

THE SKY LAW: PROBLEMS AND BENEFITS IN ITS APPLICATION

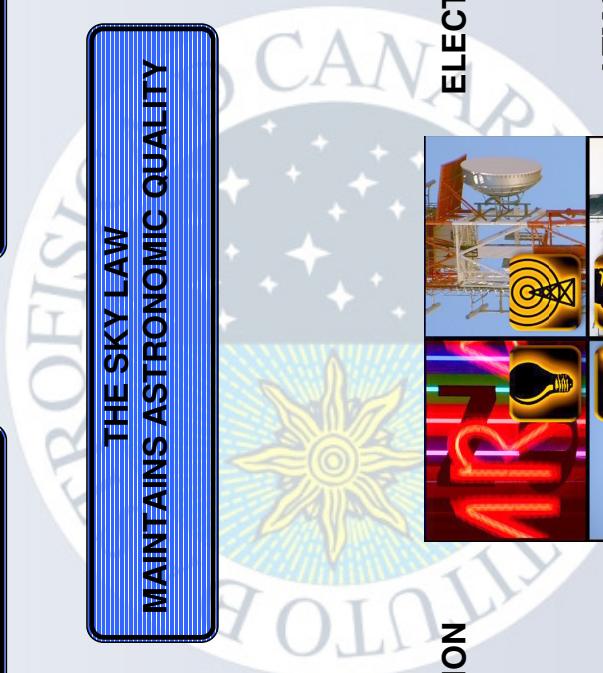
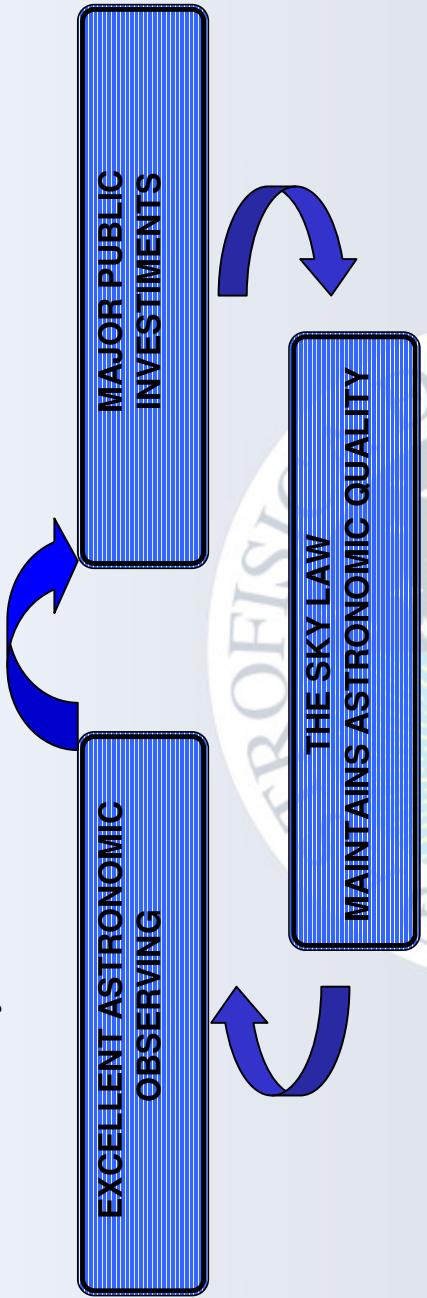


JAVIER DÍAZ CASTRO
SKY PROTECTION UNIT (O.T.P.C.)

O.T.P.C.

THE SKY LAW

LAW 31/88 y R.D. 243/92



ELECTROMAGNETIC POLLUTION

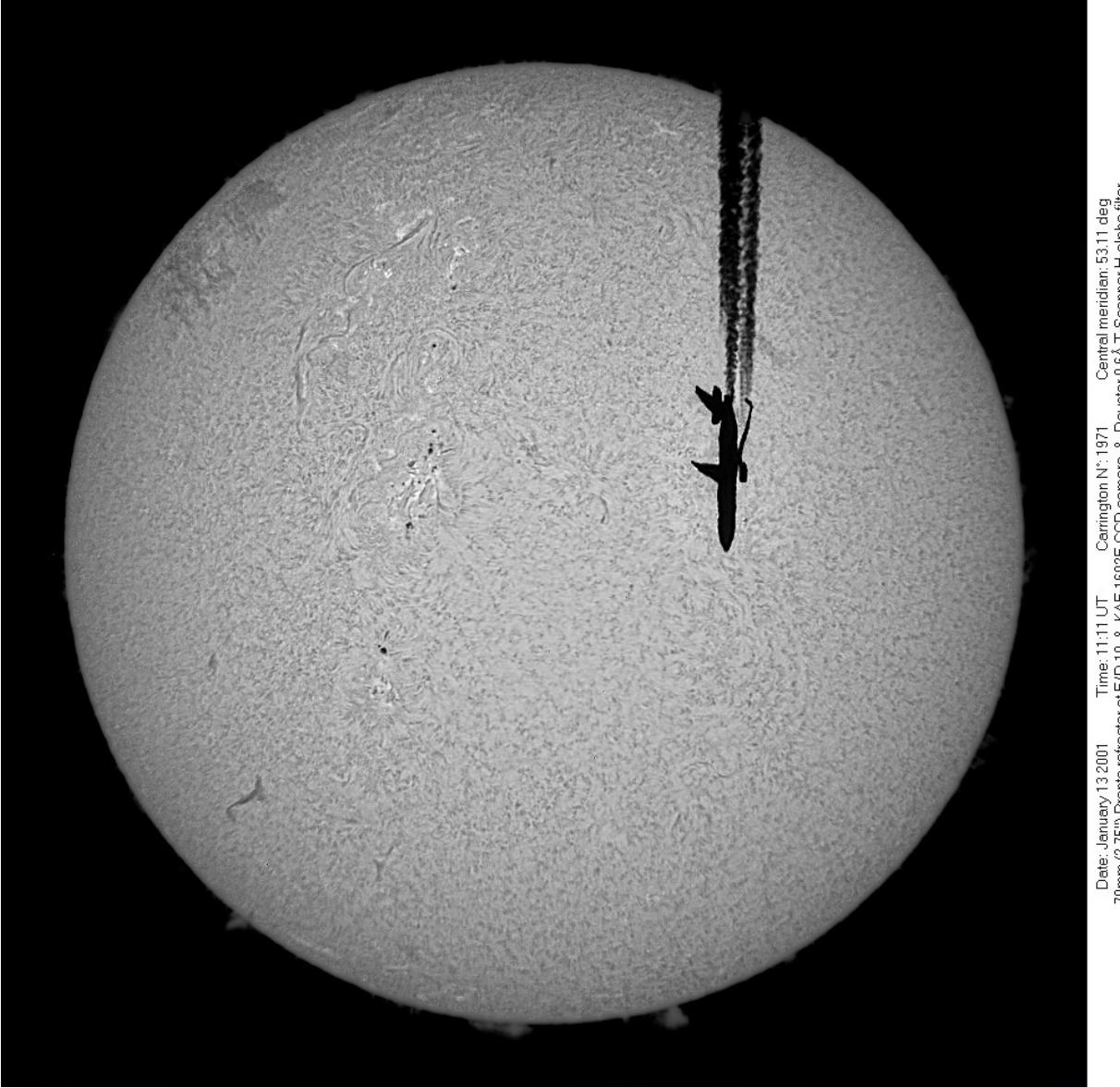


LIGHT POLLUTION

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

OVER-FLIGHTS

O.T.P.C.



Date: January 13 2001 Time: 11:11 UT Carrington N°: 1971 Central meridian: 23:11 deg
70mm (2.75") Pronto refractor at F/D 10 & KAF-1602E CCD camera & Deystar 0.6Å T-Scanner H-alpha filter
Thierry Legault (Elancourt, France) legault@club-internet.fr http://perso.club-internet.fr/legault/

O.T.P.C.

INVERSION LAYER IN THE CANARY ISLANDS



Situated between 1000 and 2000 metres above sea level, below the Observatories (2400 metres).

O.T.P.C.

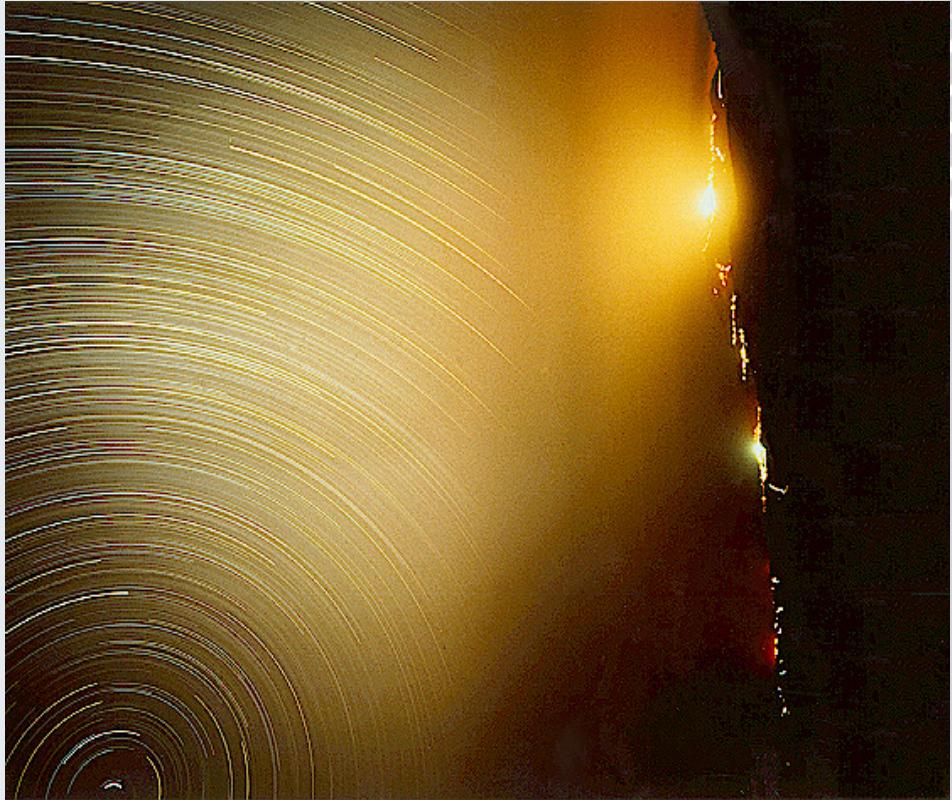
DEFINITION OF LIGHT POLLUTION.

