

National Climate Bulletin and the assessment of the MedCOF/SEECOF

Climate outlook for BULGARIA for previous season (summer 2025)

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synop	lat	lon	name	T summer degC			observed	R summer mm			observed
				0,33	0,5	0,67		0,33	0,5	0,67	
15502	43,9942	22,8525	Vidin	22,1	22,6	22,8	24,1	88,1	136,5	192,5	86
15549	43,5661	26,5078	Razgrad	20,4	21,1	21,5	23,5	133,6	160,8	205,0	102
15552	43,2125	27,9522	Varna	21,3	21,9	22,4	23,8	85,5	98,9	138,0	25
15655	42,4975	27,4825	Burgas	21,8	22,2	22,8	23,9	82,5	101,5	141,3	20
15640	42,6775	26,3397	Sliven	22,1	22,6	23,3	25,2	120,9	131,9	153,4	42
15730	41,6467	25,3853	Kardjali	22,0	22,2	22,9	25,0	84,4	105,0	120,0	73
15712	41,55	23,2672	Sandanski	24,1	24,6	25,1	27,4	87,7	105,2	127,5	45
15614	42,65	23,3833	Sofia	19,7	20,5	20,8	23,0	147,8	169,7	202,4	73

Country	Seasonal temperature JJA 2025		Seasonal precipitation JJA 2025		High Impact Events
	Observed	MedCOF/SEECOF climate outlook for temperature	Observed	MedCOF/SEECOF climate outlook for precipitation	
Bulgaria	Above normal	MedCOF and SEECOF B/N/A 10/20/70% Above normal	Below normal	MedCOF and SEECOF B/N/A 50/30/20% Below normal	The summer of 2025 is one of the driest summers in Bulgaria since 1950, similar to the summers of 2000 and 2012. Seasonal precipitation amounts are below the climatic norm – between 7 and 74% of it. June 2025 is the driest June since 1950. During the periods from June 30 to July 9 and from July 19 to 29, the entire country was engulfed in a heat wave. High temperatures, a prolonged period of no rain, and human negligence caused dozens of fires to rage in various parts of the country. With the passage of atmospheric disturbances on 7 and 28 July thunderstorms, intense rainfall of rain and hail, and strong winds were registered. In towns streets were flooded, roofs and fences were damaged, power poles were broken and trees were uprooted, and sections of the road network were temporarily blocked. The country experienced another heat wave from August 3 to 17. In the first half of the month, large fires engulfed forest and field areas in the municipalities of in the east part of the country. On August 22, intense rainfall accompanied by strong winds caused local flooding, felled trees, and damaged the power grid and infrastructure in the northern parts of the country. The hot and dry weather called into question the survival of some spring crops grown under non-irrigated conditions. As a result of below-normal rainfall towards the end of the month, productive soil moisture reserves

					were completely depleted in many of the country's agricultural regions. With the deepening moisture deficit, a large part of the sunflower grown under non-irrigated conditions has a severely impaired turgor, with small, poorly decorated cotyledons. In corn crops, yellowing and drying of the leaves on the lower floors of the plants is observed. As a result of unfavorable agrometeorological conditions, damage to agricultural crops is increasing - leaf scorch on corn and sunflower, sterility in late-production vegetable crops, premature leaf fall in some perennial crops. In the first half of August, the deepening summer drought and extremely high temperatures compromised the corn and sunflower harvest in many places in the country. Sunflower yields are unusually low, in places - below 100 kg/hectare, and a significant part of the corn crops grown under non-irrigated conditions will not be harvested.
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