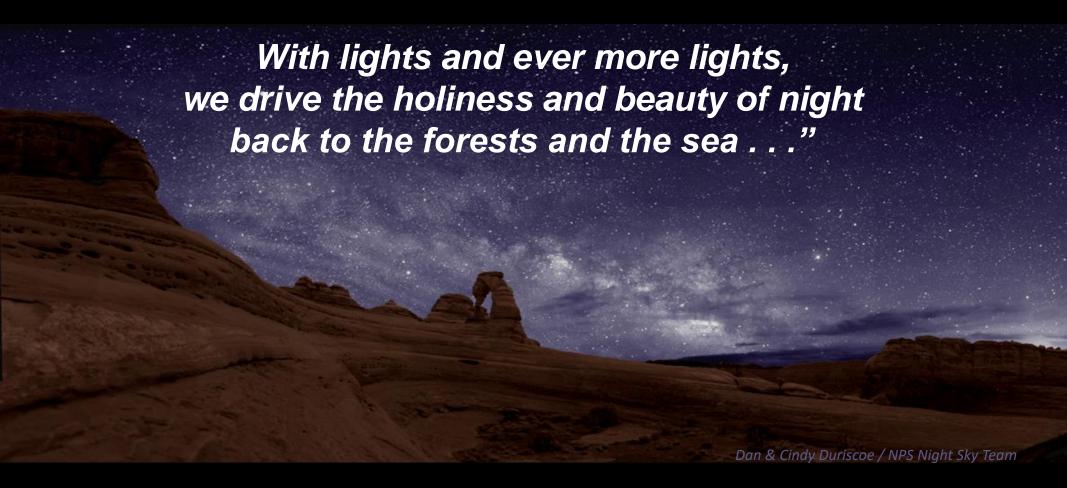
Darkness in Distress



An Introduction to Light Pollution

"Our fantastic civilization has fallen out of touch with many aspects of nature, and with none more completely than with night . . .



Henry Beston, "Night on the Great Beach" from *The Outermost House* (1928)

Light Pollution

Illumination of the night sky by artificial light sources.

Includes glare, trespass, and disturbance of the natural nighttime landscape.

Much of this light never touches the ground.

Instead, it shines straight up into the sky.





