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USSR WEATHER AND CROP INFORMATION, 9 - 23 July 1953

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

10 July

On 9 July, as on preceding days, overcast weather with rain prevailed in most of the northern half of the European USSR. It was slightly cloudy in the southern half, below a line running from Gorn'ye Vody to Moscow, Kazan', and Sverdlovsk; rain fell only in the southern portion of Rostovskaya Oblast and the northern portion of Krasnodarskiy Kray.

Temperatures rose somewhat everywhere. On 9 July, noon temperatures were 35 degrees above zero in Stalingrad; 32 in Voroshilovgrad, Groznyy, and Rostov on the Don; 30 in Simferopol', Odessa, Kishinev, Kiev, Dnepropetrovsk, and Saratov; 29 in Kuybyshev, Tambov, Voronezh, and Kursk; 28 in Krasnodar and Nal'chik; 27 in L'vov; 26 in Orel; 25 in Minsk, Moscow, and Kazan'; 23 in Gor'kiy, Ufa, and Sverdlovsk; 21 in Velikiye Luki; 20 in Riga and Kirov; 19 in Leningrad and Petrozavodsk; and 14 in Arkhangel'sk.

Winter rye had entered the milky maturity stage in Pskovskaya and Leningradskaya oblasts and the southern portion of Arkhangel'skaya Oblast. Spring wheat was heading in Kurganskaya Oblast and flowering in the southern portion of Chelyabinskaya Oblast.

Rains fell in some areas of Altayskiy Kray, the northern portion of Krasnodarskiy Kray, and in Kemerovskaya and Tomskaya oblasts. Temperatures in these areas ranged between 20 and 22 degrees above zero. Dry weather with temperatures of 24-26 degrees above zero prevailed almost everywhere in Novosibirskaya, Omskaya, and Tyumenskaya oblasts.

It was hot and dry in the Kazakh SSR and Central Asia.

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11 July

On 10 July, warmer weather prevailed in most of the European USSR. Noon temperatures were 37 degrees above zero in Stalingrad; 34 in Rostov on the Don; 33 in Saratov; 32 in Voronezh and Tambov, 30-31 in L'vov, Kiev, Kursk, Orel, and Kuybyshev; 29 in Kishinev and Chkalov; 26 in Minsk, Moscow, and Kazan; 25 in Gor'kiy, Ufa, and Simferopol; 24 in Sverdlovsk; 23 in Velikiye Luki; 22 in Kirov; 21 in Leningrad; 20 in Petrozavodsk and Vologda; and 17 in Riga.

During the first 12 hours of the day, rains fell in some areas of the Lithuanian and Latvian SSRs, the northern portion of the Belorussian SSR, the Crimea, and the entire area north of a line running from Leningrad to Kirov.

Winter rye had reached the milky maturity stage in the southern portion of Sverdlovskaya Oblast. Oats were flowering in Gor'kovskaya Oblast. Harvesting of grass for hay was in progress throughout the European USSR and harvesting of winter crops in the southern portion. Harvesting of early spring crops had begun in the extreme southern area.

From Tyumen to Chita in Siberia, temperatures were 22-24 degrees above zero. During the first 12 hours of the day, light rains fell in some localities of this area. Winter rye had reached the milky maturity stage and spring wheat was flowering in the Omsk area.

Rains fell in many areas of the Far East. Noon temperatures were 28 degrees above zero in Blagoveshchensk and 25 in Khabarovsk.

Dry, very warm weather prevailed in the Kazakh SSR and Central Asia. Early varieties of grapes had ripened in the southern portion of Central Asia.

12 July

On 11 July, hot weather prevailed in most of the European USSR, although it was cool and overcast in the Baltic republics and the extreme western portions of the Belorussian and Ukrainian SSRs.

Noon temperatures were 32 degrees above zero in Kishinev; 31 in Odessa; 30 in Dnepropetrovsk, Voroshilovgrad, Rostov on the Don, Kuybyshev, and Saratov; and 28 in Krasnodar, Stalingrad, Chkalov, Tambov, Orel, Moscow, Velikiye Luki, and Minsk.

During the first 12 hours of 11 July, rains fell in Leningradskaya, Novgorodskaya, and Pskovskaya oblasts, all the Baltic republics, the northern and western portions of the Belorussian SSR, and the extreme western portion of the Ukraine.

