

Light Pollution As A New Risk Factor For Human Breast And Prostate Cancers

Pollution is the release of chemical, physical, biological or radioactive contaminants to the environment. Principal forms of pollution include: air pollution, the release of chemicals and particulates into the atmosphere. Common examples include carbon monoxide, sulphur dioxide, chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), and nitrogen oxides produced by industry and motor vehicles. Ozone and smog are created as nitrogen oxides and hydrocarbons react to sunlight. Water pollution affects oceans and inland bodies of water. Examples include organic and inorganic chemicals, heavy metals, petrochemicals, chloroform, and bacteria. Water pollution may also occur in the form of thermal pollution and the depletion of dissolved oxygen. Soil contamination often occurs when chemicals are released by spill or underground storage tank leakage. Contaminants include hydrocarbons, heavy metals, MTBE, herbicides, pesticides and chlorinated hydrocarbons. Often occurs with water pollution, thanks to surface runoff and groundwater. Radioactive contamination was added in the wake of 20th-century discoveries in atomic physics. Noise pollution encompasses roadway noise, aircraft noise, industrial noise as well as high-intensity sonar. Light pollution, includes light trespass, over-illumination and astronomical interference. Visual pollution, which can refer to the presence of overhead power lines, highway billboards, scarred landforms (as from strip mining), open storage of junk or municipal solid waste. The nature, distribution and ecological effects of all types and forms of pollutants in air, soil and water are the subject of this book.

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Light pollution (light smog, light pollution or light emissions) is a fundamental problem in metropolises with effects on flora, fauna and people. Accordingly, the first section of the book discusses the basics of light pollution and its effects on various organisms. The characteristics of light smog in the cities of Hanover, Warsaw, Boston, New York City and Toronto are then analysed and compared. But how can the problem be tackled? Existing measures for the prevention of light pollution are discussed and further novel approaches are shown by comparing the metropolises. The book is aimed primarily at practitioners in this field and helps to identify sources of emissions and identify suitable reduction measures. This book is a translation of the original German edition „Lichtverschmutzung in Metropolen“ by Emlin Etienne Goronczy, published by Springer Fachmedien Wiesbaden GmbH in 2018. The translation was done with the help of artificial intelligence (machine translation by the service DeepL.com). A subsequent human revision was done primarily in terms of content, so that the book will read stylistically differently from a conventional translation. Springer Nature works continuously to further the development of tools for the production of books and on the related technologies to support the authors.

The availability of electric lighting has changed the lives of people the world over, yet as a major user of electricity it has come under increasing scrutiny in recent years. This scrutiny has focused largely on the environmental consequences, with little consideration of the benefits of lighting. Human Factors in Lighting, Third Edition restores some balance to the discussion by examining the ways in which people interact with lighting. These interactions influence the ability to perform visual tasks; the perception of people, objects, and spaces; human comfort and behavior; as well as human health and safety. It is only by understanding how to use light to achieve these ends that lighting can be provided effectively and efficiently to the benefit of all. See What's New in the Third Edition: New chapters on the non-image-forming system, lighting for pedestrians, light pollution, and lighting and electricity use Revision of all other chapters to update them to take into account the advances that have been made in our understanding of the effects of light on people over the last decade Integration of the combined effects of light via the visual and non-image-forming systems on performance and perception The book covers both the visual and the non-visual effects of light on people as well as the benefits of lighting and the costs it imposes on the environment. It details the consequences of exposure to lighting or lighting technology and the role of exposure to light on such basic functions of the body as circadian rhythms. The author combines information from many different sources and integrates them into a coherent overview of lighting practice that can be used to develop better lighting solutions at a lower environmental cost.

Light is fundamental - it tells us when to sleep, wake, eat; it tells plants which way to grow, birds where to fly and coral when to spawn. But light is changing, dramatically, with artificial light pollution, and we don't truly understand the consequences. Nature writer Anna Levin explores the impact on the planet and on human health.

