

# Light pollution - a global threat to biodiversity

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LUND  
UNIVERSITY



Starlight



Twilight

Sunlight



8 log units between starlight and sunlight

1

10

100

1000

10 000

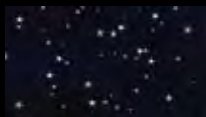
100 000

1 000 000

10 000 000

100 000 000

Starlight



Twilight

Sunlight



Moonlight, 2 log



8 log units between starlight and sunlight



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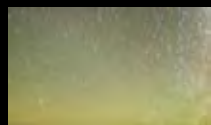
100 000 000

Starlight



Twilight

Sunlight



Airglow 0.5 log



Moonlight, 2 log



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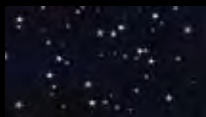
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Moonlight, 2 log



Weather 2 log



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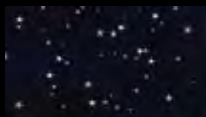
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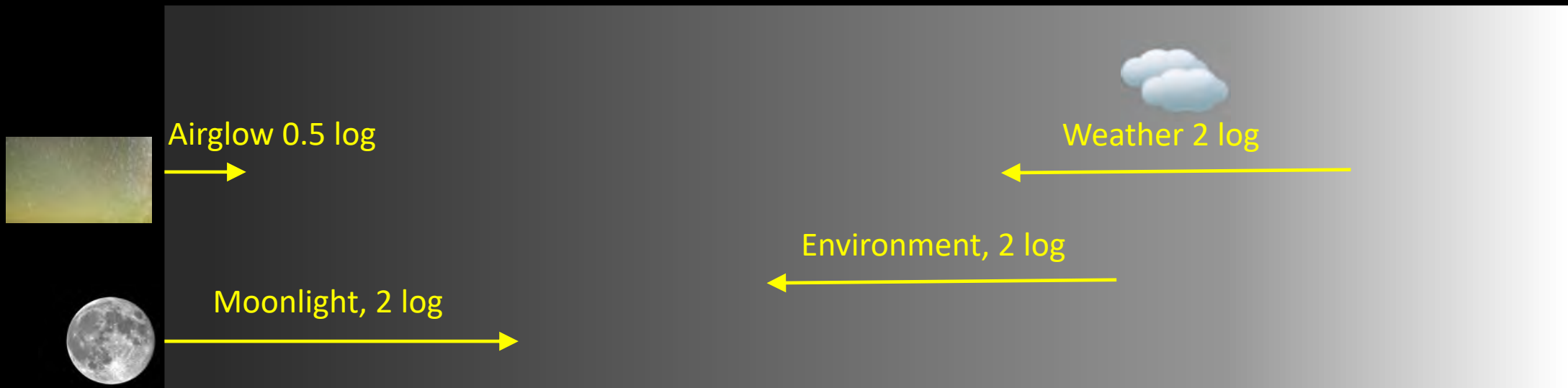
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Weather 2 log



Moonlight, 2 log



Environment, 2 log



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Artificial light at night (ALAN)



Airglow 0.5 log



Weather 2 log



Environment, 2 log



Moonlight, 2 log



8 log units between starlight and sunlight



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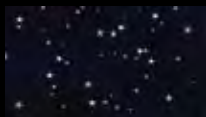
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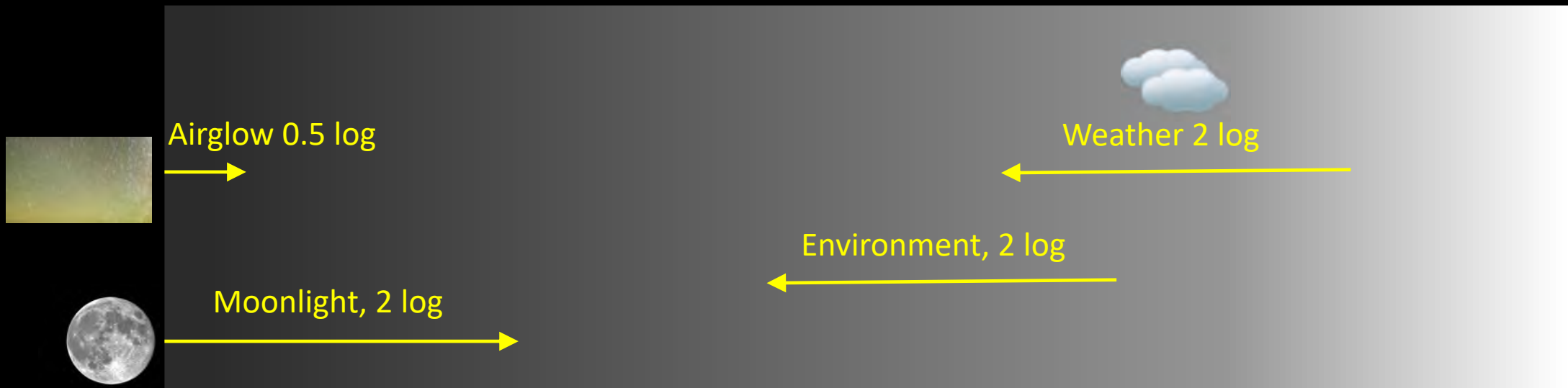


