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## Simulation of the observed climate extremes trends during 1901–2010 with INMCM5

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Extreme climate and weather events have a great influence on society and natural systems. That's why it is important to be able to precisely simulate these events with the climate models. To assess the quality of such simulations 27 climate extremes indices were defined by ETCCDI. In the present work these indices are calculated for the 1901–2010 in order to estimate their trends.

Climate extremes trends are studied on the basis of ten historical runs with the up-to-date INM RAS climate model (INMCM5) under the scenario proposed for the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project Phase 6 (CMIP6). Developed by ECMWF ERA-20C and CERA-20C reanalyses are taken as observational data.

Trends obtained from the reanalysis data are compared with the simulation results of the INMCM5. The comparison shows that the simulated land-averaged climate extremes trends are in good agreement with the reanalysis data, but their spatial distributions differ significantly even between the reanalyses themselves.