Cool weather prevailed in Tyumenskaya and Omskaya oblasts. Temperatures dropped in the northern portion of the Kazakh SSR. Temperatures in these areas did not rise higher than 19 degrees above zero and dropped to 15 degrees in Tobol'sk.

It was hot and dry everywhere in Central Asia and in most of the Kazakh SSR.

14 July

[No weather and crop information was published on this date.]

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15 July

On 14 July, noon temperatures were 36 degrees in Stalingrad, Rostov on the Don, and Grozny; 30 in Dnepropetrovsk and Voroshilovgrad; 29 in Krasnodar, Makhachkala, and Chkalov; 28 in Kuybyshev, Simferopol', and Nal'chik; in the rest of the European USSR, from Voronezh and Kiev in the south to Petrozavodsk and Ust'-Tsil'ma in the north and from Riga in the west to Ufa in the east, noon temperatures ranged between 23 and 25 degrees. It was somewhat cooler in the southwestern Ukraine and in Moldavia; the weather continued to be cool also in the north, in the Arkhangel'sk area.

During the first 12 hours of 14 July, rains fell in Izmail'skaya and Odesskaya oblasts, the western Ukraine, Moldavia, and throughout the area north of a line running from Kalinin to Kazan'.

Quite heavy rains fell in some parts of Krasnoyarskiy Kray; only light rains were recorded at scattered points in the rest of Siberia. Noon temperatures rose to 18 degrees in Krasnoyarsk, 19 in Irkutsk, 21 in Novosibirsk and Omsk, and 24 in Tobol'sk, Barnaul, and Chita. In the Far East, rains were light and temperatures rose to 25-38 degrees.

Daytime temperatures ranged between 22 and 24 degrees in the northern and eastern portions of Kazakhstan; light rains fell at some places. It was hot and dry in the western and southern portions of the republic. Hot, dry weather continued in the Central Asian republics.

16 July

On 15 July, clear weather prevailed in most of the northern part of the European USSR; precipitation was recorded only in the extreme northern portion. It became much cooler in the southern European USSR, where hot, dry weather had prevailed during the last few days. Rains fell almost everywhere in the Ukraine, Belorussia, Lithuania, Latvia, and in Kurskaya, Voronezhskaya, Rostovskaya, Stalingradskaya, and Astrakhanskaya oblasts.

High temperatures hastened the ripening of grains in the eastern European USSR. Spring barely was being harvested in southern Saratovskaya Oblast; it was ready for harvesting in southern Voronezhskaya Oblast. Oats had reached the milky maturity stage in Ryazanskaya and Vladimirskaaya oblasts and the Tatarskaya ASSR. Maize was flowering in the northeastern Ukraine.

Moderately warm weather with temperatures not rising above 22 degrees at noon and rains falling at some places prevailed in northeastern Kazakhstan. The weather was hot and dry in the rest of the republic as well as in most of Central Asia.

17 July

On 16 July, it was cool and rains fell throughout the central European USSR from Yaroslavl' to Kursk and from Smolensk to Penza; during the first 12 hours of the day, precipitation totaled more than 10 millimeters. At 1300, temperatures were 15 degrees in Orel, 16 in Moscow and Voronezh, and 17-18 in Kursk and Tambov.

Warm, dry weather prevailed in the Baltic republics, Belorussia, most of the Ukraine, Northern Caucasus, Lower Volga Region, and the Urals. The thermometer registered 20 degrees in Riga, Minsk, and L'vov; 22 in Kiev, Voroshilovgrad, and Stalingrad; and 27-28 in Kishinev, Odessa, Krasnodar, Sverdlovsk, Ufa, and Chkalov.

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Winter grains had reached the waxy maturity stage in Kirovskaya Oblast. It was reported from Bryansk that clover seed was ready for harvesting. Spring barley was being harvested in Kurskaya Oblast. Sunflowers were flowering in the Tatarskaya ASSR.

Harvesting of winter and spring crops was continuing in the Ukraine, Northern Caucasus, and Lower Volga Region under favorable weather conditions.

It was warm and dry in Western Siberia. Daytime temperatures reached 25-27 degrees in Omsk, Novosibirsk, and Barnaul.