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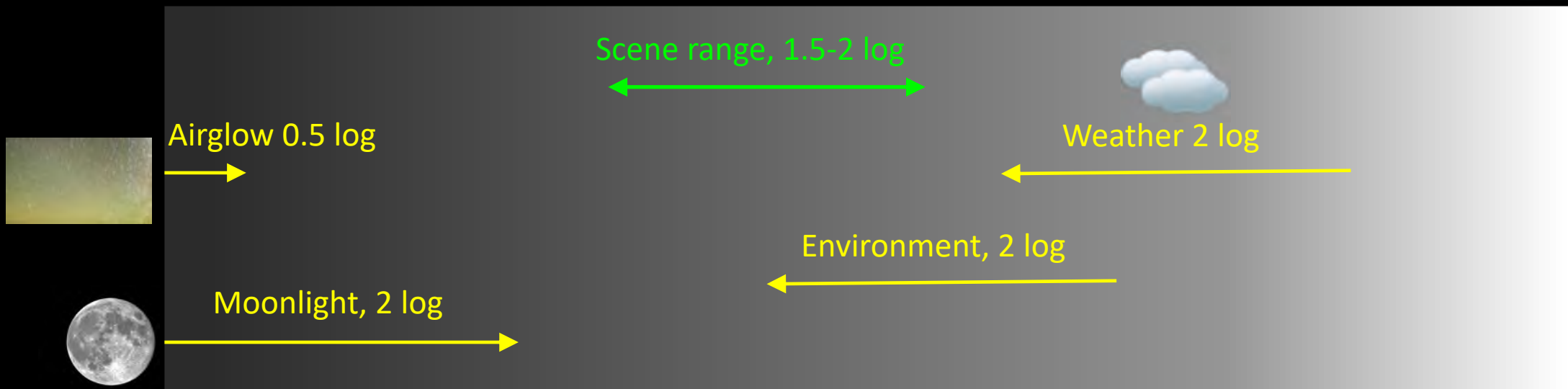


