

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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9.7.2020 מהפכת התאורה והשלכותיה על בריאות האדם והסביבה שימוש נIRON במאורת לד: CHIDOSHIM • יומ עיון לזכרו של פרופסור אברהם חיים

ONGOING PROJECTS



| 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



“CITYLIGHTSTM” – 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**  *

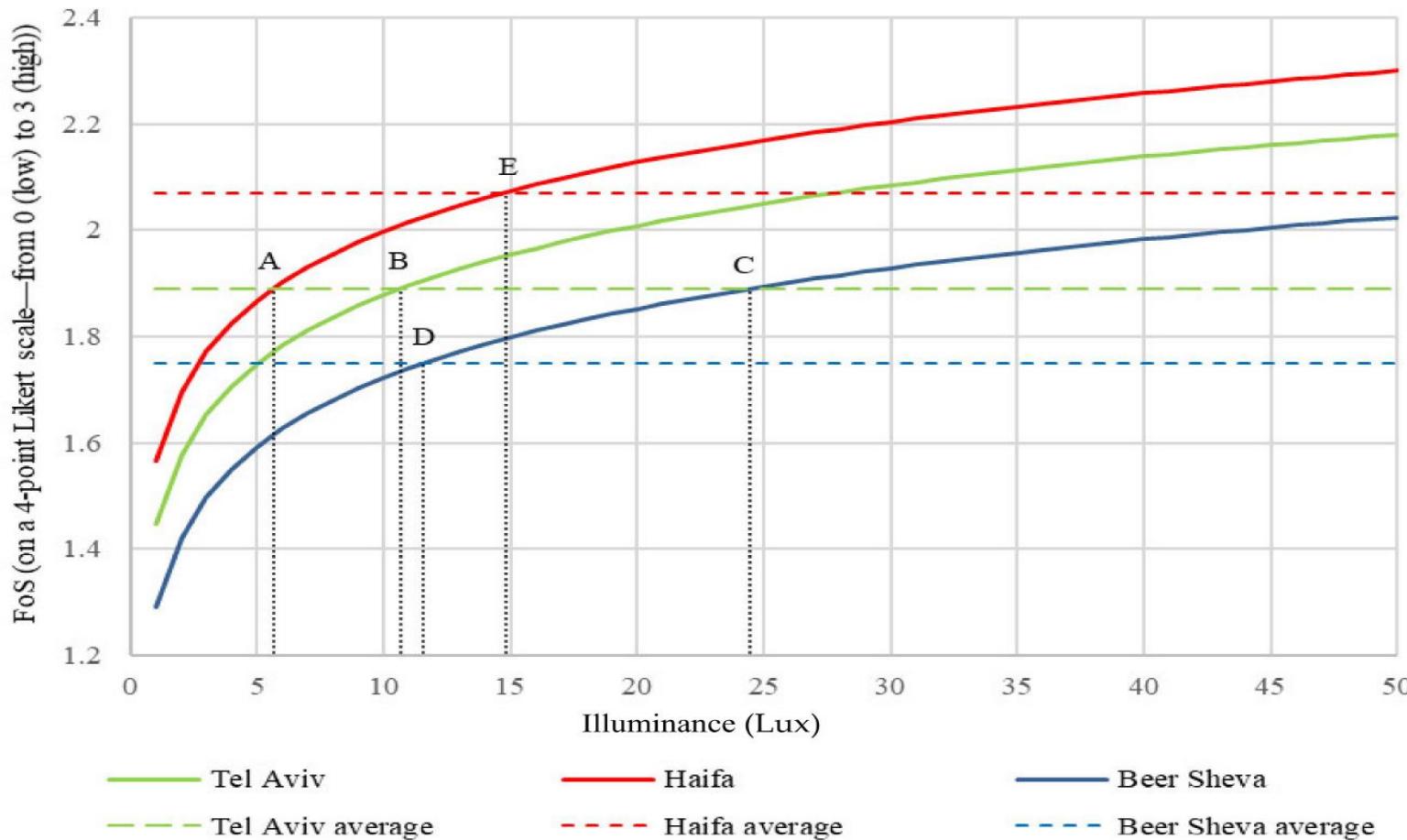
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MAIN FINDINGS



