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USSR WEATHER AND CROP INFORMATION, 10 - 22 OCTOBER 1952

11 October 1952

On 10 October, overcast weather with precipitation was observed in the northern half of the European USSR. Quite heavy rains, providing up to 4-9 millimeters of precipitation, fell in the Baltic republics and in the north-west; snow fell in Komi ASSR. Daytime temperatures were about 2 degrees above zero in centigrade above zero in the Urals and about 5-7 degrees above zero in the other regions. The snow cover melted in Murmanskaya and Arkhangel'skaya oblasts and in the Urals; it remained only in some areas of Komi ASSR.

Rain fell also in the middle Volga region and in the central chernozem zone. Daytime temperatures were 10 degrees in Orel and 14 degrees in Tambov. Warm, dry weather prevailed in the Ukraine, Crimea, Northern Caucasus, and lower Volga region. During the day, the thermometer registered 17 degrees in Dnepropetrovsk, 18 in Rostov on the Don, and 22 in Krasnodar.

It became warmer in Western and Eastern Siberia. Snow fell only in areas north of a line running between Kolpashevo (Tomskaya Oblast) and Tomsk. Temperatures were 8 degrees in Omsk and 10 in Novosibirsk and Barnaul.

It was warm and dry in the Central Asian republics and southern Kazakhstan. Daytime temperatures were 23 degrees in Tashkent and 22 in Stalinabad.

12 October 1952

On 11 October, overcast weather continued in the Ukraine, southern Belorussia, and the central regions. Rain also continued to fall in the northern and northwestern regions.

Daytime temperatures were 8 degrees in Kiev, 6 in L'vov, and 12 in Odessa. They were about 5-8 degrees above zero in the central regions, Belorussia, and the Baltic republics. It became slightly warmer only in the Urals; temperatures were 6 degrees in Sverdlovsk and 8 in Chkalov.

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Slightly cloudy weather without precipitation prevailed in the Northern Caucasus and throughout the Volga region. It was very warm in the Kuban'. Daytime temperatures were 27 degrees in Krasnodar, about 18 in Rostov, and 15 in Saratov. It was also warm and dry in the Transcaucasus; 26 degrees was registered in Tbilisi and Yerevan.

Daytime temperatures were 6 degrees in Novosibirsk, 8 in Irkutsk, and 14 in Barnaul. It was cold in northern Siberia between Tobol'sk and Yeniseysk; light snow cover established itself there. Cold weather continued in the Transbaykal region.

Daytime temperatures reached 20-25 degrees in the Central Asian republics and southern Kazakhstan. At night, however, temperatures dropped to near freezing at some places.

[There were no weather reports in the issues for 14 and 15 October]

16 October 1952

On 15 October, it became considerably cooler in the northern and northeastern European USSR. Daytime temperatures were one degree above zero in Arkhangel'sk and Kirov and about zero in Syktyvkar, Sverdlovsk, and Kazan'. The temperature dropped sharply in the middle Volga region. The daytime temperature in Kuybyshev was only 4 degrees above zero, whereas it had been 17 degrees on the day before.

Rain and snow fell in Leningradskaya, Vologodskaya, Kalininskaya, Yaroslavl'skaya, Kostromskaya, Vladimirskaia, and Gor'kovskaya oblasts and in Chuvashskaya ASSR. Rain fell in Ul'yankovskaya and Kuybyshevskaya oblasts.

Warm, dry weather prevailed in the rest of the European USSR. Daytime temperatures ranged between 8 and 11 degrees above zero in the western and central regions; in the southern Ukraine, Moldavia, Crimea, and the Northern Caucasus, they reached 17-22 degrees. This warm weather in the south following good rains is favoring the growth of winter crops. It continued to be warm and dry in the Transcaucasus; during the day, the thermometer registered 25 degrees in Tbilisi.

Overcast weather with rain prevailed in Western Siberia. Daytime temperatures were 2 degrees in Omsk, 5 in Novosibirsk, and 8 in Barnaul. Snow fell in northern Krasnoyarskiy Kray.

It was warm and dry in the Central Asian republics and southern Kazakhstan. Daytime temperatures were 20 degrees in Tashkent, 23 in Dzhambul, and 25 in Ashkhabad.

17 October 1952

On 16 October, cold, cloudy, dry weather prevailed in the northern and northeastern European USSR and in the Volga region. Daytime temperatures were one degree below zero in Arkhangel'sk, Vologda, and Kirov, 2 below in Ufa, and 3 below in Sverdlovsk. Warm, dry weather was observed in the Northern Caucasus, southern Ukraine, Crimea, and Moldavia. During the day, the thermometer registered 20 degrees in Rostov on the Don and Simferopol' and 25 in Krasnodar.