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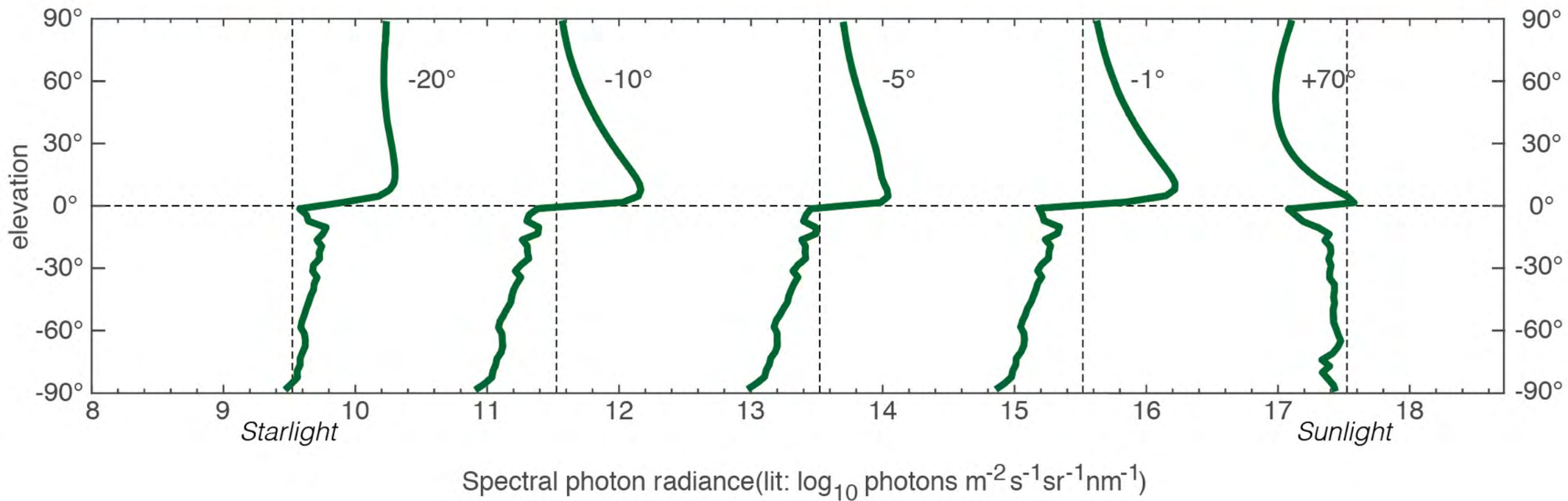
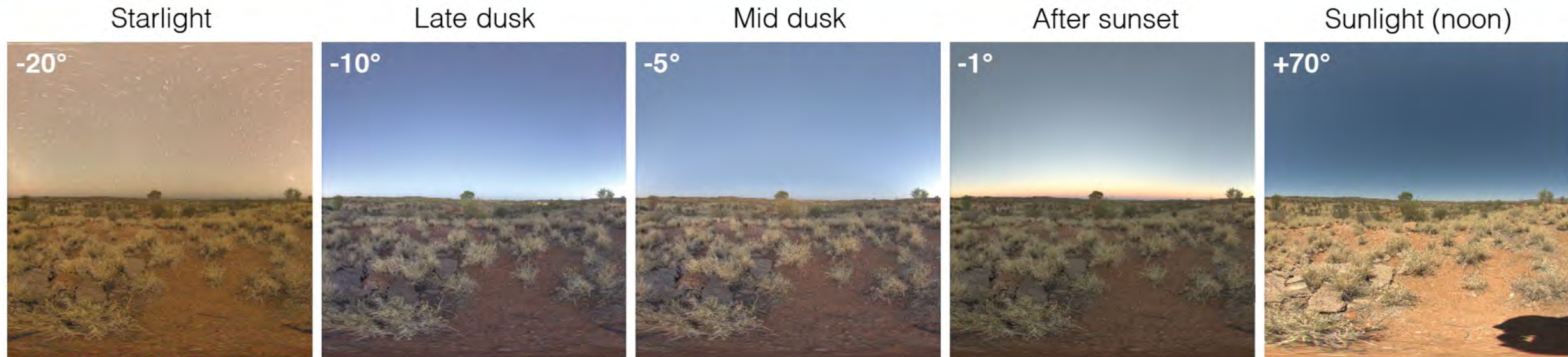
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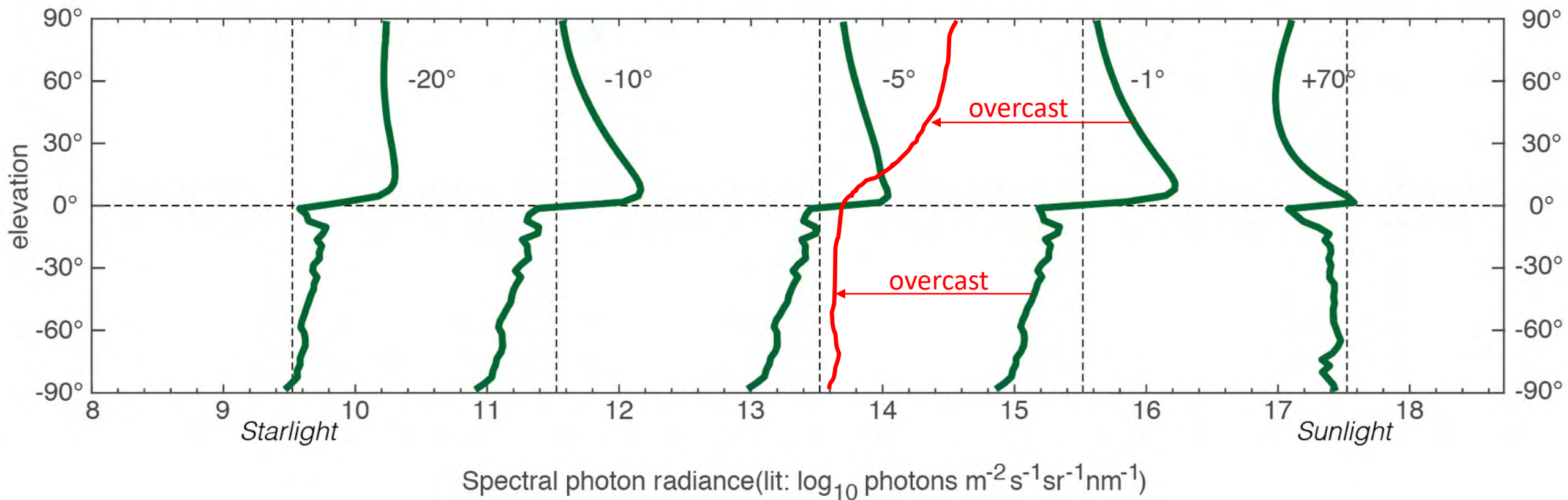
