standard normal***, that is, the average value of a particular climate element, calculated for the period from January 1, 1991 to December 31, 2020

[2] **n**th percentile of a variable refers to the value of the observed variable below which there is n percent of data previously arranged in an ascending order

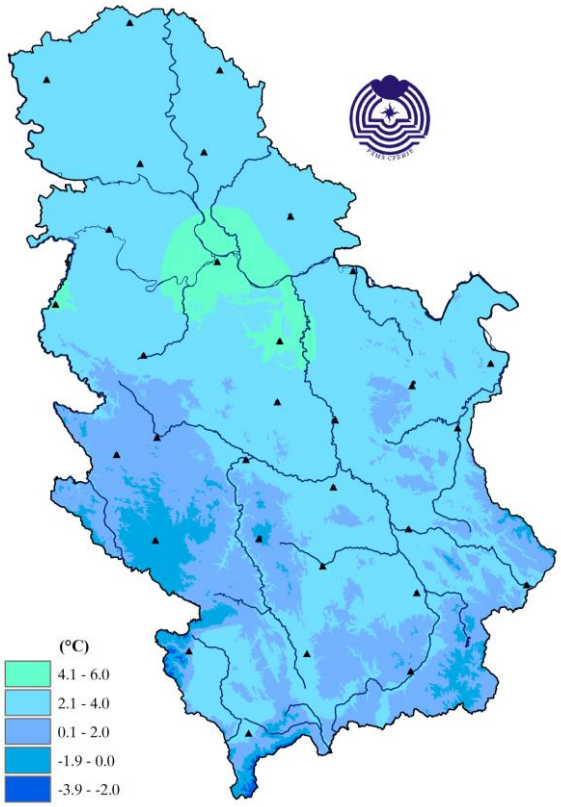


Figure 2. Spatial distribution of mean monthly air temperature (ºC)

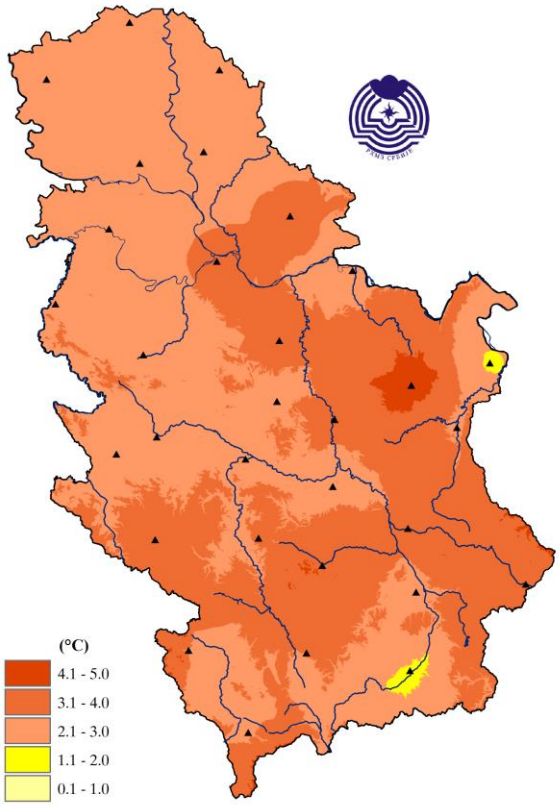


Figure 3. Spatial distribution of mean monthly air temperature anomaly (ºC)

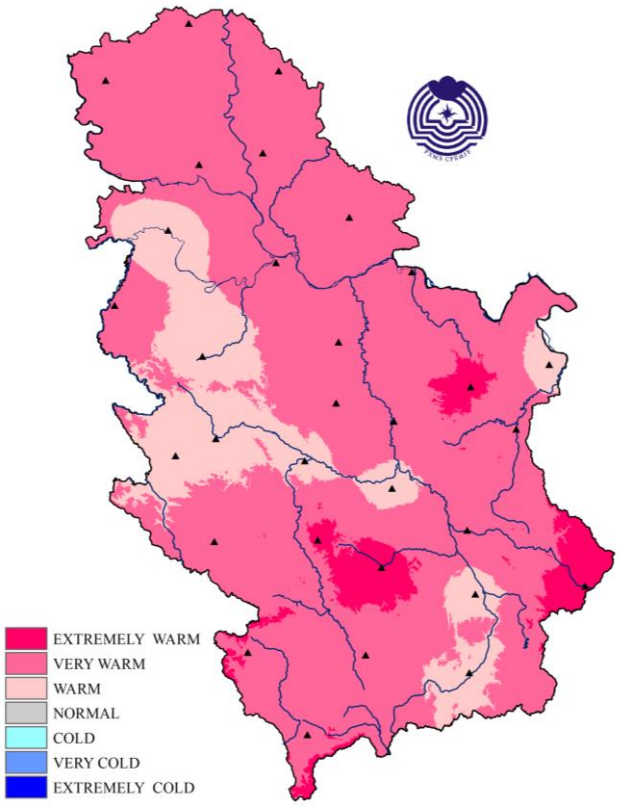


Figure 4. Spatial distribution of the mean monthly air temperature using percentile method

Mean daily air temperature in Belgrade, based on the percentile method was in the categories from warm to extremely warm at the end of the first decade and most of third decade of January, and normal category at the beginning of the first, second and beginning of the third decade, and in the cold category in the middle of the month (*Figure 5).* Daily course of the mean daily air temperature and the accompanying percentiles for the stations Sombor, Novi Sad, Loznica, Negotin, Kragujevac, Zlatibor, Nis and Vranje are given in the Appendix.

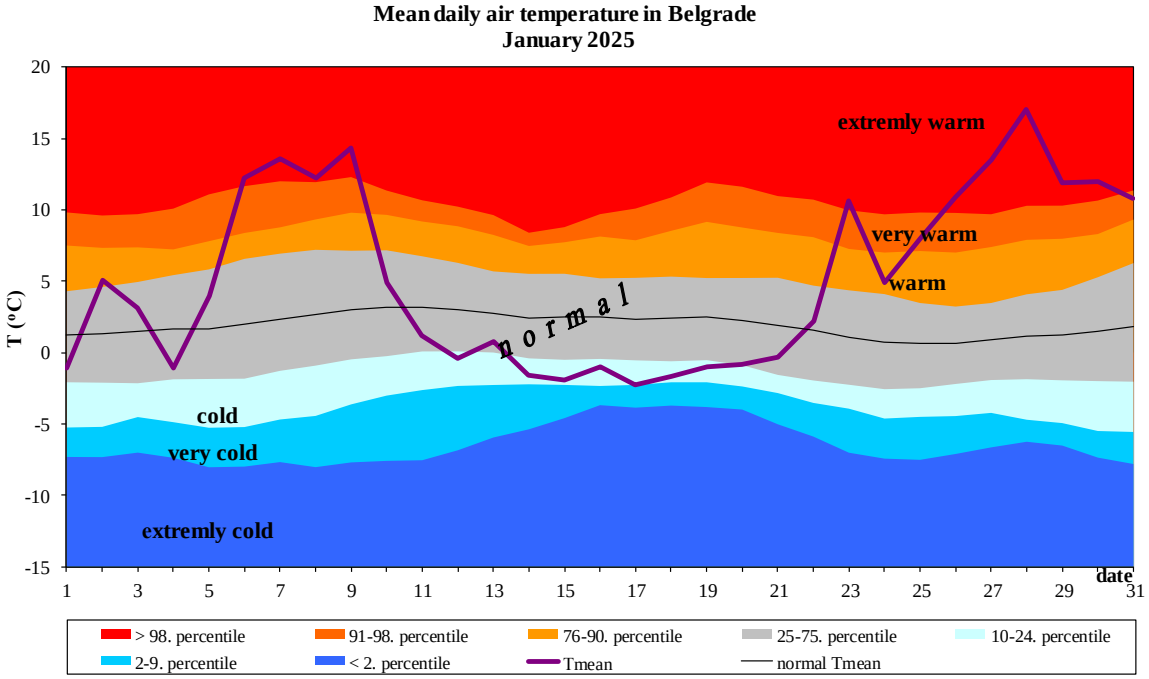


Figure 5. Daily course of the mean daily air temperature and accompanying percentiles for Belgrade

Maximum air temperature

Mean maximum air temperature in January ranged from 6,0 ºC in Pozega to 10,9 ºC in Zajecar, while Belgrade observed 8,9 °C. On the mountains, mean maximum air temperature ranged from 2,3 ºC at Kopaonik to 5,8 ºC at Crni Vrh.

Based on the percentile method, mean maximum air temperature was in the categories of warm and very warm in most of the country, and extremely warm at Crni Vrh, Zajecar and Dimitrovgrad.

The highest daily air temperature of 21,8 ºC was measured in Kragujevac and Smederevska Palanka on January 28. On the same day, Belgrade observed air temperature of 21,4 ºC.

At 10 stations, **absolute maximum temperature was surpassed** in January (*Table 2).*

Table 2. Absolute maximum temperature surpassed in January

station	2025		exceeded absolute Tmax	date absolute Tmax
	Tmax January 2025	date Tmax		
KRAGUJEVAC	21.8	28	20.6	31. I 2002.
S.PALANKA	21.8	28	20.6	31/21. I 2002/2007.
S.MITROVICA	19.9	28	18.8	31. I 1965.
V.GRADISTE	18.8	8	17.8	18. I 2023.
ZRENjANIN	18.6	28	17.7	7. I 2001.
BELGRADE	21.4	28	20.7	7. I 2001.
KIKINDA	17.7	28	17.1	29. I 2002.
CUPRIJA	20.7	28	20.6	31. I 2002.
KRALjEVO	20.1	28	20.0	19. I 2007.
NOVI SAD	18.9	28	18.8	18. I 2014.

Ice days[3] were recorded across the entire country apart from Negotin and Zajecar, with the highest number, total of 9, in Novi Sad, Zrenjanin and Sremska Mitrovica. On the mountains, number of ice days ranged from 7 at Crni Vrh and Kopaonik to 9 in Sjenica and Zlatibor. The recorded number of ice days was up to 4 days below January average.

There were 3 heat waves[4] (*Table 3*). The first heat wave was recorded in Negotin and Zajecar from December 30 to January 3; the second heat wave lasted from January 6 to 10 in Kikinda, Belgrade and Nis, and the third affected entire country in the period from January 25 to 31, apart from Loznica and Vranje.

[3] Ice day is defined as the day with maximum air temperature lower than 0 °C

[4] Heat wave is, according to the percentile method, is a period during which maximum daily air temperature is in the very warm and extremely warm categories for 5 consecutive days or longer

Table 3. Heat waves in Serbia

HEAT WAVES IN SERBIA - JANUARY 2025.

(relative to the 1991-2020 base period)

JANUARY

station/day	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
PALIC																							VW	EW	VW	EW	EW	EW	EW	EW	EW
SOMBOR																										EW	EW	EW	EW	VW	VW
KIKINDA						EW	VW	EW	EW	VW													VW	VW	VW	EW	EW	EW	EW	EW	EW
ZRENJANIN																									VW	EW	EW	EW	EW	VW	VW
NOVI SAD																									VW	VW	EW	EW	EW	VW	VW
SR.MITROVICA																										EW	EW	EW	EW	VW	VW
BELGRADE						EW	VW	EW	EW	VW													EW	VW	VW	VW	EW	EW	EW	EW	VW
LOZNICA																															
VALJEVO																									VW	EW	EW	EW	VW	VW	VW
V.GRADISTE																									VW	VW	EW	EW	EW	EW	EW
SM.PALANKA																									VW	VW	EW	EW	VW	EW	VW
KRAGUJEVAC																									VW	VW	EW	EW	EW	EW	VW
KRALJEVO																										VW	EW	EW	EW	VW	VW
POZEGA																											VW	EW	EW	VW	EW
ZLATIBOR																									EW	VW	EW	EW	VW	VW	VW
CUPRIJA																									VW	VW	EW	EW	EW	EW	EW
KRUSEVAC																									VW	VW	EW	EW	VW	VW	VW
NEGOTIN	VW	EW	VW																									VW	EW	VW	VW
ZAJECAR	EW	EW	VW																								EW	VW	EW	VW	VW
CRNI VRH																											EW	EW	EW	EW	EW
KOPAONIK																									EW	EW	VW	EW	VW		
SJENICA																							VW	VW	EW	VW	EW	EW	EW		
NIS						VW	VW	EW	EW	VW																VW	EW	EW	VW	EW	VW
VRANJE																															
DIMITROVGRAD																										VW	EW	EW	EW	EW	EW
LESKOVAC																										VW	EW	EW	VW	VW	VW
KURSUMLIJA																										VW	EW	EW	VW	VW	VW
B.KARLOVAC																										VW	EW	EW	EW	EW	VW

EW	EXTREMELY WARM
VW	VERY WARM

Figure 6 shows daily course of the maximum daily air temperature and the accompanying percentiles for Belgrade in January 2025 and for the stations Sombor, Novi Sad, Loznica, Negotin, Kragujevac, Zlatibor, Nis and Vranje are given in the Appendix.

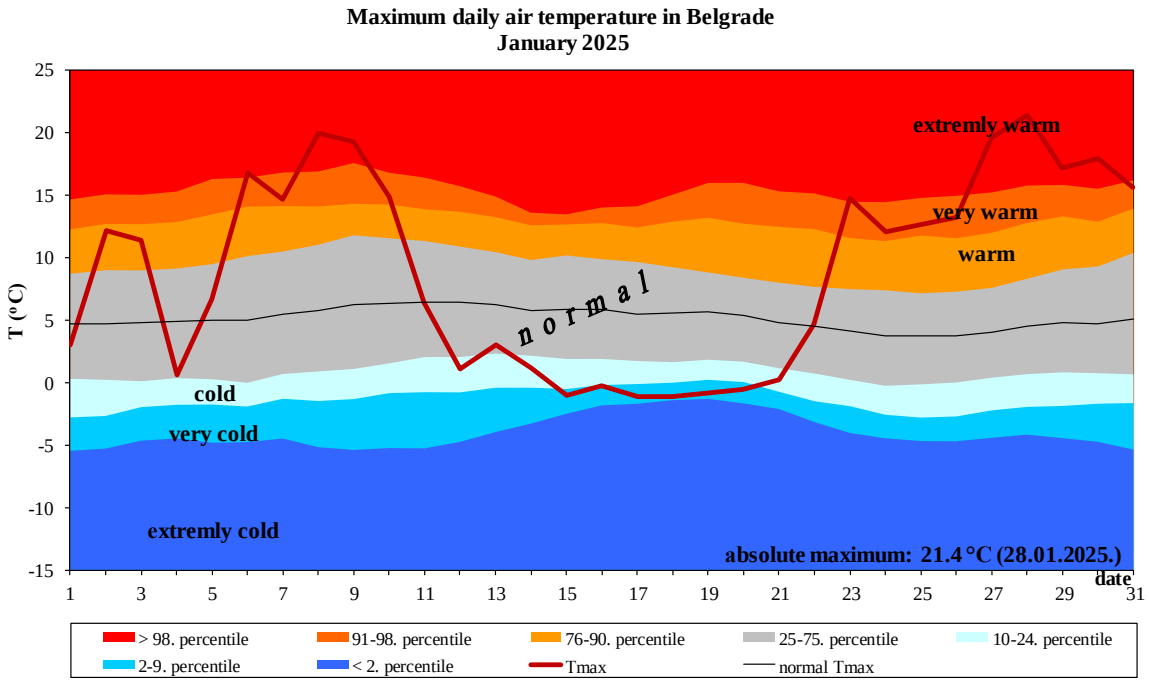


Figure 6. Daily course of the maximum daily air temperature and accompanying percentiles for Belgrade

Minimum air temperature

Mean minimum air temperature ranged from -3,3 ºC in Zaječar to 1,4 ºC in Belgrade. On the mountains, mean minimum air temperature ranged from -4,9 ºC in Sjenica to -1,2 ºC at Crni Vrh.

Based on the percentile method, mean minimum air temperature was in the warm category in most of the country, very warm at Kopaonik, Kursumlija, Nis, Leskovac and Dimitrovgrad, and extremely warm at Crni Vrh.

The lowest minimum daily air temperature of -20,9 ºC was measured in Sjenica on January 5. In the lowland, the lowest daily air temperature of -10,8 ºC was measured in Zajecar on January 15. On January 2, Belgrade observed the lowest monhtly air temperature of -4,5 ºC.

Number of frost days[5] ranged from 15 in Loznica to 23 in Pozega and Zajecar. On the mountains, number of frost days ranged from 16 at Crni Vrh to 22 at Kopaonik and Sjenica. The recorded number of frost days was 2 to 6 days below January average.

Crni Vrh and Kopaonik observed record low number of frost days ever during January. Crni Vrh recorded 16 frost days breaking the previous record of 18 days set in January 2007. Kopaonik observed 22 frost days breaking the previous record of 26 days set in January 2001.

Sjenica observed 7 days with severe frost[6], Kopaonik observed 6 days, while Zlatibor and Zajecar recorded 1 day with severe frost. The recorded number of days with severe frost was 2 to 4 days below January average.

[5] Frost day is defined as the day with minimum air temperature lower than 0°C

[6] Day with severe frost is defined as the day with the minimum air temperature -10 °C and below

Figure 7 shows assessment of the minimum and maximum air temperature in Serbia for January based on the tercile distribution relative to the 1991-2020 base period. It can be noted that the mean minimum and maximum air temperature were above the upper tercile threshold, and the mean maximum air temperature was the 3rd highest since 1981.

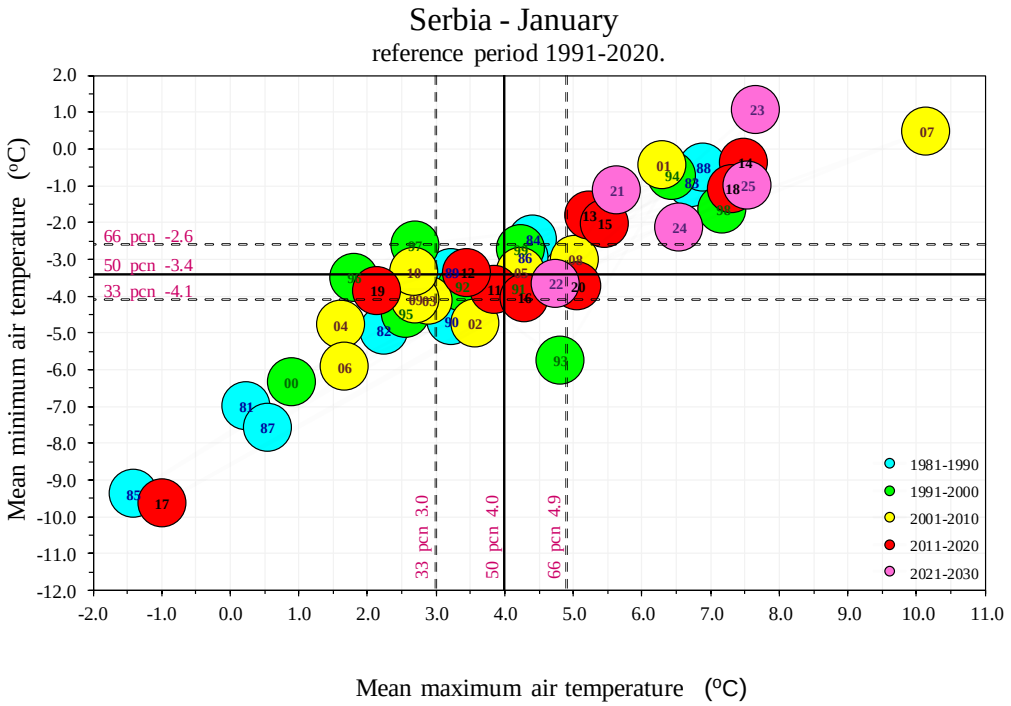


Figure 7. Assessment of minimum and maximum air temperature for Serbia with the accompanying terciles in relation to the 1991-2020 base period

Figure 8 shows daily course of the minimum daily air temperature and the accompanying percentiles for Belgrade in January 2025, and for the stations Sombor, Novi Sad, Loznica, Negotin, Kragujevac, Zlatibor, Nis and Vranje are given in the Appendix.

