



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

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BANCIK 2025

FINAL RESULTS

**Land cover and land use
of the territory of BULGARIA
in 2025**

Results and analyses

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METHODOLOGY

The name BANCİK is composed of the initial letters of the Bulgarian Survey for Monitoring the Agricultural and Economic Situation. This is a large-scale project carried out throughout the territory of Bulgaria and laying the foundations of a system showing the production and the agricultural situation.

The BANCİK survey is based on the independent and impartial technique of sampling parts of the territory, through which results have been obtained for the period from 1998 to the present.

BANCİK is an investment that allows to analyze the land cover and land use changes, both in the short and the long run.

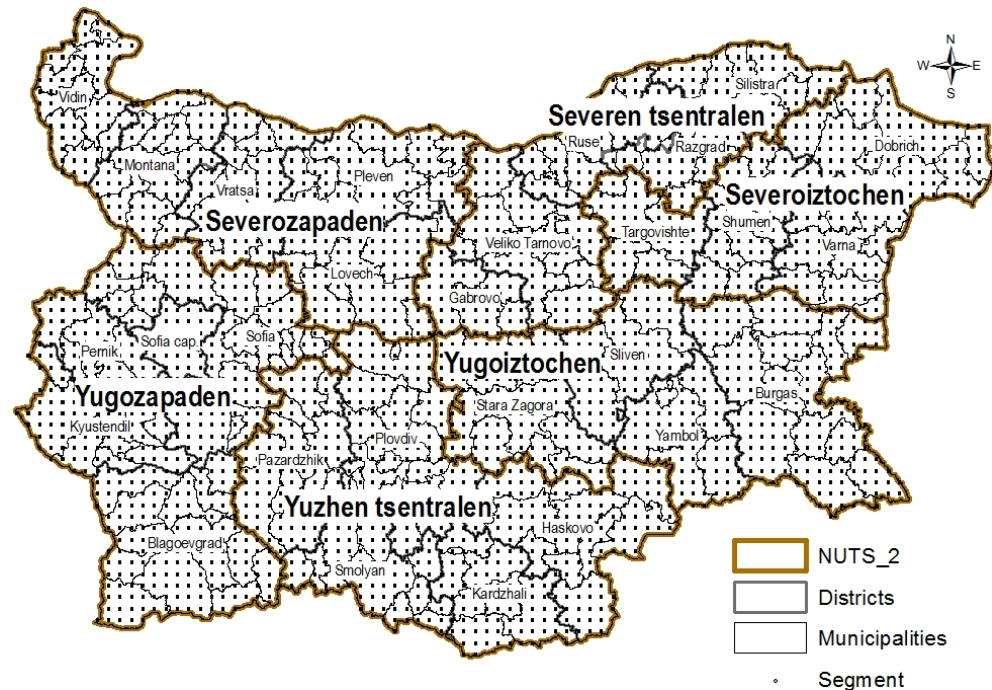
BANCİK is a step towards the European integration in the field of statistics. The survey is mainly focused on agriculture, but its universal nature offers opportunities to throw light on both environmental and urban set-up issues. The lack of preliminary territorial stratification provides the possibility to cater for a number of interests, since each form of land use can be observed and none of them stands in the shadow: from the restructuring of some territorial categories to the crop rotation within the agricultural area.

Useful knowledge of the territory of Bulgaria

111 000 km²,
28 districts, 265 municipalities

The following are observed:
about 111 000 points in
3 123 segments, with 6 km
distance between their
centers;

GIS with 3 123 map images
at a scale of 1:10 000 aerial
photographs taken for the
needs of the Land Parcel
Identification System (LPIS).



- The photographs included here serve only to visualize the applied method. The original photos used for the survey are of much better quality.

The human eye observation is a method, which ensures the best expenditure – quality pro-rata. During the years BANCİK surveyed the land use and cover of more than 111 000 points located in 3 123 square segments with a side size of 1 410 m and containing 36 points each, the distance between these points being 234 m.

The sample, which is the BANCİK foundation, was drafted in 1998 using the territorial sample method, based on the construction of a network of straight lines, 6 km apart and oriented North-South, East-West. Each intersection point of the network determines the center of a segment, which can be considered random. The borders of Bulgaria are “removed” by a 827 m belt in order to correct possible inaccuracies in the standard cartography.

On the exact location of the point, the surveyors observe the same points in the same segments on the field every year. This allows for reliable data on terrain variations. The field observation allows for the use of a detailed nomenclature of land cover and land use. For example, all crops and different types of grassland can be distinguished, as well as the main plant species in forests. The physical and functional nomenclature, developed in 1998 after consultations with specialists in land use, has not been changed, only some clarifications and additional explanations have been made.

The project organization is the key element for achieving quality. This year, the use of data from the State Fund Agriculture continued for the points with agricultural use (about 70% of the country's UAA), which were introduced into the program and a certain percentage of them were subject to field control. If there is a point in a given segment for which no information is available, the segment is visited and observed. Experts in agrostatics and specially trained surveyors - agronomists, foresters and other agriculture and forestry specialists carry out the survey in the 28 regional offices (RO). The information submitted by the State Fund Agriculture is checked. Field control in 2025 was carried out with repeated monitoring of 7% of randomly selected segments. At central level, about 2/3 of all segments were checked for compliance between the data entered in the computer module and the orthophoto maps data. Other checks at central level concerned the survey rules application and the points' localization.

NOMENCLATURE**LAND COVER – PHYSICAL NOMENCLATURE**

Each point stands for a uniform part of territory in terms of land cover. If a point is located on limits (boundaries between covers), one type of land cover is selected according to the point number - even or odd. If it is an odd number, the area located to the South-West of the corresponding point is selected; for points with even numbers, the area located to the North-East of the corresponding point gets selected. The surveyor describes the observation result in the questionnaire. The coding is done in the office with a single code from the physical nomenclature.

PHYSICAL NOMENCLATURE of the BANCİK SURVEY

Code	Definition	Code	Definition
01	Overseas	50	Apricots
02	Indefinite territory (can be used only at first crossing)	51	Cherries and sour cherries
11	Salt pans, shallow lakes with slightly saline waters	52	Peaches
12	Lakes, basins, shallow fresh-water lakes	53	Plums
13	Rivers, canals, ravines	54	Pears
14	Bogs, wetlands	55	Apples
15	Rocks	56	Other fruit-bearing tree species
16	Dunes, beaches - sandy or rocky	57	Mixed plantations of fruit-bearing tree species
17	Deciduous forests	58	Mixed - various fruit-bearing tree species and other production
18	Coniferous forests	59	Vine (pure crop)
19	Forest vegetation with low density	60	Mixed: vine - orchard
20	Mixed - deciduous and coniferous	61	Mixed: vine - other crops
21	Group of trees	62	Small fruits and other miscellaneous crops
22	Single trees	63	Kitchen gardens
23	Wheat	64	Grassland (in the broad sense)
24	Barley	65	Unutilized agricultural area
25	Rye and triticale	66	Barren land, scrubland, undergrowth
26	Oats	67	Hedge
27	Corn	68	Temporary use area primarily of agricultural nature
28	Rice	69	Construction site: buildings, public works
29	Other cereals (incl. sorghum, millet, buckwheat) and mixed cereals	70	Other terrains with altered topography from mining activities (quarries, sandstones, mines, excavations)
30	Sugar beet	71	Other terrains with changed relief from various landfills (waste disposal, mining waste, slag)
31	Industrial fiber crops (cotton, flax, hemp)	72	Cemetery
32	Sunflower	73	Undeveloped land within settlements
33	Tobacco	74	Farmyards and adjacent areas with different purposes
34	Industrial oilseed crops	75	Paved terrain, compact in shape, with trees
35	Other industrial crops (including aromatic, medicinal and essential oil crops)	76	Paved terrain, compact in shape, without trees
36	Potatoes	77	Paved terrain, linear in shape, with trees
37	Beans, peas, broad beans	78	Paved terrain, linear in shape, without trees
38	Lentils, chickpeas and other legumes	79	Parks with a complex structure
39	Fresh vegetables without beans and peas	80	Low buildings, enclosed, covered
40	Nurseries	81	Tall buildings, closed, covered
41	Root forage crops	82	Greenhouses
42	Other annual fodder crops	83	Structures (without walls) with only a roof
43	Grassland under legumes	84	Temporary structures – demountable
44	Grassland under cereals	85	Other industrial and civil facilities
45	Permanent productive grassland	86	Abandoned structures
46	High-altitude pastures	87	Residential area, including kitchen gardens under 500 sq.m. in populated areas
47	Grassland with low productivity – rough grazing	88	Industrial zone
48	Meadow - orchard	99	Forbidden area
49	Fallow land		

FUNCTIONAL USE OF TERRITORY

The functional use not being so direct is sometimes difficult to be defined. It provides information on the socio-economic dimension of the area under observation. In practice, the physical nomenclature specifies the functional use in the vast majority of cases (e.g. area under sunflower or other crop). In the rest of the cases (e.g. meadows) the immediate surroundings of the site is considered.

FUNCTIONAL NOMENCLATURE OF THE BANCİK SURVEY

Code	Definition
Primary production	
01	Mining
02	Agricultural production
03	Unorganized agricultural production
04	Forestry
05	Fish farming
Secondary production	
06	Industry (incl. construction)
07	Energy production
Services and others	
08	National road network
09	Railway network
10	Navigable: river and sea network
11	Air network
12	Other networks
13	Trade and crafts
14	Administration and local government
15	Army
16	Education and research
17	Culture
18	Places of worship
19	Health and social centers
20	Outdoor sports and entertainment
21	Individual housing
22	Collective housing
23	Various landfills and areas for unloading
24	Environmental protection
99	Not used or temporarily not used, have no special purpose

ACCURACY OF RESULTS

Preliminary notes

BANCIK is a sample survey. The territorial sample or the list sample allow for the calculation of the random error associated with the sample composition. This calculation allows the determination of the confidence limits where the fluctuations of the exact value are observed.