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

ONE SIZE
DOESN'T FIT ALL



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

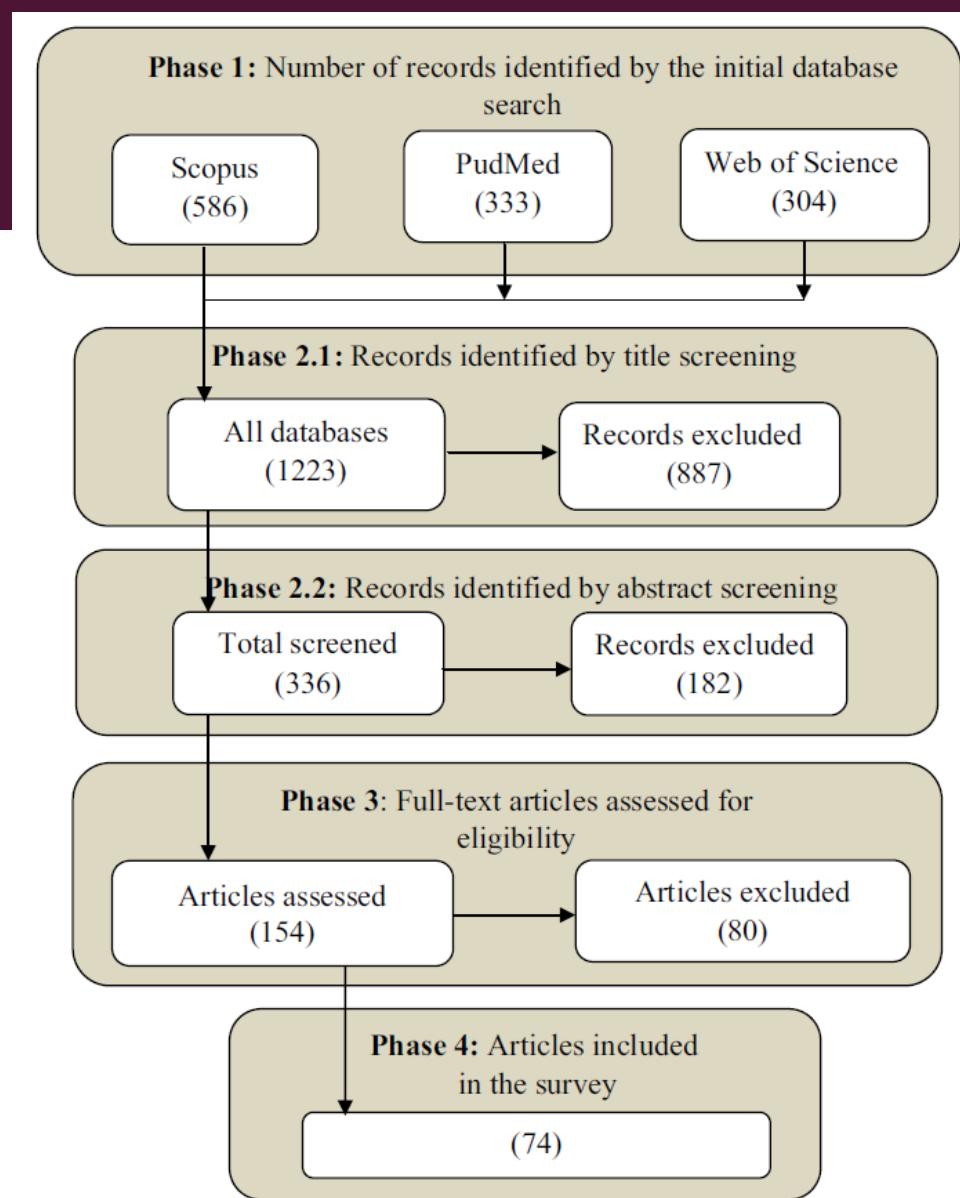
TITLE-ABS-KEY (*light** OR *illumination*) AND
(*night* OR *nocturnal* OR *artificial* OR *street*) AND
(*health* OR *human* OR *flora* OR *fauna* OR *ecolog** OR *biodiversity* OR *environment*) A
ND (*pollution* OR *exposure* OR *hazard*) AND
NOT (*indoor* OR *daylight* OR *policy* OR *ecomomic** OR *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