The effects of light pollution on flora, fauna -including humans and their widely varying night-time activities- are often subtle and need extensive field studies to be quantified in a sensible manner. Some of the highlights were: The presentation of the 1st world atlas of artificial night sky brightness (Cinzano et al.); the article by the International Darksky Association on their world-wide efforts to curb light pollution (Alvarez del Castillo et al.); the laws controlling light pollution implemented in Spain (Diaz et al.) and Chile (Sanhueza et al.), an overview of the work on radio frequency protection of sites (Cohen et al.) and the excellent introduction to the topic from the Chilean point of view (Daud). Related topics in the book are light pollution education, aircraft contrails, space advertising (with an added document provided by the relevant UN commission), and an experiment on involving the population of an entire country in measuring sky brightness, by using the internet and the media. The text is aimed at professionals from a wide range of disciplines related to lighting and its effects on the night-time environment in the broadest sense of the word. Lay persons interested in this emerging multi-disciplinary field can also find much of interest in this book.

Fresh, new, and contemporary Pollution. Pollution is the start of infections in to the normal ecosystem that trigger unfavorable change. Pollution may take the shape of biochemical materials either energy, such like sound, warmth either light. Pollutants, the parts of contamination, may be whichever alien substances/energies either as expected happening infections. Pollution is

frequently classed like point origin either nonpoint origin contamination. There has never been a Pollution Guide like this. It contains 293 answers, much more than you can imagine; comprehensive answers and extensive details and references, with insights that have never before been offered in print. Get the information you need--fast! This all-embracing guide offers a thorough view of key knowledge and detailed insight. This Guide introduces what you want to know about Pollution. A quick look inside of some of the subjects covered: Noise pollution - Impact in the United Kingdom, Diet and heart disease - Air pollution, Indoor air pollution in developing nations - Successful interventions, Indus River - Pollution, Indoor air pollution in developing nations - Early interventions, Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons - Occurrence and pollution, Urban sprawl - Increased pollution and reliance on fossil fuel, Atmospheric pollution, Bangalore Pollution control, Brookfield Engineering - Pollution settlement, Indoor air pollution in developing nations - Primary intervention for children, Parsi - Purity and pollution, Genetic pollution - Invasive species, Soundscape - Soundscapes and noise pollution, Plug-in electric vehicle - Air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions, Kafue River Pollution, Light pollution - Re-designing lighting plans, Algaculture - Pollution control, Pollution control - Ancient cultures, Light pollution - Glare, Light pollution - Improving lighting fixtures, Light pollution - Disruption of ecosystems, Thallium - Thallium pollution, and much more...

The collection of brief essays explores a variety of environmental challenges that our planet and its inhabitants are currently facing, including pollution, deforestation, poaching, and the effects of climate change. From endangered species such as the Grauer's gorilla and the leatherback sea turtle to entire ecosystems under threat on land and in the sea, the range of topics in this book takes readers around the globe, from the Arctic tundra to the Australian Outback and from mountaintops to the ocean floor. Combining scientific inquiry with passionate optimism, these essays explain not only the dangers of various environmental problems on Earth but also the value of potential solutions. All of the proceeds from the sale of A Rational Species will be donated to the Wildlife Conservation Society. The Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) is a non-governmental organization headquartered at the Bronx Zoo in New York City. Your purchase of this book will help fund WCS's work on some 500 projects in more than 60 nations around the world that are intended to help protect both wildlife and the wild places they inhabit.

Improvement of public lighting is an effective and also cost-efficient measure for the sustainable enhancement of inner cities. Many cities in Germany and Europe have now realised this and are investing in complete new urban lighting schemes, devised on the basis of lighting masterplans, to make them competitive with other cities or to revitalise their city centres. Even though this is a sweeping and lasting trend, there is as yet no typology of urban lighting. This book will set first standards, presented in a practical handbook. It contains technical and professional aspects and the authors' experience of successful communication with other consultants, authorities and investors, as well as information regarding feasibility and possible financing options. The book is structured accordingly, and fully illustrated in colour with photographs, plans and detail drawings.

There have been many developments in the field of light pollution over the last few years, and this second edition of 'Light Pollution - Responses and Remedies' will introduce them in detail. Examples include the appearance of anti-light pollution legislation in various countries, new departures in lighting design, human health implications, and the growing realization among the general public that lighting is not always a good thing. In this title, author Bob Mizon discusses the various ways in which wasted artificial light has damaged the quality of modern life, and suggest solutions. This book is for anyone who has experienced glare, discomfort, or nuisance from poorly directed lights; has wondered why we waste so much money lighting the sky; or anyone who simply wants to see the stars instead of a baleful urban glow. "Light Pollution, 2nd Edition" offers practical and inexpensive solutions to the world-wide problem of wasted artificial light, and emphasizes that light pollution is not just an astronomers' problem, but affects everyone in various ways.

