

THE IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL LIGHT AT NIGHT ON HUMAN AND ECOSYSTEM HEALTH: A *SYSTEMATIC* LITERATURE REVIEW

השפעותיה של תאורה מלאכותית על מערכות אקולוגיות: סקר ספרות
סיסטמטי

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מהפכת התאורה והשלכותיה על בריאות האדם והסביבה שימוש נכון בתאורת לד: *חידושים* • יום עיון לזכרו של פרופסור אברהם חיים 9.7.2020

ONGOING PROJECTS



CityLights

Project	Funding agency	Lifespan
Modelling the Perceived Quality of Public Space Lighting: An Interactive User-Oriented Approach	Israel Science Foundation (ISF)	2018-2021
Optimizing Public Space Lighting with Residents' Participation: A Step towards Smart and Sustainable Urban Areas in Israel and China	P.R. China Ministry of Science and Technology and Israel Ministry of Science and Technology	2019-2020

PROJECT OBJECTIVE

Instrumentally measured PSL attributes:

- Intensity
- Temperature
- Uniformity
- Glare



Model tools:

Individual attributes
Temporal attributes
Environmental attributes
...



Perceived PSL comfort and quality in terms of:

- Intensity
- Temperature
- Uniformity
- Glare
- Overall comfort
- Sense of security



“CITYLIGHTS™” – APP SCREENS



Observation Questionnaire

Dear Observer,
You have arrived at the designated observation route. Please enter the assigned ID below and start recording your observations.
The application is active daily, 30 minutes after sunset.

In the case of questions, call the phone number listed in your manual.

000000001

09:00:59

PROCEED QUIT

Survey point (select one): Nesher2

Light intensity : Very weak

Light Color : Too cold

Light uniformity : Non-uniform

Light glare : Not glaring

Sense of safety : Feel very unsafe

Overall lighting quality : Not comfortable

SUBMIT

Survey point (select one): Nesher2

Light intensity : Very Strong

Light Color : Too hot

Light uniformity : Very uniform

Light glare : Very glaring

Sense of safety : Feel very safe

Overall lighting quality : Very comfortable

SUBMIT

40,000+ individual reports collected so far

REQUIRED ILLUMINANCE – 1ST PAPER



sustainability



Article

How Much Lighting is Required to Feel Safe When Walking Through the Streets at Night?