Glare

Useful





Streetlights



Security Lights



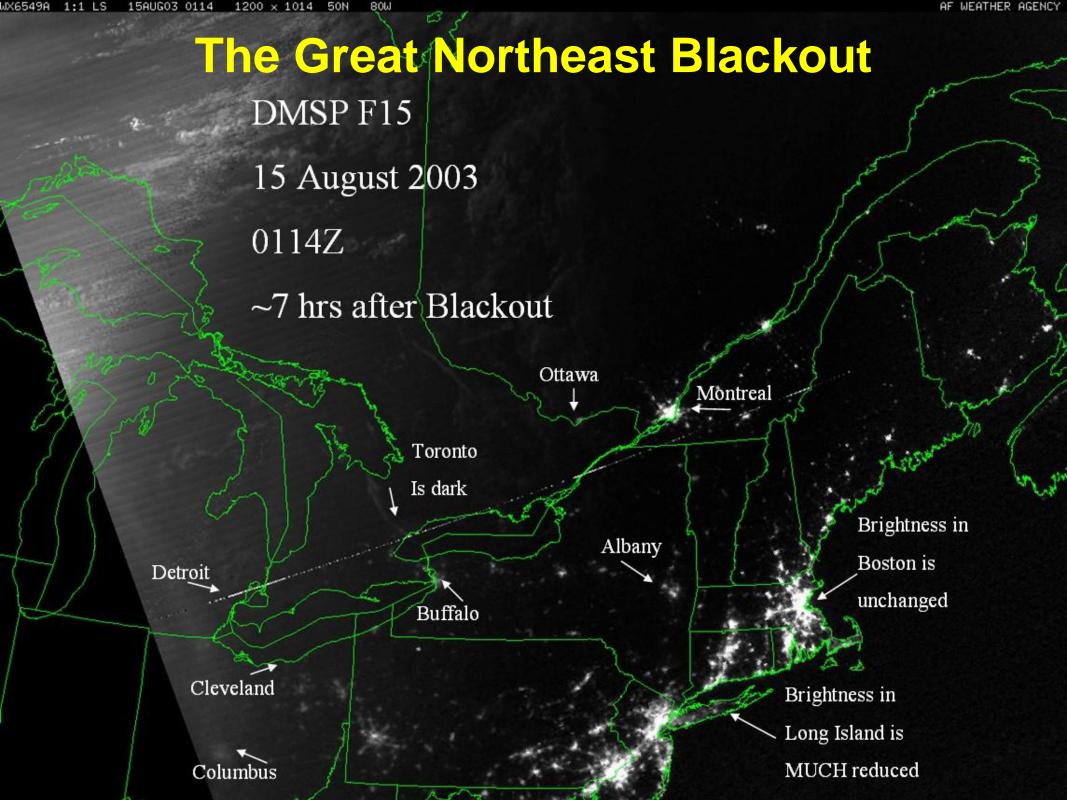


Floodlights

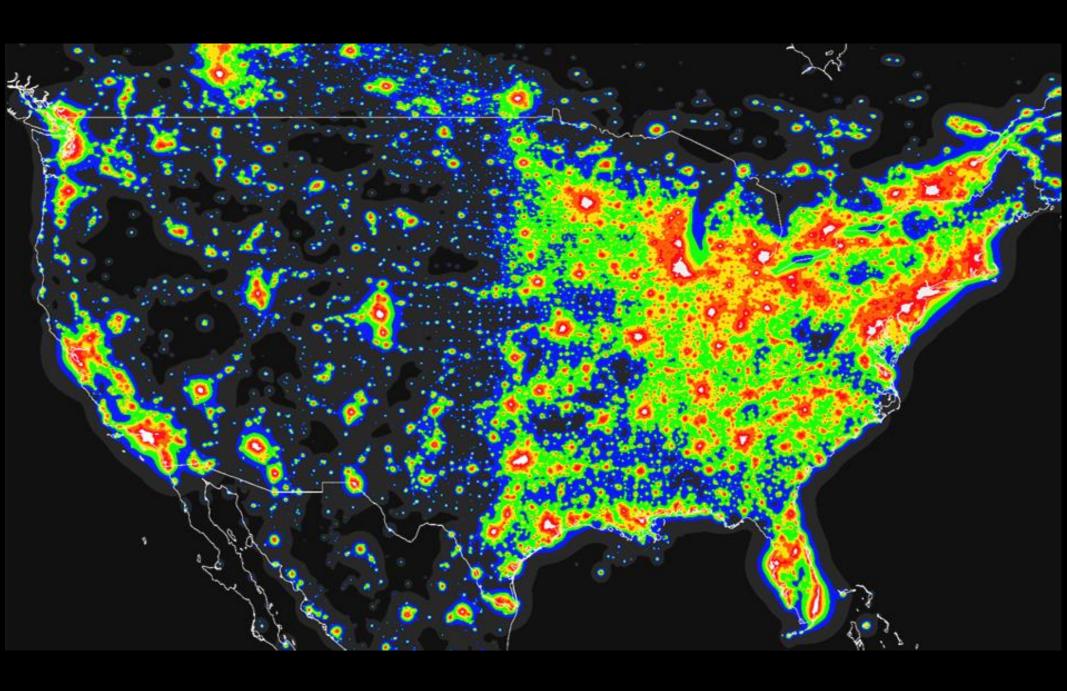


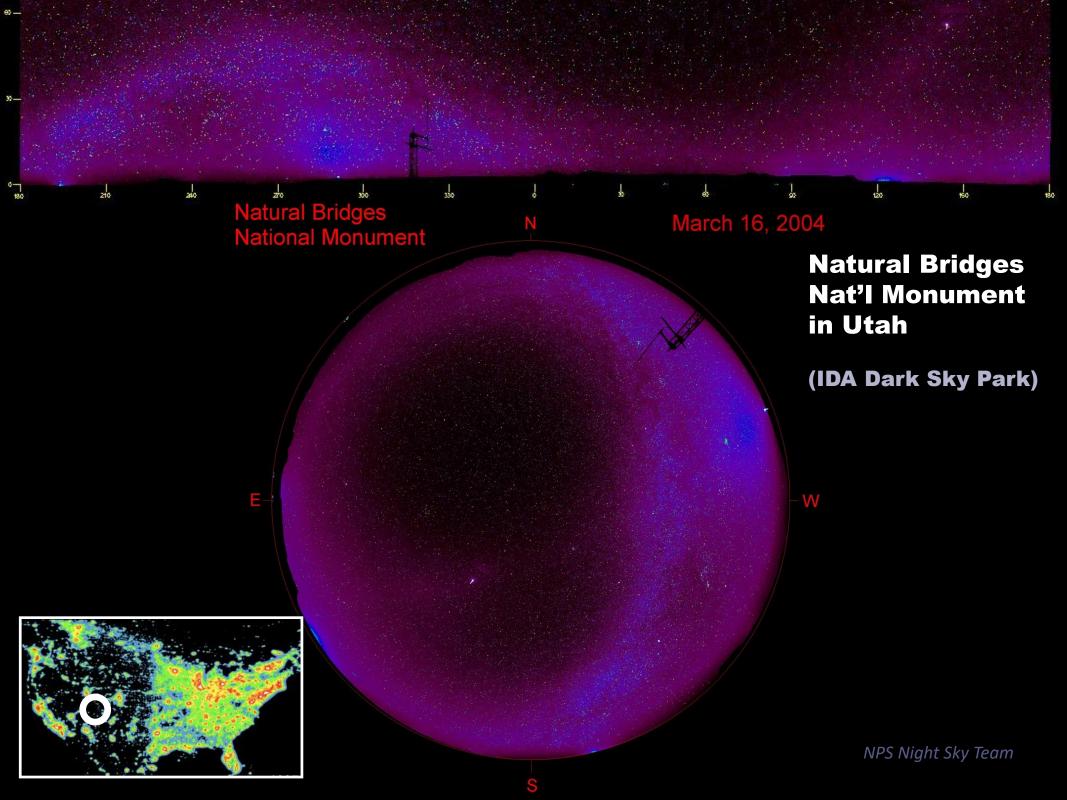


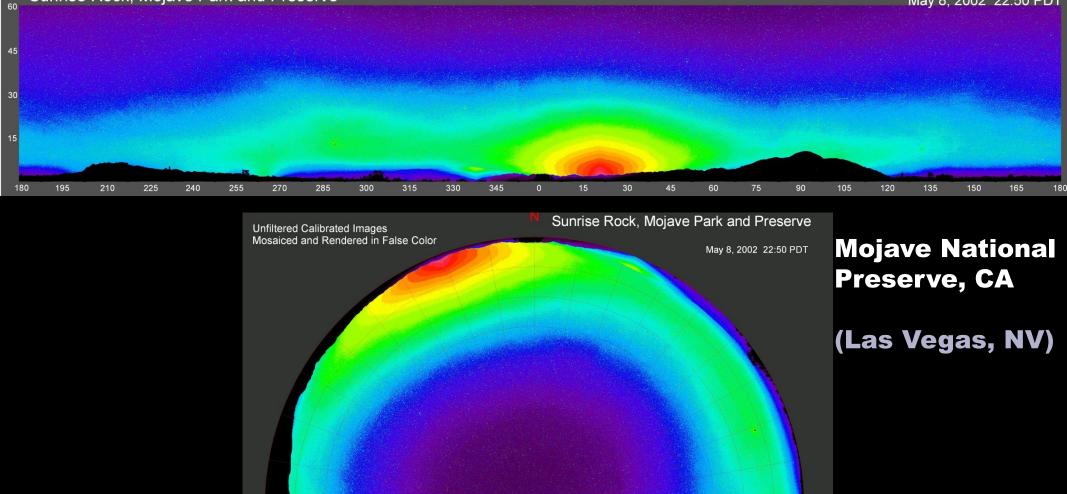