① CIE Definition:

A general term that indicates the sum of all the adverse effects of artificial lighting.

② Catalan Law Definition:

The emission of the flow of light from nocturnal artificial sources in unnecessary intensities, directions and/or ranges of the spectrum for those activities planned for the zone in which lighting has to be installed.



The Catalan Law gives a definition of avoidable light pollution.

FREE TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT:

It is unlikely that all the experts who design lighting are provided with sufficient information to comply with these two objectives. They are normally advised by lighting manufacturers (who are not impartial).

Lighting objectives and the minimization of pollution is facilitated through the OTPC.



The OTPC provides impartial assessment for designers, offering new specifications so that designers can demand these of manufacturers.

O.T.P.C.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS ON LIGHT POLLUTION

OBJECTIVE OF THE PROTECTIVE LEGISLATION

To minimize its impact or influence, BUT not all impact can be avoided.

Statistically, light pollution is directly proportional to the local population.

For example, in the 90s, light emission above the horizon was reduced by 50% in La Palma. Using the new design, which minimizes the impact on new facilities, we were able to triple the number of lighting installations that there were in the 90s before reaching the previous levels of light pollution.

Merely protecting astronomic quality is usually not enough to convince society. Unfortunately, pollution affects a large number of relevant factors for most of the population and these help us to work together to protect astronomic quality:

Energy Consumption

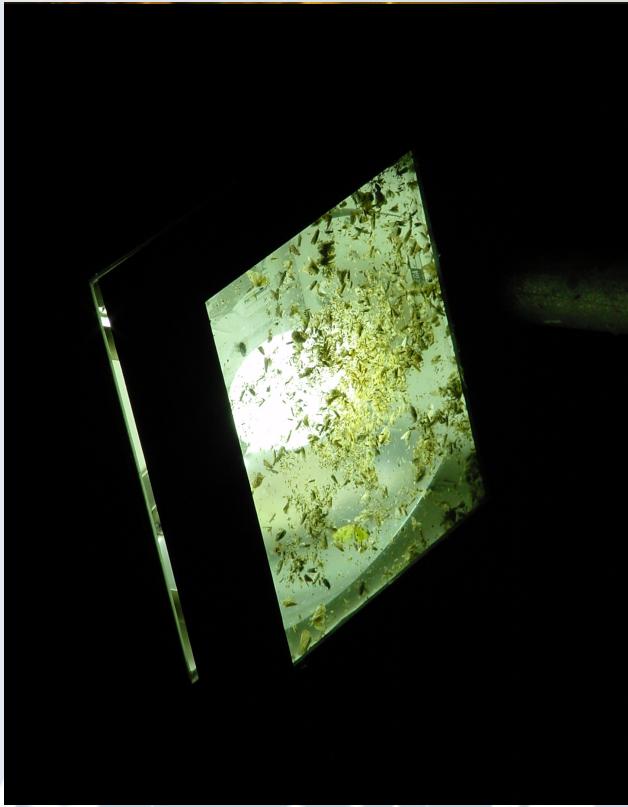
Environment

Security

O.T.P.C.

ADVERSE EFFECTS OF ARTIFICIAL LIGHT

- Sky glow (loss of natural nocturnal landscape and indirect illumination of natural habitats).
- Glare (insecurity, loss of the objective of security lighting).
- Intrusive light (light trespass).**
- Over illumination.
- Waste (squandering) of energy .
- Use of inefficient lamps.
- Light spill beyond the area to be lit.
- Illumination of natural habitats.
- Pollution in spectral lines of astronomical interest.
- Use of lamps emitting in the ultraviolet (insects and dispersion).
- Disorientation and imbalance in birds, insects and wildlife in general.
- Direct and indirect imbalance in flora (insects).



> 30 orders of insects worldwide wingless and winged

Neuroptera



Siphonaptera



Lepido-
ptera



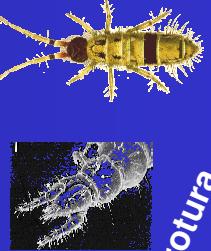
Tricho-
ptera



Diptera



Collembola



Diplura
Protura

Archaeognatha



Zygentoma

Ephemeroptera Plecoptera



Odonata Blattaria



Dermaptera



Isoptera

Mantodea



Ensifera



Mantodea



Heteroptera Cicadina



Cicadina



Coleoptera



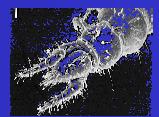
Hymenoptera



Archaeognatha



Ephemeroptera



Plecoptera



Odonata



Blattaria



BASIC CRITERIA FOR REDUCING SKY GLOW AND SPECTRAL POLLUTION

In order of priority:

- Avoid emitting light above the horizon.
"The most harmful emissions are those emitted close to the horizon"
- Turn off ornamental lighting, monuments, sports facilities, advertisements, signs, etc. at midnight.
- Use recommended minimum maintained lighting as objective levels (CIE) after midnight.
- Maximum use co-efficient "K"
- Use only sodium vapour lamps in streets and other lighting with low ultra-violet radiation

PROTECTED AREAS



General:

Restricted to the use of sodium lamps in the streets. Any kind of lamp is permitted until midnight in pedestrian areas, gardens, monuments building facade lighting, recreation and sports areas. Lasers and spotlights are prohibited. Luminous signs may not use high pressure discharge bulbs and they must be turned off after midnight.

PROBLEMS THAT HAVE ARISEN IN THE APPLICATION OF THE CANARY ISLAND SKY LAW

The limitations and changes lie in human inertia, wanting to continue doing what has always done. Protests of this kind among the population last some two weeks, until the new habits become routine.

Lack of trained experts to solve design problems within the new limits. Too much is left to the experts of the manufacturers themselves, who are normally far from impartial

The feeling among some manufacturers and designers that cannot offer a technical solution with their products or ideas, normally because they are against the protection regulations (standing out from the others, selfishness, explosion of light, etc.).

Lighting for ornamental purposes only, without any kind of efficiency criteria or rationality feasible for street lighting or for paths which they want to use at high power.

The desire to highlight architectural or advertising designs from the surroundings in a selfish and exaggerated fashion without any technical criteria supported by regulations or CIE recommendations, or other recognised recommendations.

PROBLEMS THAT HAVE ARISEN IN THE APPLICATION OF THE CANARY ISLANDS SKY LAW

The erroneous belief among the general population that lighting that dazzles is good lighting. The population must be taught the true objective of the illumination, which is usually to look at the object being lit (paths, streets, frontages, monuments, etc.) rather than looking towards the light itself.

Tackling lighting problems with the cheapest and least efficient solution (pouring large amounts of light outside of the area to be lit).

A typical case is local councils in which the spending budget is not connected to the maintenance cost budget (electricity consumption), or the typical approach of housing estate developers, who reduce the number of light sources by using very bright lamps, very far apart and very inefficient as the promoters do not have to pay the maintenance costs.

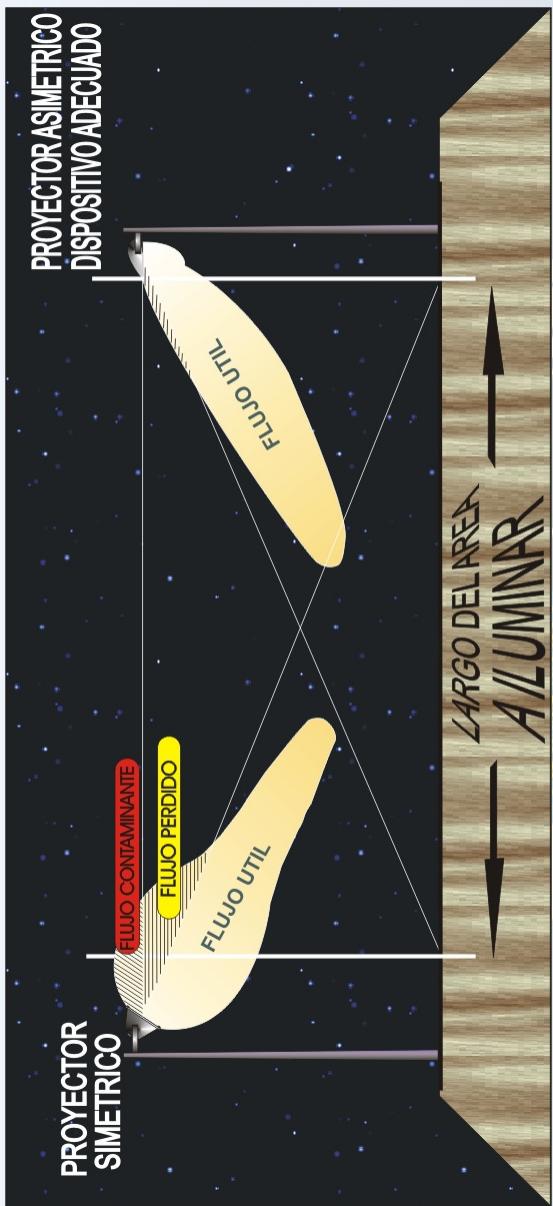
Design facilities with low contamination lighting but with very poor quality parameters (too far apart, set too low for the radius to be lit, unsuitable bulbs and lamps for the object to be lit, etc.) and excused on the grounds of protection limits to justify their actions.

