

Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 17 June – 23 June, 2021

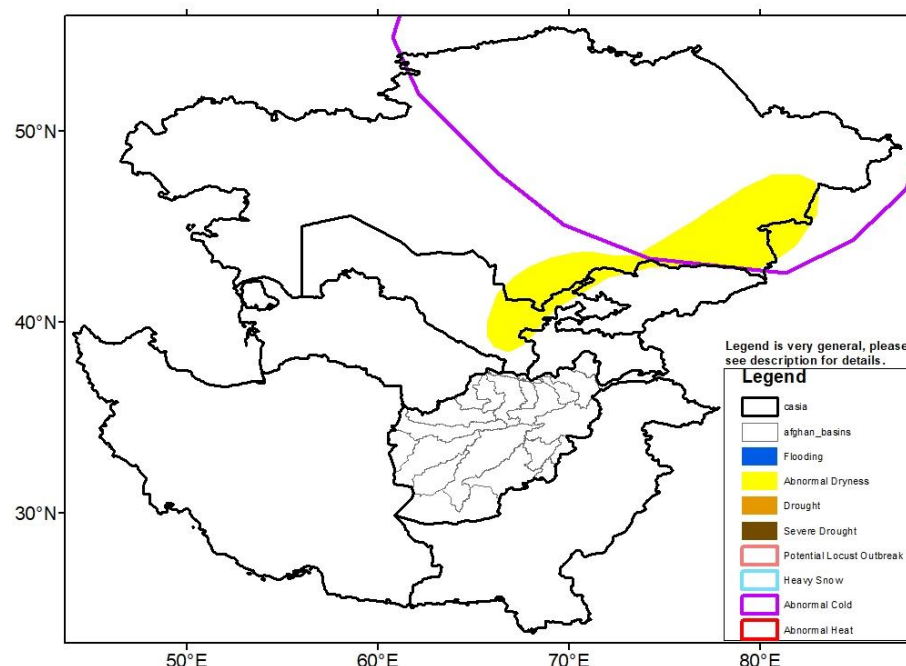
Temperatures:

Weekly maximum temperatures were warmer than normal across most of the region. Maximum temperatures in central and southern parts of the region reached as much as 4 to 8 degrees C above normal during the second week of June. Temperatures were higher than 40°C in Iran and many lower elevations of Afghanistan and as high as 45°C in southwestern Afghanistan.

Weather models depict that much cooler temperatures will move across the region. Negative weekly average temperatures anomalies of 4-6°C are likely through Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and Afghanistan, with single day anomalies more than 10°C. Minimum temperatures near or below freezing are possible in Kazakhstan where an abnormal cold hazard is posted. Meanwhile, above-normal temperatures are forecast for far-western Kazakhstan. Maximum temperatures should remain under 40°C.

Precipitation

Light to moderate rain was observed in eastern and western Kazakhstan. According to satellite estimates, 5-25mm of rain was generally observed. Scattered moderate rains were also observed across central and northern Pakistan. Since the start of May, moisture deficits are growing in southeastern Kazakhstan and eastern Uzbekistan. Vegetation health indices are starting to indicate a negative ground response to the deficits. As such, an abnormal dryness hazard is placed there. In western Afghanistan, the drought hazard has been removed as they are well into the summer dry season. The GFS model forecasts that light rain (5-25mm) will be observed across northern Kazakhstan. Some greater amounts of precipitation more than 25mm are possible in the mountains of Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and northern Pakistan.



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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