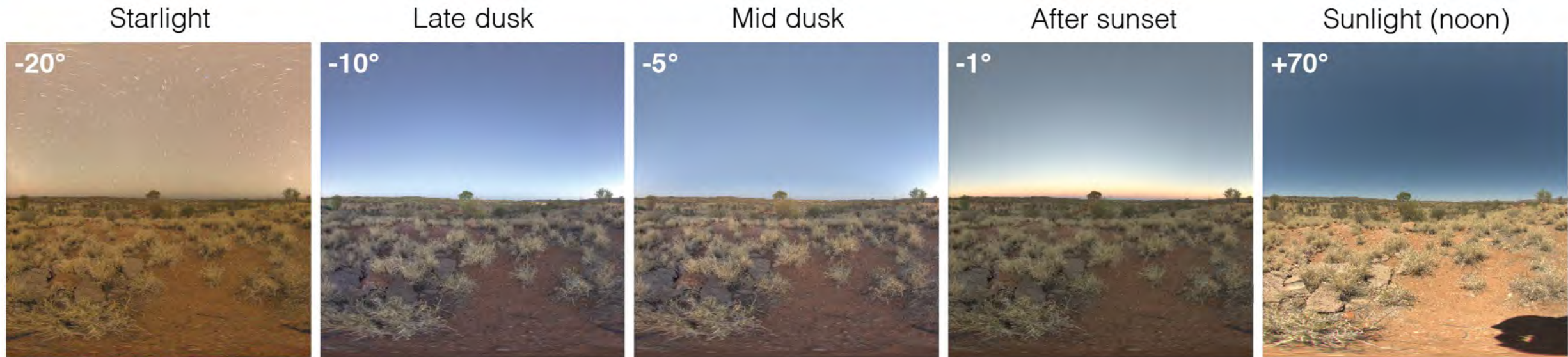
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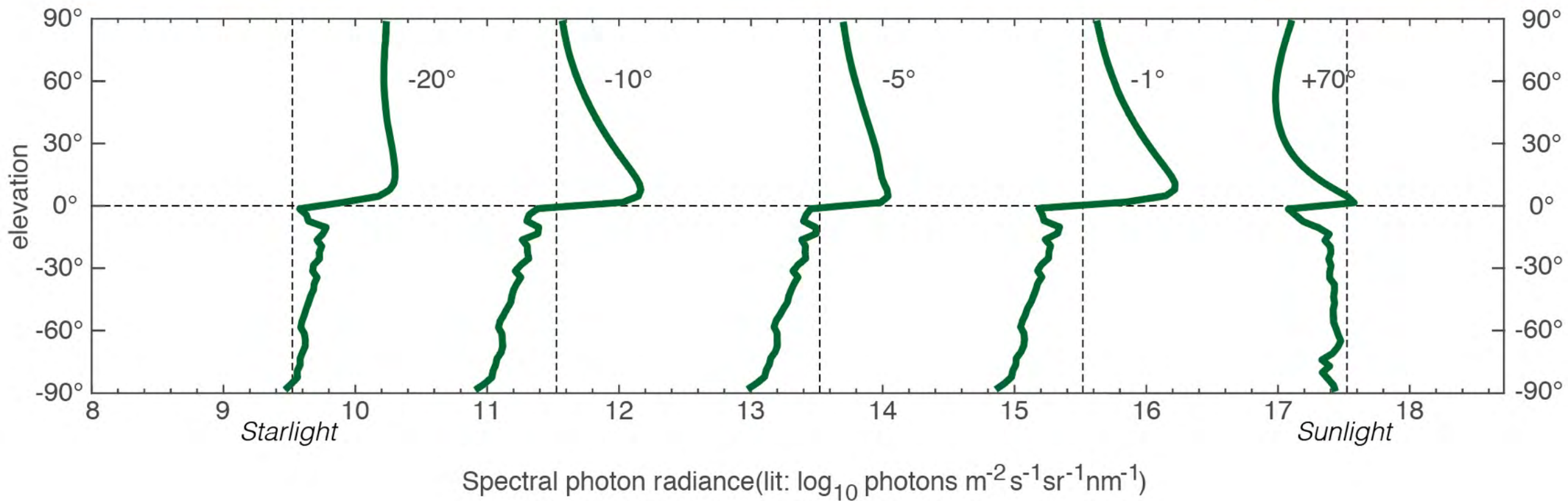
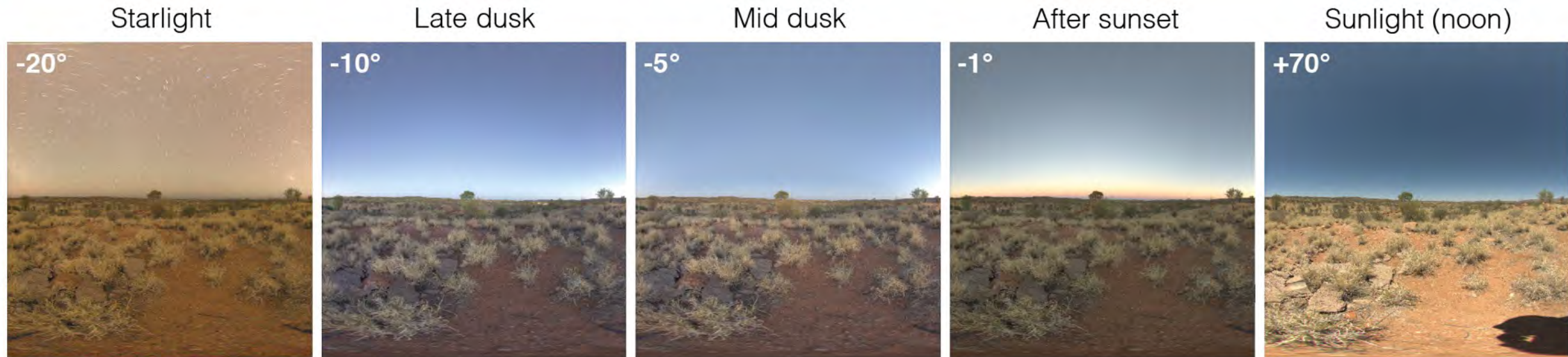
