



Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook May 31 – June 6, 2018

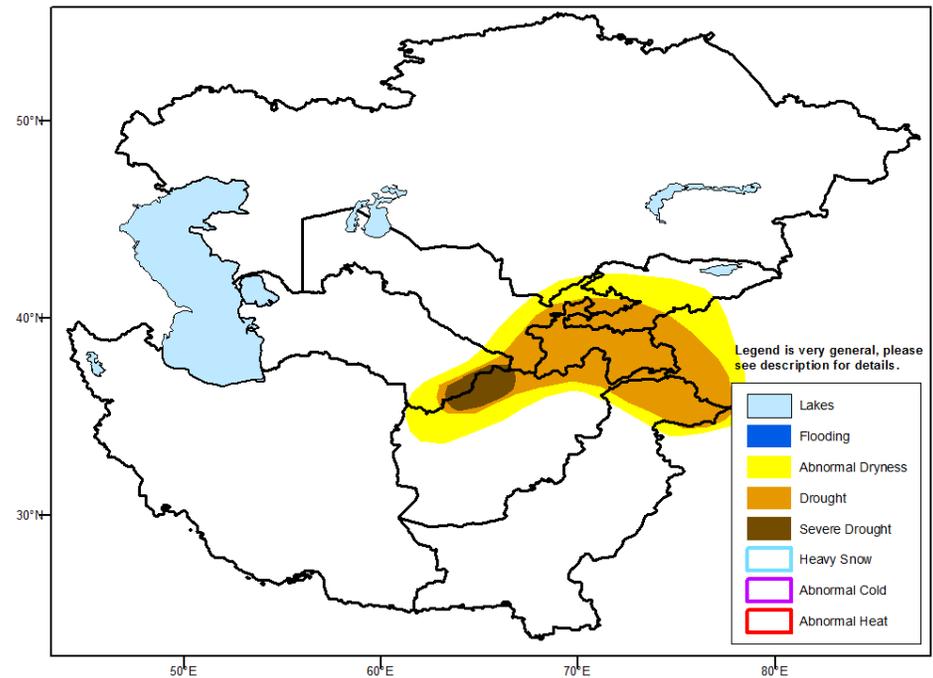
Temperatures:

Above-normal temperatures returned to the western half of Kazakhstan along with Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan from May 20 to 26. Maximum temperatures warmed above 30 degrees C as far north as northern Kazakhstan, while maximum temperatures reached 40 degrees C in Turkmenistan. The GFS and ECMWF models indicate that temperatures are likely to vary from the end of May through the beginning of June. Any abnormal heat is expected to be short-lived during the next week.

Precipitation

Much drier weather, more typical during the latter half of May, prevailed across Afghanistan during the past week. The abnormal dryness and drought hazards are posted for parts of Afghanistan and adjacent countries based on: large 6-month precipitation deficits from satellite estimates, low snow water content, and expected negative impacts to agriculture. Based on NDVI percent of median anomalies for irrigated and rainfed areas as of mid-May, severe drought is posted for parts of northwest Afghanistan. Beneficial rainfall occurred across northern Kazakhstan, but small 30-day precipitation deficits (10 to 25 mm) exist across western and central Kazakhstan.

The GFS model indicates mostly dry weather across Afghanistan and surrounding areas. The next month is typically dry for Afghanistan and Pakistan until rainfall, associated with the Indian Monsoon, arrives later in July. Another round of beneficial rainfall (10 to 50 mm) is expected across the northern third of Kazakhstan to begin June.



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.