"Throughout the history of photography artists have exploited the creative potential of natural and artificial light in their work. Light, and its absence, is a source of inspiration and new technologies have expanded this field considerably. In this exhibition we explore the transformative quality of light on film"... light changes the ways we respond to the appearance of place... " Conversely, light pollution can distract from the creative effects of low light."--P. 3

Constituting the first holistic overview including practical remedies, this handbook provides the background needed by anyone grappling with the complex issue of outdoor lighting and its effects. It describes not only the problems that astronomers and other night sky observers face in reducing the problems of information loss due to light pollution, as well as the problems lighting technologists face in optimising outdoor lighting installations that cause little or no light pollution. The first part is directed to decision makers and managers of outdoor space and covers the areas of general interest, culminating in recommendations to reduce the impact of light pollution. The second part is directed primarily to scientists and engineers, as a support to the design and maintenance of outdoor lighting installations, with special reference to astronomical observations. Elaborating issues from the first part, these contributions include examples that refer to specific outdoor lighting projects and to more general policy and educational measures. Written for designers of lighting equipment and managers of astronomical observatories, but also aimed at the authorities and decision makers responsible for the organization and maintenance of the public space, it will serve a good purpose in graduate or postgraduate curricula for scientists, engineers, economists and law students. This handbook fills the gap that exists between astronomical textbooks, engineering texts and popular brochures about light pollution. This book takes a close look at our relationship with the sky, the stars, light and darkness. In particular, it examines how light pollution has interfered with the culture of astronomy and our ability to appreciate this essential facet of our natural world. The sky has always held significance for humanity, in both cultural and scientific terms. And yet we persistently pollute it with (sometimes unnecessary) light in our obsessive desire to chase away the darkness. This effectively switches off the stars, hampering our ability to enjoy one of the most inspiring sights nature has to offer to humankind. In addition, too much light is hazardous to both our health and that of the fauna and flora of this planet. This book also features a comprehensive look at the current controversy regarding efforts to expand internet access through the launch into low Earth orbits of thousands of new satellites, which will pollute the night with moving lights while filling to saturation the capability of the circumterrestrial space. This conflict does not mean that the interests of astronomy and those of space technology have to be at odds, and potential compromises are explored between the satellite initiative and the desire to maintain a dark, radio silent sky.

This is the first book that shows in detail the spread of light pollution on our planet. It is the result of years of research by the author and his collaborators. The book contains full color plates of the continents and of the main countries, showing the brightness of the night sky at zenith due to light pollution. It can help to choose the best places for stargazing or the nearest site to admire

the view of the Milky Way. It will show how polluted is the place where you live. The book also describe how to reduce light pollution and its negative consequences on economy, environment and human health. Beside all this, the spectacular plates it presents are a call to action to preserve the last naturally dark places on our planet and to restore the night as it has been for billion years.

Amateur astronomy is becoming increasingly popular, mostly because of the availability of relatively low-cost astronomical telescopes such as the Schmidt-Cassegrain and Maksutovs. The author describes what these instruments will do, how to use them, and which are the best - he draws on 25-years of experience with telescopes. There are sections on accessories, observing techniques, and hints and tips on: cleaning, collimating, maintaining the telescope, mounting, using the telescope in various conditions, computer control, and imaging (wet, digital and CCD). This is the perfect book for amateur astronomers who are about to invest in a new Schmidt-Cassegrain or Maksutov telescope, or for those who already have one and want to get the most out of it.

