



## Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook July 27 – August 2, 2017

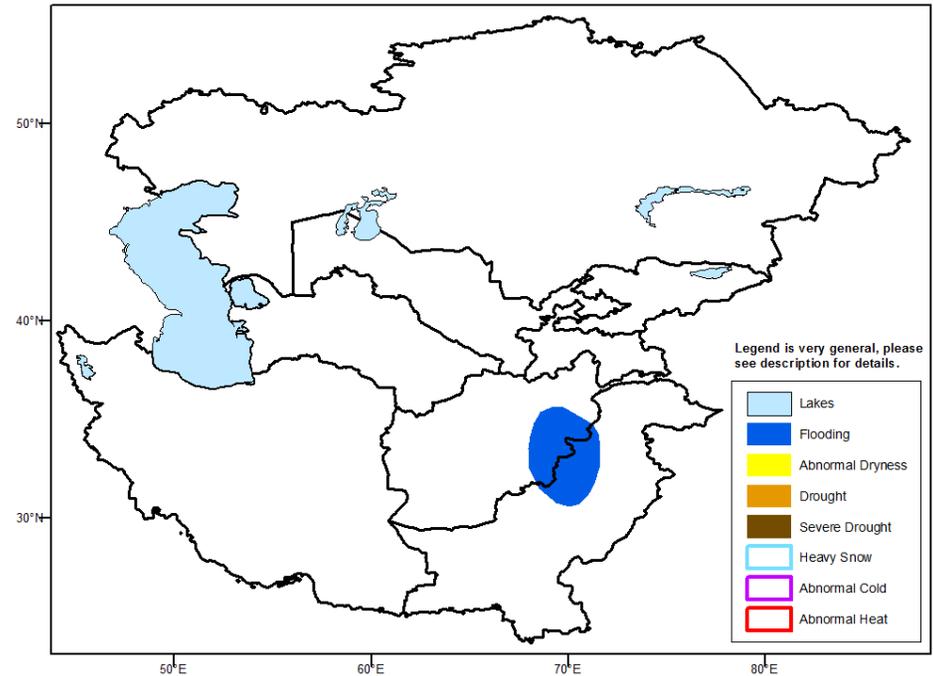
### **Temperatures:**

During the last week, above-normal temperatures (2 to 4 degrees C) were observed across many areas in western Kazakhstan, with more normal to slightly below normal temperatures observed across the remainder of the region. For the upcoming outlook period, the GFS model suggests an increase in maximum daily temperatures throughout much of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and northern Pakistan, with highs possibly exceeding 40 degrees C. The highest departures from normal are expected over central and eastern portions of Kazakhstan, where anomalies may range between 6 to 8 degrees C above average for late July.

### **Precipitation**

Satellite rainfall estimates depict well distributed, favorable amounts of precipitation over northern Kazakhstan, however heavy rainfall near the Kabul region resulted in floods and damages to infrastructure during mid-July. Several consecutive weeks of beneficial rainfall over northern Kazakhstan has continued to help mitigate moisture deficits and improve ground conditions in the region. The latest analyses of remotely sensed vegetation health indices also show more favorable conditions following some deterioration in vegetation conditions during June.

During the next week, a continuation of average to above average rainfall precipitation is forecast across northern Kazakhstan. Towards the south, seasonable rainfall is expected over Pakistan, but additional monsoon moisture pushing into eastern Afghanistan may trigger additional floods during the next week.



**Note:** The Hazards outlook map is based on current weather/climate information, short and medium range weather forecasts (up to 1 week), and assesses their potential impact on crop and pasture conditions. Shaded polygons are added in areas where anomalous conditions have been observed. The boundaries of these polygons are only approximate at this continental scale. This product does not reflect long range seasonal climate forecasts or indicate current or projected food security conditions.