Alina Svechkina , Tamar Trop  and Boris A. Portnov * 

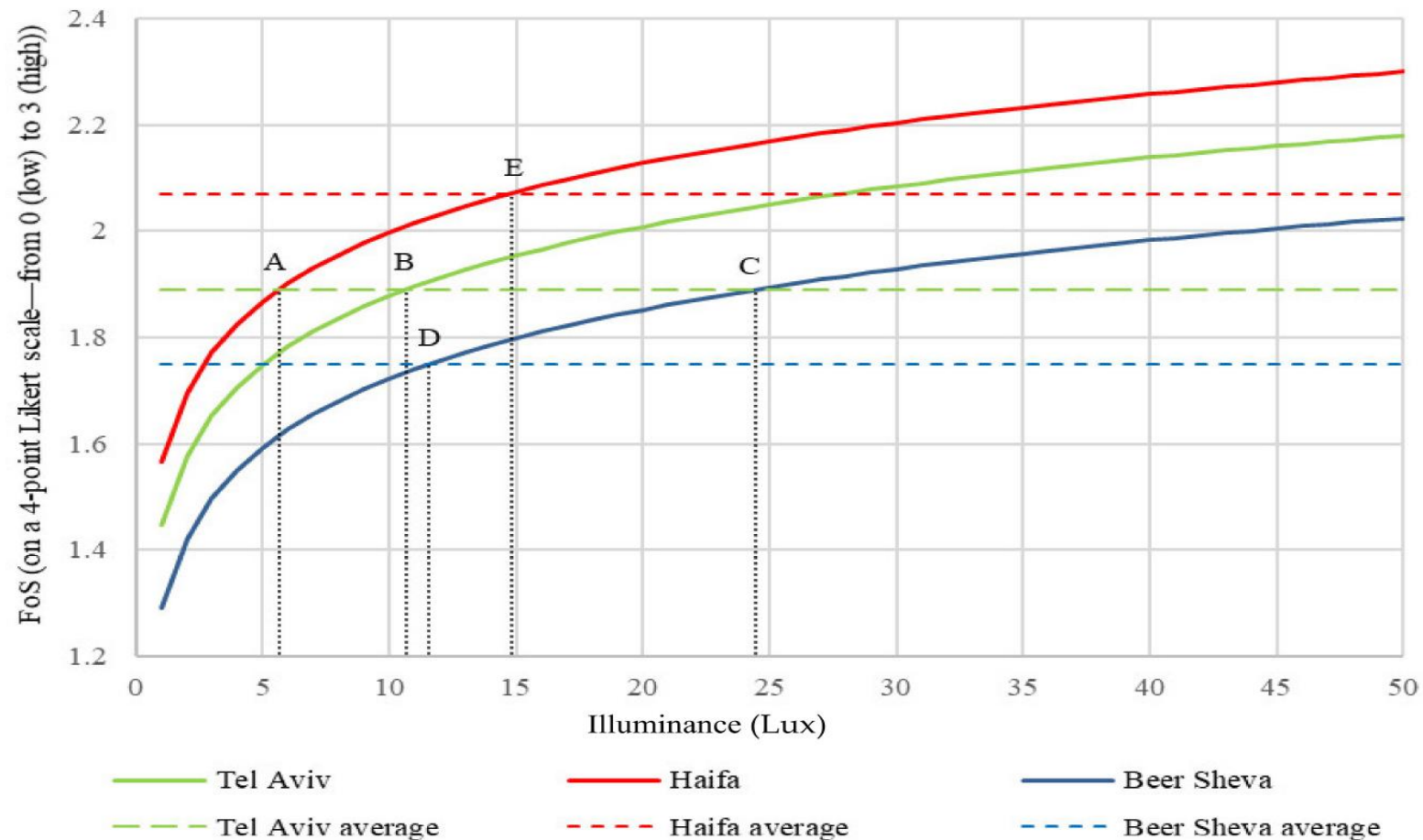
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MAIN FINDINGS



- Diminishing returns on illumination;
- Different illuminations levels required for people to feel safe in different cities



2ND PAPER – ECO-EFFECTS OF ALAN


Landscape Ecol

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10980-020-01053-1>



REVIEW ARTICLE

The impact of artificial light at night on human and ecosystem health: a systematic literature review

Alina Svechkina  · Boris A. Portnov · Tamar Trop

Received: 27 February 2020 / Accepted: 7 June 2020

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LITERATURE REVIEW TYPES

- Regular (simple expanding, snowballing);
- Systematic (PRISMA - Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses)

PRISMA – DEFINITION OF SEARCH TERMS

Objects	Modifiers	Effects	Exclusion terms
light*, illumination	night, nocturnal, artificial, street, outdoor	health, human, flora , fauna, ecolo*, biodiversity, ecosystem, environment*	policy, economic*, measur*, model*, laboratory, legislation, technology, sky, stellar, occupation, work, traffic, design, imagery, therapy, optic*, treat*, rehabilit*, UV

