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USSR WEATHER AND CROP BULLETINS,
25 - 31 MAY 1951

25 May 1951

On 24 May, the weather continued cool in the European USSR. The coolness spread to all southern areas and all Volga regions. The weather was very warm only in the southern and central Urals.

In the areas north of a line running through Leningrad, Vologda, and Syktyvkar, air temperature at 1200 varied between 4 and 6 degrees. Noon temperature was 8 degrees (all degrees centigrade) in Kirov and Riga, 9 in Moscow, 10 in Gor'kiy, 11 in Kazan', 14 in all Middle Volga regions from Kuybyshev to Kamyshin. In the central regions south of Moscow, and in Belorussia, 16 in the Ukraine, Moldavia, and along the lower Volga, 18-19 in the Crimea and Kuban', 20 in the Sverdlovsk area, and 25 in the Chkalov area.

During the first 12 hours of 24 May, precipitation fell in most areas of the northeast (west of the Urals), in the North Caucasus, and in the eastern and western Ukraine.

During the 24-hour period of 23 May, precipitation fell in Moldavia, in the southern and western regions of the Ukraine, in the Kuban', the foothills of the North Caucasus, Transcaucasus, and in some regions of the northern European USSR.

Air temperature dropped somewhat below that of the preceding day in the Transcaucasus. It was only 18 degrees at noon in Tbilisi. Rains fell locally.

Very warm weather prevails generally in Siberia and the Far East.

The thermometer registered 31 degrees at noon in the Tashkent area of Central Asia, 40 degrees in the Ashkhabad area.

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26 May 1951

There was almost no change in the weather of 25 May as compared with that of the preceding day. It remained hot, and almost no precipitation fell in Central Asia and in most areas of Kazakhstan, Siberia, and the Far East. In the Transcaucasus, the weather remained moderately warm. It was comparatively cool in most of the European USSR; rain fell in some areas.

The highest air temperature at 1200 was observed in the Tashkent area, where it was 34 degrees.

During the first 12 hours of 25 May, rain fell in most of Belorussia and in adjoining areas of the Baltic republics and the RSFSR, in the eastern Ukraine, and in the Odessa, Simferopol', and Kuybyshev areas. Snow fell in the extreme northeastern part of the European USSR.

During the 24-hour period of 24 May, considerable precipitation fell on the Black Sea coast of the Caucasus, in the Kuban', and in southern Rostov Oblast. Light rains fell in Stavropol', along the lower Volga, east of the Volga, in Belorussia, in the western and southern Ukraine, in Moldavia, and in the Crimea. In the Asiatic USSR, precipitation fell only in some areas of southeastern Kazakhstan, in Kirgizia, in some areas of West Siberia adjoining the Urals, in the Irkutsk area, and in Yakutia.

27 May 1951

On 26 May, the weather continued as cool as on previous days throughout the European USSR. Rain fell in many areas. At 1200 the thermometer registered 2 degrees in Ust'-Tsilma, 3 in Arkhangel'sk, 5 in Syktyvkar, 6 in Petrozavodsk, and 9 in Kirov, Vologda, Leningrad, Velikiye Luki, Minsk, and Riga. It was no warmer at this hour in the central chernozem zone. Throughout the rest of the European USSR the temperature at 1200 was 11-12 degrees. Temperatures of 14-16 degrees were recorded only in the extreme southern Ukraine, in the Crimea, in the North Caucasus, along the lower Volga, and east of the Volga.

On 25 May, heavy rains fell in eastern Belorussia, in the southern Ukraine, North Caucasus, the Crimea, and in Kuybyshev and Saratov oblasts. During the first 12 hours of 26 May, rains were observed throughout the central chernozem zone, locally in the North Caucasus, the Middle Volga region, and in the northwest.

It was cold and rain fell in areas of Siberia adjoining the Urals. In the area around and east of Omsk, very warm weather favorable to the growth of agricultural crops continued generally. Noon air temperature rose to 26-28 degrees. Similar weather prevailed in Kazakhstan.

