



## Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook October 5 - 11, 2017

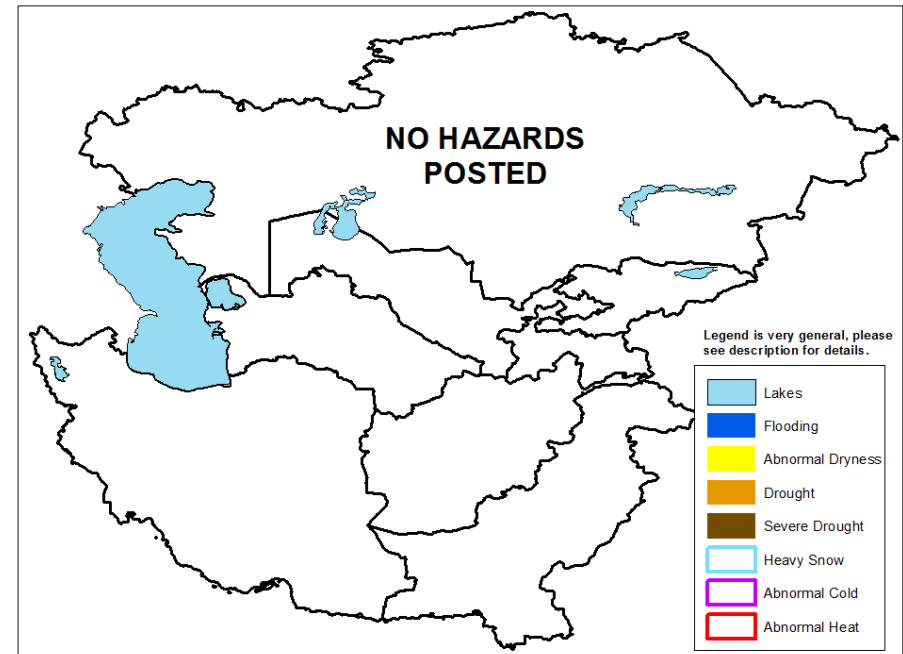
### **Temperatures:**

Below-normal temperatures (1 to 8 degrees C) were observed across Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan during the final week of September, while near to above-normal temperatures prevailed across Afghanistan and Tajikistan. Minimum temperatures fell to near -10 degrees C over north-central Kazakhstan with freezing temperatures observed as far south as Uzbekistan. The GFS model indicates that below-normal temperatures are forecast to persist across the northern third of Kazakhstan. Extreme minimum temperatures below -5 degrees C can be expected across northeast Kazakhstan and the higher elevations of Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan.

### **Precipitation**

Widespread precipitation (2 to 47 mm, liquid equivalent) was observed across eastern Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and eastern Uzbekistan from September 24 to 30. According to the CPC unified gauge analysis, precipitation has averaged near normal throughout most of the region. However, small precipitation deficits are indicated across eastern Afghanistan. Although there is growing concern for abnormal dryness in this area due to the lack of recent precipitation along with above-normal temperatures, Afghanistan is normally dry during the summer and early fall. Mountain snowfall typically begins to increase during October and November.

During the next week, precipitation (2 to 25 mm, locally more) is forecast to continue across eastern Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan. Locally heavy snow is expected across the highest elevations of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. The first significant snowfall is also expected to occur across the highest elevations of northeast Afghanistan during early October.



**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.