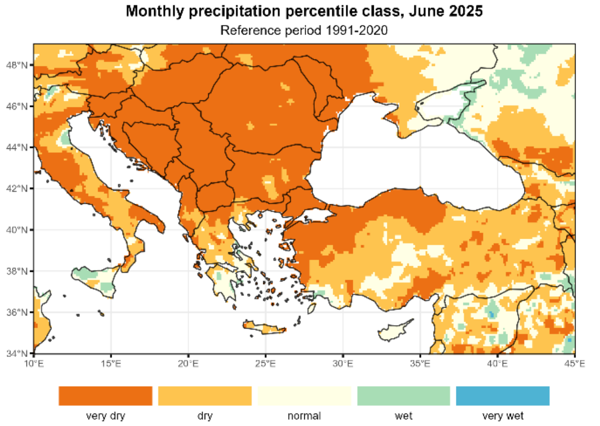
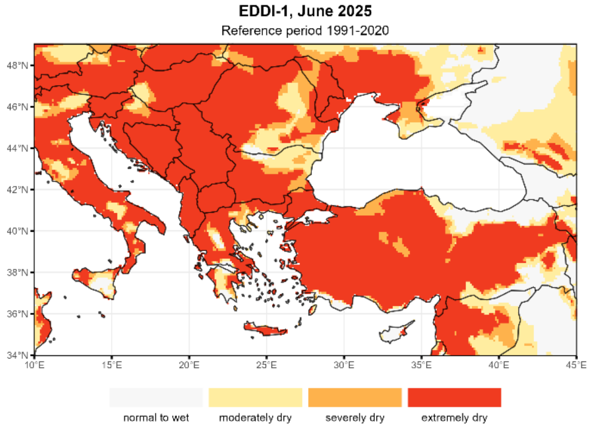
DROUGHT MONITORING BULLETIN

June 2025

HOT SPOT

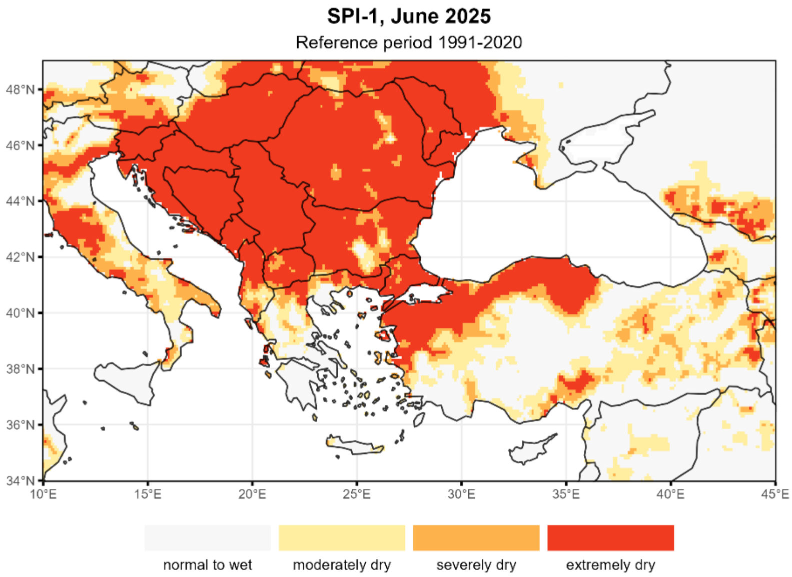


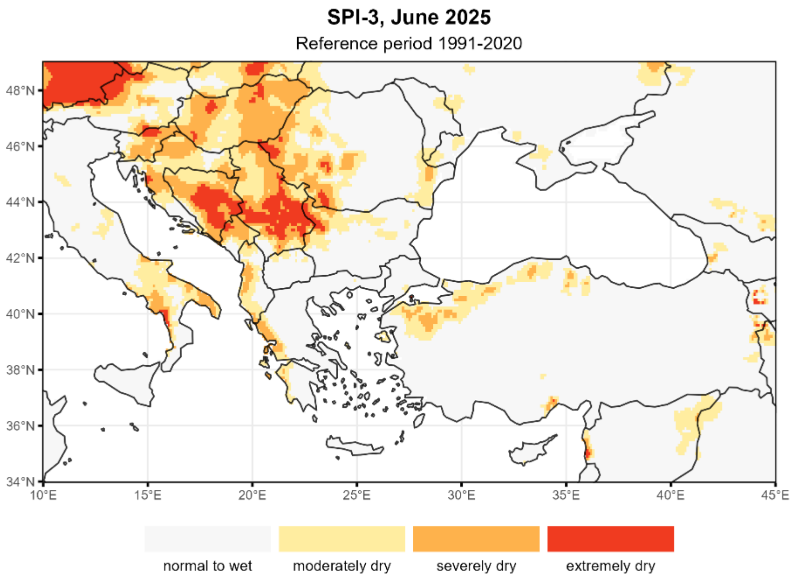


- June brought noticeable precipitation deficit to the region, the only areas recording average or slightly wetter than usual precipitation conditions were southern continental Greece and localised areas across central and southern Turkey.
- Considerable rainfall deficit across vast part of Balkan Peninsula up to northeastern Greece and over western and northern Turkey ranked this June among the driest 5 % of local long-term records (<5th percentile of 1991-2020 period). Most of these areas accumulated between 100 and 150 mm less precpitation than normal in June.
- In addition, June brought much warmer than normal air temperatures to most of the region, including Balkan Peninsula and western and southern Turkey. Unusually high air temperatures contributed to an increase in evapotranspiration, due to which up to 30 mm more water than normal evaporated from vegetation and topsoil this June, across central Serbia and central and western Turkey up to 60 mm more than normal.
- The severity of evaporative demand due to unusually warm weather this June and its spatial extent across the region are presented by Evaporative Demand Drought Index (EDDI) for June in the figure above, revealing much of the region experienced extreme evaporative demand this June. Such high intensity normally occurs not more than once in past 30 years.

PRECIPITATION CONDITIONS

Figures below show standardized precipitation index **SPI for June 2025 at one- and 3-monthly scales**. SPI values are unitless and present the deviation from the long-term mean. Drought intensity classes labelled as moderate, severe or extreme are arbitrary defined for negative SPI values that go as low as -1.5, -2 or drop below -2, respectively, which shall correspond to the occurrence of such drought intensity in 9.2 %, 4.4 % or 2.3 % of the time in a long-term series of data. Monthly SPI indicates possible drought conditions that may have impact on vegetation health, while SPI over a three-monthly period can be indicative also for surface water status.