Fixing the error through observation is an unattainable goal since it is impossible to calculate it. All we can do is to quote the sources of this kind of error. Therefore, the work of the survey organizers is aimed at minimizing this type of error. Unintentional errors can be made, regardless of whether the sample is territorial or list-based. The surveyors' training, the clearness of instructions and other papers aim to standardize the surveyors' work. Post-survey controls (in the field and during data entry) are also designed to correct possible errors.

On the other hand, territorial sample surveys with direct observation make us independent of the respondent's will, in this case – the farmer. They can refuse to answer or deliberately hide information for fear that their answers will be used against their interests. In sample surveys based on territorial samples, like BANCIK, this type of error is eliminated, since the terrain is exclusively under impartial observation. This reinforces the objectivity of the survey.

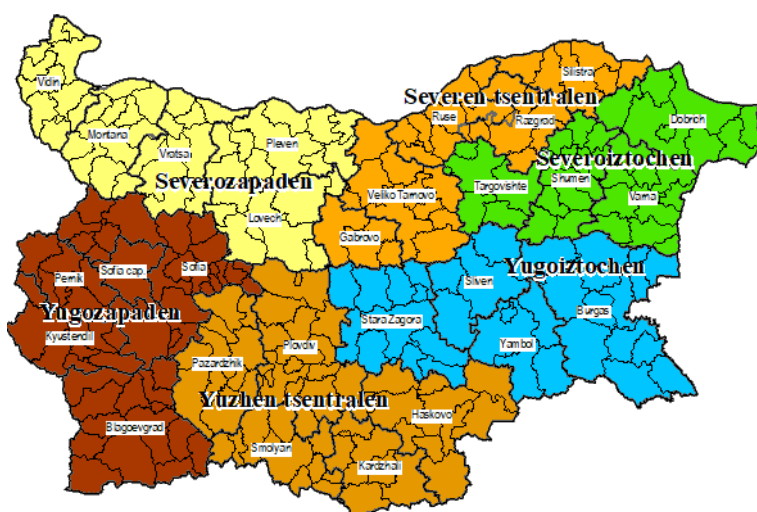
Calculation method

One of the main advantages of an impartial sample survey such as BANCIK is the possibility to determine the accuracy degree of each result. Thereby, comparisons can be made with other data sources.

The accuracy is obtained by calculating the random error of the sample. The total deviation is taken into account as the basic variance between segments and the internal variance (between points). The accuracy in determining a given type of land use increases in direct proportion to the corresponding area increase and the distribution of the studied type of land use. Since the forests cover a considerable part of the territory the degree of accuracy when calculating the forest area is much higher than the one for any other sort of land cover, that occurs only in a given place and has a limited distribution.

The sample is designed to provide reliable results for land use at 6 statistical regions level (NUTS 2). This type of survey allows for the addition of new segments to the sample in order to obtain results at a lower NUTS level, if necessary. In this case, the additional costs required to organize and conduct the survey should be assessed. In general, the larger the area of a given position, the smaller the statistical error.

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS BY STATISTICAL REGIONS



The map on the left shows the grouping of districts into 6 statistical regions – level 2 of the nomenclature of territorial statistical units (NUTS) of the European Union, according to Regulation (EC) No. 176/2008.

Severozapaden – Vidin, Vratsa, Lovech, Montana and Pleven;

Severen tsentralen – Veliko Tarnovo, Gabrovo, Razgrad, Ruse and Silistra;

Severoiztochen – Varna, Dobrich, Targovishte and Shumen;

Yugoiztochen – Burgas, Sliven, Stara Zagora and Yambol;

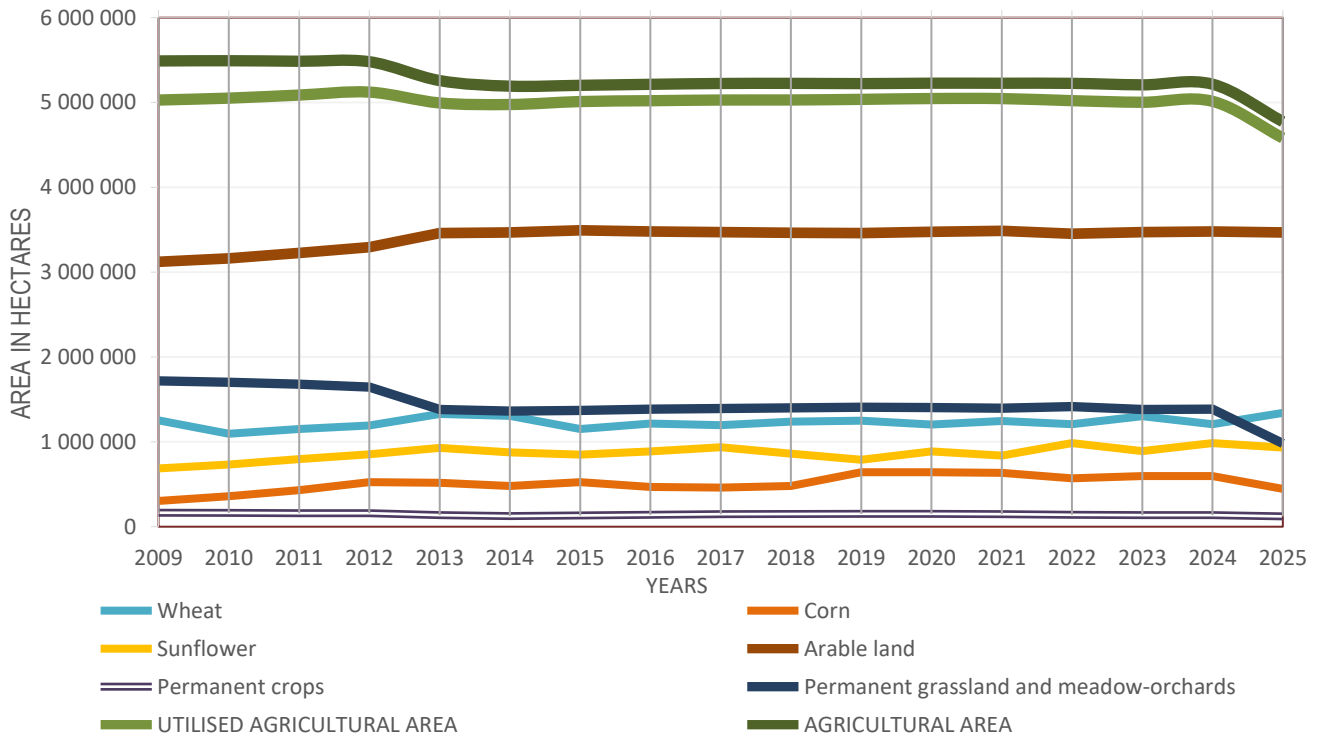
Yugozapaden – Blagoevgrad, Kyustendil, Pernik, Sofia (capital) and Sofia region;

Yuzhen tsentralen: – Kardzhali, Pazardzhik, Plovdiv, Smolyan and Haskovo.

MAIN RESULTS

The Bulgarian Agricultural and Economic Survey (BANCİK) is an annual survey, which allows us to track changes in land use in Bulgaria over the years since the first survey in 1998. With over 2/3 of the points controlled, a decrease in the size of permanent grassland is observed, which leads to a decrease in the utilized agricultural area (UAA) and the agricultural area (AA).

AREA MAIN CATEGORIES BY YEARS



The agricultural area (AA) consists of arable land, permanent crops, permanent grassland with agricultural use (including high-altitude pastures and grassland with low productivity - rough grazing), kitchen gardens and agricultural land unutilized for more than five years. In 2025, there is an area decrease of 8.4% compared to the previous year. (see table 1, page 16 and table 3, page 18).

Category	Year 2025		Year 2024		Year 2023		Year 2022	
	Area (ha)	% of the country's area	Area (ha)	% of the country's area	Area (ha)	% of the country's area	Area (ha)	% of the country's area
Agricultural Area (AA)	4 775 137	43.0%	5 215 876	47.0%	5 208 482	46.9%	5 226 087	47.1%

The utilized agricultural area (UAA) consists of arable land (codes 23 to 39, codes 41 to 44, code 49 and code 82 of the physical nomenclature), permanent crops (codes 50 to 62), nurseries – code 40, permanent grassland (codes 45 to 48) and kitchen gardens – code 63. In 2025, a decrease of 8.6% is observed compared to the previous year. (see table 1, page 16 and table 3, page 18).

Category	Year 2025		Year 2024		Year 2023		Year 2022	
	Area (ha)	% of the country's area	Area (ha)	% of the country's area	Area (ha)	% of the country's area	Area (ha)	% of the country's area
Utilized agricultural area (UAA)	4 582 079	41.3%	5 014 053	45.2%	5 002 992	45.1%	5 022 062	45.2%

Arable land includes area under crop rotation, temporary grassland under legumes and cereals, fallow land and greenhouses (codes 23 to 39, codes 41 to 44, code 49 and code 82). In 2025, a decrease of 0.3% is observed compared to the previous year. (see table 1, page 16 and table 3, page 18).

Category	Year 2025		Year 2024		Year 2023		Year 2022	
	Area (ha)	% of UAA	Area (ha)	% of UAA	Area (ha)	% of UAA	Area (ha)	% of UAA
Arable land	3 467 614	75.7%	3 478 885	69.4%	3 472 814	69.4%	3 455 143	68.8%

Wheat, barley, corn and sunflower. The area under silage corn is also included. This year, the area under wheat and barley increases by 11.1% and 15.8% respectively, and the area under corn and sunflower decreases by 25.2% and 5.2% respectively. (see table 1, page 16 and table 3, page 18). 84.8% of the country's arable land is sown with these crops.