Loss of the starry sky (skyglow)





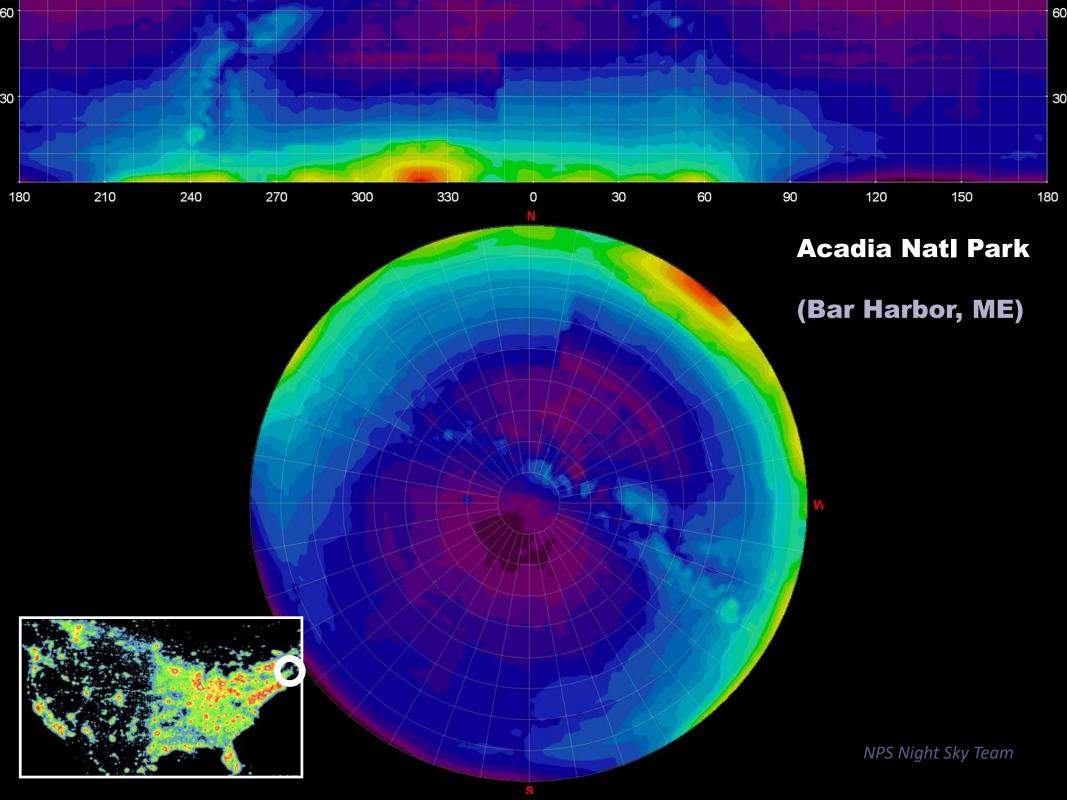






NPS Night Sky Team





IDA Dark-Sky Places in U.S.



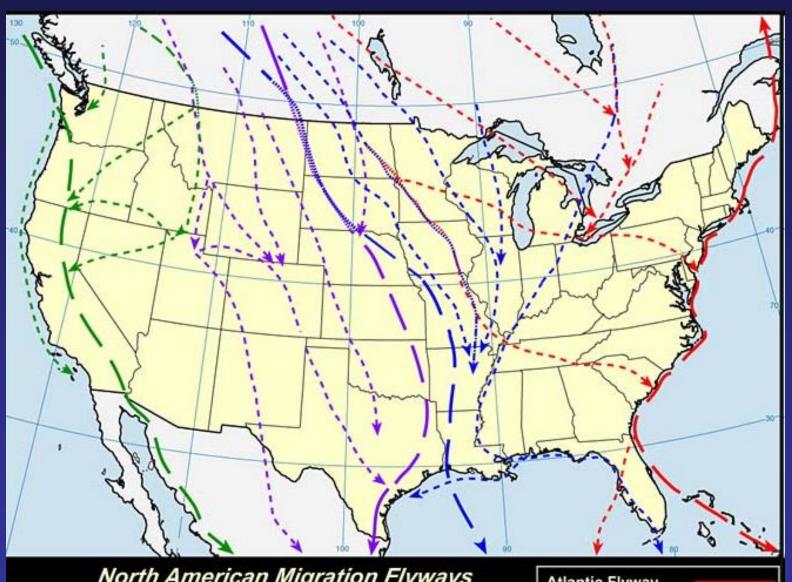
- Loss of the starry sky (skyglow)
- Visual impairment (glare, trespass)