This two-volume set provides an authoritative overview of the major environmental issues of the 21st century, with a special focus on current challenges, trends, and policy choices. This set provides an up-to-date, comprehensive, and focused resource for understanding the nature and scope of environmental challenges facing the United States and the world in the 21st century, as well as options for meeting those challenges. Volume One covers environmental trends and challenges within the United States, while Volume Two illuminates environmental issues and choices around the world. Issues covered in both volumes include vital topics such as climate change, air and water pollution, natural resource and species protection, and agricultural/industrial impacts on the environment and public health. For all topics, the authors—scholars and experts hailing from a wide range of environmental and policy fields—detail a range of political, social, and economic options for the future and explain why the issue in question is important for society and people as well as the natural world. User-friendly division of volumes into U.S. and international coverage Authoritative and objective analysis from environmental scholars Illuminating sidebars providing case studies about important environmental trends and policies Lists of issue-specific resources for further research

Backpacker brings the outdoors straight to the reader's doorstep, inspiring and enabling them to go more places and enjoy nature more often. The authority on active adventure, Backpacker is the world's first GPS-enabled magazine, and the only magazine whose editors personally test the hiking trails, camping gear, and survival tips they publish. Backpacker's Editors' Choice Awards, an industry honor recognizing design, feature and product innovation, has become the gold standard against which all other outdoor-industry awards are measured.

Humans are diurnal organisms whose biological clock and temporal organization depend on natural light/dark cycles. Changes in the photoperiod are a signal for seasonal acclimatization of physiological and immune systems as well as behavioral patterns. The invention of electrical light bulbs created more opportunities for work and leisure. However, exposure to artificial light at night (LAN) affects our biological clock, and suppresses pineal melatonin (MLT) production. Among its other properties, MLT is an antioncogenic agent, and therefore its suppression increases the risks of developing breast and prostate cancers (BC&PC). To the best of our knowledge, this book is the first to address the linkage between light pollution and BC&PC in humans. It explains several state-of-the-art theories, linking light pollution with BC&PC. It also illustrates research hypotheses about health effects of light pollution using the results of animal models and population-based studies.

Relying on the most recent scientific studies on climate change, these guidebooks take a new look at the history of natural disasters. With a captivating blend of vivid photographs, color illustrations, and lively writing, these works dramatize the forces that drive the earth's atmosphere, geology, and oceans. Both a guide to green living and an introduction to scientific concepts, this resource shows why pollution poses a new threat for our planet. Demystifying the study of the environment, this guide skillfully sorts out the facts: air pollution comes from burning fuel, light pollution makes it hard to see the stars at night, oil spills kill marine animals, landfills must be carefully managed, and even noise can be a type of pollution.

Light Pollution Responses and Remedies Springer Science & Business Media

A comprehensive and authoritative overview of achievements in astronomy during the years 2003 to 2005.

A journey through the events of the postwar years that “makes the outcome of Britain’s Brexit referendum much easier to comprehend” (Julian Lewis, member of Parliament). In 2016, Britain stunned itself and the world by voting to pull out of the European Union, leaving financial markets reeling and global politicians and citizens in shock. But was Brexit really a surprise, or are there clues in Britain’s history that pointed to this moment? In *A History of Britain: 1945 to Brexit*, award-winning historian Jeremy Black reexamines modern British history, considering the social changes, economic strains, and cultural and political upheavals that brought Britain to Brexit. This sweeping and engaging book traces Britain’s path through the destruction left behind by World War II, Thatcherism, the threats of the IRA, the Scottish referendum, and on to the impact of waves of immigrants from the European Union. Along the way, Black overturns many conventional interpretations of significant historical events, provides context for current developments, and encourages the reader to question why we think the way we do about Britain’s past.

Environmental scholars and specialists from U.S. and China provide insightful comparisons and analyses of environmental protection policy and experience in the U.S. and ChinaOs western regions. A special focus is provided on the lessons of the U.S. experience for environmental protection in ChinaOs western regions, the biological and environmental challenges facing China in the western regions, and responses and strategies China has adopted in coping with them.

Light-pollution is the modern scourge of optical astronomy. An increasing number of observing sites are in danger of being rendered useless due to the glare of city lighting blotting out the night sky. Professional astronomical observatories are located far from cities, but amateur astronomers often do not have this luxury. This book considers the two available strategies open to Astronomers. The first involves campaigning against light pollution by lobbying Authorities and Standards Organisations, and the second involves using the correct instrumentation. The book contains an extensive detailed catalogue of deep-sky and other objects that - despite what one might believe - can be seen from variously light-polluted sites, for practical observers.

As the world's resources continue to suffer from overuse and the effects of human activity, understanding the causes and effects of pollution is critical to preserving the land, water, and air that are vital to all life. This insightful volume explores the root causes of pollution, as well as the local and global responses and constantly emerging technologies that allow governments and ordinary citizens to cope with an increasingly toxic environment and landscape.

