



EXPRESS MONITORING OF CLIMATE CONDITIONS IN KAZAKHSTAN FOR JUNE 2026

Anomalies of average monthly air temperature and monthly precipitation in Kazakhstan

The bulletin is designed to promptly inform government agencies, industry organizations, the scientific community, and other interested parties about current climatic conditions in Kazakhstan.

RELEVANT

- In June 2026, the mean monthly air temperature exceeded the **climatic normal** by **2.19 °C**
- Total monthly precipitation exceeded the **climatic normal** by **2.96 mm**

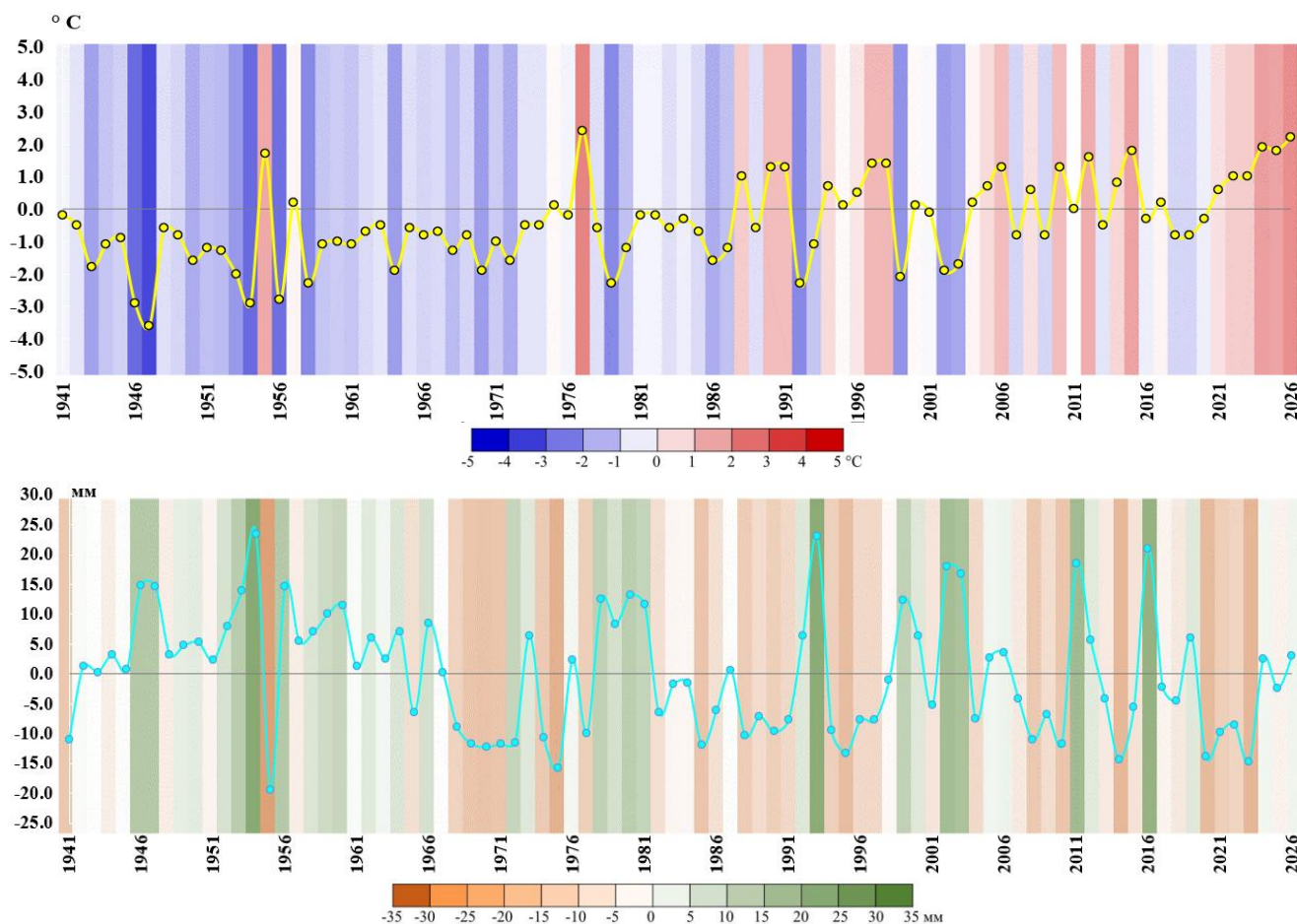


Figure 1 – Time series of June air temperature (a, °C) and precipitation (b, mm) anomalies averaged over Kazakhstan for the period 1941–2026. The anomalies were calculated relative to the 1991–2020 climatological normal.

