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USSR WEATHER AND CROP INFORMATION, 3 - 15 JUNE 1953

Underlined dates refer to days of publication. All temperatures are in degrees centigrade.

4 June

During the first 12 hours of 3 June, overcast weather with rain prevailed in the extreme northern Komi ASSR and Arkhangel'skaya Oblast, in some parts of Latvia, in Lithuania, Belorussia, Moldavia, most of the Ukraine, western Krasnodarskiy Kray, and southern Rostovskaya Oblast. It was dry and very warm in the rest of the European USSR.

Noon temperatures were 17-19 degrees in Lithuania and Belorussia, Chkalov, Ufa, and Sverdlovsk, 13 in Petrozavodsk, 20-21 in Moldavia and the Ukraine, and 23-25 in the rest of the European USSR.

Potatoes had emerged from the ground everywhere up to a line running from Grodno through Bryansk, Orel, Penza, and Ufa and also at some places north of this line.

It was hot around Yerevan in the Transcaucasus; the noon temperature there was 30 degrees. It was somewhat cooler in the Tbilisi area.

Cool weather was observed in Tyumenskaya and Omskaya oblasts and the Transbaykal region; daytime temperatures did not rise above 17 degrees. Temperatures as high as 20-24 degrees were observed in Novosibirskaya and Irkutskaya oblasts and 28-30 degrees in Barnaul and Krasnoyarsk.

Rains fell in many areas of Tadzhikistan and Uzbekistan; noon temperatures generally did not rise above 18 degrees, although 27 degrees were recorded in Ashkhabad. Dry weather prevailed almost everywhere in Kazakhstan; daytime temperatures in the southern and southeastern oblasts rose to 20-25 degrees, but it was considerably cooler in the northern portion of the republic.

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5 June

On 4 June, cool weather spread from Tyumenskaya and Omskaya oblasts to Novosibirskaya Oblast, much of Kazakhstan, and to Altayskiy Kray. Noon temperatures were 17 degrees in Tobol'sk, 16 in Omsk and Novosibirsk, 13 in Barnaul, and 13-17 in most of Kazakhstan.

Generally warm weather prevailed in Krasnoyarskiy Kray and Irkutskaya Oblast. Noon temperatures were 24 degrees in Krasnoyarsk, 22 in Irkutsk, 20 in Chita, and 18 in Blagoveshchensk.

Mostly dry and hot weather prevailed in the European USSR except for the western Ukraine, Belorussia, and the Baltic republics. Daytime temperatures were 17 degrees in L'vov, Minsk, and Riga, 19 in Velikiye Luki and Rostov on the Don, 21 in Makhachkala, Ufa, and Sverdlovsk, and 22 in Krasnodar. In the rest of the European USSR, temperatures ranged between 23 and 26 degrees. During the past 24 hours, light rains were recorded at some places in the southern Ukraine, Rostovskaya Oblast, and the Northern Caucasus.

Relatively cool weather continued in Central Asia. Noon temperatures were about 20 degrees in Stalinabad, 22 in Tashkent, and 23 in Ashkhabad. Rains continued to fall in the mountainous portions of the Central Asian republics.

6 June

On 5 June, hot, dry weather continued in most of the European USSR. Noon temperatures rose to 22-26 degrees throughout the area east of a line running from Arkhangel'sk to Velikiye Luki and Kishinev and to 28-30 degrees in the northeast and some places in the central regions.

It was cool around Petrozavodsk, in the Baltic republics, most of Belorussia, and the western Ukraine. The thermometer registered 13-15 degrees, at some places 17 degrees. During the first 12 hours of 5 June, rain fell almost everywhere in these regions. Rain also fell in the area of the Dnepr's bend. Noon temperatures were 26-28 degrees in the Transcaucasus.

Noon temperatures rose to 20-22 degrees in Tyumenskaya, Omskaya, and Novosibirskaya oblasts and to 17-18 degrees at most places in Krasnoyarskiy and Altayskiy krays; they were 20 degrees in Chita and 24 in Irkutsk. Only scattered rains fell in Siberia.