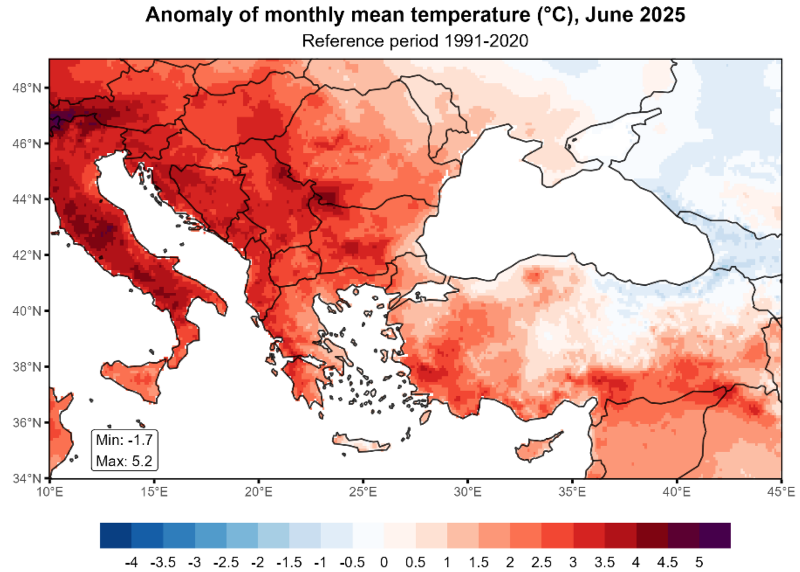


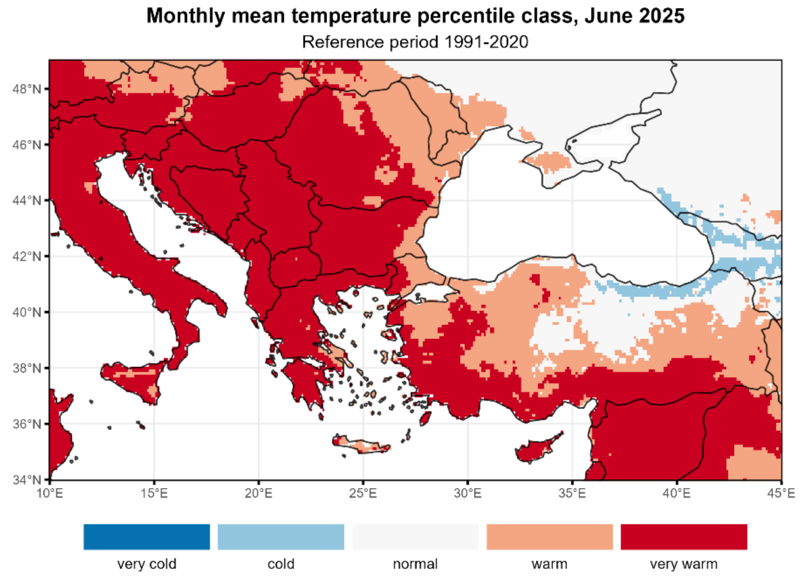


- Vast part of the region experienced considerable lack of rain this June, most noticeably the northern and central third of Balkan Peninsula up to northern Greece, and northwestern Turkey where severity of rainfall deficit ranked this June as extremely dry, according to SPI1.
- In comparison to local June records, monthly rainfall rate was in that part of the region 75–125 mm lower than usual, across a wider belt from Slovenia, over northern Bosnia and Herzegovina to southern Carpathians up to 150 mm lower.
- Locally, precipitation conditions were over the 3-monthly period very diverse, with little consistency between individual months.
- On the account of very dry June and locally also dry April, or May in Serbia and Hungary, also a 3-monthly accumulation shows noticeable precipitation deficit across northern half of Balkan Peninsula, Albania, Ionian Greece and northwestern Turkey, as April–June period would normally bring 75–150 mm higher precipitation amount, to Bosnia and Herzegovina and central coastal Croatia up to 200 mm higher.
- According to SPI3, the recorded 3-monthly deficit was in local sense the greatest across wider northwestern quarter of Balkan Peninsula, indicating severely to extremely dry April–June period. Drier than normal were the past three months also across coastal Albania, especially April and June, and across Ionian Greece and northwestern coastal Turkey especially in May and June, ranking the April-June as moderately to severely dry in local sense.

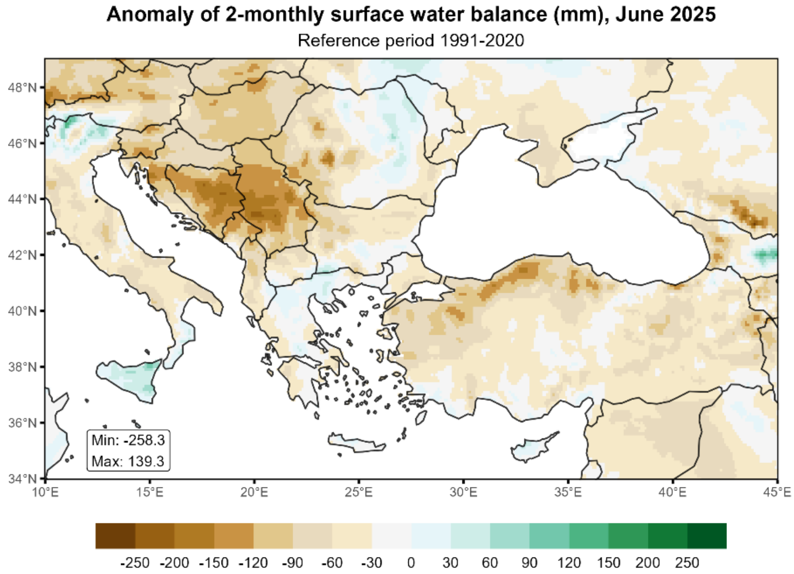
AIR TEMPERATURE AND SURFACE WATER BALANCE

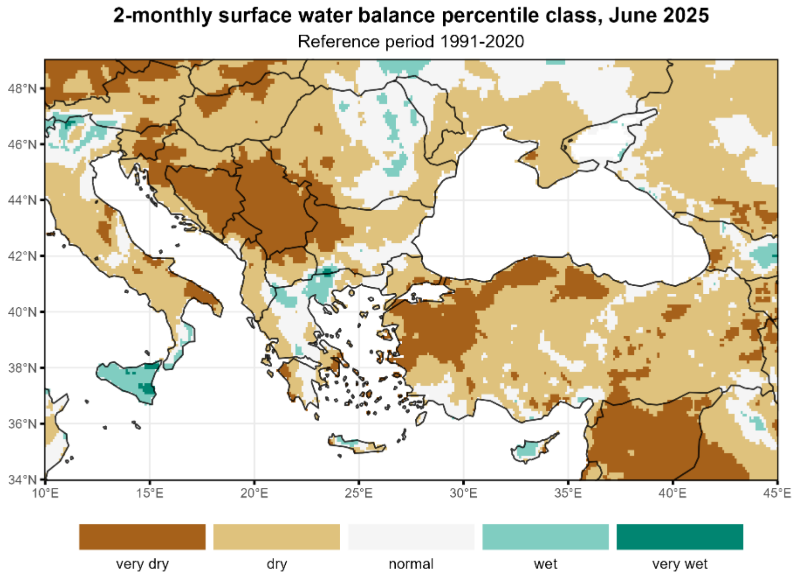
Figures below show anomalies of **monthly mean air temperature and 2-monthly accumulated surface water balance** (precipitation reduced for evapotranspiration) in absolute units and in percentile classes for **June 2025** in comparison to the 1991-2020 reference datasets. The two extreme percentile classes have a 5-percent range, and each of the middle three classes has a 30-percent range. A percentile value (class) indicates the position of a score within an ordered dataset, showing the percentage of scores that fall below (within) it.





- Nearly the entire region experienced much warmer than normal June this year, with anomalies only across far northeastern coastal Turkey indicating colder than normal air temperatures.
- Unusually high air temperatures prevailed across western and southern parts of the region, where monthly mean stretched 3.5–4 °C above the long-term records, locally in southwestern Romania and northeastern Serbia up to 4.5 °C warmer, classifying June among the warmest in the past decades.
- Above-average monthly mean air temperature gradual declined towards north-east, with June up to 1.5 °C warmer than usual in Moldova and central Turkey.
- Much warmer than normal air temperatures contributed to increased evaporationspiration, which was across the entire region, with the exception of far northeastern Turkey, up to 30 mm higher than normal this June, locally up to 60 mm higher.