Crop	Year 2025		Year 2024		Year 2023		Year 2022	
	Area (ha)	% of arable land	Area (ha)	% of arable land	Area (ha)	% of arable land	Area (ha)	% of arable land
Wheat	1 341 281	38.7%	1 207 279	34.7%	1 301 482	37.5%	1 207 969	35.0%
Barley	220 807	6.4%	190 649	5.5%	151 880	4.4%	127 270	3.7%
Corn	444 946	12.8%	595 092	17.1%	595 560	17.1%	572 048	16.6%
Sunflower	933 436	26.9%	984 895	28.3%	892 956	25.7%	985 591	28.5%

Temporary grassland under legumes and cereals. Their duration can be up to 5 years. Their grass cover consists of more than 60% legumes or cereals. In 2025 they increase by 1.4%. (see table 1, page 16 and table 3, page 18).

Crop	Year 2025		Year 2024		Year 2023		Year 2022	
	Area (ha)	% of arable land	Area (ha)	% of arable land	Area (ha)	% of arable land	Area (ha)	% of arable land
Temporary grassland under legumes	105 587	3.0%	104 847	3.0%	103 168	3.0%	104 618	3.0%
Temporary grassland under cereals	5 220	0.2%	4 399	0.1%	4 402	0.1%	5 010	0.1%

Permanent productive grassland – natural or sown more than 6 years ago. They can be mowed or used for grazing. Their productivity is high.

High-altitude pastures - grassy surfaces, mainly at an altitude between 1 000 and 1 500 meters, used for summer grazing of livestock.

Grassland with low productivity – rough grazing – grassland (other than high-altitude pastures) of low productivity, characterized by the fact to be never mowed. It is classified here only if it is regularly used by animals for grazing.

Meadows-orchards – These are permanent productive meadows with fruit trees, the density of which should be from 25 to 100 trees per hectare and for which no specific care is taken (orphan trees). It is assumed that the fruit is collected (see Table 1, page 16 and Table 2, page 17).

Crop	Year 2025		Year 2024		Year 2023		Year 2022	
	Area (ha)	% from UAA	Area (ha)	% from UAA	Area (ha)	% from UAA	Area (ha)	% from UAA
Permanent productive grassland	303 617	6.6%	393 746	7.9%	394 069	7.9%	398 037	7.9%
High-altitude pastures	83 567	1.8%	116 975	2.3%	117 425	2.3%	119 996	2.4%
Grassland with low productivity – rough grazing	583 446	12.7%	860 310	17.2%	854 473	17.1%	881 279	17.5%
Meadows-orchards	11 021	0.2%	14 441	0.3%	14 441	0.3%	14 935	0.3%

Fruit plantations – pure crop. This item unites plantations of fruit species, the minimum surface of which is 500 m² (0.05 hectares), otherwise they are classified as isolated trees or kitchen gardens according to the surrounding area. In 2025, fruit species decrease by 4.3%. (see. Table 1, p. 16 and Table 3, p. 18).

Vineyards – pure crop. Abandoned vineyards are classified as unutilized agricultural area. In 2025, the area under vineyards decreases by 21.7% compared to the previous year (see Table 1, page 16 and Table 3, page 18).

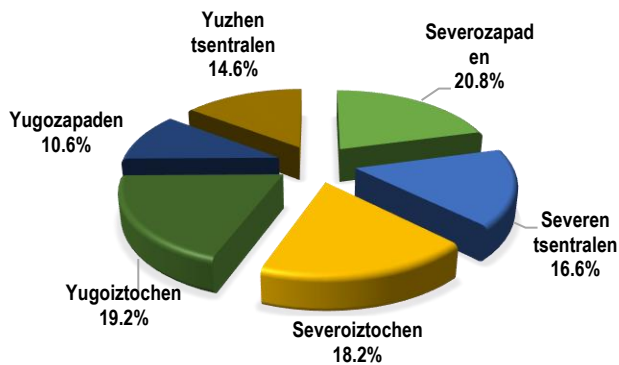
Mixed perennial plantations – the position unites mixed plantations of fruit species. The minimum surface is 500 m² (0.05 hectares), otherwise they are classified as isolated trees or kitchen gardens according to the surrounding area. Their area decreases by 27.6% compared to 2024. (see. Table 1, p. 16 and Table 3, p. 18).

Crops	Year 2025		Year 2024		Year 2023		Year 2022	
	Area (ha)	% of UAA	Area (ha)	% of UAA	Area (ha)	% of UAA	Area (ha)	% of UAA
Fruit plantations	79 671	1.7%	83 281	1.7%	82 561	1.7%	83 572	1.7%
Vineyards – pure crop	36 209	0.8%	46 258	0.9%	46 948	0.9%	47 551	0.9%
Mixed perennials	4 287	0.1%	5 918	0.1%	6 016	0.1%	6 310	0.1%

Unutilized agricultural area (code 65) includes both abandoned permanent crops and arable land. This area has not been used for agricultural production for more than five years and its operational restoration is possible with minimal resources. The decrease for 2025 is by 4.3% compared to 2024. (see table 1, page 16 and table 3, page 18).

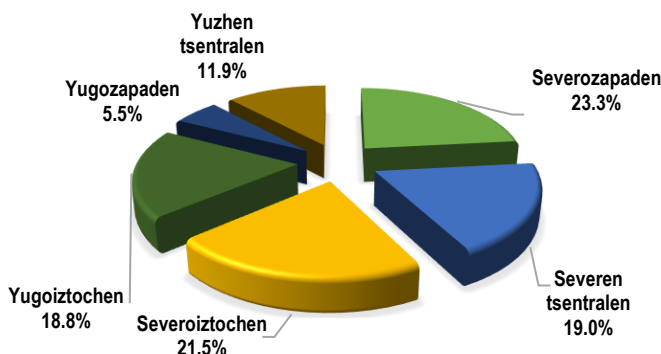
Category	Year 2025		Year 2024		Year 2023		Year 2022	
	Area (ha)	% of the country's area	Area (ha)	% of the country's area	Area (ha)	% of the country's area	Area (ha)	% of the country's area
Unutilized agricultural area	193 058	1.7%	201 823	1.8%	205 490	1.9%	204 026	1.8%

UTILIZED AGRICULTURAL AREA IN 2025 BY STATISTICAL REGIONS



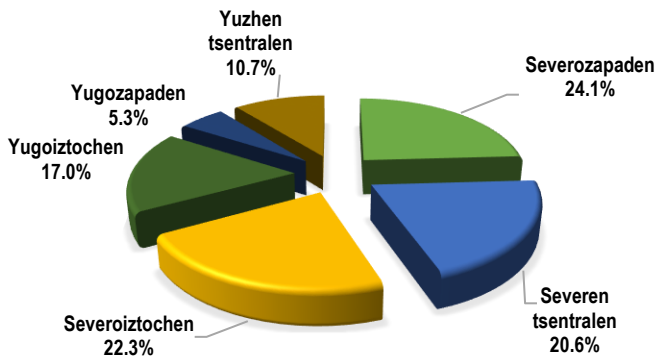
District	UAA (ha)	% of country's UAA	% of district's area
Bulgaria	4 582 079	100%	41.3%
Dobrich	357 520	7.8%	75.8%
Pleven	325 526	7.1%	69.9%
Burgas	268 377	5.9%	34.7%
Stara Zagora	261 119	5.7%	50.7%
Plovdiv	257 175	5.6%	43.0%
Haskovo	229 010	5.0%	41.4%
22 districts	2 883 352	62.9%	37.3%

ARABLE LAND IN 2025 BY STATISTICAL REGIONS



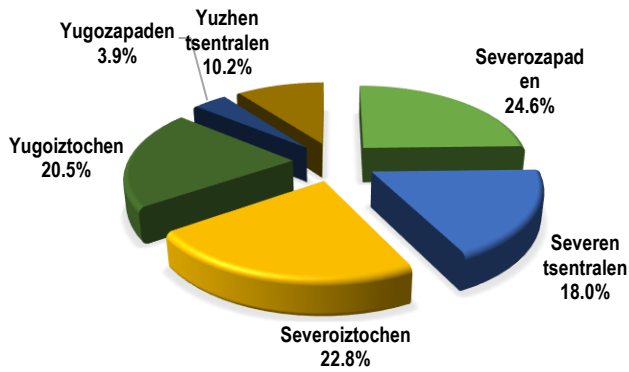
District	Arable land (ha)	% of district's UAA	% of district's area
Bulgaria	3 467 614	75.7%	31.2%
Dobrich	331 256	92.7%	70.2%
Pleven	302 339	92.9%	65.0%
Burgas	211 892	79.0%	27.4%
Plovdiv	195 490	76.0%	32.7%
Vratsa	186 232	88.2%	51.4%
Stara Zagora	182 814	70.0%	35.5%
22 districts	2 057 591	70.9%	26.0%

