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USSR WEATHER AND CROP INFORMATION, 23 JULY - 6 AUGUST 1953

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

25 July

On 24 July, slightly cloudy, very warm, dry weather prevailed in most of the European USSR; daytime temperatures ranged between 25 and 30 degrees. It was cool only in the Urals and rain fell there; noon temperatures were 18 degrees in Chkalov and 23 in Ufa and Sverdlovsk. During the first 12 hours of the day, brief downpours with thunderstorms occurred in the eastern portion of the central chernozem zone, the Lower Volga Region, the Baltic republics, and Arkhangel'skaya Oblast.

On 23 July, heavy rains totaling up to 25 and more millimeters at some places fell in Kostromskaya, Ivanovskaya, Gor'kovskaya, Penzenskaya, and Ryazanskaya oblasts. Light rains fell in the Middle Volga Region.

The warm weather hastened the ripening of agricultural crops. Spring wheat had reached the milky maturity stage in the Shadrinsk area and the waxy maturity stage in Ryazanskaya and Ul'yanovskaya oblasts. Barley had ripened in the Latvian SSR. Winter rye had reached the waxy maturity stage in the area around the city of Molotov.

Hot weather continued in Western Siberia; showers fell at some places. Winter rye had become ripe in Omskaya Oblast. In Central Asia, it was generally dry and hot; during the day, the thermometer registered 33-36 degrees.

26 July

On 25 July, slightly cloudy, hot weather, favorable for the ripening and harvesting of grain crops, continued in most of the European USSR. The noon temperature in Arkhangel'sk, Syktyvkar, Gor'kiy, Tambov, Voronezh, and Kishinev

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was 27 degrees. Daytime temperatures were 29 degrees in Saratov and Stalingrad, 30 in Voroshilovgrad, Dnepropetrovsk, Rostov on the Don, and Odessa, and 31 in Krasnodar.

It became cooler and rains fell in the Baltic republics, Belorussia, and the western Ukraine. Temperatures dropped 6-8 degrees during the 24-hour period. Noon temperatures were 18 degrees in Minsk and 21 in L'vov. Showers fell in the Middle Volga Region and the Caucasus.

Spring wheat had reached the waxy maturity stage as far east as a line running from Ryazan' to Sarapul. Winter rye had reached the waxy maturity stage in Leningradskaya and Arkhangel'skaya oblasts.

Rains fell in Western Siberia and the Urals. On 24 July, up to 25 millimeters of precipitation were recorded in Sverdlovskaya, Tyumenskaya, Kurganskaya, and Omskaya oblasts and in Altayskiy Kray. Daytime temperatures in Western Siberia ranged between 27 and 29 degrees. Hot weather with brief downpours was noted in the Transbaykal area and the Far East. It was generally hot and dry in Central Asia.

28 July

On 26 and 27 July, cloudy weather with showers and thunderstorms prevailed in the northwestern and central portions of the European USSR. On 27 July, noon temperatures were 17 degrees in Petrozavodsk, 20 in Leningrad and Sverdlovsk, 21 in Vologda and Kazan', 22 in Gor'kiy, Moscow, and Tambov, 23 in Orel and Voronezh, and 24 in Kursk, Saratov, and Ufa. On 26 July, 20-45 millimeters of precipitation were recorded in Leningradskaya, Novgorodskaya, Velikolukskaya, Kalininskaya, and Arkhangel'skaya oblasts; during the first 12 hours of 27 July, 15-25 millimeters were recorded in Leningradskaya, Ul'yanovskaya, and Kuybyshevskaya oblasts.

Very warm, dry weather with temperatures of about 26-28 degrees prevailed in Belorussia, the Ukraine, the Crimea, the Caucasus, and the southern Urals. Conditions for grain harvesting were very good in the southern and southeastern European USSR. Hot weather in the northeastern European USSR promoted the development of agricultural crops. Winter rye had reached full maturity in Kirovskaya Oblast; barley was flowering in the Komi ASSR; spring wheat had ripened in the Bashkirskaya ASSR.