18 July

On 17 July, overcast weather with rains was observed in most of the European USSR. Rain fell throughout the central chernozem zone and the central and northern European USSR. Precipitation was also recorded in the Crimea, Moldavia, the extreme southern Ukraine, and in Rostovskaya Oblast. Light rains fell in the Baltic republics, Belorussia, the Lower Volga Region, and the northeastern European USSR.

On 17 July, noon temperatures were 29 degrees in the Groznyy area; 26 in Odessa; 23-24 in Kishinev, Dnepropetrovsk, Voroshilovgrad, Rostov on the Don, Krasnodar, Nal'chik, Jhkalov, and Sverdlovsk; 21 in L'vov and Ufa; and 20 in Riga, Kiev, Voronezh, and Stalingrad.

Spring barely had begun to head around Arkhangel'sk. Spring wheat was flowering in southern Arkhangel'skaya Oblast and in the southern Komi ASSR. Spring wheat was in the milky maturity stage and winter rye in the waxy maturity stage in southern Kostromskaya Oblast.

There was little precipitation anywhere in Siberia. Noon temperatures were 29-30 degrees almost everywhere in Kazakhstan but reached 33 degrees in Kzyl-Orda.

19 July

During the first 12 hours of 18 July, rains fell in Leningradskaya, Novgorodskaya, Kalininskaya, Yaroslavl'skaya, Moskovskaya, Kaluzhskaya, Tul'skaya, Ryazanskaya, Voronezhskaya, Tombovskaya, and Penzenskaya oblasts. In many places, the amount of precipitation totaled 10-15 millimeters. By noon, the zone in which rain was falling had moved northeastward. No rain was recorded in the Baltic republics, Belorussia, the Ukraine, Moldavia, the Crimea, Northern Caucasus, the Lower Volga Region, and the Urals.

Noon temperatures were 28 degrees in Kishinev; 27 in Odessa and Chkalov; 26 in Krasnodar and Makhachkala; 25 in Groznyy, Simferopol', and L'vov; 24 in Kiev, Dnepropetrovsk, and Stalingrad; 22 in Rostov on the Don, Voroshilovgrad, and Sverdlovsk; 21 in Minsk, Moscow, Kuybyshev, and Ufa; 20 in Kirov and Riga; 19 in Velikiye Luki and Leningrad; and 14-17 in Petrozavodsk, Arkhangel'sk, Syktyvkar, Gor'kiy, Kazan', Tambov, Orel, and Kursk.

Mostly dry weather prevailed in Siberia. Rains had ceased almost everywhere in the Far East. It was hot in Kazakhstan and the Central Asian republics.

21 July

On 19 and 20 July, warm and mostly dry weather, favorable for grain harvesting, prevailed in most of the European USSR.

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Noon temperatures rose to 22-24 degrees in the Urals and Middle Volga region, 26-28 in the central European USSR, and 28-30 in the Ukraine and Caucasus. Unstable, cool weather was observed only in the western European USSR. Daytime temperatures were only 15 degrees in Arkhangel'sk and L'vov, 17 in Minsk, and 19 in Riga. More than 20 millimeters of precipitation were recorded at many places in Belorussia and the Ukraine. Brief downpours occurred in some localities of the central zone, Middle Volga Region, and the Urals.

The warm weather favored rapid ripening of grain crops. Winter rye had reached full maturity in Penzenskaya Oblast and the Tatarskaya ASSR. Harvesting of spring crops was in full swing in the Ukraine.

It was very hot in Western Siberia; maximum temperatures ranged from 33 to 35 degrees. On 19 July, heavy rains fell in the Urals. Light rains with thunderstorms occurred on this day in Krasnoyarskiy Kray, Irkutskaya Oblast, and the Far East.

It was hot and dry in Central Asia. At noon, the thermometer registered 35-39 degrees.

22 July

On 21 July, cool, rainy weather continued in the northwestern half of the European USSR. At noon, the thermometer registered only 15 degrees in Orel, 16 in L'vov, 17 in Minsk and Leningrad, 18 in Petrozavodsk, and 20 in Riga. During the first 12 hours of the day, precipitation totaled 5-10 millimeters in Moldavia, the northern Ukraine, and some areas of the central region. Light rains of 2-3 millimeters fell in Belorussia and the northeastern portion of the European USSR. In the southeastern half of the European USSR, the weather remained very warm and dry; noon temperatures there ranged between 25 and 28 degrees, although they rose as high as 30-32 degrees in the central chernozem zone and the Caucasus.