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The opening of space to exploration and use has had profound effects on society. Remote sensing by satellite has improved meteorology, land use and the monitoring of the environment. Satellite television immediately informs us visually of events in formerly remote locations, as well as providing many entertainment channels. World telecommunication facilities have been revolutionised. Global positioning has improved transport. This book examines the varied elements of public law that lie behind and regulate the use of space. It also makes suggestions for the development and improvement of the law, particularly as private enterprise plays an increasing role in space. The need for controlled illumination arises from emerging efficiency standards and increasing light pollution. When the illumination sector diverged from imaging optics finding solutions instead in nonimaging optics, the field of illumination engineering greatly evolved. Light optics can now minimize light waste, improve light quality, and enhance light aesthetics. And because illumination optics is concerned with the transferring of light, fundamental concepts in nonimaging optics lead to solutions without imposing the constraints found in imaging optics. This dissertation is largely concerned with nonimaging optics. An overview of this field will be given, addressing topics such as edge-ray theory, strings method, étendue, phase space, angular space, thermodynamics, and flow lines. New advances will be discussed, specifically the theoretical advances pertaining to the asymmetric compound parabolic concentrator (ACPC). Although similar to the compound parabolic concentrator, the ACPC has differing acceptance angles, making it versatile for both the fields of solar concentration and illumination. For solar concentration, its asymmetry can be utilized for areas of the world far from the equator, where more extreme seasons are experienced. Also, in regards to illumination, the ACPC offers more specialized control in non-symmetric instances. Here, a method to determine the acceptance angles based on the design angles for the ACPC is provided. The étendue, phase space, and angular acceptance for the ACPC is then shown. Two cases for each of these results, and a way to predict these cases will be discussed. Flow lines for this asymmetric design are also discussed, pushing the boundaries of this relatively new nonimaging optics topic. The ACPC could potentially help in reducing light pollution once further analysis has been completed. Light pollution is a growing problem worldwide. The valley in Yosemite National Park is one example of a place in need of lighting reform. Nonimaging optics offers ways to improve the light quality there. Using a wedge design as a primary optic to transform phase space for a compound parabolic concentrator (CPC), illumination for an equipment yard was controlled to reduce stray light. This nonimaging optics solution was both quick and inexpensive to produce. Furthermore, its small size allowed for retrofitting, which is an ideal way to fix the lights in Yosemite. Another optic that will be discussed utilizes total internal reflection (TIR) to control illumination. Nicknamed "The Jellyfish" for its shape, this novel aplanatic lens is one of a kind. Impressively, the Jellyfish can be used as either an illuminator or a solar concentrator because its optics work in both forward and reverse scenarios. When designed on a small scale, this optic becomes useful for micro-optic scale concentrating photovoltaic (CPV) solutions. As a light source, its adjustable size, acceptance angle, and thickness can be increased to meet various lighting standards. When designed for ideal cases, emerging rays exit the surface nearly parallel to one another. In fact, high efficiencies are seen for rays to within two degrees of the optical axis. This is due in large part to the design method, which is carried out using the concepts first developed by Ernest Abbe. The Abbe Sphere offers a starting point, after which, ideas of reflection and refraction can be utilized at front and back surfaces to guide light via TIR to its exit points. Work documented here takes the Jellyfish and optimizes it for illumination solutions. It is adjusted to work with an extended source (LED) and meet MR-16 standards. Design and simulation processes are given, along with prototyping results. Finally, design methods in freeform optics offers solutions that can be tailored for even the most complicated illumination distributions. One method, the Supporting Quadrics Method (SQM), takes light rays and directs them to designated locations on a target. The quadrics used for these designs can be ellipsoids, hyperboloids, or paraboloids. Numbers of them can be used in conjunction with one another to create a desired distribution, after which an envelope is taken to generate a final surface. When the number of these quadrics increase, they must become smaller to accommodate the overall size of the lens. This leads to the question of diffraction effects. Because each quadric is its own aperture, does diffraction play a role in disrupting what should be a precise distribution? Preliminary analysis is done to address this question. All the work completed within this dissertation falls into nonimaging optics for illumination. With the growing prevalence of energy standards, optical design is important for controlling the light emitted from LEDs. This relatively new field provides the fundamental concepts necessary to design solutions for preventing light pollution, creating prescribed distributions, and achieving high efficiencies

Earlier editions written by Jeremy Collins.

