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USSR WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS,
30 AUGUST - 12 SEPTEMBER 1951

1 September 1951

On 30 and 31 August, warm, slightly cloudy weather continued in most of the European USSR. Heavy rains accompanied by thunderstorms were observed in the central regions, Lower Volga Region, eastern Ukraine, and in the North Caucasus.

The rain which fell in the eastern Ukraine and the Lower Volga Region promoted the swelling (nabukhaniyae) and sprouting of early-sown winter grain crops.

The warm, dry weather prevailing in the northern regions of the European USSR has hastened the ripening of spring grain crops there. It is reported that the barley harvest has begun in the Arkhangel'sk area.

4 September 1951

On 2 and 3 September, slightly cloudy, warm weather prevailed in most of the European USSR. On 2 September, showers fell in the southern part of the central zone, Belorussia, Ukraine, and Volga Region. During the first 12 hours of 3 September, rains and thunderstorms were recorded in the northwestern regions, locally in the central regions, Komi ASSR, and in the Ukraine east of the Dnepr. It became cooler in the Urals.

On 3 September, noon temperatures were 13 degrees in Sverdlovsk, 17 in Velikiye Luki, 18 in Minsk, 19 in Petrozavodsk, 20 in Orel and L'vov, 22 in Kursk, Voronezh, and Tambov, 23 in Moscow, 24 in Kirov and Arkhangel'sk, 25 in Vologda, 27 in Kazan', Rostov on the Don, and Kishinev, 28 in Chkalov, Krasnodar, and Simferopol', 30 in Kuybyshev, and 31 in Tbilisi.

It became cooler in West Siberia. On 3 September, daytime temperatures were 10 degrees in Tobol'sk and 11 degrees in Omsk and Novosibirsk.

Slightly cloudy, warm weather continued in Kazakhstan and Central Asia. The temperature there was 25-30 degrees.

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The rains which fell have been very good for the growth and development of winter grain sowings. In most of the country, winter rye and wheat have sprouted. Early-sown winter grains have entered the bushing stage in Kirov and Gor'kiy oblasts, the Urals, and in the southern part of the central zone. The condition of winter rye and wheat sowings is exceptionally good.

6 September 1951

On 4 and 5 September, cloudy weather with local showers and thunderstorms was observed in the northern half of the European USSR. Slightly cloudy and warm weather continued in the southern and southeastern regions. During the first 12 hours of 5 September, rain was recorded in the southern Urals, Middle Volga Region, and locally in the northern central regions.

On 5 September, noon temperatures were 15 degrees in Petrozavodsk, 18 in Minsk, 22 in Syktyvkar, Moscow, Orel, Voronezh, and L'vov, 25 in Kazan', Kuybyshev, and Kiev, 27 in Saratov, 28 in Kishinev, Rostov on the Don, and Odessa, 29 in Stalingrad, Simferopol', Krasnodar, and Yerevan, and 30 in Tbilisi.

Cool weather was observed in Siberia and most of Kazakhstan. During the night of 5 September, frosts were recorded locally in northeastern Kazakhstan and Altay Krai.

Winter rye has sprouted in all agricultural areas of Siberia. It is forming the third leaf in Novosibirsk and Kemerovo oblasts. Winter grains are bushing in the Urals.

8 September 1951

On 6 and 7 September, warm, slightly cloudy weather continued in the Baltic countries, Belorussia, and the Ukraine. In the rest of the European USSR, the weather was mostly cloudy with rain and locally with frost.

On 7 September, noon temperatures were 14 degrees in Arkhangel'sk and Ufa, 15 in Sverdlovsk, 16 in Kirov, 18 in Leningrad and Moscow, 20 in Tambov, Chkalov, and Saratov, 21 in Riga and Orel, 22 in Voronezh, Kursk, and Voroshilovgrad, 24 in Minsk, Kiev, Tbilisi, and 25 in L'vov, Kishinev, Simferopol', Odessa, and Krasnodar.

Moderately warm, slightly cloudy weather prevailed in Tyumen, Omsk, and Kurgan oblasts. Cold weather with precipitation in the form of rain and snow was observed in Irkutsk and Chita oblasts. It was warm and slightly cloudy in Kazakhstan and Central Asia.

Warm and dry weather in the southern Ukraine favored the corn and sunflower harvest there.

11 September 1951

On 9 and 10 September, it became considerably cooler in most of the European USSR. Temperatures dropped 8-10 degrees in many areas during the 2 days. In Belorussia, the central regions, and in the northern Ukraine, the cooler weather was accompanied by rains and thunderstorms. Hot and dry weather prevailed only in the southern Ukraine, the Crimea, North Caucasus, and in West Kazakhstan Oblast.

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On 10 September, noon temperatures were 7 degrees in Vologda, 9 in Petrozavodsk and Arkhangel'sk, 10 in Syktyvkar and Sverdlovsk, 11 in Leningrad and Gor'kiy, 12 in Kirov and Orel, 13 in Moscow, Kazan', and Minsk, 14 in Kursk and Kuybyshev, 15 in Voronezh, Tambov, and Riga, 16 in Ufa, Saratov, Voroshilovgrad, Dnepropetrovsk, and Kiev, and 20 in Kishinev. Daytime temperatures were 23 in Chkalov, 26 in Stalingrad and Simferopol', 27 in Rostov on the Don, 28 in Krasnodar, and 30 in Yerevan.

On 9 September, heavy rains of more than 10 millimeters locally fell in the Middle Volga Region, the central chernozem zone, Chkalov Oblast, the northern Ukraine, and Belorussia. The rains moistened the soil well and created good conditions for the sprouting and growth of winter grain sowings.

It became cooler in West Siberia. On 10 September, daytime temperatures were 14 degrees in Novosibirsk, 15 in Omsk, 16 in Tobol'sk, and 18 in Barnaul. Rain fell locally.

Cold weather prevailed in East Siberia

13 September 1951

On 11 and 12 September, slightly cloudy, cool, but dry weather prevailed in most of the European USSR. It became considerably cooler in the North Caucasus and Lower Volga Region. During the night of 11 September, frost was observed on the ground surface in most northern and western regions. On 12 September, frost was recorded in all central and locally even in the southern regions. A gradual warming up had begun in the western regions.

On 11 September, quite heavy rains of more than 10 millimeters locally fell in the Caucasus, the southern Urals (including Chkalov Oblast), and in the northeast.

The rain which fell in the southeast moistened the soil well and created favorable conditions for the growth of sprouted winter grain sowings. Mass sowing of winter grains has begun in the North Caucasus. It has already been completed in most other areas.

Early-sown winter grains have begun to sprout in the Ukraine; they have begun bushing in the central chernozem zone and in the central regions.

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