

## GEOSTATISTICS OF EXPECTED CHANGES IN AIR TEMPERATURES BY 2030

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The first mandatory procedure in making a managerial agronomic decision under risk conditions is the forecast of the determining meteorological parameter. The paper presents the results of a geostatistical study of the statistical characteristics of the probability distribution density of the air temperature expected by 2030 under climate change and their structure. The information basis of the study was the data on the predicted surface air temperatures obtained as a result of generalizing the ensemble of forecast models of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The author's technique for generalizing the ensemble of deterministic forecasts of meteorological parameters was used as a research method. The data were interpolated onto the network of hydrometeorological stations available in Russia, reduced to a probabilistic form by a modification of the ensemble method, normalized and subjected to statistical analysis. Based on the results of the study, features of the distribution of statistical characteristics depending on geographic latitudes and longitudes were revealed. The decisive influence of synoptic formations on the formation of the temperature regime is shown. The commonality of the physical principles underlying the IPCC models is shown.

**Keywords:** Expected air temperature, geostatistics, climate change.