New facilities with suitable quality parameters and levels, but next to others with poor quality and excessive lighting levels, making the new facility appear dark in comparison.

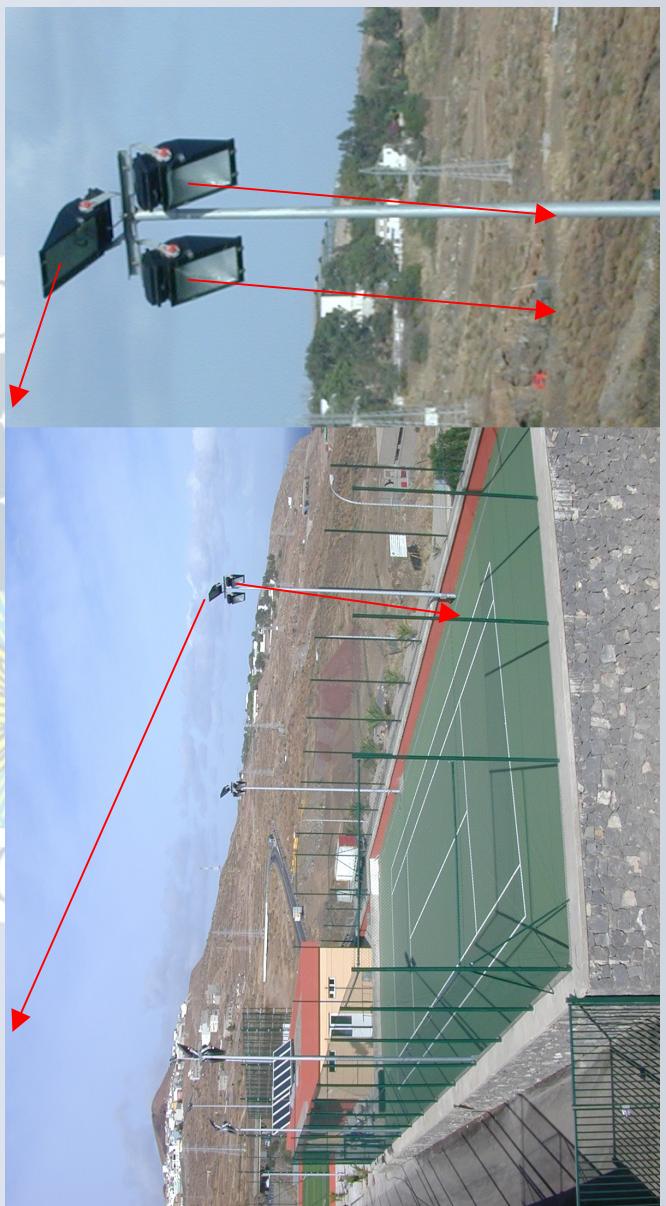
The worst offenders with regard to the protection regulations are the local authorities, who are responsible for enforcing these regulations in the Canary Islands

Lack of effective mechanisms in the regulations with preventative (binding) and coercive effects (MAJOR PROBLEM).

ASYMMETRIC PROJECTORS



Their use is recommended as they are over 25% more efficient



O.T.P.C.

LIGHTING OF LARGE AREAS AND SPORTS FACILITIES



LIGHTING OF
LARGE AREAS



LIGHTING OF
SPORTS
FACILITIES



www.oim.org

ORNAMENTAL LIGHTING

ORNAMENTAL LIGHTING OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS

The important thing is to avoid lighting the area outside the object to be lit (maximum efficient use) and design with levels in line with CIE recommendations ($< 12\text{cd/m}^2$)



AREA OPPOSITE THE FAÇADE

Turned off between
midnight and dawn.

DETAILS OF REFLECTORS

O.T.P.C.

ORNAMENTAL LIGHTING IN THIS HOTEL



THE TOWERS PREVENT LIGHT FROM BEING EMITTED ABOVE THE HORIZON BUT THEY ARE NOT TURNED OFF AFTER MIDNIGHT, THUS FAILING TO COMPLY WITH THE LAW.

O.T.P.C.

DISPLAYS

Any kind of bulb can be used in shop windows and displays in open areas (with a roof), ensuring that the light does not shine directly above the horizon.

In outward facing displays (without a roof), recreational or sports lighting criteria can be used for the layout of reflectors. Bulbs must comply with Art.7 of Royal Decree 243/92, or the bulbs allowed for advertisements/luminous signs and higher lighting levels over 300 lux are justified (50 lux is considered normal).



In any event, the lighting of the facility will be turned off between midnight and dawn.

LUMINOUS SIGNS

These should avoid emitting direct light above the horizon (with the exception of neon signs and opalescent signs in which this is impossible).

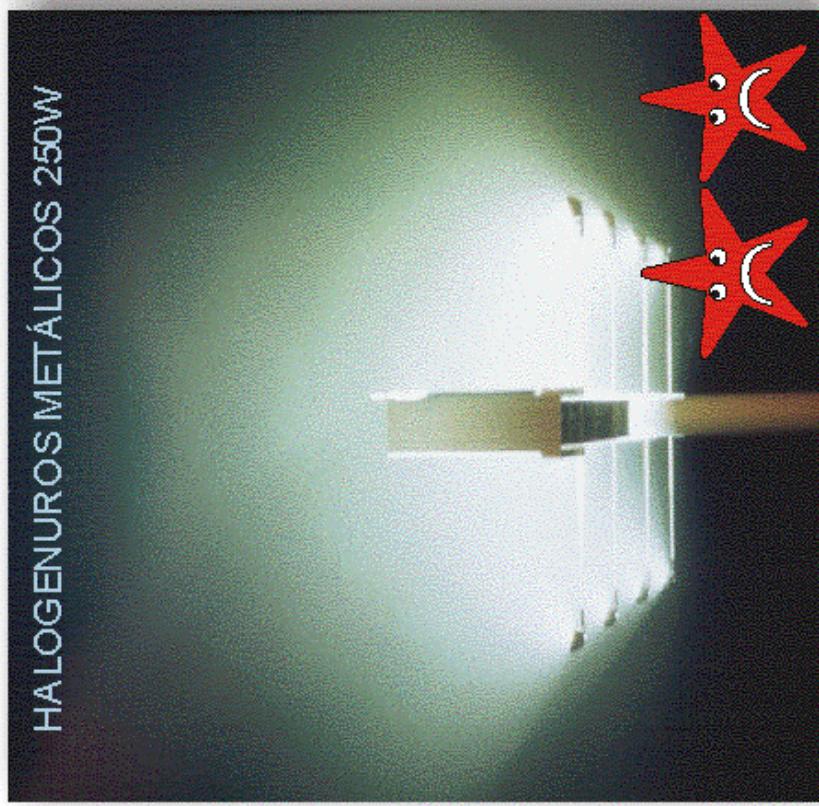
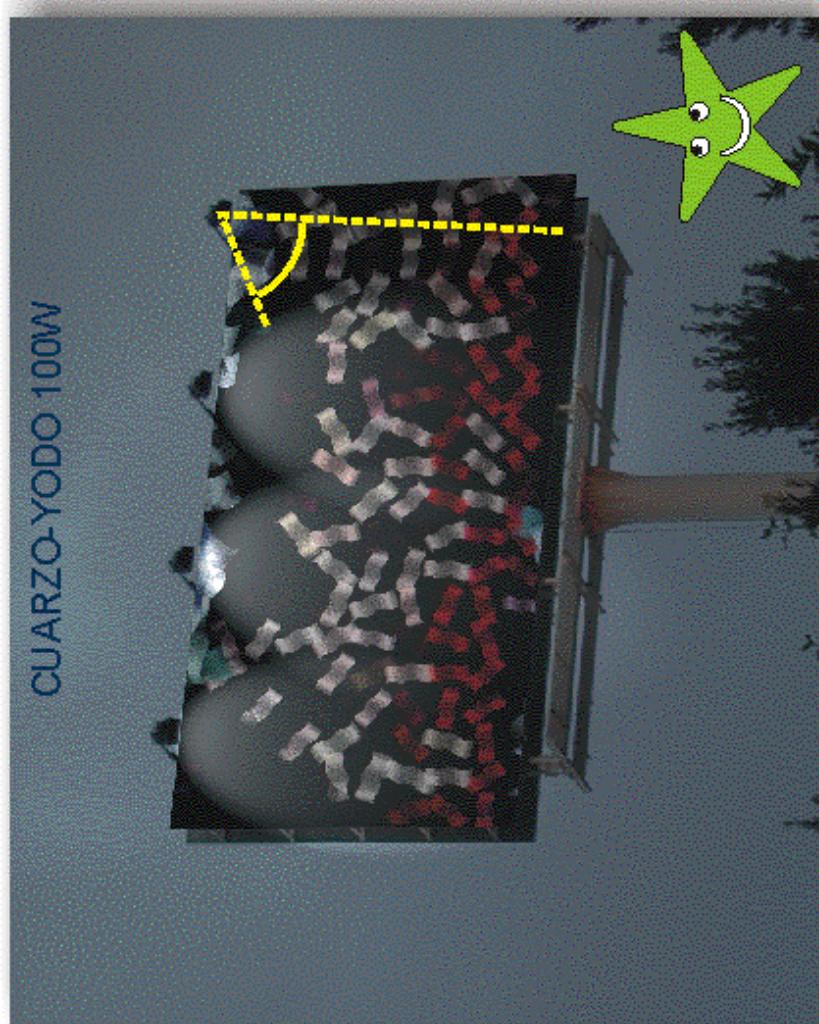
Low pressure bulbs can be used in luminous advertisements (neon, fluorescent, low pressure sodium) and low incandescence (including quartz-iodine). High pressure discharge bulbs are forbidden (sodium, mercury, halides).



