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Underlined dates refer to days of publication. All temperatures are in degrees centigrade.

23 May

The cool weather which covered the northeastern European USSR on 21 May remained on 22 May and continued to spread southward. Temperatures dropped considerably in the southern Urals, falling from 21 degrees to 11 degrees in Chkalov. Other temperatures recorded were 2 degrees above zero in Arkhangel'sk and 6 in Sverdlovsk and Ufa.

Slightly cloudy, dry weather prevailed in the Baltic republics, Belorussia, the central regions, the Ukraine, and the Northern Caucasus. Daytime temperatures generally ranged between 21 and 25 degrees. Thunderstorms fell in some areas of the Ukraine west of the Dnepr River.

The weather was favorable for the growth of crops almost everywhere. Winter barley was heading and sainfoin was flowering in the Crimea. In the Komrat area in Moldavia, spring wheat was stemming out and alfalfa was beginning to flower. Winter rye was heading in Kievskaya, Zhitomirskaya, and Poltavskaya oblasts.

Warm, dry weather continued in Omskaya and Novosibirskaya oblasts and Altayskiy Kray. Daytime temperatures ranged between 21 and 24 degrees. Rains continued to fall in Tomskaya Oblast and northern Krasnoyarskiy Kray. In Eastern Siberia, temperatures dropped somewhat. Very heavy rains continued to fall in the Far East.

It was hot and dry in the Central Asian republics. Winter barley was entering the waxy stage of maturity around Iolotan' in Turkmenia. In many areas, melons were developing the third leaf.

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24 May

On 23 May, very warm, sunny, dry weather prevailed in most of the European USSR. Daytime temperatures were 24-25 degrees almost everywhere, but rose to 27 degrees in Riga, Tambov, Stalingrad, and Krasnodar.

Temperatures rose somewhat in the northern regions where cool weather had prevailed; during the day, they were 10 degrees above zero in Sverdlovsk, 12 in Kazan', 13 in Kirov, 14 in Chkalov, and 19 in Gor'kiy. The cold wave penetrated western and central Kazakhstan; the thermometer registered 13 degrees in Aktyubinsk and 19 in Kzyl-Orda. Rains fell only in the Urals.

Alfalfa was being harvested for hay in Khersonskaya Oblast. Spring wheat had entered the stemming-out stage in the central and eastern Ukraine. Winter rye had headed in western Belorussia.

It was dry and very warm in Western and Eastern Siberia. Daytime temperatures were 20 degrees in Omsk, 29 in Novosibirsk and Barnaul, and 22 in Krasnoyarsk and Irkutsk. Rains continued to fall in the Far East. It was very warm and dry in Central Asia.

26 May

On 25 May, it became considerably cooler throughout the northern half of the European USSR down to a line running from Minsk to Kazan'. Noon temperatures were 6 degrees above zero in Petrozavodsk, 7 in Arkhangel'sk, Vologda, and Leningrad, 9 in Velikiye Luki, and 10 in Riga. In most areas, the cooler weather was accompanied by downpours and winds.

In the central chernozem zone and southward, the weather was dry and very warm. Daytime temperatures were 22 degrees in Kursk, 24 in Kuybyshev, 28-29 in Saratov, Kishinev, Dnepropetrovsk, Stalingrad, Simferopol', and Rostov on the Don, 30 in Groznyy, and 31 in Voroshilovgrad.

Relatively warm weather without precipitation prevailed in Western Siberia. Daytime temperatures ranged between 16 and 19 degrees. Rains fell in Tomskaya and Kemerovskaya oblasts and central Krasnoyarskiy Kray; at some places, they totaled up to 12-14 millimeters. It was cool in the northern half of Kazakhstan.

It was dry and very warm in Central Asia. Tomatoes were blossoming around Tashkent; cotton had formed the fifth leaf.

27 May

On 26 May, the cooler weather of the day before had reached the Ukraine and the Northern Caucasus. Daytime temperatures were only 17 degrees in Odesa, Rostov on the Don, and Krasnodar, 14 in Stalingrad and Kiev, 11 in Saratov and Voronezh, 10 in Minsk, 9 in Moscow, and 5 in Kazan'. At night, the temperature dropped to almost zero in many central and northwestern regions; however, due to wind and high humidity, no frosts were observed anywhere except in some northwestern areas, where the temperature fell to one degree below zero at ground level. Warmer weather moved in during the day in the northwest; as compared with the previous day, temperatures rose 2-3 degrees and reached 8 degrees in Arkhangel'sk and Petrozavodsk, 10 in Leningrad, and 12 in Riga.