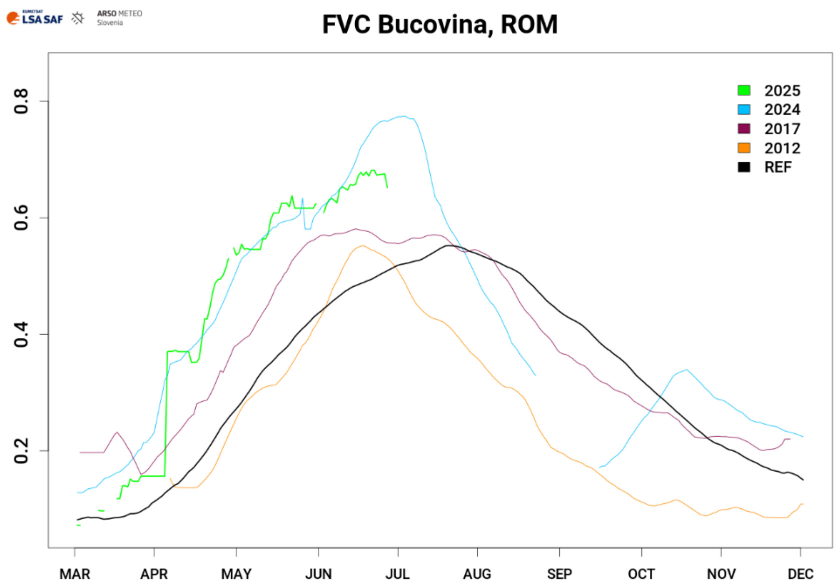
- This June, precipitation and evaporation conditions combined created a widespread of dry surface water balance levels across the entire region, as no part of it experienced surplus this June. Only across southern half of Greece and far southeastern Turkey they ranged within 30 mm from the long-term average.
- Precipitation deficit in combination with increased evapotranspiration resulted in 90–150 mm lower than normal June surface water balance across the region, locally in central and northwestern Balkan Peninsula with deficit of up to 180 mm.
- Since May brought surplus in surface water balance levels over much of the region, especially to eastern half of Balkan Peninsula and central Turkey, the 2-monthly accumulated surface water balance stood average over Moldova, eastern half of Romania, southern Bulgaria, most of Greece and over central Turkey, ranging between surplus of 30 mm and up to 60 mm of deficit.
- Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and southwestern Greece experienced drier than usual May as well as June, as a result of which the May surface water balance deficit was intensified in June. In southern Greece, the 2-monthly surface water balance accumulated up to 90 mm of deficit, while more pronounced surface water balance deficit across Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina in May as well as June summed up to 150–250 mm of deficit over the 2-monthly period, classifying it among the driest May-June periods of local long-term records.
- Across the rest of the region, due to average surface water levels in May the 2-monthly surface water balance accumulation levels reflect more the conditions experienced in June.

VEGETATION DEVELOPMENT

Fraction of vegetation cover (FVC) *is a vegetation index based on remote-sensing (satellite) measurements, and shows fraction of the total pixel area covered by green vegetation. As such, it has in combination with atmospheric parameters proved useful also for drought monitoring. Values vary according to the vegetation stage and possible damages, including those by extreme weather conditions. In general, they are low at the beginning of the growing season, highest at full seasonal development, then drop with vegetation senescence. Line shape depends on the sort of vegetation at the given location.*

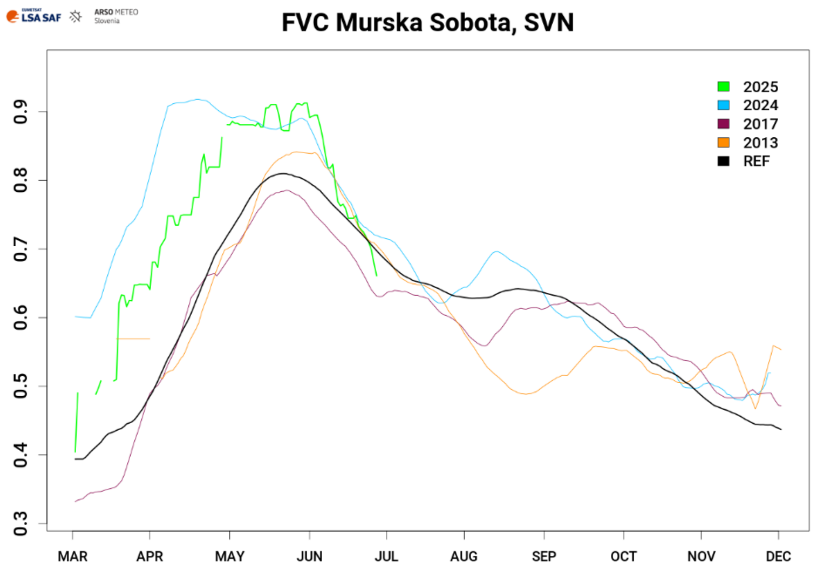
Graphs below show the **fraction of area covered with green vegetation** according to FVC index, as recorded **on 30 June 2025** at selected locations across southeastern Europe, with the current year presented in green line. Graphs include also the reference line (long-term average 2004-2024), and lines for the previous year and for drought years 2017 and 2012 (or 2013) for comparison. Missing values or sharp decline can be linked to prolonged cloudy weather, snow cover, extreme weather events, human intervention or changes to product by the product provider.

ROMANIA

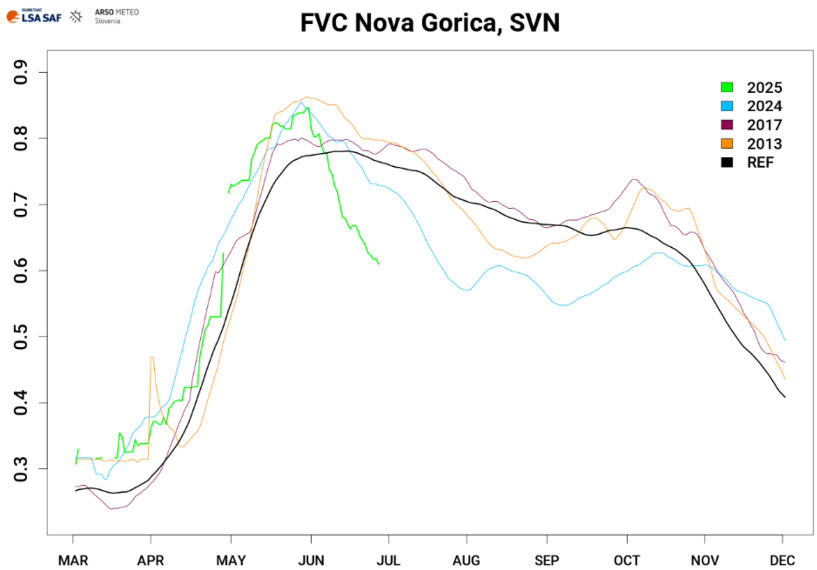


- In Bucovina, northern Romania, vegetation season began with a rapid rate of growth in its first month. By mid-April, vegetation was already covering approximately 20 % greater unit of area than normally at this time of the year.
- Throughout the rest of spring and early summer, vegetation growth progressed at its usual rate of development, maintaining the level of above-average cover with green vegetation.
- By the end of June, approaching its seasonal peak time, the level of cover with green vegetation continued to stand above 15 % above its long-term average.

