

LIGHT POLLUTION

HURTS POLLINATORS

Nighttime light pollution is an increasing worldwide problem. Countless flowers are co-dependent on nocturnal pollination. Pollinators are in decline and being harmed by artificial lighting.



NOCTURNAL POLLINATORS

Moths, including sphinx or hawk moths, are especially common and diverse nocturnal pollinators. There are also many other animals that pollinate flowers at dawn and dusk and into the night, including species of bats, beetles, bees, and other insects.

FLIGHT-TO-LIGHT BEHAVIOR

Nocturnal pollinators use natural light from the stars and moon in the night sky to navigate. This light-seeking behavior draws them to artificial light where they become confused and trapped.



HOW IT HARMS POLLINATORS

Every light becomes a feeding station for predators of pollinators. Artificial light leaves pollinators exposed, making them easier to spot and reducing their ability to see these predators. This risk factor is a major source of decline in population numbers for nocturnal pollinators. For moths, current estimates range from a 30% to 40% decline globally within the past few decades, with light pollution increasing annually.



**POLLINATOR
PARTNERSHIP**

AT HOME ACTIONS

MOON GARDEN

Fill flower beds with fragrant, regionally appropriate native plants species with white or pale coloration. Select flower varieties that don't close during the night hours.

For native plants in your region visit: www.pollinator.org/guides



TURN OFF THE LIGHTS

Turn off unneeded lights whenever possible and shade windows during the twilight hours.

For exterior and interior lights, use low-voltage or energy-efficient LED lightbulbs on the warm temperature color spectrum.

Outdoors, use motion-activated lights that shine downward or timer-limited lights.

SUPPORT POLLINATORS

Conserve resource usage and limit use of harmful products such as pesticides and bug zappers.

Support local conservation efforts and organizations dedicated to practical conservation work and scientific research. To learn more about pollinators & what you can do to help visit: www.pollinator.org

NATIVE PLANTS

Choose regionally appropriate Milkweeds (*Asclepias*), Goldenrods (*Solidago*), Evening Primroses (*Oenothera*), and other flowering herbs, shrubs and trees.