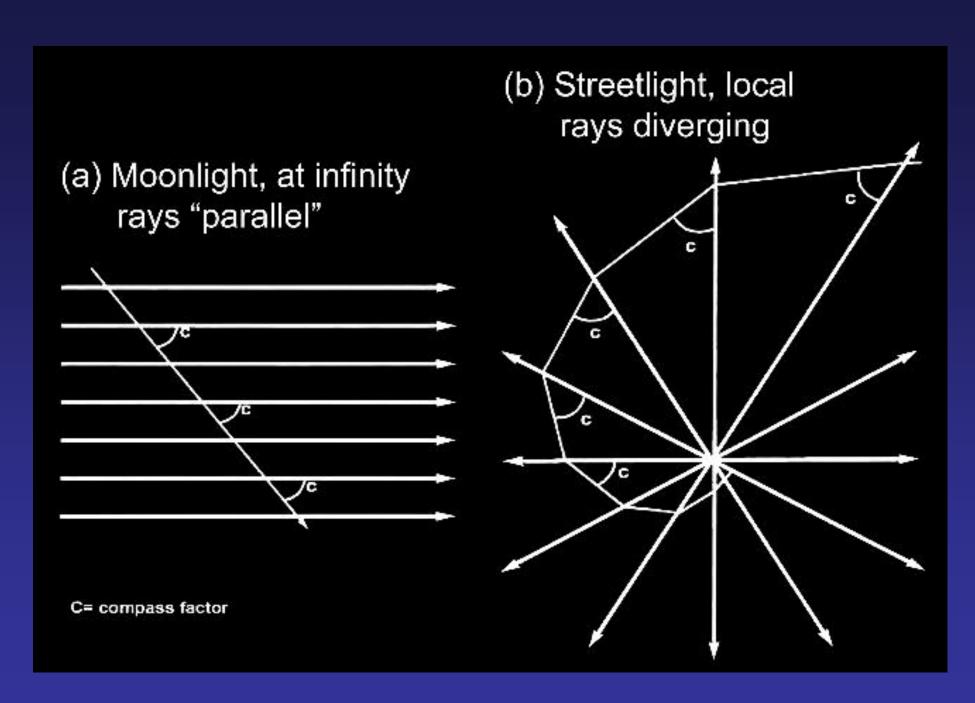
- Loss of the starry sky (skyglow)
- Visual impairment (glare, trespass)
- Environmental consequences

Bird Migratory Flyways



North American Migration Flyways (with Principal Routes)

Atlantic Flyway Mississippi Flyway Central Flyway Pacific Flyway



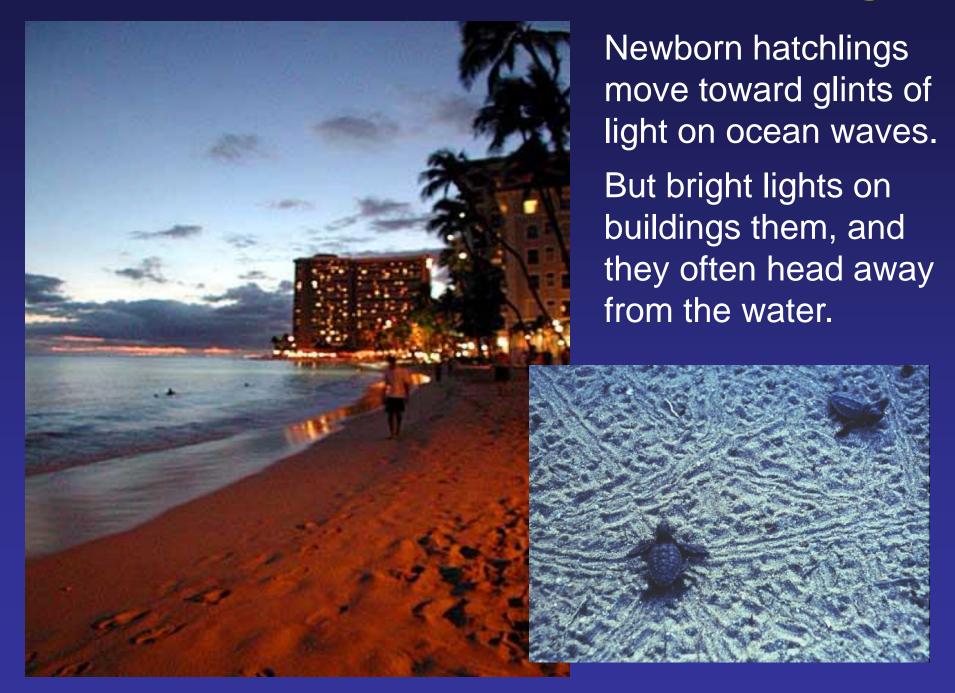




Fatal Light Awareness Program

Artificial light contributes to an estimated **10 to 40 million** bird deaths annually in the United States alone.