AIR TEMPERATURE

Analysis of the long-term time series of June air temperature anomalies showed an alternation of years with negative and positive temperature anomalies throughout the study period. At the same time, over the past five years, a persistent trend toward increasing positive temperature anomalies has been observed (Fig. 1a).

In June 2026, the mean air temperature anomaly was $+2.19^{\circ}\text{C}$ relative to the climatic normal. The magnitude of air temperature anomalies varied considerably across the territory of Kazakhstan (Fig. 2).

Negative air temperature anomalies were observed predominantly in the western part of the country. In West Kazakhstan and Aktope regions, deviations from the climatic normal reached -2.1 to -2.2°C , while the largest

negative anomaly (-2.4°C) was recorded at the Uyil meteorological station in Aktope Region.

Air temperatures close to the climatic normal were observed across most of Kostanay Region and in some areas of Aktope, Kyzylorda, and Turkistan regions. Extremely high air temperature anomalies (the upper 5 % of the distribution) were recorded across most of North Kazakhstan, Akmola, Pavlodar, Karaganda, East Kazakhstan, and Almaty regions, as well as in Zhetisu and Abai regions, and in isolated areas of Turkistan, Zhambyl, and Ulytau regions. The highest positive anomaly (5.8°C) was observed at the Sharbakty meteorological station in Pavlodar Region.

Record-high mean monthly air temperatures were registered at 73 meteorological stations. At most of these stations, the previous record values had been observed in 1977 and 2025 (Table 1).