CEREALS IN 2025 BY STATISTICAL REGIONS



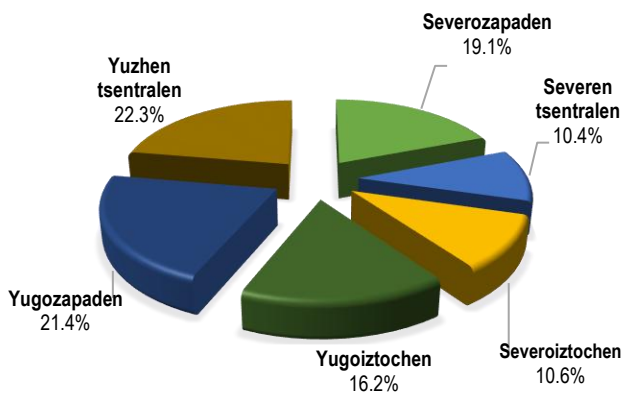
District	Cereals (ha)	% of district's arable land	% of district's UAA
Bulgaria	2 104 007	60.7%	45.9%
Dobrich	229 253	69.2%	64.1%
Pleven	186 703	61.8%	57.4%
Veliko Tarnovo	121 269	70.1%	57.7%
Vratsa	115 554	62.0%	54.8%
Burgas	112 389	53.0%	41.9%
Plovdiv	111 723	57.2%	43.4%
22 districts	1 227 116	59.4%	41.6%

OILCROPS IN 2025 BY STATISTICAL REGIONS



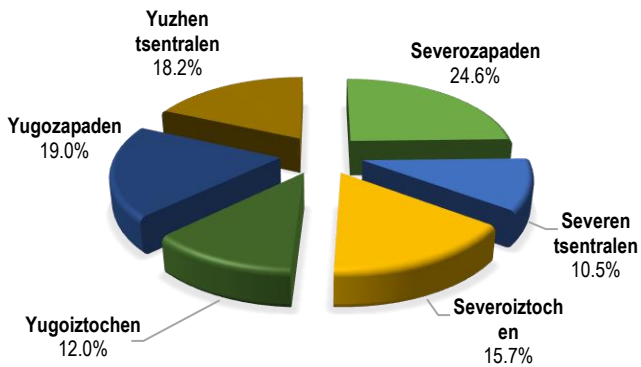
District	Oilseed crops (ha)	% of district's arable land	% of district's UAA
Bulgaria	1 045 067	30.1%	22.8%
Pleven	103 691	34.3%	31.9%
Dobrich	90 500	27.3%	25.3%
Burgas	62 880	29.7%	23.4%
Stara Zagora	61 309	33.5%	23.5%
Shumen	61 033	42.1%	38.3%
Vratsa	59 333	31.9%	28.1%
22 districts	606 322	28.8%	20.2%

FALLOW LAND IN 2025 BY STATISTICAL REGIONS



District	Fallow land (ha)	% of district's arable land	% of district's UAA
Bulgaria	77 384	2.2%	1.7%
Pazardzhik	6 434	9.8%	6.7%
Plovdiv	6 381	3.3%	2.5%
Vidin	5 382	4.9%	4.3%
Kyustendil	4 742	15.4%	5.8%
Sofia region	4 680	6.4%	2.4%
Burgas	4 554	2.1%	1.7%
22 districts	45 211	1.6%	1.3%

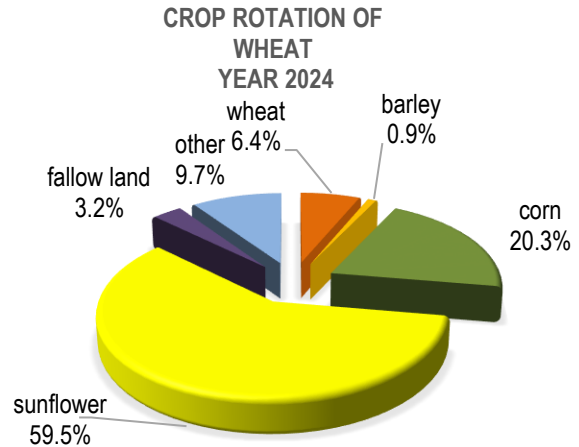
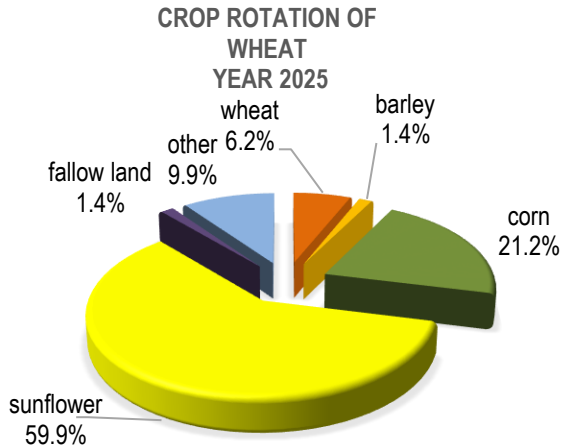
UNUTILIZED AGRICULTURAL AREA IN 2025 BY STATISTICAL REGIONS



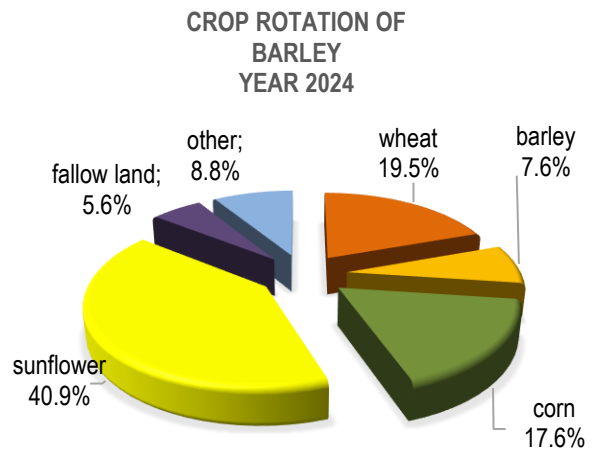
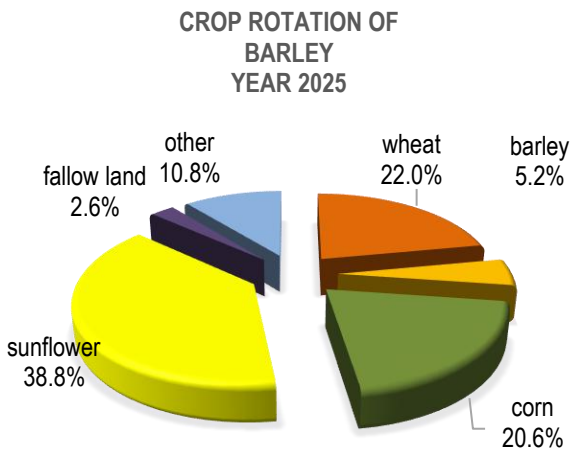
District	Unutilized agricultural area (ha)	% of district's agricultural land	% of district's area
Bulgaria	193 058	4.0%	1.7%
Vratsa	20 480	8.8%	5.7%
Blagoevgrad	20 396	18.6%	3.2%
Plovdiv	17 017	6.2%	2.8%
Pleven	11 644	3.5%	2.5%
Stara Zagora	10 420	3.8%	2.0%
Pazardzhik	10 377	9.7%	2.3%
22 districts	102 724	3.0%	1.3%

BRIEF OVERVIEW OF CROP ROTATION

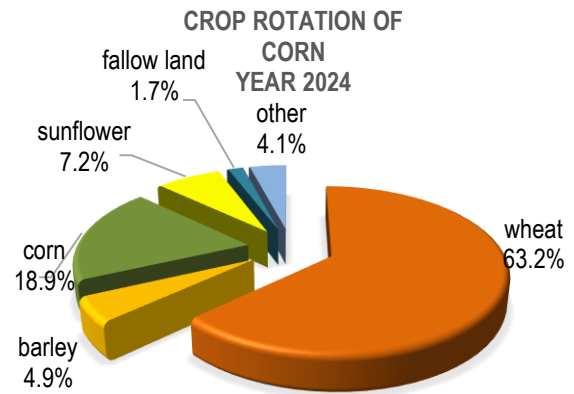
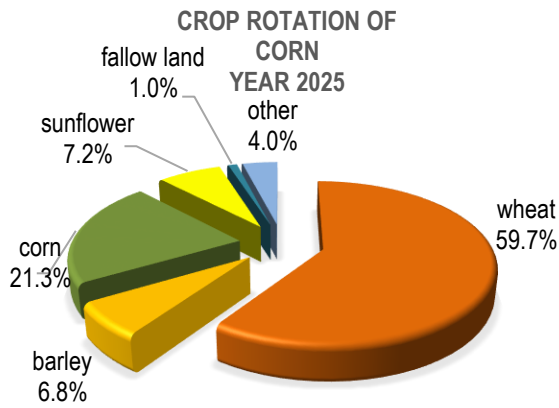
The observation points in the sample are constant, which makes it possible to track the shifts between positions of the nomenclature over the years. The change can be tracked by crossing the land cover by physical nomenclature codes in 2025 with those in 2024. The analysis of these matrices allows to study the importance and rate of area change between the different positions of the nomenclature - both the changes between the different types of agricultural area, and the transitions from one type of land cover to another, as well as the application of good agricultural practices by farmers.