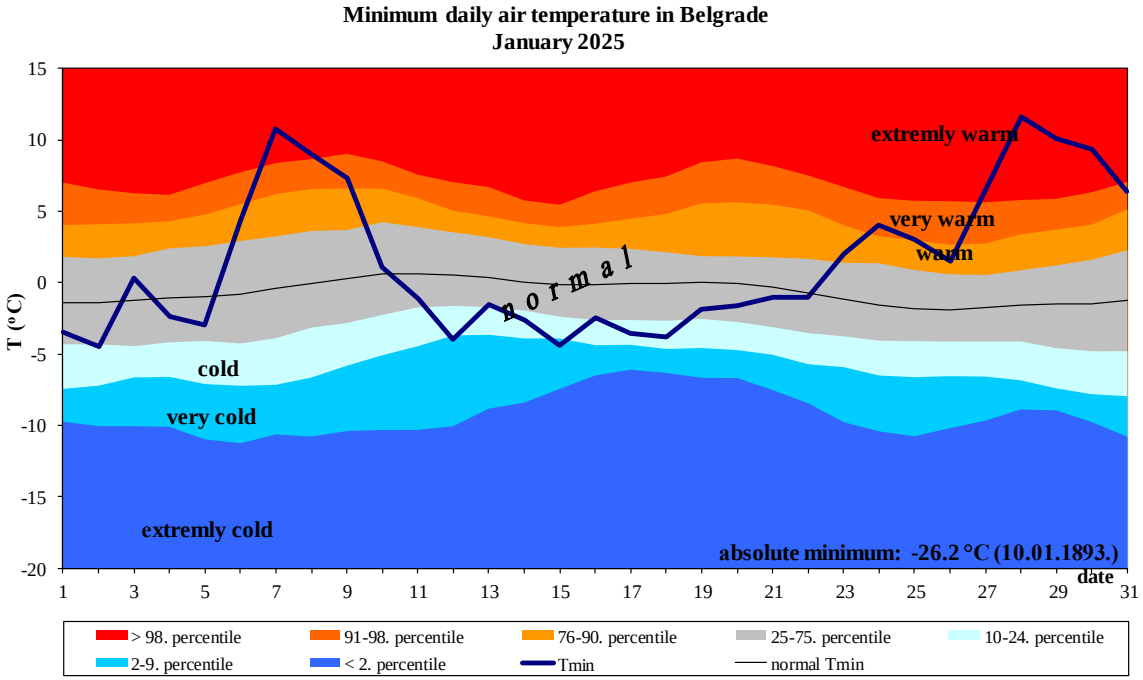


Figure 8. Daily course of the minimum daily air temperature and accompanying percentiles for Belgrade

PRECIPITATION

The 10th driest January for Serbia since 1951 (*Figure 9).* January 2025 was the 2nd driest for Negotin (Figure 10) and Crni Vrh (Figure 11), and 6th driest for Valjevo and Zajecar since the record-keeping began. January 2025 was the 10th driest for Belgrade since record-keeping began (*Figure 12).*

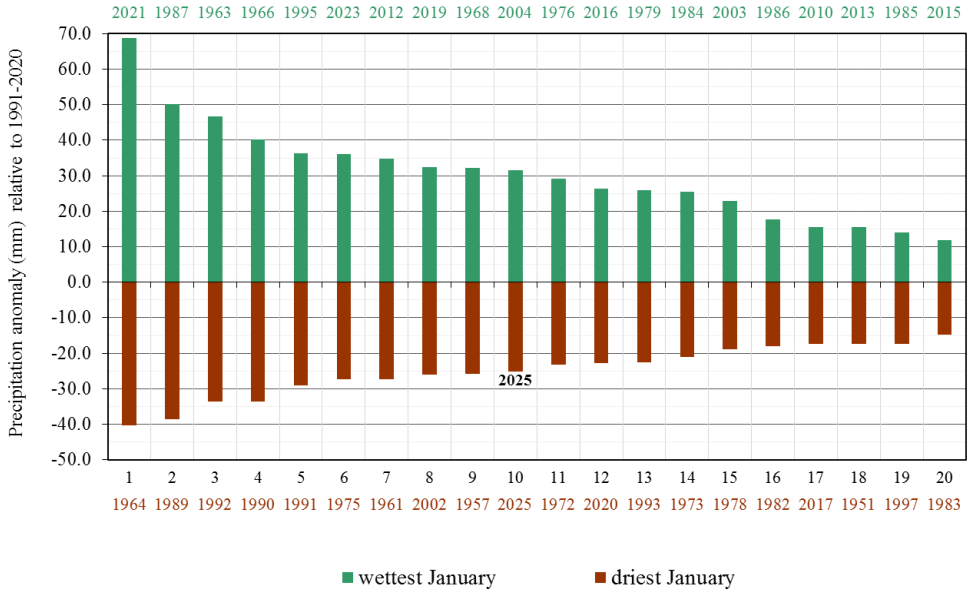


Figure 9. Rank of the wettest and driest January in Serbia for the period from 1951 to 2025

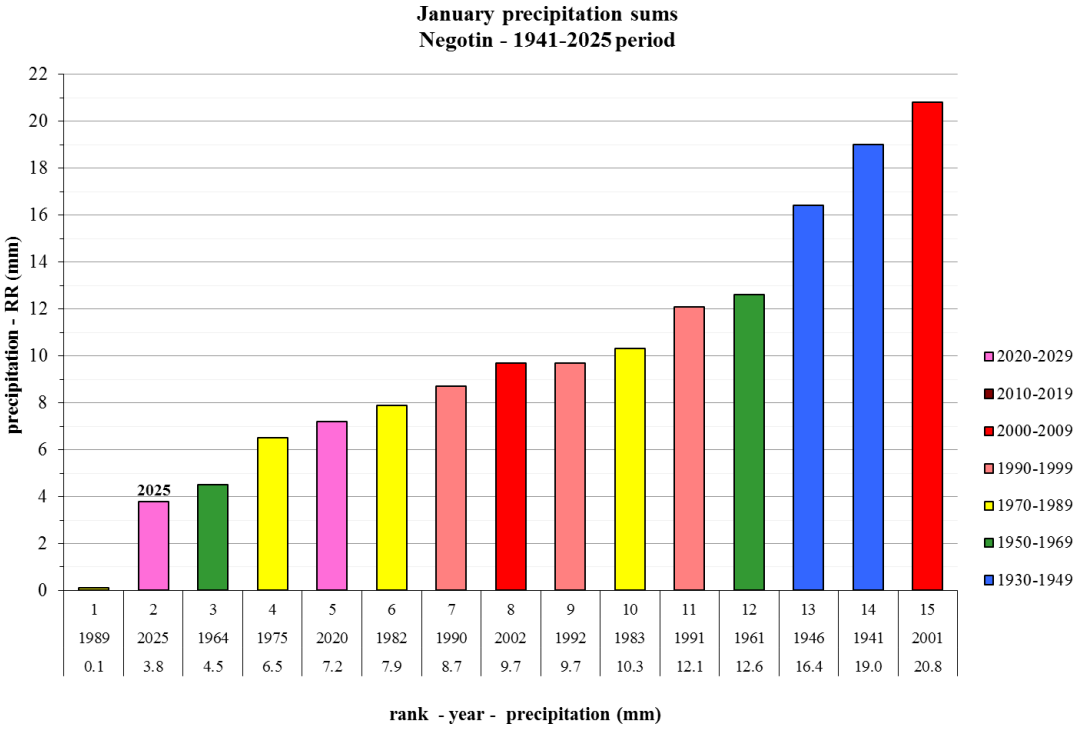


Figure 10. Rank of the lowest precipitation in Negotin

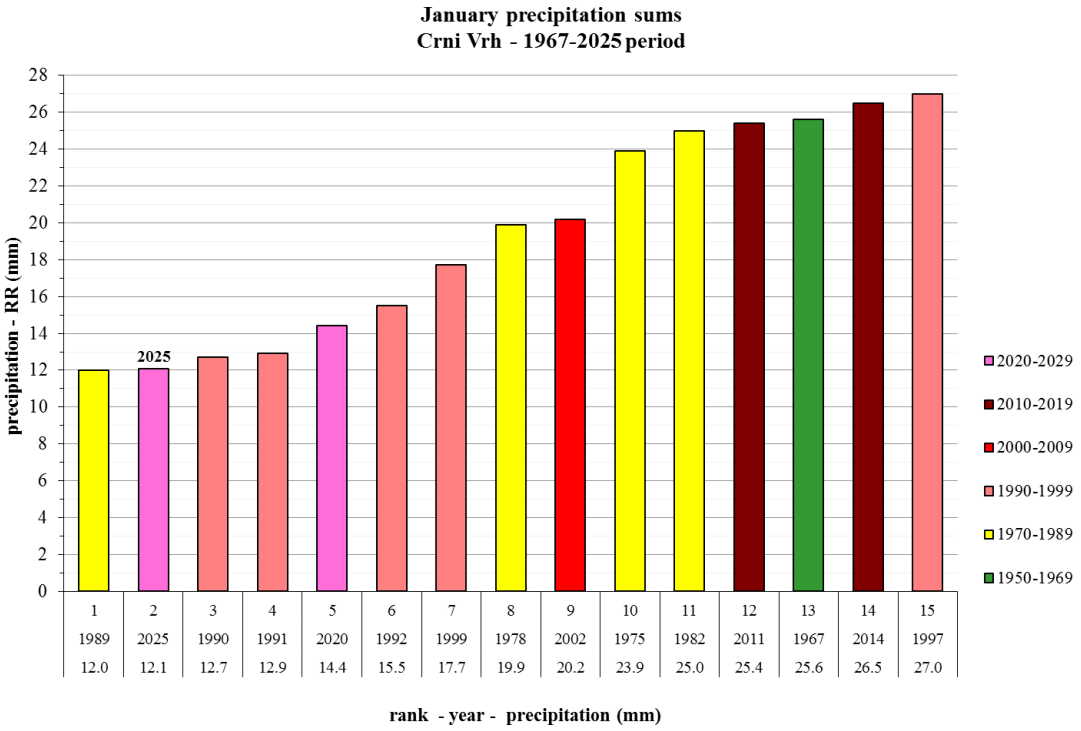


Figure 11. Rank of the lowest precipitation on Crni Vrh

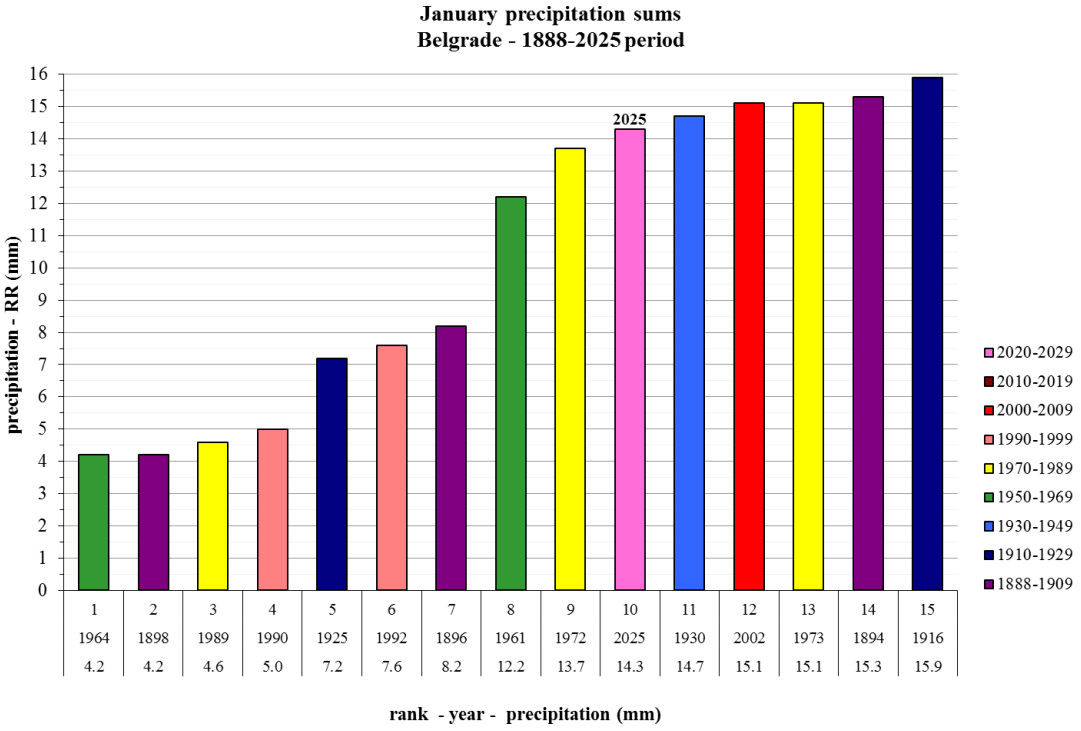


Figure 12. Rank of the lowest precipitation in Belgrade

Precipitation sums ranged from 3,8 mm in Negotin to 52,1 mm in Sjenica, while Belgrade received 14,3 mm of precipitation (*Figure 13*).

Precipitation totals compared to the normal for the 1991-2020 base period ranged from 8% in Negotin to 108% in Sjenica (*Figure 14*).

Based on the percentile method, precipitation sums were in the categories of dry and very dry in most of Serbia, normal on Palic, Sombor, Zrenjanin, Kikinda, Sjenica, Kraljevo and Kopaonik, and extremely dry in Negotin, Zajecar, Loznica, Valjevo and Crni Vrh (*Figure 15).*

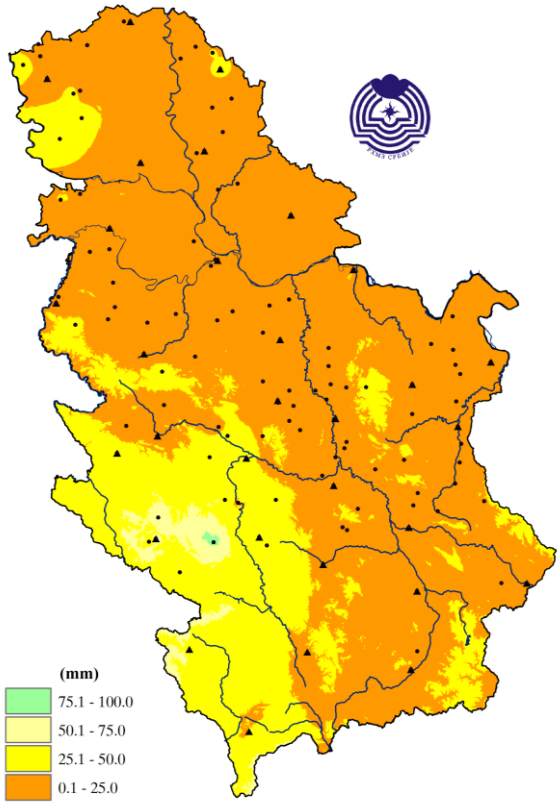


Figure 13. Spatial distribution of the monthly precipitation sums (mm) according to data from 28 major meteorological, 21 climatological and 70 rain gauge stations

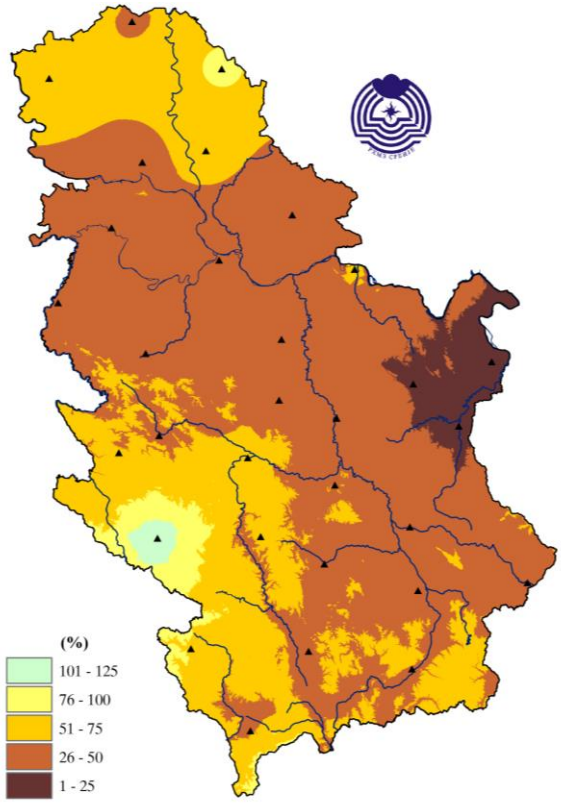


Figure 14. Spatial distribution of the monthly precipitation sums in the percentages of normal for the 1991–2020 base period

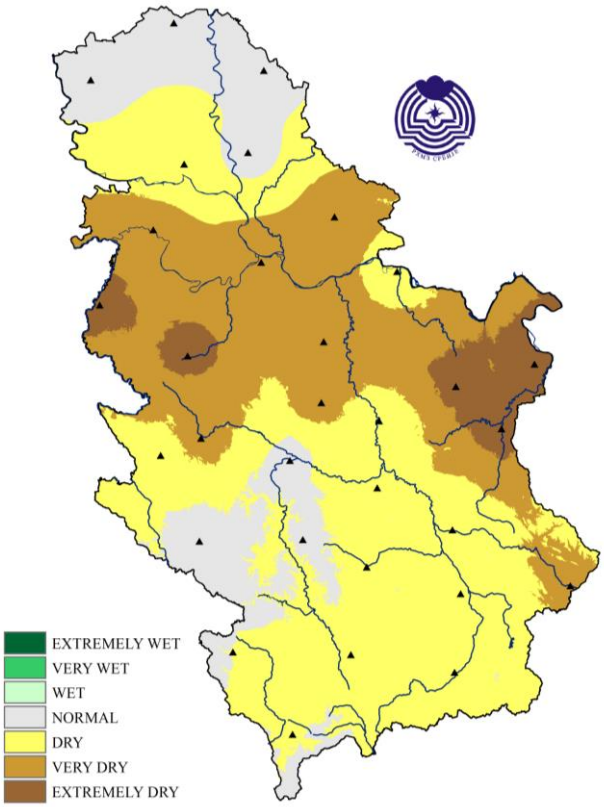


Figure 15. Monthly precipitation sums according to the percentile method

The highest daily precipitation sum of 24,6 mm was measured in Sjenica on January 30. On January 25, Belgrade received the highest daily precipitation sum of 3,8 mm.

On January 30, Crni Vrh received 2,9 mm of precipitation which is **the lowest daily precipitation maximum** ever recorded in January on this station since record-keeping began. The previous record of 3,7 mm was measured on January 2, 1991. Dimitrovgrad observed daily precipitation maximum of 2,0 mm on January 11 and 25 thereby breaking the previous record of 3,3 mm set on January 31, 1964 and January 9, 1989.

Number of days with precipitation ranged from 5 in Loznica, Valjevo and Negotin to 13 at Kopaonik (*Figure 16).* The recorded number of days with precipitation was 3 to 8 days below January average across most of Serbia (*Figure 17).*

Snow cover was recorded in most of Serbia apart from Palic, Sombor, Novi Sad, Banatski Karlovac, Sremska Mitrovica, Negotin and Zajecar. The highest snow depth of 57 cm was measured at Kopaonik on January 4. In the lowland, the highest snow depth of 10 cm was measured in Pozega on January 4.

On the mountains, snow cover was recorded during most of January, ranging from 22 days in Sjenica and Crni Vrh to 31 day at Kopaonik, and in the lowland, snow cover was mostly registered until mid-January, with the highest number of days with snow cover of 8 days in Pozega. The recorded number of days with snow cover was 7 to 11 days below January average in most of the country.