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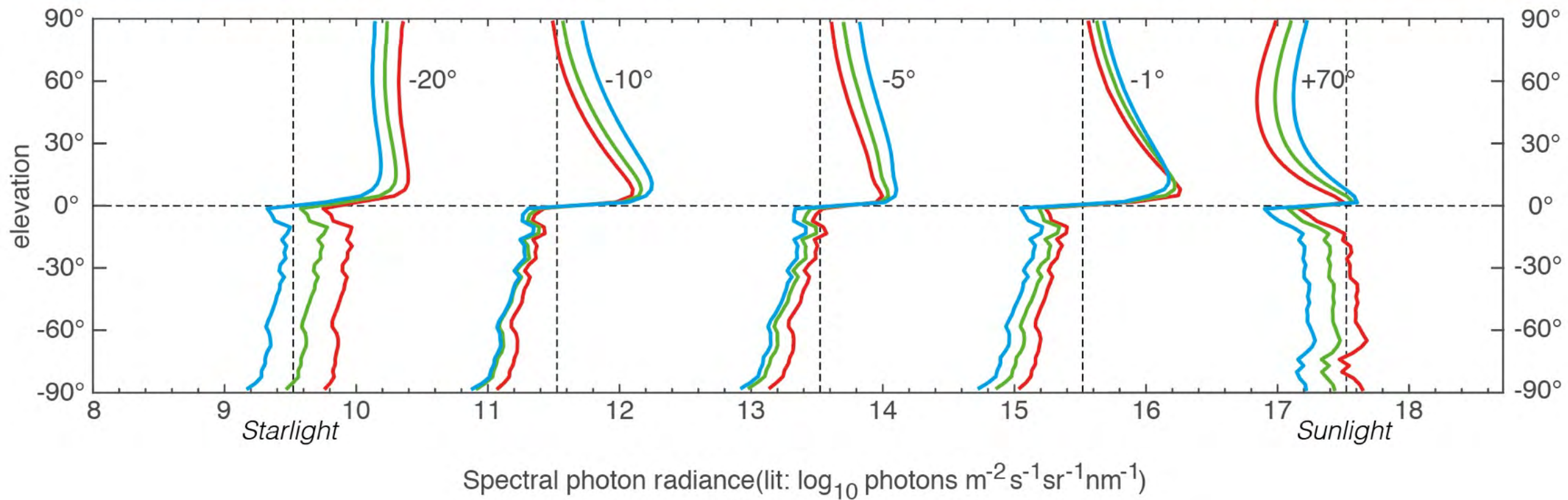
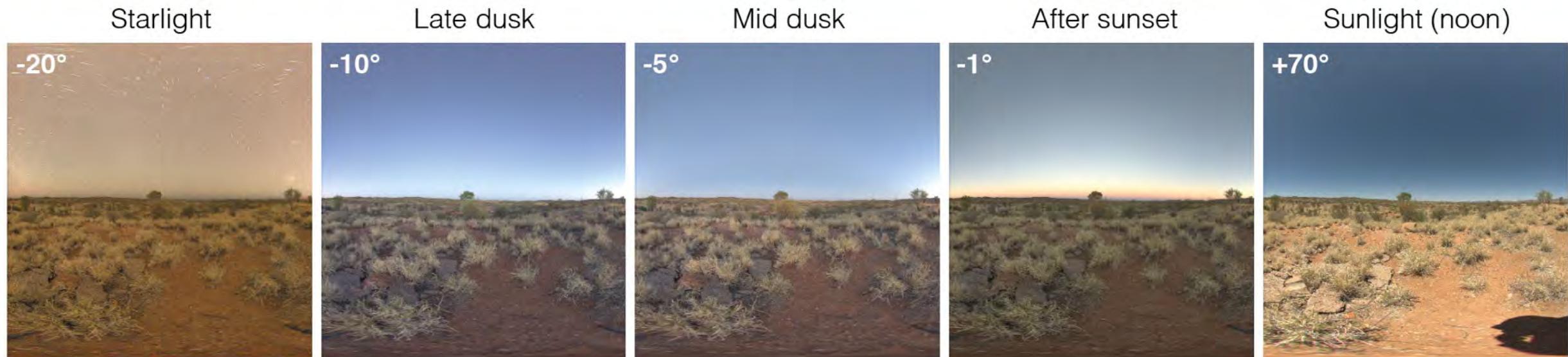
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100 000 000