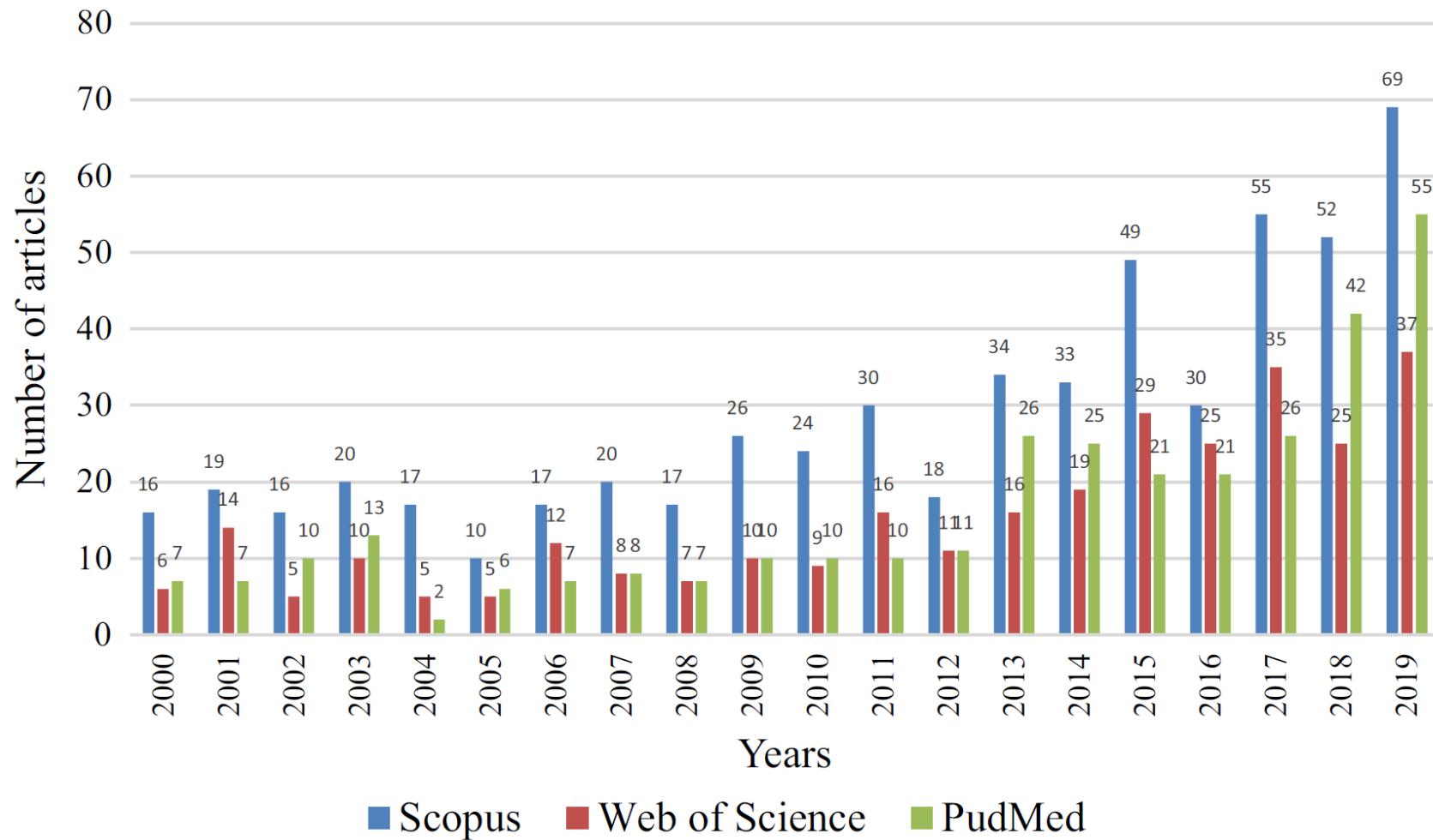
PubMed

(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 ecomonic*[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