PRISMA – SCOPUS SEARCH SCRIPTS

Scopus

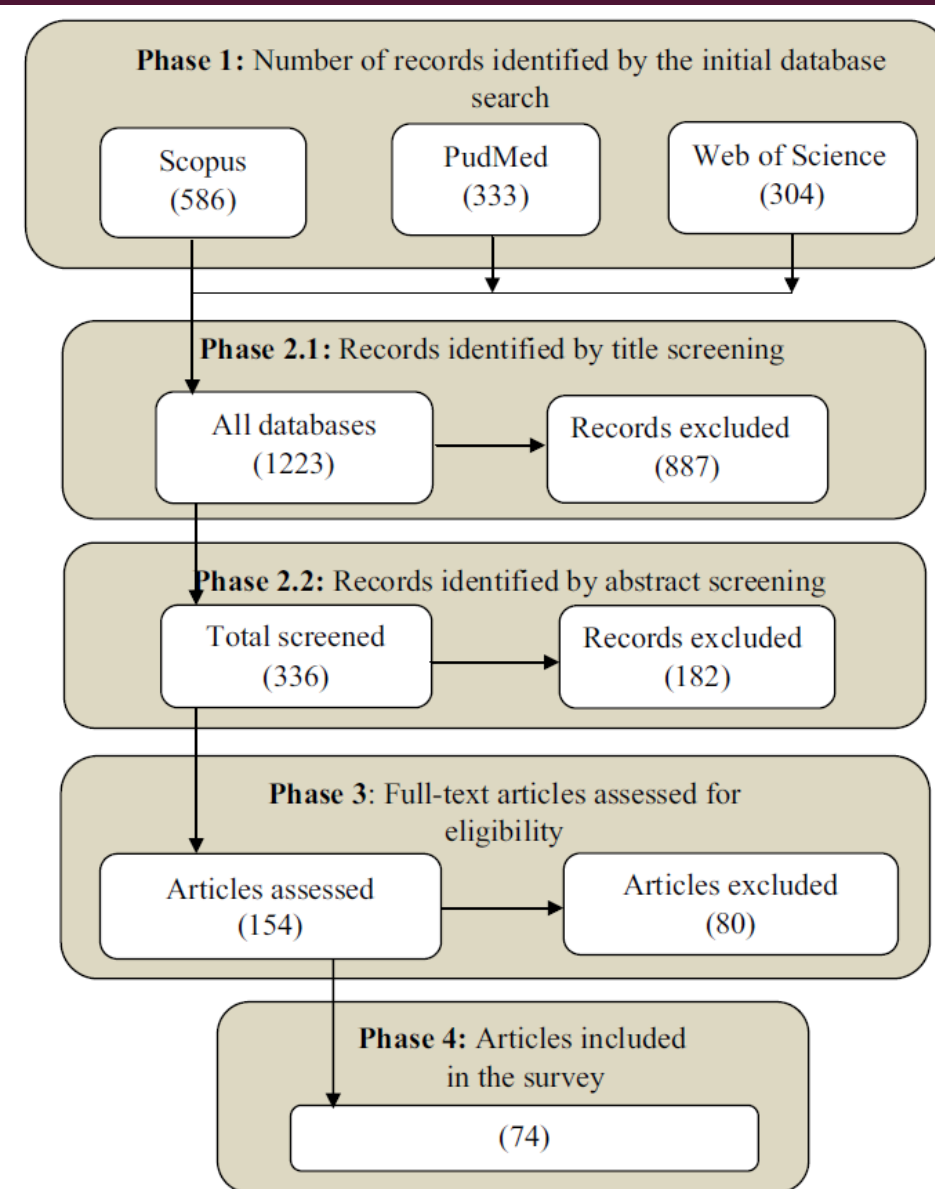
TITLE-ABS-KEY (*light** OR *illumination*) AND
(*night* OR *nocturnal* OR *artificial* OR *street*) AND
(*health* OR *human* OR *flora* OR *fauna* OR *ecolog** OR *biodiversity* OR *environment*) A
ND (*pollution* OR *exposure* OR *hazard*) AND
NOT (*indoor* OR *daylight* OR *policy* OR *ecomomic** OR *measur** OR *model** OR *labor*
atory OR *legislation* OR *technology* OR *sky* OR *stellar* OR *work* OR *occupation* OR *tra*
ffic OR *design* OR *imag** OR *therapy* OR *optic** OR *treat** OR *rehabilit**) AND DOC
TYPE (ar OR re) AND (PUBYEAR > 1999 AND PUBYEAR < 2019) AND (LIMIT-TO (
LANGUAGE "English"))