Cool, dry weather prevailed in the Far East; daytime temperatures did not rise above 17 degrees.

Temperatures rose somewhat in Kazakhstan and the Central Asian republics. Noon temperatures were 20 degrees in Aktyubinsk, Akmolinsk, and Semipalatinsk and 24 in Kzyl-Orda, Dzhambul, Tashkent, Stalinabad, and Ashkhabad. Light rains fell in some mountainous areas.

7 June

On 6 June, warmer weather returned to Western Siberia. Noon temperatures were 23-24 degrees in Krasnoyarsk, Barnaul, and Novosibirsk, 25 in Omsk, and 28 in Tobol'sk. There was little rainfall anywhere. It was cool in Irkutsk and farther eastward as far as Primorskiy Kray; temperatures did not rise above 16-17 degrees, and only 11 degrees were recorded in Chita. Rains fell at some places in Eastern Siberia.

- 2 -

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50X1-HUM

Dry, hot weather prevailed in most of the European USSR. Noon temperatures were 27-30 degrees from Krasnodar and Groznyy in the south to Arkhangel'sk and Ust'-Tsil'ma in the north and from Kishinev, Kiev, Moscow, and Vologda in the west to Molotov, Kuybyshev, and Astrakhan' in the east. Temperatures of about 23-25 degrees were recorded in Chkalov, Ufa, and Sverdlovsk. The weather remained cool and rains fell in the western European USSR; temperatures did not rise above 14-15 degrees in Leningrad and L'vov and 17-18 degrees in Minsk and Velikiye Luki.

On 6 June, it was dry in Kazakhstan and Central Asia. Scattered rains fell only in some portions of central Kazakhstan and in mountainous areas. Temperatures throughout Kazakhstan and Central Asia ranged between 23 and 26 degrees, although 28 degrees was recorded in Ashkhabad.

9 June

On 8 June, hot, mostly dry weather prevailed in most of the European USSR. On 7 June and during the first 12 hours of 8 June, rains fell in the northwest, the central region, most of Belorussia, the western Ukraine, Voronezhskaya, Saratovskaya, and Stalingradskaya oblasts, around Kuybyshev, Penza, and Saransk, and in northwestern Kazakhstan. The rains were largely in the nature of thundershowers, light at some places, at others totaling 14-25 millimeters.

Strong winds, which had been blowing in the central chernozem zone and Lower Volga Region, abated. Daytime temperatures in these regions were 28-30 degrees. It was somewhat cooler in the Baltic republics, western Belorussia, and the western Ukraine. Daytime temperatures were 19 degrees in Riga, 18 in Minsk, and 21 in L'vov.

It was hot and dry in Western Siberia. Daytime temperatures were 30 degrees in Omsk and 26-28 in Novosibirsk and Barnaul. It was considerably cooler in Eastern Siberia. Daytime temperatures were 15 degrees in Irkutsk and 18 in Chita. Rains fell in the Far East.

The weather was hot and dry in Kazakhstan and Central Asia; it favored the formation of buds on cotton.

10 June

On 9 June, cloudy weather with showers and thunderstorms prevailed in most of the European USSR. It became cooler in the north, the northwest, and the central region. Noon temperatures were 7 degrees in Ust'-Tsil'ma, 13 in Petrozavodsk, 17 in Leningrad, 18 in Velikiye Luki, 20 in Vologda, 21 in Riga, and 24 in Moscow. In most other areas, daytime temperatures rose to 24-28 degrees, but to 29-30 degrees in the Ukraine, Lower Volga Region, and the Caucasus.

On 8 June, heavy downpours, totaling more than 20 millimeters at some places, occurred in Belorussia, the northern Ukraine, the central chernozem zone, at some places in the northern central region, in the southern Urals, and in Armenia. Light rains were observed in Stalingradskaya and Rostovskaya oblasts and Stavropol'skiy Kray. During the first 12 hours of 9 June, about 5-10 millimeters fell in many central and northern regions.