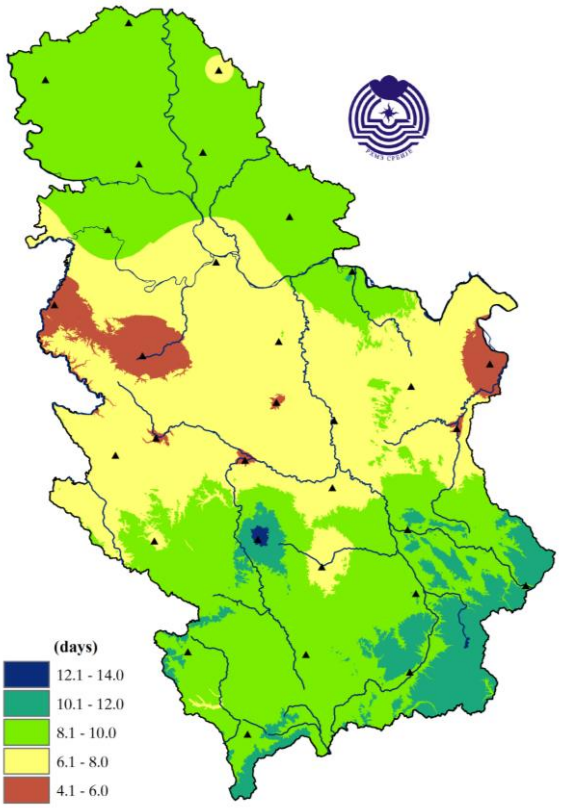


Figure 16. Spatial distribution of number of days with precipitation

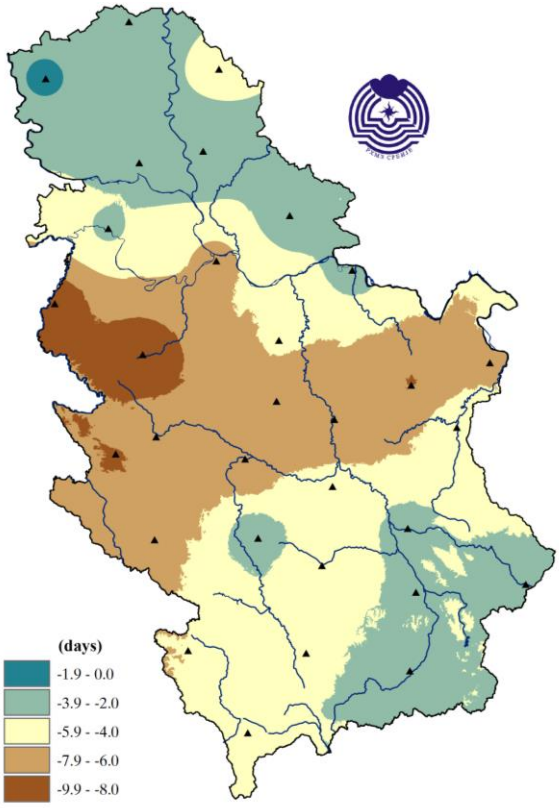


Figure 17. Spatial distribution of deviation of number of days with precipitation

Figure 18 shows assessment of air temperature and precipitation sums for Serbia for January based on the tercile distribution relative to the 1991 – 2020 base period. It can be noted that January 2025 was marked by above the upper tercile threshold (4th warmest) and precipitation sums below the lower tercile.

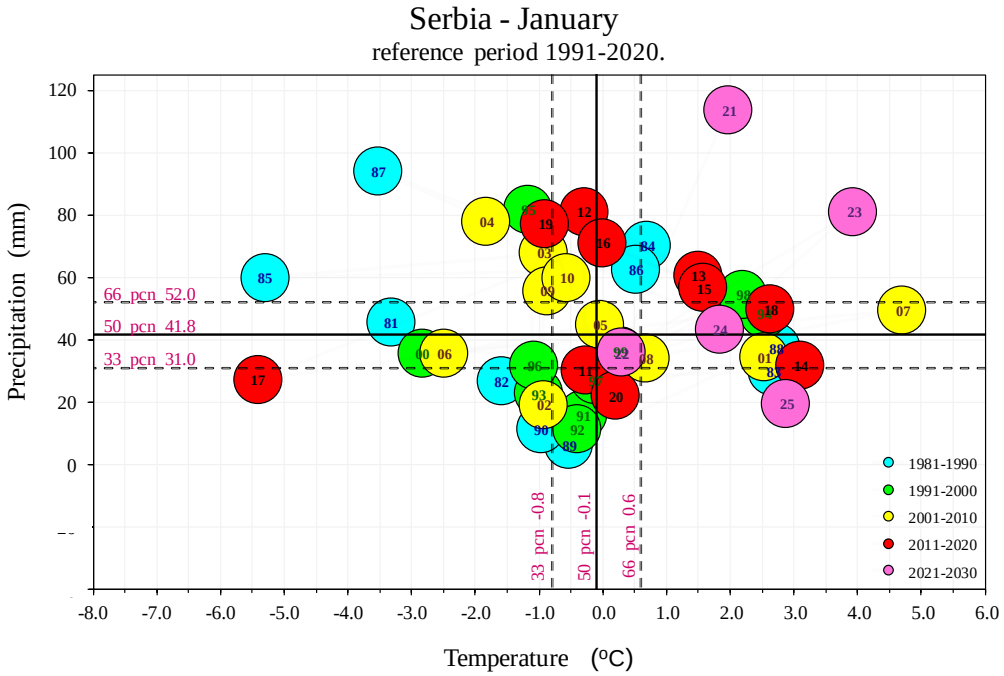


Figure 18. Assessment of air temperature and precipitation for Serbia with the accompanying terciles in relation to the 1991-2020 base period

Figure 19 show daily and cumulative precipitations sums with averaged normal 1991-2020 for January in Belgrade, and for the stations Sombor, Novi Sad, Loznica, Negotin, Kragujevac, Zlatibor, Nis and Vranje precipitation sums are given in Appendix.

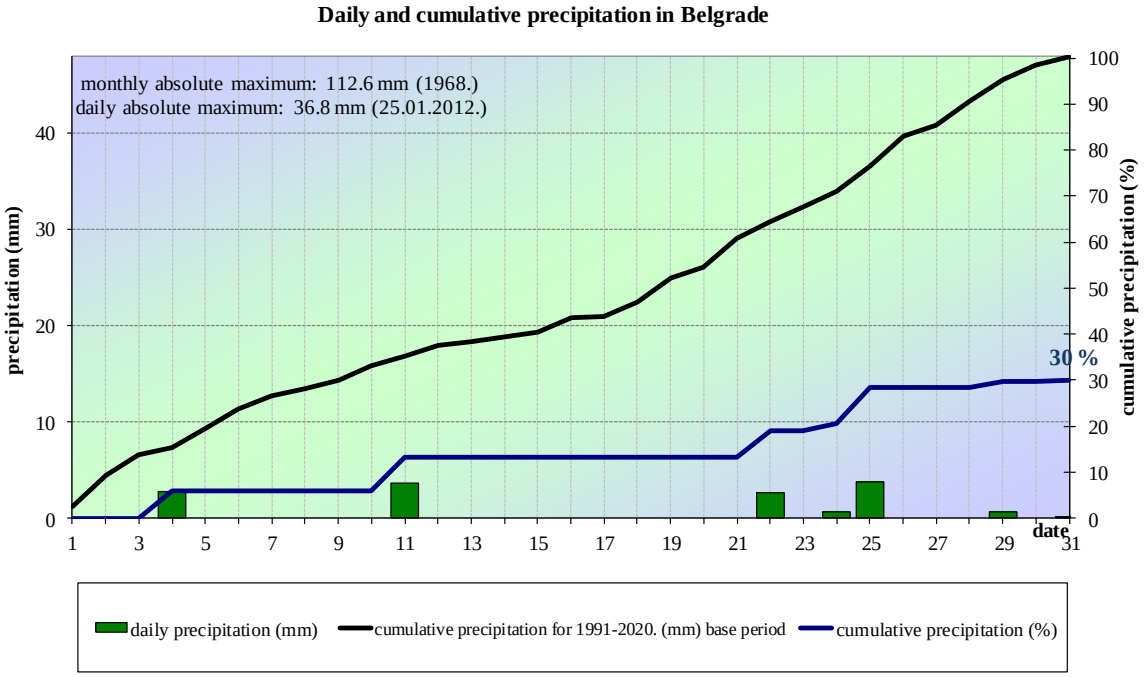


Figure 19. Daily and cumulative precipitation in Belgrade

CLOUD COVER, BRIGHT AND CLOUDY DAYS

Mean January cloud cover in Serbia was around the average, ranging from 6/10 to 7/10. Figures 20, 21 and 22 show average daily cloud cover in Belgrade, Pozega and Crni Vrh.

Bright days[7] were not recorded in Belgrade, Pozega and Kraljevo, while the highest number of bright days, total of 6, was registered at Crni Vrh and Kopaonik. The observed number of bright days was around the January average.

Number of cloudy days[8] ranged from 5 at Crni Vrh to 19 in Leskovac, while Belgrade observed 11 cloudy days. Number of cloudy days was 1 to 3 days below January average in most of the country. Crni Vrh observed **record low number of cloudy days**, total of 5 since measurments at this station began. The previous record of 8 days was set in January 1993.

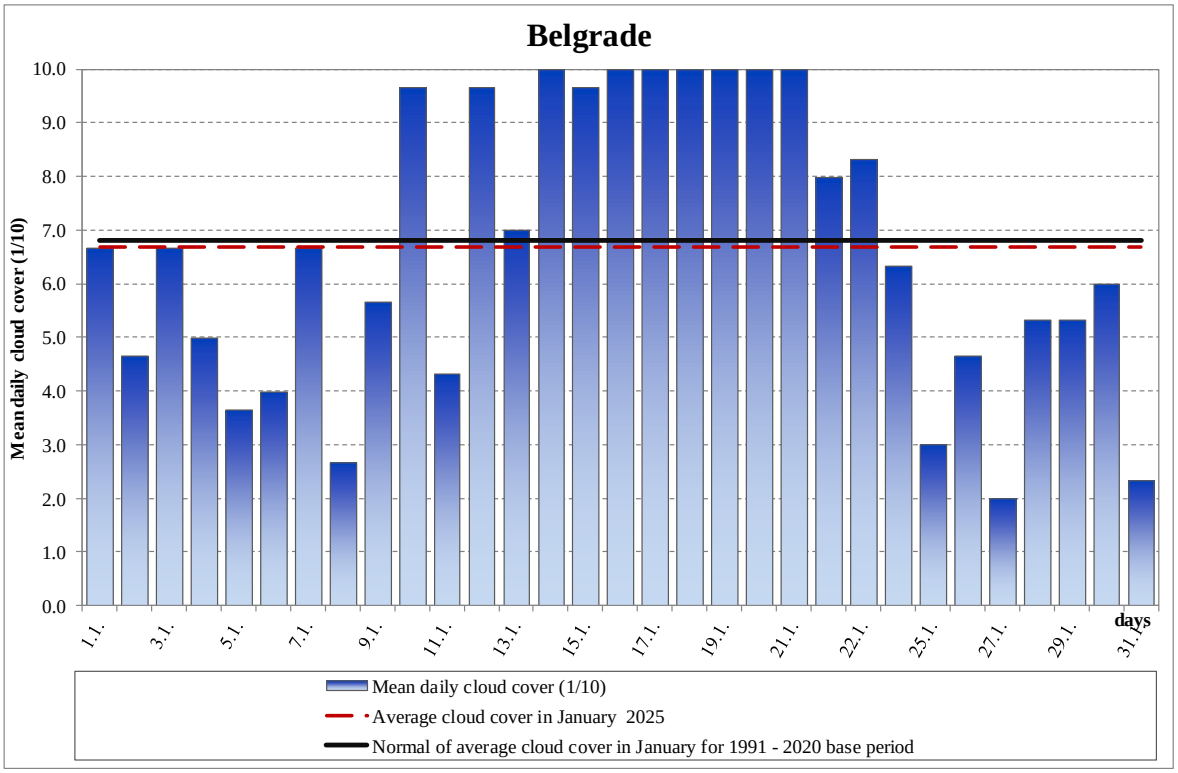


Figure 20. Mean daily cloud cover in Belgrade

[7] Bright day refers to a day with cloud cover less than 2/10
[8] Cloudy day refers to a day with cloud cover over 8/10

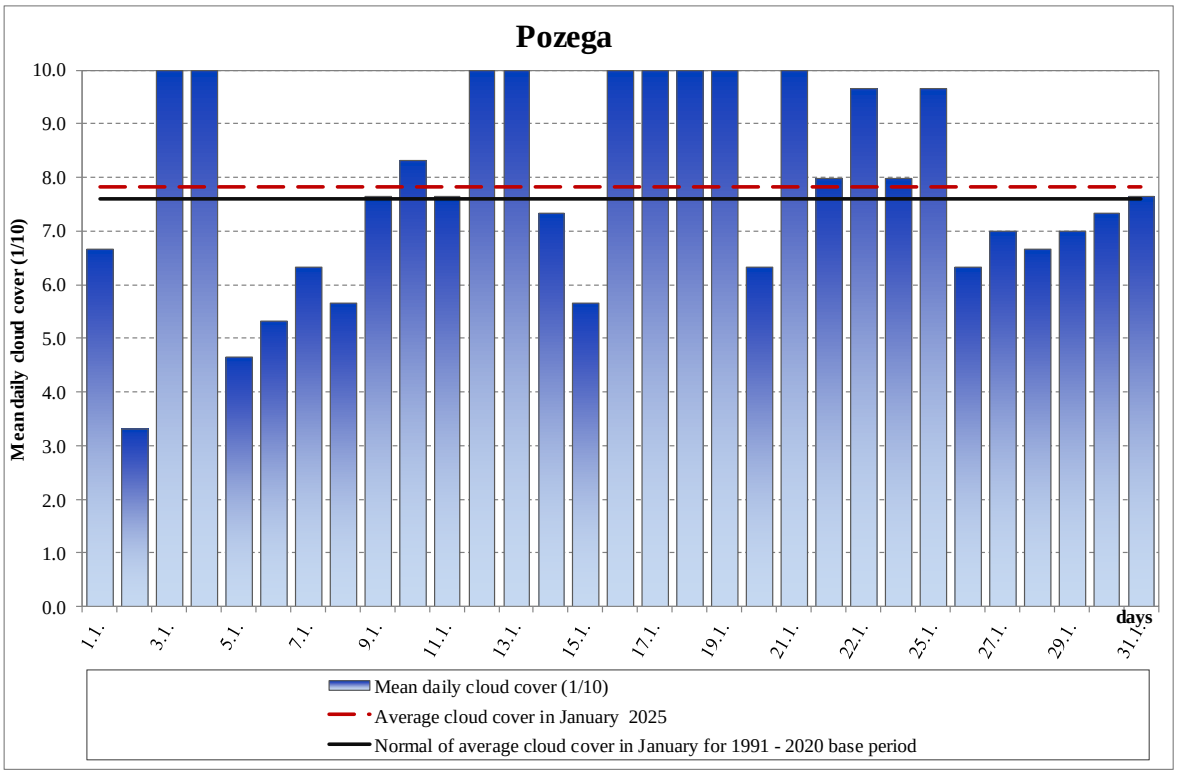


Figure 21. Mean daily cloud cover in Pozega

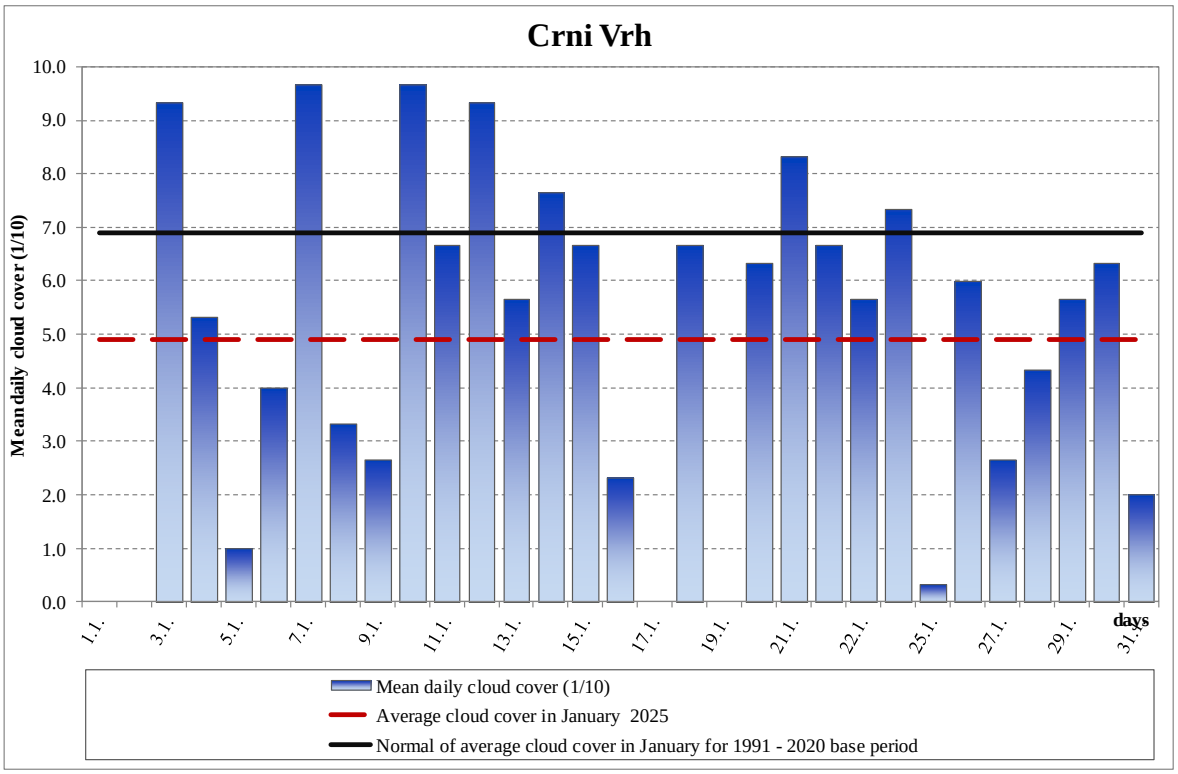


Figure 22. Mean daily cloud cover in Negotin

SUNSHINE DURATION (INSOLATION)

Sunshine duration in January ranged from 54,4 hours in Kraljevo to 126,4 hours in Negotin (*Figure 23*).

January insolation ranged from 78% in Vranje to 168% in Zajecar compared to the normal for the 1991-2020 base period (*Figure 24).*

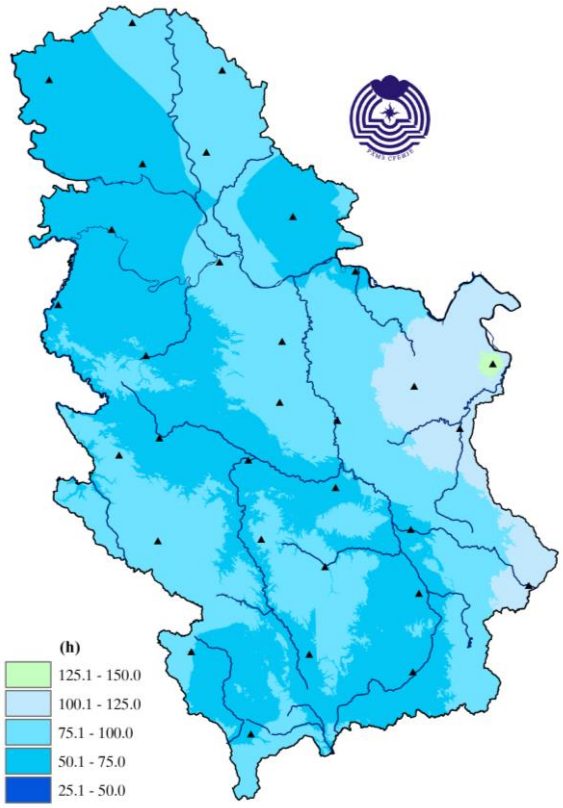


Figure 23. Insolation, expressed in hours

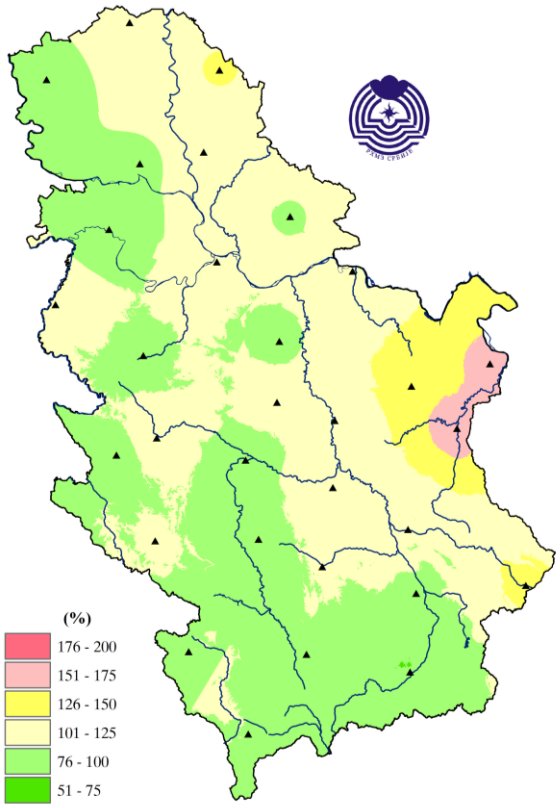


Figure 24. Insolation expressed in the percentages of normal

*** Note:** Climate analysis of meteorological elements was done based on the preliminary data obtained from 28 main meteorological stations

OVERVIEW OF THE SYNOPTIC SITUATION*

Warm periods, warm air mass, warm sector of the low pressure, and ridge in the geopotential field; during the second decade, cloudy and cold with ice, in the south, light snow, a pronounced high air pressure field, and a cold air mass, with snow cover in the low-lying regions.