SLOVENIA

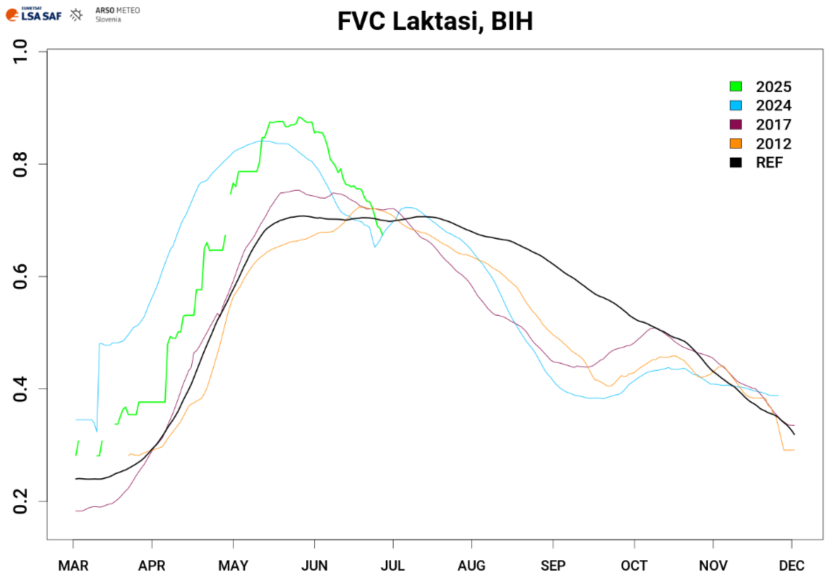


- Vegetation in Murska Sobota, northeastern Slovenia boosted into growth in early spring and soon covered up to 60 % of unit area by mid-March, an extent otherwise usual for mid-April.
- Weather conditions supported regular rate of vegetation development throughout the rest of spring, resulting in above-average extent of cover with green vegetation at seasonal peak in late May. According to FVC, vegetation was at at that time covering about 90 % of unit area.
- June saw unusually rapid decline in level of cover, as unfavourable weather sped up the senescence phase. The above-average extent of cover was neutralised before the end of the month, sitting just below the average by the end of June.

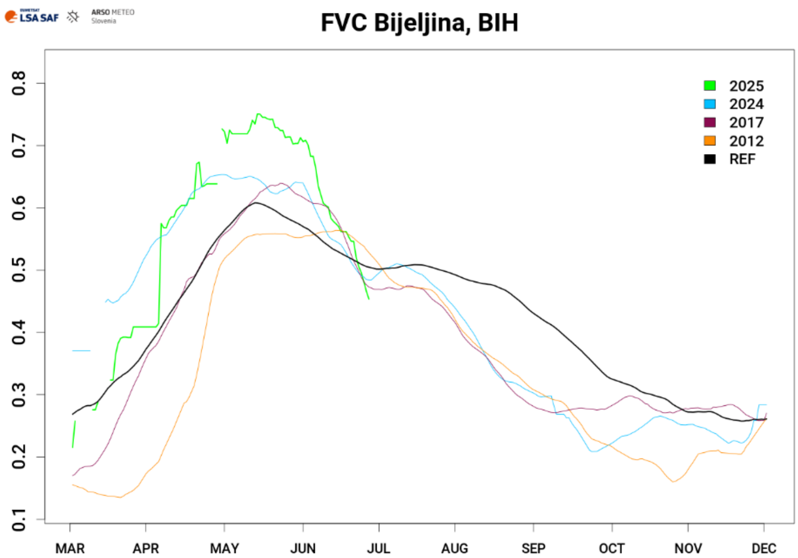


- Vegetation season began earlier than normal in Nova Gorica, western Slovenia but progressed slower than normal until mid-April, after which it caught up its regular rate of development throughout the rest of spring and even exceeded its usual seasonal peak cover in mid-May by approximately 10 %.
- Seasonal peak level of cover soon began to drop rapidly and cut short the otherwise lengthier period of seasonal peak when FVC of the senescence phase drop only gradually throughout summer.
- Much of the above-average cover was compromised before the end of May, and continued to drop rapidly throughout June, throughout which the extent of cover with green canopy shrunk for 35 %.

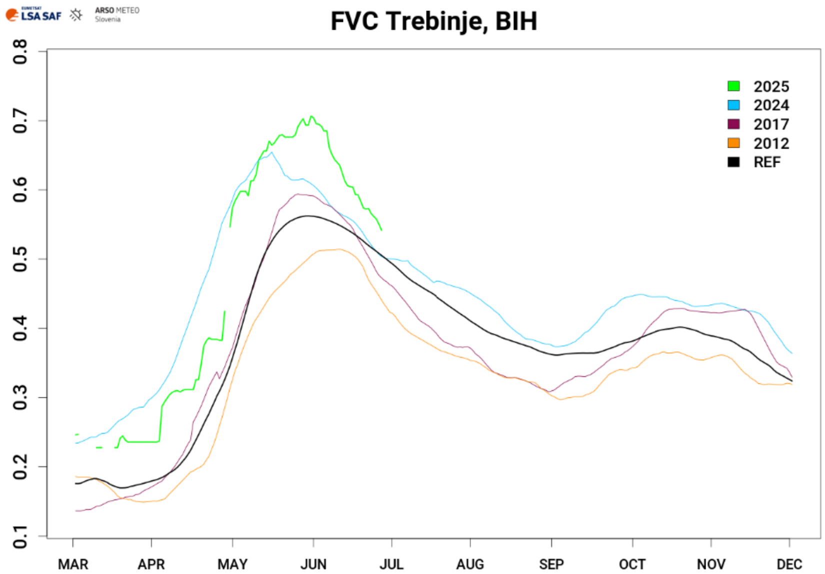
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (REPUBLIC OF SRPSKA)



- In Laktasi, nortwestern Bosnia and Herzegovina, vegetation growth began 2–3 weeks earlier than normal and continued to progress at its regular rate of development throughout the entire spring, resulting in well exceeding the seasonal peak in mid-May, covering about 20 % greater unit of area.
- The seasonal peak level of cover would normally last until the end of July, however, this June's unfavourable weather conditions brought much of the extended level of cover down before the end of the month, without indications of ceasing of this sped-up senescence rate at the end of June.

