

Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 03 June – 09 June, 2020

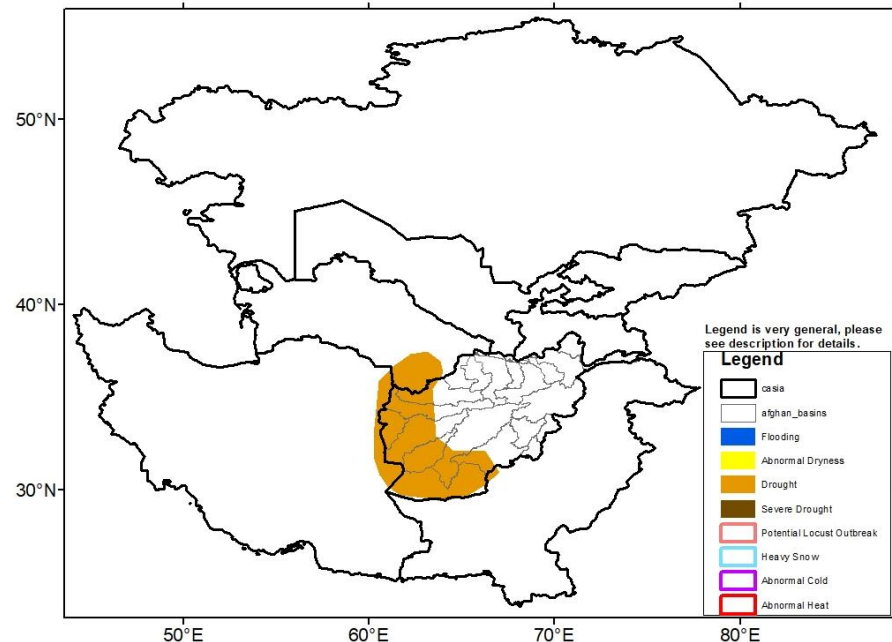
Temperatures:

Weekly maximum temperatures were warmer than normal across the entire region. Maximum temperatures in Kazakhstan averaged 6 to 12 degrees C above normal during the last week of May. Temperatures reached above 35°C as far north as Central Kazakhstan. After a pattern shift, cooler than normal temperatures moved into the region at the end of the period. Meanwhile, weekly temperatures were also above average in Afghanistan, although not by as much, and the maximum was higher than 40°C in southwestern portions of the country.

The GFS model depicts that the cooling trend will continue during the outlook period, with temperatures likely to average much-below normal during the first week of June. The strongest of the anomalies are predicted to be in central and northeastern Kazakhstan and register 8–12°C. Most other regions will see cooler than normal conditions with temperatures mainly staying lower than 35°C in Afghanistan.

Precipitation

Light to moderate rain was widespread throughout the northern two thirds of the Central Asia region. According to satellite estimates, 10-25mm of rain was widely observed and some embedded areas received more than 25mm. In and around Afghanistan, the drying trend continued with little rainfall observed this past week. Over the last 30 days, moisture deficits are growing in southeastern Kazakhstan. However, vegetation health indices do not indicate a negative ground response to the deficits there yet, as has occurred in the vicinity of western Afghanistan, where a drought hazard is posted. The GFS model indicates that rainfall (10-25mm) will be focused across northern Kazakhstan and the regions central Mountains.



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.

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