



Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook June 7 - 13, 2018

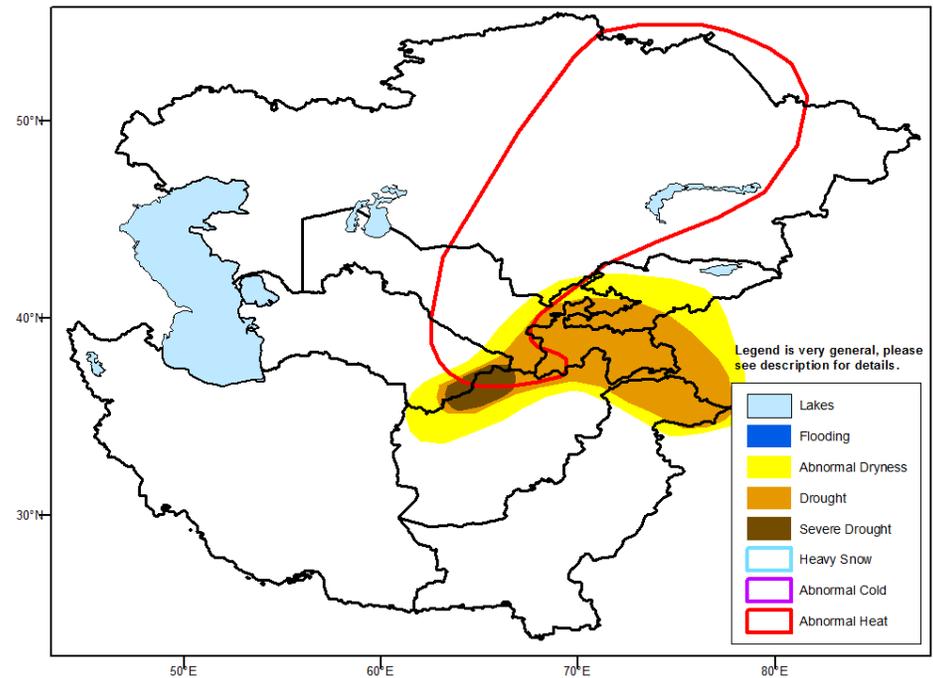
Temperatures:

Below-normal temperatures (-1 to -7 degrees C) prevailed across much of Kazakhstan and northern parts of Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan from May 27 to June 2. Maximum temperatures remained below 30 degrees C across northern Kazakhstan, while maximum temperatures reached the low to mid 40s (degrees C) in southern Turkmenistan and western Afghanistan. The GFS and ECMWF models indicate that temperatures are likely to average above-normal during early to mid-June. An abnormal heat hazard is posted for areas where temperatures are forecast to average more than 6 degrees C above normal and exceed 30 degrees C.

Precipitation

Widespread rainfall (locally up to 40 mm) occurred across the northern half of Kazakhstan where precipitation has averaged at or above normal during the past 30 days. Mostly dry weather, typical for this time of year, prevailed across the remainder of the region. 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.

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 25 mm, locally more) is expected across north-central Kazakhstan 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.