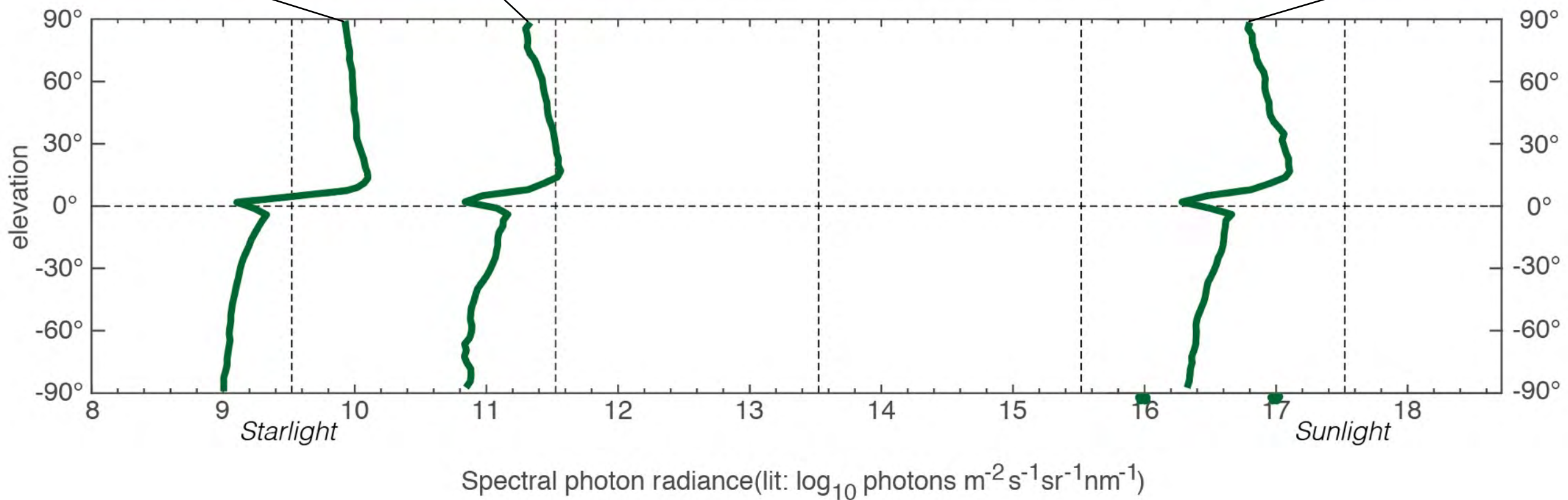
Starlight



Full moon



Sunlight (noon)