29 July

On 28 July, very warm, dry weather prevailed in most of the European USSR. Noon temperatures were 24 degrees in Minsk, Kuybyshev, and Saratov, 25 in Tambov, 26 in Stalingrad and Syktyvkar, 27 in Voronezh and Rostov on the Don, 28 in Odessa, Voroshilovgrad, Kursk, and Moscow, 29 in Orel, Dnepropetrovsk, and Simferopol', 30 in Kishinev, and 31 in Kiev. It was cool and rains fell only in the northwestern European USSR and the Urals, where temperatures rose to only 18-22 degrees during the day.

On 27 July, downpours with thunderstorms occurred in the central and northern portions of the European USSR; 35-48 millimeters of precipitation were recorded in Kaluga, Kostroma, and Nikol'sk and in Vologodskaya Oblast. Heavy rains fell at some places in Kuybyshevskaya and Chkalovskaya oblasts and in the Transcaucasus. Up to 5 millimeters of precipitation were recorded in western Belorussia and the Baltic republics. During the first 12 hours of 28 July, rains were observed only in the northwestern European USSR, the Middle Volga Region, and the Urals.

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The warm weather and rain had a favorable influence on the development of grain and row crops. Spring barley had reached the milky maturity stage in Arkhangel'skaya Oblast and the waxy maturity stage in Kirovskaya Oblast. Winter rye was being harvested in Molotovskaya and Kostromskaya oblasts. Oats had ripened in Estonia.

Cool, rainy weather prevailed in Western Siberia and northern Kazakhstan. Daytime temperatures rose to only 16 degrees in Tobol'sk, Novosibirsk, and Ak-molinsk and to only 17 degrees in Omsk. Spring wheat had reached the waxy maturity stage in Novosibirskaya Oblast. It also became considerably cooler in Eastern Siberia. Heavy rains, totaling more than 30 millimeters at some places, fell in Irkutskaya and Chitinskaya oblasts and in Khabarovskiy Kray. It was generally hot in Central Asia.

30 July

On 29 July, slightly cloudy, hot, dry weather prevailed throughout the European USSR except in the western and northwestern portions. Noon temperatures were 24 degrees in Moscow, Kazan', and Orel, 25 in Kursk and Kuybyshev, 26 in Kiev, Tambov, Gor'kiy, Kirov, and Arkhangel'sk, 27 in Syktyvkar and L'vov, 28 in Stalingrad, 32 in Voroshilovgrad, Rostov on the Don, and Odessa, 33 in Dnepropetrovsk, but only 18 in Vologda and Riga, 20 in Leningrad, and 23 in Minsk.

On 28 July, rains totaling more than 20 millimeters fell in many areas of the northern European USSR. During the night of 28 - 29 July, heavy rains were recorded in the western and northwestern European USSR; during the night, 13 millimeters fell in Moscow, 15 in Kaluga, and 24 in Kalinin. The very warm weather promoted the ripening of grain crops. Spring grain crops had reached the milky maturity stage in the Karelo-Finnish SSR and the Koml ASSR.

Cool, rainy weather continued in Western Siberia. Noon temperatures were 17 degrees in Novosibirsk, 18 in Barnaul, and 19 in Omsk. In most of Western Siberia, winter rye had reached the waxy maturity stage; spring wheat had reached this stage in western and northern Kazakhstan. Oats had ripened in Altayskiy Kray.

It was hot and dry in Central Asia.

31 July

On 30 July, slightly cloudy, hot weather prevailed in the Crimea, Caucasus, Lower and Middle Volga regions, and the Ukraine. Noon temperatures were 37 degrees in Rostov on the Don, 34 in Voroshilovgrad, 33 in Kishinev, 31 in Odessa, 30 in Dnepropetrovsk and Kuybyshev, 27 in Saratov, and 26 in L'vov. Dry, moderately warm weather with daytime temperatures of 23-25 degrees was observed in the eastern European USSR and the Urals.