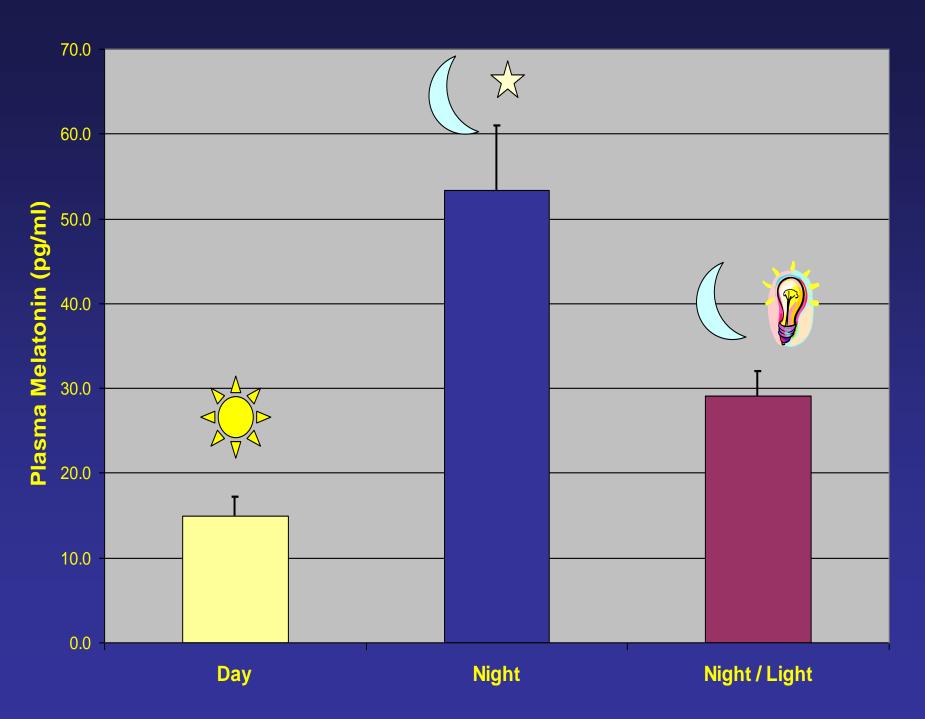
Movement of Sea Turtle Hatchlings





- Loss of the starry sky (skyglow)
- Visual impairment (glare, trespass)
- Environmental consequences
- Human consequences

Human Blood Plasma Melatonin Levels

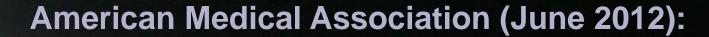


Light-at-Night Hypothesis

Richard G. Stevens, *Amer. J. Epidemiology* (1987)

Exposure to light at night suppresses pineal-gland melatonin production, which may explain some of the high and unaccounted for risk of breast cancer in industrialized 24-hr/day societies (shift work & fat intake at night).





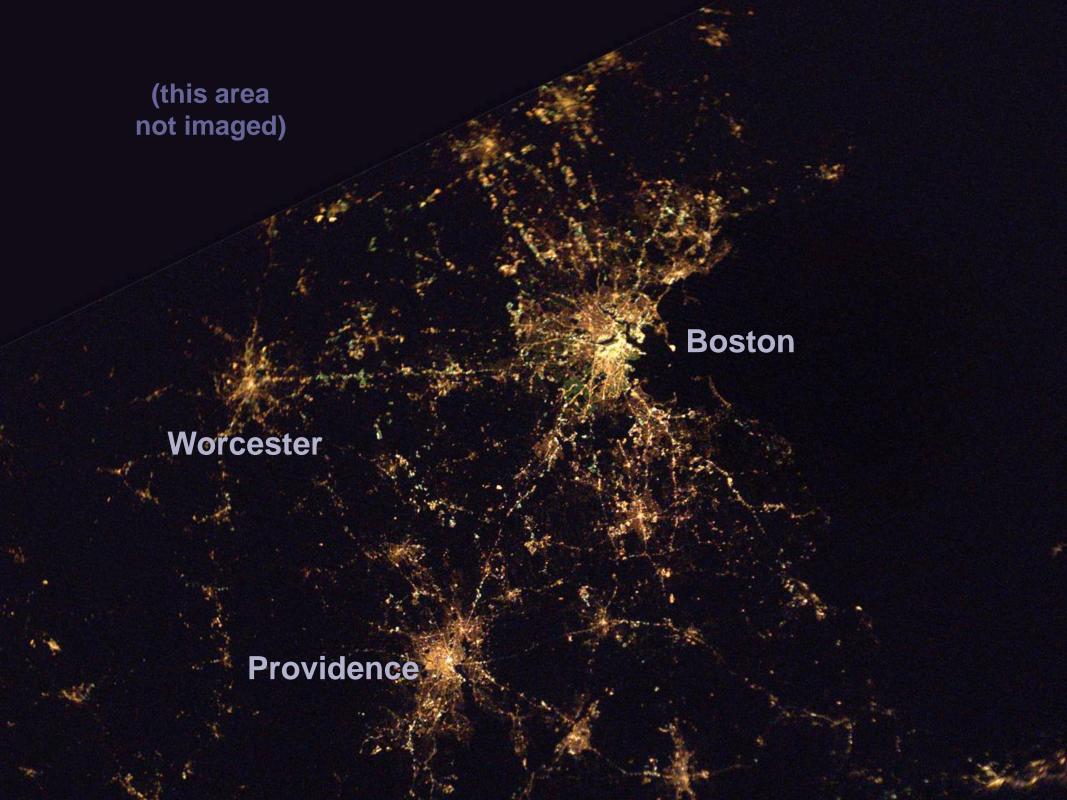
"Pervasive use of nighttime lighting disrupts various biological processes, creating potentially harmful health effects related to disability glare and sleep disturbance."

