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USSR WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS
(4 - 17 OCTOBER 1951)

6 October 1951

On 4 and 5 October, cloudy and cold weather continued in most of the European USSR. Due to lower pressure, quite heavy rains fell in the southern central regions and in the eastern Ukraine. The precipitation which fell in these areas amounted to 4-10 millimeters. During the first 12 hours of 5 October, the low-pressure area moved east and rain fell in some areas of Kuybyshev, Saratov, and Stalingrad oblasts. Falling after a protracted dry period, the rains moistened the soil well and thus facilitated future field work.

Warm and mostly dry weather with slight cloudiness prevailed in Central Asia, comparatively warm weather with light local rains in the Far East.

9 October 1951

On 7 and 8 October, cloudy weather with rain prevailed in the northern half of the European USSR. Quite heavy rains also fell in Moldavia and in some areas of the Middle Volga Region and Transcaucasus. Cold, slightly cloudy, and dry weather prevailed in the rest of the European USSR. It became slightly warmer in the northwestern regions. On 8 October, noon temperatures were 12 degrees in Riga and Leningrad, 10 in Petrozavodsk. The coldest weather was observed in the eastern regions. It was 2 degrees in Ufa, 3 in Chkalov. In the rest of the European USSR, daytime temperatures ranged from 4 to 7 degrees; they reached 9-10 degrees only in the southernmost areas of the Ukraine and North Caucasus.

Cloudy, cold weather with precipitation in the form of rain and light snow prevailed in West Siberia and Kazakhstan.

On 8 October, noon temperatures were one degree in Novosibirsk, Barnaul, and Krasnoyarsk, 2 degrees in Tobol'sk, and 5 in Omsk. Quite heavy rains fell in northwestern and western Central Asia.

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Dry and warm weather continued in eastern and southern Central Asia. It was 26 degrees in Ashkhabad, 25 in Stalinabad, and 20 in Tashkent.

11 October 1951

On 9 and 10 October, comparatively warm, cloudy weather with fog and light rain was observed in the northern half of the European USSR. Light rain also fell in the central regions, embracing Moscow, Vladimir, Ryazan', and northern Tambov and Penza oblasts. Mostly cold, slightly cloudy weather prevailed in the rest of the European USSR.

On 10 October, noon temperatures were 3 degrees in Ufa, 4 in Sverdlovsk, 5 in Kuybyshev, 8 in Arkhangel'sk, Moscow, Kursk, L'vov, and Kishinev, 9 in Vologda, Orel, Stalingrad, Odessa, and Tbilisi, and 10 in Leningrad, Riga, and Krasnodar. Frost was recorded during the night in most of the Ukraine and in the Lower Volga Region.

Cloudy weather with light precipitation mostly in the form of rain was observed in West Siberia. Temperatures were 2 degrees in Krasnoyarsk, 3 in Novosibirsk, 4 in Barnaul, and 6 in Omsk.

Quite heavy rain fell in some areas of Central Asia.

13 October 1951

On 11 and 12 October, cool weather without precipitation prevailed in most of the European USSR. Light rain fell in the Ukraine, Middle Volga Region, Stalingrad Oblast, and North Caucasus. It had a favorable effect on winter sowings in these regions.

On 12 October, noon temperatures were zero in Ufa and Sverdlovsk, 2 in Kirov, 3 in Kuybyshev, Stalingrad, and Rostov-on-Don, 4 in Chkalov and Voroshilovgrad, 5 in Orel and Kursk, 6 in Leningrad, Gor'kiy, and Dnepropetrovsk, 7 in Moscow and Kiev, 8 in L'vov and Minsk, 9 in Krasnodar, and 10 in Riga, Kishinev, and Odessa.

Cloudy weather with light precipitation locally in the form of rain and snow prevailed in West Siberia and Kazakhstan. Heavier precipitation (4-10 millimeters) fell in some areas of western Altay Krai.

On 12 October, daytime temperatures were 9 degrees in Novosibirsk, 8 in Barnaul, and 3 in Omsk.

During the first 12 hours of 12 October, rain fell in some areas of southern Central Asia.

Noon temperatures were 13 degrees in Ashkhabad, 14 in Tashkent.

16 October 1951

On 14 and 15 October, comparatively warm and cloudy weather with clearing and without precipitation prevailed in almost all of the European USSR.

Frost was recorded locally during the night in the southern Ukraine. On 15 October, noon temperatures were one degree in Kazan', 2 degrees in Tambov and Moscow, 3 in Kuybyshev, 4 in Saratov, Ufa, Sverdlovsk, Kirov, and Syktyvkar, 5 in Chkalov, 6 in Kiev and Vologda, 7 in Arkhangel'sk, Minsk, and L'vov, 8 in Kursk, Voronezh, and Leningrad, 9 in Riga, Stalingrad, and Tbilisi, 10 in Yerevan, Rostov-on-Don, Dnepropetrovsk, and Kishinev, 11 in Odessa, and 14 in Krasnodar.

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On 14 October, heavy rains fell in the Transcaucasus. Considerable precipitation in the form of rain and wet snow also fell in the Urals. During the first half of 15 October, precipitation continued to fall in the Transcaucasus and the northeast. In the rest of the European USSR, dry weather favorable for field work continued.

Winter sowings in many areas have suspended their growth. Growth continues during the daytime only in the western and southern areas.

In West Siberia, cloudy weather with precipitation in the form of rain and snow continues.

18 October 1951

On 16 and 17 October, dry weather prevailed in the entire European USSR except the northeastern regions and the Transcaucasus. It became considerably cooler in the western and southern regions.

On 16 October, rains exceeding 10 millimeters locally fell in the Caucasus. Light rains fell locally in Chkalov and Saratov oblasts and in the far north. During the first half of 17 October, rain fell in the Caucasus and in the north-eastern European USSR.

The dry and warm weather is preparing winter sowings to stand the winter well. During the daytime, winter sowings are continuing to grow even in the northwestern and northern regions. Conditions for harvesting and working the soil are very good throughout the European USSR.

It was cool, and rain and wet snow fell in West Siberia. Temperatures ranged around zero. On 17 October, it was one degree below zero in Omsk even during the day.

It was warm in East Siberia. During the day, temperatures rose to 5 degrees in Chita, 7 in Krasnoyarsk, and 8 in Irkutsk. Weather conditions for working the soil were good in East Siberia and the Far East.

It continued to become cooler in Central Asia. Daytime temperatures were only 11 degrees in Ashkhabad and 12 degrees in Tashkent.

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