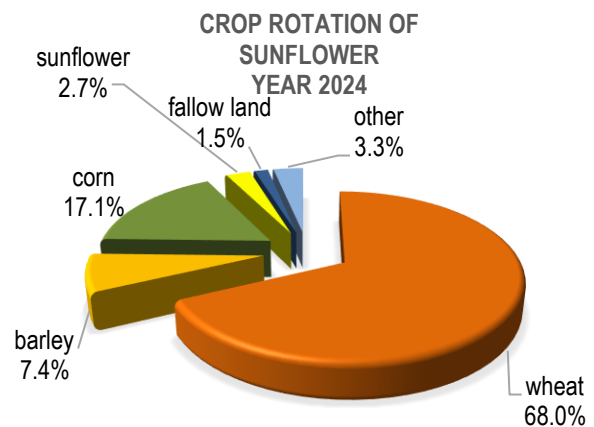
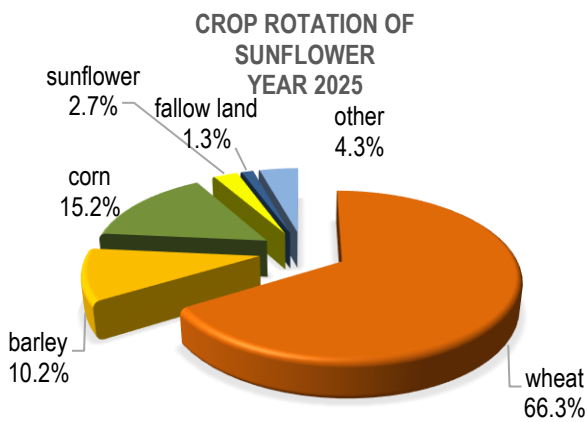
In 2025, **wheat cultivation** after wheat is on 6.2% Crop rotation was carried out on about 92.4 % of the area under wheat harvest 2025. This year, 81.1 % of the area under wheat were sown after root crops, while in the previous year such cultivation was observed on 79.8 %. In the crop rotation of wheat this year, 1.4 % fallow land was included.



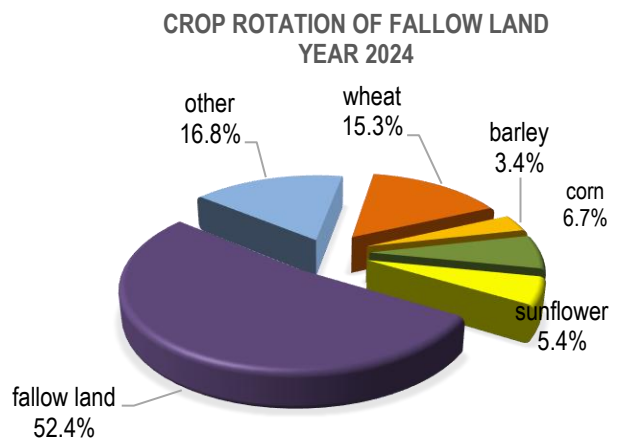
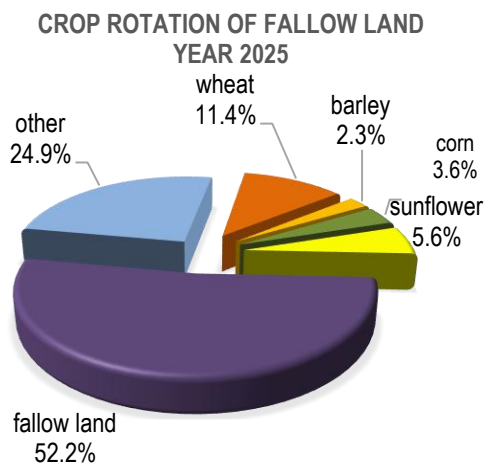
In the case of **barley**, from the point of view of the predecessors, crop rotation was carried out on about 72.8 % of the area. 59.4 % of the area under barley was sown after root crops. The highest share is again of sunflower – 38.8 %. The fallow land included in the barley crop rotation in 2025 is 2.6%.



This year, the share of wheat as a precursor to **corn** is the largest - 59.7%. The share of barley included in the corn crop rotation this year is 6.8%.



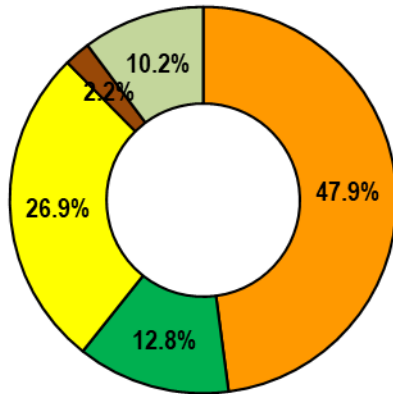
This year, the share of **sunflower** planted on wheat predecessor is 66.3%. Barley included in the sunflower crop rotation this year is 10.2%. The share of sunflower grown as a monoculture is 2.7%.



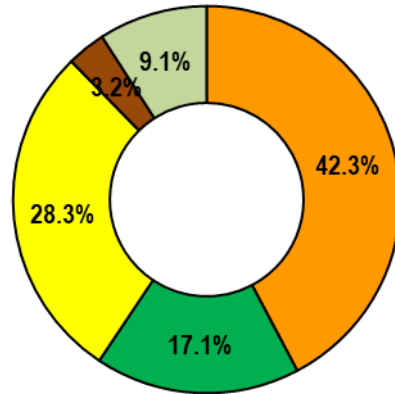
11.4% of the area under wheat in 2024 were left **fallow** in 2025. 3.6% of the area under corn in 2024 were left fallow in 2025. About 52.2% of the fallow land in 2024 remain unsown in 2025. After remaining in this category for 4-5 years, this area transitions to unutilized land or meadows when used for grazing.

ARABLE LAND PER CROP TYPE

2025



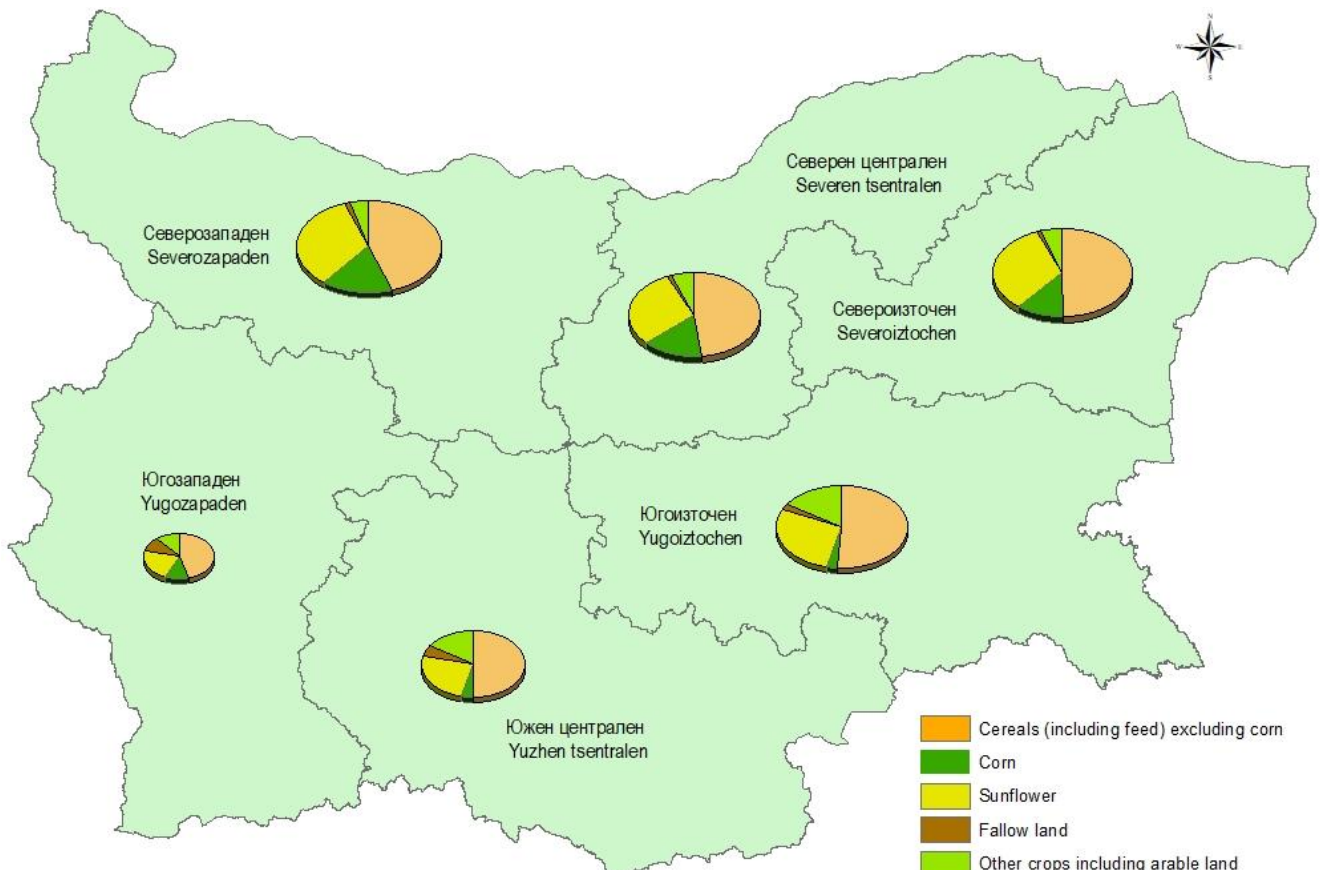
2024



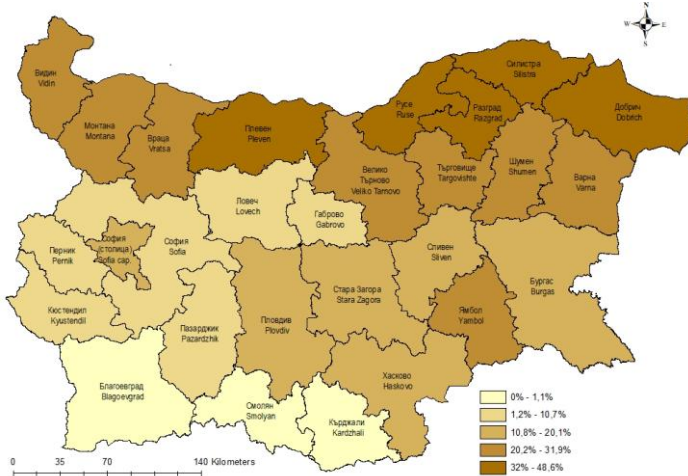
Crop	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Cereals (excl. corn)	40.1%	41.7%	40.4%	44.1%	42.3%	47.9%
Corn	18.5%	18.2%	16.6%	17.2%	17.1%	12.8%
Sunflower	25.5%	24.1%	28.5%	25.7%	28.3%	26.9%
Fallow land	4.7%	3.9%	3.8%	4.4%	3.2%	2.2%
Other	11.2%	12.1%	10.7%	8.6%	9.1%	10.2%