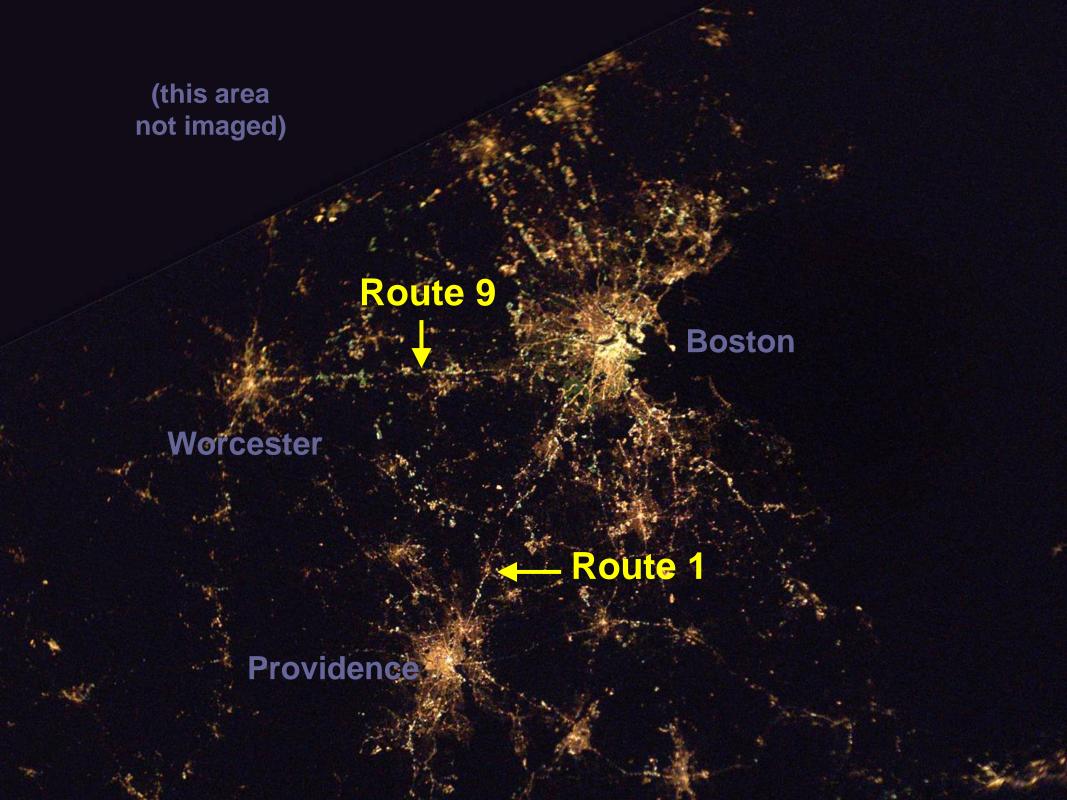


- Loss of the starry sky (skyglow)
- Visual impairment (glare, trespass)
- Environmental consequences
- Human consequences
- Energy waste







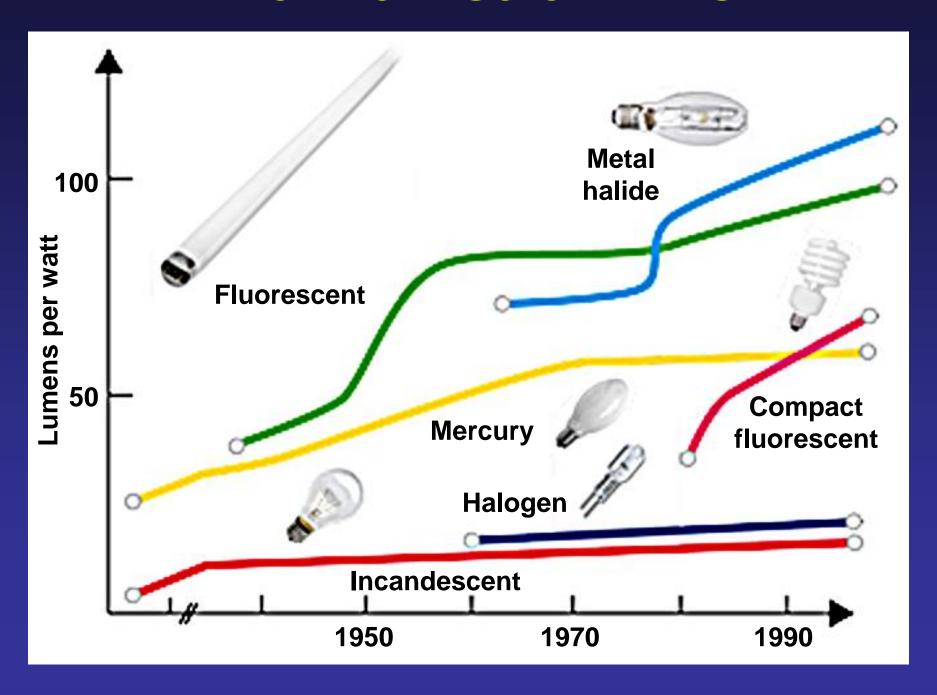


Wasted Energy (per year) in Greater Boston:

15,000,000 kWh (Isobe 1997) \$25,000,000 (2015 rates)

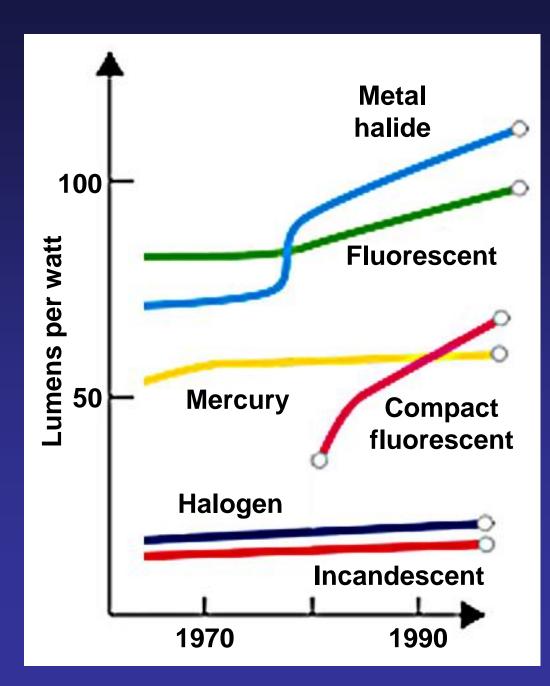


The Promise of LEDs



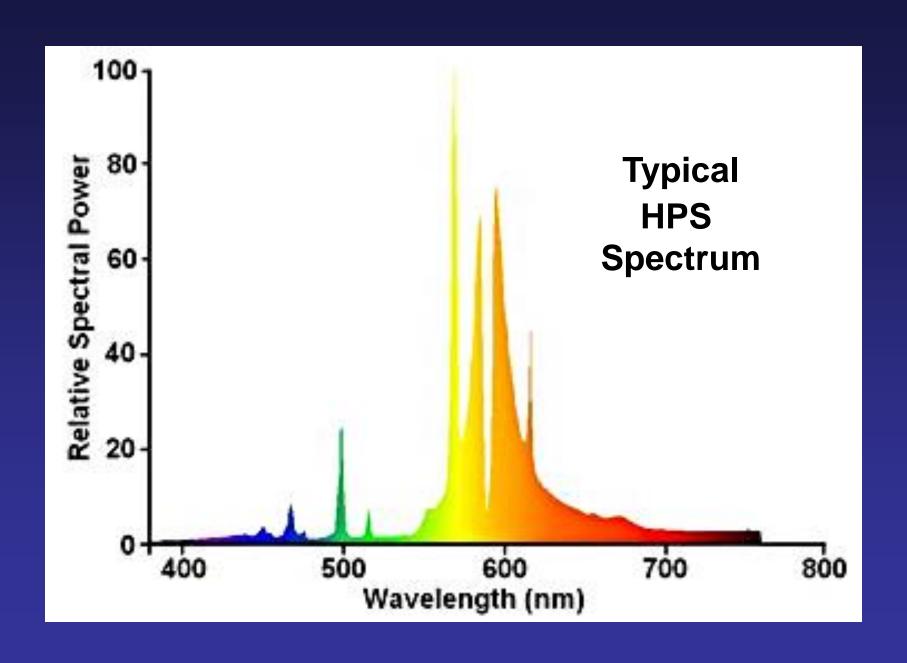
The Promise of LEDs



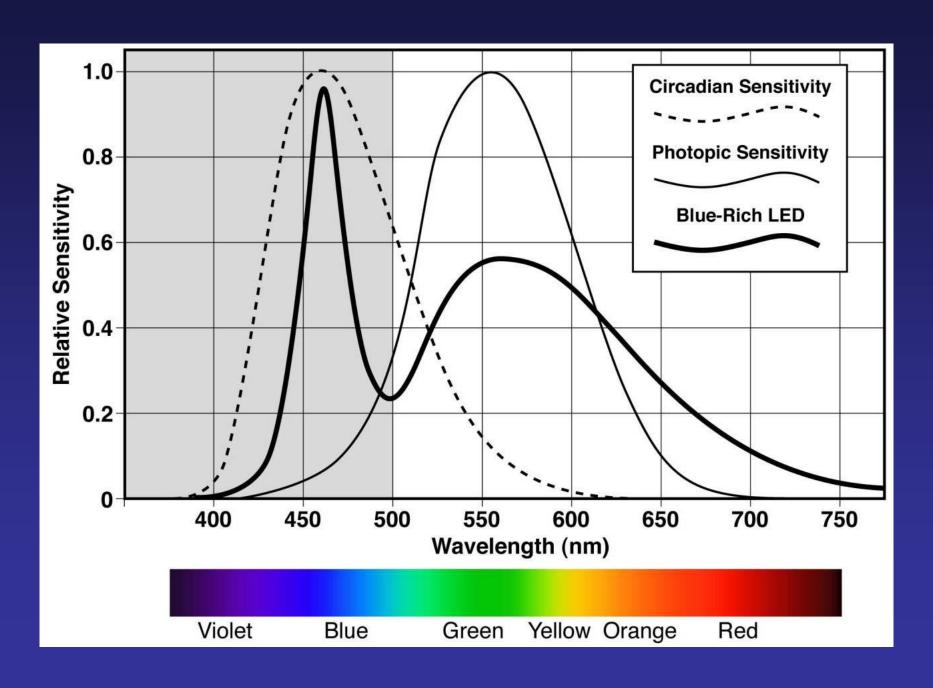




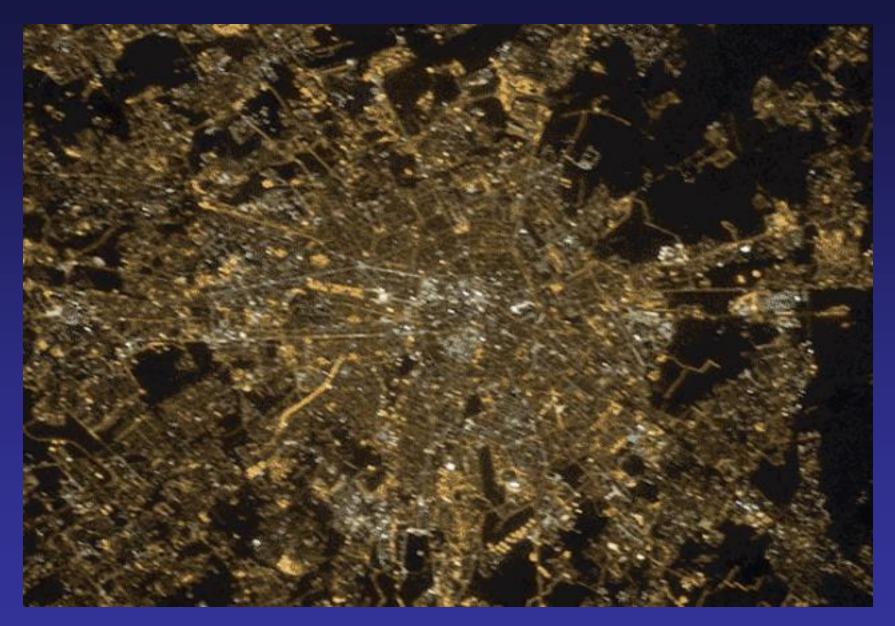
A Caution About LEDs



A Caution About LEDs



Milan, Italy (seen from orbit)



2012 — before conversion to LED streetlights

Milan, Italy (seen from orbit)



2015 — after conversion to LED streetlights

LED Streetlights, Cambridge, MA



4000K (but dimmed late at night via network)

LED Area Lights, Chelmsford, MA



2700K retrofit of existing HPS lighting

