# Effects of Artificial Light at Night on Animal Communication System and Cultural Ecology





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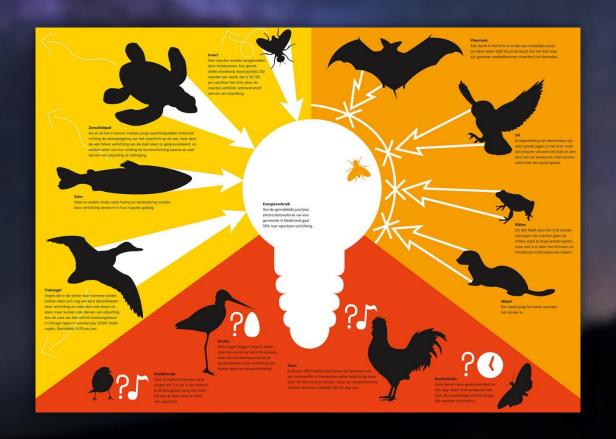




La Palma, Canary Islands, Spain. 3-8, October 2021



 A surprising number of animal species are nocturnal. (However, light pollution can also extend the activity of diurnal species, which are active in the day, and change the behaviour of predators and competitors.)

















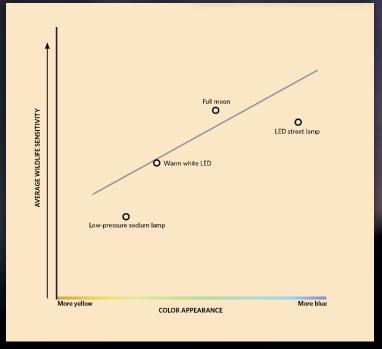


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- Blue-rich lighting is the most harmful to wildlife.
- Fireflies rely on light to communicate. Lighting attracted the fireflies, both prey and predator, in large numbers.
- Effects of noise and light pollution on birds involve behavioral changes, such as how the creatures alter their song in response to noise.





















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- The behavior of some animals (e.g. coyotes, bats, toads, insects) is keyed to the lunar cycle.
- Bioluminescent species are particularly affected, such as fireflies and glow worms that use light signals to attract their partners.



















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#### Recommendation for UNOOSA, Observatories and Dark Sky Parks:

- Launching citizen science project or an educational campaign to raising awareness light pollution effects on wildlife and ecosystems.
- Organising International Wildlife in Night Sky Photo Contest, aims to bring together policy-makers, astronomers and the astrotourism community to discuss how to empower the public/government to protect wildlife conservation at night.



















## Let us keep saving Animals' Lives together Under One Sky!





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