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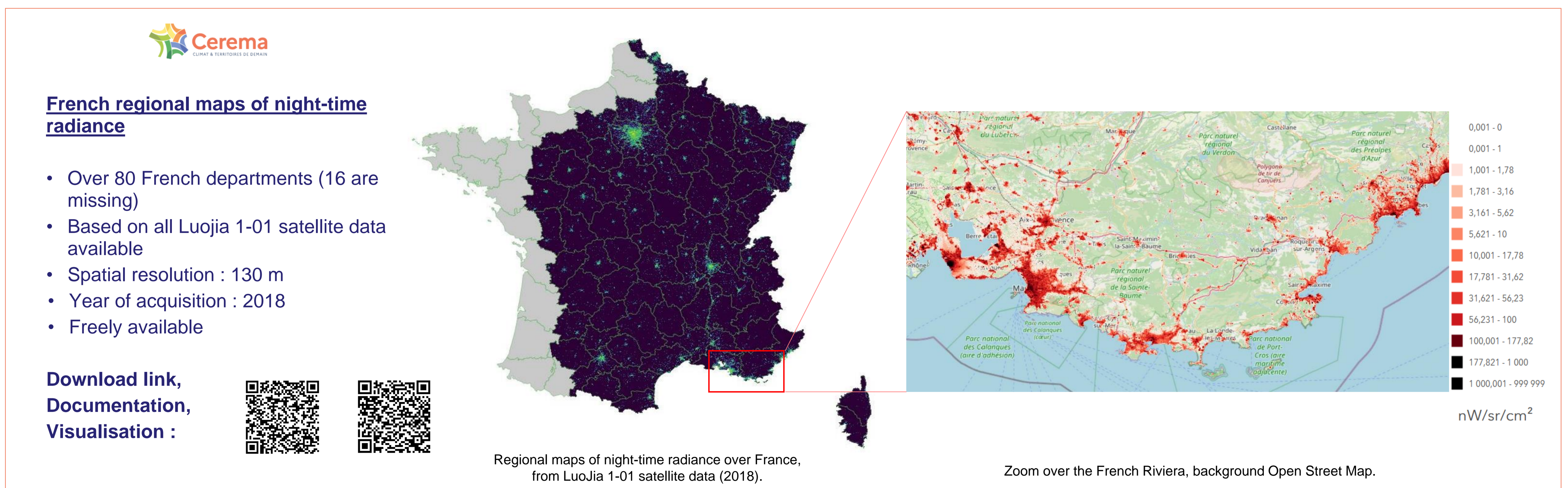
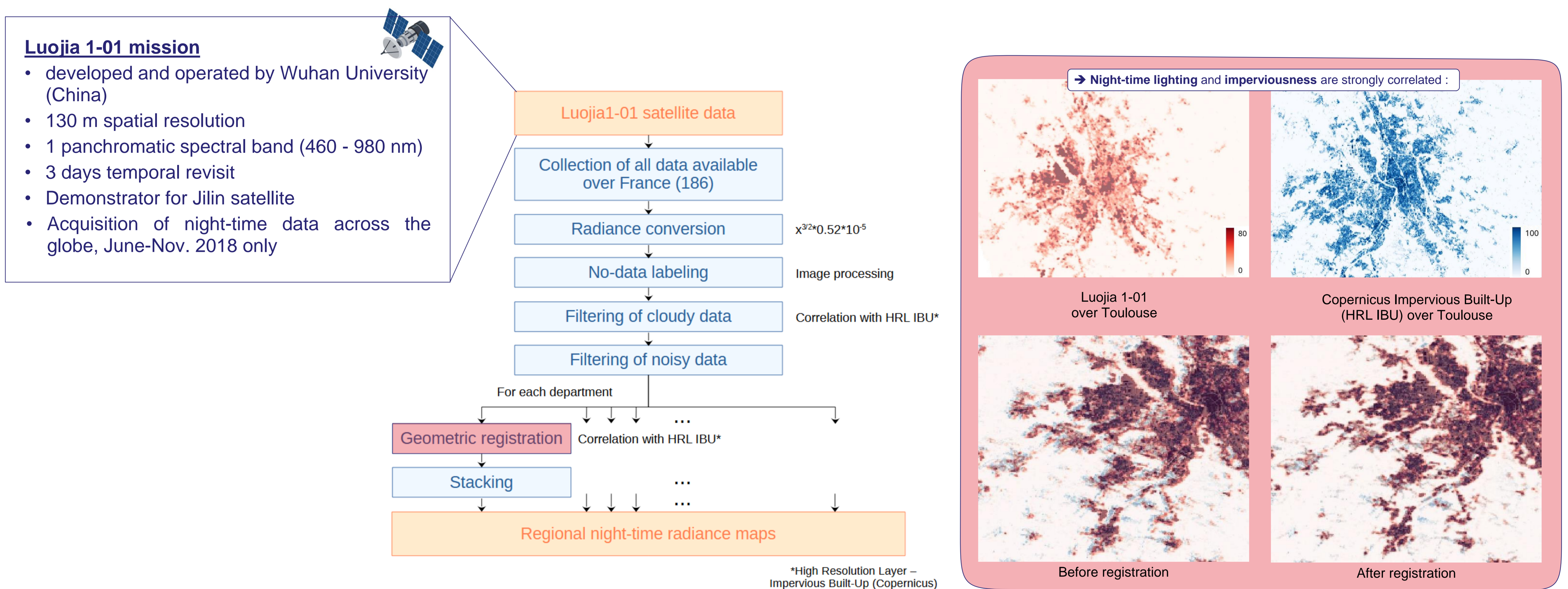
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Artificial Light At Night (ALAN) network development is **capital for security** reasons, but it is also **harmful for biodiversity** as it can significantly modify its behaviour. **Satellite data** are an efficient tool to map and monitor ALAN, as they can detect both public and private light sources. Several optical satellite sensors are operating at night (VIIRS, LuoJia 1-01, Jilin, SDGSAT-1, etc.).

In this study, **LuoJia 1-01** data were used to produce **regional maps of night-time radiance over France**, at medium resolution (130 m).



These data can be used to...

- Distinguishing private from public lighting, when a public light database is available
- Build a « black corridor » diagnosis of an area
- Identifying problematic areas, where a dense biodiversity coexists with a strong ALAN

To go further...

For studies over smaller areas, high resolution and up-to-date night-time satellite data are also available (Jilin or SDGSAT-1), under conditions.



Brightest parcels over the biodiversity hot spot of Cap Roux (French Riviera). Private parcels are hatched. Biodiversity hot spots are in red.

And outside France ?

LuoJia 1-01 data are available all over the European continent, for 2018. The same work could be conducted over other regions outside France.

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