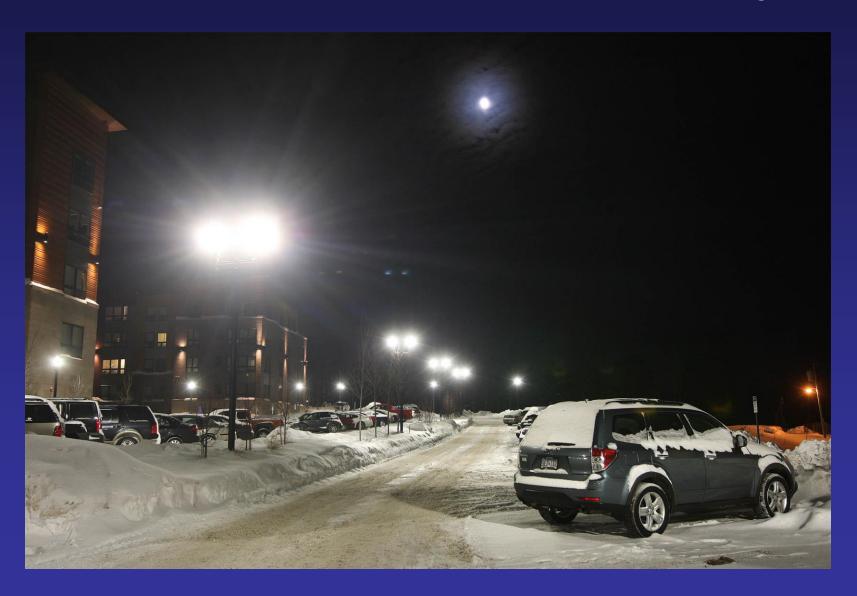
LED Area Lights, Chelmsford, MA



2700K retrofit of existing HPS lighting

American Medical Association (June 2016):

"AMA encourage[s] the use of 3000K or lower lighting for outdoor installations such as roadways."



Growing Awareness



Pluggers carry on the ancient skill of celestial navigation.

www.darksky.org/losingthedark

Lighting Fundamentals: The Task

Light when you need it,

Where you need it,

In just the amount necessary . . .

Lighting Fundamentals: The Task

Light when you need it,

Where you need it,

In just the amount necessary . . .

and no more. All else is waste.