The rains and a slight drop in temperature created most favorable conditions for the growth of crops. Winter wheat was flowering in the central regions and setting grain in the south. Spring wheat was stemming out in the central regions.

- 3 -

CONFIDENTIAL

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50X1-HUM

Hot, dry weather continued in Western Siberia. Noon temperatures rose to 25-30 degrees. Rains fell at some places in Eastern Siberia and the Far East. Daytime temperatures were 17 degrees in Chita, 16 in Khabarovsk, and 20 in Blagoveshchensk.

It was hot and dry in Central Asia, with temperatures rising as high as 30-33 degrees.

11 June

On 10 June, cooler weather spread from the far northern European USSR to the central regions. In 24 hours, temperatures dropped 10-14 degrees. The cold wave reached the Kursk area, where a temperature of 18 degrees was recorded as compared with 26 degrees the day before. Other daytime temperatures were 15 degrees in Orel, 13 in Vologda, 12 in Moscow, and 9 in Petrozavodsk.

Rains fell in the northern and central regions; at some places, they totaled 10-15 millimeters during the first 12 hours of 10 June.

While the cooler weather was spreading southward, daytime temperatures were still high in the eastern Ukraine and Northern Caucasus; they ranged between 24 and 26 degrees. Hot weather with daytime temperatures of 30 degrees prevailed in the Crimea, Moldavia, Dagestan, and in Krasnodarskiy and Stavropol'skiy krays.

It was dry and very hot in Western Siberia. Daytime temperatures were 23 degrees in Novosibirsk and Krasnoyarsk.

Rains fell in northwestern Kazakhstan. Daytime temperatures were 19 degrees in Aktyubinsk and 22 in Akmolinsk. In Central Asia, the weather was hot and dry, favoring the growth of cotton.

12 June

On 11 June, cold, rainy weather prevailed in the northwestern European USSR. Noon temperatures were only 11 degrees in Petrozavodsk and Leningrad and only 14 degrees in Velikiye Luki. It was somewhat warmer in the central region with temperatures in most areas rising to 18-20 degrees during the day. It was very warm and mostly dry in the south and southeast. Noon temperatures were 23 degrees in Dnepropetrovsk, Voronezh, and Chkalov, 25 in L'vov, Rostov on the Don, and Kuybyshev, 26 in Odessa, 27 in Stalingrad, 28 in Krasnodar, and 30 in Simferopol'.

On 10 June, showers and thunderstorms occurred in the northwest, most of the central region, the eastern central chernozem zone, the Lower Volga Region south of Saratov, the eastern Ukraine, and the Northern Caucasus. The amount of precipitation during the 24-hour period reached 10-15 millimeters in Saratovskaya and Stalingradskaya oblasts and 20 millimeters in the Krasnodar area.

The rains, accompanied by a slight drop in temperature, promoted the growth and development of crops. Winter rye had begun to head in Arkhangel'skaya Oblast and Komi ASSR. Throughout the area south of a line running from Riga through Smolensk, Moscow, Gor'kiy, Kazan', Molotov, and Chkalov, winter rye was flowering. Winter rye was setting grain under favorable weather conditions in Nikolayevskaya, Khersonskaya, Zaporozhskaya, and Krim'skaya oblasts and also in Krasnodarskiy and Stavropol'skiy krays. Spring wheat was heading in the south.

- 4 -

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It was cool in the Urals, Western Siberia, and Kazakhstan; at some places, showers fell. Daytime temperatures were 13 degrees in Sverdlovsk, 14 in Tobol'sk, 15 in Omsk, 25 in Barnaul, 26 in Krasnoyarsk, and 27 in Novosibirsk.

Very hot and dry weather prevailed in Central Asia.