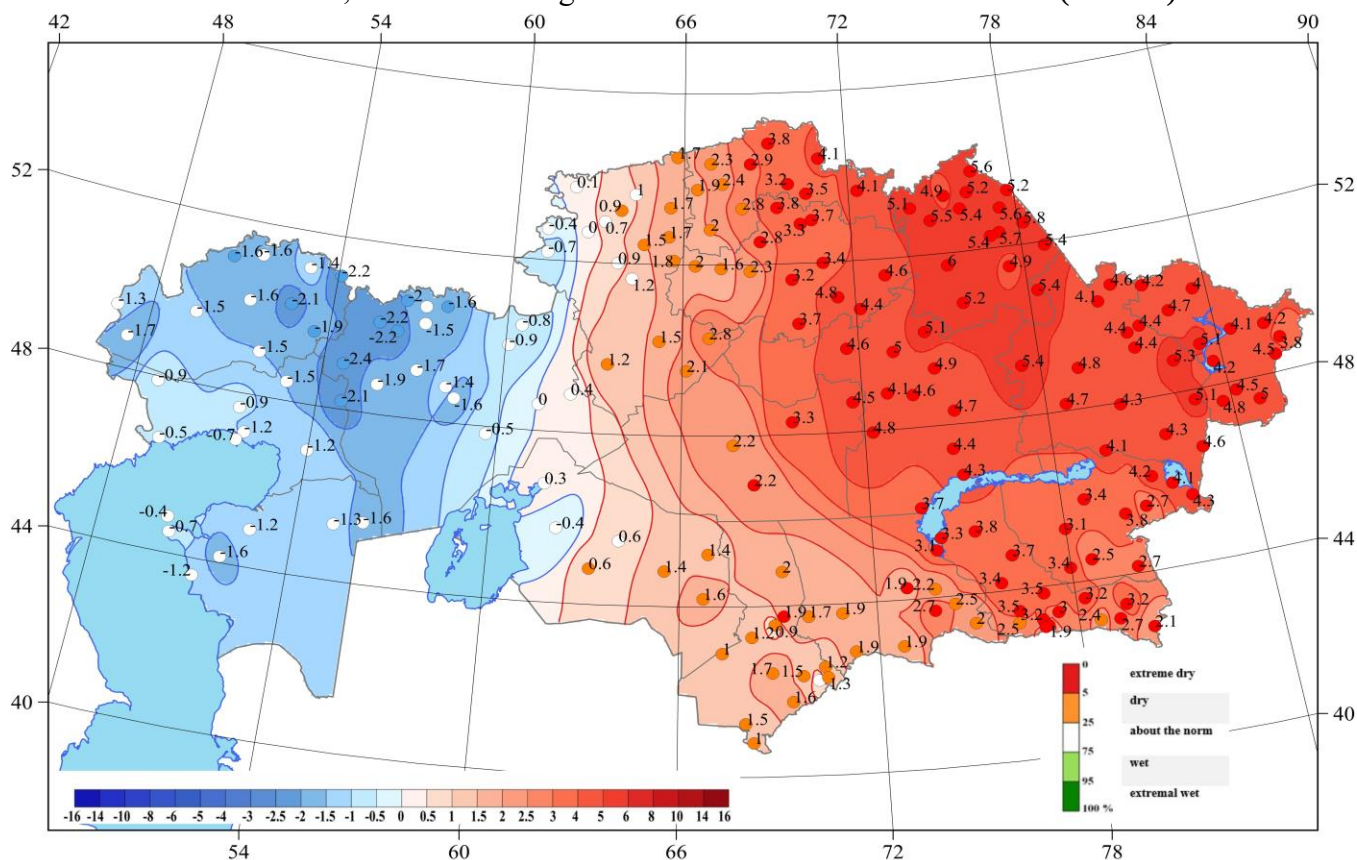


Figure 2 – Spatial distribution of mean air temperature anomalies ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) relative to the 1991–2020 climatological normal and non-exceedance probabilities of June 2026 air temperature (reference period: 1941–2026).

Table 1. Record values of the average monthly air temperature in June 2026

№	Meteorological station	Region	New maximum air temperature, °C	The previous record of the average monthly air temperature, °C
1	Aksengir	Almaty	25.3	25.2 (2025)
2	Aul No. 4		27.7	26.9 (2025)
3	Bakanas		27.9	27.3 (2025)
4	Kegen		16.7	16.5 (2025)
5	Kuigan		27.1	26.9 (2025)
6	Kyrgyzsai		22.8	22.6 (2008)
7	Zhalanashkol	Zhetysu	28.2	27.8 (2025)
8	Zharkent		25.7	25.5 (1990)
9	Kapshagay		26.6	26.4 (2025)
10	Matai		27.2	27.1 (2025)
11	Sarkand		24.8	24.5 (2025)
12	Usharal		26.8	26.2 (2025)
13	Alakol		26.3	25.4 (2025)
14	Shemonaikha	East Kazakhstan	23.4	22.0 (2012)
15	Akzhar		25.1	23.1 (2025)
16	Katon-Karagay		19.6	18.1 (2025)
17	Ust-Kamenogorsk		23.8	22.4 (2025)
18	Zaysan		26.8	24.8 (2025)
19	Markakol Nature Reserve		16.5	15.5 (2025)
20	Kurchum		24.4	23.2 (1977)
21	Leninogorsk		19.9	18.7 (1977)
22	Samarka		25.3	23.3 (1955)
23	Terekty		24.9	23.0 (2025)
24	Ulken Naryn		23.4	22.4 (1955)
25	Tugyl	Abay	25.4	23.9 (1977)
26	Aksuat		25.7	23.6 (2025)
27	Ayagoz		23.6	22.3 (2025)
28	Aktogay		27.0	26.3 (2025)
29	Bakty		25.7	24.9 (2025)
30	Barshatas		24.9	23.3 (2025)
31	Dmitrievka		23.8	22.4 (2025)
32	Zhalgyztobe		24.6	23.5 (2025)
33	Kainar		23.0	20.6 (2025)
34	Karauyl		24.5	22.9 (2025)
35	Semipalatinsk		24.5	23.1 (1955)
36	Semiyarka		26.3	24.0 (2025)
37	Kokpekty		24.3	22.4 (2025)
38	Urzhar		24.8	24.0 (1977)
39	Shalabay		23.9	23.1 (2025)
40	Shar		24.2	23.2 (2025)
41	Saryshagan	Karaganda	26.9	25.9 (2025)
42	Aksu-Ayuly		23.1	21.8 (1977)
43	Aktogay		22.9	22.0 (1977)
44	Balkhash		26.7	25.5 (2025)
45	Bestauata		25.9	24.7 (1977)
46	Bes-Oba		22.6	21.1 (1977)
47	Zharyk		23.2	22.6 (1977)
48	Karaganda		23.8	22.9 (1977)
49	Kertindy		24.0	23.1 (1977)
50	Korneyevka		22.7	21.1 (1977)
51	Kzyltau		23.3	21.7 (2025)