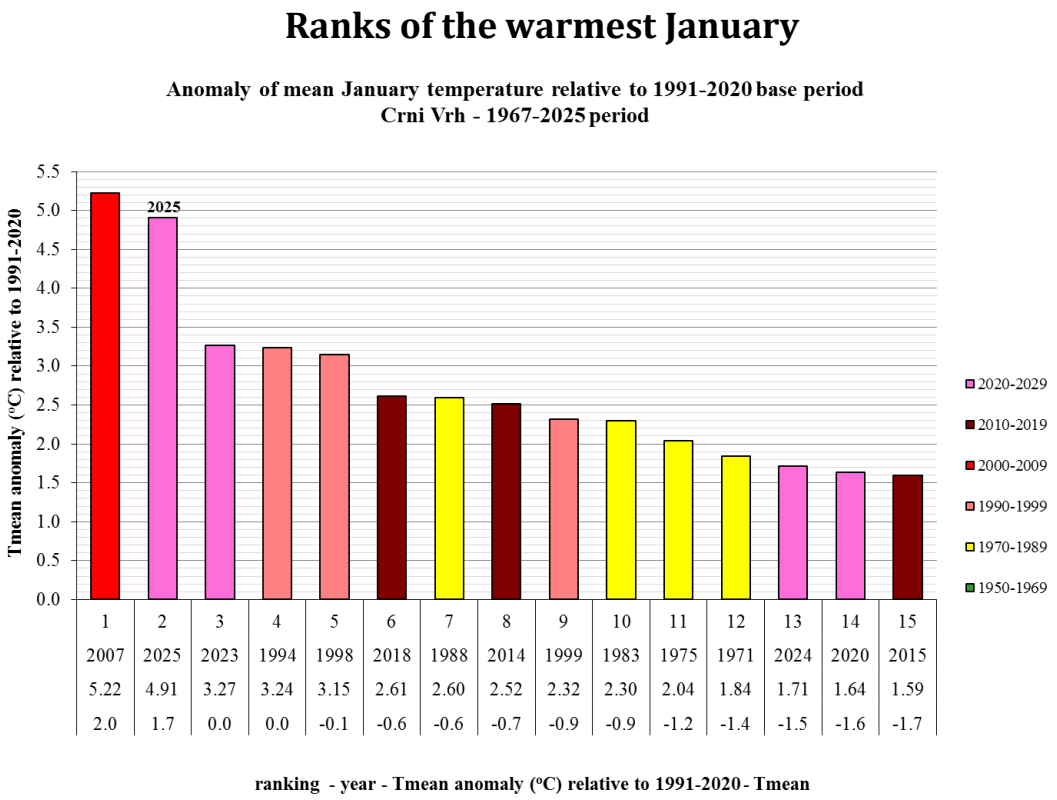
During the first decade, the weather was warm for most of the days due to the influence of the anticyclone and a relatively warm air mass, and from the middle of the decade, also due to southwesterly upper-air winds and a weakly pronounced ridge in the geopotential field from the central Mediterranean. Briefly colder weather conditions, cloudiness with rain, sleet, and snow in some areas, and snow in the mountains, followed a few days into the new year due to the passage of a cold front from the northwest across the entire country. Cyclonic activity was predominantly in the northern part of the continent and in the North Sea area.

Period at the beginning of the second decade was characterized by the disruption of the ridge in the geopotential field, the development of a new low pressure in the northwest of Europe, and its transfer towards the east and southeast due to the increased amplitude of waves over the Alps into the western Mediterranean. Cloudiness with rain, cooling, and snow in some areas, even in lower central and southern regions. This was followed by a rise in pressure and the establishment of an anticyclone over most of the continent, whose influence, gradually strengthening, maintained until the beginning of the third decade, along with occasional developments of low pressure in the central Mediterranean and the southern Balkans. The weather was cold, mostly cloudy, with drizzle in some areas, causing ice, especially in the morning hours. In the southern parts of the country, light snow was occasionally registered.

Period at the beginning of the third decade was marked by the activity of low pressure slightly southward over the eastern Atlantic, as well as in the west and northwest of Europe and the western Mediterranean, leading to a disruption of the surface anticyclone and the advection of a slightly warmer air mass over the central Mediterranean and the Balkan Peninsula. Our region was under the influence of the warm sector of the low pressure and occasional waves of moist air from the Mediterranean, which, in an otherwise changeable and warm weather, also brought scattered rain or showers at times.

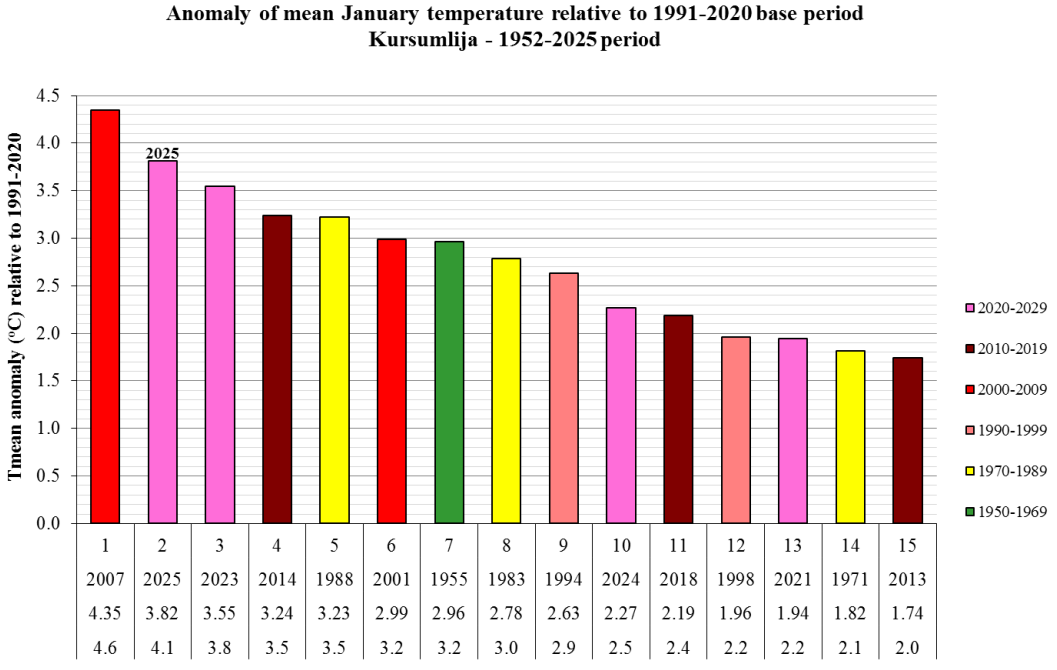
* National Center for Hydrometeorlogical Early Warning System

APPENDIX



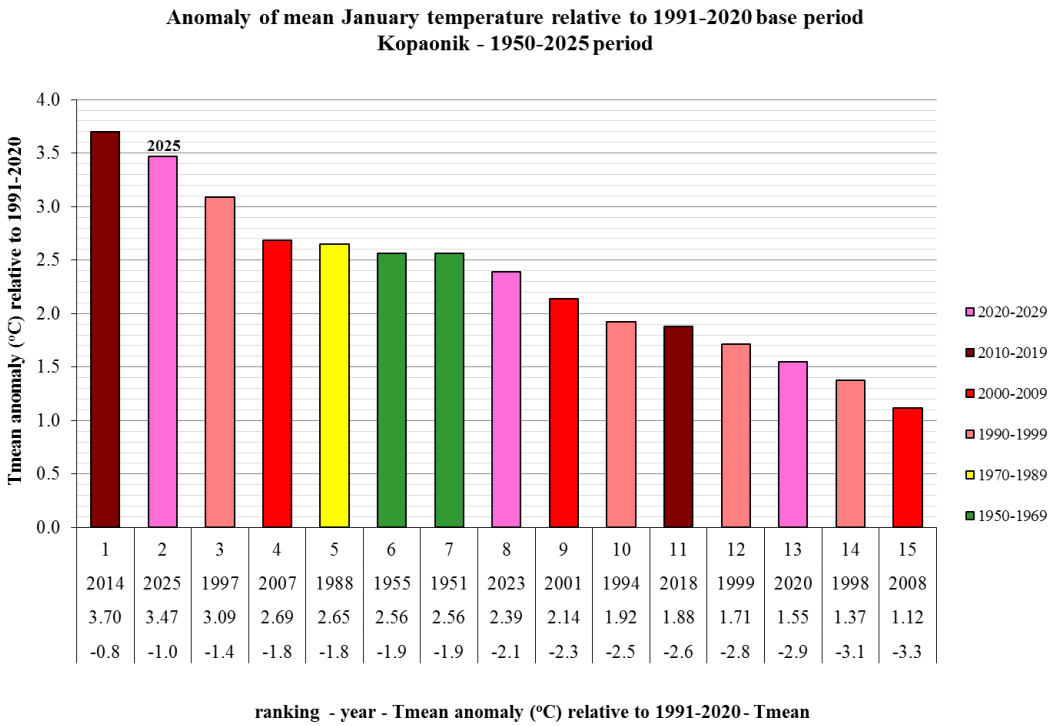
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2007	2025	2023	1994	1998	2018	1988	2014	1999	1983	1975	1971	2024	2020	2015
5.22	4.91	3.27	3.24	3.15	2.61	2.60	2.52	2.32	2.30	2.04	1.84	1.71	1.64	1.59
2.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.6	-0.6	-0.7	-0.9	-0.9	-1.2	-1.4	-1.5	-1.6	-1.7

Appendix 1. Rank of the warmest January on Crni Vrh

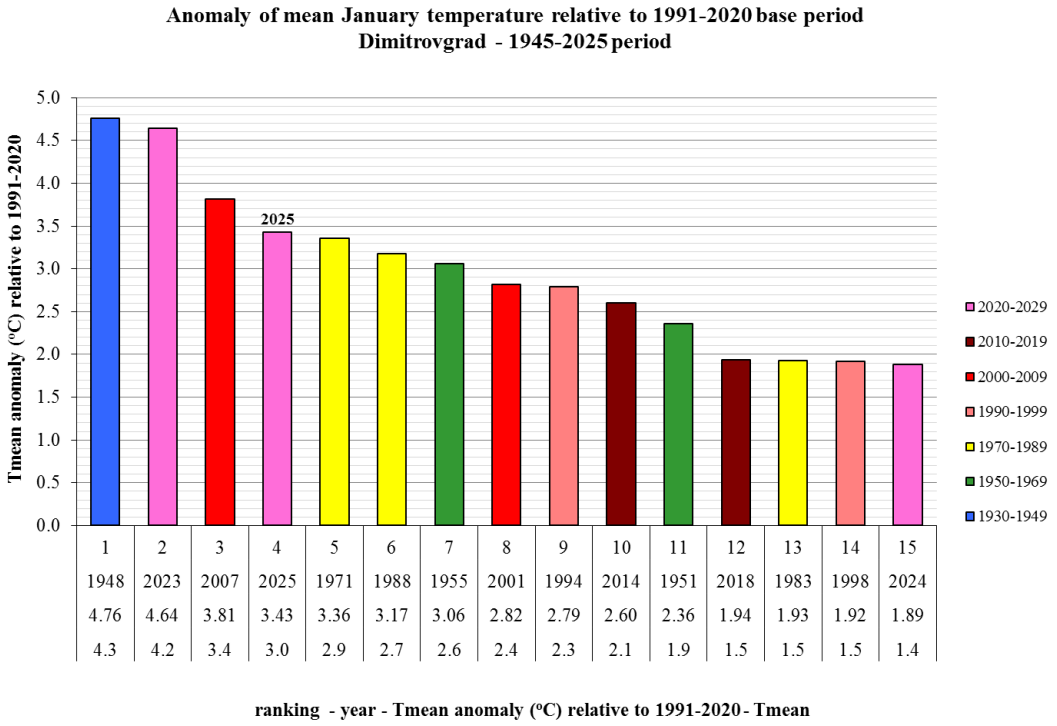


1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2007	2025	2023	2014	1988	2001	1955	1983	1994	2024	2018	1998	2021	1971	2013
4.35	3.82	3.55	3.24	3.23	2.99	2.96	2.78	2.63	2.27	2.19	1.96	1.94	1.82	1.74
4.6	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0

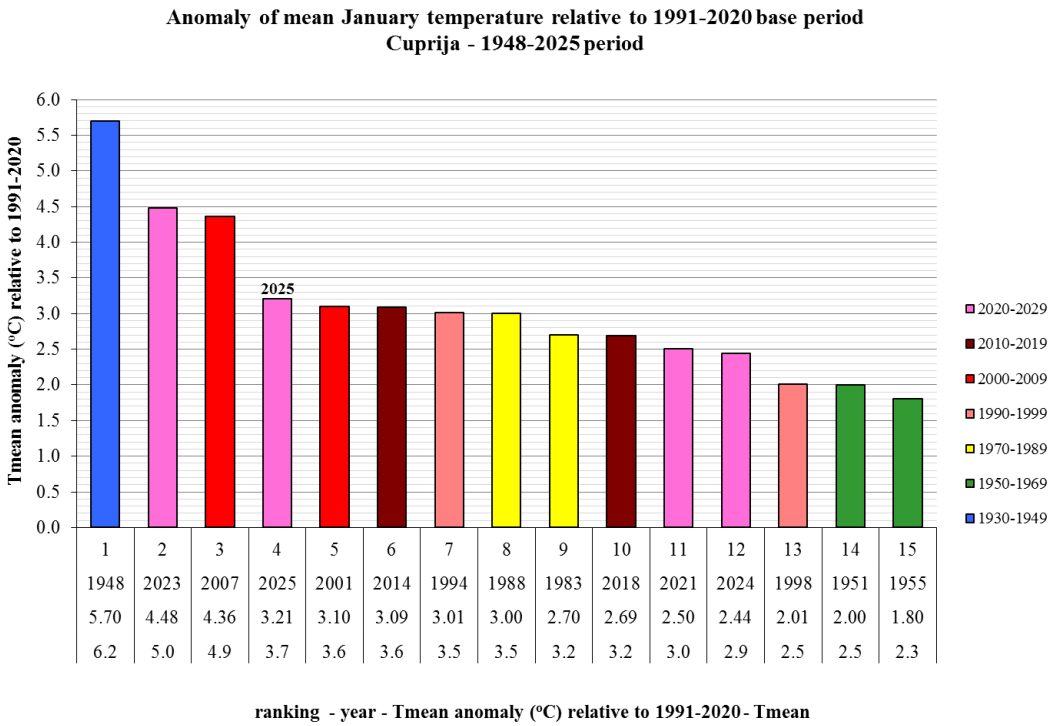
Appendix 2. Rank of the warmest January in Kursumlija



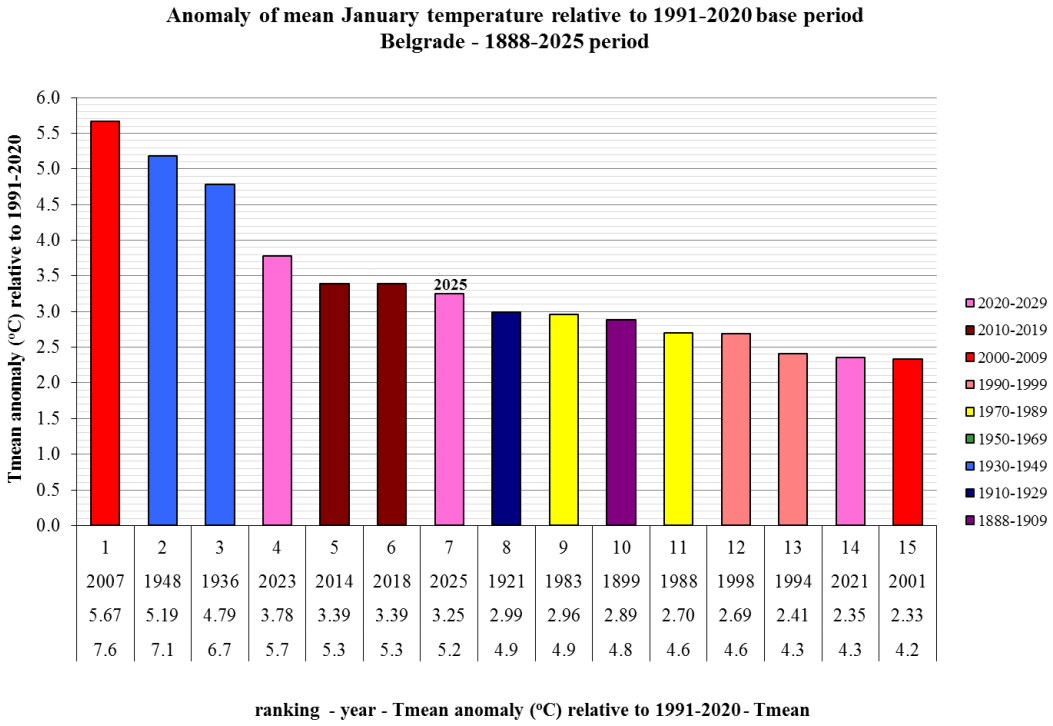
Appendix 3. Rank of the warmest January on Kopaonik



