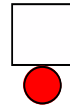
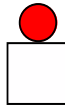




Höst



= > 4



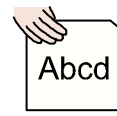
höst är av fyra årstiderna på norra halv klotet under



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+



månaderna september, oktober och november. Ordet höst betyder



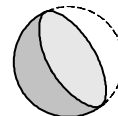
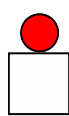
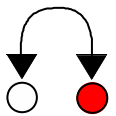
+ =



+

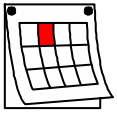


skörd och är besläktat med hösta och inhösta det vill



säga samla eller skörda. På södra halvklotet omfattas hösten

>



++

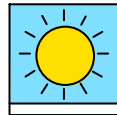
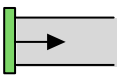


+

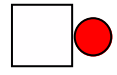
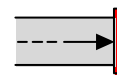
I



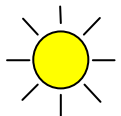
av månaderna mars april och i astronomisk bemärkelse



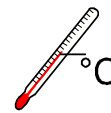
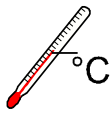
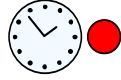
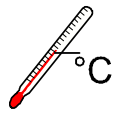
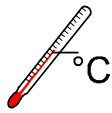
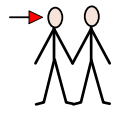
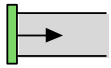
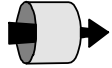
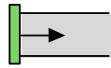
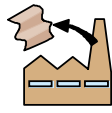
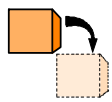
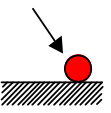
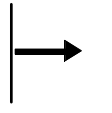
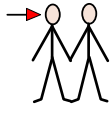
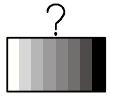
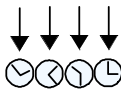
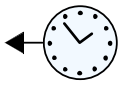
+

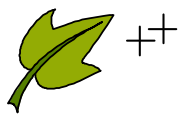


börjar hösten med höst dag jämnigen och sluta vid



vinter sol ståndet.

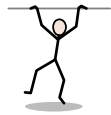
smhi definierar hösten som den årstid när dygnsmedeltemperaturen
 = +  |  0 + 10  °C   | 
 är fallande och ligger mellan 0 och 10 grader. Eller mellan
 0 + 10  °C   7    °C ++ 
 0 och 10 grader under 7 dygn efter temperaturer över
 10  °C   15  Aug
 10 grader efter 15 augusti. Om hösten går växter in i
  >  
 dormans, de börjar förbereda sig för vinter vilan. Processen
 >  ++    >  
 med att löven gultar sätts igång genom att börjar producera
   |   ++ 
 abskissinsyra. Klorofyllen försvinner där med från växter som
 =      +
 inte är städsegröna, varigenom de gula nyanser som blad och
  
 löv alltid har blottas.



Lövens



gulnande



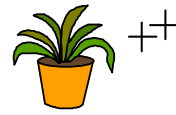
hänger



samman



med att



växterna



gör

sig



redo



för



vinter



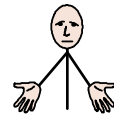
vila



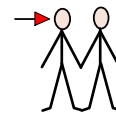
och



då



behöver



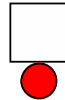
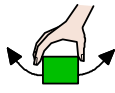
de



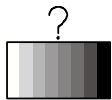
energin



som



klorofyllen förbrukar under sommaren.



Nyansen

påverkas



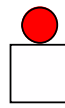
också

utav



vädret,

speciellt



på aspar



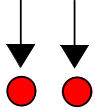
vilka



kan



få



båda



färgerna.



Ju

varmare



och



regnigare



höst,

desto



gulare



löv



och



ju torrare



och

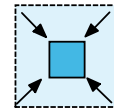
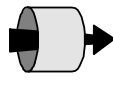


kallare

desto



rödare.



löven

och

bladen

fälls genom att

bladfastet

förkorkas.



goda



ljus



förhållanden



varför



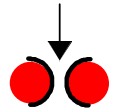
träd



som



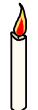
står



nära



en



ljus



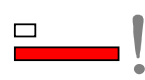
källa



behåller



löv



längre



än

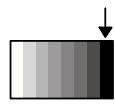


träd



som

sotår

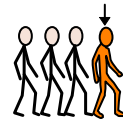


mörkt

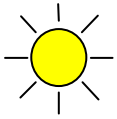
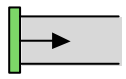


>

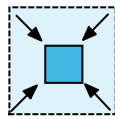
4



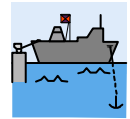
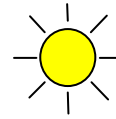
Meteorologiskt består hösten av fyra instanser. Först



>

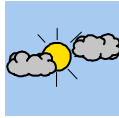
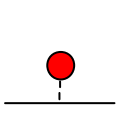
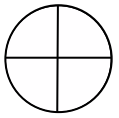


..→

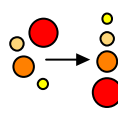
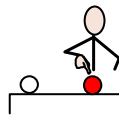


++

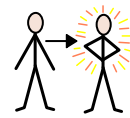
börjar solens upp värmning att minska eftersom solen hamnar



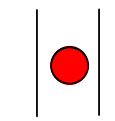
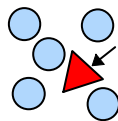
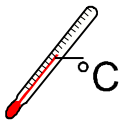
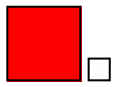
>



>



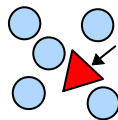
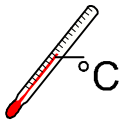
allt lägre himlen av detta följn att det blir



+

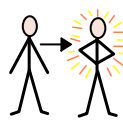


stora temperatur skillnader mellan norr och söder.



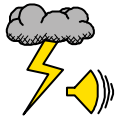
=

>

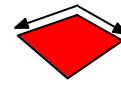


+

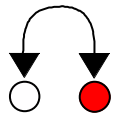
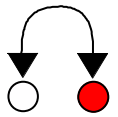
Temperatur skillnaderna leder till att det blir fler och



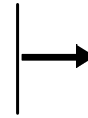
=



kraftigare lågtryck med tillhörande nederbörds områden

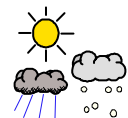
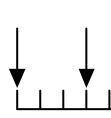


antingen regn snö eller blandning.



sig

slutligen tränger den kalla luften från norr sig



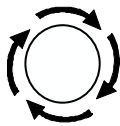
söderut tränger den vissa år vänder det varma vädret



tillbaka.



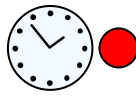
I



en stund (i Sverige omkring den 7e oktober) vilket brukar



kallas brittsommar

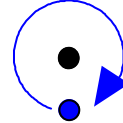


efter



heliga

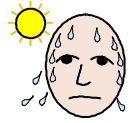
birgitta



om



det



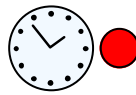
varma



vädret



kommer



efter

fösta

frosten



kallas



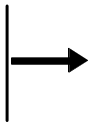
det



indian



sommar.



Fakta taget från Wikipedia.