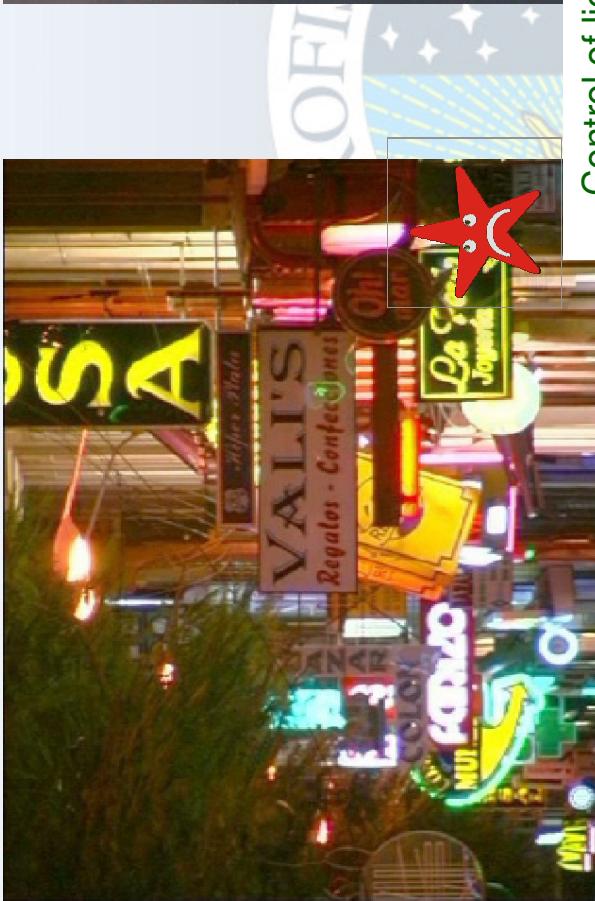
An excellent and recommended case of signs are those that use fluorescent tubes set in lamps set in the roof at the top of the sign so that all the light is projected down towards the floor and the sign. These provide better visibility inside the building, on the pavement and of people close to the frontage.

LUMINOUS SIGNS II

For signs lit with reflectors (usually quartz-iodine or compact fluorescent tubes), every attempt will be made to light from the top down, preventing the light source from projecting the light beyond the sign and above the horizon (this aspect should be taken into consideration at the design stage, especially with regard to preventing the light to the opposite side to that being illuminated).

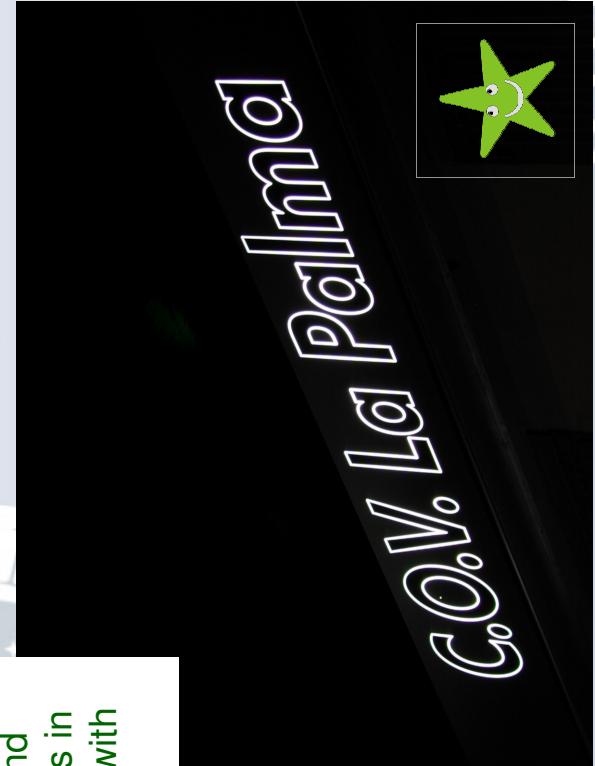


LUMINOUS SIGNS



Control of light
emission and
lighting levels in
accordance with
CIE

MAŁ



G.O.V.C.

SPECIAL USE LIGHTING



GARDEN AND PATH LIGHTING

O.T.P.C.

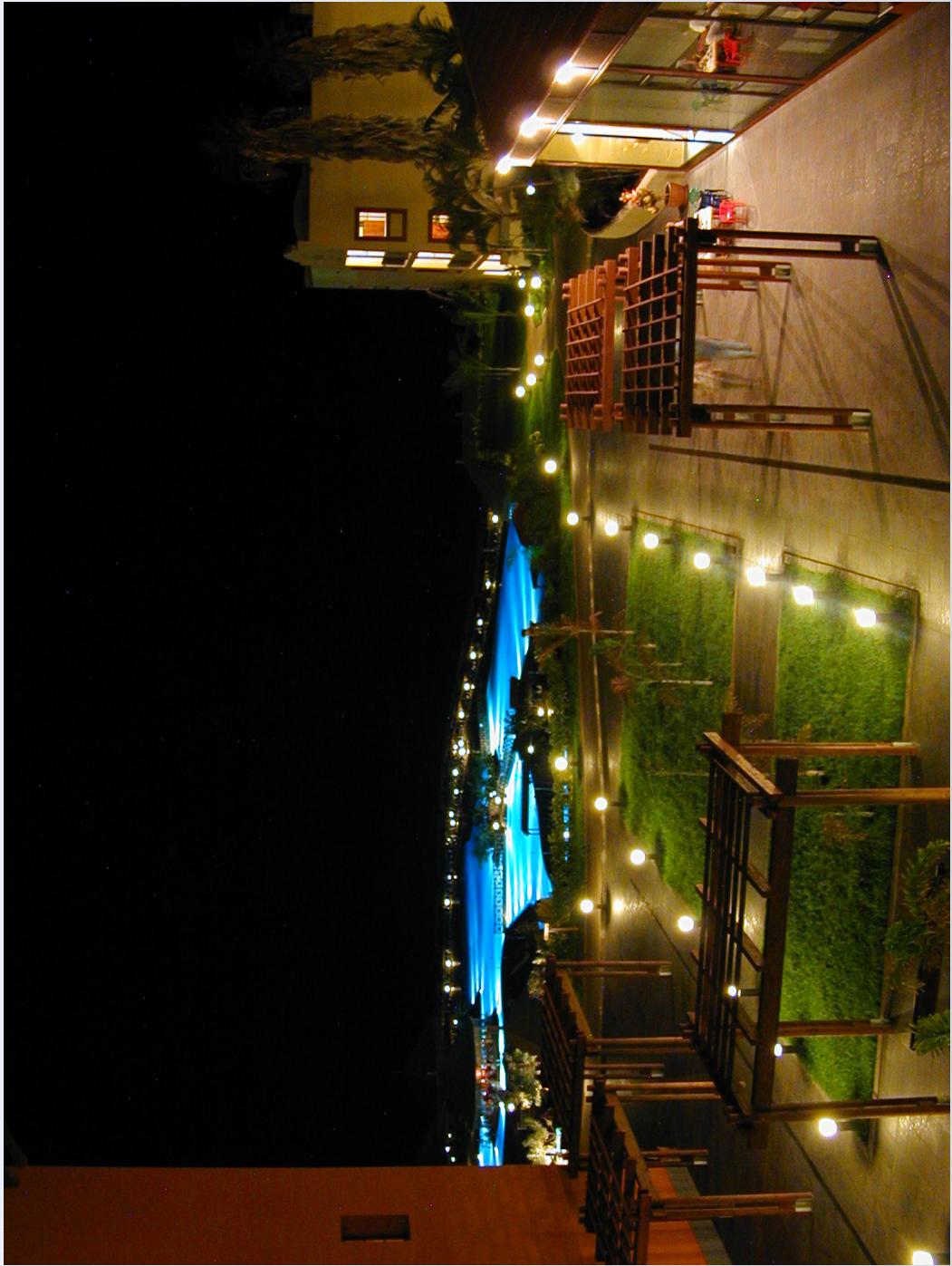


TYPE A



TYPE B

SPECIAL USE LIGHTING IN THIS HOTEL



**IT FAILS TO COMPLY WITH THE LAW AS IT USES TYPE B
BEACONS**

O.T.P.C.

LIGHTING IN THIS HOTEL THAT DOES NOT COMPLY WITH THE LAW.



ALL THE ORNAMENTAL LIGHTING: SWIMMING POOL, GARDEN LIGHTS, TOWERS AND LAMP POSTS WITH HIGH PRESSURE SODIUM BULBS REMAIN LIT AFTER MIDNIGHT, THUS NOT COMPLYING WITH THE LAW.

THE LIGHTING IN CAR PARKS AND ACCESS USES BULBS THAT DO NOT COMPLY WITH THE LAW (FLUORESCENTS THAT SEND DIRECT LIGHT UPWARDS, HIGH ULTRAVIOLET EMISSION METAL HALIDE BULBS) AND DO NOT REDUCE THE CAR PARK LIGHTING BY AT LEAST 1/3 IN AN OPEN AREA, NOR DOES IT USE LOW ULTRAVIOLET RADIATION BULBS, IN CONTRAVENTION OF THE LAW.

O.I.P.C.

