









Artificial lighting can confuse the internal compass of migrating birds and attract them to land on offshore structures and vessels. Staying too long depletes vital energy reserves, lowering their chances of survival.

Lighting with a low-intensity green light is less attractive to birds while providing a safe light for humans. Lighting controls to reduce glare, appropriate shielding, and carefully positioning lights also help.

April-May August-October

are the peak periods for migrating birds

5km

is the distance at which lights may attract night-migrating birds

Up to 35%

of young birds may die on their first migration due to a variety of factors





Fog and nonmoon conditions increase x2 the efficacy of lights to attract birds





Blue-green light reduces the impact on the magnetic orientation of migratory birds

Red light can disrupt their internal compass

Green light at lower intensities is less attractive to birds





Up to 90%

energy savings with smart controls



Encourages biodiversity and helps preserve marine/coastal systems and darker skies



Reduces maintenance and cleaning costs



Reduces glare which minimises hazards such as wet decks



Natural, dimmer light results in better sleep and improved well-being