Starlight



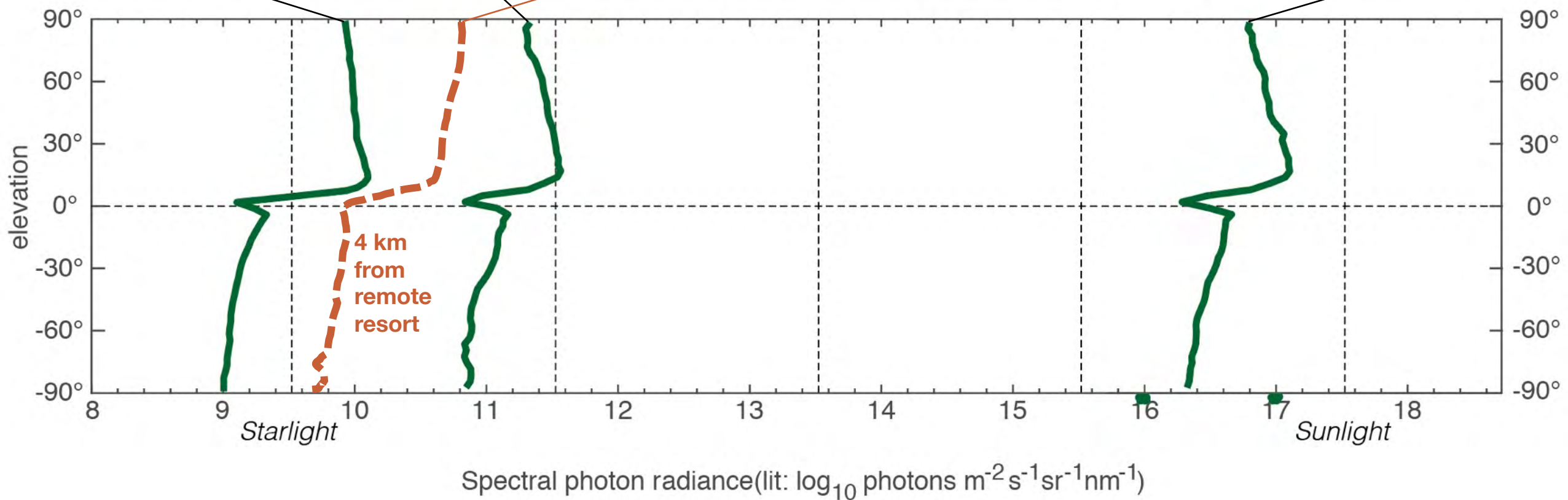
Full moon



Sunlight (noon)



**ALAN**



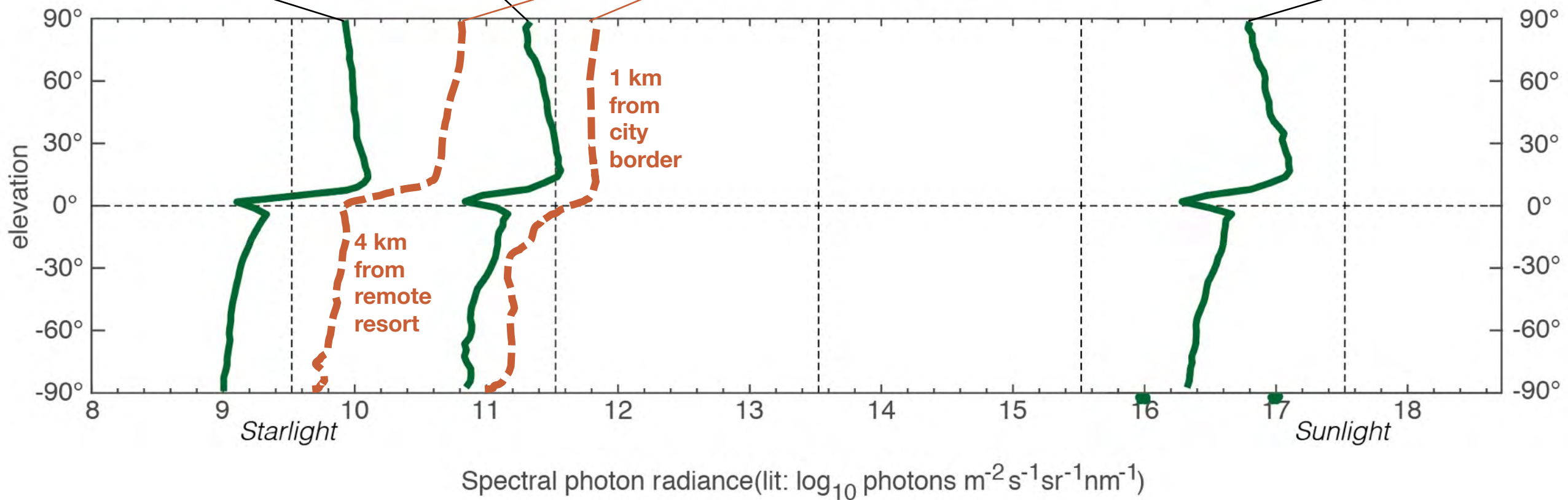
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**ALAN**





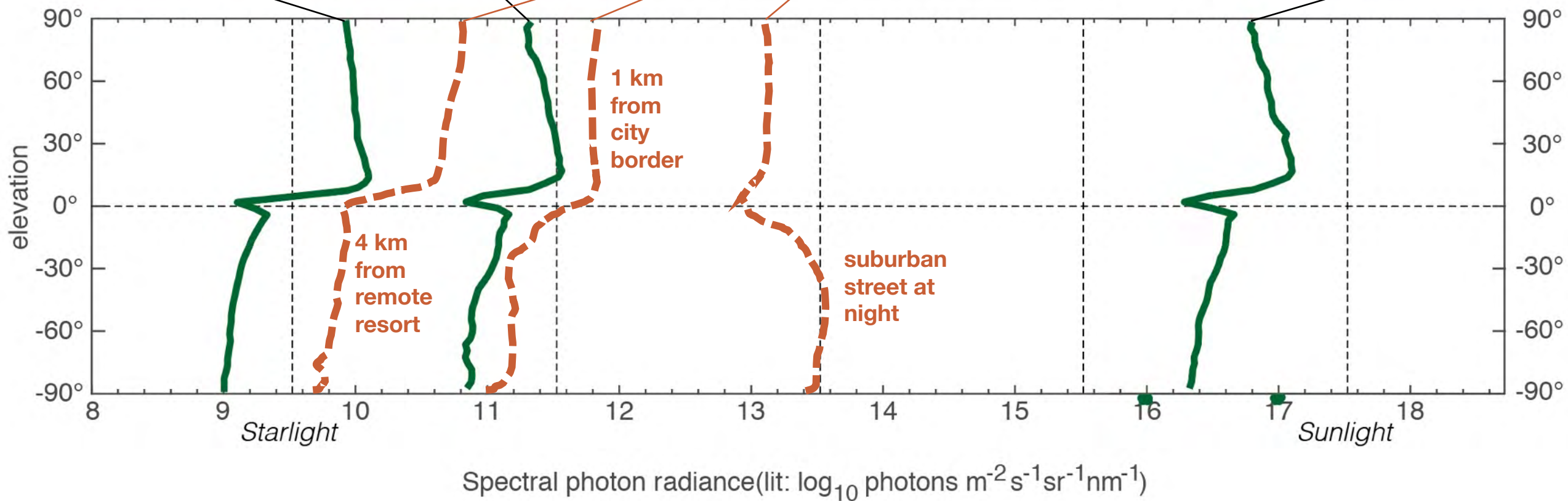
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**ALAN**



