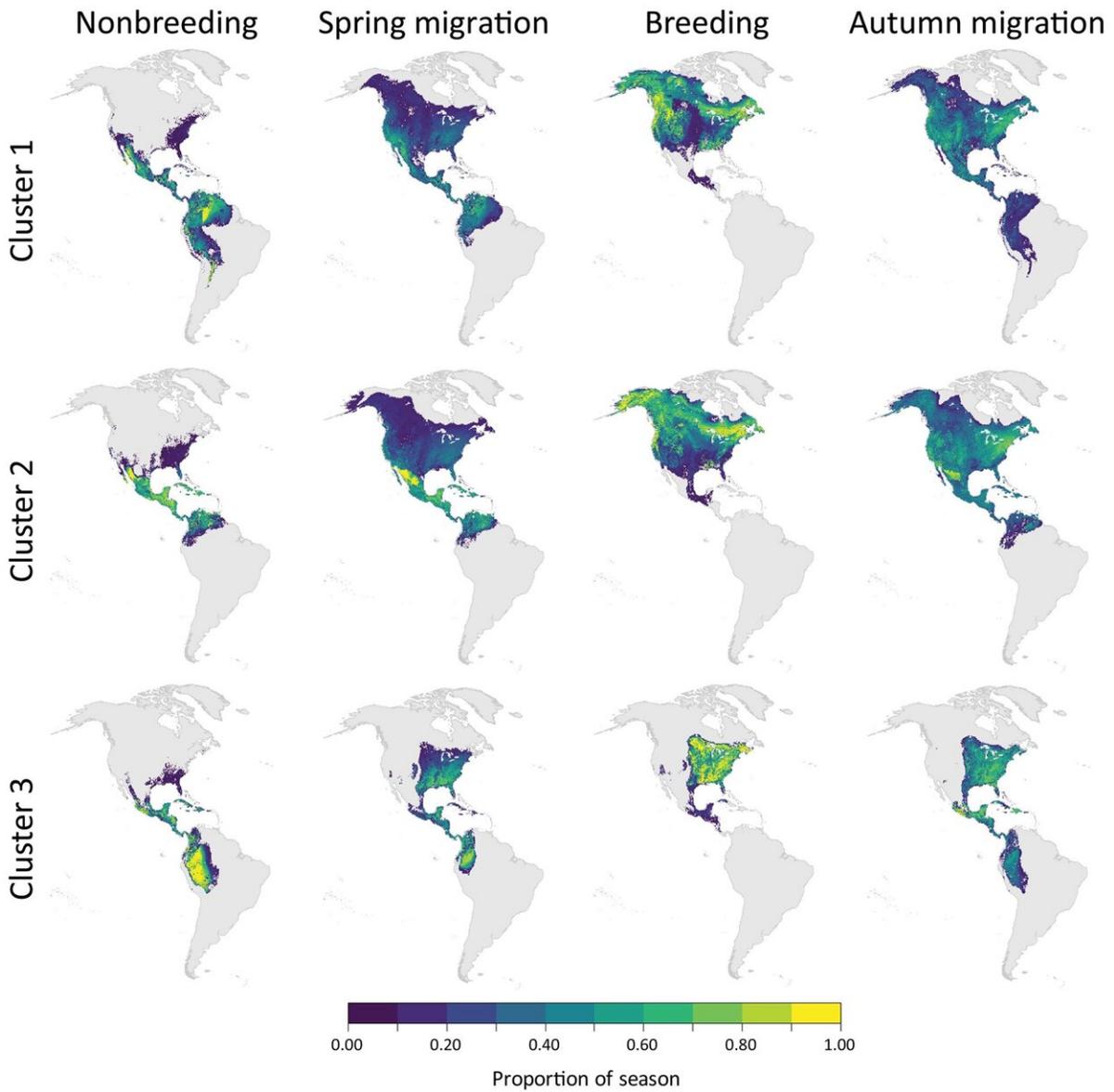


Light pollution increasing year-round for some migrating birds

April 1 2022



The seasonal distributions within the Western Hemisphere of 42 nocturnally

migrating passerine bird species (Appendix S1: Table S1) grouped into three clusters ($n = 19, 15,$ and $8,$ respectively) based on their weekly associations with trends in artificial light at night. The maps show the proportion of each season species occur in the grid cells averaged across species in each cluster. The data are displayed using a Mollweide equal-area projection. Credit: *Ecosphere* (2022). DOI: 10.1002/ecs2.3994

Nighttime light pollution levels are increasing the most in the southeastern United States, Mexico, and Central America—findings based on year-round data collected over the last two decades in the Western Hemisphere. This trend is a real concern for birds that fly at night during spring and fall migration and even during non-migratory seasons. Results of the study by the Cornell Lab of Ornithology and Colorado State University are published in *Ecosphere*.

"The southeastern United States, Mexico, and especially Central America are important migration corridors," said lead author Frank La Sorte at the Cornell Lab. "Evidence that nocturnally migrating [birds](#) are encountering increasing [light pollution](#) levels within these regions is concerning. Birds largely avoid light during the breeding and non-breeding season. During migration, however, these associations break down as birds travel across a wide range of habitats, including populated areas that contain higher light pollution levels."

Light attracts and disorients birds during migration, often leading to injury and death after collisions with buildings. The authors found that light pollution levels during the past two decades have gone up over roughly 16% of the [land area](#) in the Western Hemisphere, with another 7% of land area experiencing a reduction in light pollution. Declines in light pollution are concentrated in the northeastern United States in conjunction with human population declines and urban decay in large

cities (map).

The study used data from eBird to generate weekly estimates of relative abundance for the 42 study species. eBird is a Cornell Lab citizen-science program in which volunteer bird watchers enter their observations from anywhere in the world. The authors intersected the weekly abundance estimates with satellite-based measures of year-round light pollution compiled over a 22-year period.

Scientists found that all 42 [bird species](#) they studied occurred in regions with increasing light pollution levels. The strongest increases occurred during migration, especially for birds that migrated through Central America. The weakest increases occurred for birds that spent the summer breeding season in the northeastern United States.

"Reversing light pollution trends in Central America, especially during the spring, and launching Lights Out programs during intense migration periods could save a substantial number of migrating birds," added study co-author Kyle Horton at Colorado State University. "Reversing light pollution trends in the southeastern United States during the summer breeding season and in Central America during the winter non-[breeding season](#) would generate the greatest benefits outside of migration periods."

The hope is that by determining where and when birds are likely to encounter existing or increasing light pollution will lead to more effective efforts to reduce risks and increase bird survival.

More information: Frank A. La Sorte et al, Seasonal associations with light pollution trends for nocturnally migrating bird populations, *Ecosphere* (2022). [DOI: 10.1002/ecs2.3994](https://doi.org/10.1002/ecs2.3994)

Provided by Cornell University

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