Appendix 4. Rank of the warmest January in Dimitrovgrad

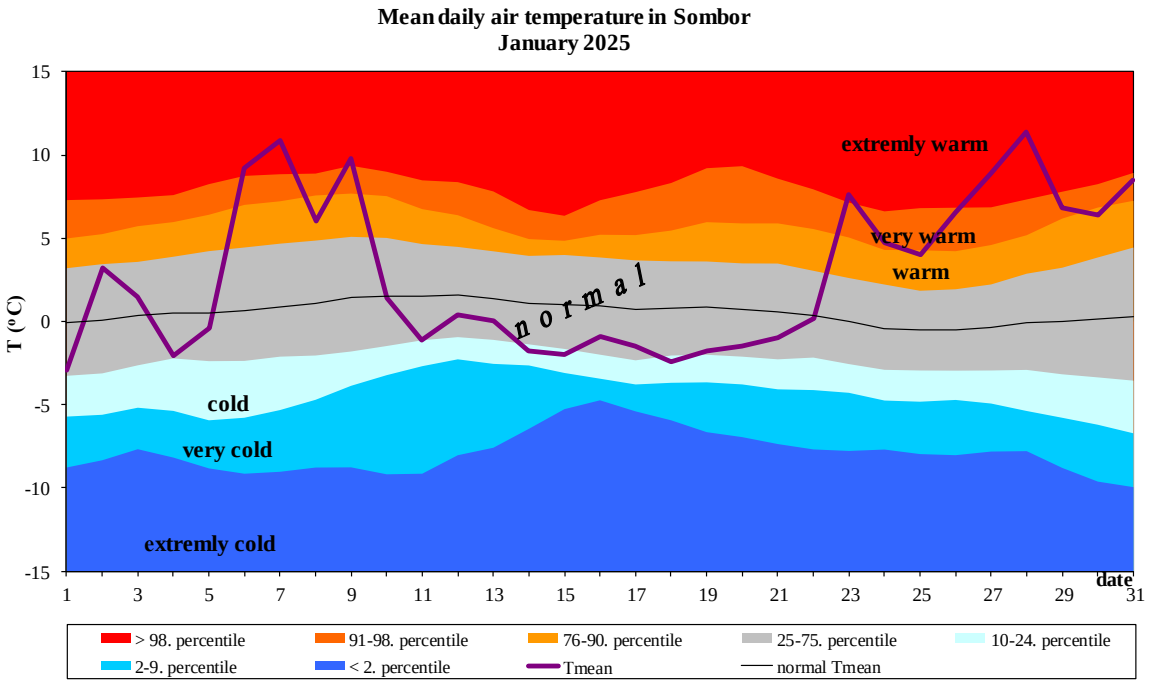


Appendix 5. Rank of the warmest January in Cuprija

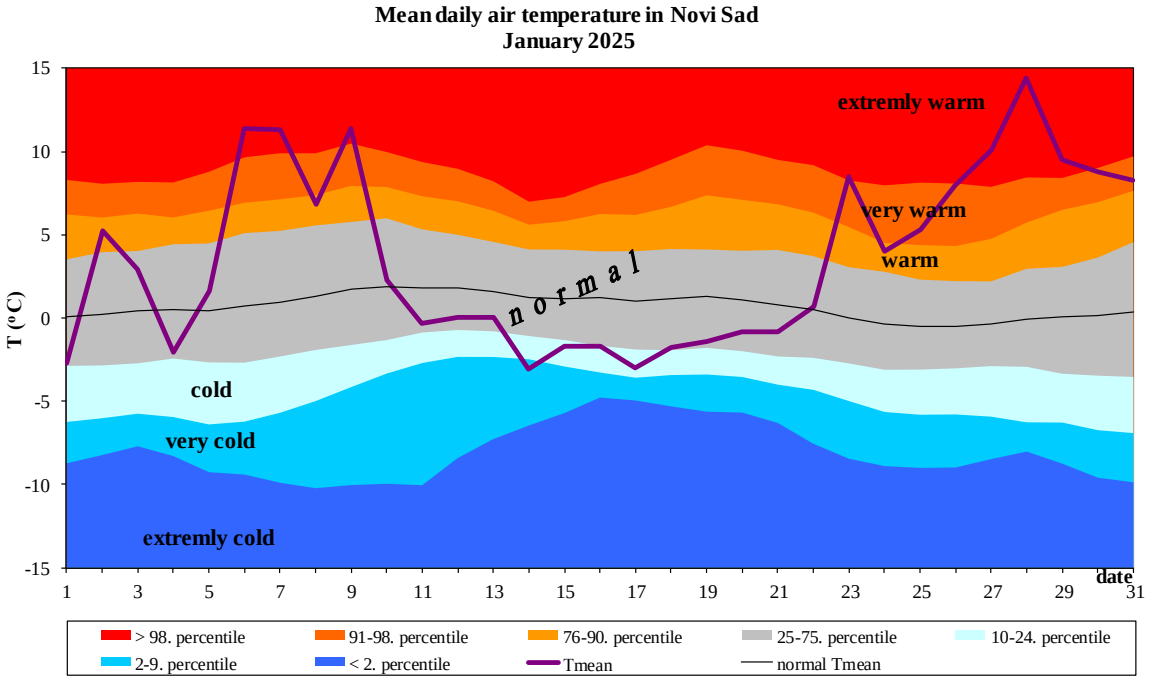


Appendix 6. Rank of the warmest January in Belgrade

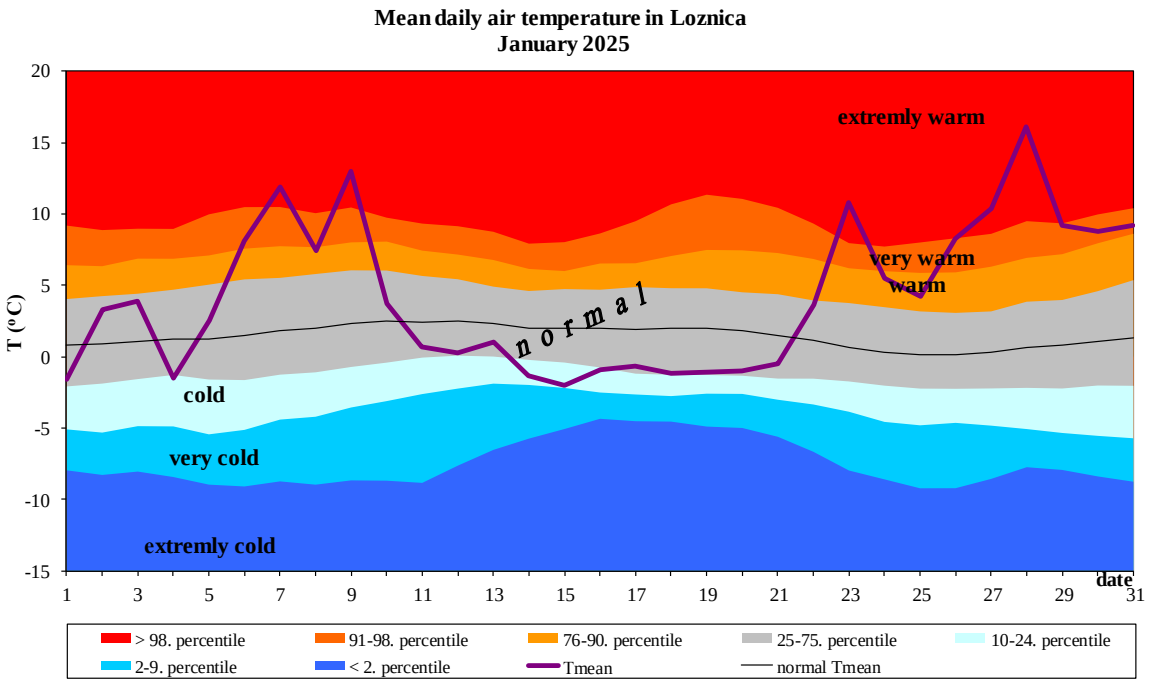
Mean air temperature



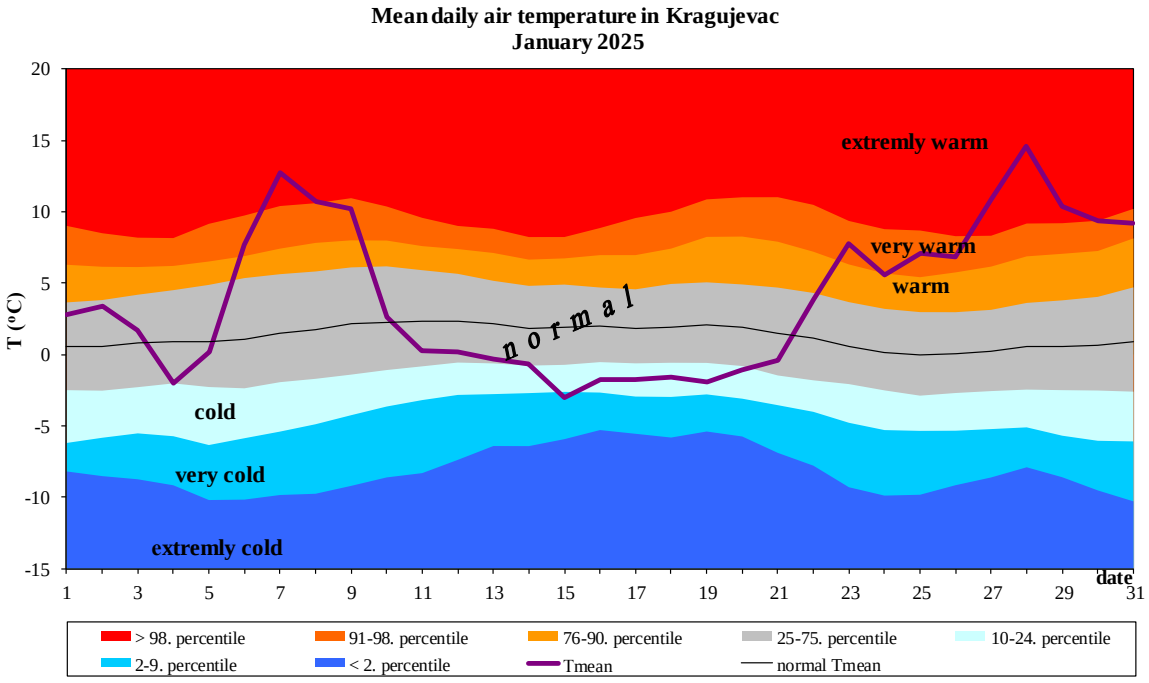
Appendix 7. Daily course of the mean daily air temperature and accompanying percentile for Sombor



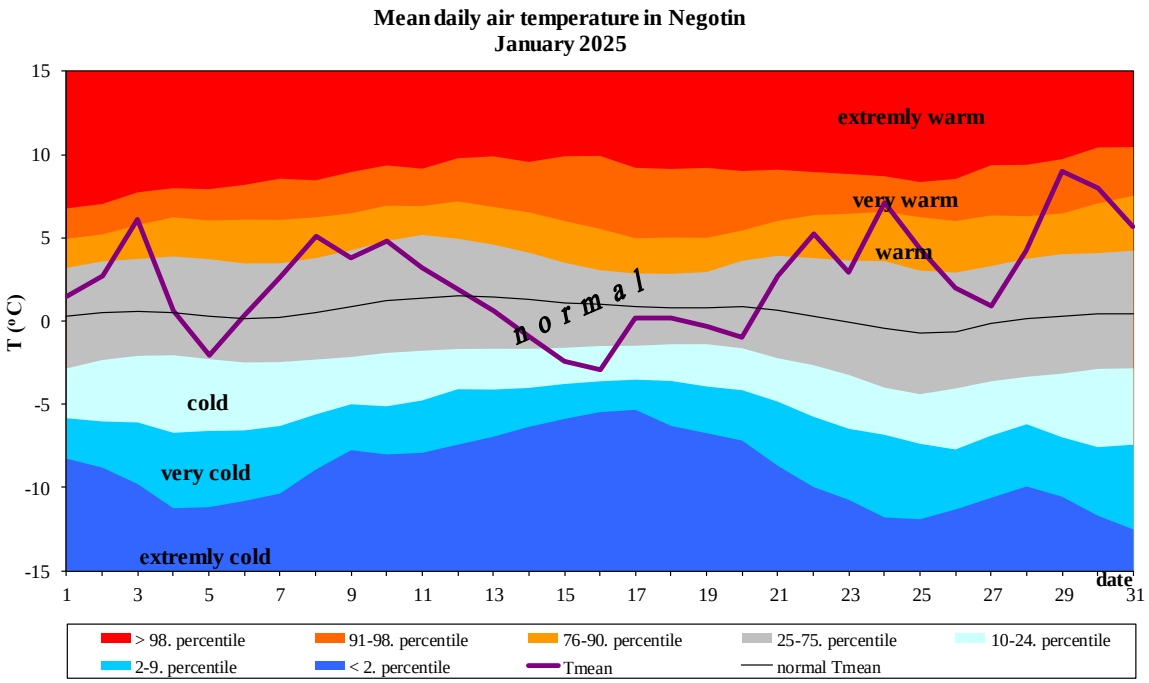
Appendix 8. Daily course of the mean daily air temperature and accompanying percentile for Novi Sad



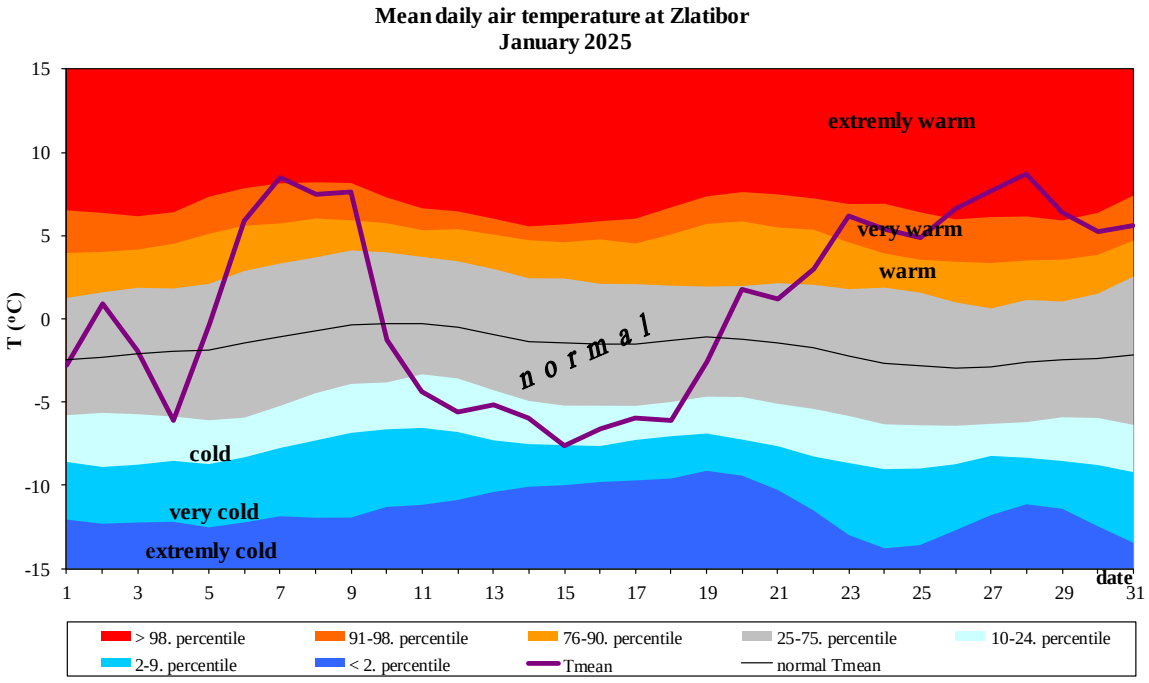
Appendix 9. Daily course of the mean daily air temperature and accompanying percentile for Loznica



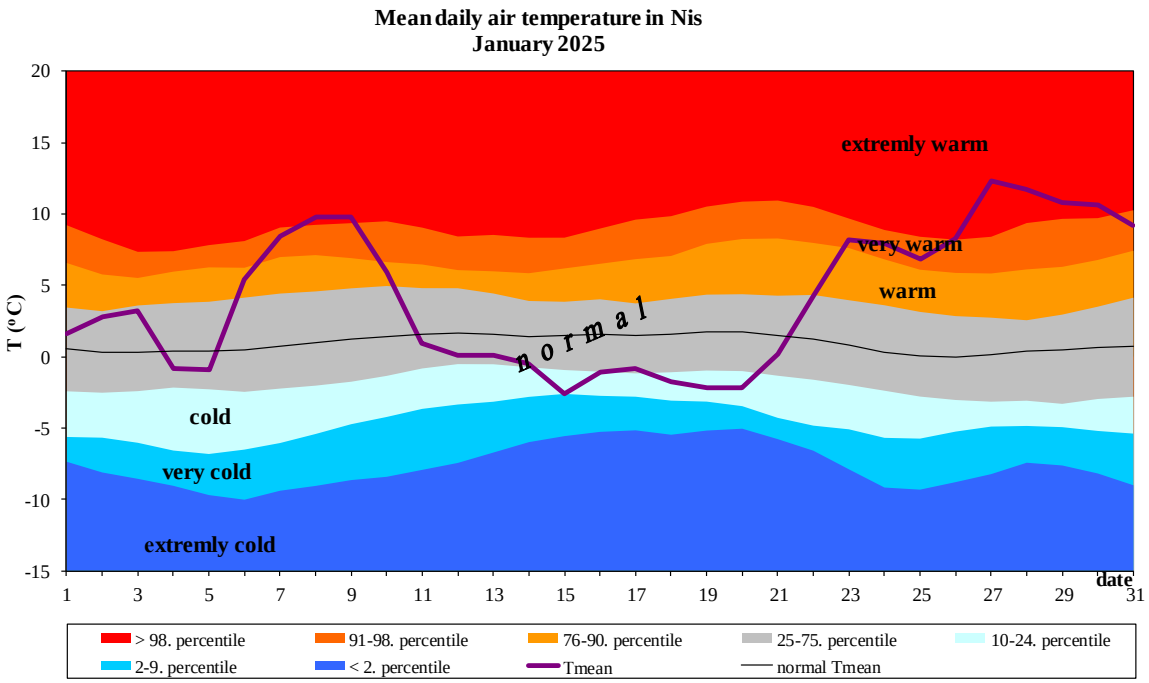
Appendix 10. Daily course of the mean daily air temperature and accompanying percentile for Kragujevac



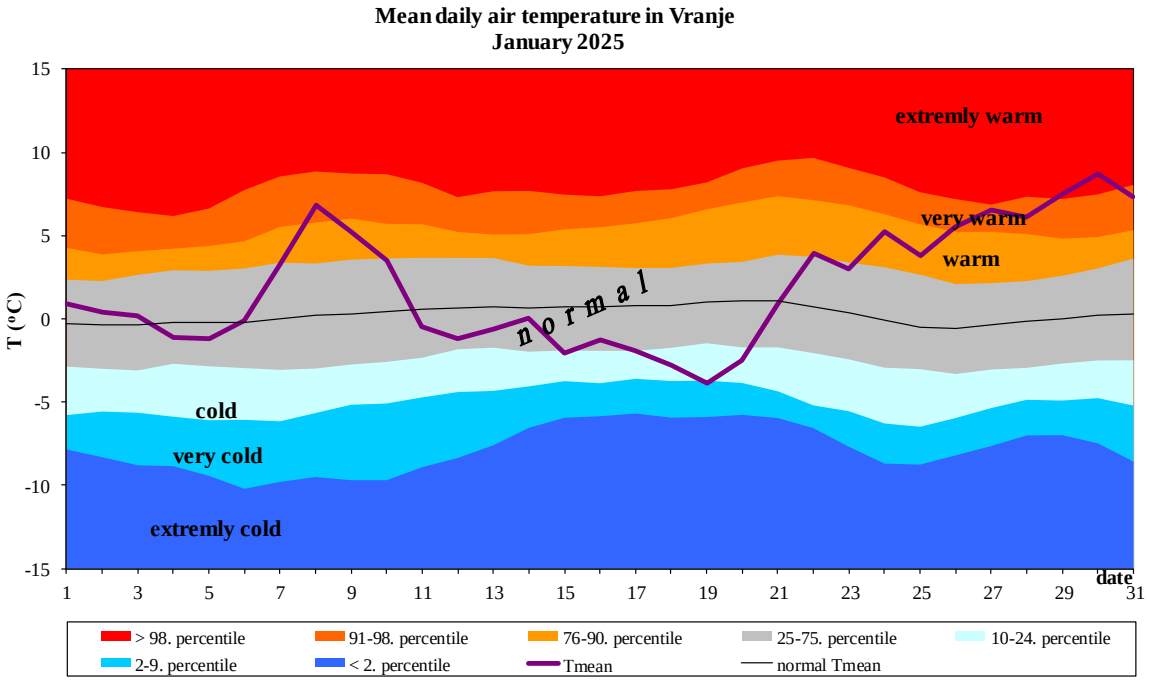
Appendix 11. Daily course of the mean daily air temperature and accompanying percentile for Negotin



Appendix 12. Daily course of the mean daily air temperature and accompanying percentile on Zlatiboru

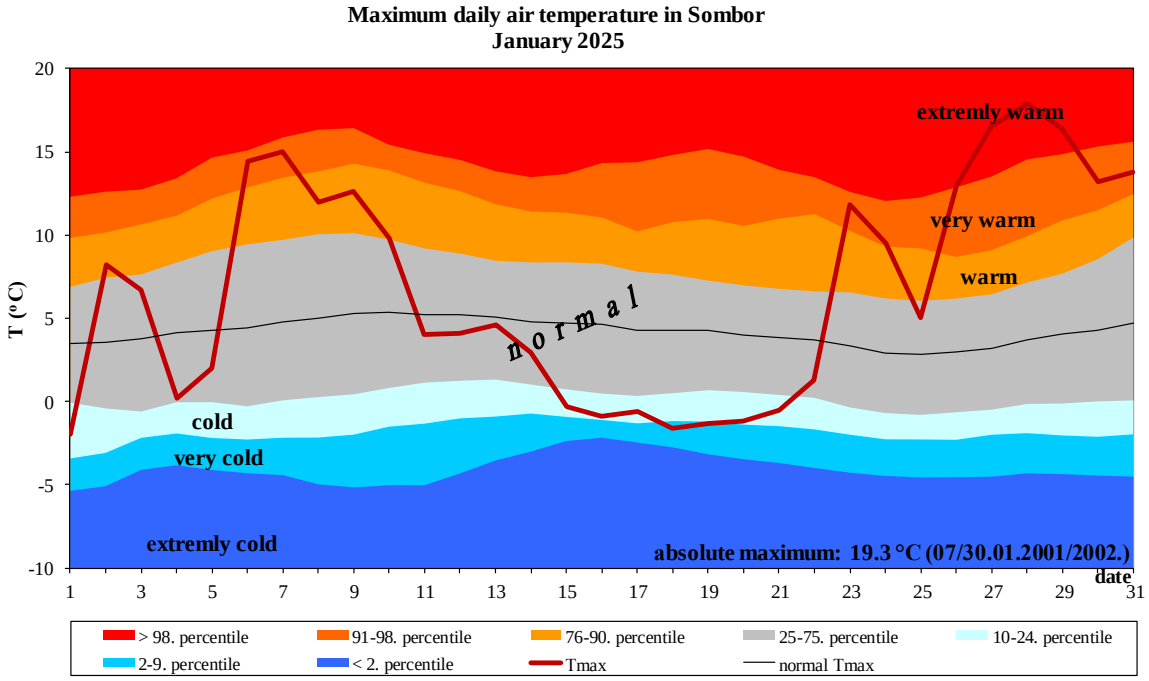


Appendix 13. Daily course of the mean daily air temperature and accompanying percentile for Nis

