

In this world of increasing technology, nights are becoming a brighter and brighter. But, it doesn't matter if all the darkness of the night goes away? Paul Bogard, the author, thinks otherwise. He makes some excellent point and tries to persuade his ~~readers~~ readers that natural darkness should be preserved.

Firstly, the author tries to connect his personal experiences with the topic. He asserts that once in their family cabin, ~~it was~~ he knew woods so dark that his had disappeared before his eyes and that he knew night skies in which meteors left smoky trails. But now when he visits the northern lake, near their family cabin, he sees darkness diminish. He adds that now only 2 of 10 children will ever see a sky dark enough for Milky way and the people over 35 were the last generation to truly know dark nights. He says that we might be rapidly losing night's natural darkness without ever realizing its work.

But, what is the reason of this ever ~~diminishing~~ darkness? One of the reason that he asserts is that whenever we can feel the closeness of sky, we

quickly reach for a light switch. This increasing artificial lights at night is trouble for all.

The first ~~reason~~ trouble which he asserts & is that our bodies need darkness to produce hormone melatonin, which keeps certain cancers from developing. Also, ~~darkness~~ darkness is pivotal for sleep. He also states opinion of ~~various~~ ~~and~~ American big organizations to further bolster his point. World health organization classifies working at night, meaning exposure to artificial lights, as a ~~probable~~ probable cause for human carcinogen. and ~~American~~ American Medical Association has voiced its unanimous support for light pollution reduction. Also, recent research suggests one main cause of short sleep as long ~~time~~ light, long exposure to artificial lights.

The second trouble that he adds that in today's crowded, loud, more fast-paced world, night's darkness can provide solitude, quiet and stillness. The chance to witness the universe has inspired so many people, so how will the future generation get inspired by the ~~best~~ vastness of the night sky?

Next, the problem is not limited to humans but also to insects and animals. The insect and animal world vastly depend on darkness ^{such as} many species of birds, sea turtles and many bats depend on ~~darkness~~ ^{light}. He ~~also~~ says, That light pollution is like the bulldozer of night, wrecking ~~of~~ habitats and disrupting ecosystems several billion years in making.

Yet, our nights are glowing brighter. In US and Europe, the amount of light in sky increases about 6% each year. Computer images of US in night show that a dark country in 1950s is now nearly covered with blanket of light.

He then proceeds to give some possible solution this major problem. Such as changing to LED streetlights, which can control ~~the~~ wasted light by a lot. Some other communities ^{like Paris} are finding success by turning public light after midnight. Although these methods were designed to save energy, they do address light pollution. Then he gives a final warning that until we become aware of the impending doom, we can't truly address

the problem.

So, by giving these ~~problems~~ ^{causes and} ~~reasons~~ ^{possible} solutions, The author just makes a path for a reader to follow and then ultimately agree to his argument.