13 June

On 12 June, dry and very warm weather prevailed in the Ukraine, Crimea, Northern Caucasus, and Lower Volga Region. Daytime temperatures were 23 degrees in L'vov and Stalingrad, 27 in Kiev, Dnepropetrovsk, and Kishinev, and 32 in Groznyy; similarly high temperatures were observed in Arkhangel'skaya Oblast and Komi ASSR. In the rest of the European USSR, the weather was cool with daytime temperatures of 16-19 degrees, although only 14 degrees in the Baltic republics.

Winter wheat had reached the milky maturity stage in the extreme southern Ukraine, the Crimea, and the Northern Caucasus. It was flowering in the rest of the Ukraine and in the Lower Volga Region; at some places, it was setting grain. Winter wheat was heading in the central region and stemming out in the Baltic republics and Belorussia.

It was cool in the eastern Urals and Omskaya Oblast; the daytime temperature in Omsk was 16 degrees. The weather continued to be very warm around Novosibirsk and Barnaul, with temperatures of 25 degrees. Rains, totaling up to 7 millimeters, fell in almost all of the above areas.

It was very warm in southern Kazakhstan and Central Asia. Rains fell in Dzhambul'skaya and Tashkent'skaya oblasts. Winter wheat had reached the waxy maturity stage and, at some places, full maturity in all Central Asian republics except Kirgiz SSR; it was in the milky maturity stage in southern Kazakhstan.

14 June

On 13 June, warm weather with daytime temperatures of 20-25 degrees prevailed in most of the European USSR. The thermometer read about 30 degrees at some places in the central chernozem zone, the eastern Ukraine, in Moldavia, and the Northern Caucasus. Cool weather prevailed in the Baltic republics, Belorussia, the western Ukraine, and the Urals. Rain fell in many of these areas. Noon temperatures were 14 degrees in Riga, 16 in Leningrad, Minsk, and L'vov. In Ufa and Sverdlovsk, temperatures ranged from 15 to 17 degrees.

The development of crops was normal. In Molotovskaya, Vologodskaya, and Yaroslavskaya oblasts, early grain crops had stemmed out, winter crops were flowering, and at many places potatoes had emerged from the ground. In the Crimea, southern Ukraine, and Northern Caucasus, harvesting of sown grasses was in progress, early spring grains were flowering and setting grain, and winter grains were in the milky maturity stage. Potatoes were flowering in Moldavia and sunflowers in Odesskaya Oblast.

Cool, rainy weather continued in Western Siberia and northern Kazakhstan. Daytime temperatures were 19 degrees in Omsk and 17 in Novosibirsk.

- 5 -

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16 June

On 14 and 15 June, very warm, slightly cloudy but dry weather with daytime temperatures of 26-29 degrees prevailed in the eastern half of the European USSR. Showers fell in the northwestern regions, western central regions, the Ukraine, the Crimea, and the Northern Caucasus. On 14 June, the rains totaled more than 10 millimeters in many places, but 35-40 millimeters in Velikolukskaya, Smolenskaya, and Khar'kovskaya oblasts.

The warm weather and rain favored the growth of agricultural crops. Winter rye had begun to flower in Kostromskaya and Arkhangel'skaya oblasts and in Estonia. Winter wheat had reached the milky maturity stage around Zhitomir; in this area, spring grains were heading. In the western Ukraine, flax was ready to flower.

Daytime temperatures were 17 degrees in Omsk, 18 in Barnaul, 19 in Novosibirsk, and 20 in Tobol'sk. It became cooler in Krasnoyarskiy Kray; noon temperatures did not rise above 16 degrees. Downpours, totaling up to 10 millimeters at some places, fell in Altayskiy Kray, Novosibirskaya and Tomskaya oblasts, in the forest steppe areas of Omskaya Oblast, and in Krasnoyarskiy Kray.

Spring wheat had headed in northern Kazakhstan and southern Western Siberia; it was in the milky maturity stage in Tadzhikistan and Uzbekistan. The harvest of winter grains had begun under favorable weather conditions in Turkmenia.

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- 6 -

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