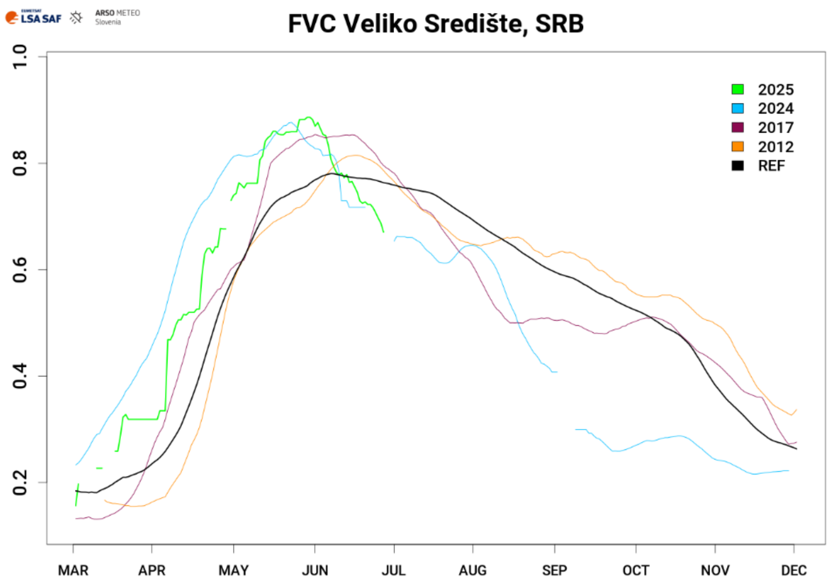


- Vegetation entered into the growing season at lower than usual level of cover in Bijeljina, northeastern Bosnia and Herzegovina, but favourable weather conditions throughout the entire spring well sped up its growing rate which resulted in about 15 % greater level of cover with green canopy from mid-April onward, including through its seasonal peak period in mid-May.
- First two weeks of senescence phase took place at its regular rate of decline, maintaining the above-average level of cover, however, it declined at the rate much higher than normal from June onward, as unfavourable weather conditions saw level of cover with green canopy drop from 70 % to about 45 % before the end of June.

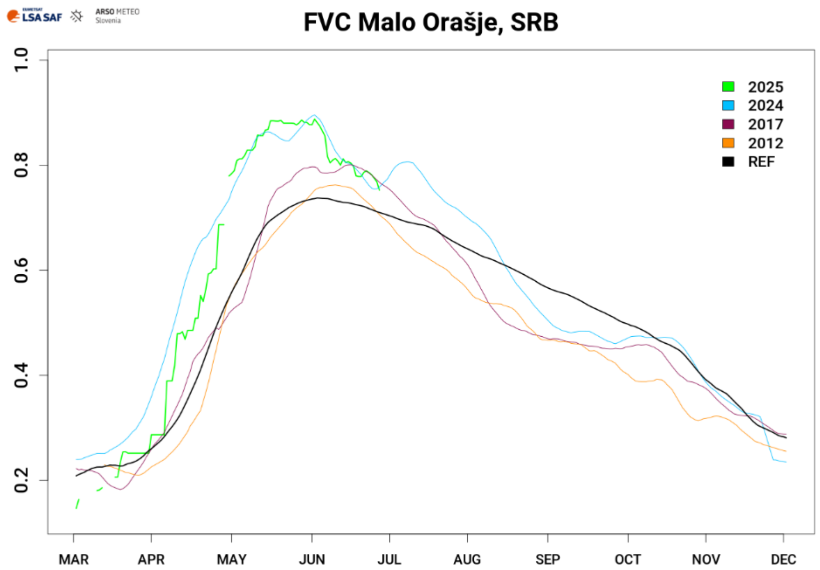


- Vegetation in Trebinje, southern Bosnia and Herzegovina began its growing season on the base of slightly higher than normal level of cover, and up to two weeks earlier tha normal. As a result, it continuously advanced its relevant level of cover throughout spring months, and exceeded its average seasonal peak in late May for up to 15 %.
- As usual, senescence phase took place in early June but progressed at the higher than normal rate this year although not as rapid as across northern parts of the country. Much of the above-average level of cover was lost throughout June but remained slightly higher than normal at the end of June.

SERBIA

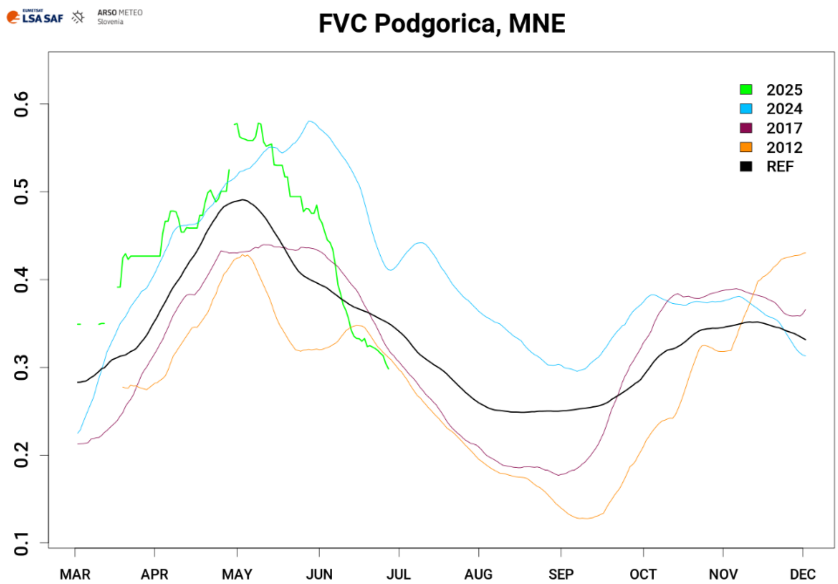


- Vegetation growth began up to a month earlier in Veliko Srediste, northeastern Serbia and continued to develop at the slightly higher rate than normal up to mid-April, gaining advancement in its usual level of cover with green vegetation. After favourable weather conditions also throughout May, vegetation reached the seasonal peak with unusually high level of cover, of about 90 % in early June.
- June weather conditions did not prove favourable for the usual slow onset of senescence phase but sped it up rapidly. Green vegetation was before the end of June shunk down to under-average 65 %.



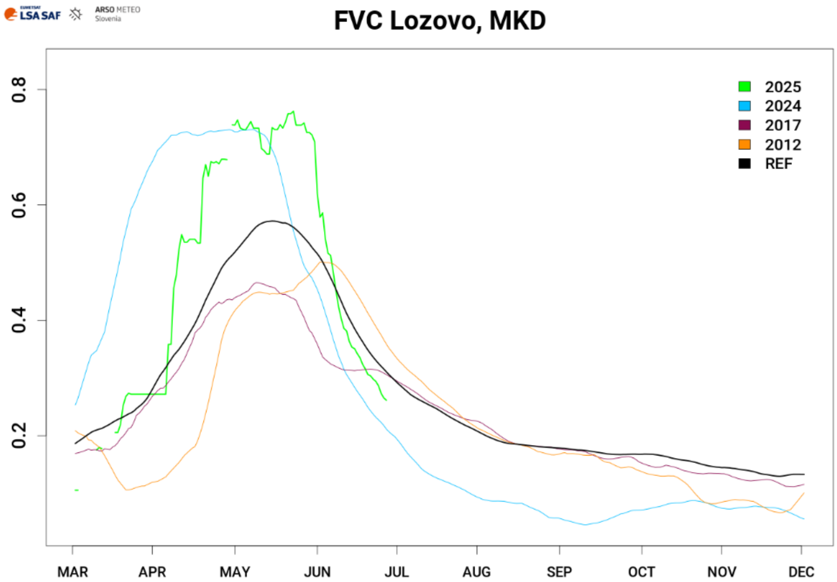
- In Malo Orasje, central-eastern Serbia vegetation entered its growing season with an under-average level of cover but due to favourable weather conditions progressed well throughout spring months and advanced its relevant level of cover for about a week from April onward.
- Late spring weather conditions supported even greater rate of growth just before the seasonal peak time, resulting in lengthier but also well above-average spell of peak cover, for up to 20 %.
- June weather sped up the decline as senescence took place, although it remained above-average.