The warm, dry weather was favorable for harvesting. By 20 July, winter grains had reached full maturity throughout the area south of a line running through Kaliningrad, Minsk, Moscow, Ryazan', Tambov, and Ufa. Spring wheat was heading in Arkhangel'skaya Oblast; grain kernels were forming in the heads in the western and central European USSR and the Urals. At some places in Voronezhskaya and Kuybyshevskaya oblasts, spring wheat had reached full maturity.

Hot, dry weather continued in most of Western Siberia and Kazakhstan. Noon temperatures were 31 degrees in Barnaul and 32 in Novosibirsk. Temperatures were somewhat lower in Tyumenskaya and Omskaya oblasts; during the day, they were about 24 degrees there and light rains were falling at some places. Spring wheat had reached the waxy maturity stage in southern Altayskiy Kray. In most of Siberia, spring wheat had reached the stage at which grain kernels were forming in the heads.

23 July

On 22 July, it became somewhat warmer in most of the European USSR. Noon temperatures were 20 degrees in Leningrad, Moscow, Orel, and Voronezh; 21 in Minsk; 22 in Petrozavodsk and Riga; 23 in Kiev and L'vov; 26 in Kishinev, Gor'kiy, Sverdlovsk, and Ufa; 28 in Chkalov; and 33 in Kuybyshev. Temperatures dropped somewhat in the Northern Caucasus and Lower Volga Region; they were only 24 degrees in Rostov on the Don and 25 in Stalingrad and Krasnodar.

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Rain stopped falling in the western European USSR and the Ukraine. Heavy rains, totaling 25 and more millimeters during the first 12 hours of the day, fell in the central chernozem zone and the eastern portion of the central European USSR. The rains which fell in these areas soaked the soil thoroughly and promoted the growth of late grain and row crops.

Sunflowers and maize were flowering in the Ukraine and the central chernozem zone. Potatoes were also flowering in most of the European USSR.

It was hot and dry in Western Siberia. Noon temperatures were 27 degrees in Omsk, 30 in Krasnoyarsk, 34 in Barnaul, and 35 in Novosibirsk. It became cooler in Eastern Siberia; rains were falling at some places.

24 July

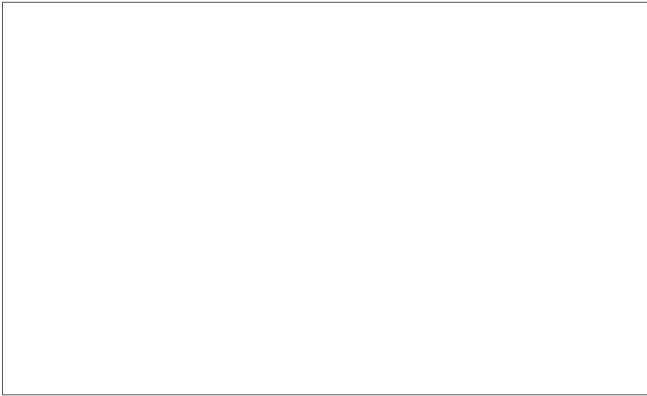
On 23 July, warm, dry weather, favorable for the growth of row crops, ripening of grain crops, and harvesting of hay, prevailed in the northwestern European USSR. Noon temperatures were 21 degrees in Arkhangel'sk, 23 in Petrozavodsk, 25 in Leningrad, and 26 in Riga. Warm, dry weather with daytime temperatures as high as 28 degrees also prevailed in the southeastern European USSR and the Urals. Cool weather with occasional rain was observed in the eastern portion of the central European USSR, central chernozem zone, Middle Volga Region, and at some places in the northern European USSR. During the first 12 hours of the day, up to 18 millimeters of precipitation fell in some areas of Voronezhskaya and Ryazanskaya oblasts. Noon temperatures were 16 degrees in Saratov, 19 in Tambov, 21 in Gor'kiy, and 22 in Voronezh and Orel.

Hot, mostly dry weather continued in Western Siberia. Daytime temperatures in many places were as high as 30-35 degrees.

Quite heavy rains fell in Kazakhstan and the mountainous areas of Central Asia. During the 24-hour period, more than 10 millimeters of precipitation fell in Akmolinskaya and Karagandinskaya oblasts.

Warm weather prevailed in Eastern Siberia and the Far East.

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