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USSR WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS
 (12 - 22 August 1951)

11 August 1951

No report was issued on 11 August.

14 August 1951

On 12 August, very warm weather without precipitation prevailed in most of the Ukraine, the Volga Region, Crimea, and Caucasus. Showers and thunderstorms were recorded in the northern and central European USSR, in Belorussia, and the western Ukraine. Locally, the amount of precipitation which fell in the western Ukraine exceeded 20 millimeters.

During the first 12 hours of 13 August, rain fell locally in the central European USSR and in Chernigov and Sumy oblasts. Moon temperatures on 13 August were 18 degrees in Petrozavodsk, 20 in Leningrad, Moscow, and L'vov, 21 in Vologda, Minsk, and Saratov, 24 in Kiev and Orel, 27 in Kursk, 28 in Tambov, 29 in Simferopol' and Chkalov, 30 in Voronezh, Kishinev, and Odessa, and 32 in Krasnodar.

Warm weather continued in Kazakhstan and most of West Siberia. Quite heavy rains, exceeding 15 millimeters locally, fell in southern Khrbarovsk Kray. On 13 August, daytime temperatures were 16 degrees in Barnaul, 18 in Novosibirsk, and 26 in Omsk and Tobol'sk; they were 29-31 degrees in Central Asia.

Spring wheat has reached waxy maturity throughout Siberia. The harvest has begun in northern Omsk and Novosibirsk oblasts as well as in most agricultural areas of Krasnoyarsk Kray.

It is reported that sowing of winter rye has begun in some areas of Omsk, Novosibirsk, and Kemerovo oblasts. Sowing of winter rye has also begun in Altay and Krasnoyarsk krays.

- 1 -

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16 August 1951

On 14 and 15 August, hot, dry weather prevailed in most of the European USSR.

During the first 12 hours of 15 August, light rains were recorded in Belorussia and locally in the northern Ukraine. Noon temperatures on 15 August were 16 degrees in Petrozavodsk and Riga, 19 in Leningrad, 20 in Sverdlovsk and Minsk, 24 in Velikiye Luki, Kirov, and Kishinev, 25 in Kiev and Odessa, 28 in Krasnodar and Nal'chik, 30 in Moscow, Voronezh, Dnepropetrovsk, and Tbilisi, and 33 in Gor'kiy, Kuybyshev, Stalingrad, and Simferopol'.

Somewhat cooler weather accompanied by rain was observed in West and East Siberia. On 15 August, daytime temperatures were 15 degrees in Krasnoyarsk, 16 in Tobol'sk, 20 in Novosibirsk, and 23 in Omsk.

Hot, dry weather continued in Kazakhstan and Central Asia.

Sowing of winter rye has begun in the Urals and in some areas of Bashkiria. Sowing of winter rye is also in progress in northern Kuybyshev Oblast and locally in Chkalov Oblast.

Weather conditions in most of the country have been favorable for the grain harvest.

18 August 1951

On 16 and 17 August, hot, dry weather was observed in the eastern and southeastern European USSR and in Komi ASSR. Cool weather prevailed in the rest of the European USSR. On 16 August, rain fell only in the eastern Ukraine, in the western central region, and in Arkhangel'sk Oblast.

Noon temperatures on 17 August were 17 degrees in Riga and Leningrad, 18 in Minsk and Orel, 22 in Odessa, Dnepropetrovsk, and Sverdlovsk, 23 in Moscow and Tambov, 24 in Voronezh and Kishinev, 25 in Kirov, Kazan', and Rostov-on-Don, and 28 in Stalingrad, Tbilisi, and Yerevan.

Cool, slightly cloudy weather was also observed in West Siberia. On 17 August, daytime temperatures were 12 degrees in Novosibirsk, 13 in Irkutsk, 14 in Krasnoyarsk, and 17 in Barnaul. It was warm and slightly cloudy in southern Kazakhstan and Central Asia.

The moderately warm and wet weather was very good for root and tuber crops.

Sowing of winter rye has begun in Kirov and Vologda oblasts and also in some areas of the central regions.

21 August 1951

On 19 and 20 August, slightly cloudy, dry, and hot weather with daytime temperatures of about 32-36 degrees continued to prevail in the Volga Region and in the Urals. In the rest of the European USSR, the weather continued moderately warm and cloudy with heavy local showers.

On 19 August, heavy rains exceeding 20 millimeters locally fell in Moldavia and Georgia. Quite heavy rains also fell in the North Caucasus, eastern Ukraine, and in the central chernozem zone. Light rains fell locally in Belorussia and in the northern regions. During the first 12 hours of 20 August, the precipitation zone spread into the central regions.

- 2 -

S-E-C-R-E-T

SECRET

SECRETS-E-C-R-E-T

50X1-HUM

The rain which fell moistened the upper layers of the soil and created favorable conditions for the germination of seeds and growth of shoots of winter crops.

Sowing of winter rye is proceeding normally in most of the northern half of the European USSR. Sowing of winter rye has also begun in the southern central chernozem zone.

Weather conditions in most areas have been favorable for carrying out the harvest.

Warm, dry weather favorable for the grain harvest continued in West Siberia. On 20 August, daytime temperatures were 26 degrees in Omsk and 28 in Tobol'sk.

Dry, hot weather favorable for the growth of cotton continued in Central Asia.

23 August 1951

On 21 and 22 August, slightly cloudy, dry, and very warm weather continued in most of the European USSR.

It became considerably cooler in the northeast and in the Urals. On 22 August, noon temperatures rose to only 9 degrees in Kirov, 10 in Sverdlovsk, 11 in Ust'-Tsil'ma, 14 in Syktyvkar and Gor'kiy, and 17 in Orel. Daytime temperatures were 30-35 degrees in the Lower Volga Region, eastern Ukraine, and North Caucasus and 20-25 degrees in the central and western regions.

On 21 August, considerable precipitation fell in the eastern central zone and locally in the Ukraine. During the first 12 hours of 22 August, rain fell in the Urals.

The warm and mostly dry weather has been favorable for the late ripening of spring grains. Spring wheat has reached waxy maturity in southern Leningrad, Vologda, and Arkhangel'sk oblasts. In areas farther north, it has reached milky maturity.

Winter rye is already sprouting in the northeast and in the Urals. Rye which was sown early is also sprouting locally in the central chernozem zone and in the eastern Ukraine.

On 22 August, it became considerably colder and rain fell in West Siberia. Noon temperatures were 14 degrees in Krasnoyarsk, 15 in Omsk, and 17 in Novosibirsk.

Spring grains have matured throughout West Siberia. In many areas, winter rye has begun to sprout. Sowing of winter grains is in progress under favorable conditions in southern Omsk Oblast and in Altay Krai.

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- 3 -

S-E-C-R-E-T**SECRET**