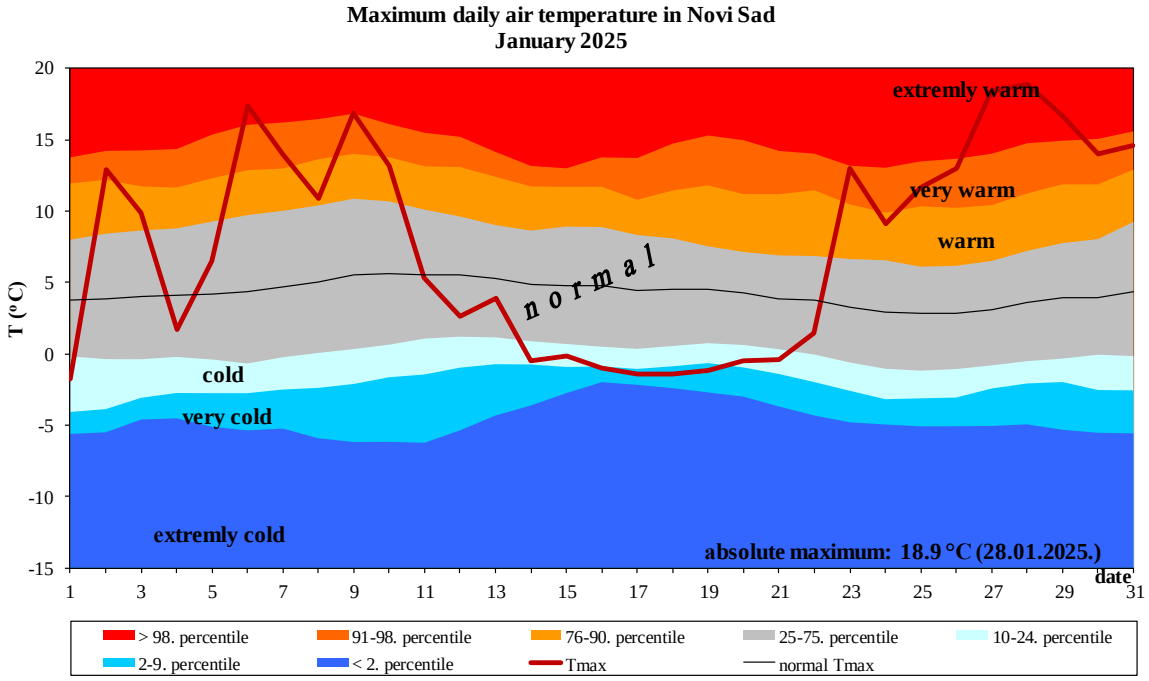


Appendix 14. Daily course of the mean daily air temperature and accompanying percentile for Vranje

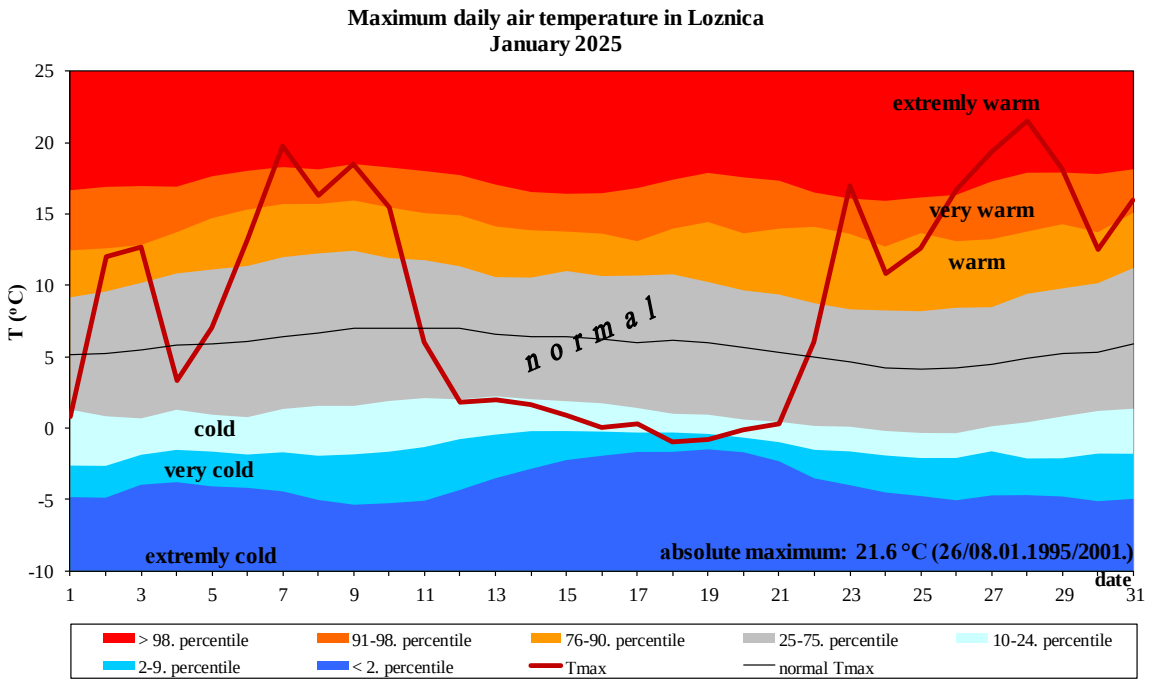
Maximum air temperature



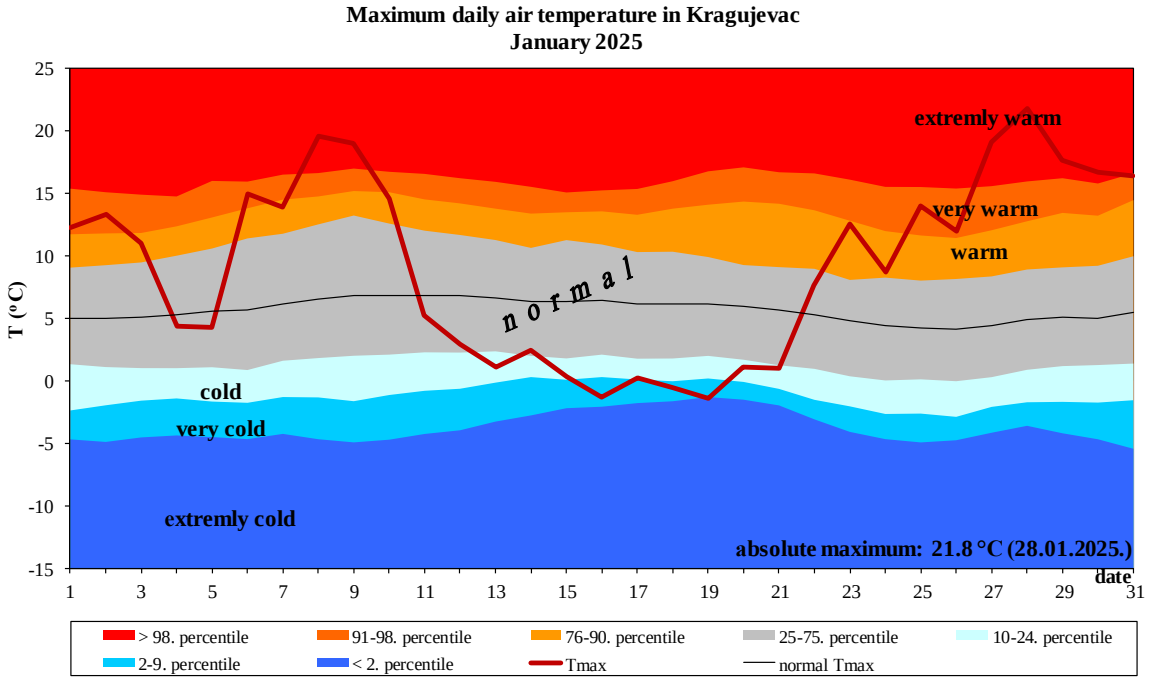
Appendix 15. Daily course of the maximum daily air temeperature and the accompanying percentile for Sombor



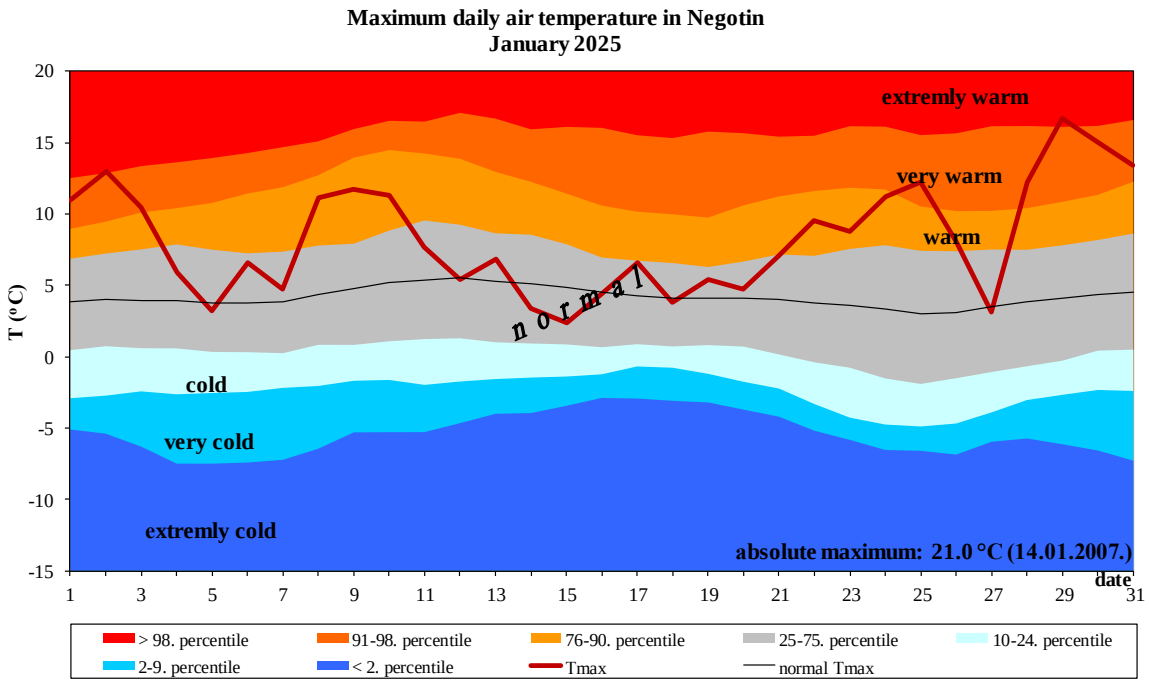
Appendix 16. Daily course of the maximum daily air temeperature and the accompanying percentile for Novi Sad



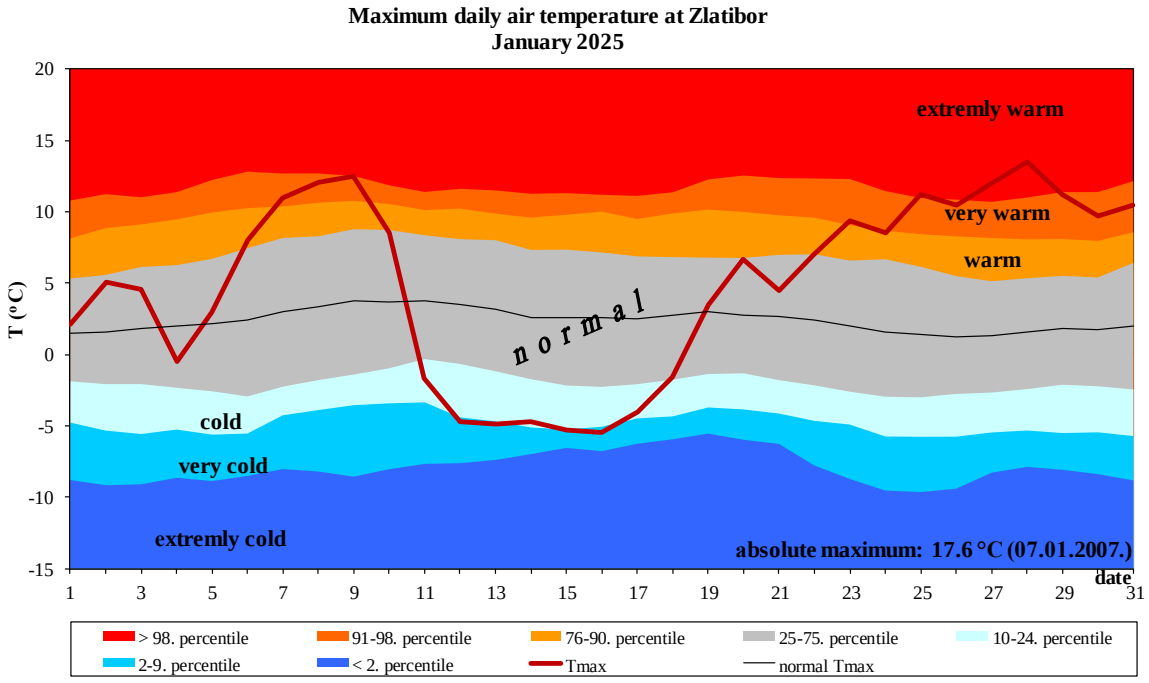
Appendix 17. Daily course of the maximum daily air temeperature and the accompanying percentile for Loznica



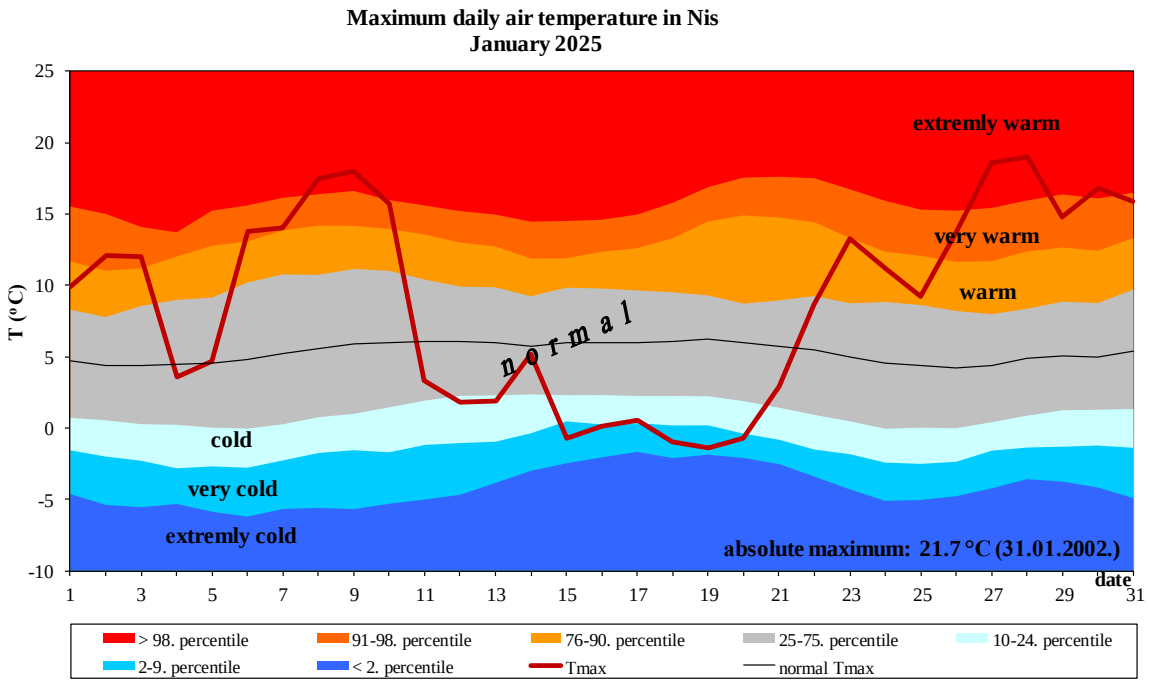
Appendix 18. Daily course of the maximum daily air temeperature and the accompanying percentile for Kragujevac



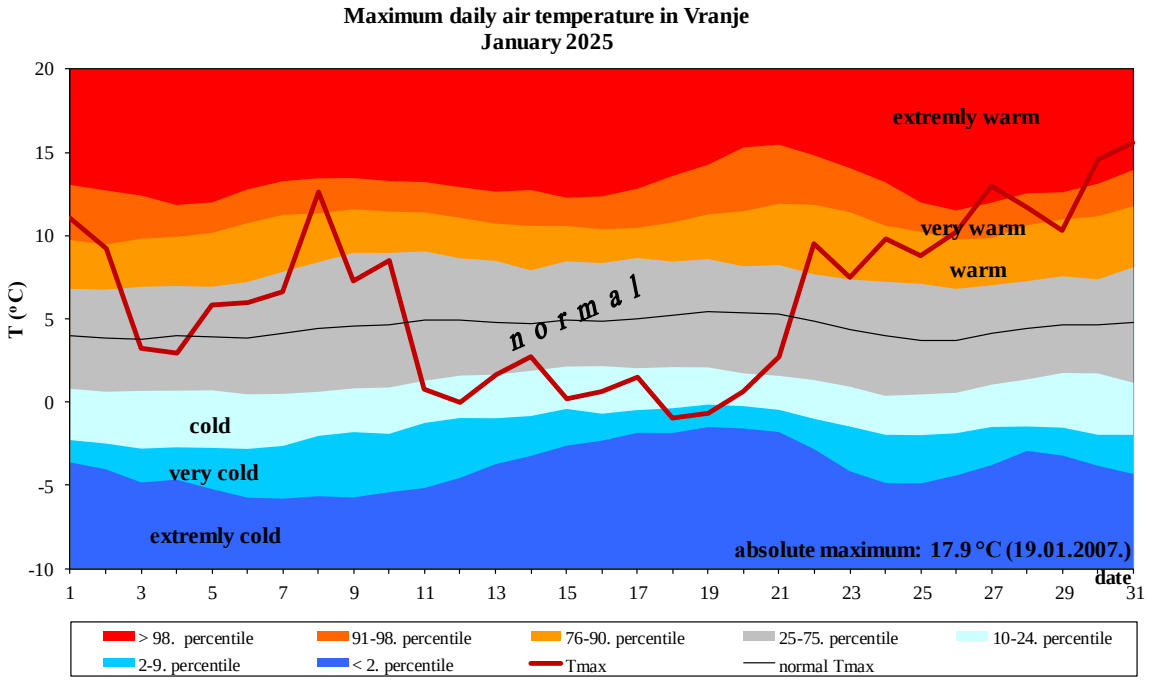
Appendix 19. Daily course of the maximum daily air temeperature and the accompanying percentile for Negotin



Appendix 20. Daily course of the maximum daily air temeperature and the accompanying percentile on Zlatibor