ENERGY SAVING

EJEMPLO: GLOBO TRANSPARENTE

%FHS= 54%
%FHI= 46%
%R=89 %
VSAP 70 W
SUELO: 2456 lum.



- Only illuminate what is needed
(Savings would be greater if the shade were opalescent)

□ Correct lighting levels.



- More efficient lamps for each situation (consumption-colour reproduction-spectral range)

EJEMPLOS:

VSAP 70 W



39%

AHORRO

VAPOR DE MERCURIO 125 W



VSBP 36 W

63%

AHORRO

Equal luminous pack

ENERGY SAVING

- Turning off frontages, monuments, luminous signs and all kinds of lighting not needed for security.



OBJECTIVE

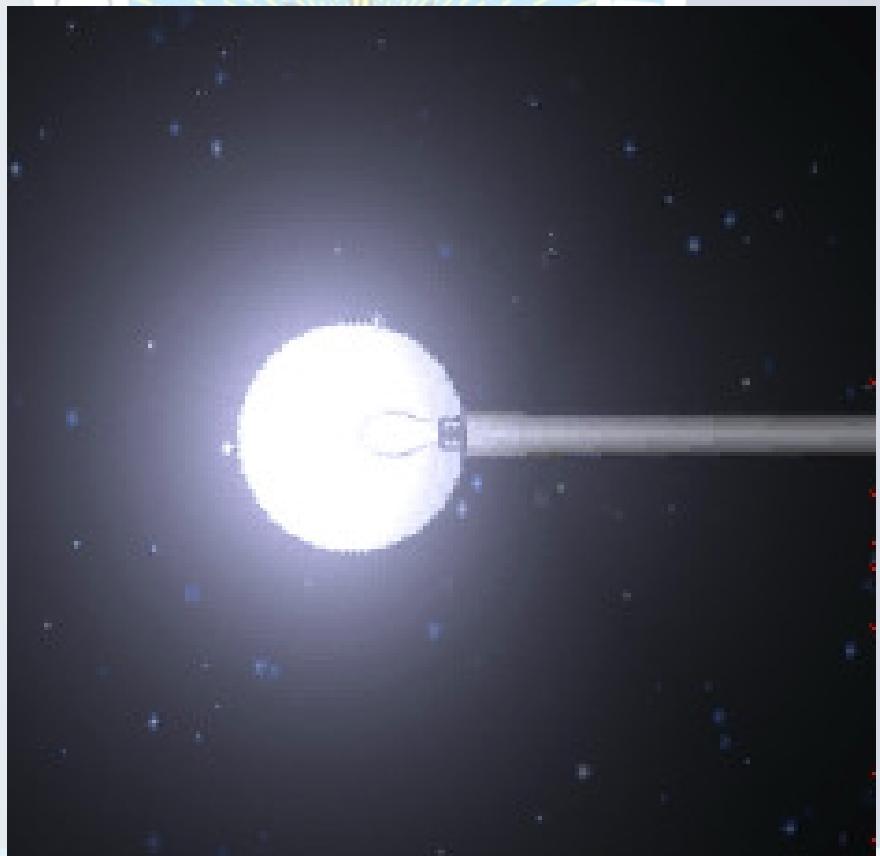
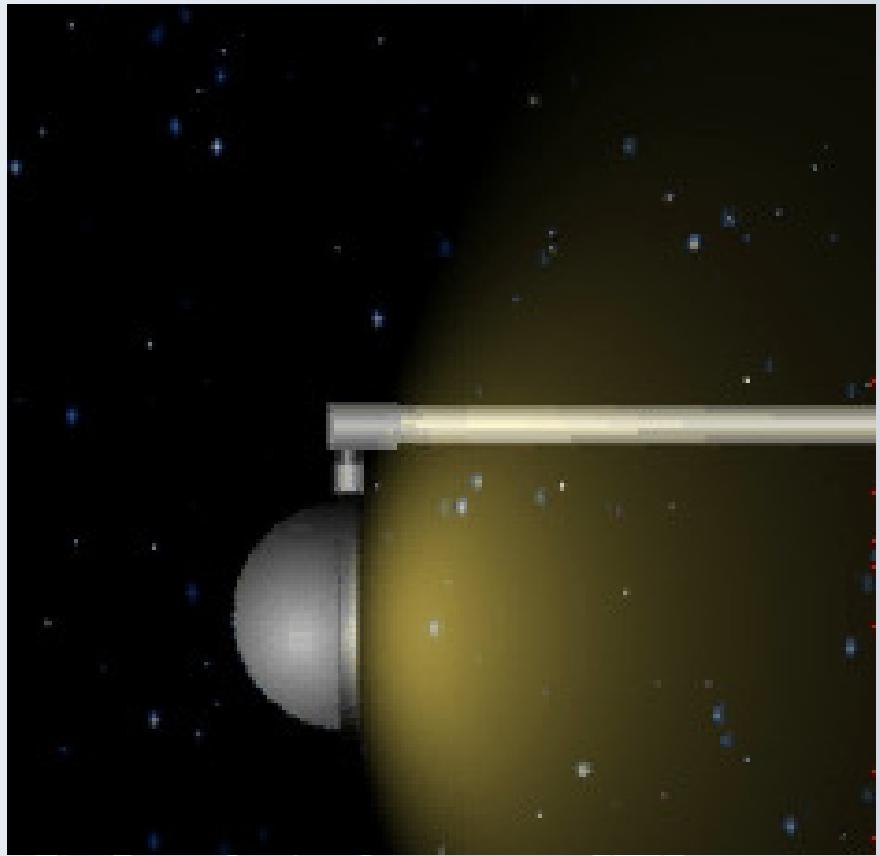
ENBELISHMENT OR PUBLICITY



RATIONALE

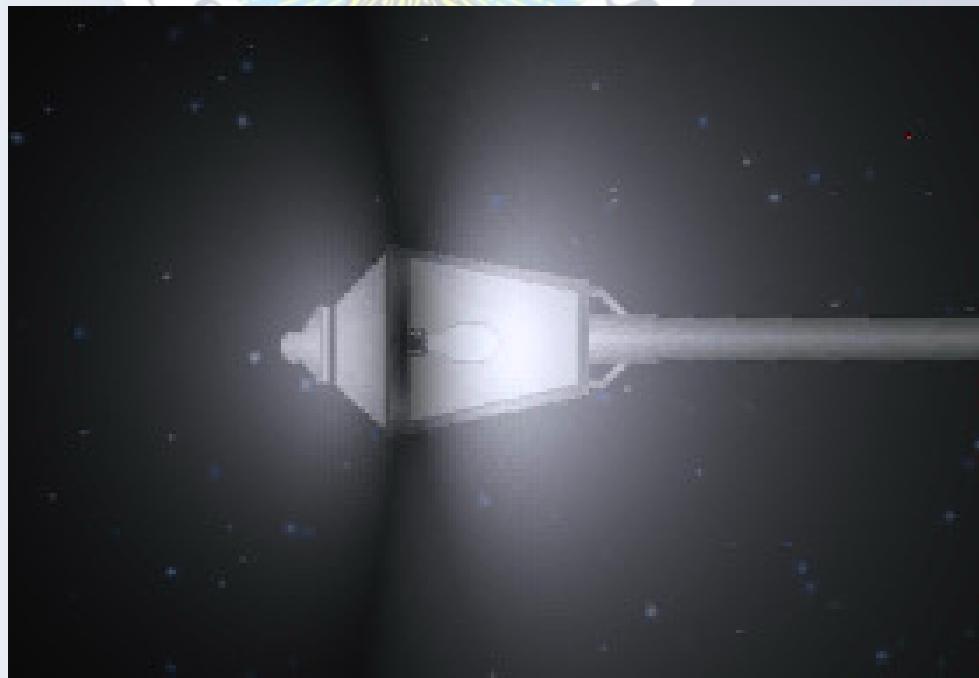
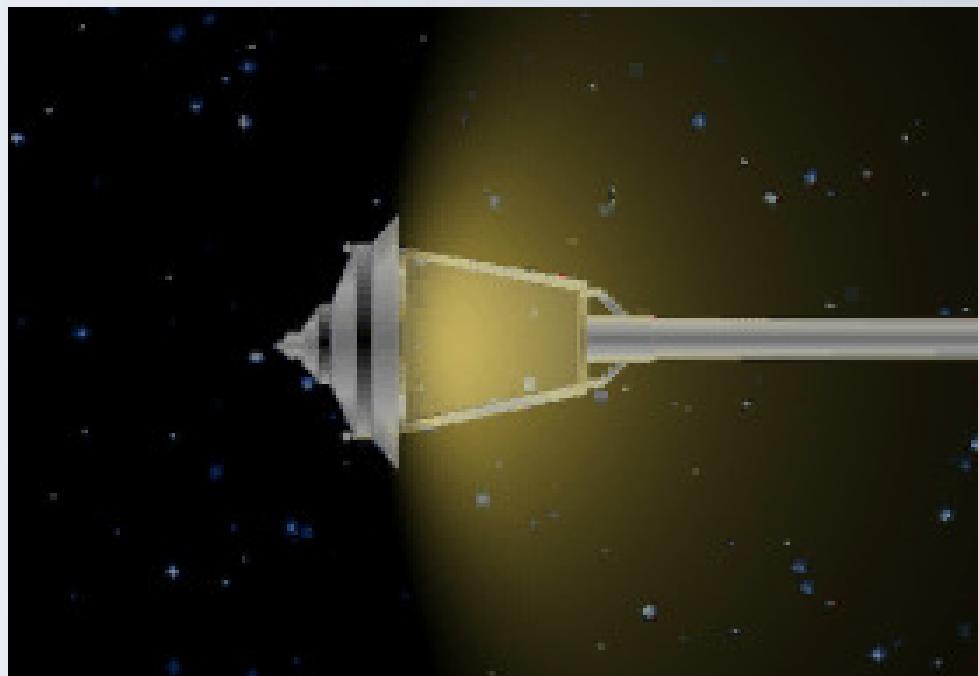
TURN OFF WHEN THERE IS INSUFFICIENT PUBLIC IN COMPARISON WITH ENERGY CONSUMPTION

EXAMPLE OF ADAPTING SHADE



O.T.P.C.