Downpours with thunderstorms occurred in the northwestern and central portions of the European USSR. As a result, it became somewhat cooler in these areas. Daytime temperatures were 20 degrees in Arkhangel'sk and Petrozavodsk, 21 in Leningrad and Vologda, 22 in Riga, and 24 in Minsk, Moscow, and Gor'kiy. The rains soaked the soil well and created favorable conditions for the development of row and vegetable crops.

It became warmer in Western Siberia. At noon, the thermometer registered 19 degrees in Novosibirsk, 20 in Barnaul, and 22 in Omsk and Tobol'sk. On 29 July, heavy rains with thunderstorms occurred in Semipalatinskaya Oblast and Krasnoyarskiy Kray.

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Hot, dry weather prevailed in Eastern Siberia and in most of Kazakhstan and Central Asia.

1 August

On 31 July, slightly cloudy, dry weather with daytime temperatures of 28 degrees or higher prevailed in most of the European USSR. It became cooler in the western portion and downpours occurred there.

During the night of 30 - 31 July, rains totaling up to 20 millimeters fell in Stalinskaya, Vinnitskaya, Chernigovskaya, Bryanskaya, Moskovskaya, Kalininskaya, and Ivanovskaya oblasts.

Winter rye had ripened throughout the European USSR. Early spring grain crops had reached the waxy maturity stage south of a line running from Pskov to Kostroma and Kirov. The rains which fell in the western and central European USSR soaked the soil well and promoted the growth of row crops.

Warm, dry weather prevailed in Western Siberia. Noon temperatures were 22 degrees in Novosibirsk, 24 in Barnaul and Omsk, and 26 in Tobol'sk. Rains fell in Krasnoyarskiy Krai and Irkutskaya Oblast. Light rains were recorded in the Far East. Hot, dry weather continued in Central Asia and Kazakhstan.

2 August

On 1 August, slightly cloudy, hot weather, favorable for harvesting, prevailed in most of the European USSR. Noon temperatures were 24 degrees in Arkhangel'sk and Orel, 25 in Kirov, Sverdlovsk, and Ufa, 27 in Chkalov and Voronezh, 28 in Moscow, 29 in Kazan', Gor'kiy, and Kishinev, 32 in Rostov on the Don and Krasnodar, 34 in Stalingrad, and 35 in Dnepropetrovsk.

Unstable weather with showers and thunderstorms was noted in the western European USSR. Downpours occurred at some places in the central European USSR and the Middle Volga Region.

Warm weather in the north promoted the development of spring grain crops. Spring barley and wheat were heading in the far north. Harvesting of spring grain crops was in progress in Lithuania, Belorussia, Orlovskaya, Penzenskaya, and Chkalovskaya oblasts, and Bashkirskaya ASSR. Harvesting of millet had begun in the Ukraine and the Lower Volga Region.

Very warm weather prevailed in Siberia. Downpours with thunderstorms occurred at some places. In most of Siberia, daytime temperatures ranged between 25 and 28 degrees. It was hot and dry in Central Asia.

4 August

On 3 August, dry, very warm weather continued in the Upper Volga Region, the northeastern European USSR, and the Urals. Daytime temperatures were 32 degrees in Kirov, 34 in Kazan', and 35 in Kuybyshev. The warm weather in these areas speeded up the development of grain crops. Spring wheat had reached the waxy maturity stage in the southern Komi ASSR. Barley had reached full maturity in some parts of Molotovskaya Oblast.

Hot, dry weather continued in the Lower Volga Region and the eastern portion of the Northern Caucasus.

Temperatures fell in the Baltic republics, Belorussia, and the northwestern and central portions of the European USSR; they were 18 degrees in Leningrad and Minsk, 19 in Moscow, and 20 in Riga.

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During the first 12 hours of the day, rains totaling 17-25 millimeters at some places fell in the northwestern, northern, and central portions of the European USSR. Lower temperatures were a result of these rains.

Warm weather prevailed in Siberia. Rains fell in Altayskiy and Krasnoyarskiy krays. Light rains also fell in southern Kazakhstan and in the Kirgiz SSR. In the Central Asian republics, the weather was hot and dry. It was reported from Kerki, Tashauz, Tedzhen (Turkmen SSR), Shaartuz, and Voroshilovabad (Tadzhik SSR) that the first cotton bolls had opened.

