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USSR WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS,  
15 - 30 NOVEMBER 1951

17 November 1951

On 15 and 16 November, cold weather was observed in most of the European USSR. Warm weather, with fog but without substantial precipitation, was observed only in the southern regions. During the night of 16 November, the temperature dropped to 25-30 degrees below zero in Arkhangel'sk and Vologda oblasts. The colder weather continued to spread to the western, central, and eastern regions of the European USSR and was accompanied there first by snow, then by clearing skies. During the night of 16 November, temperatures dropped to 20-25 degrees below zero in the northern central part of the European USSR including Moscow Oblast, 7-12 degrees below zero in Belorussia, 8-13 degrees below zero in the southern central part of the European USSR, and 13-17 degrees below zero in the Middle Volga Region.

On 16 November, daytime temperatures were -22 degrees in Vologda, -20 in Kazan', -19 in Kirov and Syktyvkar, -18 in Gor'kiy, -17 in Sverdlovsk, -15 in Velikiye Luki, -14 in Moscow, -13 in Kuybyshev and Orel, -10 in Tambov, -9 in Leningrad, -7 in Minsk, Kursk, Voronezh, and Ufa, -6 in Saratov, zero in Kiev and Chkalov, 1 degree above zero in L'vov, 8 degrees in Voroshilovgrad, 9 in Kishinev, 10 in Rostov-on-Don and Makhachkala, 11 in Odessa, 14 in Simferopol' and Nal'chik, and 16 in Krasnodar and Yerevan.

In most of West Siberia, the cold weather continued to moderate. Snow fell locally. Daytime temperatures were 18 degrees below zero in Tobol'sk, 6 below zero in Novosibirsk, one below zero in Omsk, one degree above zero in Barnaul and Irkutsk, and 4 degrees in Krasnoyarsk.

Warm weather was observed in Central Asia and in the southern and western regions of Kazakhstan.

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20 November 1951

On 18 November, cold, mostly slightly cloudy weather continued in the central and eastern regions of the European USSR. It was warm and overcast in the Baltic countries, Belorussia, and the western Ukraine. Light rains fell and strong winds were recorded in the North Caucasus.

On 19 November, it became considerably warmer in the central regions of the European USSR and the eastern Ukraine. The warmer weather was accompanied by snowfalls.

It became colder in West Siberia. During the night of 19 November, temperatures fell to 35-40 and locally to 45 degrees below zero.

22 November 1951

On 20 and 21 November, overcast, warm weather continued in most of the European USSR. The cold also moderated in the eastern regions and in the Urals.

On 20 November, snow fell in Gor'kiy Oblast, Tatar ASSR, and Molotov Oblast. Snowstorms were recorded locally.

On 21 November, noon temperatures were -14 degrees in Chkalov, -13 in Ufa, -11 in Kazan', -8 in Kuybyshev, -6 in Tambov and Gor'kiy, -5 in Voronezh, -4 in Saratov, Stalingrad, and Kursk, -2 in Orel, zero in Rostov-on-Don, one degree above zero in Vologda and Velikiye Lukki, 2 degrees in Minsk, Kiev, and Arkhangel'sk, 3 in Leningrad, 7 in L'vov and Odessa, 8 in Krasnodar, and 9 in Stumferopol'.

In West Siberia, a period of moderation set in. The more moderate weather was accompanied by snowfalls. On 21 November, daytime temperatures were -11 degrees in Omsk, -13 in Novosibirsk and Barnaul. The snow cover reached a depth of 5-6, locally 8-10, centimeters in Omsk and Novosibirsk oblasts and 3-4 centimeters in the steppe portion of Altay Krai.

It became considerably colder in Central Asia and southern Kazakhstan. During the night of 21 November, temperatures fell to 25-28 degrees below zero in southeastern Kazakhstan and to 4-10 degrees below zero in southern Central Asia. Subzero temperatures prevailed also during the day; they were -18 degrees in Dzhambul, -16 in Alma-Ata, -9 in Kzyl-Orda, and -1 in Tashkent and Ashkhabad.