EXAMPLE OF ADAPTING LAMP



O.T.P.C.

ADAPTATION OF LOS RODEOS AIRPORT



BEFORE

INSTALLATION:

42 PROJECTORS WITH 2000 W H.M. LAMP

LUMENS INSTALLED: 7,560 klumens.

WATTS INSTALLED: 84,000 W

ANNUAL ENERGIA: 367,920 kw.h/YR ---- 33,169 €/año

H.M. LAMP----- DURATION APPROX.: 1 YEAR.
ANNUAL COST REPOSITION APPROX.: 12,621 €

AFTER

INSTALLATION:

40 PROJECTORS WITH 750 W V.S.A.P. LAMP

LUMENS INSTALLED: 4,400 klumens.

WATTS INSTALLED: 30,000 W

With reduction at 11:00 h: 40 x 340 W = 13,600 W
ANNUAL ENERGY: 80,000 kw.h/YR ---- 7,212 €/yr

V.S.A.P. LAMP----- DURATION APPROX.: 4 YEARS.
ANNUAL COST REPOSITION APPROX.: 1,202 €

O.T.P.C.

ADAPTATION OF LOS RODEOS AIRPORT

RESUMEN ANTES-DESPUES

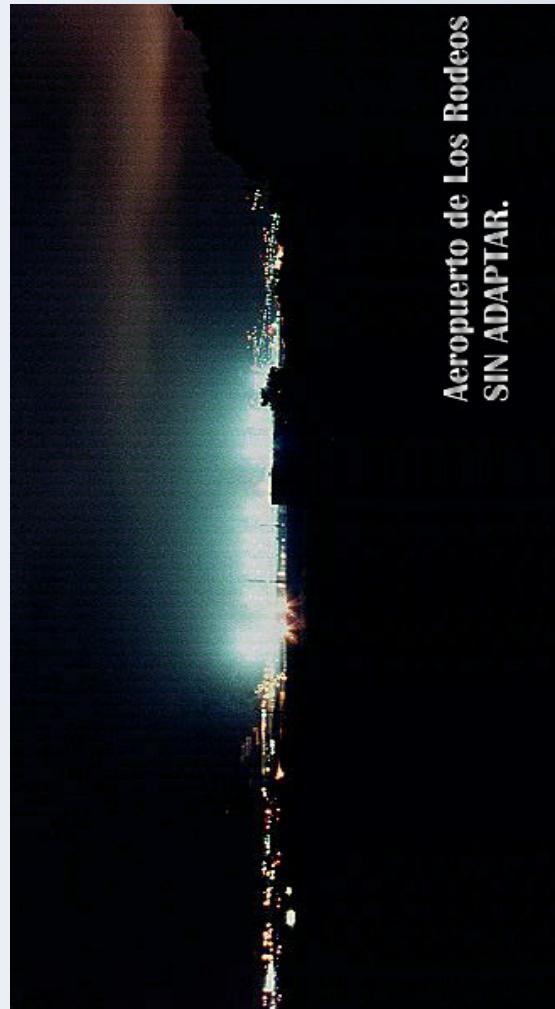
LUMENES INSTALADOS: - 42 %
POTENCIA INSTALADA: - 64 %

ENERGIA CONSUMIDA: - 78 %

AHORRO AL AÑO ENERGIA APROX:

25.957 €

AHORRO REPOSICION/ AÑO APROX:
11.419 €

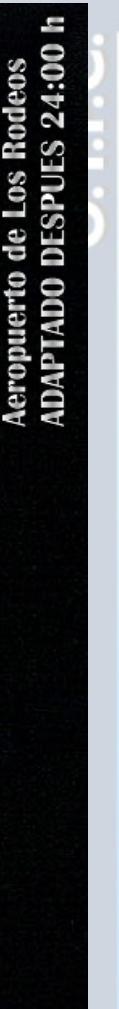


AHORRO TOTAL: 37.376 €
COSTE DE ADAPTACION INFERIOR A
36.061 €

MEJORA DE LA UNIFORMIDAD CON
NIVELES DE ILUMINACION SIMILARES



Aeropuerto de Los Rodeos
ADAPTADO ANTES 24:00 h



Aeropuerto de Los Rodeos
ADAPTADO DESPUES 24:00 h

ADAPTATION OF PLAZA DE EUROPA

BEFORE

INSTALACION:

44 LUMINARIAS CON LAMPARA DE 125 W DE V.M.
LUMENES INSTALADOS: 286 Klúmenes.
WATIOS INSTALADOS: 6.028 W
ENERGIA ANUAL: 26.280 Kw.h/año ---- 2.369 €/año



AFTER

INSTALACION:

44 LUMINARIAS CON LAMPARA DE 100 W DE V.S.A.P.
Y APAGADO 3/4 DESPUES DE LAS 24:00 h.
LUMENES INSTALADOS: 418 Klúmenes.
WATIOS INSTALADOS: 5.060 W
ENERGIA ANUAL: 11.081 Kw.h/año ---- 999 €/año



Lo ideal hubiera sido el uso de VSAP de 1x50w para obtener el mismo nivel anterior.

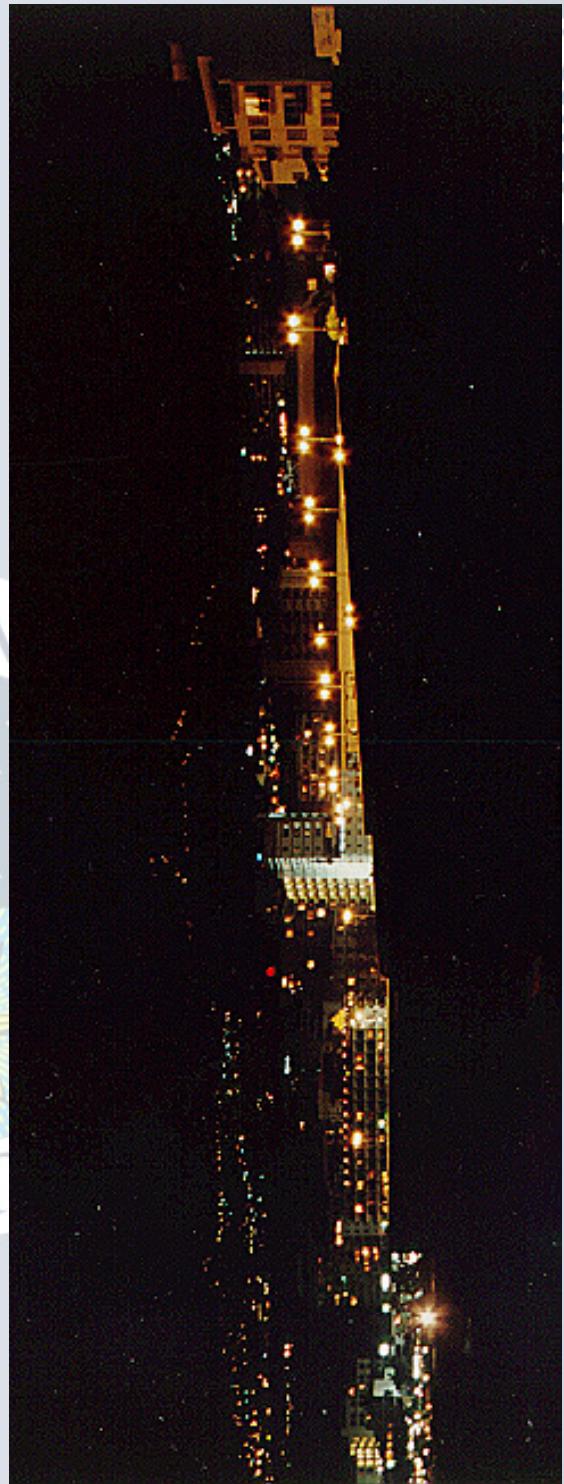
O.T.P.C.

