



Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook June 4 – 10, 2015

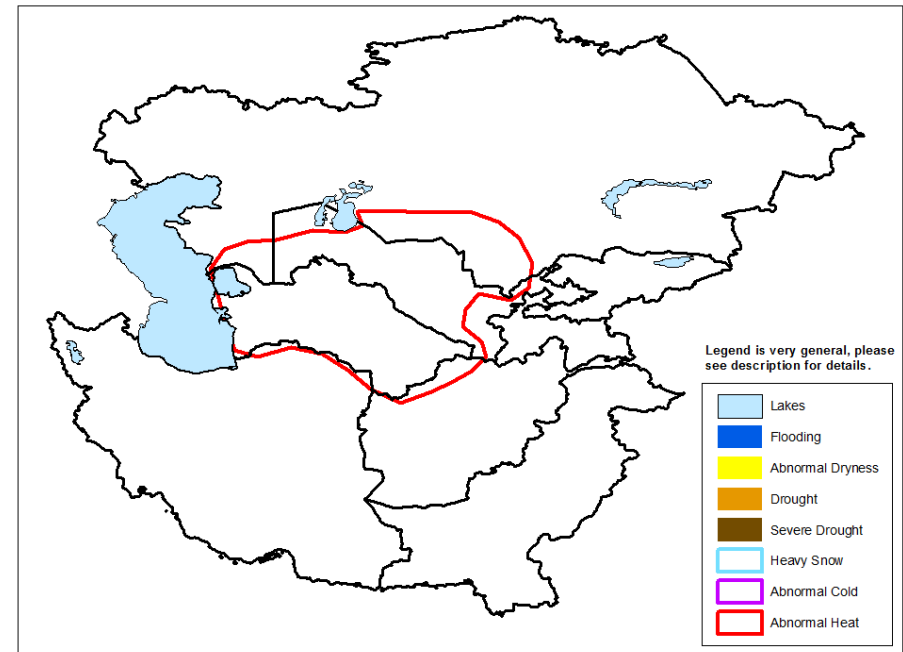
Temperatures:

During late May, surface temperatures averaged above-normal across the western two-thirds of Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan, with positive departures from climatology ranging between 3 – 8 degrees Celsius. In contrast, normal to slightly below-normal temperatures were observed throughout the eastern portions of the region, including eastern Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and northern Afghanistan. Maximum temperature rose from mid-30's to lower 40's throughout western Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and Turkmenistan. For next week, above-normal temperatures are forecast to continue over southern Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and parts of northern Afghanistan, where high temperature is expected to exceed 40 degrees Celsius.

The unseasonably warm temperatures may lead to more rapid snow melt across parts of northern Afghanistan where localized river flooding is possible.

Precipitation

During the past week, light rain fell across Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and western Tajikistan. During the past 30 days, precipitation anomalies have indicated surpluses ranging between 25 – 100 mm over central Kazakhstan and localized areas of eastern Kyrgyzstan, western Kazakhstan, and eastern Afghanistan, according to the CPC Unified data. During the next week, the GFS model indicates localized areas of 25 mm or more of rainfall across north-central Kazakhstan. Scattered showers and thundershowers are also expected across the higher elevations of northeast Afghanistan and Tajikistan. Meanwhile, an increased chance of tropical cyclone development exists across the eastern Arabian Sea which poses a risk of heavy rainfall across extreme southern 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.