№	Meteorological station	Region	New maximum air temperature, °C	The previous record of the average monthly air temperature, °C
52	Golubovka	Pavlodar	24.4	22.7 (1991)
53	Aktogay		24.9	22.5 (1991)
54	Bayanaul		24.1	22.0 (1955)
55	Ekibastuz		25.9	23.3 (1977)
56	Ertis		24.4	22.4 (1991)
57	Koktobe		25.2	23.1 (2006)
58	Krasnoarmeyka		25.9	23.7 (2006)
59	Lozovaya		24.4	22.4 (2006)
60	Mikhaylovka		24.4	22.2 (1982)
61	Pavlodar		25.1	22.8 (1977)
62	Zholboldy		25.1	22.9 (1991)
63	Uspenka		25.3	22.9 (2006)
64	Fedorovskaya		24.3	22.2 (1982)
65	Shaldai		25.3	23.1 (2006)
66	Sharbakty		25.6	23.0 (2006)
67	Arshaly	Akmola	23.0	22.2 (1977)
68	Astana		24.4	23.1 (1991)
69	Ereymantau		23.0	21.9 (1977)
70	Zhana-Arka	Ulytau	24.6	23.0 (1977)
71	Kyzylzhar		25.2	24.9 (1977)
72	Tole Bi	Zhambyl	26.5	26.3 (2025)
73	Chiganak		27.5	27.4 (2025)

ATMOSPHERIC PRECIPITATION

In June 2026, the total precipitation exceeded the climatic normal by 2.96 mm. Analysis of the long-term time series of precipitation anomalies indicates an alternation of dry and wet periods (Fig. 1b).

The spatial distribution of precipitation was highly heterogeneous (Fig. 3). Excessive precipitation was observed mainly in the western part of the country, amounting to 300–450 % of the climatic normal, and locally reaching 480 % of the normal. The highest precipitation total was recorded at the Beyneu meteorological station (Mangystau Region), where it reached 562 % of the climatic normal. A substantial precipitation surplus was also observed in isolated areas of Kostanay, North Kazakhstan, Akmola, Turkistan, and Zhambyl regions, where precipitation totals exceeded 200–250 % of the climatic normal and locally reached 301 % of the normal. However, these anomalies were localized in nature.

Precipitation amounts close to the climatic normal (80–120 %) were observed in the central part of the country, including individual areas of Kostanay, North Kazakhstan, and Karaganda

regions, as well as Ulytau Region, and in some areas of southern Kazakhstan. At the same time, within these regions, localized areas with both increased and reduced moisture conditions were observed.

New maximum monthly precipitation values were recorded at five meteorological stations (Table 2).

A precipitation deficit was observed across most of Pavlodar, East Kazakhstan, and Almaty regions, as well as Abai and Zhetisu regions, in the eastern part of Ulytau Region, and in some areas of Kostanay, Kyzylorda, Turkistan, and Zhambyl regions. In these areas, the amount of precipitation generally ranged from 20–80 % of the climatic normal, while in some parts of the northeastern regions of the country it decreased to 10–20 % of the normal.

Precipitation amounts corresponding to the “extremely dry” category (non-exceedance probability of 0–5 %) were recorded at eighteen meteorological stations located in the northeastern and eastern parts of the republic, as well as in some areas of central and southern Kazakhstan.

