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CLIMATE

- The climate in Greece is Mediterranean.
 Greece has a remarkable range of microclimates and local variations.
- Greece has a transitional climate between the continental and the Mediterranean climate. The air is usually hot during the day and pleasantly warm at night but there are some very windy days especially in the Cyclades island and around them.
- Heat waves may occur, but they are usually quite mild at the coastal areas where temperatures are moderated by the relative cooler sea and the sea breeze.
- Winters are wet and do not last long especially in the south –facing slopes. Rain in winter is often persistent in the west areas.





MOUNTAINS

The highest mountain in Greece is Olympus which has a height of 2.918 m. in Thessalia. The second highest mountain is Smolykas and it has a height of 2.637m in Epirus. The third mountain is Voras which has a height of 2.524m in Macedonia.





ISLANDS

Crete covers an area of 8.336 km2 with a population of 682.768 people. The second island is Evoia which covers an area of 3.655 km2 with a population of 190.552 people. The third island is Rhodes which covers an area of 1.398 km2 and has a population of 115.490 people.

LAKES

The biggest lake in Greece is Trihonida which covers 96,513km2 in Sterea Greece. The second lake is Volvi covering 75,600km2 in Macedonia. The third lake is Kerkini covering 68,532km2 in Macedonia.





RIVERS

The longest river in Greece is Aliakmonas which is 297 km long in Macedonia. The second river is Acheloos which is 220 km long and runs through Epirus, Thessalia and Sterea Greece. The third river is Pinios which is 205km long in Thessalia.

PEOPLE

- Today the Greeks make up 93% of the country's population.
- Around 80% of the Greek population is urban with a 28% concentrated in Greece throughout Athens.
- There is an important Greek minority of 150,000 people in Albania.
- The Greek civilization is a thousand years old beginning with the Mycenaean time,
 the classical, Roman, Byzantine periods and deeply influenced by Christianity.
- The Ottoman Empire influenced the Greeks.
- Most Greeks and Christians belong to the Orthodox Church.
- There are small groups of ethnic Greeks such as the Greek Catholics, the Evangelists of Greece, the Pentecost and the Jehovah 's Witnesses.
- Greeks have great tradition in the arts, in letters and culture.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

- There are many environmental problems in Greece. One of them are the fires which can begin from lots of reasons. The most important reason is arson caused either on purpose or by carelessness.
- Floods are another important environmental problem in Greece. They can be caused by various reasons. For instance, if people try to stop the water's flow, floods will be still stronger.
- Earthquakes are a third important environmental problem in Greece. They are very dangerous because they cause people to die or get injured.





CONCLUSION

Generally, although Greece is a small country, it has rich culture and a lot of customs. Its people are creative, sociable, friendly and hospitable. Despite its difficulties and problems, it's a country worth visiting.

SOURCES

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Thank you for your attention