

# **Tendencies of extreme snow accumulation of Northern Eurasia as the indicator of a modern climate changes**

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For the majority of regions of Northern Eurasia the tendency of long-term increase of snow storage on a background of increase of cyclonicity and precipitation in the winter period is revealed. Reduction of the areas where minimal snow storage are formed at the minimal both maximal precipitation and the minimal temperatures is determined. Thus the areas where average snow storage are formed in conditions of average precipitation and air temperatures increase, that is defined by rise in air temperature and precipitation of the winter period. Long-term changes of spatial structure of interaction of statistical fields of a snow cover, precipitation and air temperature are most appreciable on East European plain and in Western Siberia and steady in the north of Siberia and the north of north of Russian Far East. It is connected to amplification of the western and southwest circulation in east part of Eurasia. Amplification of activity of polar area of a high pressure on border with northern periphery of the Siberian anticyclone defines a steady ratio in time of climatic parameters and a snow cover in the north of Siberia and the north of the Russian Far East. As against Northern Eurasia the snow storage of northern part of Northern America tend long-term reduction. It is connected to amplification of influence NAO last decades.