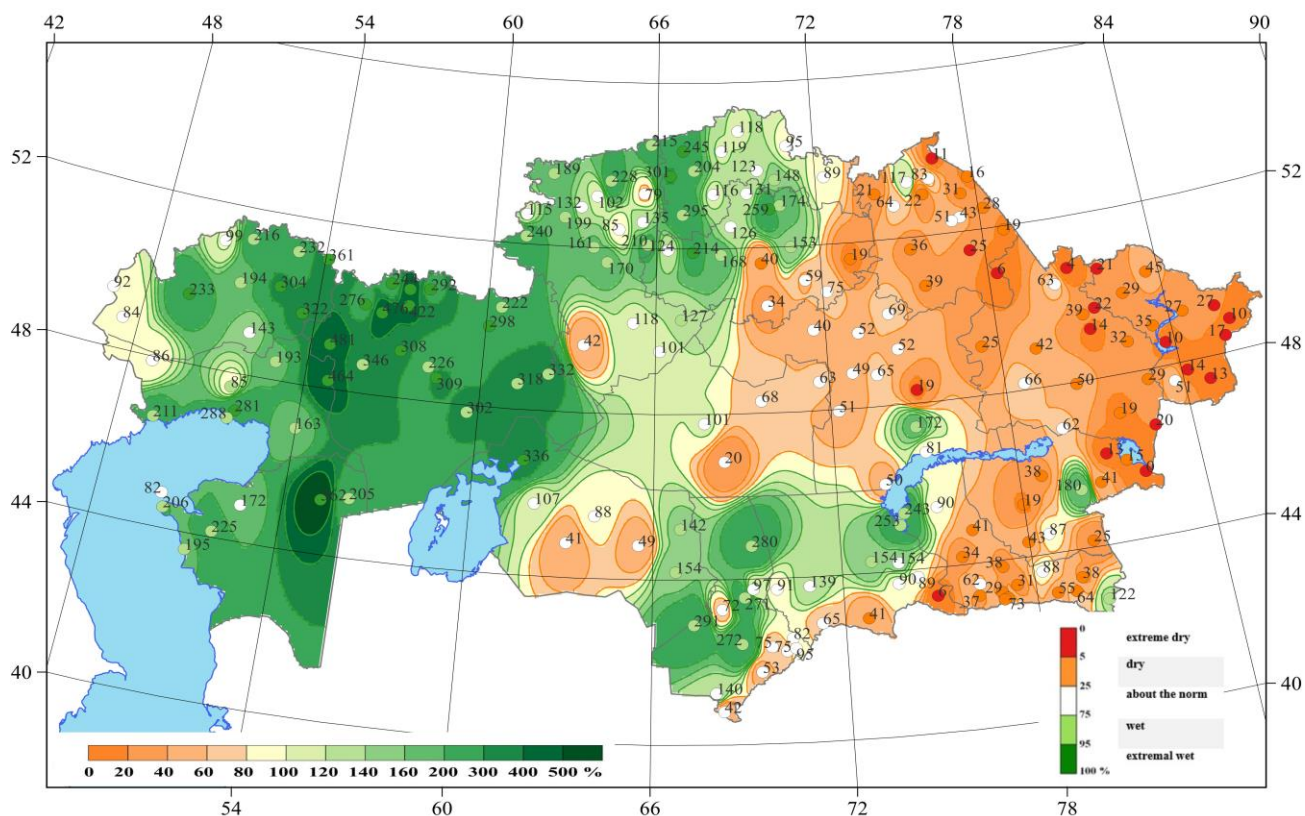


Figure 3 – Spatial distribution of precipitation totals (% of the 1991–2020 climatological normal) and non-exceedance probabilities of June 2026 precipitation based on the 1941–2026 reference period.

Table 2. Maximum record values of monthly precipitation in June 2026

№	Meteorological station	Region	New record for monthly precipitation, mm	The previous record for monthly precipitation, mm
1	Timiryazev	North Kazakhstan	125.6	123.8 (1979)
2	Aktobe	Aktobe	127.9	102.7 (1945)
3	Novoalekseyevka		88.5	86.4 (2003)
4	Ilyinsky		131.0	117.7 (2003)
5	Rodnikovka		121.0	95.5 (1982)

Prepared by the Climate Research Department
Research Center, RSE "Kazhydromet" (Astana)

Contributors:
S. Sagiyeu – leading Researcher of DCR RC
Y. Amanulla – leading Researcher of DCR RC