MONTENEGRO

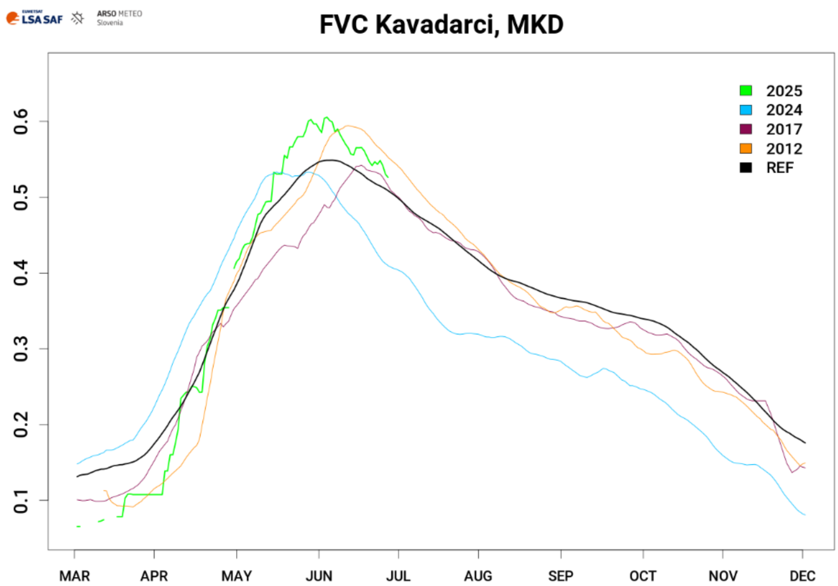


- Early spring months proved favourable for vegetation growth and development in Podgorica, southern Montenegro, with additional boost in growth observed in first half of May, at the time of seasonal peak, as a result of which vegetation was at its seasonal peak covering up to 10 % greater unit of area.
- Senescence phase that followed, at first progressed at its regular rate throughout the rest of May but was well sped up in first half of June, bringing level of cover with green canopy to below-average levels before mid-June. In second half of the month, FVC values continued to drop as normal although sitting below the average for this time of the year.

NORTH MACEDONIA

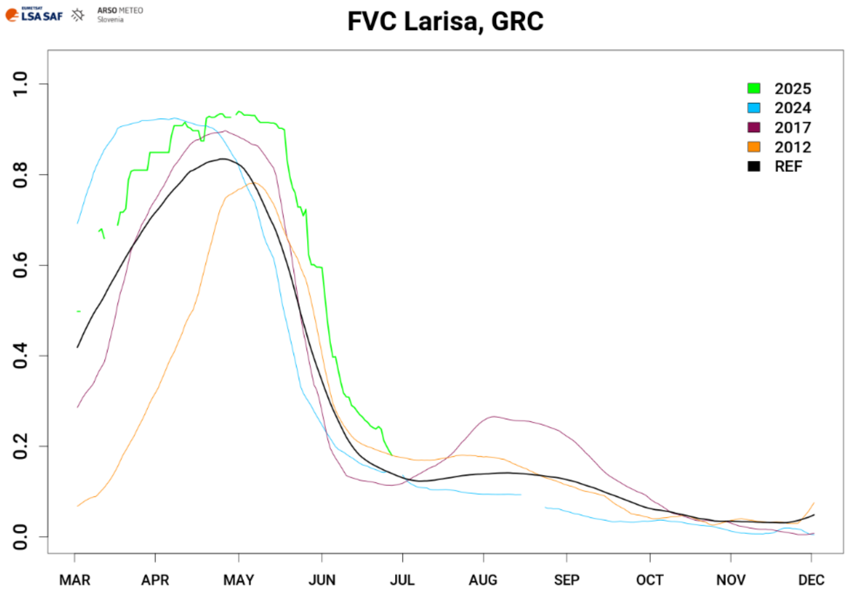


- In Lozovo, central North Macedonia, vegetation growth progressed rapidly in spring, especially throughout April when vegetation cover gained most of this year's above-average extent.
- Especially fabourable for vegetation growth were weather conditions in second half of spring, up to and including seasonal peak time, when green vegetation extended over 15–20 % greater unit of area and remained above-average throughout the entire seasonal peak time.
- Rapid decline in level of cover with green canopy can be observed from early June onward, losing all of its above-average extent and even dropped below the usual levels for this time of year. In June alone, the extent of green canopy across a unti of area dropped from about 75 % to 30 %.

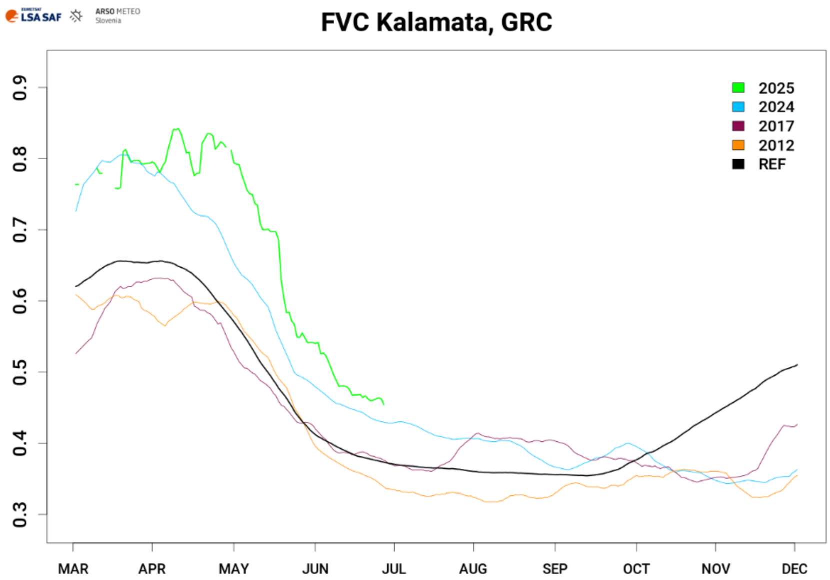


- After very low initial extent of vegetation cover in Kavadarci, southern North Macedonia, April weather conditions supported rapid vegetation growth, catching up with the average by mid-April.
- Vegetation development throughout the rest of spring progressed as usual and continued even into June, the time of seasonal peak, thus slightly exceeding its usual peak cover.
- Senescence began as usual in early June but appeared to progress at the rate higher than usual.