In Central Asia, noon temperatures ranged between 30 and 34 degrees.

29 May 1951

On 28 May, a large part of the European USSR had cloudy weather which cleared up considerably; no rain fell. Heavier rains fell only along the middle Volga, in Ryazan, Tambov, and Penza oblasts, and in Mordov ASSR. Locally, precipitation totaled 10-17 millimeters in these areas. Light rains with thunderstorms occurred in the western Ukraine.

Temperatures rose generally. During the day, they varied between 12 and 17 degrees almost everywhere between Arkhangel'sk and Rostov-on-Don. Noon temperatures in Kishinev, Odessa, Simferopol', and Krasnodar ranged between 21 and 24 degrees.

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Frequent and quite heavy rains which fell during the last days have created favorable growing conditions for all agricultural crops.

It became cooler in West Siberia. Daytime temperatures ranged between 12 and 16 degrees in Omsk, Barnaul, and Irkutsk. Snow fell in northern Krasnoyarsk Krai. Hot weather continued in Transbaykal and the Far East. At Blagoveshchensk-on-Amur the temperature was 31 degrees.

Noon temperature in Central Asia was around 30 degrees. Rain fell locally in Turkmenia.

30 May 1951

On 29 May, moderately warm and overcast weather with rain prevailed throughout the western half of the European USSR. The rain reached as far east as Arkhangel'sk, Moscow, and Voronezh. Noon temperature was 9-10 degrees in Riga and Leningrad, 13 degrees in Arkhangel'sk, Moscow, and Minsk. Warm dry weather prevailed in the rest of the European USSR. During the day, the temperature was 20-22 degrees in Voronezh, Kursk, Kiev, Stalingrad, and Rostov-on-Don. Highest temperatures, 24-25 degrees, were recorded in Dnepropetrovsk, Odessa, and Simferopol'.

It is reported from Rostov-on-Don that spring wheat and barley are beginning to head and that sunflowers are beginning to form heads.

West Siberia had moderately warm weather and no rain. Hot weather continued to prevail in the Far East. In Central Asia, temperatures continued to fall, the weather was dry.

31 May 1951

On 30 May, warm dry weather continued in the southern oblasts of the Ukraine, in the Crimea, in the North Caucasus, and along the lower Volga. Noon temperatures between 24 and 26 degrees in Dnepropetrovsk, Stalingrad, Odessa, and Simferopol' were recorded. In the rest of the European USSR, the weather was misty and rainy.

Considerable precipitation in the form of wet snow and rain fell in Arkhangel'sk Oblast and in the Karelo-Finnish SSR. A new cold spell which began in the northwestern regions reached the central regions by noon on 30 May. During the day, the temperature was 7 degrees in Leningrad, Velikiye Luki, Riga, and Minsk, 9 in Lvov, and 12 in Moscow and Orel. The weather was also cool in the Urals; temperature at 1200 was 6 degrees in Sverdlovsk, 10 in Ufa, and 13 in Chkalov.

In the southern half of Bashkir ASSR (Zilair), winter rye has begun heading and spring wheat and oats are bushing out. Winter grains will soon begin to ripen in the south where warm weather has prevailed. Winter rye has entered the milky phase in the Zimovniki (Rostov Oblast) area. Reports from Nikol'sk (Vologda Oblast) and Arkhangel'sk state that potatoes are being planted in the north.

It has become cooler in Tyumen' and Omsk oblasts; daytime temperatures there ranged between 7 and 11 degrees. Considerably warmer weather prevails in Novosibirsk Oblast and in Altay and Krasnoyarsk krays; noon temperatures there ranged between 18 and 23 degrees.

Rains fell and it became cooler in Khabarovsk and Primorskiy krays; noon temperature in these krays was 20 degrees. In Uzbek and Kirgiz SSR, heavy rains fell and it continued to become cooler. Daytime temperature was 23 degrees in Ashkhabad and 17 in Stalinabad and Tashkent.

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