



Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook

June 21 - 27, 2018

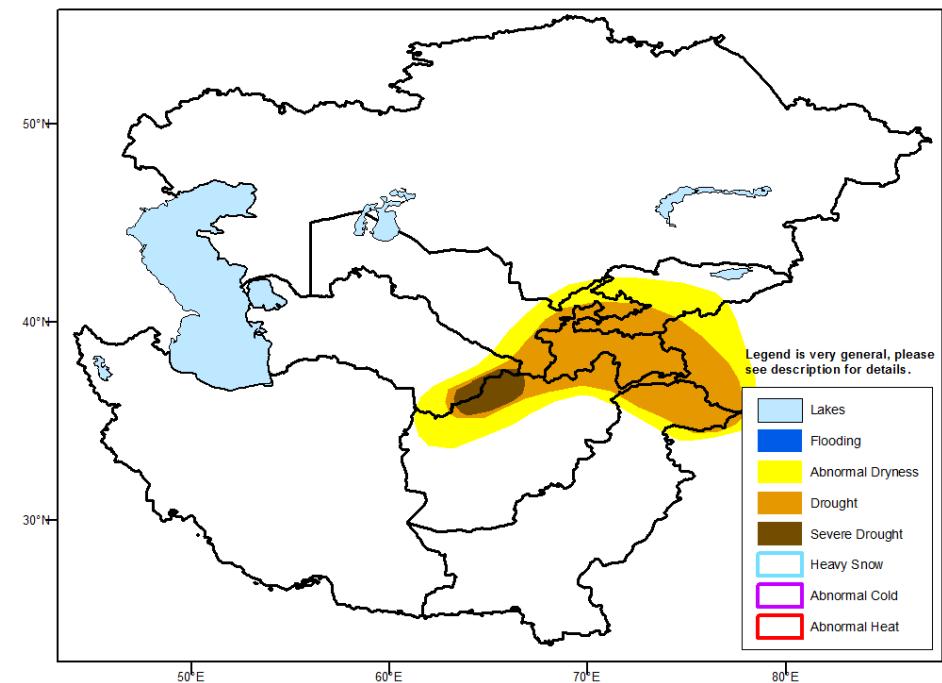
Temperatures:

Above-normal temperatures (+1 to +4 degrees C) were limited to eastern Kazakhstan and Afghanistan from June 10 to 16, while near to below-normal temperatures were observed across the remainder of the region. Maximum temperatures remained below 30 degrees C across the major crop producing areas of north-central Kazakhstan during the entire past week. During late June, abnormal heat is not expected to affect Central Asia with the GFS model indicating maximum temperatures averaging near normal for the upcoming week.

Precipitation

Scattered showers and thunderstorms (locally up to 40 mm) continued across northern and eastern Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan during mid-June. Mostly dry weather, typical for this time of year, prevailed across Afghanistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. During the past 30 days, precipitation has averaged at or above-normal across the major crop producing areas of north-central Kazakhstan. 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. The severe drought area is posted for northwest Afghanistan where crop yields in rainfed areas are likely to be most reduced.

The GFS model indicates mostly dry weather across Afghanistan although scattered thundershowers could affect the higher elevations of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. The next month is typically dry for Afghanistan and Pakistan until rainfall, associated with the Indian Monsoon, arrives later in July. During the next week, additional rainfall is expected across north-central Kazakhstan where the GFS model indicates a broad area of more than 25 mm.



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.