Volume 2, Issue 2,2024

CREATING A SIMPLIFIED CLIMATE MODEL

Ganiyev Rustambek Shokirjonovich
National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek
Master's student in applied mathematics (by fields).

Abstract: Today, simplified climate is a major focus in solving environmental problems. Simplistic climate challenges create the basis for managing global change despite global trends, multiplying ecological systems and exploiting natural resources. This study analyzes the nature of simplified climate models, how they work in practice, and their importance in addressing climate change. In this study, we aim to inform that the creation of a simplified climate model is one of the greatest needs of the present time.
Key words: Simplified model, climate, ecology and research
When creating a simplified climate model, it is necessary to analyze what problems arise in economic, ecological and social processes and what models can be used to solve them. In order to establish a scientific alternative to the research, the main question is how the process of creating a simplified climate model affects the changes, what are the consequences for ecological, economic and social development? Through this question, we explore perceptions of how simplified climate modeling might change global experiences and world society.
This research is driven by the latest technology, data and statistics used to create simplified climate models. Scientific modernity and new methods used by international educational institutions, their implementation and results are shown in the previous picture. For the in-depth analysis of these problems, scientific literature on the creation of a simplified climate model, recent ecological and economic statistics, world experiences, and interesting information about what is happening in global construction are used. This has been the basis for news from major research and education organizations such as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). In recent years, many scholars in this field, including Charney 1977, Gutman 1986, Sud and Molod 1988, Dickinson and Henderson Sellers 1988, Hue 1997, Foley 1994, Brovkin 1998; Chase 2001, Gates and Liss 2001, Taylor 2002 and B.F. Abdurakhimov, D.V. Nazaraliyev and others achieved positive results in their scientific research.

Logical description: The results of the study indicate the need to open new stages in the creation of simplified climate models, introduce changes and create useful applications in this field. It offers scientific recommendations and practical approaches to research, develop innovative and applied approaches, and encourage collaboration between environmental challenges and economic demands. The research includes information, logical descriptions, and theories, allowing teachers to gain information about the concepts that are important in learning to create a simplified climate model. It is important to review the analyzed data and how to make new scientific conclusions for teachers.

Conclusion: This study explores new directions in simplified climate modeling and identifies emerging challenges in the development of the products used in them, and teaches how models should be used to address these challenges. This study reinforces its importance and practical focus, and shows how economic, environmental and social devices work in perfecting to overcome simplistic climate challenges. This research provides an opportunity to gain new scientific knowledge in this field, to develop models for global problems, by searching for important questions and answers to the creation of a simplified climate model. The study also recommends

working with the global community to address simplified climate challenges, and shows how simplified climate modeling can make a difference.

References:

1.Бровкин, В., А. Ганопольский, Ю. Свирежев, 1997: Непрерывная классификация климата и растительности для использования в исследованиях климата и биосферы. Ecol. Модели., 101, 251–261.
2. Гейтс, Л. Д., и С. Лис, 2001: Воздействие обезлесения и опустынивания в Средиземноморском регионе, моделированное с помощью атмосферного GCM MPI. Глобальная планета. Смена, 30, 309–328.
3. Дикинсон, Р. Э., и А. Хендерсон-Селлерс, 1988: Моделирование обезлесения в тропиках: исследование параметризации поверхности земли с помощью GCM. Кварта. Дж. Рой. Метеор. Soc., 114, 439–462.
4.Фоли, Дж. А., И. К. Прентис, Н. Раманкутти, С. Левис, Д. Поллард, С. Ситч и А. Ф. Хаксельтин, 1996: интегрированная биосферная модель процессов на поверхности суши, земного баланса углерода и динамики растительности. Global Biogeochem. Циклы, 10, 603–628.