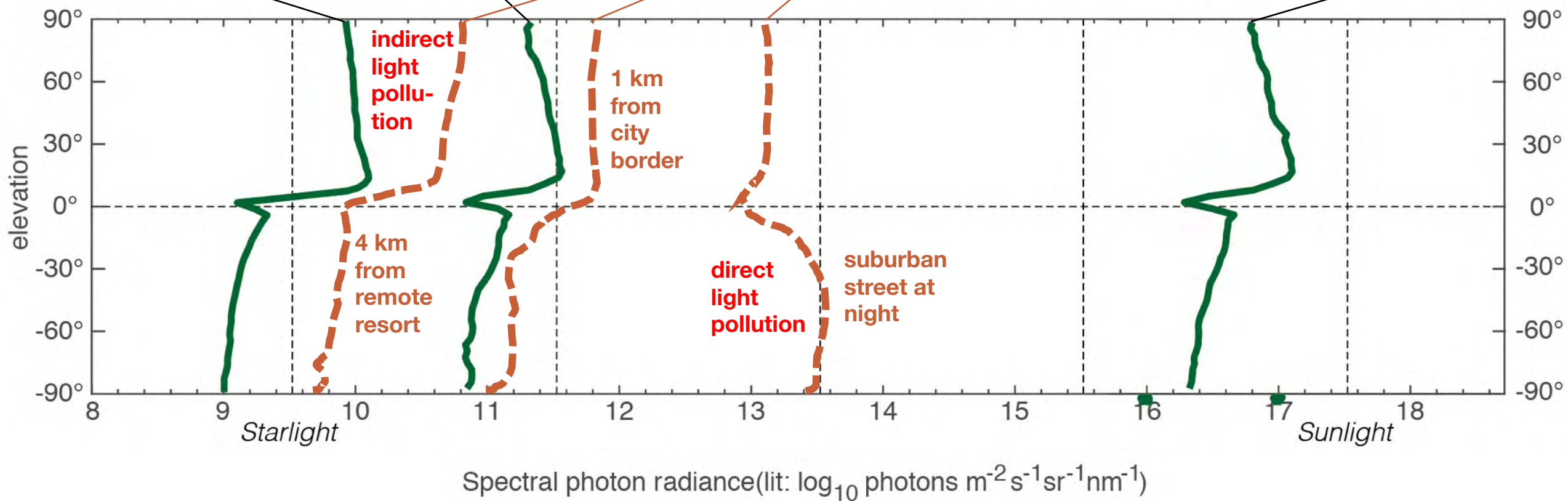
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# ALAN



## What does light pollution do?

- Nocturnal animals change their activity pattern and move to other places
- This disrupts ecological interactions with other species and affect all animals
- The result is a decline in biodiversity and a loss of species
- Both terrestrial and shallow aquatic environments are severely affected



# What can we do to mitigate the adverse effects of ALAN?



**What can we do to mitigate the adverse effects of ALAN?**

**Actions and regulations risk be marginal or at least insufficient**



**We need to identify sweet spots where reduced or altered  
ALAN provides the largest reduction of impact**



# We need to improve our understanding of how light pollution propagates

1. in different environments
2. in different positions in the environment
3. under different weather conditions
4. at different seasons or states of vegetation

Measure vertical light gradients: radiance and spectral balance including UV



**Animals use visual information to decide where to be and what to do.**

**We need to quantify how this information is modified by ALAN**

- this is a novel approach to mitigate light pollution
- the tools are already available
- the results will directly identify actions and regulations with the best effect
- the results will identify urgent ecological studies





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**Thank you**