GREECE

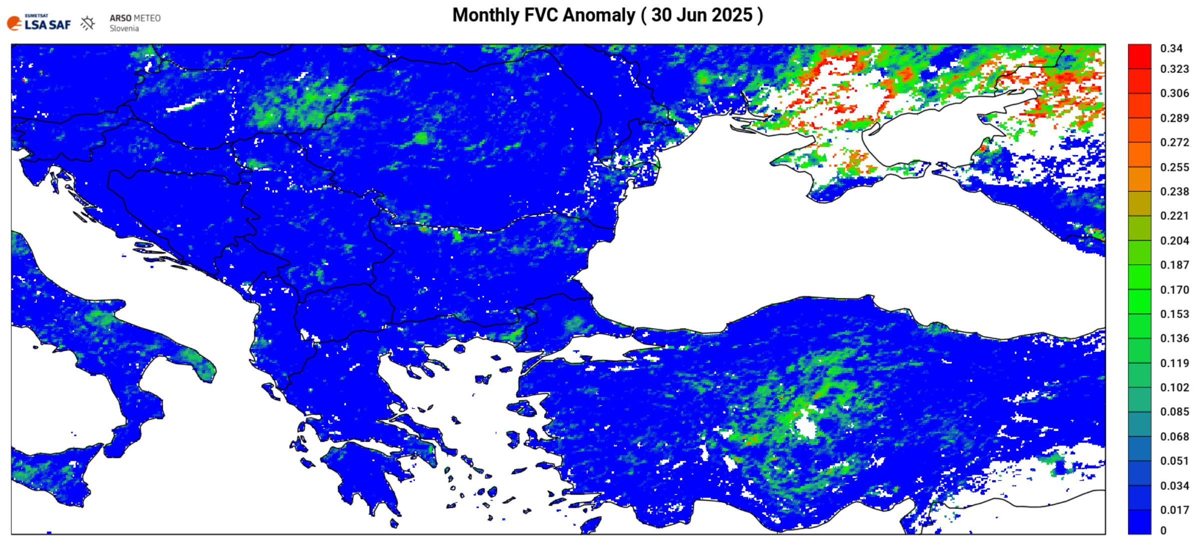


- Vegetation in Larisa, central-eastern Greece experienced favourable growing conditions these spring months, as it developed higher than normal extent of cover and a lengthier than usual period of seasonal peak which lasted 3–4 weeks, from late April to mid-May.
- Senescence phase thus began 1–2 weeks later than normal, from mid-May onward, but progressed at its usual rate, resulting in delayed decline in vegetation cover and only by late June approaching its average levels for relevant time of the year.



- It was an abundant vegetation season also in Kalamata, southern Greece where at the seasonal peak vegeation developed much greater than normal level of cover, 15–20 % higher than long-term average for this time of year. It also more or less maintained seasonal high level of cover for lengthier period of time, with senescence phase taking place only in early May, 2–3 weeks later than normal.
- Throughout May, senescence progressed at the rate slightly higher than normal and although the above-average extent of cover was gradually declining it continued to keep about 10 % above the average also throughout June.

Figure below shows negative anomaly of **accumulated 30-day FVC** as recorded on **30 June 2025** in comparison to the average of the past 21 years (2004–2024), and is used experimentally.



Across most part of the region, vegetation cover was at the end of June abundant or at least level with the average for this time of year. According to FVC, in a belt across the central Balkan Peninsula, from eastern Slovenia, over Serbia and across northern Bulgaria, some localised areas recorded 10–20 % lower extent of vegetation cover than usual for the end of June, however, in southeastern Hungary, central Romania and across wider central Turkey, a much greater extent of land was faced with up to 20 % lower than normal level of cover with green canopy.

DROUGHT IMPACT REPORTS

SLOVENIA

Given the widespread drought conditions across the country, the **agricltural production** across the entire country was expected to be affected, according to the Chamber of Agriculture and Forestry Slovenia. All crops felt the effects of drought and heat, including cereals, corn, root crops such as potatoes, late cereals, sunflowers, soybeans, grassland and vegetables with no irrigation. [1] Due to drought and heat, harvest of spring cereals began earlier than normal in Pomurje, northeastern Slovenia. As the plants had 10–14 days less time available for development, impacts on bread grains including wheat was expected to reflected in quantity or reduced yield. [2]

In late June, the Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief declared a **major fire threat** to the natural environment across the entire country. [3]

Severe drought that lasted nearly all June reflected also in significantly lower water levels of most rivers in the country in late June, with individual rivers in northwestern and central Slovenia and the Drava River in the north-east maintaining medium water level. As a result, **electricity production** in hydroelectric power plants on Drava, Sava and Soca rivers was significantly lower in June. The year-on-year drop was 39 %. Meanwhile, cooling towers had to be started at the Krsko Nuclear Power Plant in mid-June. [4, 5]

In Slovenian Istria, southwestern Slovenia, water reservoir conditions at the Rizana **water supply** station were at the end of June similar to those experienced in last year's end of July, thus the water company was forced to pump groundwater at the beginning of July already. [6] Due to prolonged drought and the reduced water supply, several municipalities across the country imposed **restrictive measures** on drinking water consumption, prohibiting water use for any non-essential purposes. [7] In addition, municipal authorities of Velenje, northeastern Slovenia and of Ilirska Bistrica, southwestern Slovenia detected an increasing number of **illegal withdrawals of water** from hydrant systems and issued warnings on its further threatening of the water supply. [8, 9]

[1] https://www.rtvslo.si/okolje/susa-bo-prizadela-vso-drzavo-kjer-ni-namakanja-so-posledice-vidne-ze-na-vseh-poljscinah/750691
[2] https://www.rtvslo.si/okolje/v-pomurju-zaradi-visokih-temperatur-ze-zaceli-zetev-jecmena/749743
[3] https://www.gov.si/novice/2025-06-23-dnevni-informativni-bilten-centra-za-obvescanje/
[4] https://www.zurnal24.si/slovenija/prizigajo-se-alarmi-ponekod-pozivajo-k-premisljeni-rabi-pitna-voda-susa-vremenska-napoved-petek-27-junij-arso-vrocinski-val-443133
[5] https://www.sta.si/3443684/zaradi-suse-vec-kot-tretjino-manjsa-proizvodnja-hidroelektrarn-v-neku-zagnali-hladilne-stolpe?q=su%C5%A1
[6] https://www.delo.si/novice/slovenija/vode-le-toliko-kot-bi-bili-ze-konec-julija
[7] https://www.zurnal24.si/slovenija/zemljevid-obcine-prepoved-omejitev-uporaba-pitna-voda-slovenija-443310
[8] https://www.kp-velenje.si/index.php/novice/4427-nezakoniti-odvzemi-vode-iz-hidrantov-ogrozajo-vodooskrbo
[9] https://www.ilirska-bistrica.si/objava/1121271

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Farmers across Bosnia and Herzegovina reported of drought damages in both **crops and animal production**, thus significantly affecting further production and the survival of domestic agricultural production. Most threatened were corn, fruits, vegetables but also grasslands, as by June farmers normally yielded grass three times but this year managed only one cut, imposing concerns for production of milk and livestock, and for stock of animal fodder for later part of the season and winter. As a result, the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina Farmers' Association requested an urgent declaration of a natural disaster. [1, 2, 3, 4]

Due to poor hydrology situation as a result of drought and heat, **electricity production** at Jablanica Lake, central Bosnia and Herzegovina was already disrupted, with general decrease in electricity production from hydroelectric power plants, and the consequent import of the electricity expected across the country. [5]

[1] https://www.nezavisne.com/ekonomija/agrar/Poljoprivrednici-ocajni-Susa-unistila-kukuruz-pitanje-je-opstanka/914406#google_vignette
[2] https://www.akta.ba/vijesti/bih/192868/poljoprivrednici-fbih-traze-proglasenje-elementarne-nepogode
[3] https://n1info.ba/vijesti/ekonomija/bh-poljoprivreda-na-koljenima-susa-ubija-zemlju-i-plodove-vode-nema-poticaji-zakasnili/
[4] https://www.nezavisne.com/ekonomija/analize/Toplotni-talas-u-BiH-przi-usjeve-i-podize-cijene-hrane/913682
[5] https://www.akta.ba/vijesti/bih/192734/bih-pred-energetskom-krizom-zbog-suse-i-skupog-uvoza