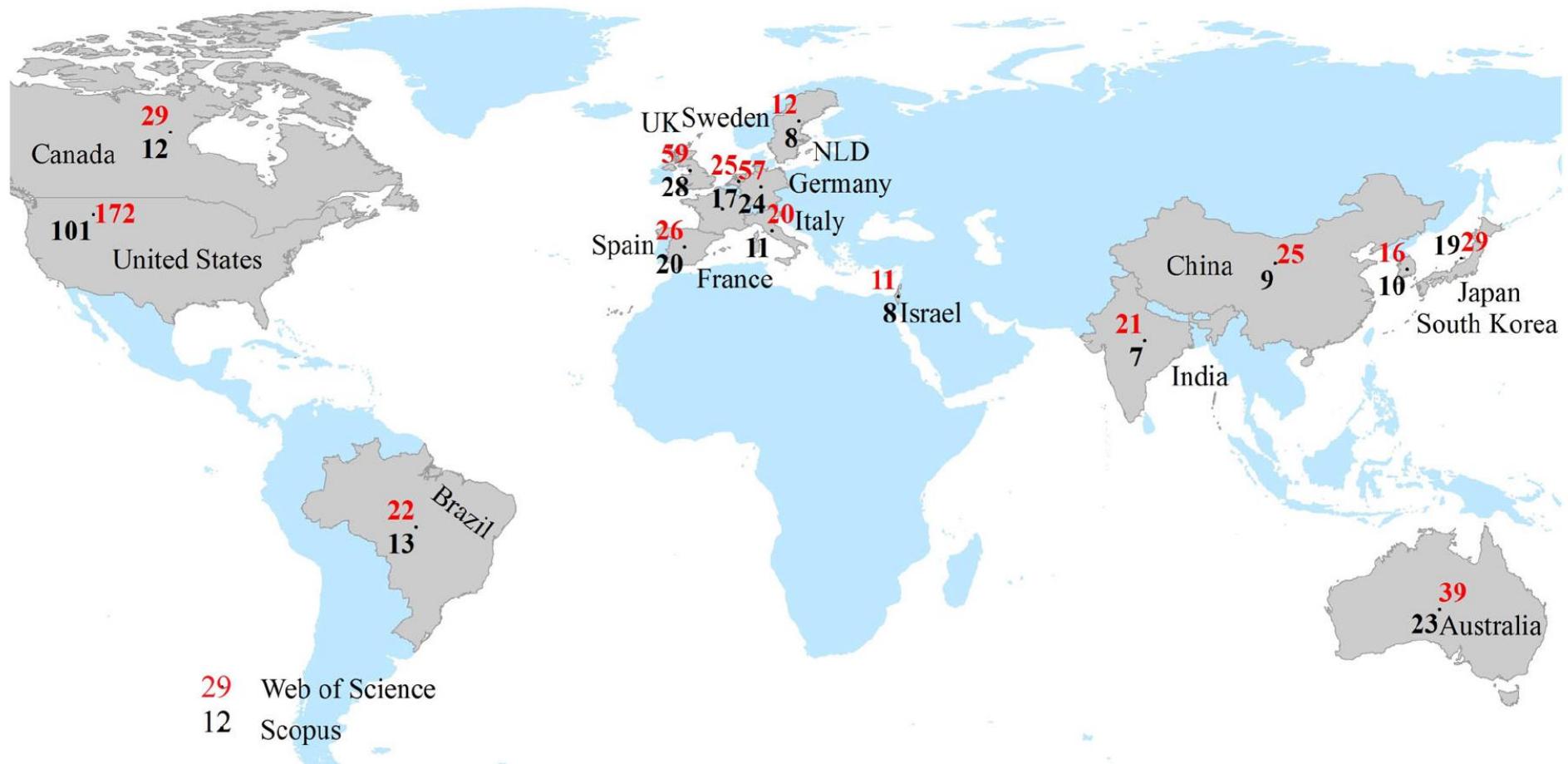
STUDIES RETRIEVED



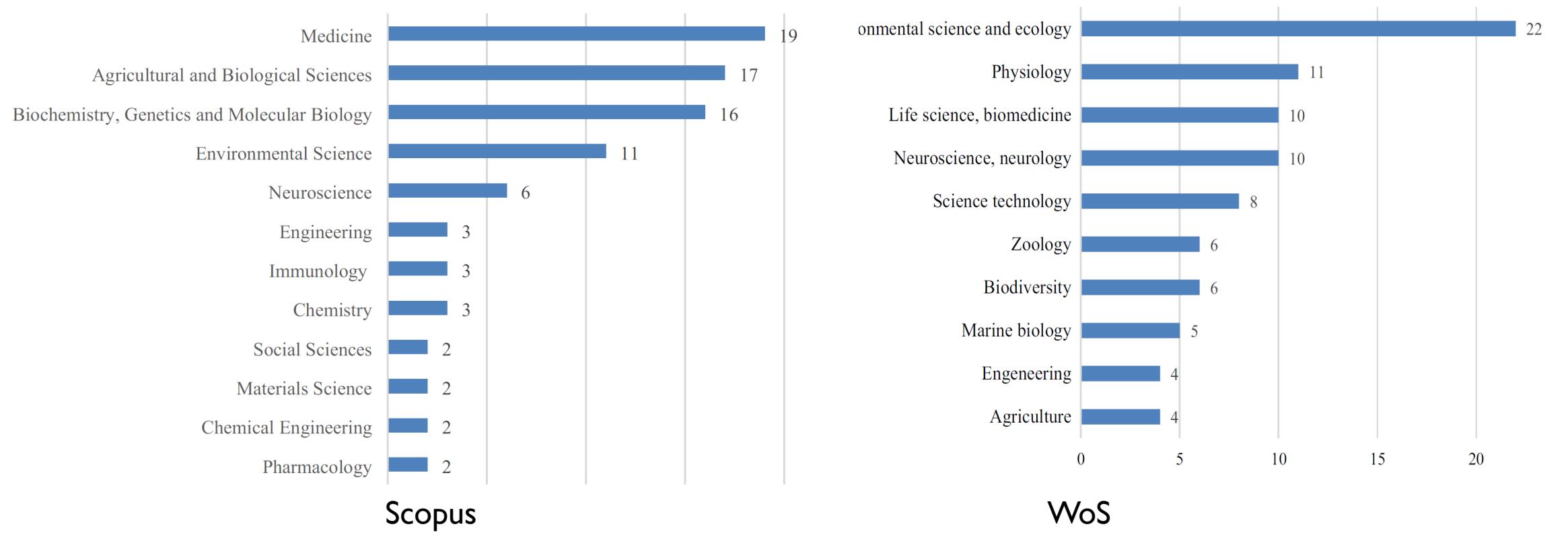
TEMPORAL TRENDS



GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE



RESEARCH FIELD

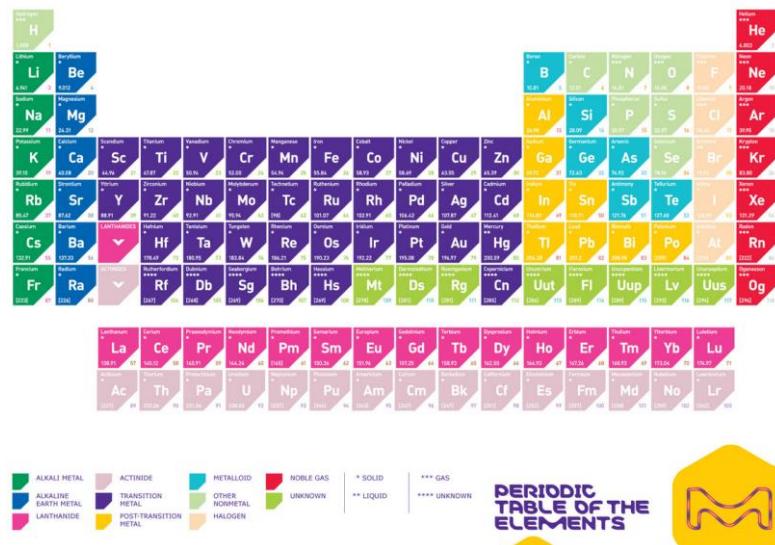


STUDY OBJECTS

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



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

- Strong effect found;

- Probable effect found; found

- Effect not studied;

- Partial/ inconsistent effect

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 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