MAPS

ARABLE LAND PER CROP TYPE
IN 2025
BY STATISTICAL REGIONS

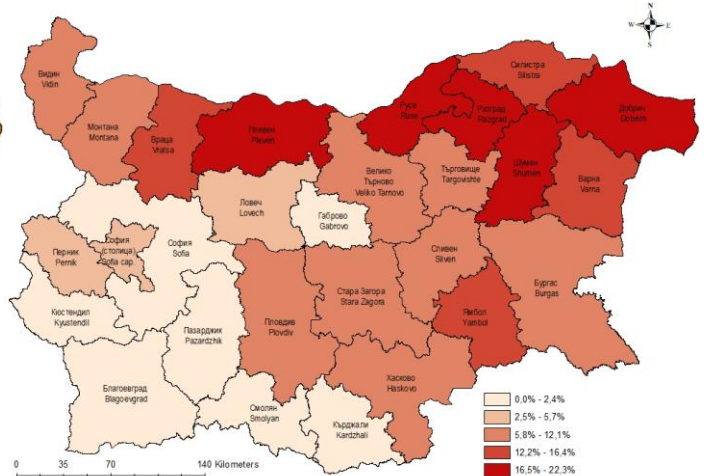


Cereals (incl. for fodder) – 2 104 007 ha



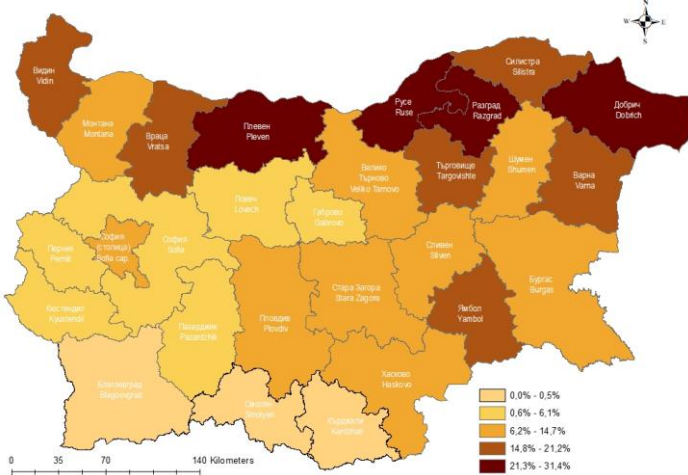
The numbers in the legend and the different coloring indicate the relative share of cereals in relation to the respective district's area.

Oilseed crops – 1 045 067 ha



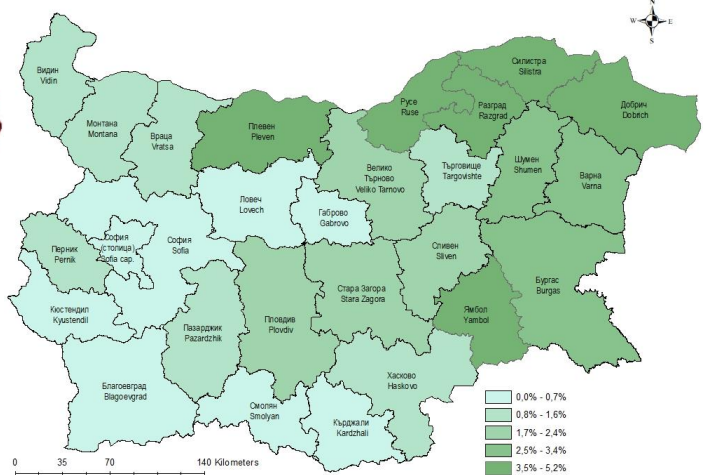
The numbers in the legend and the different coloring indicate the relative share of area under oilseed crops in relation to the respective district's area.

Wheat – 1 341 281 ha



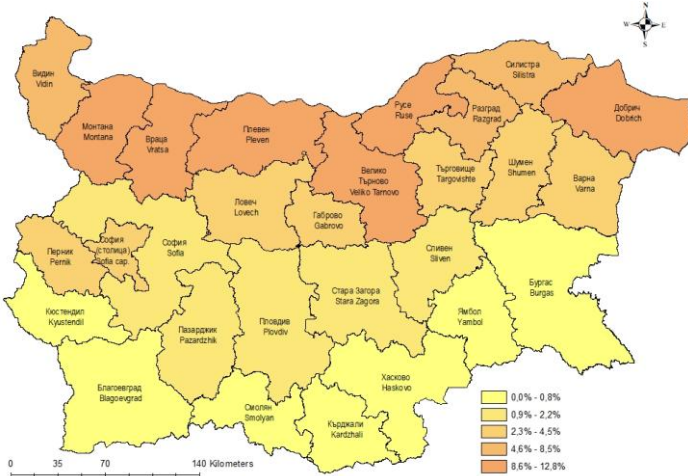
The numbers in the legend and the different coloring indicate the relative share of wheat in relation to the respective district's area.

Barley – 220 807 ha



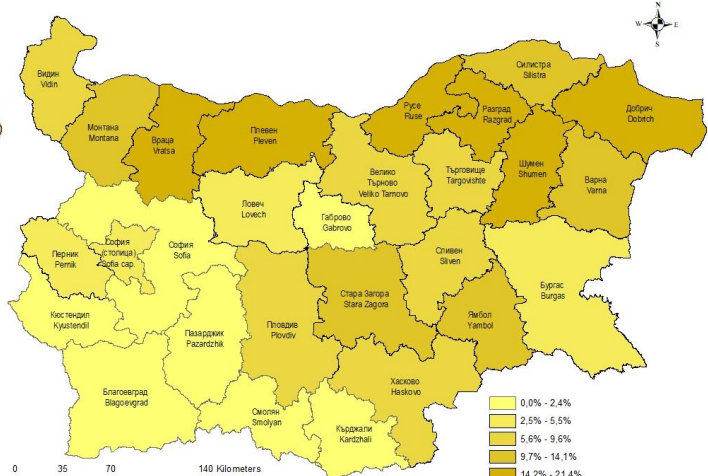
The numbers in the legend and the different coloring indicate the relative share of barley in relation to the respective district's area.

Corn – 444 946 ha



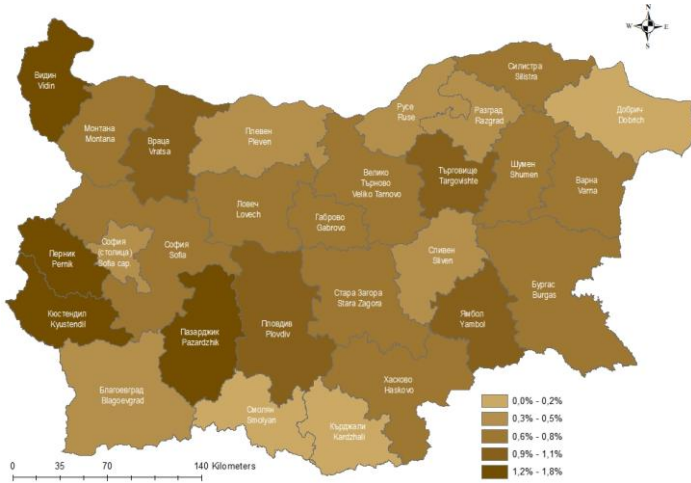
The numbers in the legend and the different coloring indicate the relative share of corn in relation to the respective district's area.

Sunflower – 933 436 ha



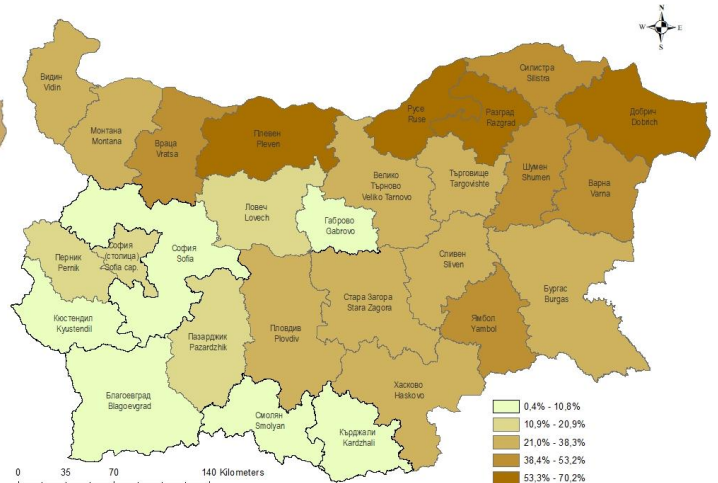
The numbers in the legend and the different coloring indicate the relative share of sunflower in relation to the respective district's area.

Fallow land – 77 384 ha



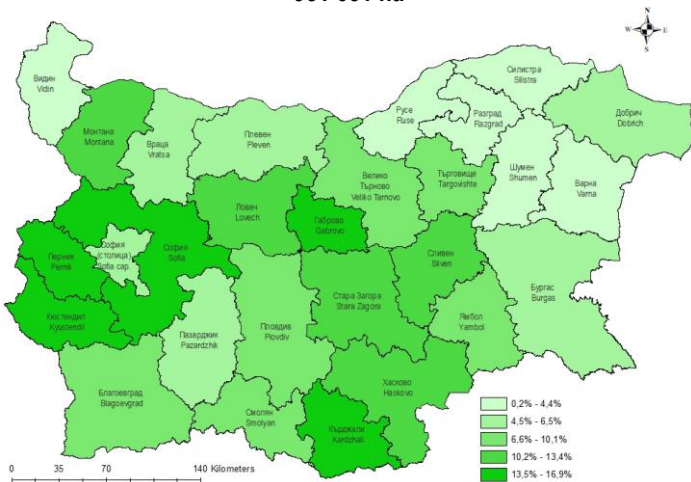
The numbers in the legend and the different coloring indicate the relative share of area left fallow in relation to the respective district's area.