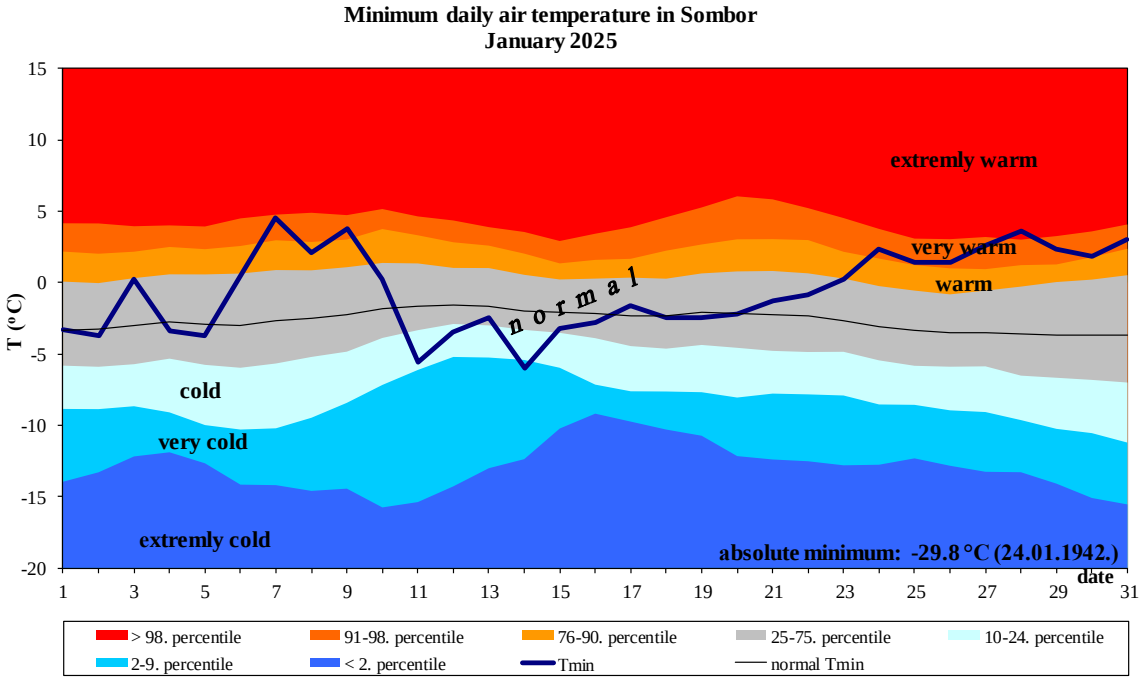


Appendix 21. Daily course of the maximum daily air temeperature and the accompanying percentile for Nis

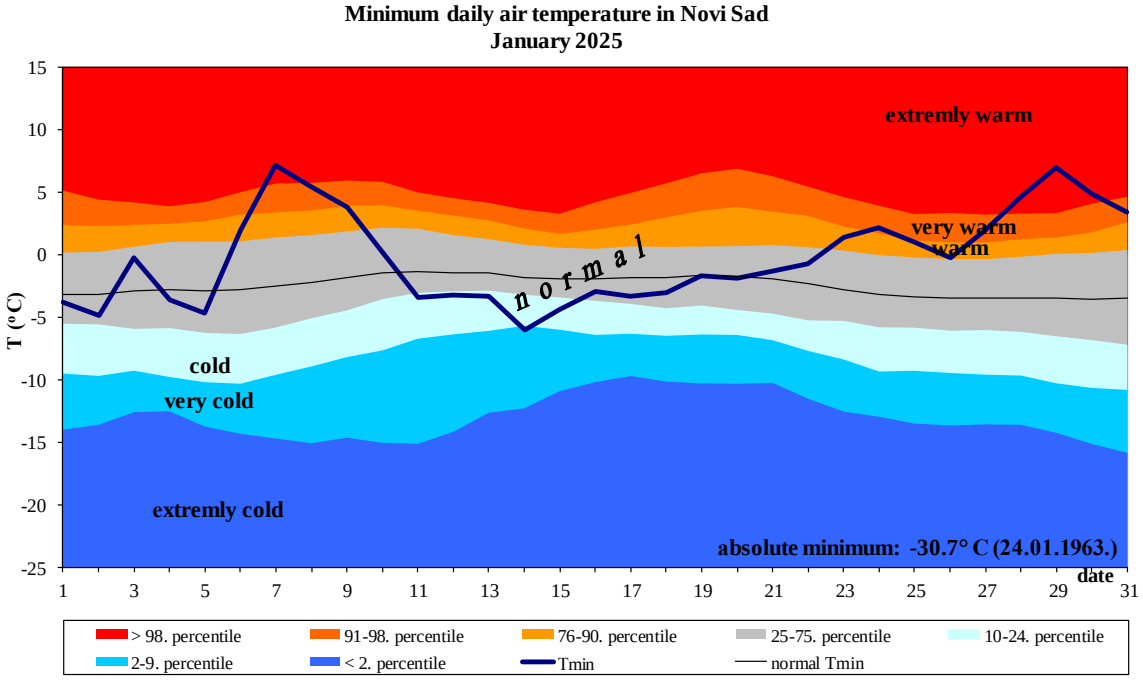


Appendix 22. Daily course of the maximum daily air temeperature and the accompanying percentile for Vranje

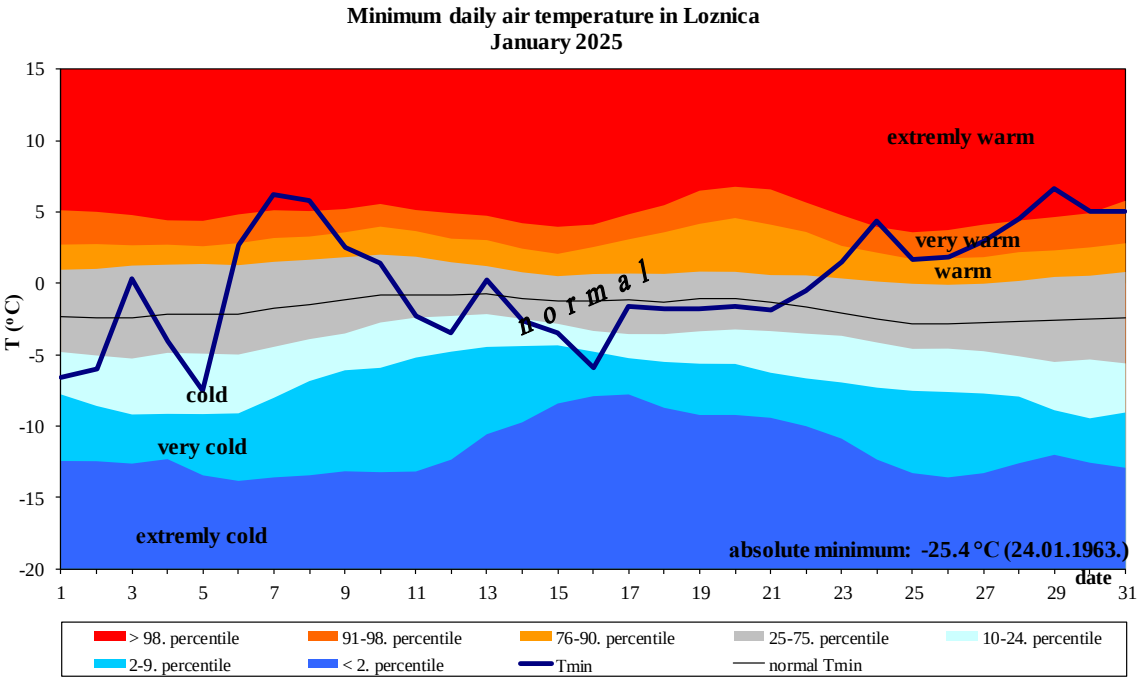
Minimum air temperature



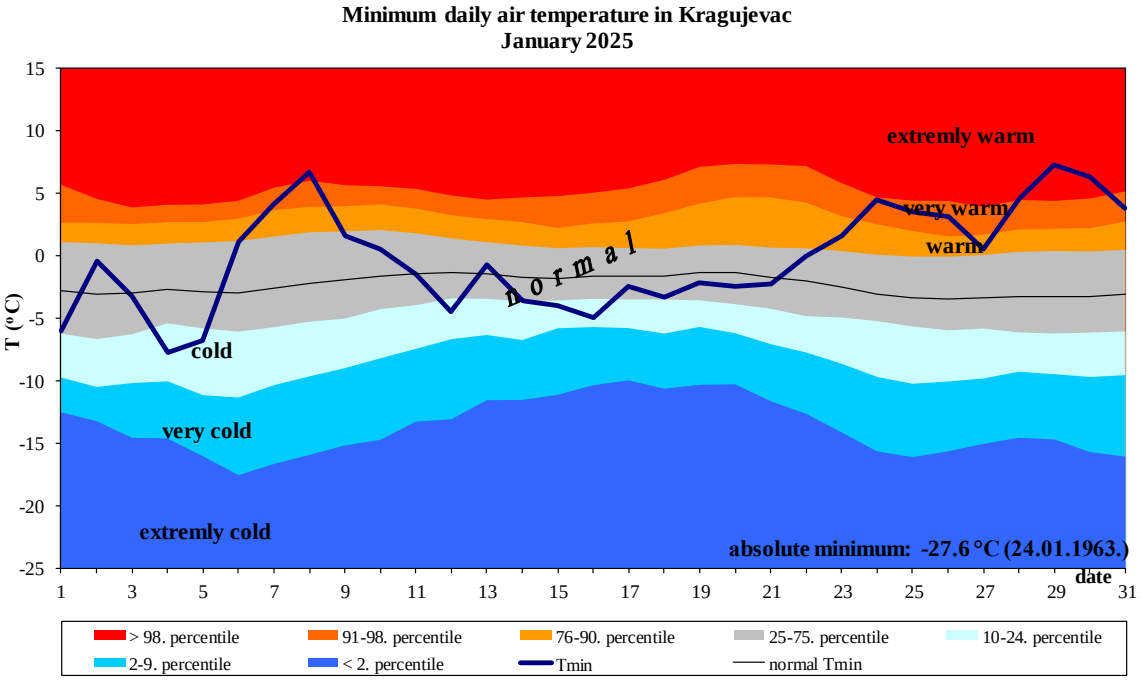
Appendix 23. Daily course of the minimum daily air temperature and the accompanying percentile for Sombor



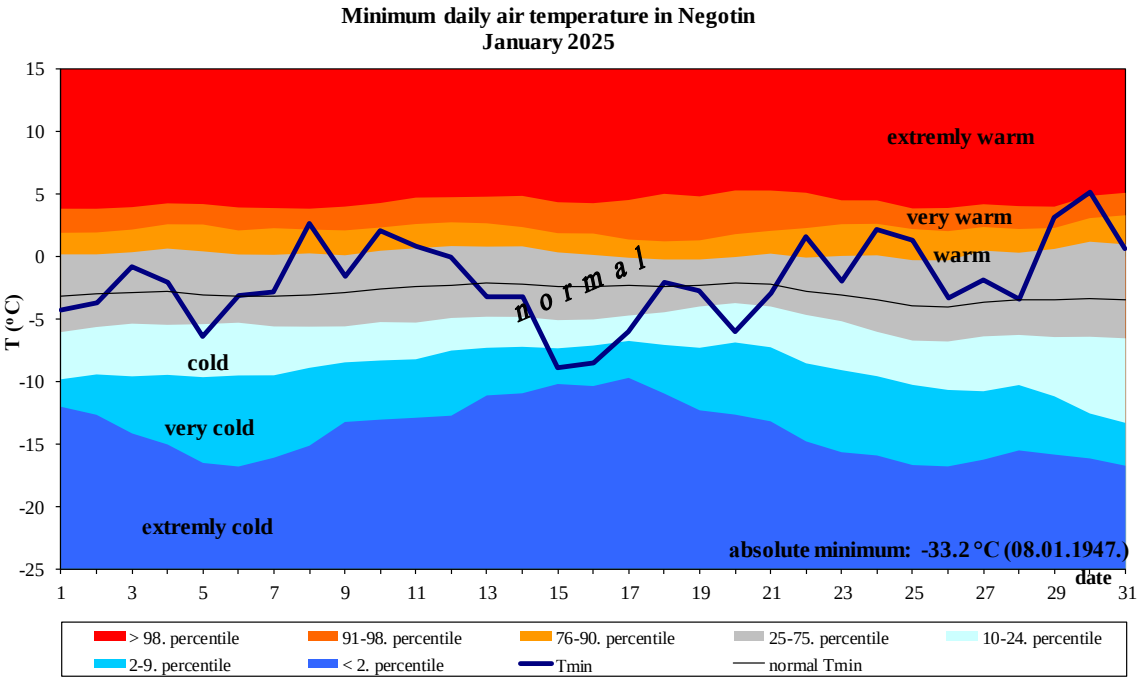
Appendix 24. Daily course of the minimum daily air temperature and the accompanying percentile for Novi Sad



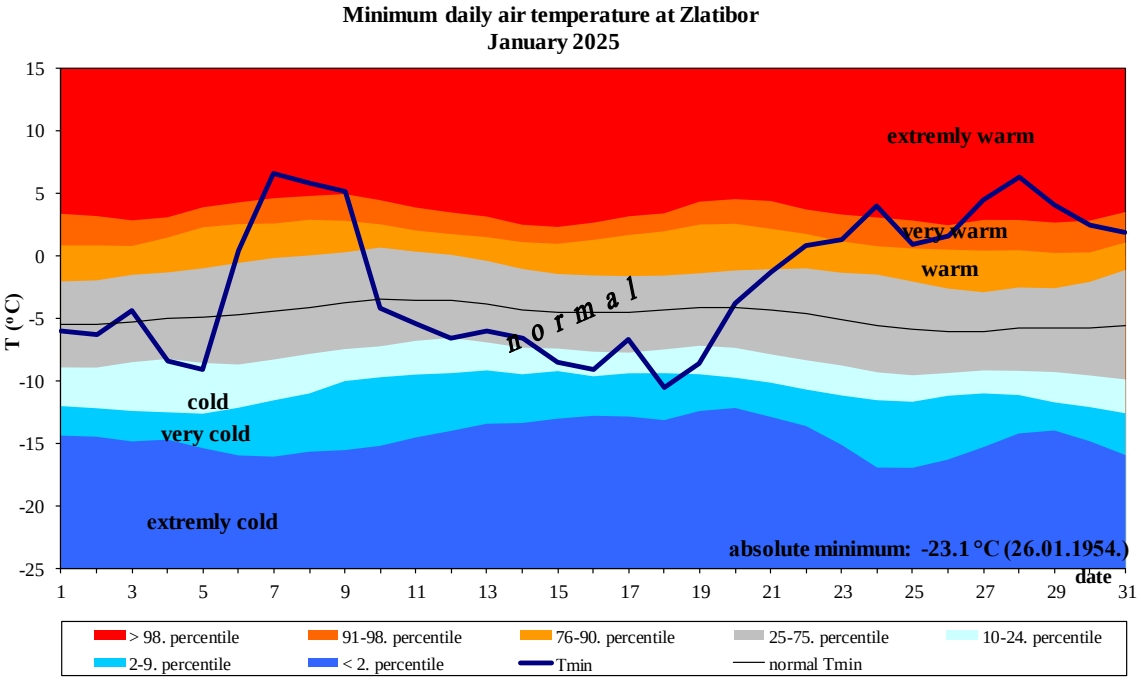
Appendix 25. Daily course of the minimum daily air temperature and the accompanying percentile for Loznica



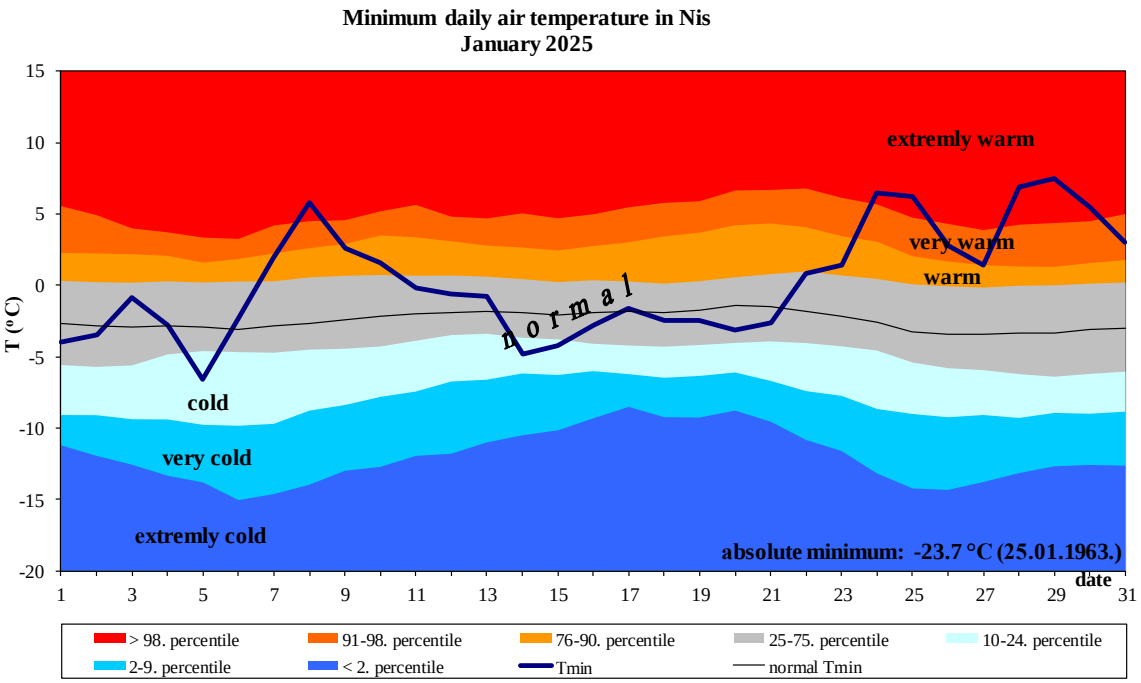
Appendix 26. Daily course of the minimum daily air temperature and the accompanying percentile for Kragujevac



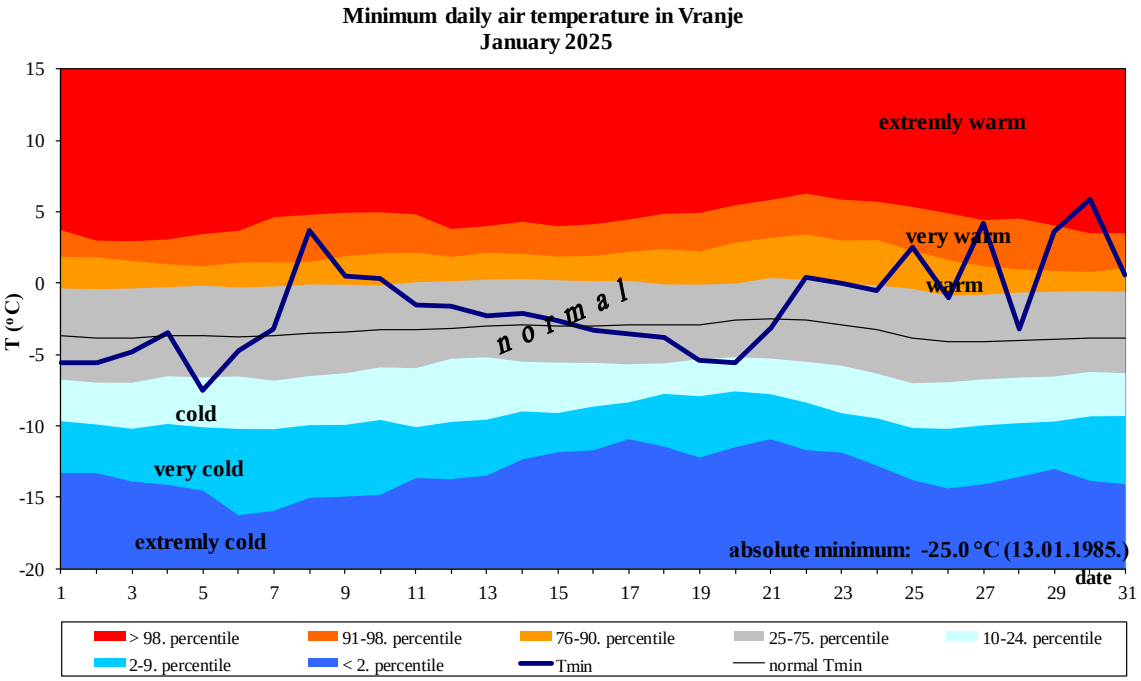
Appendix 27. Daily course of the minimum daily air temperature and the accompanying percentile for Negotin



Appendix 28. Daily course of the minimum daily air temperature and the accompanying percentile on Zlatibor

