

Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 24 June – 30 June, 2021

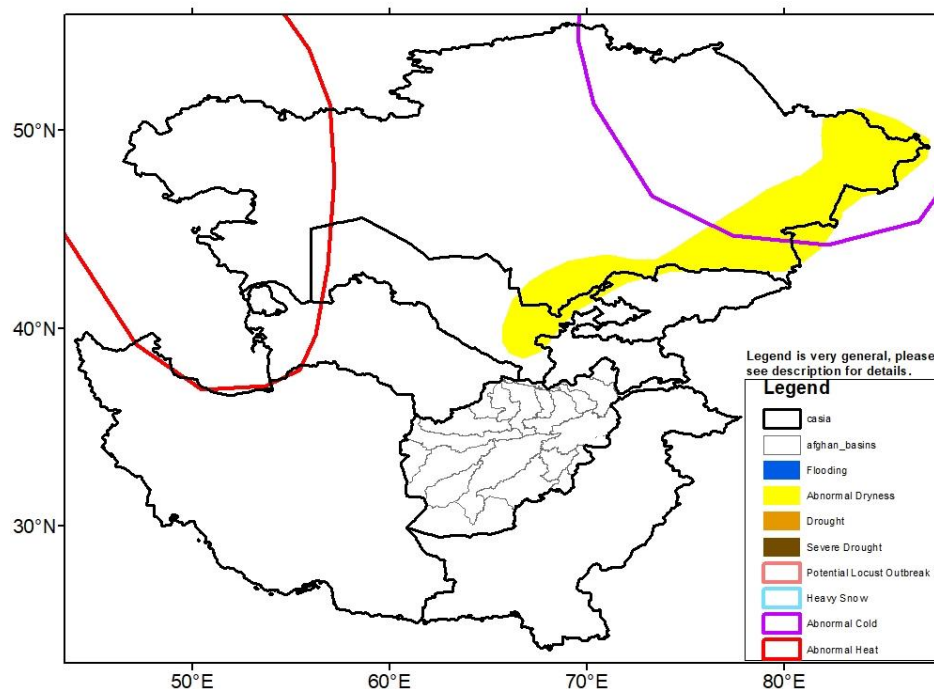
Temperatures

Weekly maximum temperatures were warmer than normal across western parts of the region and near to or colder than normal in the east. Maximum temperatures for the week in the west averaged 2 to 6 degrees C above normal during the third week of June. Temperatures exceeded 40°C in Iran and southern Afghanistan and 35°C temperatures spread well northward into western Kazakhstan.

Weather models depict much colder than normal temperatures in eastern Kazakhstan to start the period before a warming trend to end the period. Negative temperature anomalies of 8-12°C will likely be observed in eastern Kazakhstan. Minimum temperatures near freezing are possible locally and an abnormal cold hazard is posted. This includes some wheat producing areas. Conversely, positive anomalies greater than 8°C are forecast in western Kazakhstan. Temperatures should reach the mid to upper 30s degrees Celsius where an abnormal heat hazard is placed.

Precipitation

Scattered light rain was observed across parts of eastern Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. According to satellite estimates, 2-25mm of rain was observed. Light rain was also observed in parts of Pakistan, while the region was otherwise dry. Since the start of May, moisture deficits are growing in southeastern and northeastern Kazakhstan as well as in eastern Uzbekistan. Vegetation health index is indicating a negative ground response to the deficits. As such, an abnormal dryness hazard is placed in these areas. In western Afghanistan, the drought hazard has been removed as they are well into the summer dry season. The GFS model forecasts light rain (5-25mm) across northern Kazakhstan with the passage of a couple of disturbances. Higher precipitation totals exceeding 25mm are possible in far-northeastern Kazakhstan.



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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