Heavy rains fell in the Baltic republics, Belorussia, Bryanskaya and Orlovskaya oblasts, and in the northern and eastern Ukraine. In some areas, the diurnal precipitation totaled 26-40 millimeters. These rains were caused by a cyclone moving in from the Black Sea with warm air masses. When meeting cold air over the central regions, precipitation fell in the form of snow. In some areas of Moskovskaya Oblast, a temporary snow cover was formed.

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It was dry and very warm in the Transcaucasus. During the day, 26 degrees were registered in Yerevan.

In Western Siberia, frosty weather was accompanied by a light snowfall. Daytime temperatures were 3 degrees below zero in Omsk, one degree below in Novosibirsk, and about zero in Barnaul, Krasnoyarsk, and Irkutsk. Light snow fell almost everywhere.

It was warm and dry in the Central Asian republics. Daytime temperatures were 24 degrees in Tashkent and 21 in Ashkhabad.

18 October 1952

On 17 October, cold weather continued in the northern half of the European USSR and the Urals. Snow fell in the far north, snow mixed with rain in the Baltic republics. It was warm and the rains ceased in the southern portion of the European USSR. Noon temperatures were 3 degrees below zero in Arkhangel'sk and Ufa, one degree below zero in Sverdlovsk, Vologda, and Syktyvkar, zero in Kirov, one degree above zero in Moscow, 2 degrees in Gor'kiy and Kazan', 4 in Minsk, 5 in Riga, 6 in Orel and Kuybyshev, 7 in Tambov, 8 in Saratov, Voronezh, and L'vov, 9 in Kursk, 12 in Kiev, Dnepropetrovsk, and Voroshilovgrad, 16 in Stalingrad, 18 in Rostov on the Don, 20 in Simferopol' and Krasnodar, and 24 in Tbilisi.

On 16 October, heavy rains fell in the Baltic republics, Belorussia, the northern and eastern Ukraine, and in the central chernozem zone; in a 24-hour period, they provided from 22 to 40 millimeters of precipitation. Snow fell in Moskovskaya, Kalininskaya, Smolenskaya, and Ryazanskaya oblasts.

Winter crops have ceased their growth in the northern half of the European USSR. They continue to grow in the Ukraine, lower Volga region, and the Northern Caucasus. In the eastern Ukraine, moisture supply has improved considerably after the large amount of rain which has fallen.

It became considerably colder in Western Siberia, in Kazakhstan, and in northern Central Asia. Daytime temperatures were 4 degrees below zero in Tobol'sk, Akt'yubinsk, and Semipalatinsk, 6 below in Akmolinsk, Barnaul, and Krasnoyarsk, and 7 below in Novosibirsk. Snow fell in many areas of Western Siberia. Warm weather with daytime temperatures of 5-7 degrees above zero continued in Eastern Siberia.

In Tashkent, the thermometer registered only 10 degrees as compared with 24 degrees the day before.

19 October 1952

On 18 October, warm, dry weather continued in the southern European USSR and in the central chernozem zone. It was cold in the northeast and Urals; temperatures did not rise above zero even during the day. It became warmer in the central regions; the warmer weather was accompanied by rain and fog.

Noon temperatures were 2 degrees below zero in Syktyvkar and Ufa, one degree below zero in Sverdlovsk, zero in Chkalov, one degree above zero in Arkhangel'sk, 2 degrees in Vologda and Kirov, 5 in Moscow and Minsk, 6 in Orel and Kazan', 7 in Gor'kiy, 9 in Kursk, 10 in Tambov, 11 in Saratov, 12 in Voronezh, 13 in Dnepropetrovsk and Voroshilovgrad, 14 in Stalingrad, 16 in Rostov on the Don, 21 in Simferopol', 22 in Krasnodar, and 26 in Yerevan.

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On 17 October, heavy rains, locally providing more than 10 millimeters of precipitation in a 24-hour period, fell in the central regions, Belorussia, and in the northwestern regions. During the first 12 hours of 18 October, the rains continued in the central and western regions. Dry weather continued in the central chernozem zone and in most of the Ukraine.

Cold weather covered Western Siberia, including the southern and eastern portions. At night, temperatures in the southern portion of Western Siberia and in the northern portion of Kazakhstan fell as low as 10-12 degrees below zero. Daytime temperatures were 2 degrees below zero in Tobol'sk, 5 below in Omsk and Novosibirsk, 6 below in Aktyubinsk, 7 below in Akmolinsk, and 8 below in Barnaul. On 18 October, snow fell in Novosibirskaya Oblast.