ADAPTATION OF LA PLAZA DE EUROPA

BEFORE

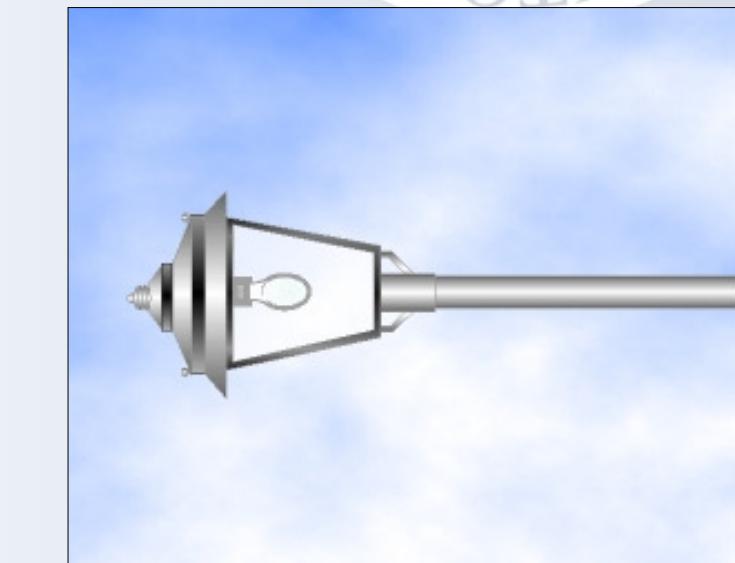


AFTER



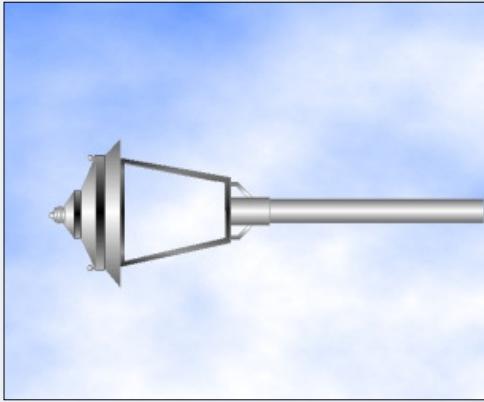
ADAPTATION IN BARLOVENTO

BEFORE



LAMPARA: V.S.A.P. 100W
FLUJO: 8550 LUMEN
EFICACIA: 50%
FLUJO HACIA ARRIBA : 35%
FLUJO HACIA ABAJO: 65%
UNIDADES: 198

AFTER



LAMPARA: V.S.B.P. 35W
FLUJO: 4800 LUMEN
EFICACIA: 67%
FLUJO HACIA ARRIBA: 0%
FLUJO HACIA ABAJO: 100%
UNIDADES: 68

O.T.P.C.

ADAPTATION IN BARLOVENTO



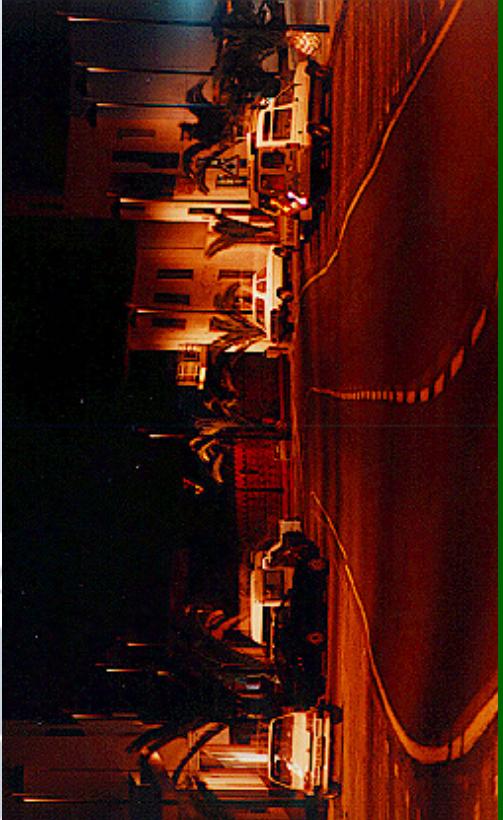
PLAZA DE BARLOVENTO BEFORE



CALLE DE BARLOVENTO BEFORE



PLAZA DE BARLOVENTO AFTER

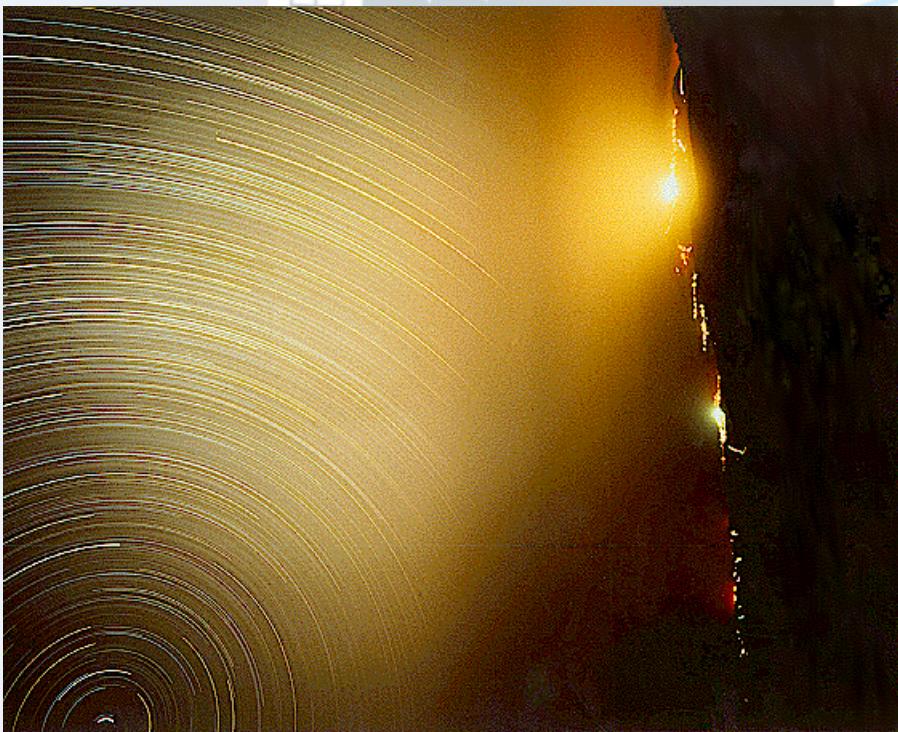


CALLE DE BARLOVENTO AFTER

O.T.P.C.

ADAPTATION IN BARLOVENTO

1992



1994



CONCLUSIONS

TOTAL REDUCTION OF UPWARD FLOW (POLLUTION): 84.8%

TOTAL REDUCTION DOWNWARD FLOW (ILLUMINATION): 3.6% TOTAL
REDUCTION IN ENERGY CONSUMPTION (SAVING): 65%

O.T.R.C.

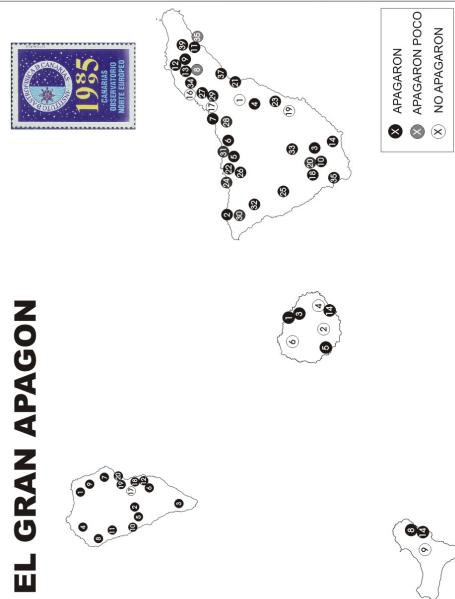


“SWITCH OF A LIGHT AND TURN ON THE SKY” POSTER

¡Apaga una luz y enciende una estrella!

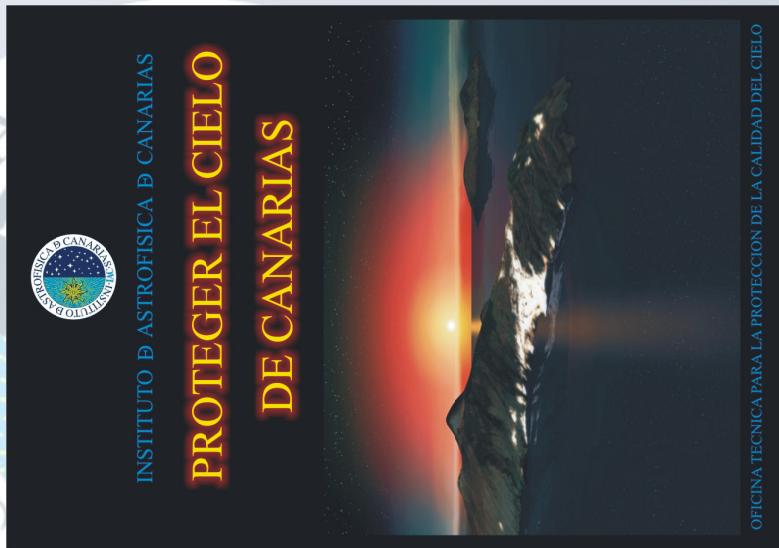


EL GRAN APAGÓN



RESULTS OF THE CAMPAIGN

**CD-ROM Y VIDEO OF THE SKY LAW
LEAFLETS:
“PROTECT THE CANARIAN SKIES”
“USE OF PROJECTORS WITH REGARD TO THE SKY
LAW”**



O.T.P.C.

POPULAR POSTERS

INSTITUTO D'ASTROFÍSICA D'CANARIAS



Muy Sr. Mío:

La UNESCO organizó el 26 de febrero de 1994 en la Universidad de La Laguna (Islas Canarias) una reunión de especialistas para confeccionar la "Declaración Universal de los Derechos de las Generaciones Futuras", para que legase a convertirse en algo equivalente a la "Declaración Universal de los Derechos Humanos" de 14 de diciembre de 1948".

En el documento redactado figura, a propuesta del Prof. Francisco Sánchez, Director del Instituto de Astrofísica de Canarias, una referencia explícita a un "cielo puro", al objeto de que las generaciones futuras pudieran seguir viendo los astros.

"Artículo 1. Derecho a una Tierra preservada

Las personas pertenecientes a las generaciones futuras tienen derecho a una Tierra indemne y no contaminada, comprendiendo en derecho a un cielo puro; tienen derecho a disfrutar de esta Tierra que es el soporte de la historia de la Humanidad, de la cultura y de los lazos sociales, lo que asume a continuación: "Cielo puro, de acuerdo con la Declaración Universal de los Derechos de las Generaciones Futuras".

Por todo ello, el Instituto de Astrofísica de Canarias, va a pedir formalmente a la UNESCO, a través del Embajador de España en Francia, la solicitud de la protección cultural del cielo, para ello solicitaremos su ayuda y colaboración puesto que vamos a adjuntar los certificados que nos envíen avalando este proyecto.