5 August

On 4 August, the cooler weather observed in the western and central portions of the European USSR on 3 August spread eastward to the Volga Region. The temperature during the day was 26 degrees as compared with 32 degrees the day before in Kirov and 22 as compared with 30 the day before in Gor'kiy. The weather remained moderately warm in the Baltic republics, Belorussia, and the western Ukraine.

It was dry and very warm in the central European USSR, the Ukraine, Moldavia, Crimea, and Northern Caucasus. Daytime temperatures were 32 degrees in Stalingrad, 31 in Krasnodar, and 30 in Rostov on the Don.

Rains, totaling 6-10 millimeters during the first 12 hours of the day, fell only in areas located north of a line running from Pskov to Moscow and Kazan'. Millet was being harvested in some parts of the Northern Caucasus and southern Ukraine; it was ripening in the northern Ukraine. Sunflowers had become ripe in some portions of the Crimea, Moldavia, and Krasnodarskiy Kray.

It was very warm in Western and Eastern Siberia. By noon, temperatures had risen to 25-27 degrees. Rains fell in some parts of Altayskiy and Krasnoyarskiy krays and in northern Irkutskaya Oblast. Very heavy rains were observed in Ch'tinskaya Oblast.

It was dry and hot in Central Asia and southern Kazakhstan. Grapes were being picked in many areas.

6 August

On 5 August, overcast, cool weather with considerable precipitation prevailed in the western, northwestern, central, and northern portions of the European USSR. Rains fell in Leningradskaya, Novgorodskaya, Velikolukskaya, Kalininskaya, Moskovskaya, Kaluzhskaya, Smolenskaya, and Bryanskaya oblasts, eastern Belorussia, and the northern Ukraine. Noon temperatures were 15 degrees in Moscow and Riga, 16 in Vologda and Orel, and 18 in Leningrad, Minsk, and L'vov.

The weather was warm and without substantial precipitation in the rest of the European USSR. It was hot in the Volga Region. Noon temperatures were 29 degrees in Dnepropetrovsk, 31 in Voroshilovgrad, Saratov, and Chkalov, and 34 in Stalingrad and Rostov on the Don.

Very warm weather continued in Western and Eastern Siberia. By noon, temperatures had risen to 24-28 degrees almost everywhere. Rains continued to fall in Novosibirskaya and Kemerovskaya oblasts and Altayskiy and Krasnoyarskiy krays. Quite heavy rains were also recorded in Khabarovskiy Kray and Amurskaya Oblast. It was very warm and dry in Central Asia and most of Kazakhstan. Harvesting of melons had begun in Bukharskaya Oblast of Uzbek SSR.

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7 August

On 6 August, very warm, unstable weather prevailed in most of the European USSR. Rains fell in the western Ukraine, Belorussia, and the central and north-eastern portions of the European USSR; they totaled 6-14 millimeters in many places during the first 12 hours of the day. Daytime temperatures were 17 degrees in Kiev, Minsk, Riga, and Leningrad; noon temperatures were 22-25 degrees in Syktyvkar, Kirov, and Gor'kiy.

Cloudy weather without precipitation prevailed in the rest of the European USSR. Light rain fell only in scattered localities of the Northern Caucasus. Noon temperatures were 26 degrees in Odessa, 29 in Voroshilovgrad and Rostov on the Don, and 32 in Stalingrad and Stavropol'.

Warm weather continued in Western Siberia. Daytime temperatures were 23 degrees in Omsk and Barnaul and 25 in Novosibirsk and Krasnoyarsk. Sunflowers were ripening in some parts of Altayskiy Kray. Heavy rains fell in Irkutskaya Oblast, the Transbaykal, and the Far East. Daytime temperatures ranged between 18 and 20 degrees.

The weather was dry and very warm in Central Asia and Kazakhstan. Conditions were favorable for the ripening of cotton and harvesting of crops.

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