In Central Asia, cooler weather spread to southern Turkmenia and southern Tadzhikistan. Daytime temperatures were only 11 degrees in Tashkent, 15 in Ashkhabad, and 18 in Stalinabad. Frosts were observed at night in Uzbekistan.

21 October 1952

On 20 October, daytime temperatures were one to 2 degrees above zero in the Urals and northern European USSR and about 5-7 degrees above zero in the central regions. It was comparatively warm in Moldavia, the Crimea, the eastern Ukraine, lower Volga region, and the Northern Caucasus. Temperatures of 10 degrees were recorded in Kishinev, 13 in Voroshilovgrad, and 16 in Stalinograd and Krasnodar.

On 20 October, rainy weather was observed in the Baltic republics, northwestern and central regions, some parts of Belorussia, in Bryanskaya, Orlovskaya, Kurskaya, Sumsкая, Khar'kovskaya, Dnepropetrovskaya, Zaporozhskaya, Stalinskaya, and Krymskaya oblasts, in the Kuban', and in the northern Urals. Locally in the central regions, precipitation totaled 10-14 millimeters.

Dry, very warm weather continued in the Transcaucasus. The daytime temperature in Yerevan was 23 degrees. At night, the temperature dropped to only 10-11 degrees in some areas.

Winter weather prevailed in Western and Eastern Siberia. The thermometer registered one to 3 degrees below zero during the day and as low as 7-10 degrees below at night. Snow cover has established itself almost everywhere.

In Central Asia, daytime temperatures rose to 12 degrees in Tashkent and 16 degrees in Stalinabad. Frosts were recorded at night with temperatures of 2-4 degrees below zero at ground level.

22 October 1952

On 21 October, rainy weather continued in the northwestern and central regions of the European USSR and also in the central chernozem zone. In some areas, precipitation falling during the first 12 hours of the day totaled 10-16 millimeters. During the second 12 hours, the weather in the above areas improved somewhat. Snow fell in the Baltic republics. Light rains fell in Belorussia and the northern Ukraine. Heavy rains were recorded in the foothill regions of the Northern Caucasus. Daytime temperatures in most of the European USSR held between 2 and 5 degrees above zero, although they were around one degree below zero in the northern and northeastern portions.

Warm weather without precipitation prevailed in Moldavia, the southern Ukraine, Crimea, and Volga region. Temperatures were 15 degrees in Odessa and Simferopol', 9 in Kazan', and 11 in Kuybyshev and Stalingrad. It became cooler in the Transcaucasus; the daytime temperature in Tbilisi was 18 degrees.

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Frosty weather prevailed in Western and Eastern Siberia. Light snow fell almost everywhere in Western Siberia. Daytime temperatures were 2 degrees below zero in Novosibirsk and Irkutsk and 3 below in Barnaul and Chita. There was no precipitation in Eastern Siberia and the Transbaykal region.

It was cold and dry in Kazakhstan and the Central Asian republics. Daytime temperatures were one degree above zero in Aktyubinsk and Semipalatinsk, 3 degrees in Dzhambul, and 15 in Ashkhabad, Tashkent, and Stalinabad. At night, frosts were observed generally; temperatures at ground level dropped to from one to 5 degrees below zero.

23 October 1952

On 22 October, the rains ceased in the Baltic republics, Belorussia, and some central regions. Daytime temperatures were 3 degrees above zero in Moscow and 4 degrees in Riga and Minsk. Some precipitation was recorded in the northern Ukraine and the central chernozem zone. Light rains fell also in the middle Volga region and in Gor'kovskaya Oblast. Snow fell and a light snow cover up to 2-centimeters deep was established in Vologodskaya, Yaroslavskaya, and Kostromskaya oblasts. The daytime temperature in Vologda was one degree below zero.

Warm weather without precipitation prevailed in the southern Ukraine, in the Crimea, and the Northern Caucasus. Daytime temperatures were 15 degrees above zero in Rostov on the Don, 18 in Odessa, and 20 in Krasnodar. It was dry in the Transcaucasus; during the day, the thermometer registered 18 degrees in Yerevan.

Light frosts occurred and snow fell in Western and Eastern Siberia. Daytime temperatures were 2 degrees below zero in Tobol'sk, Omsk, Novosibirsk, and Barnaul and zero in Irkutsk.

It was dry in Central Asia and Kazakhstan. Temperatures were 15 degrees in Stalinabad and Tashkent and 17 in Ashkhabad. At night, frosts were observed in these places.

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