Arable land – 3 467 614 ha



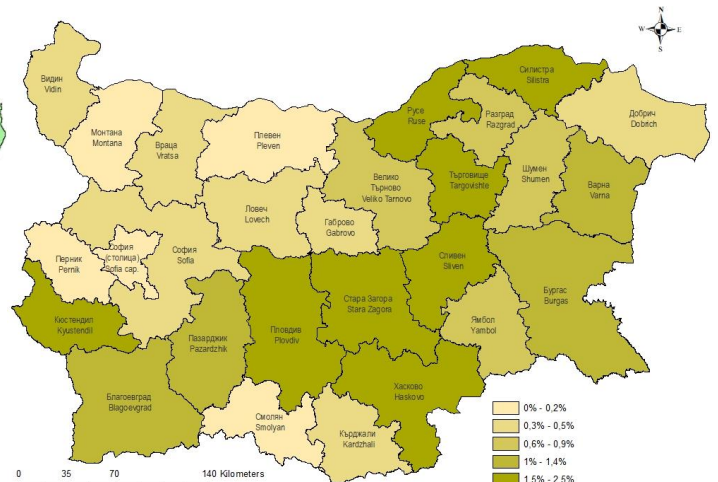
The numbers in the legend and the different coloring indicate the relative share of arable land in relation to the respective district's area.

Permanent grassland (incl. meadows-orchards) 981 651 ha



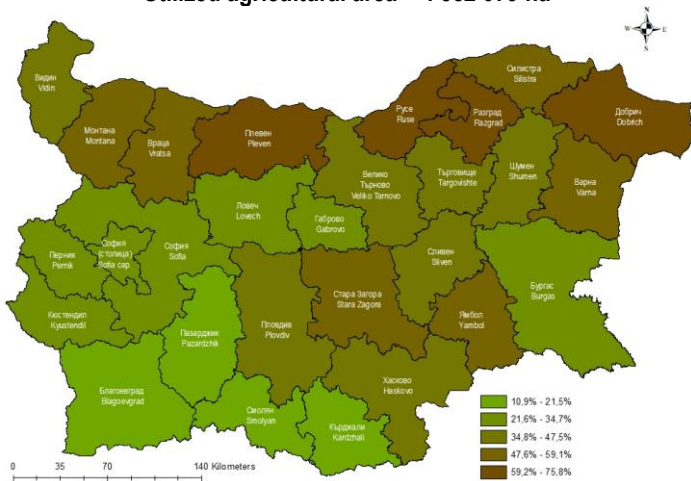
The numbers in the legend and the different coloring indicate the relative share of permanent grassland in relation to the respective district's area.

Permanent crops 121 676 ha



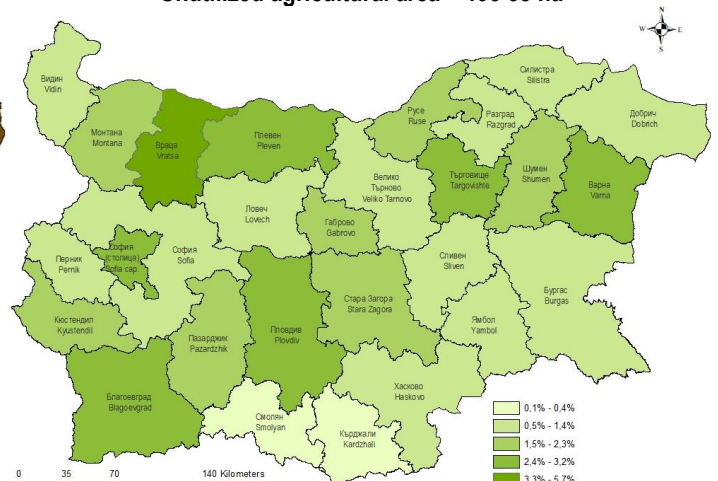
The numbers in the legend and the different coloring indicate the relative share of area under permanent crops in relation to the respective district's area.

Utilized agricultural area – 4 582 079 ha



The numbers in the legend and the different coloring indicate the relative share of the utilized agricultural area in relation to the respective district's area.

Unutilized agricultural area – 193 58 ha



The numbers in the legend and the different coloring indicate the relative share of unutilized agricultural area in relation to the respective district's area.

TABLES

Data on area is presented as a integer, so their sums do not correspond to physical totals.

TABLE 1 LAND USE IN 2025 BY STATISTICAL REGIONS

Main categories	hectares						
	BULGARIA	Severo-zapaden	Severententralen	Severozitochen	Yugozitochen	Yugozapaden	Yuzhententralen
Wheat	1 341 281	302 913	257 455	313 991	258 232	58 932	149 758
Barley	220 807	34 262	50 166	46 255	55 873	9 674	24 577
Rye and triticale	35 908	2 600	1 773	4 187	10 841	7 453	9 053
Oats	29 447	5 512	2 267	2 484	5 204	7 278	6 702
Corn	444 946	158 817	119 396	98 122	21 332	26 880	20 399
Other cereals	31 618	3 010	1 405	3 600	7 101	2 069	14 434
Total cereals (incl. for fodder)	2 104 007	507 114	432 462	468 639	358 583	112 285	224 923
Sunflower	933 436	241 402	171 086	219 754	166 987	37 198	97 009
Other oilseeds	111 632	15 502	17 104	18 564	47 789	3 519	9 153
Total oilseeds	1 045 067	256 904	188 190	238 317	214 777	40 717	106 162
Tobacco	3 400	1 104	594	201	101	100	1 299
Other industrial crops	44 428	902	5 027	4 119	24 813	301	9 267
Total industrial crops	47 828	2 006	5 621	4 320	24 914	401	10 566
Potatoes	8 239	100	296	197	302	4 712	2 633
Peas, beans, broad beans, lentils and other legumes	26 879	7 023	1 875	2 948	11 108	1 289	2 635
Fresh vegetables, excl. green beans and green peas	30 887	1 104	2 763	5 680	6 026	1 479	13 834
Greenhouses	2 210	100	392	102	197	603	815
Total vegetables and flowers	68 215	8 327	5 326	8 926	17 634	8 084	19 917
Root crops and other annual forage crops	14 305	1 805	4 036	904	1 285	2 296	3 980
Grassland under legumes	105 587	15 428	15 683	13 680	23 203	10 394	27 199
Grassland under cereals	5 220	501	304	1 179	692	1 095	1 448
Total grassland and annual forage (corn excl.)	125 113	17 734	20 022	15 763	25 180	13 785	32 628
Fallow land	77 384	14 798	8 066	8 190	12 509	16 529	17 292
ARABLE LAND	3 467 614	806 885	659 688	744 155	653 596	191 801	411 489
Kitchen gardens	11 138	700	2 893	504	2 080	1 878	3 083
Permanent productive grassland	303 617	58 375	28 753	10 375	38 314	113 697	54 105
High altitude pastures	83 567	6 301	1 072	-	5 865	48 808	21 521
Grassland with low-productivity – rough grazing	583 446	75 113	47 832	63 191	147 514	105 706	144 090
Meadows-orchards	11 021	2 204	3 900	102	-	4 324	491
Total permanent grassland and meadow-orchards	981 651	141 992	81 556	73 668	191 694	272 535	220 207
Vineyards	36 209	1 399	2 305	3 200	11 033	5 120	13 151
Apricots and peaches	7 945	-	4 640	304	2 497	301	203
Cherries and sour cherries	18 303	100	1 485	1 095	5 373	6 159	4 091
Plums	15 725	1 500	2 979	2 611	2 894	1 672	4 068
Apples	3 786	602	489	201	202	1 279	1 013
Pears and other fruit crops	27 919	904	5 127	5 549	6 831	1 483	8 026
Other perennial crops (subcrops, berries)	10 281	1 201	691	2 171	1 402	2 087	2 729
Nurseries	1 509	-	-	299	602	301	306
Total perennial crops	121 676	5 705	17 716	15 430	30 834	18 403	33 587
UTILISED AGRICULTURAL AREA	4 582 079	955 282	761 853	833 757	878 204	484 617	668 366
Unutilised agricultural area	193 058	47 603	20 284	30 308	23 108	36 667	35 088
AGRICULTURAL AREA	4 775 137	1 002 885	782 137	864 065	901 312	521 284	703 454