Writer David Owen describes Galileo Galilei's 1610 astronomical observations. Today, by contrast, most Americans are unable to see the Milky Way in the sky above the place where they live. The stars have not, of course, become dimmer; rather, the earth has become vastly brighter, so that celestial objects are harder to detect.

After decades "in the shadows", urban lighting is re-emerging as a matter of public debate. Long-standing truths are increasingly questioned as a confluence of developments affects lighting itself and the way it is viewed. Light has become an integral element of place-making and energy-saving initiatives alike. Rapidly evolving lighting technologies are opening up new possibilities, but also posing new challenges to planners, and awareness is growing that artificial illumination is not purely benign but can actually constitute a form of pollution. As a result, public policy frameworks, incentives and initiatives are undergoing a phase of innovation and change that will affect how cities are lit for years to come. The first comprehensive compilation of current scientific discussions on urban lighting and light pollution from a social science and humanities perspective, *Urban Lighting, Light Pollution and Society* contributes to an evolving international debate on an increasingly controversial topic. The contributions draw a rich panorama of the manifold discourses connected with artificial illumination in the past and present – from early attempts to promote new lighting technologies in the late 19th and early 20th centuries to current debates on restricting its excessive usage in public space and the protection of darkness. By bringing together a cross-section of current findings and debates on urban lighting and light pollution from a wide variety of disciplines, it reflects that artificial lighting is multifaceted in its qualities, utilisation and interpretation. Including case studies from the United States, Europe, and the UK, *Urban Lighting, Light Pollution and Society* is one of the first to take a serious assessment of light, pollution, and places and is a valuable resource for planners, policy makers and students in related subjects.

Multidisciplinary treatment of the urgent issues surrounding urban pollution worldwide Written by some of the top experts on the subject in the world, this book presents the diverse, complex and current themes of the urban pollution debate across the built environment, urban development and management continuum. It uniquely combines the science of urban pollution with associated policy that seeks to control it, and includes a comprehensive collection of international case studies showing the status of the problem worldwide. *Urban Pollution: Science and Management* is a multifaceted collection of chapters that address the contemporary concomitant issues of increasing urban living and associated issues with contamination by offering solutions specifically for the built environment. It covers: the impacts of urban pollution; historical urban pollution; evolution of air quality policy and management in urban areas; ground gases in urban environments; bioaccessibility of trace elements in urban environments; urban wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal; living green roofs; light pollution; river ecology; greywater recycling and reuse; containment of pollution from urban waste disposal sites; bioremediation in urban pollution mitigation; air quality monitoring; urban pollution in China and India; urban planning in sub-Saharan Africa and more. Deals with both the science and the relevant policy and management issues Examines the main sources of urban pollution Covers both first-world and developing world urban pollution issues Integrates the latest scientific research with practical case studies Deals with both legacy and emerging pollutants and their effects The integration of physical and environmental sciences, combined with social, economic and political sciences and the use of case studies makes *Urban Pollution: Science and Management* an incredibly useful resource for policy experts, scientists, engineers and those interested in the subject.

The contributions in this volume map out how technologies are used and designed to plan, maintain, govern, demolish, and destroy the city. The chapters demonstrate how urban technologies shape, and are shaped, by fundamental concepts and principles such as citizenship, publicness, democracy, and nature. The many authors herein explore how to think of technologically mediated urban space as part of the human condition. The volume will thus contribute to the much-needed discussion on technology-enabled urban futures from the perspective of the philosophy of technology. This perspective also contributes to the discussion and process of making cities 'smart' and just. This collection appeals to students, researchers, and professionals within the fields of philosophy of technology, urban planning, and engineering.

Please note that the content of this book primarily consists of articles available from Wikipedia or other free sources online. Pages: 30. Chapters: Bortle Dark-Sky Scale, Campaign for Dark Skies, CieloBuio, Dark-sky movement, Ecological light pollution, GLOBE at Night, International Dark-Sky Association, National Dark-Sky Week, New England Light Pollution Advisory Group, Over-illumination, Photometry (astronomy), Polarized light pollution, Radio spectrum pollution, Skyglow, Sky brightness, Sodium-vapor lamp, Street light.

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