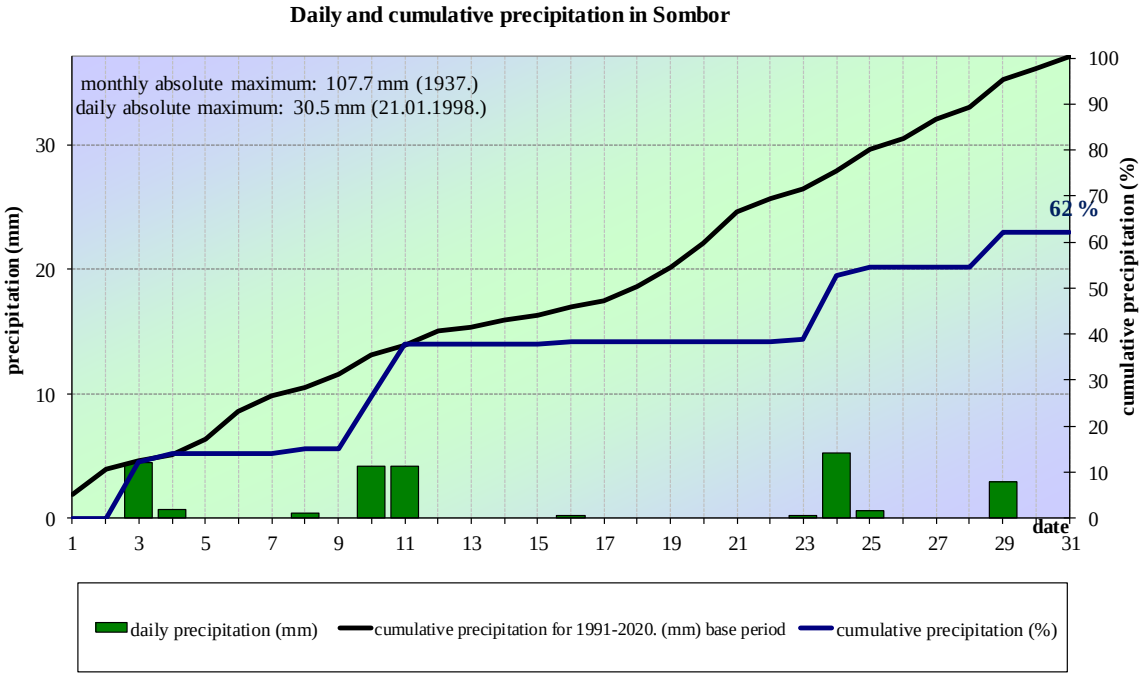


Appendix 29. Daily course of the minimum daily air temperature and the accompanying percentile for Nis

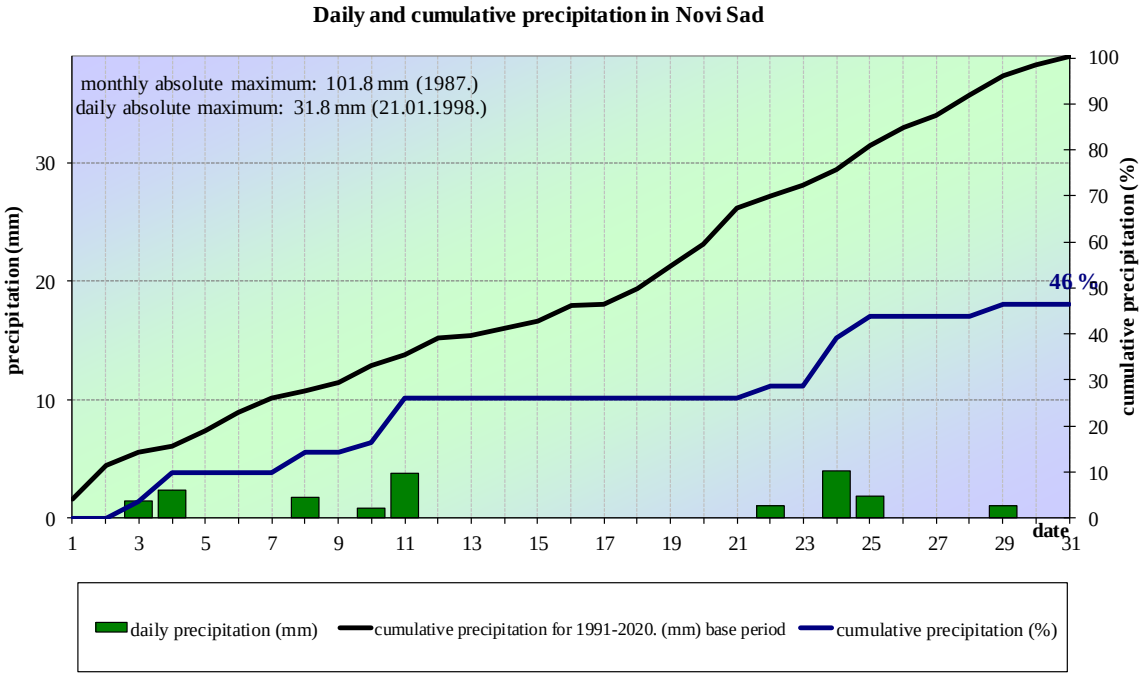


Appendix 30. Daily course of the minimum daily air temperature and the accompanying percentile for Vranje

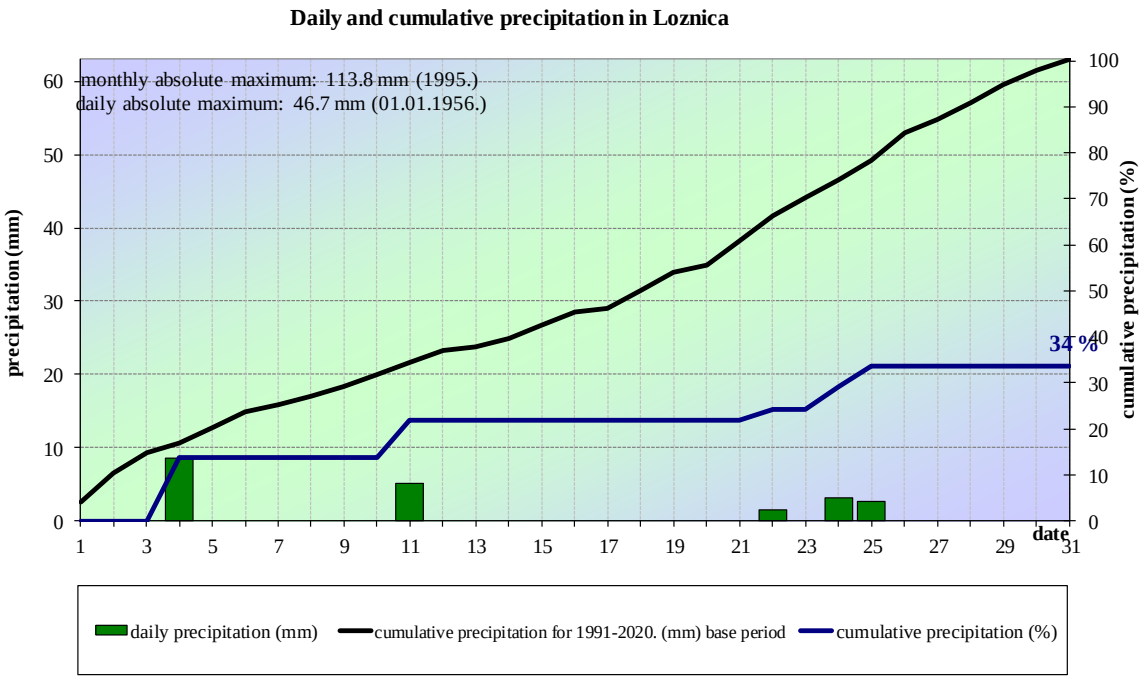
Precipitation



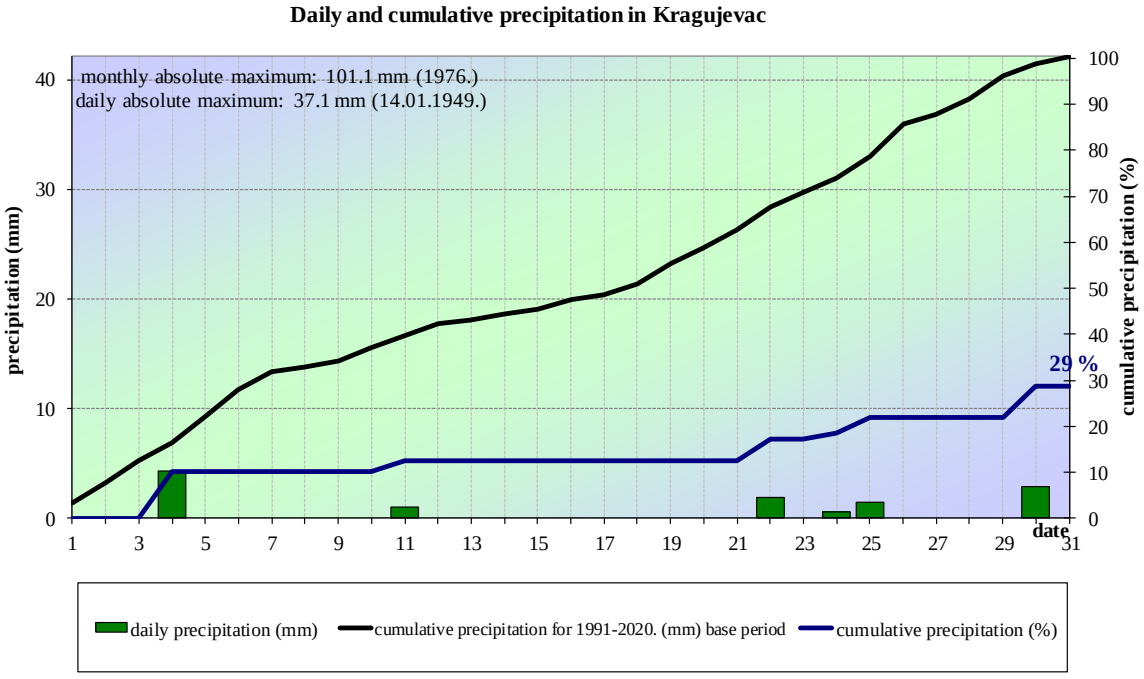
Appendix 31. Daily and cumulative precipitation sums for Sombor



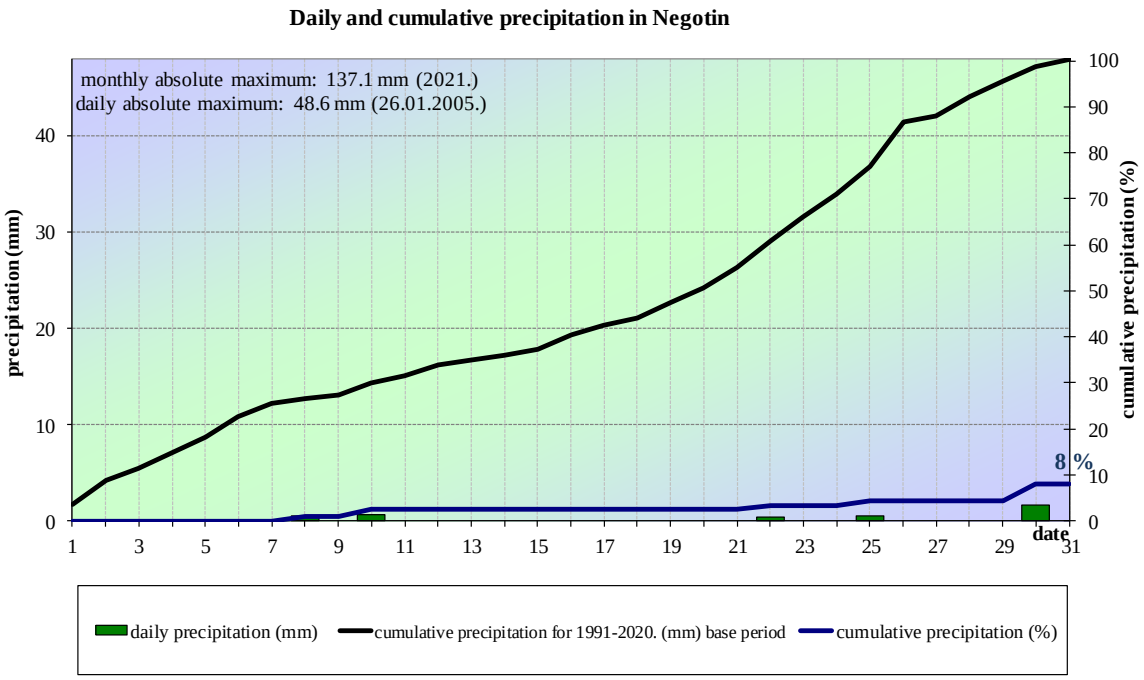
Appendix 32. Daily and cumulative precipitation sums for Novi Sad



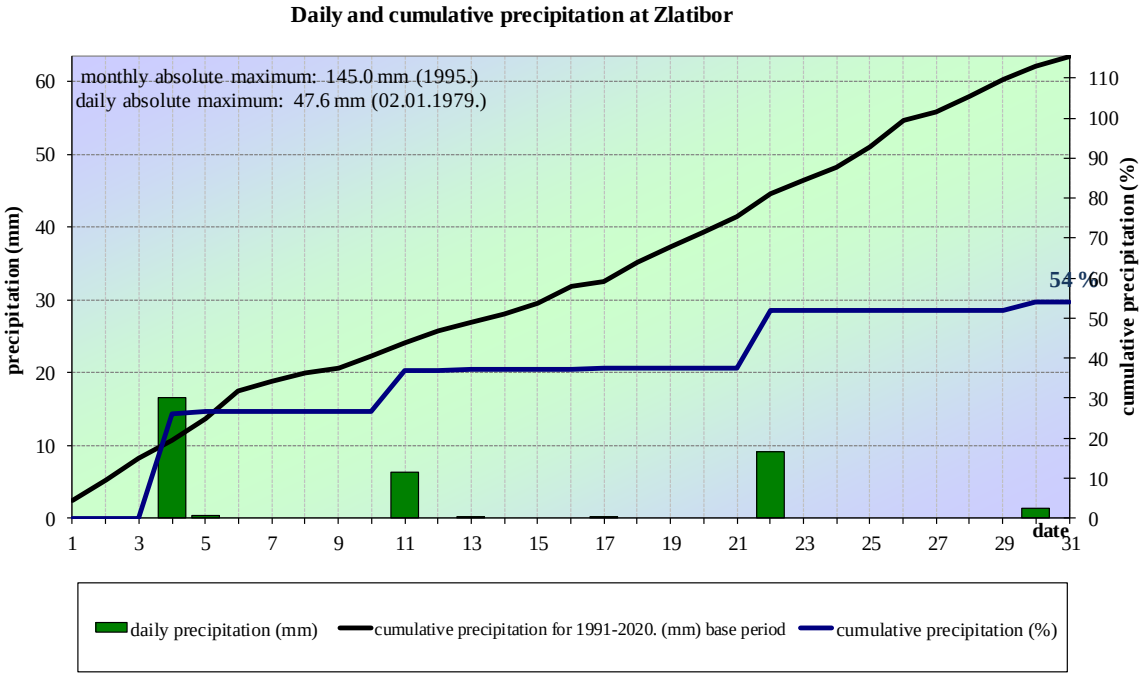
Appendix 33. Daily and cumulative precipitation sums for Loznica



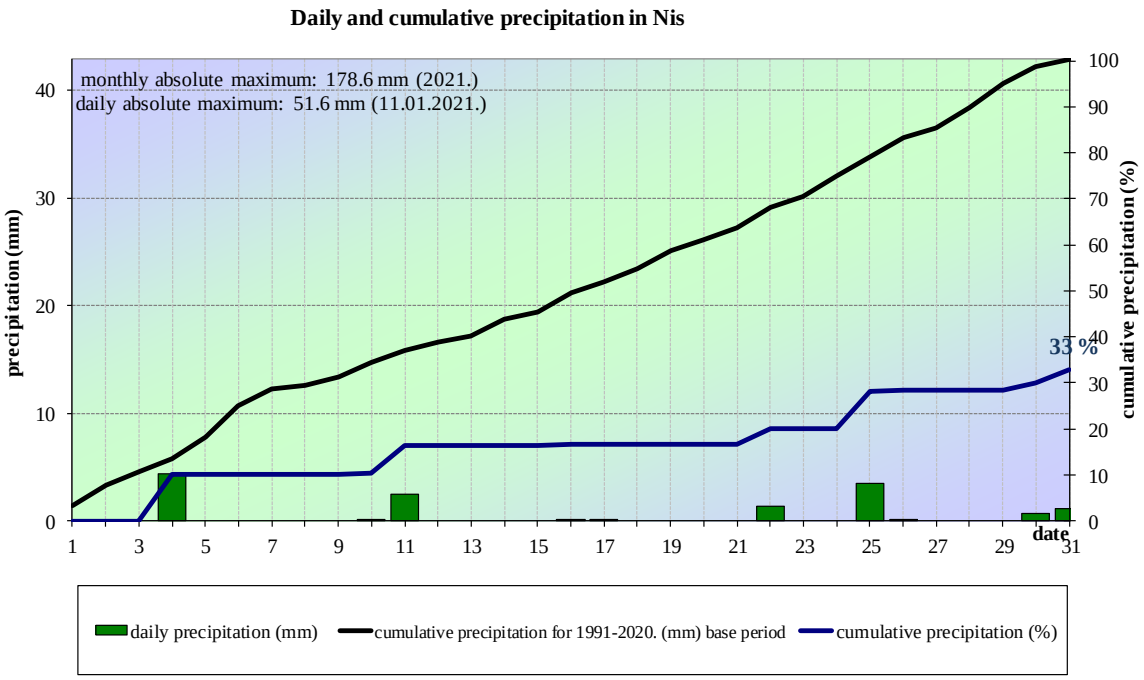
Appendix 34. Daily and cumulative precipitation sums for Kragujevac



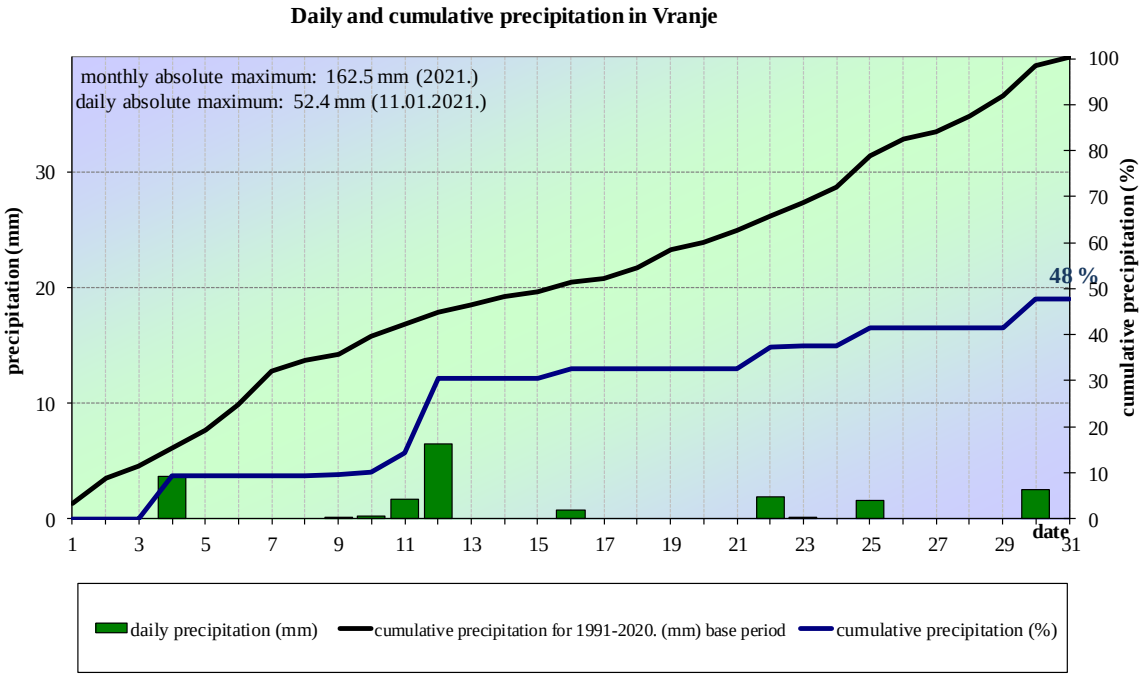
Appendix 35. Daily and cumulative precipitation sums for Negotin



Appendix 36. Daily and cumulative precipitation sums on Zlatibor



Appendix 37. Daily and cumulative precipitation sums for Nis



Appendix 38. Daily and cumulative precipitation sums for Vranje