Agradar que secolectara con la campaña para solicitar en todo como IAC en la Comunidad Valenciana, les volvemos a pedir un esfuerzo para conseguir esta ambiciosa empresa, es necesario adaptarnos al nuevo objetivo, por lo que les solicitamos de nuevo su colaboración. Creemos que no lo pediríamos si no fuese necesario.

En esta ocasión partimos con el respaldo de la Conselleria de Cultura de la Generalitat Valenciana.

La carta puede ser escrita en cualquier idioma (preferiblemente inglés) y con el contenido que crean oportuno, pero para facilitar el trabajo, estab adjuntamos un borrador. Pueden enviar las cartas a: Juan Andrés García Escusa, C/ Adrián Pastor, 1C – 1ºB. 03006 Alicante (España)

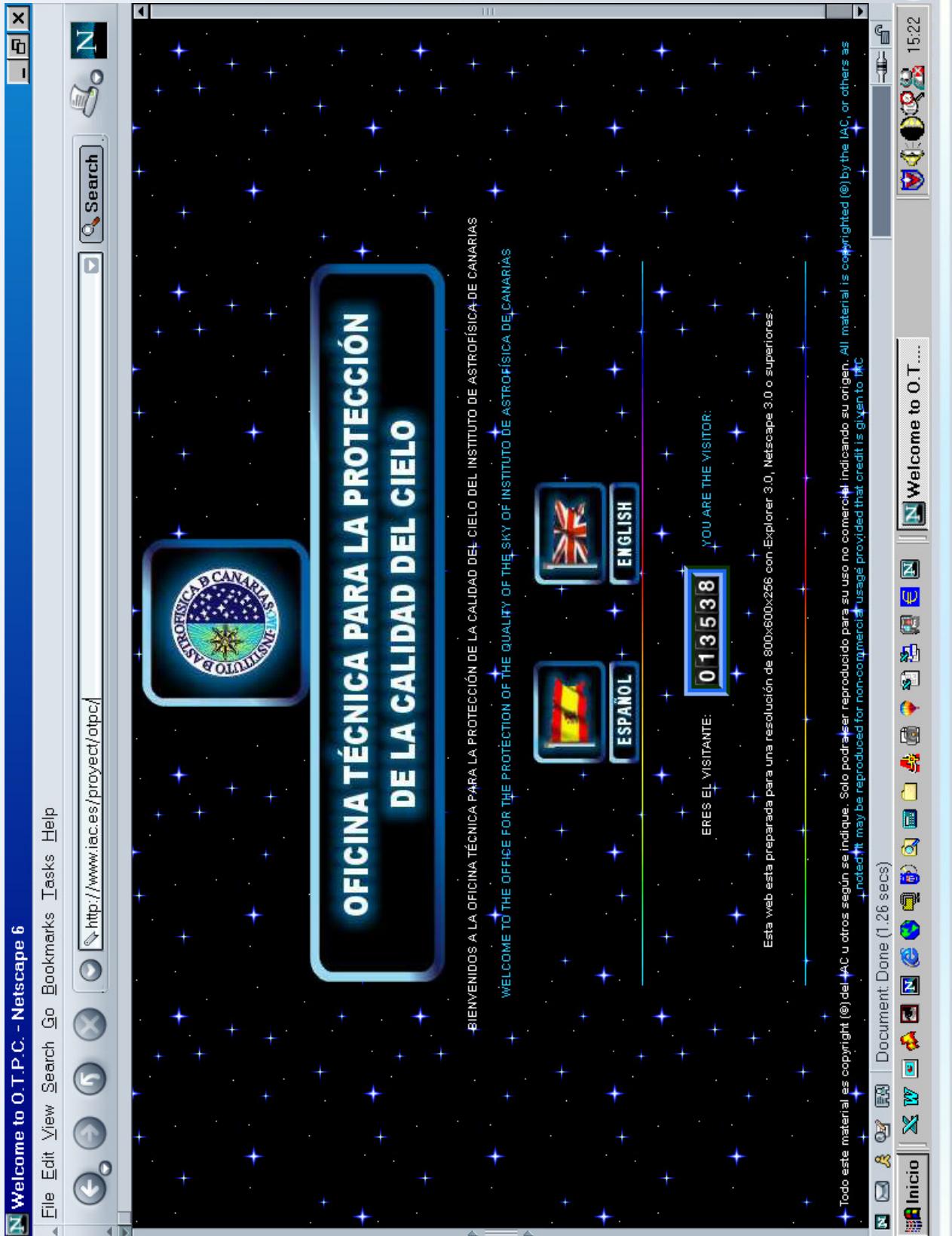
Agradeciéndole su esfuerzo, les enviamos un cordial saludo,

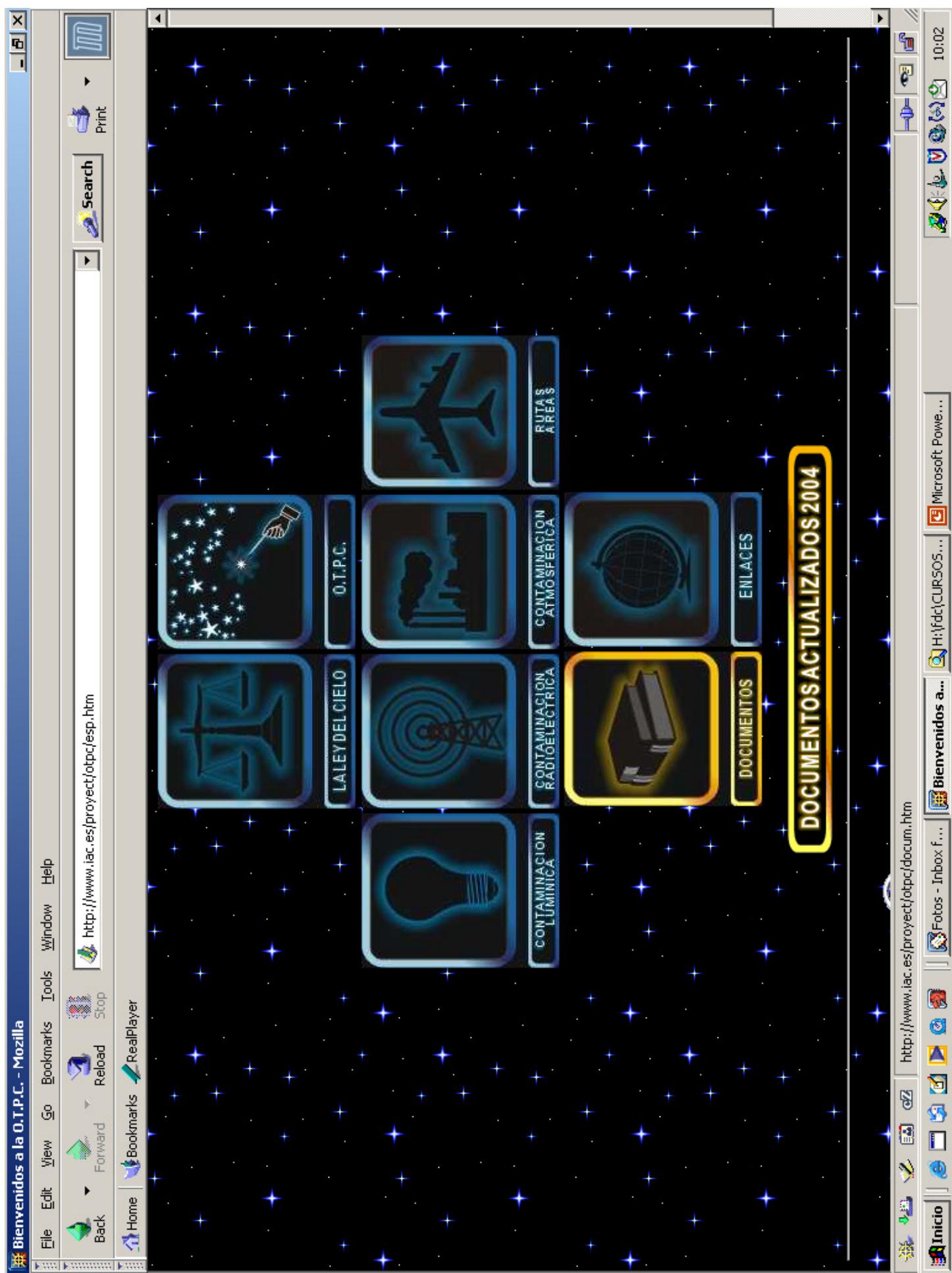
Francisco Sánchez Martínez
Director del Instituto de Astrofísica de Canarias

Juan Andrés García Escusa
Miembro de Célosc y coordinador del proyecto
Para cualquier aclaración pueden llamar al 637 194 956, o por correo electrónico a juanandres@teleline.es

The Canary Islands
Astrophysics Institute is
going to ask UNESCO,
through the Spanish
Embassy in France,
formally for the
protection of the skies
as part of our cultural
heritage.

<http://www.ica.es/proyecto/otpc/>





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DOCUMENTS

[Folleto Proteger el cielo de Canarias.](#) (Enero 2000) (63 85 Kb)

[Folleto Uso de proyectores.](#) (Enero 2004) (7639 Kb)

[Resumen de criterios a seguir en instalaciones de alumbrado.](#) (Enero 2004) (1116 Kb)

[Resumen de recomendaciones para la iluminación de instalaciones de exteriores.](#) (Enero 2004) (1457 Kb)

[Listados de luminarias, lámparas y proyectores.](#) (Actualizado) (1.227 Kb)

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THANKS