During the night and morning, rains fell in the Urals and in the Middle Volga Region and snow in Kirov. Rains also began to fall in the Kuban' and in Rostovskaya Oblast. Development of crops was slowed by the cool weather, but neither crops nor orchards were damaged. In the Volga Region,

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the eastern Ukraine, and the Northern Caucasus, conditions for the development of crops improved because of the cool weather. Early spring grains were bushing in most areas, had stemmed out in the south, and were even heading in some areas.

It was warm in Western Siberia and northern Kazakhstan. Daytime temperatures were around 20 degrees. On 25 May, rains fell in Tomskaya, Novosibirskaya, and Kemerovskaya oblasts, Altayskiy Kray, and in many areas of Akmolinskaya, Karagundinskaya, and Pavlodarskaya oblasts. The development of crops was proceeding normally.

28 May

On 27 May, cool weather had reached the most southerly areas of the European USSR. Daytime temperatures were only 16-17 degrees in Groznyy, Makhachkala, and Krasnodar. In the Ukraine, temperatures at night held at 4-6 degrees above zero. In some low-lying places of the central chernozem zone and the Middle Volga Region, light frosts were observed during the night.

It became warmer in the western and central regions; daytime temperatures were 15 degrees in Minsk and 14 in Moscow.

Rains fell during both the night and the day in the Karelo-Finnish SSR, the northwestern regions, the Far East, the Baltic republics, northern Belorussia, and the northern central regions.

Warm weather without precipitation continued in Western Siberia. In Central Asia, the weather was dry and hot.

29 May

On 28 May, relatively warm weather prevailed in the southern European USSR and most of the central zone. It was cool in the west, north, and east. The highest noon temperature, 23 degrees, was recorded in Kishinev. Other temperatures were 22 degrees in Krasnodar, 21 in Rostov on the Don and Voroshilovgrad, 19-20 in Saratov, Stalingrad, and Dnepropetrovsk, 17 in Orel and Kiev, 15 in Moscow, 14 in L'vov, Kursk, and Kazan', 13 in Chkalov, 11-12 in Minsk, Velikiye Luki, Riga, Vologda, Kirov, Syktyvkar, Tambov, and Voronezh, 9 in Leningrad, 8 in Petrozavodsk and Ufa, 7 in Sverdlovsk, and 6 in Arkhangel'sk.

During the first 12 hours of 28 May, precipitation was recorded in most of the northern half of the European USSR. Light rains fell in some areas of the central region, the central chernozem zone, and the northern Ukraine (Sumskaya, Chernigovskaya, and Kievskaya oblasts).

Planting of potatoes was continuing in the northern half of the European USSR and weeding of sugar beets, sunflowers, and other row crops in the southern portion.

In Western Siberia, the weather was very warm and without precipitation everywhere except in the areas adjoining the Ural Mountains. Noon temperatures were 25 degrees in Barnaul, 27 in Krasnoyarsk, 28 in Novosibirsk, and 29 in Omsk.

Very warm weather without precipitation prevailed in most of Kazakhstan. Noon temperatures rose to 23-27 degrees. It was cool only in the western portion of the republic.

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30 May

On 29 May, overcast weather with precipitation prevailed in most of the European USSR. During the first 12 hours of the day, rains fell in Moldavia, most of the Ukraine, central chernozem zone, and central regions. Precipitation was also recorded in the northern European USSR.

Noon temperatures were 24-26 degrees in the Northern Caucasus, 22-23 degrees in Simferopol', Saratov, and Kuybyshev, 20 in Voroshilovgrad, 19 in Sverdlovsk, 17 in Kirov, 14-16 in most of the Ukraine, Moldavia, the central region and the central chernozem zone, 12-13 in L'vov, Riga, and Syktyvkar, 10 in Velikiye Luki and Vologda, 9 in Leningrad, 8 in Arkhangel'sk, and 6 in Petrozavodsk and Minsk.

In Western Siberia, the weather remained very warm everywhere. Temperatures rose to 28-30 degrees in Omsk, Novosibirsk, and Barnaul. Farther eastward, all the way to Primorskiy Kray, it was cool. Rains were observed in the Far East.

Very warm weather continued in most of Kazakhstan, especially in the northern and eastern portions. Temperatures there rose above 30 degrees. No precipitation was observed.

In Central Asia, noon temperatures were 23-24 degrees in the Tashkent and Stalinabad areas and 20 degrees around Ashkhabad.