27 November 1951

On 25 and 26 November, it became considerably warmer in the western and central regions. The warmer weather was accompanied by quite strong winds and quite heavy rains. Temperatures rose 5-10 degrees during the 24-hour period. Moderate frosts still occurred in the Urals and the southeast.

On 26 November, daytime temperatures were 12 degrees in Krasnodar, 8 in Dnepropetrovsk, 7 in Rostov-on-Don, 6 in Voroshilovgrad, 4 in Kursk and Riga, 3 in L'vov, Orel, and Moscow, and 2 in Voronezh and Vologda. Noon temperatures were zero in Tambov and Saratov, -4 in Kuybyshev, -5 in Kazan', -6 in Kirov and Saratov, -10 in Sverdlovsk, -11 in Ufa, and -12 in Chkalov.

On 25 November, heavy rains fell in the Baltic countries, southern Ukraine, and Rostov Oblast; they amounted to more than 10 millimeters of precipitation. Light rains fell in Belorussia and Arkhangel'sk Oblast. During the first 12 hours of 26 November, heavy rains fell in many central and southern areas. The precipitation zone was spreading to the east, including Voronezh and Gor'kiy oblasts.

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In the Urals and southeast, where moderate frosts occurred (temperatures as low as 17-20 degrees below zero), winter sowings were covered with snow. Rising temperatures continued in West Siberia. On 26 November, noon temperatures were only 3-8 degrees below zero. Weather conditions were good for winter sowings there.

Much snow fell in East Siberia, and the depth of the snow cover was increased considerably; therefore, temperatures which fell as low as 25-30 degrees below zero did not harm winter sowings.

Very warm and dry weather is continuing in Central Asia.

29 November 1951

On 27 and 28 November, moderately warm, unstable weather with precipitation in the form of rain and snow continued in most of the European USSR.

Noon temperatures rose to 7 degrees in Riga, 6 in Minsk and L'vov, 5 in Velikiye Luki, 4 in Kiev and Krasnodar, 3 in Kishinev, Odessa, and Rostov-on-Don, 2 in Voroshilovgrad and Leningrad, and one in Moscow. Daytime temperatures were about zero in Orel, Voronezh, Kursk, and Stalingrad, -1 in Chkalov, Kazan', and Vologda, -2 in Syktyvkar, Kirov, Sverdlovsk, and Gor'kiy, -3 in Arkhangel'sk, -5 in Ufa, and -8 in Kuybyshev.

The snow cover melted completely in many central and southeastern areas as a result of the warmer weather and rains.

In the North Caucasus, Crimea, and southern Ukraine, winter sowings were still growing during the day; elsewhere, wintering of sowings was proceeding under favorable conditions.

In West Siberia, slightly cloudy weather with light frosts continued. Daytime temperatures were -6 degrees in Krasnoyarsk, -5 in Omsk, Novosibirsk, and Barnaul.

In East Siberia, it became considerably warmer. Noon temperatures were only -2 degrees in Irkutsk, -8 degrees in Chita.

Dry, warm weather prevailed in Central Asia. Daytime temperatures were about 8-12 degrees above zero. Weather conditions were good in the Central Asian republics for carrying on field work.

1 December 1951

On 29 and 30 November, it became somewhat cooler in the western and central regions of the European USSR. Warm weather continued in the south and east.

On 28 November [sic], light precipitation in the form of snow and rain fell throughout the European USSR except the Ukraine, Lower Volga Region, and southern Urals. Quite heavy rains fell in Azerbaydzhan.

During the first 12 hours of 30 November, snow fell in the northern and central European USSR. In the south, the weather was dry and warm, favorable for completion of winter sowing of kok-sagyz.

Dry weather with light and moderate frosts continued in Siberia. Light snow fell only in the western areas which border the Urals.

Dry, warm weather favorable for raw cotton and "kurak" harvesting continued in most areas of the Central Asian republics. Light rains fell only in northern Uzbek SSR.

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