PRISMA – PUBMED SEARCH SCRIPT

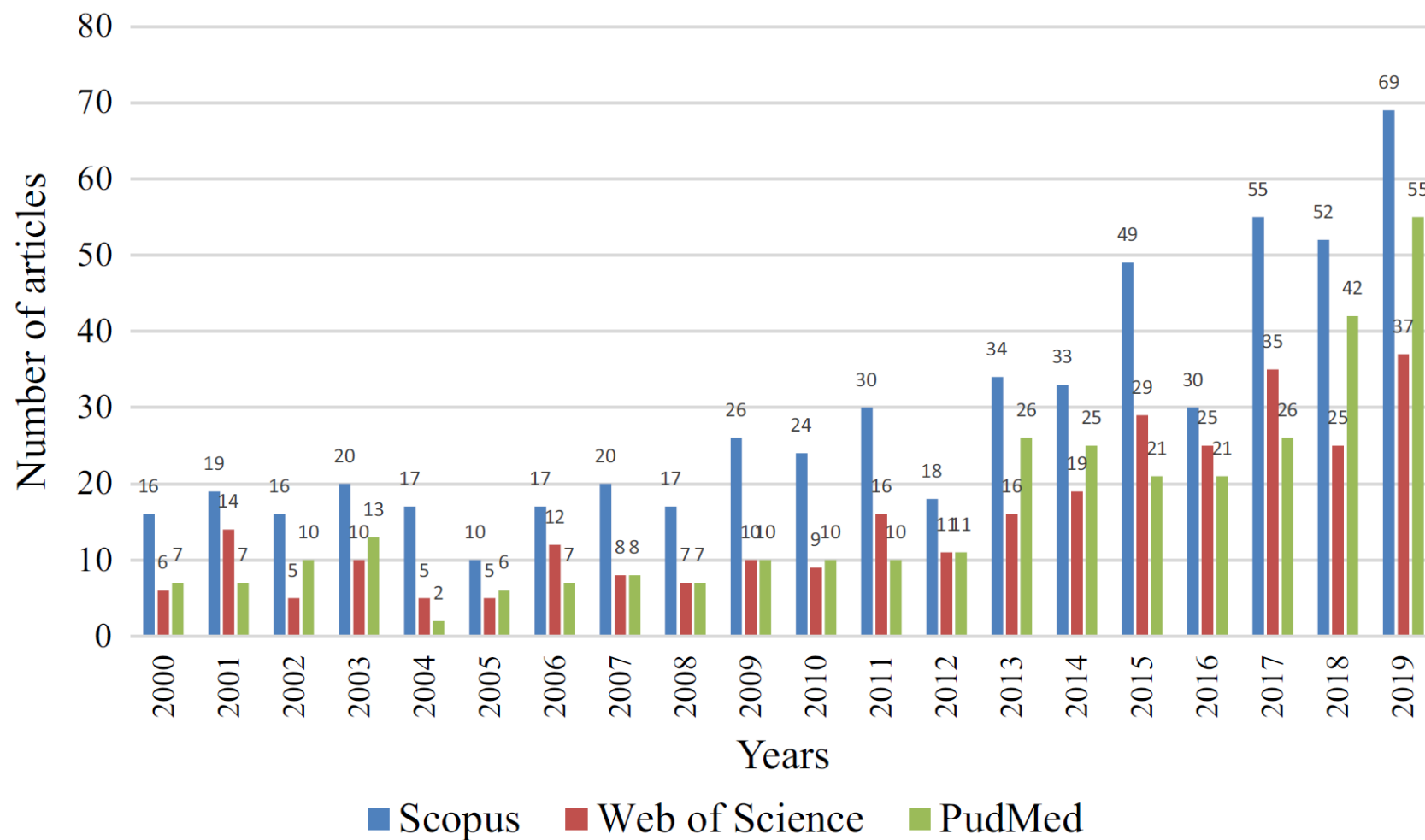
PudMed

(light*[Title/Abstract]) OR illumination[Title/Abstract]) AND (nocturnal[Title/Abstract]) OR night[Title/Abstract]) OR artificial[Title/Abstract]) OR street[Title/Abstract])) AND (human[Title/Abstract] OR flora[Title/Abstract] OR fauna[Title/Abstract] OR ecolog*[Title/Abstract] OR biodiversity[Title/Abstract] OR ecosystem[Title/Abstract] OR environment*[Title/Abstract]) AND (pollution[Title/Abstract]) OR exposure[Title/Abstract]) OR hazard[Title/Abstract]) OR health[Title/Abstract])) AND NOT (indoor[Title/Abstract] OR daylight[Title/Abstract] OR policy[Title/Abstract] OR ecomomic*[Title/Abstract] OR measur*[Title/Abstract] OR model*[Title/Abstract] OR laboratory[Title/Abstract] OR legislation[Title/Abstract] OR technology[Title/Abstract] OR sky[Title/Abstract] OR stellar[Title/Abstract] OR work[Title/Abstract] OR occupation[Title/Abstract] OR traffic[Title/Abstract] OR design[Title/Abstract] OR imag*[Title/Abstract] OR therapy[Title/Abstract] OR optic*[Title/Abstract] OR treat*[Title/Abstract] OR rehabilit*[Title/Abstract]) Filters: Publication date from 2000/01/01 to 2018/12/31; English