31 May

During the first 12 hours of 30 May, overcast weather with rain was observed in the eastern Ukraine, in some areas of the central chernozem zone, in the Lower and the Middle Volga regions, Arkhangel'skaya Oblast, Komi ASSR, and in some areas of Belorussia and Velikolukskaya and Pskovskaya oblasts. The greatest amounts of precipitation, 7-11 millimeters, fell during this period in some areas of Saratovskaya, Penzenskaya, and Ul'yanovskaya oblasts and in the northern European USSR. Dry weather prevailed in most of the central region, the western Ukraine, the Crimea, and the Northern Caucasus.

Temperatures were 25-27 degrees around Nal'chik, Groznyy, and Kuybyshev, 23 in Krasnodar, 22 in Chkalov and Stalingrad, 20 in Simferopol', 19 in Rostov on the Don and Sverdlovsk, 16-17 in Kishinev, Odessa, Voroshilovgrad, and Syktyvkar, 14-15 in Kirov, Kazan', Gor'kiy, Kursk, Dnepropetrovsk, Kiev, and L'vov, 11-12 in Minsk, Moscow, Riga, Vologda, and Petrozavodsk, and 10 in Arkhangel'sk.

The weather was very warm in Western Siberia. Noon temperatures rose to 27-29 degrees in Omsk, Novosibirsk, and Barnaul. It was cooler farther east. Rains fell in some areas of the Transbaykal region and Primorskiy Kray.

It was dry almost everywhere in Kazakhstan and the Central Asian republics. The thermometer registered 22-25 degrees in most areas.

2 June

The weather became considerably warmer throughout the European USSR. On 31 May and 1 June, it was overcast in the west and in the northern Urals; it was dry in the rest of the European USSR.

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On 1 June, the highest noon temperature, 32 degrees, was recorded at Groznyy; other noon temperatures were 29 in Krasnodar, Rostov on the Don, and Voroshilovgrad, 27 in Dnepropetrovsk, 20-22 in the Kiev area, in the central chernozem zone, Volga Region, most of the central region, Vologda, Leningrad, and Arkhangel'sk, 18-19 in Moldavia, Belorussia, the Baltic republics, and the western Ukraine, and 16-17 in Chkalov, Ufa, Kirov, Syktyvkar, and Ust'-Tsil'ma.

Rye was flowering in most of the Ukraine and heading as far as a line running from Pskov to Kirov. Winter wheat was flowering in the Kuban' and southern Rostovskaya Oblast. In the far northern European USSR, oats, peas, and other spring crops were sprouting. In the south, spring wheat was approaching the heading stage.

It became sharply cooler in the Tobol'sk area of Western Siberia. With a 30-degree temperature, it was still hot in Novosibirsk; but the daytime temperature in Omsk had fallen to 22 degrees. Noon temperatures were 24 degrees in the Irkutsk area and 16-18 degrees in the Transbaykal region as far as Khabarovsk. Rains fell at some places, including Chita and Khabarovsk.

It was very warm in Kazakhstan and the Central Asian republics. Noon temperatures there rose to 29 degrees and above. It was somewhat cooler only in the Ashkhabad area. Rains fell only in scattered mountainous areas.

3 June

On 2 June, very warm weather continued in most of the European USSR. Noon temperatures generally -- from Krasnodar to Arkhangel'sk and from Minsk to Chkalov -- rose to 22-24 degrees and at some places, Voroshilovgrad for example, still higher. However, in the Crimea and in the extreme southern Ukraine, the thermometer registered only 17-18 degrees. Cool weather with temperatures of 11-12 degrees was also observed in the outskirts of L'vov, the Petrozavodsk area, and around Sverdlovsk. During the first 12 hours of the 24-hour period, rains fell in the Crimea, the portion of the southern Ukraine bordering the Black Sea and Sea of Azov, the extreme western Ukraine, and the extreme northern portion of Arkhangel'skaya Oblast.

Winter wheat was flowering in the Northern Caucasus, the Crimea, and extreme southern Ukraine. Spring wheat was stemming out almost throughout the Ukraine and in the Lower Volga Region. In these areas, sunflowers were getting their second pair of leaves.

In Western Siberia, cool weather was observed in Tyumenskaya and Omskaya oblasts; noon temperatures did not rise above 15 degrees in these areas. It was hot everywhere in Novosibirskaya Oblast and Altayskiy and Krasnoyarskiy krais; noon temperatures rose to 31-33 degrees. It was warm also in Irkutskaya Oblast. In the Transbaykal region, it was cool all the way to Khabarovsk; noon temperatures were 13 degrees in Chita and 15 in Blagoveshchensk and Khabarovsk. Rains fell at some places. Winter rye was heading in Altayskiy Kray, the southern portions of Tyumenskaya, Omskaya, and Novosibirskaya oblasts, and in northern Kazakhstan.

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