Light Pollution and Waterways

Historically, waterways have been used for transportation and recreation. However, they are also important ecosystems that support wildlife in the water and on the lands adjacent to the shoreline. Shoreline property is valued by our society and this is causing human developments along rivers and around lakes. An increasing number of properties have shoreline lighting that illuminates the waterway. This impacts the river and lakes in two ways.

From the human stand point; bright lights along the shoreline make it very difficult to navigate the channel. Glare from unshielded shoreline lighting prevents our eyes from becoming adapted to the darkness. At night, a boater will only be able to see the points of light along the shore rendering the channel markers and out-of-channel hazards very difficult to see. Clearly, glare along the shoreline results in a safety hazard that should be corrected.

The second impact is on the fish and aquatic plants[1]. The effect of light on fish is not clear. Fish are attracted to the light from their natural feeding depths. The increase in the concentration of fish changes the hunting efficiency of predators. Although the behaviour of the nocturnal predator may not be compromised by artificial light, the ability of its prey to recognize the danger and to escape will affect their survival.

[1] Ecological Consequences of Artificial Night Lighting, C. Rich, T. Longcore, Island Press, 2006, Part V