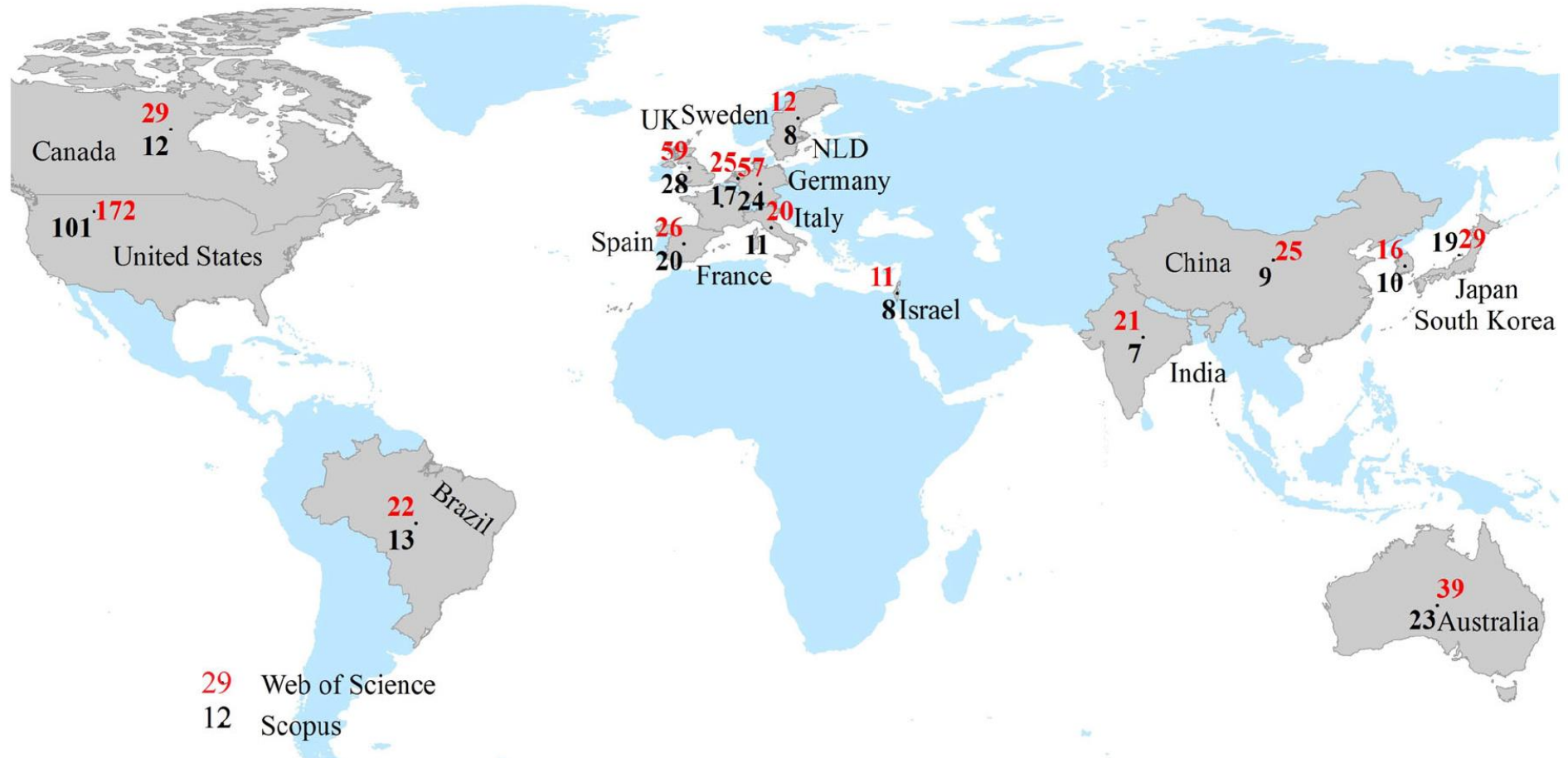
STUDIES RETRIEVED