TABLE 2 MAIN LAND USE IN 28 DISTRICTS IN 2025

hectares

Statistical zones Statistical regions Districts	Cereals (incl. for fodder)	Oilseeds	Industrial crops	Vegetables and flowers	Meadows and annual forage (maize excl.)	Fallow land	Arable land	Kitchen gardens	Permanent grassland and meadow- orchards	Perennials	Utilized agricultural area	Agricultural area
Bulgaria	2 104 007	1 045 067	47 828	68 215	125 113	77 384	3 467 614	11 138	981 651	121 676	4 582 079	4 775 137
SEVERNA I YUGOIZTOCHNA BULGARIA	1 766 798	898 188	36 861	40 214	78 699	43 563	2 864 324	6 177	488 909	69 685	3 429 096	3 550 399
Severozapaden	507 114	256 904	2 006	8 327	17 734	14 798	806 885	700	141 992	5 705	955 282	1 002 885
Vidin	70 961	32 491	-	100	598	5 382	109 532	299	13 255	1 296	124 382	127 173
Vratsa	115 554	59 333	1 406	1 406	5 421	3 112	186 232	-	23 593	1 205	211 029	231 509
Lovech	44 396	17 337	-	802	4 109	2 806	69 450	401	43 093	1 704	114 647	120 159
Montana	89 500	44 052	199	299	3 189	2 093	139 333	-	39 767	598	179 698	186 874
Pleven	186 703	103 691	402	5 722	4 417	1 405	302 339	-	22 284	903	325 526	337 170
Severn tsentralen	432 462	188 190	5 621	5 326	20 022	8 066	659 688	2 893	81 556	17 716	761 853	782 137
Veliko Tarnovo	121 269	41 098	405	709	6 074	3 442	172 996	911	32 494	3 948	210 349	216 928
Gabrovo	14 129	3 021	-	97	3 410	1 169	21 826	585	27 575	682	50 668	53 884
Razgrad	93 088	49 700	1 503	701	2 605	701	148 299	1 102	10 722	1 603	161 726	164 031
Ruse	104 300	51 327	2 324	2 034	4 164	968	165 117	97	10 072	5 036	180 322	186 423
Silistra	99 676	43 044	1 389	1 785	3 769	1 785	151 449	198	694	6 447	158 788	160 871
Severoiztochen	468 639	238 317	4 320	8 926	15 763	8 190	744 155	504	73 668	15 430	833 757	864 065
Varna	102 302	57 596	614	1 023	3 069	2 251	166 854	205	15 857	5 217	188 133	197 647
Dobrich	229 253	90 500	1 731	6 719	2 240	814	331 256	102	24 127	2 036	357 520	363 628
Targovishte	63 390	29 189	491	393	4 816	2 850	101 129	-	22 408	5 209	128 746	136 804
Shumen	73 695	61 033	1 484	791	5 638	2 275	144 916	198	11 277	2 968	159 358	165 986
Yugoiztochen	358 583	214 777	24 914	17 634	25 180	12 509	653 596	2 080	191 694	30 834	878 204	901 312
Burgas	112 389	62 880	11 723	7 557	12 789	4 554	211 892	969	47 378	8 139	268 377	275 741
Sliven	50 167	36 997	2 312	1 810	2 312	1 810	95 408	-	47 453	7 741	150 602	153 618
Stara Zagora	103 497	61 309	4 957	4 755	5 362	2 934	182 814	911	64 749	12 646	261 119	271 540
Yambol	92 530	53 591	5 921	3 513	4 717	3 211	163 483	201	32 114	2 308	198 106	200 414
YUGOZAPADNA I YUZHNA TSENTRALNA BULGARIA	337 209	146 879	10 967	28 001	46 413	33 821	603 290	4 961	492 742	51 991	1 152 983	1 224 738
Yugozapaden	112 285	40 717	401	8 084	13 785	16 529	191 801	1 878	272 535	18 403	484 617	521 284
Blagoevgrad	7 334	402	301	1 608	3 316	3 115	16 075	603	64 603	7 837	89 118	109 514
Kyustendil	16 644	4 935	-	1 742	2 806	4 742	30 868	677	43 254	6 967	81 767	87 864
Pernik	24 243	13 670	-	961	2 029	3 311	44 215	-	36 312	214	80 740	82 235
Sofia-city	20 646	4 382	-	487	1 850	682	28 047	-	8 667	-	36 715	40 415
Sofia region	43 418	17 327	100	3 286	3 784	4 680	72 596	597	119 698	3 386	196 278	201 257
Yuzhen tsentralen	224 923	106 162	10 566	19 917	32 628	17 292	411 489	3 083	220 207	33 587	668 366	703 454
Kardzhali	689	985	985	1 083	1 083	-	4 826	1 379	44 125	985	51 315	51 512
Pazardzhik	34 140	10 792	1 557	3 839	8 716	6 434	65 477	415	24 904	5 292	96 089	106 466
Plovdiv	111 723	47 809	4 355	8 508	16 713	6 381	195 490	405	47 201	14 079	257 175	274 192
Smolyan	98	-	-	982	-	196	1 277	884	32 125	491	34 777	35 956
Haskovo	78 273	46 577	3 669	5 504	6 115	4 281	144 418	-	71 852	12 740	229 010	235 329

TABLE 3 ARABLE LAND, UTILISED AGRICULTURAL AREA AND AGRICULTURAL AREA BY YEAR

hectares

Main categories	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Wheat	1 215 684	1 197 768	1 237 736	1 250 478	1 203 964	1 247 453	1 207 969	1 301 482	1 207 279	1 341 281
Barley	168 244	138 122	115 773	112 264	131 340	139 109	127 270	151 880	190 649	220 807
Rye and triticale	30 909	30 639	29 767	28 163	25 875	35 053	31 327	42 042	29 323	35 908
Oats	15 675	19 730	16 886	13 866	11 386	10 421	13 632	15 210	24 710	29 447
Corn	468 763	461 085	478 354	641 555	642 373	633 735	572 048	595 560	595 092	444 946
Other cereals	21 304	19 600	24 641	26 352	22 757	21 903	14 549	19 930	18 123	31 618
Sunflower	887 845	934 715	859 910	789 604	888 200	840 185	985 591	892 956	984 895	933 436
Tobacco	13 930	10 506	8 668	4 849	5 440	3 015	3 207	2 502	2 399	3 400
Industrial oilseed crops	196 857	181 067	203 397	158 305	120 055	142 838	146 800	86 532	68 744	111 632
Other industrial crops	55 144	58 848	46 640	57 878	65 209	64 261	48 837	45 574	51 575	44 428
Potatoes	10 109	12 909	14 611	11 177	11 524	12 363	10 285	8 948	8 301	8 239
Peas, beans, broad beans, lentils and other legumes	33 928	78 389	103 445	42 167	24 989	30 584	22 198	14 934	28 757	26 879
Fresh vegetables	46 629	33 311	35 483	35 627	25 705	31 015	21 206	23 681	28 293	30 887
Annual fodder crops	14 223	17 706	18 152	13 859	8 345	8 115	5 940	8 528	16 693	14 305
Grassland under legumes	105 371	115 447	112 702	117 708	119 134	119 942	104 618	103 168	104 847	105 587
Grassland under cereals	3 422	2 504	5 917	6 625	8 152	7 345	5 010	4 402	4 399	5 220
Fallow land	191 537	159 958	149 683	149 636	161 565	137 707	132 752	153 480	112 700	77 384
Greenhouses	1 418	1 520	1 606	1 503	1 502	1 704	1 904	2 006	2 105	2 210
ARABLE LAND	3 480 991	3 473 825	3 463 370	3 461 615	3 477 514	3 486 748	3 455 143	3 472 814	3 478 885	3 467 614
Kitchen gardens	15 367	15 257	14 836	14 636	14 231	13 728	13 332	12 739	12 730	11 138
Fruit plantations	77 625	84 320	88 829	90 221	91 339	90 261	83 572	82 561	83 281	79 671
Vineyards – pure crop	52 517	53 251	53 787	53 005	51 356	50 252	47 551	46 948	46 258	36 209
Mixed perennials	8 222	8 220	8 312	7 813	7 120	6 820	6 310	6 016	5 918	4 287
Nurseries	2 602	2 304	2 100	1 699	1 703	1 709	1 907	1 506	1 508	1 509
Total perennial crops	140 965	148 095	153 029	152 738	151 518	149 042	139 341	137 031	136 966	121 676
Permanent grassland and meadow-orchards	1 384 088	1 392 352	1 399 041	1 408 481	1 403 988	1 397 079	1 414 246	1 380 408	1 385 473	981 651
UTILISED AGRICULTURAL AREA	5 021 412	5 029 529	5 030 276	5 037 470	5 047 252	5 046 597	5 022 062	5 002 992	5 014 053	4 582 079
Unutilised area	193 228	194 874	195 918	185 455	180 651	180 753	204 026	205 490	201 823	193 058
AGRICULTURAL AREA	5 214 640	5 224 403	5 226 194	5 222 925	5 227 902	5 227 350	5 226 087	5 208 482	5 215 876	4 775 137

TABLE 4 **FUNCTIONAL LAND USE BY YEAR**

hectares

Main categories	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Mining and landfills	30 954	30 850	32 080	32 080	32 384	32 383	32 480	32 684	32 678	31 578
Agriculture and fisheries	5 616 694	5 610 353	5 607 182	5 612 534	5 621 046	5 623 252	5 603 153	5 592 336	5 602 166	5 327 329
Forestry and environmental protection	3 866 358	3 866 781	3 871 566	3 871 365	3 868 761	3 870 869	3 873 815	3 880 861	3 881 152	4 081 668
Industry, energy production and trade	67 247	66 740	67 065	68 065	68 246	68 247	69 035	69 627	69 924	74 355
Networks (navigation, road, air, etc.)	154 206	154 370	153 317	152 926	151 828	152 533	151 815	152 121	152 479	144 988
Administration and local government	24 286	23 992	23 941	23 851	23 940	24 041	22 145	22 042	22 041	21 055
Army	47 522	47 827	47 760	47 664	47 655	47 154	47 055	47 157	47 160	36 416
Education, culture and places of worship	8 592	8 592	8 498	8 499	8 394	8 293	8 293	8 394	8 395	8 492
Health and social centers, sports and entertainment	44 920	45 019	45 119	45 106	44 939	45 334	45 431	45 323	45 397	47 186
Individual and collective housing	270 757	269 383	268 635	267 912	267 996	268 203	268 312	267 709	267 206	263 872
Not used or temporarily not used, have no special purpose	968 653	976 186	975 026	970 189	965 002	959 883	978 656	981 937	971 592	1 063 251

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