SERBIA

Drought both in the surface and deeper layers of arable soil was felt across almost all areas of agriculture production. While spring crops escaped drought impact due to timely harvest, several of the rest of agricultural crops were affected, especially **arable and vegetable crops** sown in spring and with no irrigation system. Corn suffered the most, followed by soybeans and sugar beets, also potatoes and other vegetables. [1, 2]

Summer temperatures and drought creased an **increased risk of wildfires**, and some communal inspection actively implemented controls to prevent fires in the open air. [3]

Drought and heat affected hydrological conditions across the county. The Kolubara River with its tributaries, the Jadar River and upper reaches of the Western and Southern Morava with its tributaries all recorded low flows nearly at the **biological minimum flow**. [4] In Gazdin Han, southeastern Serbia, many springs were at a record low water levels due to the lack of rain. Municipal water storages were 80 % lower compared to the the last dry year, leaving many villages and settlements with no water. Usually, **water shortages** occurred only in few of the villages, while this time the drought threatened all parts of the municipality. A **state of emergency** was declared, and allong with one water tank which circulated for days, the municipal authorities installed water bottles and called for help of the surrounding municipalities. [5]

[1] https://www.kurir.rs/vesti/drustvo/9708386/susa-u-vecem-delu-srbije-najvise-ugrozeni-kukuruz-i-soja
[2] https://rtk.co.rs/visoke-temperature-i-susa-ugrozile-letinu/
[3] https://www.blic.rs/vesti/drustvo/upozorenje-za-gradjane-zbog-opasnih-pozara-tokom-tropskih-dana/m5739b5
[4] https://n1info.rs/vesti/rhmz-izdao-upozorenje-na-vecem-delu-teritorije-srbije-jaka-i-ekstremna-susa/
[5] https://nova.rs/emisije/vanredno-u-34-sela-kod-gadzinog-hana-zbog-vode-evo-kako-se-snalaze-mestani-na-36-u-plusu/

GREECE

The fire in the Chios island, western Greece broke out at noon on 22 June 2025 and went on for several days, burning altogether more than 40,000 acres of land, including 28,500 acres of forest land and 8,400 acres of agricultural land. [1, 2]

[1] https://www.newsit.gr/ellada/xios-pano-apo-40-000-stremmata-kaikan-sti-megali-fotia/4415406/
[2] https://www.kathimerini.gr/life/environment/563680771/chios-pos-exaplothike-i-pyrkagia-kai-ti-ekapse/

TURKEY

Drought and high temperatures in Turkey's Black Sea region negatively impacted **agricultural production**. In Konya region, southwestern Turkey, **barley** yield was harvested three weeks ahead of its usual time. Grains were reported dried out due to drought, and of much reduced yield. Some farmers in Kulu district reported only one sixth of the yield they obtained last year.
Expected yield losses, particularly in wheat, led to rapid **price increases**. [1, 2]

Due to drought and high air temperatures, Turkey was under high wildfire risk at the end of June. Severeal tens of fires broke out on certain days, and aerial and land interventions were necessary to control **forest fires** in Izmir, Manisa, Bilecik and Balikesir across western third of Turkey and in Hatay, southern Turkey. [3, 4]

Prolonged lack of rain creased severe **hydrological drought** across the country. The **water shortage** in Cesme, western Turkey, a popular vacation destination with a population of nearly one million, was at the beginning of June already at alarming levels. Water level in the Kutlu Aktas Dam dropped to only 13 % of its occupancy, and comprehensive water conservation measures ahd to be implemented. As drought continued and water level in the dam continued to drop, estimations in mid-June predicted only 30 days of water left. [5, 6] Hatay City in southern Turkey, which received insufficient rainfall in both winter and spring, experienced one of worst droughts in past 65 years. The water level in the Yayladagi Dam, which supplies the district with drinking and agricultural water, dropped to only 20 % and estimations predicted only 98 days of water left. [7] The water level in Naip Dam, northwestern Turkey, which provides drinking water to the central Suleymanpasa district of Tekirdag, dropped to a critical level and was in late June at only 2 % of dam's full occupancy. [8] Drought, heat and a consequent increase in water consumption forced Istanbul Water and Sewerage Administration adopted preventive measures and called on Turkey's largest city's citizens to use water economically. [9]

Drought and consequent increase of agricultural water caused some section of the **Tunca River** in northwestern Turkey, one of Edirne's important water resources, to dry up completely. [10] In Salt Lake, central Turkey, which hosts thousands of **flamingos** every year, the number of flamingos decreased this year due to drought, forcing birds to turn to other wetlands in Turkey. [11]

[1] https://www.turkiyegazetesi.com.tr/ekonomi/sicakliklar-tarimi-vurdu-karadenizde-kuraklik-etkisi-bu-urunde-fiyatlar-uctu-1125569?s=1
[2] https://www.turkiyegazetesi.com.tr/ekonomi/36-tonluk-verim-6-tona-dustu-bir-kentimizdeki-kuraklik-ciftciyi-iflasa-surukluyor-1122075
[3] https://www.aa.com.tr/tr/gundem/bakan-yumakli-izmir-bornovadaki-yangin-buyuk-oranda-kontrol-altina-alindi-bilecik-sakarya-sinirindaki-devam-ediyor/3615657
[4] https://www.aa.com.tr/tr/gundem/bazi-illerde-cikan-orman-yanginlarina-mudahale-suruyor/3618149
[5] https://www.turkiyegazetesi.com.tr/gundem/kuraklik-unlu-tatil-bolgesini-vurdu-barajda-su-seviyesi-yuzde-13e-dustu-yasaklar-jet-hiziyla-geldi-1120455?s=1
[6] https://www.hurriyet.com.tr/gundem/cesmede-su-krizi-30-gunluk-su-kaldi-mumkunse-2-gun-suyu-keseceksiniz-42836230
[7] https://www.hurriyet.com.tr/video/kuraklikla-birlikte-baraj-seviyesinin-yuzde-20ye-dustugu-yayladaginin-98-gunluk-suyu-kaldi-42867122
[8] https://www.aa.com.tr/tr/yasam/tekirdagda-naip-barajinin-doluluk-orani-yuzde-2-seviyesinde-/3611056
[9] https://www.aa.com.tr/tr/gundem/iskiden-sicak-havalarda-su-kullaniminin-artmasi-nedeniyle-tasarruf-cagrisi/3615088
[10] https://www.aa.com.tr/tr/gundem/tunca-nehrinin-bazi-bolumlerinde-kuraklik-nedeniyle-su-akisi-durma-noktasina-geldi/3609330
[11] https://www.aa.com.tr/tr/yasam/kuraklik-tuz-golundeki-flamingo-sayisini-dusurdu/3616614

Methodology

DMCSEE Drought monitoring bulletin is prepared on the basis of climatological reanalysis, remote-sensing data and online media reports. Meteorological variables and indices (air temperature, precipitation, evapotranspiration, surface water balance, SPI, SPEI, EDDI) calculations are based on the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF) ERA5-Land monthly averaged data (https://cds.climate.copernicus.eu/datasets/reanalysis-era5-land-monthly-means?tab=overview), using 1991-2020 as a reference period. Remote-sensing product is based on the European Organisation for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites (EUMETSAT) Land SAF MSG Daily Fraction of Vegetation Cover [LSA-421] product (https://lsa-saf.eumetsat.int/en/data/products/vegetation/#FVC), presented for the confirmed locations, using long-term averages from 2004 to the last full calendar year (currently up to and including 2024). Information on drought impacts is obtained from freely available online reports of national authorities and media newspapers.