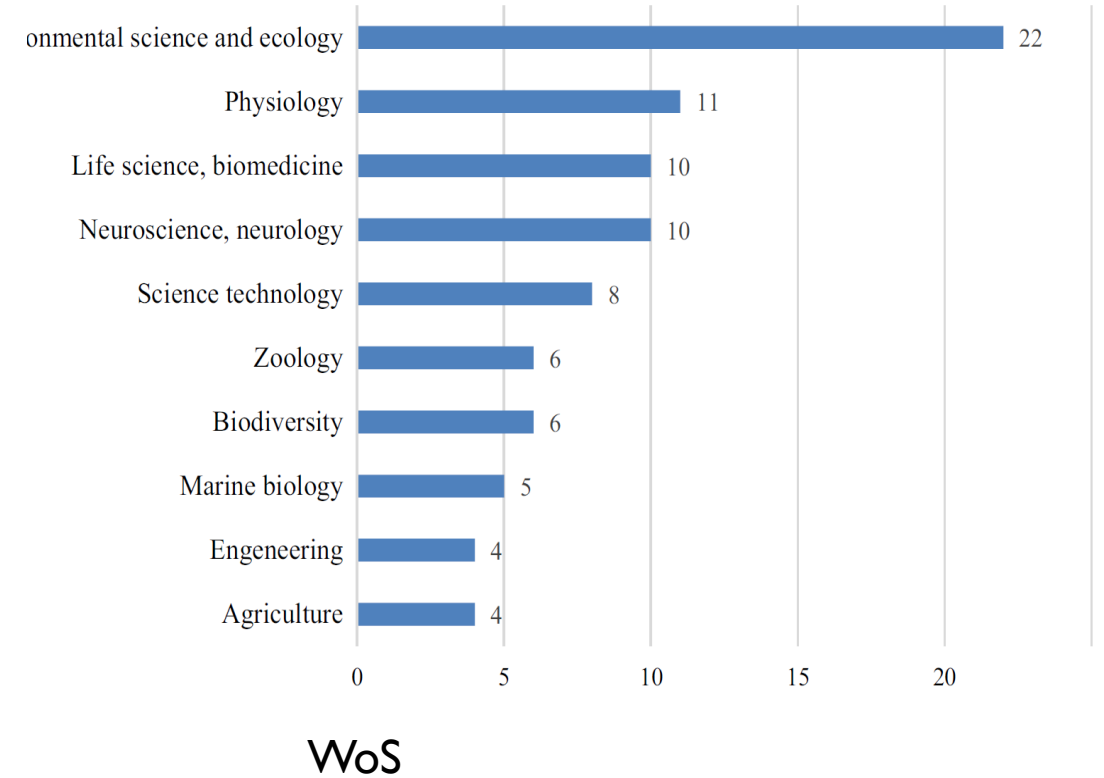
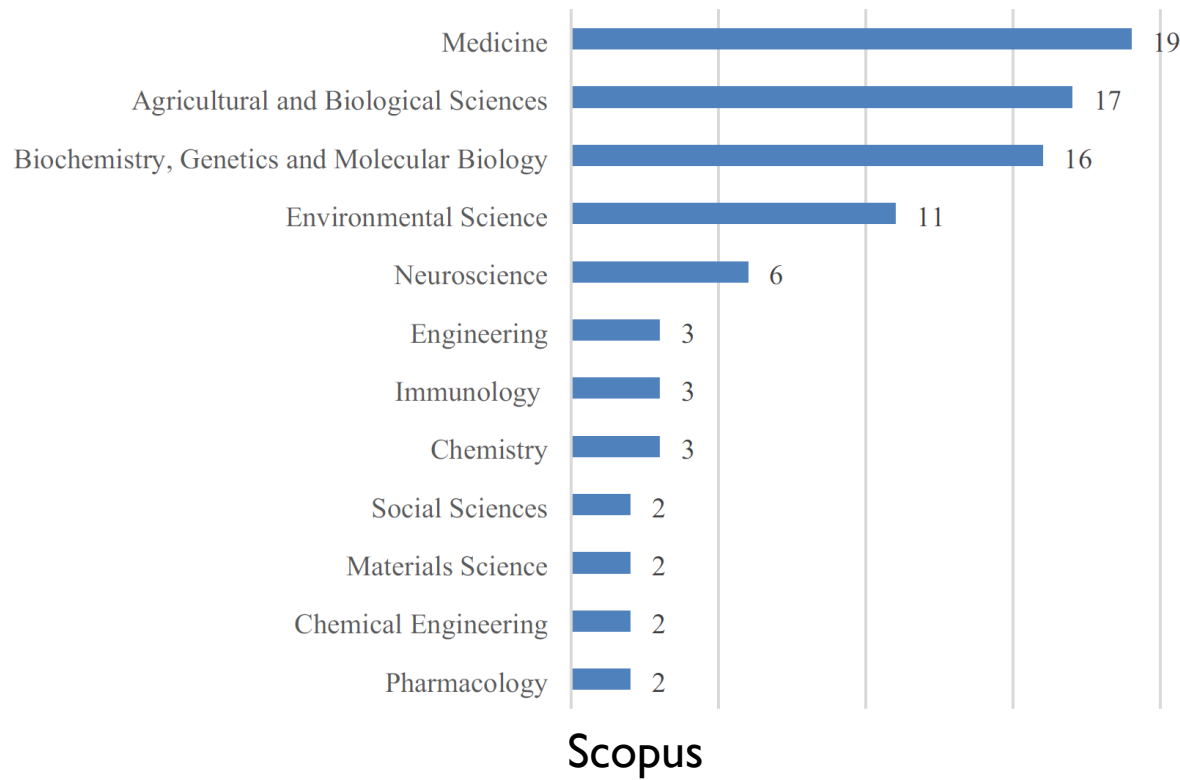
TEMPORAL TRENDS



GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE



RESEARCH FIELD



STUDY OBJECTS

Table 2 Classification of studies by subject and type (number of studies and percent in the parentheses)





































Subject	Humans	Vertebrates	Arthropods	Avian species	Aquatic organisms	Vegetation	Total
Study type							
Laboratory	–	11 (85%)	7 (64%)	7 (39%)	6 (46%)	–	31 (42%)
Field	–	2 (15%)	4 (36%)	9 (50%)	7 (54%)	3 (75%)	25 (34%)
Ecological	12(80%)	–	–	2 (11%)	–	1 (25%)	15 (20%)
Case–control	3 (20%)	–	–	–	–	–	3 (4%)
Total	15(100%)	13 (100%)	11 (100%)	18(100%)	13 (100%)	4 (100%)	74(100%)

GLOBAL EFFECTS

PERIODIC TABLE OF THE ELEMENTS

Legend:

- ALKALI METAL (Green)
- ALKALINE EARTH METAL (Blue)
- LANTHANIDE (Pink)
- ACTINIDE (Purple)
- TRANSITION METAL (Dark Blue)
- POST-TRANSITION METAL (Yellow)
- METALLOID (Light Blue)
- OTHER NONMETAL (Light Green)
- HALOGEN (Orange)
- NOBLE GAS (Red)
- UNKNOWN (Grey)
- SOLID (*)
- LIQUID (**)
- GAS (***)
- UNKNOWN (****)

Research subject	Tumors	Weight gain/ feeding behavior	Depression / Sleep disorder	Locomotion/ orientation/ trajectory	Reproductive output / pollination
					
					
					
					
					
					



- Strong effect found;



- Effect not studied;



- Probable effect found;
found



- Partial/ inconsistent effect
found

CONCLUSIONS (I)

Literature suggests three main pathways thorough which ALAN exposure might affect living organisms:

- **Melatonin suppression** attributed primarily to indoor lighting.
- **Circadian disruption**, attributed to night time activities enabled by ALAN, and
- **General stress**, caused by rapidly changing illumination levels, which are both associated with indoor, as well as outdoor, lighting

CONCLUSIONS (II)

- The study highlights that that similar health impacts of ALAN exposure are found in different species.
- This demonstrates that adverse effects of ALAN exposure manifest themselves in a similar manner across different organisms, and therefore have a wider and a more complex impact on the stability and integrity of the ecosystem as a whole.

FUTURE TOPICS

- Several potential health effects of ALAN, such as *heart diseases and diabetes*, have received relatively little research attention.
- The ecosystem effects of ALAN with *different spectral properties* also warrant more research.



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION