

Pic du Midi International Dark-Sky Reserve Nomination package-Silver Tier

Bruno Charlier, Nicolas Bourgeois

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Bruno Charlier, Nicolas Bourgeois. Pic du Midi International Dark-Sky Reserve Nomination package-Silver Tier. [Technical Report] Université de Pau et des Pays de l'Adour, UMR 5319 PASSAGES, Domaine universitaire, Institut Claude Laugénie, 64000 Pau. 2013, 238 p. halshs-01588392

HAL Id: halshs-01588392 https://shs.hal.science/halshs-01588392

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Pic du Midi International Dark-Sky Reserve

Nomination package - Silver Tier -





International Dark Sky Association. 3223 N. First Avenue Tucson, Arizona 85179 USA

Restricted nature of the «Guide of Lighting of Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR».

The distribution of «The Guide of lighting» attached to the IDA application is **formally** restricted.

The Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR managers ask to the board of director of IDA to don't distribute this document for the following reasons:

- in october 2013, this document will be protected by copyright to give it the official status of technical guide and regulatory basis.
- this document will be edited, published and distributed as a technical guide. Thus its digital version must be restricted to protect its status.

The «Guide of lighting» attached with the IDSR application is intended for licensed IDA Board Members.

The digital version of the «Guide of lighting» must be not distrubuate on the Internet before an formally authorisation of the Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR managers.

Yours sincerely,

Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR managers.

Daniel Soucaze des Soucaze, Pic du Midi General Director. Bruno Charlier, Scientific Manager of Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR. Nicolas Bourgeois, Project Manager of Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR.



Table of contents:

To comply with Dark Sky Reserve Designation Guidelines published in May 2013 and in order to allow for the IDA - DSR Designation Committee to properly assess the Pic du Midi application, we have chosen to write the text respecting the order of the 2 chapters (Eligibility criteria, Minimum requirements) of the DSR Program.

The entire application pack includes this application and several documents sent by postal parcel (bag, leaflets, flyers, USB memory stick with movies...).

The application was written on behalf the Pic du Midi authority by :

- Bruno CHARLIER, Geographer Ph.D at Pau et Pays de l'Adour University SET UMR CNRS-UPPA 5603 Scientific Manager of Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR project, Member of UICN Dark Skies Advisory Group
- Nicolas BOURGEOIS, Ph.D student at Pau et Pays de l'Adour University Régie du Pic du Midi /SET UMR CNRS-UPPA 5603 Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR Project Manager

Introduction:	
1. Executive summary	4
Proposed alternative wording for Pic du Midi IDA Dark Sky Reserve	5
3. Introduction to Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR area	9
Brief History of Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR project	18
Management of the project, steering committee and working groups	19
1. Eligibility Criteria (A to E):	
Criteria A. The core of the IDA DSR must be a public or a private land protected	
for scientific, natural, educational, cultural, heritage and/or public enjoyment mission	27
ior scientific, natural, educational, cultural, nemage and/or public enjoyment mission	21
A1 - Pic du Midi Observatory : A starship, emblem of the RICE/IDSR	30
A2 - Pyrénées National Park : one of the jewels of the RICE/IDSR core zone	37
A3 - Néouvielle National Nature Reserve	39
A4 - Pyrénées-Mont Perdu (Gavarnie) UNESCO World Heritage Site	40
A5 - « Chemins de St-Jacques en France » UNESCO World Heritage Site	42
A6 - Aulon Regional Nature Reserve	44
A7 - The legendary route of « Tour de France » and the Tourmalet pass	45
A8 - Lourdes and the Marian city (Place of pilgrimage). An spiritual gateway to the Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR	47
Criteria B : A core area does not have a minimum area requirement	
but must provide sufficient area to meet the DSR program's outreach and public access requirements	48
B1. Identification and determination of the boundaries of the RICE/IDSR core zone	48
B2. The core zone boundaries encompass strictly the boundaries of publicly protected areas	50
B3. The core zone boundaries are drawn in compliance with the french law Grenelle 2	51
B4. Natural geographic features	53
Criteria C : The peripheral area (Buffer Zone)	58
Cincina Cinic penpinaranaa (Baner Zene)	00
C1. Theoretical Buffer zone	58
C2. Proposed Buffer zone	58
C3. The Proposed Buffer zone ensures future protection of the RICE/IDSR	59
C4. Beyond the boundaries of the buffer zone	59
C5. Buffer zone governance	60
Criteria D : The core of the IDA DSR must provide an opportunity for regular public nighttime access	62
D1. Core zone public access	62
D2. Stargazing activities in Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR core and buffer zone : some examples	63
D2. Statyazing activities in Fie du iviidi Nioezidosis cole and buner zone . Some examples	03

Criteria E: The park must provide an exceptional dark sky ressource	67
E1. Proposed Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR: a exceptional dark sky ressource in Europe	67
E2. Starry Sky Quality Survey in Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR area (Core and Buffer zone) E3. Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR Core night sky quality : request for a gold designation	74 85
Es. Fie du Mid MoE/IboN oute Hight sky quality : request for a gold designation	00
2. Minimum Requirements (A to G):	
1 The GTE, the ideal colution for developing an LMP adapted to the Rie du Midi RICE/IDSP project	92
1.The GTE, the ideal solution for developing an LMP adapted to the Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR project 2.Features of lighting and its management in France and within the RICE/IDSR	92 94
3. Lighting and regulations: a revision of standards and emerging environmental regulations	98
Requirement A and Ai: The Dark Sky Programme: the Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR LMP	100
A1. Awareness and Education	102
A2. Development and use of management tools for the Starry Sky Programme	105
A3. Formal commitment of the territory to the application of the lighting guide and of the Starry Sky Programme	107
A4. Fundraising and incentives to improve lighting	120
A5. Improvement of lighting and promotion of actions and outcomes : example of the village of Aulon	121
A6. 6th September 2013: Officialisation of the Starry Sky Programme, the final stage in the Pic du Midi IDSR project	131
Requirement Aii to A iv	
Aii. Response to the criteria outlined in A ii	133
Aiii. Response to the criteria outlined in A iii	136
Aiv. Response to the criteria outlined in A iv	137
Requirement B/C: The core zone of Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR, permanent lighting nonexistent and regulated	
B/C1 Lack of housing and permanent lighting in the core zone	138
B/C2 The particular case of the Pic du Midi Observatory	139
B/C3 The lighting Guide of Pic du Midi IDSR, formal regulatory base in the core zone of the Pyrenees national park	140
Requirement D : A measurement program must be maintained either by the park or by another public or private organization.	ation
D1. Measurement program : equipment and protocols	141
D2. Scientifical partnerships	141
D3. Installation of permanently night sky brightness monitoring system (NSBM)	142
Requirement E: Improved lighting of Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR: datas for 2013	147
E1. Projects implemented thanks to the Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR	147
E2. Programs validated and scheduled for the SIVU, the ESL and Lourdes	148
E3. Total fixtures improved / scheduled into the Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR area in 2013	152
E4. A general schedule extra "IDSR grants", constantly updated	152
E.5 Project sheet of lighting improvements	154
Requirement F/G: Participating communities must have a program	
to encourage all new outdoor lighting fixtures. The reserve's commitment to public education	
F/G1. Le « Retour à la nuit et aux étoiles » first awareness program dedicated to Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR project	156
F/G2. Screening of the documentary « The City Dark »	160
F/G3. Other annual Events	160
F/G4. Economic incentives for night sky friendly lighting	161
F/G5. About Communication tools	162
Supporting letters	

Press review

- About Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR project
 About Partnerships
 About « Gardiens des étoiles »
 About SENTINEL network

Annexes





1. Executive Summary

We are honored and pleased to submit this application to the International Dark-Sky Association DSR designation committee to gain the status of International Dark-Sky Reserve (IDSR) according to the Dark-Sky places program.

Pic du Midi IDSR project was launched in 2009 during the International Year of Astronomy (IYA 2009). It was labeled as a French part of this global event.

Since we have worked hard to imagine a project worthy of IDA expectations. We believe to be finally arrived to finalize a very nice and strong project with the political, financial and scientifical support from many local, regional, national and international partners: Regional and departemental council, local communities and municipalities, Pic du Midi Observatory, local lighting authority, Pyrénées National Park, local tourism agencies, the University of Pau and Pays de l'Adour, National Center for Scientific Research (CNRS), French National Agency For Research and Technology (ANRT), French ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy, French power company (EDF), Mont-Mégantic IDSR.

Our project encompass a mountain area that offers all the qualities needed to become an International Dark-Sky Reserve.

Although it is located near major cities and densely populated areas, the starry sky is of an exceptionnal quality. In all seasons, the night sky is beautiful. The full array of visible sky phenomena can be viewed even the more subtle or diffuse: Milky Way, faint meteors, Airglow, zodiacal light and the famous green ray! In winter, Orion or the snowy Pyrenees illuminated by the full moon offers a spectacle of rare beauty.

The IDSR core and buffer zones includes a world-class observatory, one UNESCO World Heritage sites, one of the 10 french National Parks, nature preserve areas and many other natural and cultural protected sites.

As it should Pic du Midi IDSR project focuses on three main objectives: lighting abatement program, development of astro-tourism activities and outreach program,

We want our project serves as an example to show that it is possible to think of efficient, non-polluting and sustainable new lighting modes.

We want our project serves as an example to show that it is possible, at the 21e century, to live in a modern world, in contact with the stars, as did men for millennia, illuminating the streets of our towns and villages as it is needed, when needed and where needed. No more, no less.

We did a lot of communication on these objectives. They are now understood by the public, local elected and technicians of the municipalities encompass by the project.

The issues and goals of Pic du Midi IDSR are gradually becoming a new paradigm in local development policies, the stars and the night a new dimension of the Pyrenean territories.

Our project will give the public a better experience in seeing an unpolluted night sky, first in the core zone, and in few years in the buffer zone. How could it have been otherwise now? Already, the Pic du Midi IDSR project helped to generate substantial funds dedicated to the improvement of lighting according to IDA guidelines.

We hope that this application will convince you of the merits of our project and we will gain recognition from the IDA.

After Mont-Mégantic, Exmoor, Namibrand, Aoraki/Mt Cook, Brecon Beacons, we want to keep open a new window on the universe in this part of Europe. It's a real challenge and a great opportunity for our country.

2. Proposed alternative wording for Pic du Midi IDA Dark Sky Reserve

We ask the IDA DSR designation committee to approuve the name « Réserve Internationale de Ciel étoilé du Pic du Midi » and the acronym RICE for four reasons :

- 1. In French « Réserve Internationale de Ciel étoilé » (RICE) means « International Starry Sky Reserve ». This name is the one already used in Quebec (Réserve Internationale de Ciel étoilé du Mont-Mégantic). In French, is more easy and more significance to refer to as a "Starry Sky Reserve". We prefer the reference to stars rather than dark. In french « dark sky » means « black sky », « Ciel étoilé » means « starry sky».
- 2. We work on this project since 2009. Since 2009, the project related communications are done using the name "Réserve Internationale de Ciel étoilé" and RICE acronym (translating the first acronym given by the IDA).

For example, we have published 40,000 copies of a leaflet that uses that name. It is also the name that appears on the RICE/IDSR logo, on stickers and on the Pic du Midi website (see below).



▲ RICE/IDSR logo approuved in june 2013

- 3. The south of the core zone boundary follows the spanish border. After the nomination process and the creation of the reserve, we want to establish contacts with the Spanish authorities to propose an extension of the core zone in the Ordesa National Park. The Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR will be truly "International".
- 4. Finally, the reference to "Pic du Midi" is required. The Pic du Midi is an emblem, the eponymous observatory is known worldwide.

So, in the remainder of this document, we will use simultaneously the two following acronyms RICE (Réserve International de Ciel étoilé) and IDSR (IDA Dark Sky Reserve). The project will be called : Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR.



▲ Page dedicated to IDSR/RICE project on Pic du Midi website (flash the Qr Code)



◆ Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR stickers published in 2012

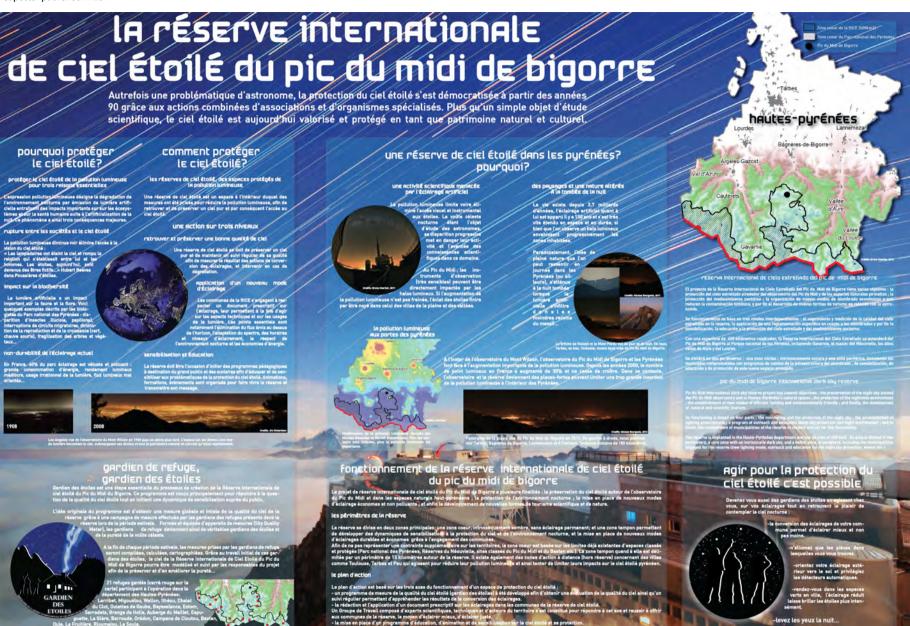
Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR leaf let published in 2012 with IDA logo ▼

The entire document is described in an other part of this application called « Minimum requirements »



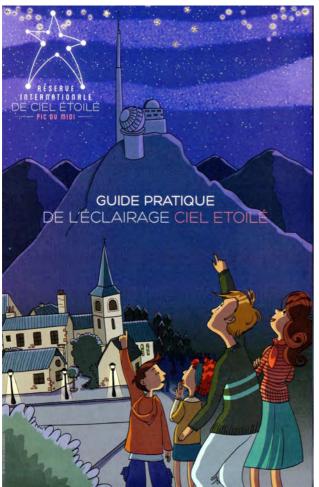






Front and back cover of Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR Practice guide for Starry sky friendly lighting ▼

The entire document is described in an other part of this application called « Minimum requirements »









3. Introduction to Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR area

The project is called « Réserve Internationale de Ciel étoilé du Pic du Midi». In French "Pic du Midi" means "Peak of southern" (the peak who indicates the direction of the South).

Pic du Midi is the name of the summit on which was built the same name observatory (Pic du Midi Observatory).

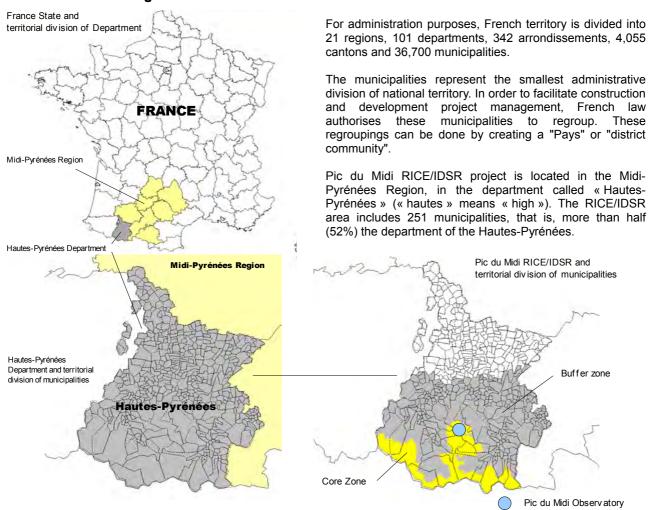
The summit and its observatory are true emblems of our territory. The name « Pic du Midi » is nationally and internationally know. This is why we chose it to name the future RICE/IDSR.

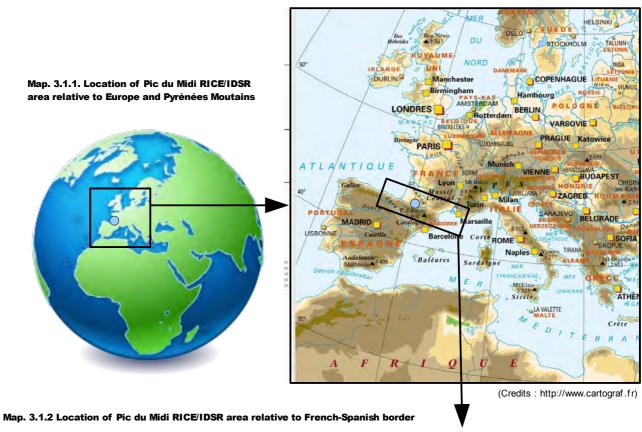


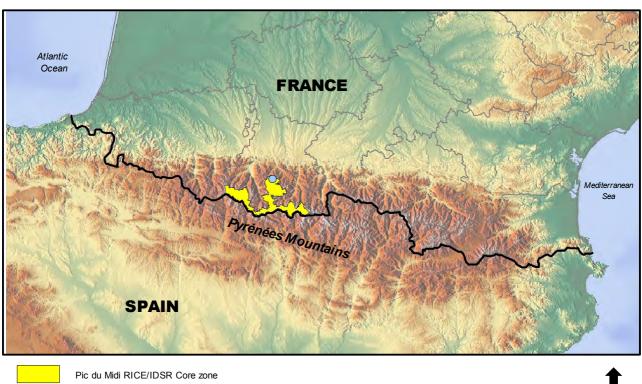
3.1. Geographical location

The core and buffer zones of the Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR are located in Europe, in the south-west of France, more specifically in the centre of the Pyrenean mountains. The Pyrenees form the mountain chain which separates France and Spain. From east to west, from the Mediterranean Sea to the Atlantic Ocean, the Pyrenees stretch over more than 400 km (250 miles approx). The southern boundary of the IDSR core zone follows the French-Spanish border for 95 km (59 miles approx). On the French side of the IDSR area, the mountain zone is 30 km wide (18 miles approx). Several south-north orientated valleys cross this area (see maps 3.1.1. and 3.1.2.)

3.2. Administrative organisation







French-Spanish border
Pic du Midi Observatory

100 km

Map 3.1.3.: Location of Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR area relative to French-Spanish Border and Main cities

×

These municipalities are regrouped into two "pays" (the Pays des Vallées des Gaves and the Pays des Nestes) and one district community (the district community of Haute Bigorre – Communauté de communes de Haute-Bigorre). It is within these three territorial entities that the RICE/IDSR buffer zone has been defined (see Eligibility Criteria C). In the project, we have worked with each one of these territorial entities. Their representatives have committed themselves to supporting the RICE/IDSR project (see Letters of support).

3.3. The Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR area encompass several Pyrenean valleys

(Source : Hautes-Pyrénées Tourisme Environnement - HPTE)

From west to east, the 6 main valleys in the area concerned by the RICE/IDSR project are: the Azun valley, the Cauterets valley, the Luz valley, the Campan valley, the Aure valley and the Louron valley (see map). In this part of the Pyrenees, the mountains are composed of very imposing limestone and granite.

The highest summits stand above 3,000 m (9,842 ft). It is within this part of the Pyrenees that we find the Pic du Vignemale (3,298 m / 10,820 ft). This summit is the highest peak in the French Pyrenees.

3.3.1. Val d'Azun - Argelès - Hautacam

Situated at the foot of the col du Soulor, this is one of the wildest and most natural valleys in the Hautes-Pyrenees. The Val d'Azun is a starting point for walking in the Pyrenean National Park. The Val d'Azun is a paradise for crosscountry skiing and dog-sledging.

3.3.2. The Cauterets - Pont d'Espagne Valley

Cauterets is a bright and lively centre. A mix of modernity and "Belle Epoque buildings", a vast choice of walks and more, eight kilometres, several hairpin bends, and numerous cascades later, is Pont d'Espagne, the start of more walks in the National Park and the Lac de Gaube (1728m).

3.3.3. The « Pays Toy »

The « Pays Toy » is distinguished by its famous peaks, the Piméné, the Pic du Midi, the very prestigious Cirque glaciaire of Gavarnie, the Tourmalet's pass. Three ski resorts, two resorts of thermal baths, and closed to the Pyrenean National Park, make this region one of the greatest area for tourism in the Pyrenees.

3.3.4. The Grand Tourmalet

The Tourmalet valleys are a territory of high intensity, vitality and breathtaking landscapes. Between Bagneres de Bigorre and the small mountain villages begins the route to the Col du Tourmalet, the famous pass crossed by the Tour de France which is dominated by the Pic du Midi. On the other side, Bareges has a traditional pastoral culture and a lot of mountain itineraries. These places have to be discovered.

3.3.5. The Aure Valley

Linking France and Aragon in Spain. This 50-kms long Aure valley was once one of the main routes taken by pilgrims on their way to Saint-Jacques de Compostelle. In winter, the ski resorts of Piau-Engaly and Saint-Lary, a spa resort, welcome many visitors.

3.3.6. The Louron Valley

Louron is remarkable for its landscapes and its architectural treasures, especially its painted churches with their famous retables. The atmosphere around the Lac de Génos-Loudenvielle is enjoyable and sporty with its canoes, kayaks, fishing, hang-gliding, paragliding, fun pools. And there is skiing at Val Louron and Peyragudes.













(Credits : HPTE)

ie 🔆 Les Espécières <u>Gavarnie</u> Pyrénées National Park 袾 Pays Toy Pyrénées National Lac de Gaube **Xal-Louron** Piau-Engaly Park Pont d'Espagne St-Lary-Soulan Luz-Ardiden Néouvielle National St-Lary-Pla d'Adet **Nature Reserve** Luz 袾 St-Sauveur Cauterets Aure Valley <u>Cauterets</u> ► Grand Tourmalet Valley Barèges Louron Valley **Tourmalet Pass** Pic du Midi Observatory FRANCE Arreau Val d'Azun Campan Valley Hautacam Argelès-Gazost Google earth Image ⊚ 2013 IGN France Image Landsat Image ⊚ 2013 DigitalGlobe © 2013 Cnes/Spot Image Bagnères-de-Bigorre Date des images satellite : 10/4/2013 43°01'14.36"N 0°07'55.68"O ėlėv. 710 m Altitude 31.93 km Main cities Ski resort <u>Arreau</u> Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR core zone 滐 French-Spanish border Ski resort with accommodation La Mongie

Map 3.3. Map showing the location of the differents places mentioned in the text

3.4. Census of Population and Housing

Population and housing data are taken from 2010 national census.

The Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR area is sparsely populated with a few large cities; most land are used for agriculture or pasture. The area has a population of 89482 inhabitants. of the total number of

municipalities are classified in rural area.

The average population density is 29 inhabitants per square km. This value must be compared to the average population density in France (115 inhabitants per square km) and in Europe (112 inhabitants per square km)

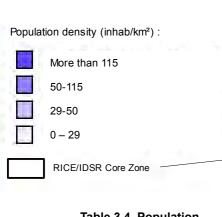
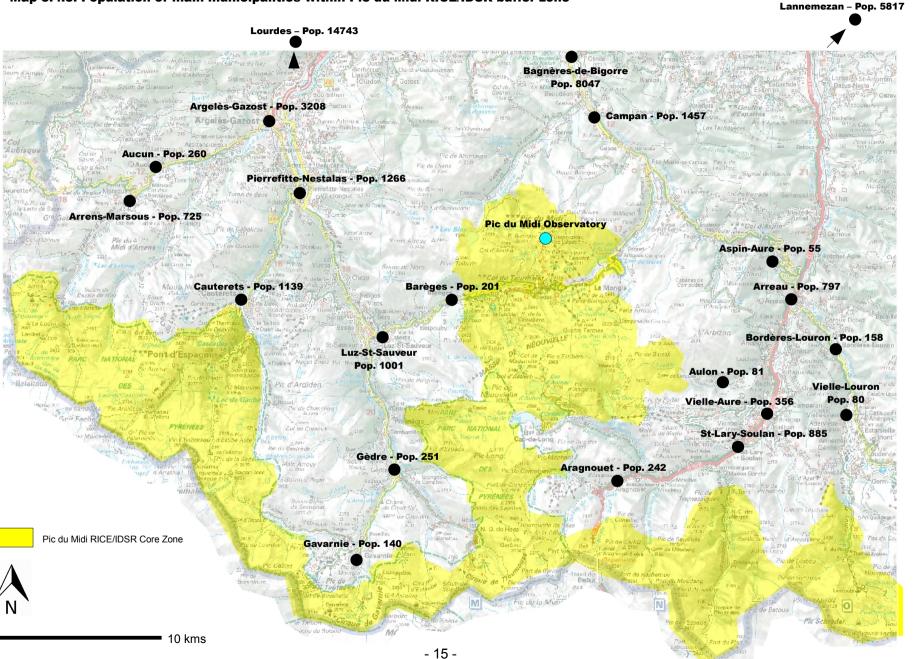


Table 3.4. Population

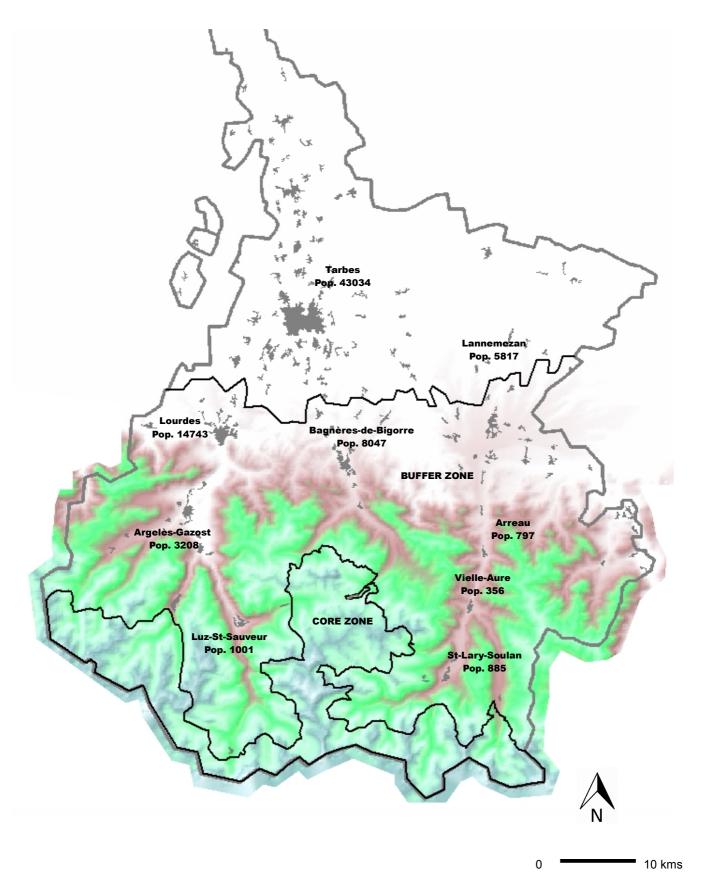
		Map. 3.4.1 Population density of Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR buffer zone
<		
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	~·	50

Number of inhabitants :	Number of municipalities :	Proportion of the total number of municipalities :			
Less than 50	48	19%			
[50-100[52	21%			
[100-200[51	20%			
[200-300[40	16%			
[300-400[24	10%			
[400-500[6	2,5%			
[500-1000[16	6,5%			
[1000-5000[11	4%			
More than 5000	3	1%			
Total :	251	100%			
Min :	11 inhabitants	11 inhabitants			
Max.	14743 inhabitants (Lourdes	14743 inhabitants (Lourdes)			
Total of population	89482 inhabitants	89482 inhabitants			
Av. density of Population	29 inhab/km²	29 inhab/km²			

Map 3.4.3. Population of main municipalities within Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR buffer zone

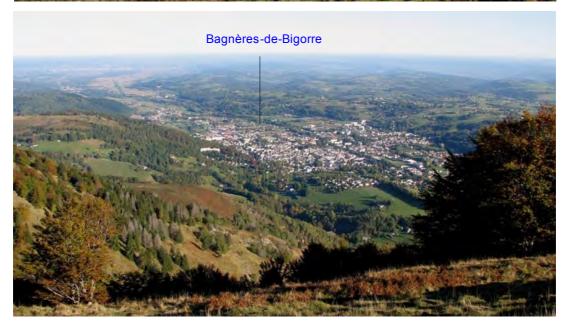


Map 3.4.2. : Main cities in Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR area



View of Hautes-Pyrénées valleys (Campan valley)





(Credits : http://www.jpdugene.com)

4. Brief History of Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR project

The Pic du Midi de Bigorre IDSR project has its own history. This history is closely linked to the fact that the site is one of exceptional interest. It is also linked with growing concerns in France relating to the development of light pollution. The team who initiated the Pic du Midi IDSR project are amateur and professional astronomers. For several years now, they have played an important role in the associative movement to protect the night sky. They are active members of the main French associations which fight against light pollution. Several of them are also UAI or IDA members.

4.1. The birth of the project

The idea of creating a Dark Sky Reserve around the Pic du Midi Observatory first came about in 2006. In 2007, it was to become central to a forward project destined to be titled "Project of the Year" during the International Year of Astronomy in 2009. This occasion gave rise to the creation of the association PIRENE (PIc Reserve de Nuits Etoilées). The main members of PIRENE are: Michel BONAVITACOLA, François COLAS, Sébastien VAUCLAIR and Alain LEGUE. Now this association has several active members, including astronomers, astrophysicists, geographers and the technical and scientific leaders of the Pic du Midi Observatory. The IDSR project was officially launched on 11th June 2009 at the Pic du Midi Observatory. The famous astrophysicist Hubert Reeves is the project sponsor.

This event saw the signing of the first charter for the protection of Starry Sky by the Executive director of Pic du Midi Observatory, many mayors and elected representatives of the Midi-Pyrénées region, including the mayors of the main cities located around Pic du Midi Observatory (Toulouse, Tarbes, Bagnères-de-Bigorre).

4.2. The launch of operational phase (2011)

Thanks to our close ties with Pierre GOULET, the Director of the Mont-Mégantic National Park (Mont-Mégantic IDSR) we realised very early on – in 2009 - the importance of professionalising the project by creating a small team who would be in overall charge, and a senior scientist who would coordinate the work and project development.

We have raised the funds necessary to run both the team and the project.

For 2012-2015, these funds will be provided by the French State, the General Council of Hautes-Pyrénées, the Régie of the Pic du Midi (managing authority of the Pic du Midi), the Pyrenees National Park, EDF (French national power company) and the Syndicat Départemental d'Electricité des Hautes-Pyrénées (local authority lighting). The total amount collected is 201,000 euros (260,878 USD). It is divided up in the following expenditure item:







▲ The first event in June 2009

- 32,000 euros (41,397 USD) per year for three years (2012-2015) for the project managers' salaries.
- 30,000 euros (38,810 USD) per year for three years (2012-2015) for project operating costs including communication costs, financing travel, purchase of equipment (photography, computer).
- 5,000 euros (6,468 USD) per year for three years (2012-2015) for scientific collaboration costs including the purchase of measuring equipment (SQM-L, SQM-DL, SENTINEL for more information see below).

This money has enabled us to create a job of project Manager. This money has also enabled us to make the project fully operational. In particular, it has allowed us firstly to initiate a campaign to measure the quality of the night sky in the core zone while simultaneously raising awareness, and secondly to finance a study trip with the aim of implementing a strategic partnership with the Mont-Mégantic IDSR This money is also what will enable us to present this application dossier. This financial contribution alone reflects the number and range of different partners who support our project.

5.Management of the project, steering committee and working groups (see organization chart)

The Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR project was developed through a process of co-construction. This required the establishing of a governance involving all technical, scientific and political associations and institutions involved in the project.

Unlike other IDSR projects (Mont Mégantic, Exmoor, Namibrand, Brecon Beacons), the Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR project concerns many territorial local authorities on both a regional and national level. Thus:

- one part of the core zone includes the tourist site and the Pic du Midi de Bigorre Observatory; one part includes the Pyrenees National Park in which certain areas are classified as a National Nature Reserve; another part brings together several sites classified by the French state; and a further part covers the French side of the "Pyrénées-Mont Perdu" listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
- the buffer zone is divided into 251 districts (municipalities) which are all directed by one mayor. These districts are regrouped into "pays" or communities.

Í À. Project management

Project management is provided by the Régie du Pic du Midi (Pic du Midi management authority). At the political level, it is overseen by Senator François FORTASSIN. At technical level, it is overseen by Daniel SOUCAZE des SOUCAZE, Executive director of Pic du Midi.



▲ Last Steering committee meeting in June 2013.

From left to right: François FORTASSIN Senator of Hautes-Pyrénées, Xavier ARNAULD de SARTRE (CNRS), Representative of the City of Bagnères, Eloïse DEUTSCH (Pyrénées National Park), Nicolas BOURGEOIS (Project Manager), Philippe MATTHIAS and Jean-Marc ABBADIE (Observatoire Midi-Pyrénées), François COLAS (IMCCE), Daniel SOUCAZE des SOUCAZE and Pierre VIDALIES (Pic du Midi).

(Credits : Bruno CHARLIER)

Í È. Project team

The project operationnal team consists of two people : Bruno CHARLIER as Scientific Manager and Nicolas BOURGEOIS as Project Manager.

Nicolas BOURGEOIS is also Geography Ph.D student. He is working under the scientific supervision of Bruno CHARLIER Geographer at the laboratory SET (Société, Environnement, Territoire) at Pau et Pays de l'Adour University.

Nicolas BOURGEOIS works also in partnership of Midi-Pyrénées Observatory and IRAP (Institut de Recherche en Astronomie et Planétologie).

SET and IRAP are two laboratories with label of CNRS (National Center for Scientific Research). They give scientific caution to the project.

Í B. Steering committee

In order to ensure good project management, we created a steering committee. The members of the project steering committee represent personalities from all the territories affected by the project, who together have the power and the skills to define short and medium term strategic directions (see organization chart).

This steering committee will become the RICE/IDSR Board of Directors and be thus labelled once the Reserve becomes officially created.

The role of the steering committee is to advise and to approve the proposals made by the project team and the working groups.

Í 🖹. Working groups

We created two working groups (see organization chart).

Í À.1. Lighting working group

A large part of the IDSR project revolves around and relies on the dimension "lighting". This involves the initiation and coordination of the steps to be taken on three interdependent axes:

- the improvement and conservation of the night sky quality.
- the establishment of an economic lighting system which is sustainable and non-polluting.
- the raising of awareness amongst elected officials, engineers, technicians and the public, engendering appreciation of a comprehensive and integrated approach towards lighting.

We believe that everyone from the technician to the average citizen can play an active role in the IDSR project.

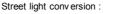
The pioneering Mont-Mégantic IDSR project taught us that in the absence of an innovative pilot initiative to improve the use of technology and lighting, any bid to be granted the IDA label would lack credibility.

We have therefore created a working group made up of experts on lighting and authorities competent to advise matters peculiar to the affected territory.



▲ Street light conversion with Pic du Midi Observatory in background, (Credits : SDE 65)







After (Credits : Léa Salmon-Legagneur)

For the first time in France, this working group brought together representatives of different entities who are not accustomed to working together and who often do not share the same views.

Without sacrificing the requirements for the IDSR label, we have succeeded in creating a unique feeling of confidence around our project and this in turn made it possible for the working group to reach consensual positions.

List of lighting Working Group principal members :

- Pic du Midi Observatory
- Syndicat Départemental d'Electricité (local lighting authority)
- Association Française des Eclairages (french Lighting Professional Association)
- EDF (French power company)
- Pyrénées National Park
- ANPCEN (Association Nationale de Protection du Ciel et de l'Environnement Nocturne)

(for more details, see Minimum Requirement A)

Í À.2. Communication working group

The documents produced to promote the project were approved by the comunication Working group and the Steering Committee (logo, poster, leaflet, stickers).

The challenges of the work was to bring out the idea of a conceptual universe associated with the image of the Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR.

Í 🖒. The partnership with Mont-Mégantic IDSR (2012)

This partnership was established in July 2012. It is very important for the project of the Pic du Midi but also for the Mont-Mégantic. We have a lot of expertise to exchange. These exchanges of expertise have already begun about several issues: Lighting management plan, monitoring of light pollution, impact of light pollution on biodiversity, development of astro-tourism, management of a Dark Sky Reserve, educationnal and outreach programs.

The Pic du Midi and the Mont-Mégantic have many common features :

- 1. the commitment to a Starry sky reserve project
- 2. a scientific observatory
- 3. a national park

This partnership will result in a twinning when the Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR will be created.





Photo caption :

(Credits : Guillaume Poulin)

- 1 Bernard BOULET Coordinator Astrolab Corporation
- 2 Jacques BRUNE General Councillor of Hautes-Pyrénées and President of « Hautes-Pyrénées Tourisme Environnement »
- 3 Bruno CHARLIER Scientific Manager of Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR project
- 4 Maurice BERNIER Prefet MRC du Granit
- 5 Martin AUBE Scientist from Cegèp of Sherbrook (Québeec) Mont-Mégantic National Park Astrolab Corporation
- 6 Pierre GOULET Executive Director of Mont-Mégantic National Park
- 7 Nicolas BOURGEOIS Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR project Manager
- 8 Sébastien GIGUERE Manager of educational service and Astrolab coordinator at Mont-Mégantic National Park
- 9 Mihai RAZVAN PECINGINA President of IDA Québec
- 10 Robert LAMONTAGNE Executive Director of Mont Mégantic Observatory
- 11 Chloé LEGRIS Director Business Development at Sherbrooke Innopole (Mont Mégantic IDSR project Manager)
- 12 Bernard MALEFANT Founding President of the Mont Mégantic Astrolab
- 13 Pierre VIDALIES Pic du Midi Quality, Safety and Environment manager
- 14 Alain LAROUCHE General Manager of Tourisme Canton de L'Est
- 15 Sonia CLOUTIER Mont Mégantic National Park
- 16 Daniel SOUCAZE des SOUCAZE General Manager of Pic du Midi

Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR project - Organization Chart



Association PIRENE

(Pic RÉserve de Nuits Étoilées)

Initiator of the project :

François COLAS Sébastien VAUCLAIR Michel BONAVITACOLA Alain LE GUE

Relations with local and national associations

Member of Steering Committee, and working groups

Other Institutional, scientific and technical partnership

Parc Astronomique de Montsec (Espagne, Catalogne)

Parc naturel régional des Causses du Quercy

Martin Aubé (Cegep Sherbrooke)



Project Management

François FORTASSIN (Senator of Hautes-Pyrénées) Jacques BRUNE (CG and HPTE)

Daniel SOUCAZE des SOUCAZE (Pic du Midi Executive Director) Pierre VIDALIES (Pic du Midi QSE Manager)

Project Operationnal Team

Bruno CHARLIER – Scientific Manager Nicolas BOURGEOIS – Project Manager

Scientific supervision



SET UMR CNRS-UPPA 5603 Yves POINSOT, Bruno CHARLIER

IRAP UMR CNRS-OMP 5277 Philippe MATTHIAS









Financial support - Institutional, scientific and technical partnership

Régie du Pic du Midi, Conseil Général des Hautes-Pyrénées (FIR), ANRT Syndicat départemental d'électricité des Hautes-Pyrénées, Parc national des Pyrénées, Électricité de France (EDF) Parc national du Mont Mégantic (Québec)

Steering Committee

Régie du Pic du Midi

Conseil Général des Hautes-Pyrénées

Université de Pau et des Pays de l'Adour Laboratoire SET UMR CNRS-UPPA 5603

Association PIRENE

Observatoire Midi-Pyrénées

Parc national des Pyrénées

EDF

Conseil Régional Midi-Pyrénées DREAL Midi-Pyrénées ARPE Midi-Pyrénées

Hautes-Pyrénées Tourisme Environnement

Syndicat Mixte Grd. Tourmalet – Pic du Midi Communauté de Communes de Haute-Bigorre Pays de la vallée des Gaves Pays des Nestes

Lighting Working Group

Régie du Pic du Midi

Observatoire Midi-Pyrénées

Parc national des Pyrénées

Association PIRENE

Université de Pau et des Pays de l'Adour Laboratoire SET UMR CNRS-UPPA 5603

Syndicat départemental d'électricité des Hautes-Pyrénées

EDF

Association Française de l'Éclairage (Pays de l'Adour)

ANPCEN

Communauté de Communes de Haute-Bigorre Pays des Vallées des Gaves Pays des Nestes

Communication Working Group

Régie du Pic du Midi

Parc national des Pyrénées

Association PIRENE

Université de Pau et des Pays de l'Adour Laboratoire SET UMR CNRS-UPPA 5603

HPTF

Pôle touristique du Grand Tourmalet

Communauté de Communes de Haute-Bigorre Pays des Vallées des Gaves Pays des Nestes

The first charter for the RICE/IDSR signed at Pic du Midi observatory in june 2009

*** PRESERVONS LE CIEL DU PIC DU MIDI ***

ET DE SA REGION

L'Observatoire Midi-Pyrénées Le Syndicat Mixte de Valorisation du Pic du Midi Les associations PIRENE et ANPCEN

La Région Midi-Pyrénées Le Département des Hautes-Pyrénées Les Communes de Toulouse, Tarbes, Bagnères de Bigorre, Barèges

Représentés par les personnalités suivantes :
Bernard DUPRE Directeur de l'observatoire Midi-Pyrénées,
François FORTASSIN Sénateur, Président du Syndicat Mixte de Valorisation du Pic du Midi
François COLAS Président de l'association PIRENE
Hubert REEVES Parrain de l'association PIRENE

Martin MALVY Ancien ministre, Président de la région Midi Pyrénées, Josette DURRIEU Sénatrice, Présidente du Conseil Général des Hautes Pyrénées Pierre COHEN Député, Maire de Toulouse Gérard TREMEGE Maire de Tarbes

Roland CASTELLS Maire de Bagnères de Bigorre, Président de la communauté des communes de la Haute Bigorre, vice-président du syndicat mixte de valorisation du Pic du Midi Emmanuel CORRET Maire de Barèges

Constatent que:

- le ciel autour du site du Pic du Midi est menacé par l'augmentation de la pollution lumineuse.
- l'équilibre naturel est mis à mal par les éclairages de mauvaise qualité.
- Un mauvais éclairage constitue un gaspillage d'énergie

A cet effet, ils s'engagent à proposer pour approbation la présente charte pour « la préservation de l'environnement nocturne autour du Pic du Midi » devant les assemblées délibérantes concernées.

Cette charte s'inscrit dans le cadre du développement durable, des économies d'énergie et de la protection de l'environnement en préservant la biodiversité et le ciel nocturne, patrimoine de l'humanité, dans le respect des conditions de vie des générations présentes et futures.









*** PRESERVONS LE CIEL DU PIC DU MIDI *** ET DE SA REGION

Projet de charte pour « la préservation de l'environnement nocturne autour du Pic du Midi »

Atlandu que l'alternance du jour et de la nuit qui régit les équilibres naturels est menacée par l'éclairage artificiel.

Considérant que le ciel nocturne est un élément essentiel pour l'observatoire du Pic du Midi de Bigorre et son environnement.

Constatant que l'éclairage public et privé est indispensable à la vie sociale dans les domaines du confort et de la sécurité, mais que la prolifération d'un éclairage urbain et routier excessif constitue une menace pour l'équilibre naturel de la vie et pour l'existence d'un ciel nocturne étoilé.

Les élus départementaux, régionaux, les communes, les collectivités territoriales et l'observatoire du Pic du Midi s'engagent à inscrire la présente Charte dans le cahier des charges de l'éclairage pour tout travaux de construction ou d'aménagement effectués sur son territoire, à prendre dés la signature de cette charte les dispositions suivantes et à les faire appliquer pour tout éclairage extérieur, public ou privé.

D'autre part, dans le cadre de la reconnaissance de la Zone du Pic du Midi comme une réserve Internationale de Ciel Etoilé (label délivré par l'International Dark Sky Association), ils s'engagent à prendre les dispositions nécessaires pour réduire sensiblement la pollution lumineuse mesurée depuis l'observatoire, principal critère pour l'obtention du label.

ARTICLE

De façon générale, l'éclairage extérieur public ou privé doit être limité en intensité et en durée aux stricts besoins de la population et aux impératifs réels de la sécurité.

ABTICLE II

Les appareils d'éclairage devront être équipés de bafflage réflecteur pour éviter toute lumière émise vers le haut et toute lumière intrusive. On veillera aussi à limiter les phénomènes d'éblouissement nocifs à la sécurité et disgracieux. Les éclairages des bâtiments publics seront réalisés du haut vers le bas. L'installation d'appareils à rayonnement laser ou incandescent produisant un faisceau lumineux publicitaire à haute altitude dans le ciel nocturne ainsi que des spots encastrés dans le sol éclairant à la verticale sera proscrite.

ARTICLE III

L'utilisation de lampes au meilleur rendement énergétique sera favorisée, ceci permettant de conséquentes économies d'énergie..-Les lampes utilisées devront avoir un spectre lumineux qui respecte les biotopes noctumes. Ce spectre sera compatible avec les travaux scientifiques astronomiques et l'observation de la voûte céleste (lampes monochromatique de type lampe a vapeur de sodium).

ARTICLE I V

Les éclairages des monuments, des enseignes publicitaires, des installations commerciales ou industrielles, de tout autre édifice ou lieu publics, seront dans la mesure du possible éteints en seconde partie de nuit (par exemple a partir de 23 heures) sur l'ensemble de la Réserve, sauf dérogation exceptionnelle accordée pour des raisons de sécurité.

ARTICLE V

L'association PIRENE s'engage à conseiller tout organisme qui en tera la demande. Elle s'engage aussi à faire des campagnes de sensibilisation auprès du public afin de faire comprendre la démarche d'un meilleur éclairage.











*** PRESERVONS LE CIEL DU PIC DU MIDI *** ET DE SA REGION Josette DURRIEU Dominique BUR Martin MALVY Préfet de Région Midi-Pyrénées Ancien ministre Président de la région Midi Sénatrice Présidente du Conseil Général des Hautes Pyrénées Pyrénées mac u François FORTASSIN Sénateur, Président du Syndicat Mixte de Valorisation du Pic du Midi & ceshier Pierre COHEN Gérard TREMEGE Député, Maire de Toulouse Maire de Tarbes Roland CASTELLS Emmanuel CORRET Maire de Baghères de Bigorre Maire de Barèges Bernard DUPRE François COLAS Directeur de l'observatoire Président de l'association PIRENE Midi-Pyrénées



Criteria A: The core of the IDA DSR must be a public or a private land protected for scientific, natural, educational, cultural, heritage and/or public enjoyment mission (IDA, DSR Designation Guidelines, May, 2013)

A. Sites of interest and heritage sites within the RICE/IDSR area

In order to comply with the IDA DSR designation guidelines, what we propose as the RICE/IDSR core zone covers an area within which are found numerous major sites of international renown.

We also offer you the opportunity to discover the main images from the film "The Treasures of the RICE/IDSR Project" which are recorded on the USB flash drive provided with this document.

In the core and buffer zone, there is a lot of protected sites for their natural or cultural values.



▲ Stars Trail over Pic du Midi Observatory (Credit : Paul Compère)

We list in the table below the major of them. As show the table, many of them are located in the IDSR core zone according to DSR Eligibility Criteria A. They are true jewels for our project.

Some of these sites like Pyrénees-Mont Perdu UNESCO World Heritage site are included in the Pyrénées National Park. Outside the National Park, the boundaries of these listed sites have served as the basis for the delimitation of the area which makes up the RICE/IDSR core zone.

For the first time ever, the creation of the Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR will associate the IDA label with natural and cultural sites registered as UNESCO World Heritage. This is a great opportunity to promote the IDA's DSR concept through the evolution of the idea of astronomical heritage.

Table A. List of major natural and cultural sites located in Core and Buffer zone of Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR

Level Status	Status	Name	Location	Located in IDSR area		Percentage of total IDSR aera *	
		number on map A	Core	Buffer	Core	Buffer	
Natural and cul	tural protected sites :						
UNESCO	World Heritage Site	Pyrénées – Mont Perdu	1	YES	YES	10,5%	6%
UNESCO	World Heritage Site	Chemin de St-Jacques en France	2,3,4,5	YES	YES	-	-
French State	National Park	Parc national des Pyrénées	6	YES	NO	55%	-
French State	National Nature Reserve	Réserve naturelle du Néouvielle	7	YES	NO	4%	-
French State National Listed Site	National Listed Site :	Pic du Midi	8	YES	NO	9%	-
		Bassin Bastan	9	YES	NO	9%	-
		Oule-Pichaleye	10	YES	NO	4%	-
		Bassin du gave de Cauterets	11	YES	YES	15%	-
		Cirque de Gavarnie	12	YES	YES	14%	-
		Rioumajou	13	YES	NO	10%	-
		Haute vallée du Louron	14	YES	NO	9%	-
Régional Council Ré	Régional Nature Reserve	Réserve naturelle d'Aulon	15	YES	NO	2%	-
		Réserve naturelle du Pibeste	16	NO	YES	-	2%
Other Sites or p	places of interest :						
Historical Route of Tour de France (Col du Tourmalet)		17	YES	YES	-	-	
Lourdes and the marian city (Place of pilgrimage)		18	NO	YES	-	-	

^{*} The total of the column exceed 100%. Because some sites are included into other one.

Landscape and Landmarks:

Pyrénées Mountains Panorama



Landmarks



RICE/IDSR boundaries



(Credits : Dominique Viet)



A1 - Pic du Midi Observatory : A starship, emblem of the RICE/IDSR

Within the meaning of French law, listed sites are places of exceptional value which justifies protection on a national level. The goal is to preserve the characteristics of the site protecting it from any attempt to breach the spirit of the place.

The Pic du Midi Observatory is situated within a listed site since 2003. The site is listed for the beauty of landscape.

When we approach the Pyrenees, from the plain, the Pic du Midi attracts our attention. Throughout history, this summit has captivated minds. The Pic du Midi de Bigorre stands at 2,877m high.

This site, which is unique in Europe, is accessible to everyone, all year long. It is at once a great tourist site and a scientist's haven.

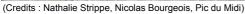


(Credits: Romain Mourier)

The Pic du Midi and a part of its observatory have been open to the public since 2000. Every year, the Pic du Midi welcomes over 135,000 visitors.

The visit of the Pic du Midi begins with a fabulous and impressive rise with cable car. The departure of the cable car is located in La Mongie ski resort at 1,800 m high and achieves the summit at 2,877 m high in 15 minutes.







Its grand 600m² terrace boasts a unique view over both the Pyrenean moutain and the plain. The museographic space promotes both permanent and temporary exhibitions.

On top of the day visits, the Pic du Midi also welcomes 3,000 visitors every year for starry sky observation.

Whether one is simply curious or an amateur astronomist, it is possible to spend the night at the summit. On this starship, the view of sunset, the Milky Way or the mountains lit up by the full moon offers an unforgettable show.







(Credits: Nathalie Strippe, Sylvain Marmer, Paul Compère, Pic du Midi)

A1.1. A Brief history of Pic du Midi Observatory

(source : E. Davoust, A hundred years of science at the Pic du Midi Observatory, 1997)

The history of the Pic du Midi begins in 1878. It was a real scientific and human adventure which led to the construction and development of the highest observatory in Europe. At the 20e century, like many European observatories, the Pic du Midi was threatened by competition from some larger, international observatories constructed in the Southern Hemisphere. Despite all this, it today remains a place of not only astronomical and astrophysical research, but also metereological and medical research.

The history of the Pic du Midi Observatory actually started about 1,000 feet below the summit, at the Sencours pass, where a temporary meteorological station was established in 1873. The two leading figures of the project were Charles Champion du Bois de Nansouty, a retired army general, and Célestin-Xavier Vaussenat, a construction engineer by trade. While Nansouty spent about eight years at the Sencours pass conducting daily routine meteorological observations, Vaussenat criss-crossed the country giving public conferences to raise money and find sponsors for their project, which was an entirely private initiative.

The first excavations at the Pic du Midi summit began in 1875. Construction of the Observatory started in 1878 and lasted 4 years, because it could only be conducted during the 4 months or so (mid-July to early or mid-October) that the summit was free of snow and easily accessible.



▲ Nansouty and Vaussenat at the summit of Pic du Midi

The main concern of the founders was to protect the workers from lightning which frequently hit this isolated peak. Several lightning rods were installed, and linked to the nearby lake of Oncet by a metallic cable about a mile long.

The Observatory was inaugurated in August of 1882. At that point, the founders of the Observatory realized that they would never have enough funds to maintain their establishment. They thus offered to donate the Observatory to the State, on the condition that it would pay their debts and provide a yearly allowance of 30 000 francs, a large sum at the time, for the salary of the director and the maintenance of the site and its activities. Under the pressure of prominent politicians and scientists lobbied by Nansouty, the State accepted the donation; the establishment became a National Observatory supervised by the Central Bureau of Meteorology in Paris.







The built of Baillaud dome and the new residential buildings in the early 20th century

In 1906-1907, Benjamin Baillaud built the first dome at the summit and installed a telescope of 50 cm in diameter. It was one of the largest in the world at the time. With this telescope, in 1909, Baillaud resulted to deny the existence of canals on Mars that Percival Lowell thought had observed. This observation steered the observatory at the cutting edge of research in astronomy. Subsequently, the first premises were greatly completed: new terraces, new residential buildings.

During the summer 1930, Bernard Lyot made the first test of his coronagraph at Pic du Midi observatory. 5 years later, thanks to its solar coronagraph, with the american astronomer W.O. Roberts, Bernard Lyot records the movements of the solar prominences using a film camera. His film is called "Flames of the Sun". Bernard Lyot entered the Academy of Sciences in March 1939.



Bernard Lyot an his solar coronagraph at Pic du Midi Observatory in 1939 ▶



▲ At foreground The Gentili dome in 195

A second telescope of 60 cm in diameter was installed after the second world war. His story is worth telling.

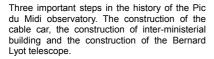
Before being installed at the Pic du Midi, the T60 was owned by an amateur astronomer named Gentili di Giuseppe.

The Gentili family was of Jewish origin. During the second world war, she had to leave the city of Paris occupied by the Nazis.

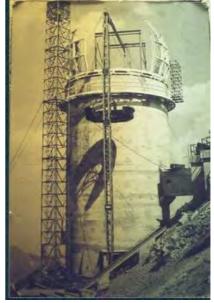
Marcel, the son of Gentili family, fled to the Pic du Midi observatory in 1942. Later, in 1946, in recognition of the years of exile at the Pic du Midi, Marcel Gentili donated his telescope and its dome at the observatory.

The electricity reaches the summit in 1949. Previously, electrical equipment were powered by a battery pack and a generator. The first cable car used to transport personnel was installed in 1952. It allows to reach the summit in any season. A Spectrograph was installed in 1958.









In 1963, NASA funded the installation of a 106 cm telescope. It is used to make specific shots of the lunar surface in preparation for the Apollo missions. In 1959-1962 an interministerial building was built, which combines the activities of astronomy, meteorology, television and air navigation.

A high tower of 28 m high and 2 m in diameter was built in 1972. It is located away from other buildings, to minimize atmospheric disturbances. In 1980, it houses a 2 m telescope : the telescope Bernard Lyot.

In 1994, French state plans to close the observatory. The General Council of Hautes-Pyrénées, Midi-Pyrénées region are mobilized, creating a joint association for the rehabilitation of the site. The project includes the rehabilitation of scientific facilities and opening to the public part of the site. Thus, the cable service is replaced by a new cable can accommodate the general public. Significant work has been undertaken since 1996, the site, in its renovated version opened in 2000.

Opening the site to the public and tourists saved the observatory.



(Credits : Pic du Midi)

A1.2. The Pic du Midi Observatory today

(source : R. Cabanac, Ph. Mathias, Observatoire Midi-Pyrénées, 2013)

The Pic du Midi has gained worldwide fame from its remarkable astronomical achievements: mapping planetary surfaces; determining the rotation period of Venus; preparing NASA's Apollo lunar missions.

In astronomy, five main instruments equip the observatory:



- The Bernard Lyot Telescope (TBL)

With a mirror of 2 m in diameter, the Bernard Lyot telescope is the most important instrument in the observatory. It was constructed at the Pic du Midi summit between 1974 and 1981.

Between 1980 and 1990, the telescope was equipped with pioneering instrumentation which allowed significant technical advances in the field of CCD detectors and multi-object spectrographs. It offered the French scientific community a multi-functional telescope ideal for extragalactic studies.



From the year 2000 onwards, the TBL began a gradual specialisation in stellar spectroscopy and polarimetry and has now become a globally unique special feature in the study of star magnetism in particular.

Since 2006, the TBL has been the proud owner of a high-resolution spectropolarimeter (NARVAL). This instrument allows us to study magnetic stars of differents types and evolutionary status. Its main goal is to get a picture of the different physical processes at work to produce the observed stellar activity. NARVAL@TBL is one of the 2 instruments in the northern hemisphere (also 2 in the southern) able to perform a monitoring on different active stars. The NARVAL instrument is used both by the french community as well as the OPTICON network. NARVAL was designed and built by the research teams of the Toulouse and Tarbes Astrophysics Laboratories. It has been financed by the Midi-Pyrénées Region, the Minister of Research, the European Union, the General Council of the Hautes Pyrenees and the CNRS.



▲The Bernard Ly ot Telescope (Credits : OMP)

- the 1 meter telescope (T1M - Gentili dome)

The 1 meter telescope was provided by NASA in 1960 in order to map out the moon in preparation for the Apollo missions. This telescope is mainly used for planetary research. The observations made by the 1 meter telescope (T1M) benefit from excellent image quality and the best shots obtained by CCD are on a par with those presented by the Hubble Space Telescope.



The T1M (Credits : OMP)

The programs are divided among the following: systematic observations of giant planet meteorology (Jupiter and Saturn); observation of Mars surface (more specifically in the context of space missions); and academic campaigns, study of comets and other celestial bodies in our solar system (asteroids).

- two instruments dedicated to observing the Sun: the Jean Rösch Telescope and the Coronagraph CLIMSO.

The site of the Pic du Midi is one of the best places in the world for observing the sun. The Jean Rösch Refractor was mainly dedicated to the study of the surface convection layer, where up and bottom streams leads to the observe granulation. An optical bench at the refractor focus also allows, in addition to imagery, to get spectra and magnetograms. Coordinated Earth-Space observations are also been done between the Jean Rösch Refractor and solar satellites SOHO, TRACE and HINODE. Nowadays, the Refractor is used for training in solar physics and Solar system observations. University students in Masters and Bachelors in Science need the darkest conditions possible to perform their observations.

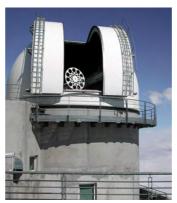


▲ Jean Rösch Telescope (Credits : Nathalie Strippe)

The instrument CLIMSO is made of 2 refractors coupled to 2 coronographs and is dedicated to the study of dynamic phenomena in the solar atmosphere (from the photosphere to the corona), in particular activity that manifest through sunspots. The obtained data are archived and distributed via the French ground solar database BASS2000.

- the 60cm telescope (T60)

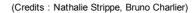
This telescope is now reserved exclusively for projects conducted by amateur astronomers. It is managed by an association of astronomers.





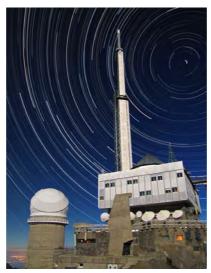


▼ Differents views of Pic du Midi Observatory (Credits : Paul Compère)





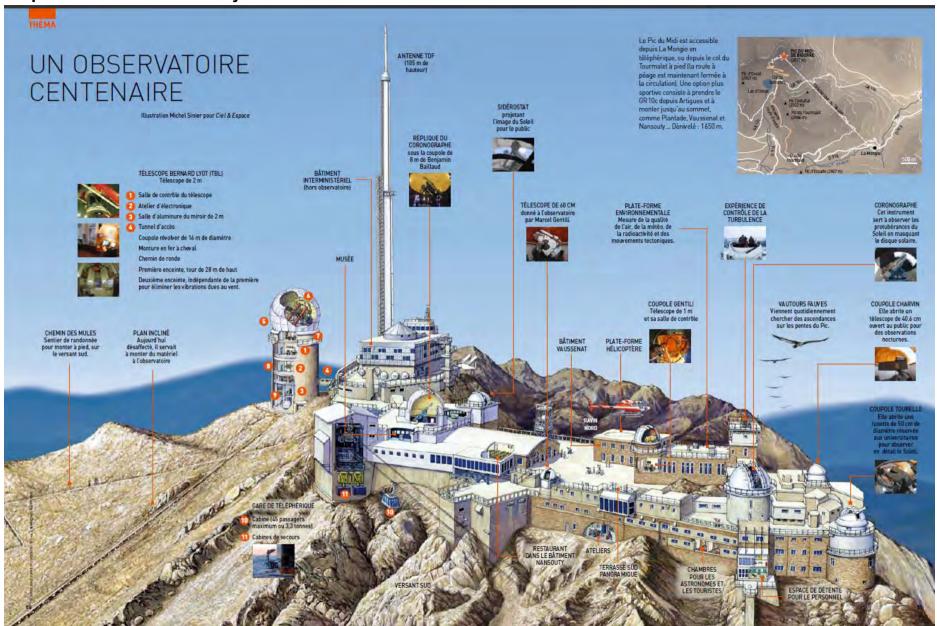








3-D plan of Pic du Midi observatory



(Credits : Ciel et Espace - 2012)

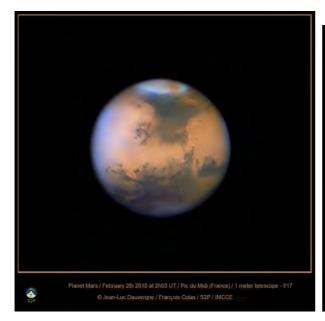
A1 - Some pictures taken with T1M telescope at Pic du Midi Observatory





Inside the T1M Dome ▶

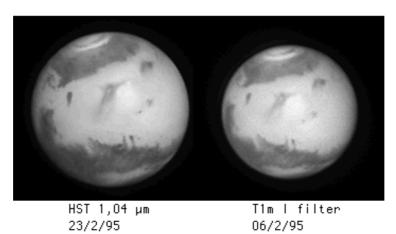






▼ Comparison of images taken by Hubble and the T1M

Comparaison Hubble-Pic du Midi (taille du disque ~14°)



Stéphane Erard IAS, 1998 - T1m Pic du Midi



A2 – Pyrénées National Park : one of the jewels of the RICE/IDSR core zone

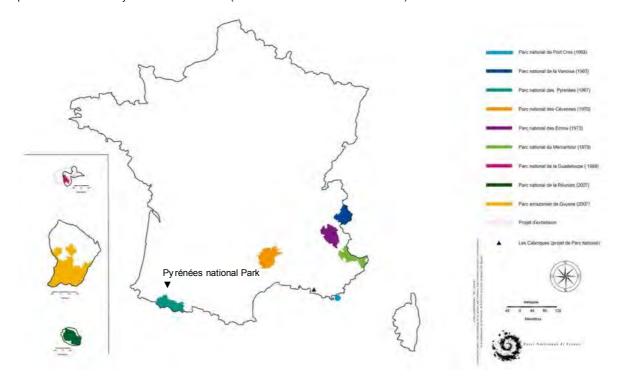
(Source : Parcs nationaux de France)

The 10 national parks in France grouped together within the "Parcs Nationaux de France", are part of the cultural identity of the Nation just like the most prestigious cultural facilities.

They represent a very strong symbolic value for all publics. They are internationally recognised as exceptional territories and offer a combination of remarkable terrestrial and maritime areas as well as a method of governance and management that enables them to conserve their richness.

In France, in 2013 there are nine national parks: Vanoise (1963), Port-Cros (1963), Pyrénées (1967), Cévennes (1970), Ecrins (1973), Mercantour (1979), Guadeloupe (1989), Réunion Island (2007), French Guiana (2007) and Calanques (2012). The national parks cover various terrestrial and maritime domains that represent by their optimal boundaries approximately 8% of the French territory (48,720 km²). Every year they attract more than 7 million visitors.

Map A2.1 – Location of Pyrénées National Park (Credits: Parcs nationaux de France)



The Pyrénées National Park is the third National Park created in France in 1967. It covers six valleys from the Vallée d'Aspe in the West to the Vallée d'Aure in the East. The core zone of the park covers a mountainous zone which climbs from 1,060 m to 3,298 m at the summit of the Pic du Vignemale, the highest peak in the French Pyrenees.

The core zone protected by the National Park covers an area of 458 km² (177 sq miles). The Pyrenees National Park is recognised on both a national and international level for its conservation of natural and cultural heritage and for its remarkable landscapes. Amongst the ten French national parks, it is the most visited one. Each year the Pyrenees National Park welcomes over 1.5 million visitors.

It is open to the general public, children and walkers. The Pyrenean high mountain terrain is a multifaceted asset for hikers. Over 300 km of marked out paths and trails allow you to discover the valleys of the national park. Since 2004, the national park has made major investment in a new and unique approach: welcoming into the mountains' natural spaces the entire public and in particular people with disabilities.

Thus, The National Park Maisons have received the label "Tourisme et Handicap" ("Accessible Tourism") which means they meet certain criteria allowing accessibility for disabled people. Trails and paths which are adapted to the four main categories of disability have been created (visual, auditory, motor and mental).

The national park is endowed with rich, unique plant and animal life: more than 4000 animal species including 250 vertebrates, 2500 superior plant species... Eighty species of endemic plants are listed. The wildlife is not only diverse but

fragile. The protected area of the park is a refuge for bears, izards (which are the symbol of the Pyrenees), capercaillie, desman and many predators including the bearded vulture, the largest bird of prey in the Pyrenees. Some of this wildlife emerges only by night. The managing of light pollution will allow better protection for the biodiversity in the national park. The national park is a protected natural space. But, it is also an area of intense farming activity. During the summer, the herds are brought up to the mountain pastures. The shepherds stay in their cabins during these months to make their cheese, the famous Pyrenean "tomme". The national park financially supports this farming activity which is essential to maintain the landscapes, the natural prairies and the plants and wildlife they accommodate.







Marmots, vulture and chamois (aka isard) in Pyrénées National Park (Credits : Pyrénées National Park, Laurent Nédélec)

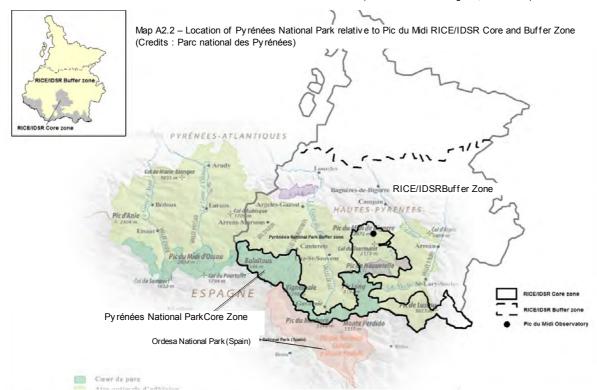
Over half (55%) the area of the RICE/IDSR core zone is situated within the zone protected by the national park. This inclusion was made at the request of the director of the Pyrenees National Park. It has now resulted in the establishment of a major institutional, scientific and financial partnership.

As a large part of the mountain area is uninhabited, the area protected by the Pyrenees National Park is intrinsically dark.

The RICE/IDSR project and the IDA label will allow the Pyrenees National Park to be the first French national park to protect the night sky and the natural nocturnal environment.



The Milky Way in the core zones of Pyrénées National Park and Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR (Credits : Nicolas Bourgeois, Pic du Midi)





A3 - Néouvielle National Nature Reserve

(source : Hautes-Pyrénées Tourisme Environnement)

The Néouvielle National Nature Reserve protects the massif which surrounds the Pic du Néouvielle (3,091 m). The Néouvielle Reserve is a unique natural mountain space.

The richness of the flora and fauna, together with the many lakes and sublime scenery, have made the Néouvielle a subject for detailed study and attention. Created in 1936, the Néouvielle Nature Reserve is one of the earliest established in France

The area covers 2,300 hectares and counts more than 70 lakes (Aubert, Aumar, Orédon, Cap de Long, Laquettes...) and pools in which more than 570 species of algae have been identified. These lakes are also natural mirrors which reflect the stars and the Milky Way.

The area is covered with mountain pine (aka Pins à Crochets). Some of them are centenaries. In Néouvielle Nature Reserve, this tree grows at the highest altitudes in Europe. The Néouvielle landscapes is bordered by the massive limestone walls of Barroude and the Pic Néouvielle at more than 3,000m of altitude.

This is a paradise for walkers and stargazing. There are many possible circuits and the grand tour of the Néouvielle can be done staying in the 5 guarded refuges.

In order to preserve and protect the beauty of the site but also to help you explore, many facilities have been created (welcome centre, parking, waymarked trails, toilets...).

Over three hundred and seventy animal species are native to this area (desman, capercaillie, chamois aka isard, marmot...).

The richness of the Néouvielle massif plant and wildlife is linked to extremely rare bioclimatic conditions: pinewoods break records of longevity and altitude, the female toad remains a tadpole for nearly 10 years, the desman, which lives only in the Pyrenees, finds a haven in the cool, clear streams and lakes of the mountains.



▲ Tipical Néouv ielle Landscape (Credit : HPTE)



▲ Centenary Moutain Pine (Credit : HPTE)

▼ Nocturnal sceneries in Néouvielle National Nature Reserve



(Credits : Lionel Ruhier)



(Credits : Maxime Daviron)



A4 - Pyrénées-Mont Perdu (Gavarnie) UNESCO World Heritage Site

(Source: UNESCO/CLT/WHC)

Pyrénées-Mont Perdu is a transboundary site registered as a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1997. This entry was made on the basis of the area's natural features and cultural values.

The site is centred on the peak of Mont Perdu that rises to 3,352 m (10,997 ft) in the Spanish Pyrenees mountains.

In the french part, the UNESCO heritage site is composed of 3 major limestone « cirques » : Gavarnie, Estaubé and Troumouse. These rocks were eroded by enormous glaciers which have disappeared today.

They are impressive geological formations. The « Cirque de Gavarnie » stands at 1,700 m (5,577 ft) and has a circumferebce of 14 kms. Most of the summits surrounding the cirques reach over 3,000 m (9 842 ft).

The Cirque de Gavarnie was made famous by the writings of Victor HUGO (1802-1885). In the poem « Dieu » (God), Hugo compares Gavarnie to the famous Coliseum in Rome. He also describes it in the following terms:

« Gavarnie! A miracle! A dream! Architecture With unknown builders, without names or signatures, Who, within the darkness, keep your secret »

The Pyrenees represent the tectonic collision point of the Iberian and West European plates. The most geologically outstanding portion of the Pyrenees is the calcareous massif centred on Mont Perdu. On the north (France) side the landscape is much more abrupt with three major cirques, while on the southern slopes (Spain) Mont Perdu has three radiating spurs with deep canyons that gradually slope to the Iberian Piedmont. There are also climatic differences between the northern and southern slopes.

The French side is humid whereas the Spanish slopes are dryer. Climate also varies also from the west (maritime influence) to the east (coastal Mediterranean climate).





▲ City and cirque of Gavarnie (Credits : Ben Lieu Song)

The location of the Pyrenees between two seas, their geological structure and the climatic asymmetries result in a rich mosaic of vegetation types. Five vegetation types have been described: sub-Mediterranean, collinean, montane, subalpine and alpine.

There is a rich plant diversity (3,500 species and subspecies) and endemism (5%). The site supports many wildlife species typical of the Pyrenees. Mammals include the marmot and ungulates such as the Spanish ibex, of which there are only three female individuals. The insectivorous Pyrenean desman occurs in lowland elevation. The avifauna, reptiles, amphibious species and coleoptera are very rich.

There are human settlements in the area since the Palaeolithic (40,000-10,000 BC), as shown by sites such as the Anisclo and Escuain caves, the Gavarnie stone circles and the Tella dolmen. The permanent settlements entered history in documents of the Middle Ages. The massif has played a major role in the communication between Spanish and French communities bordering the site.

◆ The great waterfall (423 m high) (Credits: decouv rir-la-f rance.com)



▲ Gavarnie circle with the famous and legendary « Brêche de Roland » (Credits : Louis Dollo)

Several thousand years of human settlement has caused many changes to the natural environment of the site. Many large predators and carnivore species have been extirpated or severely reduced in number. In recent time some species have been reintroduced such as the marmot.

The original forest has been removed by cutting or burning although it is now recovering.

There has been extensive livestock grazing over much of the area although this is no longer permitted in the Ordesa National Park (Spain).

The centuries-old transhumant system of grazing continues within the area, with frequent movement of herds across the French-Spanish border.

One historic route accessible on foot connects the two sides and was a branch of the original route of Santiago de Compostela (Way of St-James).

Herd of sheep in Gavarnie (Credits : Louis Dollo) ▶





The rise of Orion in winter sky in the Gavarnie Cirque (Credits : Bruno Charlier)

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A5 - « Chemins de St-Jacques en France » UNESCO World Heritage Site and the religious buildings which mark it route (Source : UNESCO)

Since medieval times, thousands of pilgrims from all over Europe have crossed the Pyrenees in order to reach St James the apostle's tomb which lies in Santiago de Compostela in Spain, in the Galicia province.

It is for this reason that since 1998, four religious buildings located in the RICE/IDSR project area are part of the 70 French monuments which are listed as UNESCO World Heritage Sites. These religious buildings are included in the UNESCO list titled "Chemins de St-Jacques en France." This includes the parish church in Gavarnie, the Templars' Chapel in Aragnouet, the church of Saint-Laurent in Jézeau and the church of Cotdoussan (see map below).



▲Templar's Chapel in Aragnouet (Credits : Luminem)

As places of rest and contemplation, these religious buildings became milestones for pilgrims. Several variants of this pilgrimage route cross the RICE/IDSR core and buffer zones (see map A2).

The story of Saint James of Compostela and the paths to be taken are based on stories and legends in which the vision of the night sky and the Milky Way occupy an important place. Indeed, in medieval times and even to this day, people believe that Saint James is associated with the Milky Way. It is the Milky Way that is supposed to guide the pilgrims on their way to Galicia. Thus:

- according to medieval legend, the Milky Way was formed by the dust thrown up by the pilgrims who walked along the paths of Saint James of Compostela.
- according to popular etymology, "Compostela" means "field of stars" : campus stellae.

We might also note that in popular Spanish, the name for the Milky Way is "El Camino de Santiago" (the way of Saint James). We find this meaning again in certain regional French languages: in Brittany, for example, they refer to the Milky Way as "Sant-jakez hent".

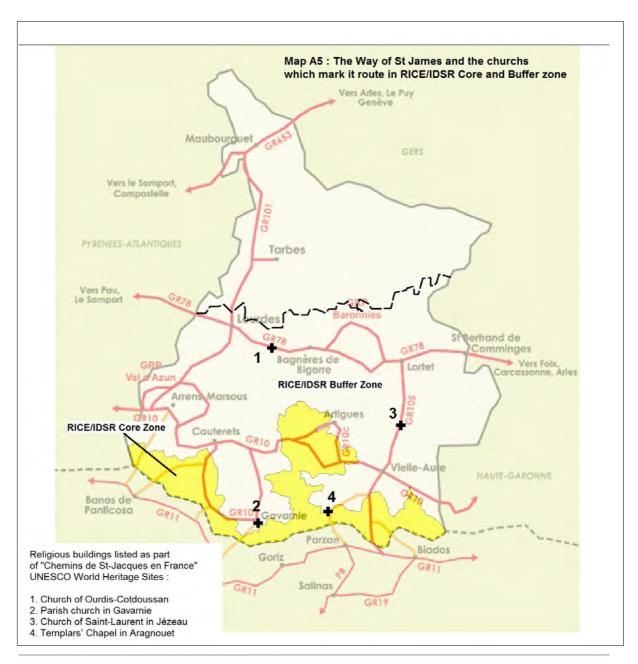
The symbolic link between Saint James and the Milky Way seems to be in keeping with the tale of Charlemagne's dream told in the 4th book of Codex Calixtinus (1139). Dressed as a pilgrim, Saint James appears before the emperor asking him to go and free his tomb which has fallen into the hands of the Sarrasans. A path made of stars (the Milky Way) would show him the way to Galicia (see picture below).

It is interesting to explore these tales and legends in order to associate the RICE/IDSR project with the religious buildings along the Way of St James of Compostela. They represent heritage sites of interest which create age-old historical and cultural links between men and the night sky.





▲ The Way of St-James in Gavarnie (Credits : Bruno Charlier)





▲ The tale of Charlemagne dream



▲ The Milkly Way show the way to Compostella (Credits : Bruno Charlier)

AULON Réserve NATURELLE RÉGIONALE de Midi-Pyrénées REGION

A6 - Aulon Regional Nature Reserve

(source : Réserve naturelle régionale d'Aulon)

Located at the East of the Pic du Midi observatory, the regional nature reserve Aulon is a coherent natural set with a superficy of 1,237 ha. This nature reserve has been incorporated into the Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR Core Zone in June, 2013.

The name of the reserve is linked to the name of the village (Aulon) on which it was established.

Aulon Régional Nature Reserve offers a range of varied altitudes staged between 2,738 m and 1,350 m high (Pic Aulon). The reserve has an abundant and diverse flora and fauna with a large number of Pyrenees endemic species. Some of them are rares or endangered like Western Capercaillie.

The reserve is the support of a strong pastoral activity and has a great attraction for mountain activities. Beyond the preservation of nature, the reserve also aims to develop outreach program including now stargazing.



▲ Male Chamois aka « Isard » in Pyrénées mountains

▲ Male Capercaillie (Credits : Rémi Laffitte, RNR Aulon)





◆Aulon Village (Credits : Castera)



◆ The Milky way in Aulon Night Sky
◆
Pictures taken before lighting conversions (see below)
(Credits: Bruno Charlier)



A7 – The legendary route of « Tour de France » and the Tourmalet pass (aka « col du Tourmalet »)

The "Tour de France" is an stage bicycle race that lasts each year for several weeks in July.

The first race was organized in 1903. Therefore, this year, The «Tour de France » celebrates its centenary edition.

The Tour is a UCI World Tour event, which means that the teams that compete in the race are mostly UCI ProTeams. So It is the world's largest cycling event and it is also the third most publicized sporting event. Each year, 3.5 billion television viewers watch the race live.

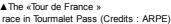
In the Pyrénées Mountains, The pass through cols such as Aspin or Tourmalet at 2,115 m high forged the legend of the race. Sometimes in extremes weather conditions (heat, cold, rain even snow), the riders who take the lead in the cols or win mountain stages become the "king of the mountain".

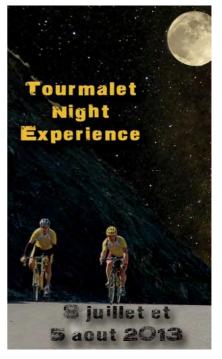
The Tourmalet pass (aka « col du Tourmalet ») is located in the core zone of Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR at the foot of Pic du Midi mountain. The passage in the RICE/IDSR core zone and the worldwide Media Coverage of "Tour de France" offers a great opportunity to publicize the actions of IDA, the DSR program and light pollution problems.

We guarantee that every year papers on these topics will be distributed in press kits provided to French and foreign journalists.

As part of tourism initiatives related to Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR project, this year will be held the first edition of the "Tourmalet Night Experience". This night race will make the climb of the pass under the stars.



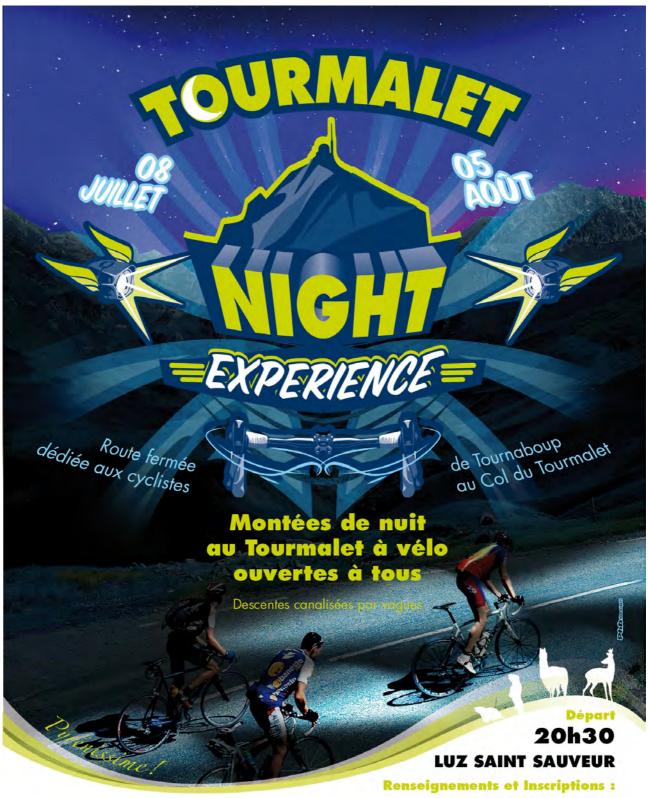




▲ Poster of the first edition of the « Tourmalet Night Experience » (Credits : Pays des Vallées des Gaves)



■ The Giant of Tourmalet (Credit : L3v)



www.pyrenissime.com

Office de tourisme de Luz 05-62-92-30-30 ot@luz.org

Porte des Vallées des Gaves : 05-62-97-08-06 celine.ringeval@paysvalleesdesgaves.com













A8 – Lourdes and the Marian city (Place of pilgrimage). An spiritual gateway to the Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR

Located at the foothills of Pyrénées mountains, Lourdes is one the 3 major cities of the buffer zone of Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR.

The city of Lourdes is famous for the Marian apparitions of Our Lady of Lourdes said to have occurred in 1858 to a young shepherdess Bernadette Soubirous.

(Credit: Dominique Viet)

Catholic pilgrimage center since the mid-19th century, the city of Lourdes welcomes every year 6 million pilgrims and visitors from around the world with approximately 60,000 sick and disabled.

This is the third Catholic pilgrimage place in attendance after the Vatican and the Basilica of Our Lady of Guadalupe in Mexico City.

When, at night, you see the glow of thousands of candles carried by the pilgrims, you know that the stars are not very far away. You just have to look to the sky in the direction of the Pic du Midi to see them.



▲ A star trails, the candles mark the way of the pilgrims (Credit : Pierre Vincent)

Criteria B: A core area does not have a minimum area requirement but must provide sufficient area to meet the DSR program's outreach and public access requirements. The core area boundary is not required to be a circle or any specific shape and may follow logical or natural geographic features.

If the core includes a publicly protected area, it should strive to encompass the same boundaries. The boundaries may not be arbitrarily drawn to omit areas that would increase the difficulty of achieving DSR approval, but should embrace these areas as an opportunity for improvement. If an irregular shape is chosen it must be explained in the text of the application (IDA, DSR Designation Guidelines, May, 2013)

B1. Identification and determination of the boundaries of the RICE/IDSR core zone

Since we launched the project in 2009, the boundaries of the core zone have evolved considerably.

As shown on map below, this evolution came about in several stages which allowed us to determine the current boundaries.

This change was the result of maturation of the project and the development of a better understanding of its potential and of the challenges we would face in terms of territorial development.

> Star Trails over Bernard Lyot Telescope ▶ (Credits : Romain Montaigut)



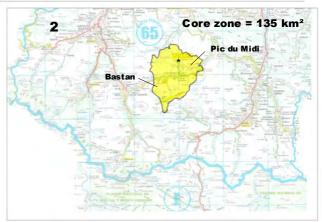
The boundaries of the core zone proposed in this application were approved by the Steering Committee of the Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR Project in February 2012. It meets the IDA criteria in terms of the following:

- the area covered by core and buffer zones.
- the quality of the night sky (see Criteria C)
- accessibility to the public (see below Criteria B4)
 the presence of sites of natural, cultural and scientific interest (see Criteria A)
- 1. In 2009, the initial core zone boundary which was proposed, only encompass the Pic du Midi Observatory.



2. A first extension of core zone boundary which was proposed in June 2010, only encompassing the Pic du Midi de Bigorre.

This extension allowed us to correct the original outline and join together with the boundaries of two sites already listed by the French State : Pic du Midi and its surroundings and Bastan.



3. A second extension of the boundary was proposed in July 2010. It extended the core zone to the south allowing us to encompass part of the Pyrenees National Park, the Néouvielle National Nature Reserve and the Cirque de Gavarnie which is listed as a UNESCO World Heritage site.

This extension also allow to stretch the boundary of the RICE/IDSR core zone all the way to the French-Spanish border. In the near future, this will allow us to consider the creation of an RICE/IDSR project which crosses the Spanish border and include Ordesa National Park in Spain.

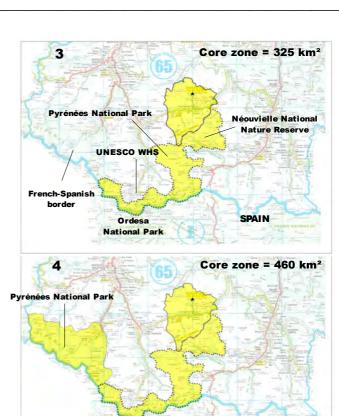
4. The third extension stretch the core zone to the west. It was proposed in September 2011. This is the result of our partnership with the Pyrénées National Park.

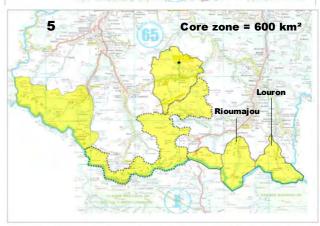
5. The fourth extension allow to stretch the core zone to the east. It was proposed in December 2011. This allowed us to include two natural sites which were listed by the french state: Rioumajou and Louron

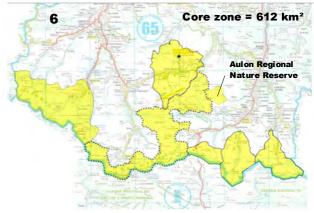
6. the last and final extension of Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR core zone boundaries was made in may 2013 and includes Aulon Regional Nature Reserve.

For each development stage of the RICE/IDSR core zone boundaries, we took several important factors into account: the IDA criteria, the ongoing partnerships and the French Grenelle Environmental Acts 1 & 2 (see below).

Now, the core zone covers have an area of 612 square kilometers (km²)..





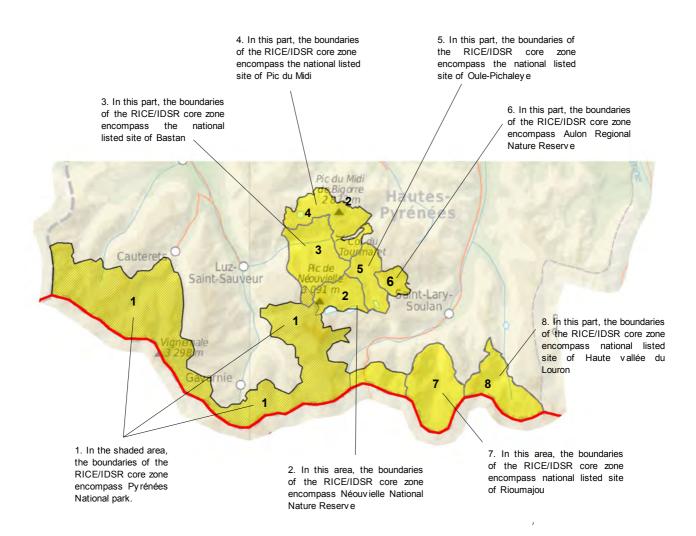


B2. The core zone boundaries encompass strictly the boundaries of publicly protected areas

As we have shown previously (Criteria A, Table A), the Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR core zone includes several protected areas (Pyrénées national park, Néouvielle National Nature Reserve, UNESCO World Heritage site, listed sites, Regional Nature Reserve).

The boundaries of the core zone encompass strictly the boundaries of these protected areas. This is why, the core zone has an irregular shape.

Map B2. The core zone boundaries encompass strictly the boundaries of publicly protected areas



B3. The core zone boundaries are drawn in compliance with the french law Grenelle 2

On a regulatory level, in terms of technical standard and objectives, our IDSR project relies on several French and European texts. It is a combination of these texts which has served as a reference in :

- the piecing together of our project development strategy
- the development of technical requirements intended to ensure that the lighting conversions meet the specific requirements of the IDSR. These objectives will push us to be ambitious and to aim for high performance in environmental terms.

European reference texts:

- European standards EN 13201 and EN 15193 on urban lighting and associated materials. The European standard EN 13201 introduces the concept of "correct lighting".

As a result of maintaining minimal lighting and brightness values, this principle is not being upheld. European standard EN 15193 relates to energy requirements for lighting.



(Credits : Luis Pantoja)

- European directive 2006/32/C relating to energy efficiency
- the climate-energy package and climate plan adopted by the European Union in January 2008. This establishes an action plan that aims to enable the achievement of the "20-20-20" or "3x20"; to raise in 2020 the share of renewable energy in the European energy mix to 20%, to reduce CO2 emissions from EU countries by 20%, and to increase energy efficiency by 20%...

In France, two important laws (Grenelle Environment Acts 1 & 2) were adopted in August 2008 and July 2010 respectively. These laws outline three major principles in sustainable development. The politics of land and urban development must now incorporate these principles: This means fighting against climate change, conserving biodiversity and contributing towards an environment which respects our health.

It is the definition of this legislative framework that has opened up the opportunity to question light pollution within French Law

Two pieces of legislation serve as the regulatory foundation for the Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR project. They facilitated its development and political integration. The RICE/IDSR concept this concept is an original and innovative translation of these laws. RICE/IDSR became a pilot area of their application.

Article 41, Grenelle Environment Act 1 (2008):

This article states that: "artificial light emissions which could be deemed hazardous, causing excessive disturbance to people, wildlife, plant life or ecosystems, causing a waste of energy or preventing the observation of night sky will be subject to measures of prevention, suppression or limitation"

Article R 583-4 of Decree n°2011 031, Grenelle Environment Act 2 12/07/2011:

This article states that: "The technical requirements laid down by the Minister for the Environment are defined in terms of the establishing of light installations in accordance with whether they are located in areas classified as urban by the traffic regulations or areas outside these communities".

"Preserved natural areas, as with astronomical observation sites, are subject to more restrictive measures in terms of lighting systems than those applied to systems established in urban and non-urban areas. The list and perimetre of these former areas, are determined by a Decree of the Minister for the Environment issued as advised by the Minister of Research when observation sites under his authority are in question.

These requirements may include consideration of illumination levels (in lux), the system's luminous and energy efficiency (in watts per lux per square meter) and the luminous efficiency of lamps (lumens per watt), the system's average light power (total of luminous sources on the surface reported to be illuminated in lumens per square metre), luminance (in candelas per square metre), limitation of glare, spectral

distribution of light emission and the quantities which characterise the spatial distribution of light. These can set the terms for how certain lighting systems work according to their use and the affected area»

Our IDSR project is based on the provisions of all these regulation texts. And especially on the Grenelle Environment Acts 1 & 2. Taking into account the characteristics and geographic specificities of the RICE/IDSR area (astronomical observatory, protected natural areas), we are able to make this space into a pilot territory through the enforcement of the Grenelle Environment Acts 1 & 2.

► From IDA Press release :

IDA Recognizes France and ANPCEN for New Lighting Curfew Law

The International Dark-Sky Association (IDA) recently met with representatives of the French Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy and the French light pollution advocacy group l'Association nationale de Protection du Ciel et de l'Environnement Nocturnes (ANPCEN) to recognize their effort to enact the first national law requiring that businesses turn off their exterior lighting between 1 AM and 7 AM.

Diane Szynkier, Technical Advisor to the Minister Delphine Batho, and Anne-Marie Ducroux, President of ANPCEN, accepted awards in recognition of their efforts from IDA Executive Director Bob Parks at the Ministry's offices in Paris on April 16, 2013.



Photo Caption: (L to R) Mr. Lory Waks, Project Manager, light pollution, electromagnetic and acoustic waves building; Pascal Valentin, Head of Mission, noise and physical agent; Ms. Diane Szynkier, Technical Advisor technological risks, nuclear safety, waste, environmental health and green industries; Anne-Marie Ducroux, president of French light pollution advocacy group l'Association nationale de Protection du Ciel et de l'Environnement Nocturnes; Bob Parks, Executive Director International Dark-Sky Association (Credits IDA)

(Source: IDA Press Release)



◆ Principles of New Lighting Curfew Law (Credits: French Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy)

B4. Natural geographic features

B4.1. Hypsometry

The Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR core zone is situated within an area of mountains and high mountains.

The altitude varies between 1,000 m and 3,298 m: the highest point being the Pic du Vignemale summit. The pic du Vignemale is the highest summit in the French Pyrenees. The massifs of Vignemale, Gavarnie and Néouvielle equally boast summits above 3,000 m. In this part of Pyrénées mountains, the climate has an oceanic influence. The altitude guarantees meteorological facilitation and therefore a certain quality of night sky. Clear nights are more common in valleys and mountainous zones than on the plain. As shown in the 2 pictures below taken from the Pic du Midi Observatory, it is often the case that a large area within the RICE/IDSR core zone is above the "sea of clouds" and therefore part of the night under the stars.

Table B4.1 – Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR core zone hypsometry

Altitudes of between :	Percentage of total Core zone Area		
1,000-1,500 m	3		
1,500-2,000 m	24		
2,000-2,500 m	55		
2,500-3,000 m	17		
More than 3,000 m	1		



▲ Sunrise and Sunset ▼ at Pic du Midi Observatory with "sea of clouds" - Pictures from Pic du Midi Webcam (Credits : Pic du Midi)

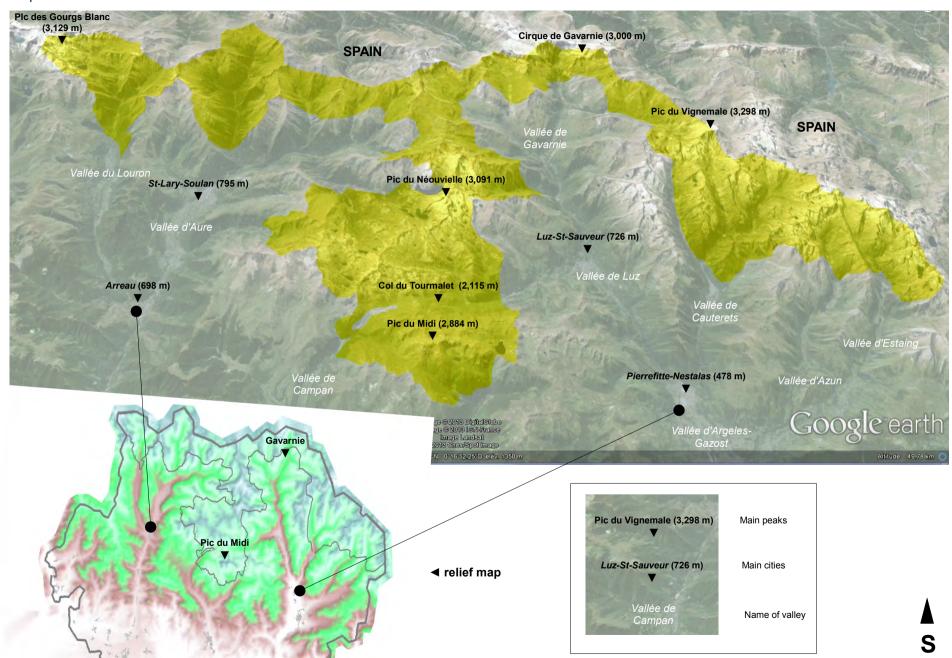






◆ The light pollution
blocked by the sea of clouds
(Credits : Bruno Charlier)

Map B4.1. Aerial view of Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR Core Zone



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B4.2. Land uses and Landscapes

The landscapes of the IDSR core zone are very diverse.

This diversity is due to several factors specific to mountain areas: geology, altitude, slope orientation, the layering of the vegetation.

But these landscapes have also been sculpted over time by centuries of human occupation. They are therefore as much cultural landscapes as natural ones.

Within these landscapes, the human footprint is very evident, particularly in the form of pastoral farming. Human occupation has shaped the Pyrenean landscapes almost as much as the natural elements of water and the glaciers.

The presence of animal herds also affects soil composition and therefore vegetation. This is due to the presence of certain subservient species such as scavengers or animals that feed on dung.



(Credits: loubetaspy renees.com)

The herds are still present in the mountain pastures of the IDSR core zone. Their presence perpetuates ancient traditions and is essential for the preservation of the landscapes.

The unique quality of this landscape's symbiosis between nature and culture has been recognised by UNESCO. This secured the designation of the "Pyrénées - Mont Perdu" as a World Heritage Site, described by UNESCO as a "cultural landscape which combines scenic beauty with a socioeconomic structure that has its roots in the past and illustrates a mountain life which has become rare in Europe". The french part of this world heritage site is included within the IDSR core zone (see criteria A4).

In 2003, the site of the Pic du Midi Observatory was listed as an "National Natural Landmark" for the beauty of its landscapes.



▲Typical Pyrenean barn in Garvarnie (Credits: vppyr.free.fr)

As shown in the table below (Table B5), the RICE/IDSR core zone is totally uninhabited. It is only in summer by shepherds. Grass Land and Pastures, Bare rocks and scattered vegetation cover the largest area.



Herd of sheep in Gavarnie ► (Credits : Louis Dollo)

■ Barn under the stars (Credits : Bruno Charlier)



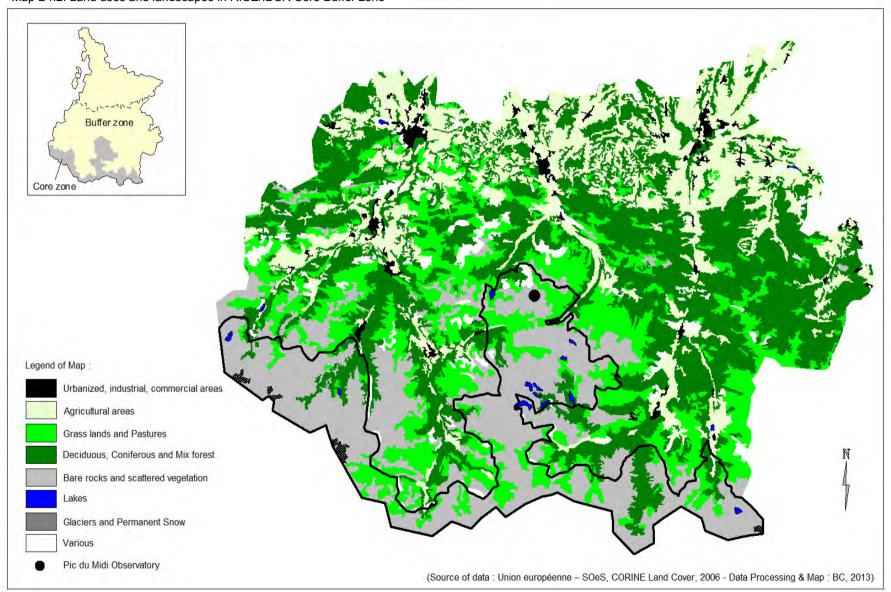
Table B4.2. Land uses and landscapes in RICE/IDSR Core and Buffer zone

Landscapes	Land uses	Percentage of total RICE/IDSR aera (%)	
		In Core zone	In Buffer zone
	Urbanized Areas (villages, small towns, cities)	0	1,7
	Industrial and commercial areas	0	0,2
	Agricultural Areas	0	25
A A	Grass Land and Pastures	19	21
	Deciduous, Coniferous and Mix forest	12	42
	Bare rocks and scattered vegetation	67	9
	Lakes		0,1
	Glaciers and Permanent Snow	0,8	0
	Various	0,4	0,5
	Total :	100	100

 $(Source\ of\ data: Union\ européenne-SOeS,\ CORINE\ Land\ Cover,\ 2006-Data\ Processing:\ BC,\ 2013)$

Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR Application Eligibility – Criteria B

Map B4.2. Land uses and landscapes in RICE/IDSR Core Buffer zone

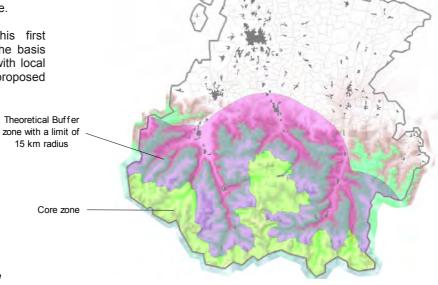


Criteria C: The peripheral area should be a minimum of 700 km² (270 mi2 or 173,000 acres) around the core (roughly equivalent to a 15 km/9.3 mile radius) OR an area sufficient to mitigate 80% of current and expected future light pollution threats. The actual area of the peripheral, or buffer zone, may be reduced or increased as needed on a case—by—case basis by the Dark Sky Places Committee (DSPC) to ensure future protection of the IDA DSR. (IDA, DSR Designation Guidelines, May, 2013)

C1. Theoretical Buffer zone

In accordance with the requirements set out in Eligibility criteria, the RICE/IDSR buffer zone was first established with a theoretical limit of 15 km radius around the core zone.

The findings learnt from this first delimitation have served as the basis for establishing partnerships with local communities to design the proposed buffer zone.

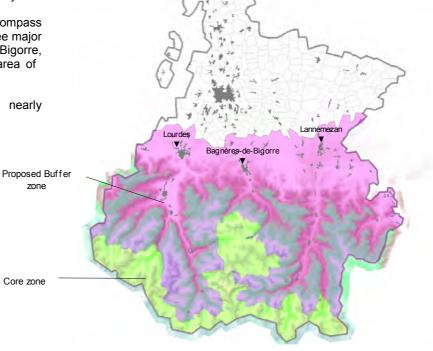


C2. Proposed Buffer zone

As can be seen from the second map, the proposed buffer zone completely surrounds the theoretical boundary.

The proposed buffer zone encompass 251 Municipalities including three major cities (Lourdes, Bagnères-de-Bigorre, Lannemezan) and covers an area of 2,500 km².

Today, the Buffer zone has nearly 90,000 inhabitants.



C3. The Proposed Buffer zone ensures future protection of the RICE/IDSR

The method applied to design the width of buffer zone is based on partnership with local communities and especially three districts: le Pays des vallée des Gaves, la communauté de communes de Haute Bigorre, le Pays des Nestes.

The extent of the buffer zone allow to mitigate current and expected future light pollution threats because nearly 40,000 street lights were identified in the Buffer zone.

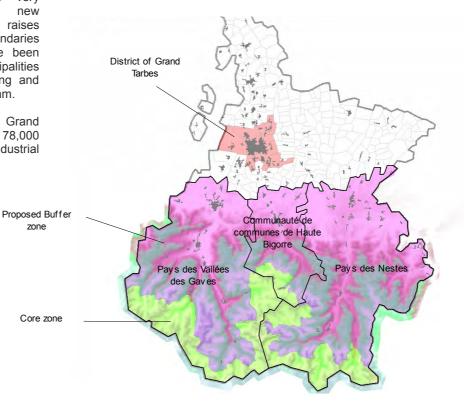
At this scale, in the coming years, with the Lighting Management Plan set up (for details see second part), we expect tangible and significant results.



C4. Beyond the boundaries of the buffer zone

The RICE/IDSR project is very attractive. It's carrying a new environmental ethic that raises membership. Beyond the boundaries of the buffer zone, we have been approached by other municipalities who want to apply the Lighting and Lightscape Management Program.

For example: the district of Grand Tarbes (15 municipalities, 78,000 inhabitants, commercial and industrial areas).

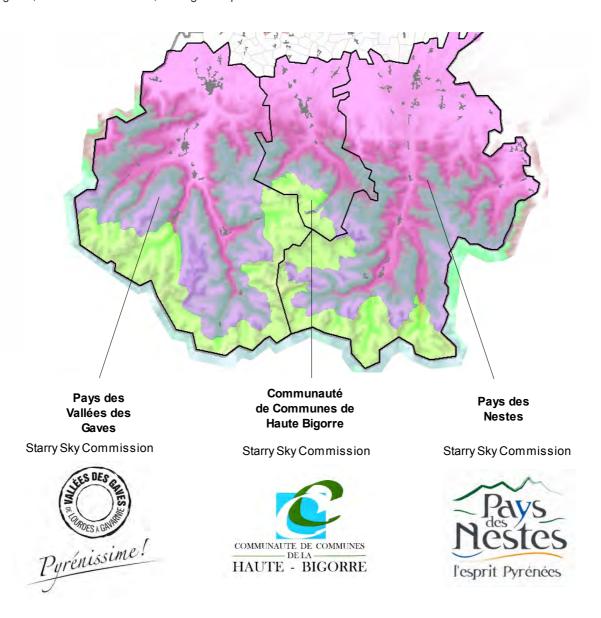


C5. Buffer zone governance

For the Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR buffer zone governance, we have taken as example the organization of Mont-Mégantic IDSR. The buffer zone is subdivided into three territorial entities (Pays des Vallées des Gaves, Communauté de communes de Haute Bigorre, Pays des Nestes).

Each territorial entity formed its own « Commission Ciel étoilé » (Starry Sky Commission). Each commission includes at least one local elected and one technician. They are the reference persons for the RICE/IDSR.

In its work, each Commission may also be assisted by external experts with specific skills as architect and lighting designers, amateur astronomers, managers of protected natural areas...



C6. Role of Starry sky Commissions

We have given specifics roles to each commission. The primary and essential role is to decentralize the RICE/IDSR governance in order to increase ownership and facilitate the replication of projects in each territorial entity. The second one is to help and to accompany the emergence of actions and projects (see table below).

Table C: Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR Governance and Management



Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR Management team

Starry Sky					
Commissions	Pyrénissime!	COMMUNAUTE DE COMMUNES DE LA HAUTE - BIGORRE	Pays Nestes l'esprit Pyrénées		
Composition :					
Minimum requirement :	1. local elected politician 1. technician	local elected politician technician	local elected politician technician		
Additional requirement :	external experts with specific skills	external experts with specific skills	external experts with specific skills		
Goals of Commissions					
	- represent each territorial entity before RICE/IDSR Management team - connect RICE/IDSR project to local development policies - co-management of RICE/IDSR				
Fields of competencies) :				
1. Lighting improvement	- awareness, communication on light pollution (problems and solutions) - look for specific grants dedicated to lighting improvement - work with local lighting authorities to plan improvement works - insertion of RICE/IDSR lighting requirements into town planning documents and local development policies				
Territorial development strategies	- development of astro-tourism projects - look for grants - support R&D projects (new tourism products, new lighting technologies) - territorial marketing				
3. Training, awareness, communication	- implementation of awar children, pupils from school - organization of confere	ols, citizens, tourists	to various target audiences cultural and artistic meetings		
Report					
	Annual report of activities designed to RICE/IDSR Management team.				
	This report will provide inp				

Criteria D: The core of the IDA DSR must provide an opportunity for regular public nighttime access, with or without supervision. A portion of designated land may meet this requirement, or access must be available for a portion of the night. In some cases, such as when working with areas that protect endangered wildlife, this requirement may be adjusted. However regular visitation by the public is essential to meet the goals of the IDSP program (IDA, DSR Designation Guidelines, May, 2013)

D1. Core zone public access

Even if the core zone is an mountain area, the core zone is very accessible by the public in several places with vast areas of open access land. Note that in France, National Park and Nature Reserve entrances are free. Several access to the core zone are directly by road even in high mountain. It is possible to stargaze sitting in his car. This is an important feature for organizing star-party (Map D1.1).

An extensive network of hiking trails allows to reach the mountain refuges in all the part of RICE/IDSR core zone. The moutain refuges are situated on the main walking routes. These provides high altitudes accommodation where hikers can eat and spent the night. Some refuges are located near access roads and are therefore accessible to the greatest number of people.

In summer 2012, the refuges guards participated to a participatory sky quality measurement project named « Stars Guard» (in french « Gardiens des étoiles »). We provide more detail on this project in response to Eligibility criteria E.

All these mountain refuges are located in darkness area under a starry sky with an exceptionnal beauty.

The following maps provide datas on tourist attendance for the summer, 2011. The datas come from Survey conducted by Pyrénées National Park and Pic du Midi.

In summer 2011, between june 15 and september 15, the attendance was estimated at 886,641 visits (Map D1.2). This very important attendance is a huge potential for astro-tourism.



▲The Refuge of Oulettes under the Mliky Way (Credits : Nicolas Bourgeois)

For the same year, in mountain refuges and at the Pic du Midi Observatory, 32,654 overnight stays was recorded. This means that 32,654 people slept in the RICE/IDSR core zone (Map D1.3).



▲ A group of tourists has spent the night to stargaze at Pic du Midi Observatory and wait for the sunrise (Credits : Bruno Charlier)



▲ Star party at Pic du Midi Observatory (Credits : Camille Espigat)

D2. Stargazing activities in Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR core and buffer zone : some examples

Several stargazing actitivies are already organized in the core and buffer zones. Some star parties have met hundreds of people as in summer 2010 for the national event « La nuit des étoiles » (Night of Stars). For the 20th edition of the "Night of Stars", amateur astronomers of the Astro Club Lourdais have broken the national attendance record (1,200 people) for a star party.





Star party in Hautacam (Credits : Astro-Club du Hautacam)

(Credits : Pic du Midi)

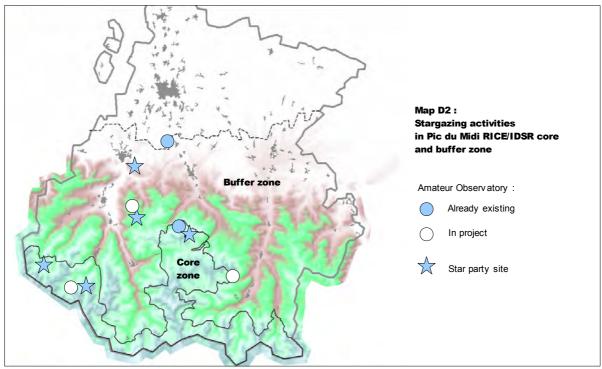
Each year, more than 2,000 people spend the night at the Pic du Midi Observatory for stargazing with amateur or professionnal facilitators.

Some mountain refuge guards develops stargazing activities.

In winter or in summer, at Hautacam ski resort, the members of Hautacam astroclub organize star parties.

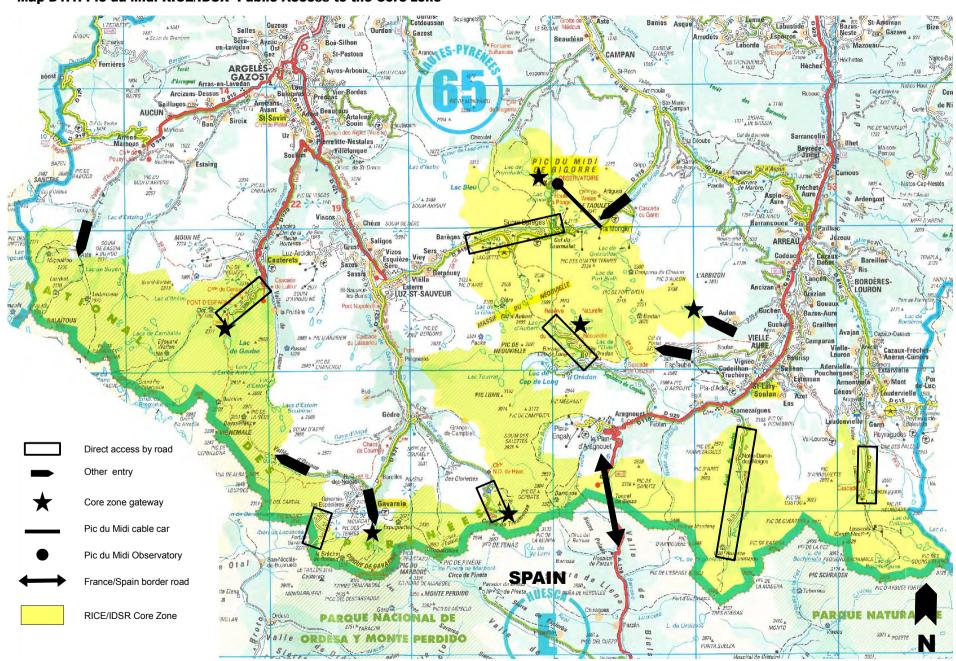


Stargazing activities at Migouélou (Credits: Thierry Jouve – La Dépêche)



Map D1.1. Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR Public Access to the Core zone

Base map: Blay Foldex: www.blayfoldex.com - Prod. B. Charlier 2013



-64-

Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR Application Eligibility – Criteria D

10 km

0

10 km

2480 A MONTO

0

PUNTA SUELZA

BOLLAR

(1) 2009 data

PICO DEL DESCARBADOR

(Source: Pyrénées National Park) Banios Asque Ouzous Neste 5280 Gazave Gaznet Sera Ayzac en-Lavedan Ost Laborda Mazouau St-Pastous CAMPAN Hèches ARGELES Avros-Arhouix d'Arrognet Arras-an-Lavedan Arrimoula Con Arcizans-Dessus Rebouc Gaillagos Oley S AUCUN Avant Pic du Midi A DE BASSIA Souin So 2,032 Arrens Marsous 0999 Sarrancolin errefitte-Nestalas Villelongue Migouélou 735 Nistos-Cap-Nestés Aure ≥ 2488 SOUM AHROUY Ardenanst LETAOULE DEL NACU Campana de Cloutou Chèze sou Barrancoueu 918 1,115 Ilhéou 1747 de E Wallon-Marcadau Saligos ARREAU 881 5.746 TEMPLA Bareilles Sazos Sassis RORDÈRES-LOUBON La Glère Gonam 2,091 Bazus-Aure Le Bastan Grailher Avajan Cazaux-Dassus 1,108 Lac A Larribet Viellede Gauhe Cazaux-Fréch Estom 1,523 1,165 Adervielle Cadeilhan Trachère Pouchergues Oule Estensan Cap de Long Mont Pla-d'Adet 819 PIC LONG A Oulettes de Ens Gaube Tramezaïgues 4,805 SOUM D'ASPÉ ingaly/ Dillin. Notre-Dame-des-Neiges Espuguettes La Soula 1,769 Baysselance No data 4,022 Data from Pyrénées National Park attendance survey conducted during the summer, PIC DE GUER 2011 (from June 15 to September 15): D'ARMIQUÈRE PTO DE FENAS Barroude For each site, we indicate PIC DE PINÈDE 1,136 the name and the number of overnight PIC DE L'ESPAGE Circo de Pineta stays. INDRO DE MARBORE LA MADERA 2848 4 PIC D'AVGUES TORT Sarradets ita Elena 55 AMONTE PERDIDO SPAIN Sarradets 4,589 3262 PICO DE AÑISCLO 4,589 RICE/IDSR Core Zone

-66-

×

Base map: Blay Foldex: www.blayfoldex.com

Map D1.3. Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR Public Access to the Core zone : mountain refuges attendance - Number of overnight stays (summer 2011)

10 km

0

Criteria E: The park must provide an exceptional dark sky resource, relative to the communities and cities that surround it. Core night sky quality must fit in one of the three tier qualifications Gold, Silver, or Bronze. (IDA, DSR Designation Guidelines, May, 2013)

The quality of the starry sky in Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR area was evaluated by the members of Pic du Midi IDSR project team with partnership of the :

- guards of mountain refuge
- national park rangers
- members of amateur astronomer associations
- tourists visiting Pic du Midi Observatory

The first campaign of sky brightness measurements was launched in summer 2012. More than 600 readings were made in IDSR core zone. This measurements were made according with methods and tools of Night sky survey described in IDA website (http://www.darksky.org/night-sky-conservation/269).

E1. Proposed Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR: a exceptional dark sky ressource in Europe

In 2001, Pr Pierantonio CINZANO, Fabio FALCHI and Christopher D.ELVIDGE published the first world atlas of artificial light in the night sky (The first world atlas of the artificial night sky brightness). For European Union countries, they made the following observations (information for the period 1996-1997):

- -99% of the population live in areas where the night sky is above the threshold for polluted status
- -90% of the population live permanently in an atmosphere of artificial moonlight.
- for almost 2/3 of the population, there is never really night as such.
- almost half the population no longer have the possibility of seeing the Milky Way, the galaxy in which they live.
- .-around a sixth of the population cannot even adapt their eyes to the dark because the artificial light is so bright.

There is no doubt that today the situation is even worse due to the uncontrolled development of public and private lighting, and also due to urban sprawl.

As shown in maps below, France has not escaped this light pollution, especially in the most urbanised parts, near large cities. Situated in the mountains, in an area of low population density; however near large urban communities, the Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR area is one of the very few parts of Europe which remains relatively untouched by light pollution.





▲ Increase of light pollution in Europe between 1992 and 2010 (Credits : DMSP)

So, the proposed Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR area is truely an exceptional dark sky ressource in Europe.

Maps E1.1 to E1.5 show extracts of the work of Pr Pierantonio CINZANO's team.

In a zoom on each of these, we have marked out the contours of the Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR area. A summary of results for the RICE/IDSR core zone is presented in table E1.1. These maps confirm that the RICE/IDSR project is in the best interest of the area:

- in order to maintain and increase the night sky quality in the Pyrenean mountains, especially surrounding the Pic du Midi Observatory.
- in order to stop and prevent the development of lighting in the valleys and foothills that does not conform with the IDSR requirements.

Table E1.: Light pollution levels and night sky quality in the core zone of Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR (according to Cinzano et al.; http://www.lightpollution.it/)

Map:	Color on the map :	Corresponding values :
E1.1 : Artificial night sky brightness at zenith	Blue Green	0.11-0.33 0.33-1
E1.2 : Number of visible stars	Grey Black	1000-1300 1300-1900
E1.3 : Naked eye magnitude loss in Europe in V mag	Purple Orchid	0.1-0.2 0.2-0.4
E1.4 : Naked eye star visibility in Europe in V mag	Grey	5.75-6
E1.5 : Total night sky brightness in Europe accounting for altitude (in V mag/arcsec^2)	White Green	> 21.5 21-21.5



Photo caption:

(Credits: Nicolas Bourgeois)

A beautiful starry sky threatened by light pollution. In the northern horizon by the french cities and in the southern horizon by spanish cities.



◆ Pic du Midi southern horizon

◆ Pic du Midi northern horizon

Colours correspond to ratios between the artificial sky between the artificial sky brightness and the natural sky brightness of : <0.01 0.01-0.11 0.11-0.33 black, dark-gray blue Pic du Midi 0.33-1 green **IDSR Project Area** yellow 3-9 orange 9-27 red white

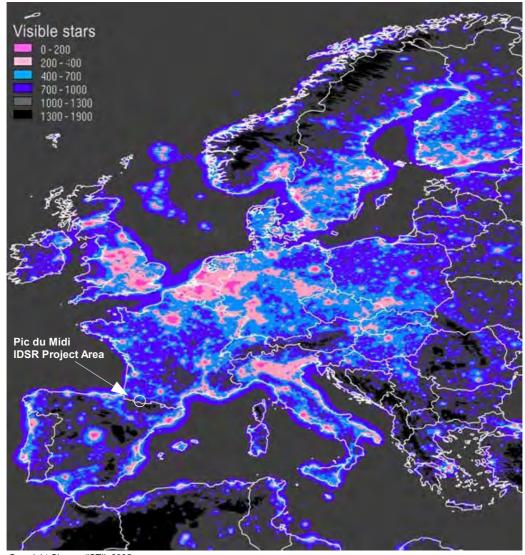
Map E1.1 : Artificial Night Sky Brightness in Europe

Credit: P. Cinzano, F. Falchi (University of Padova), C. D. Elvidge (NOAA National Geophysical Data Center, Boulder). Copyright Royal Astronomical Society. Reproduced from the Monthly Notices of the RAS by permission of Blackwell Science.

Department of Hautes-Pyrénées IDSR Core Zone IDSR Buffer Zone Pic du Midi Observatory Pic du Midi **IDSR Project Area** TOULOUSE SPAIN BARCELONE 69

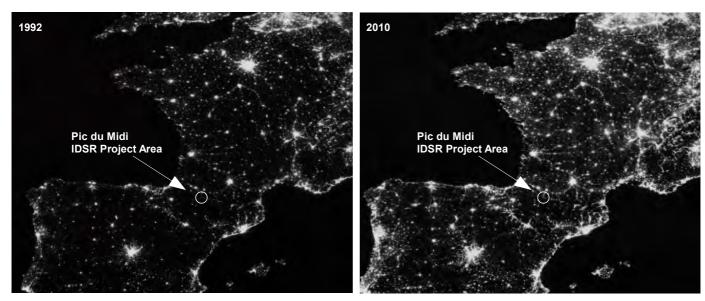
Map E1.1: Artificial Night Sky Brightness in Pic du Midi RICE/ IDSR area

Map E1.2 : Number of Visible Stars (http://www.lightpollution.it/dmsp/numstar.html)



Copyright Cinzano/ISTIL 2005

Map E1.2 : DMSP-OLS Nighttime Lights http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/dmsp/downloadV4composites.html



Map E1.3 : Naked eye magnitude loss in Europe in V mag (http://www.lightpollution.it/dmsp/starvis.html)

The loss of naked eye limiting magnitudes are computed for observers of average experience and capability, aged 40 years, with the eyes adapted to the dark, observing with both eyes toward the zenith. Pic du Midi Levels correspond to magnitude **IDSR Project Area** loss (in V mag.): < 0.1 black 0.1 - 0.2purple 0.2 - 0.4orchid 0.4-0.6 blue 0.6-0.8 light blue 0.8-1.0 green 1.0-1.2 golden yellow 1.2-1.4 yellow 1.4-1.6 orange 1.6-1.8 red 1.8 - 2.0hot pink >2.0 pink

Credit: P. Cinzano, F. Falchi (University of Padova), C. D. Elvidge (NOAA National Geophysical Data Center, Boulder). Copyright 2001 ISTIL, Thiene. Reproduced from www.lightpollution.it.

SPAIN

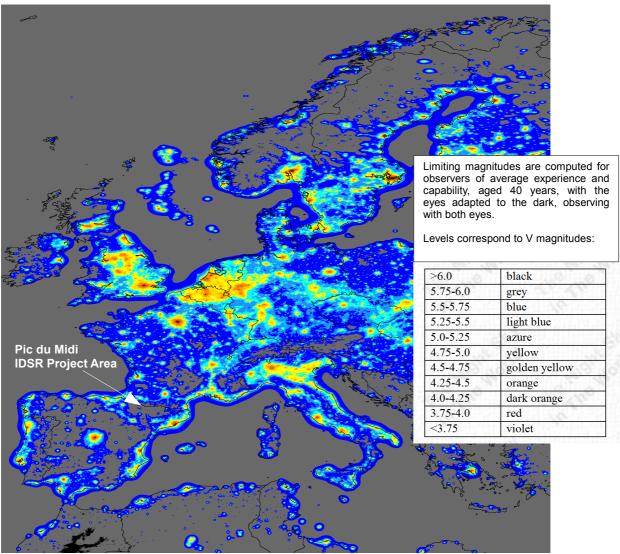
Pic du Midi
IDSR Project Area

BARCELONE

Department of Hautes-Pyrénées (white line on this map)
IDSR Core Zone
IDSR Buffer Zone
Pic du Midi Observatory

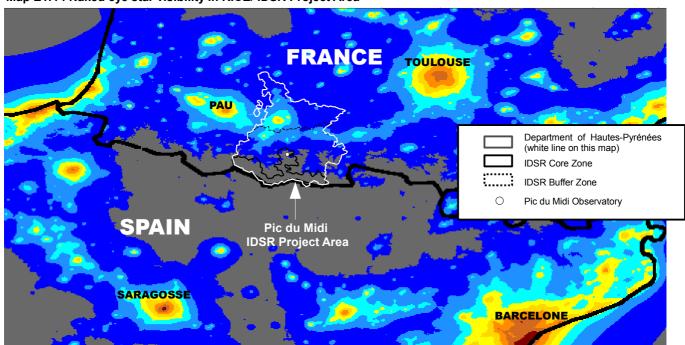
Map E1.3: Naked eye magnitude loss in Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR project aera

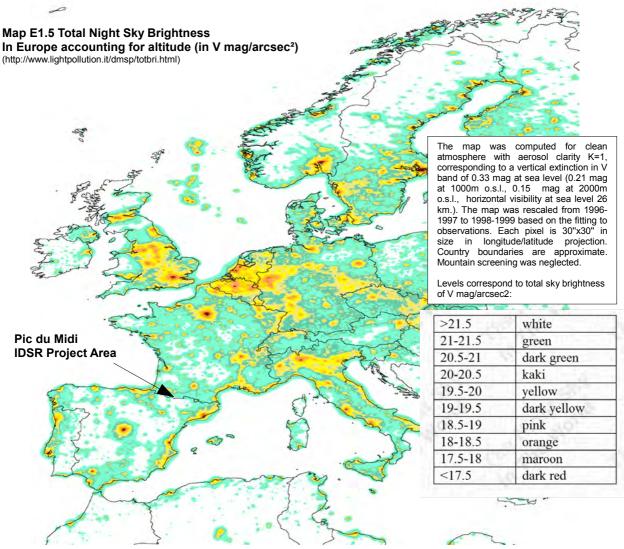
Map E1.4 : Naked eye star visibility in Europe in V mag (http://www.lightpollution.it/dmsp/starvis.html)



Credit: P. Cinzano, F. Falchi (University of Padova), C. D. Elvidge (NOAA National Geophysical Data Center, Boulder). Copyright Royal Astronomical Society. Reproduced from the Monthly Notices of the RAS by permission of Blackwell Science

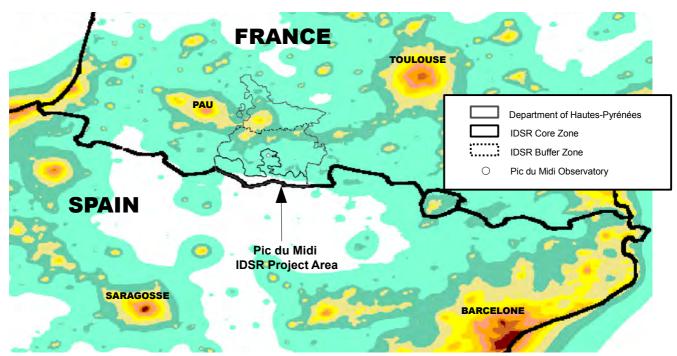
Map E1.4: Naked eye star visibility in RICE/ IDSR Project Area





P. Cinzano, F. Falchi (University of Padova), C. D. Elvidge (NOAA National Geophysical Data Center, Boulder). Copyright Royal Astronomical Society. Reproduced from the Monthly Notices of the RAS by permission of Blackwell Science.

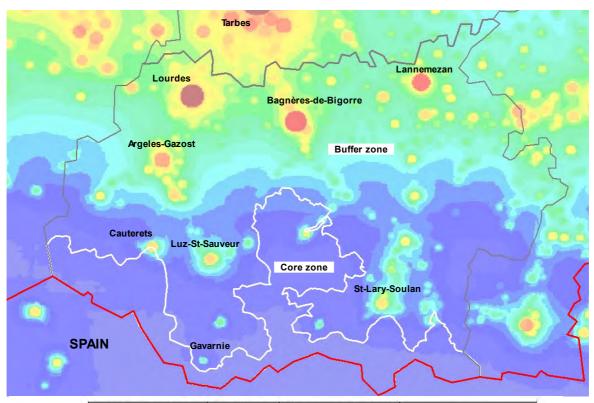
Map E1.5 Total Night Sky Brightness In Plc du Midi RICE/IDSR Project Area (in V mag/arcsec²)



E2. Starry Sky Quality Survey in Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR area (Core and Buffer zone)

E2.1. The level of light pollution in Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR area

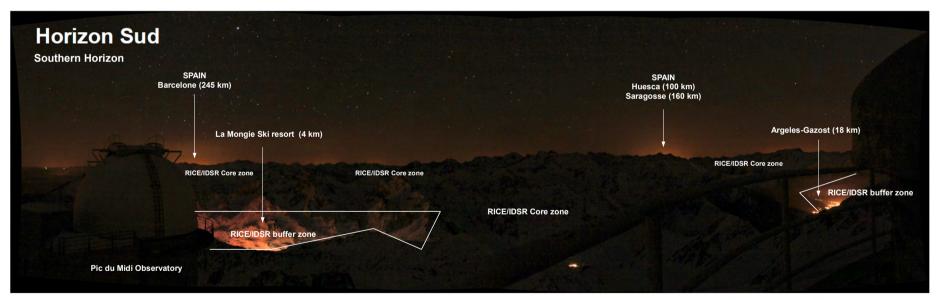
The level of light pollution in Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR area was estimated using the software Thotpro. This software was developped by Michel BONAVITACOLA and Nicolas BESSOLAZ from the team Licorness. This map and the pictures below show that Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR provide an exceptional starry sky ressource relative to the communities and cities that surround it. The most polluted skies are found in the north in the urban areas. In the south, due to the shadowing effect of mountains, the starry sky quality is very good.



olor Scale :	Light Pollution Index	Starry sky quality	SQM Devices : Level on Bortle scale SQM-L	Magnitude Loss
	q > 32	Very Bad	N > 7.5	d > 3,8
	10 < q ≤ 32	Bad	6,5 < N ≤ 7,5	2,6 < d ≤ 3,8
	4 < q ≤ 10	Passable	5,5 < N ≤ 6,5	1,75 < d ≤ 2,6
	2,5 < q ≤ 4	Av erage	4,5 < N ≤ 5,5	1,35 < d ≤ 1,75
	1 < q ≤ 2,5	Correct	4,0 < N ≤ 4,5	0,75 < d ≤ 1,35
	0,5 < q ≤ 1	Good	3,5 < N ≤ 4,0	0,45 < d ≤ 0,75
	0,32 < q ≤ 0,50	Very Good	3,0 < N ≤ 3,5	0,3 < d ≤ 0,45
	0,10 < q ≤ 0,32	Excellent	2,0 < N ≤ 3,0	0,1< d ≤ 0,3
	q ≤ 0,10	Reference	N < 2	d < 0,1

(Credits: Nicolas Bourgeois)





E2.2. Starry sky quality data collection methods

Most of sky brightness measurements were obtained using the Unihedron Corporation Sky Quality Meter with lens (SQM-L). We also used in test: SQM-DL (datalogger) and SQM-LU (SQM-L with USB port) for mobile application (see below).

Most recently we also used SENTINEL station. Designed by the French corporation Shelyak instruments, SENTINEL is an astronomical weather station (for further details see part « Requirement D »).

All the devices used for sky brightness measurements in Pic du Midi IDSR area are described in the table below.

E2.3. SQM Measurements protocol

All SQM-L were calibrated with a blackbox in accordance with the method described for the NixNox project (http://eprints.ucm.es/12262/1/Zamorano.pdf)

Thus, knowing the differences of measurements between each devices, the values collected from the night sky brightness could be transformed into a common frame of reference for all the RICE/IDSR area. All SQM-L data presented in this application have been corrected with the results of the calibration.



Each SQM have a name and is inventoried by serial number and assigned to a particular site (see photo). Every summer the same SQM-L will be returned in the same sites for night sky survey campaign.



The measurements were made in accordance with the IDA and "Globe at Night" protocols. All measurements were made when the sky was free of clouds and moonlight. All data collection commenced at astronomical twilight (when the sun is 18 degrees below the horizon).

The SQM-L were allowed to reach ambient temperature before any measurements were taken. All measurements were made away from obstructions (buildings, trees, walls) and in darkness.

In core zone a grid of locations was made. We were able to get coverage of the entire RICE/IDSR area (see map E2.4.)

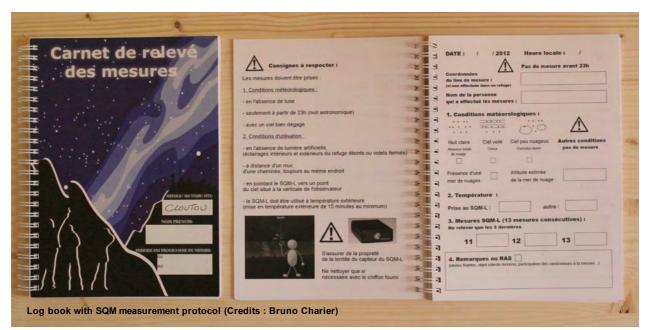


Table E2.2: Pic du Midi RICE/ IDSR Dark Sky Survey: Equipment

Equipment	Quantity	Use	Location
Unihedron Sky Quality Meter SQM-L	28	Portable measurement Pyrénées National Park	
Unihedron Sky Quality Meter SQM-LU	3	mobile measurement system coupled with a GPS via a notebook Roads in IDSR Core and Buffer zone	
Unihedron Sky Quality Meter SQM-L DataLogger	3	autonomous measurement system with battery (up to 30 days standby)	Remote sites in IDSR Core and Buffer zones
Shelyak Instrument Sentinel	1	autonomous measurement system with : - measures sky brightness - meteorological dataset - FTP link to automatically transfer graphs on web site	Hautacam Amateur Observatory (in test) Néouvielle National Nature Reserve (1)
Alcor-system All Sky Camera	1	FRIPON Project : Fireball Recovery and Inter Planetary Observation Network (2)	Pic du Midi Observatory (3)
CANON DLSR	1 : EOS 5D Mark III 2 : EOS 60D Lens : 1 : SIGMA Circular Fish-Eye 4.5 mm f 2.8 1 : SAMYANG Fish-Eye 8 mm f 3.5		IDSR Core and Buffer Zones

⁽¹⁾ Other sites will be equipped in the future
(2) For more details about this project: http://www.imcce.fr/fripon/
(3) Live image: http://www.picdumidi.com/web/fr/12-webcam.php (webcam nocturne)

E2.4. « Gardien des étoiles » : sky quality participatory measurement project

The sky quality participatory measurement project called « Gardien des étoiles » (stars guard) was launched in summer 2012 with the partnership of mountain refuge guards and Pyrénées park national rangers.

After a short training, each participant has received a bag with:

- a SQM-L.
- a log book,
- a map of the summer sky. This map was offer by the french astronomical review « Astronomie Magazine ».
- communication tools (stickers, posters)

(see below)

The campaign was a success. It allowed us to collect a lot of SQM readings and to promote and publicize the project.



E2.5. Starry Sky Quality measurements in and near Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR Core zone:

In all over, more than 600 readings were taken in assessing the quality of starry sky in Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR area. The readings taken in core zone are compliant with the eligibility criteria. In the core zone all readings (max value) are higher than 21 mag/arcsec². For the entire core zone the mean value is 21.31 mag/arcsec².

The darkest readings (22,04) in core zone was recorded in Néouvielle National Nature Reserve (Refuge du Bastan - site number 12). An other one (22,27) was recorded in the buffer zone at the boundary of the core zone (Auberge du Maillet - site number 22). This second site is accessible by car. In Pyrénées National Park, the readings reach 21,92 (site number 19) or 21,84 (site number 4).

Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR core zone would appears to have starry skies levels comparable to others areas recognized by the IDA in a similar geographical context (Mont-Mégantic, Exmoor, Brecon Beacons). However a full array of visible sky phenomena can be viewed in Pic du Midi RICE/IDSRSR area (see below part E2.7).

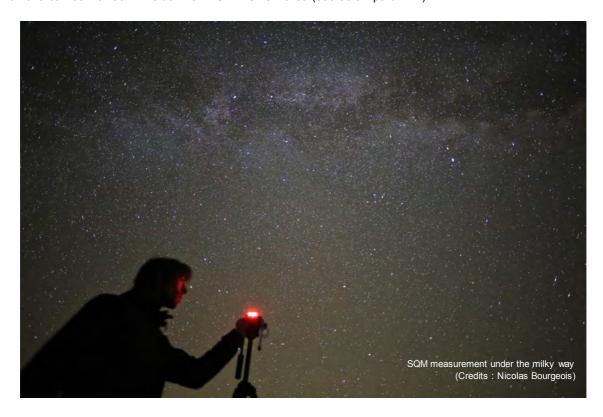


Table E2.5.1. Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR Starry Sky Survey

Site n°			DIOE #DOD 7	Measurement devices	SQM Measurement (mag/arcsec²)			
(1)	Location (2)	Altitude (m)	RICE/IDSR Zone (3)		Number of readings	Min. value	Max. value	Mean value
1	Pic du Midi	2,877m	C -Observatory	SQM-L	33	20,92	21,52	21,26
2	Refuge de Campana de Cloutou	2,225m	C - RNN	SQM-L	57	20,13	21,54	21,21
3	Refuge d'Estom	1,804m	С	SQM-L	24	20,68	21,49	21,16
4	Refuge d'Ilhéou	1,988m	С	SQM-L	18	20,72	21,84	21,32
5	Refuge de l'Oule	1,820m	С	SQM-L	24	20,72	21,3	21,1
6	Refuge de la Glère	2,184m	C - RNN	SQM-L	30	20,66	21,5	21,15
7	Refuge de La Soula	1,690m	С	SQM-L	21	20,65	21,55	21,17
8	Refuge de Larribet	2,065m	C- PNP	SQM-L	51	21,37	21,72	21,55
9	Refuge des Espuguettes	2,027m	C- PNP	SQM-L	36	20,31	21,43	21,16
10	Refuge des Oulettes de Gaube	2,150m	C- PNP	SQM-L	24	21,24	21,41	21,32
11	Refuge des Sarradets	2,587m	C- PNP	SQM-L	12	21,41	21,72	21,54
12	Refuge du Bastan	2,250m	C- PNP	SQM-L	30	21,28	22,04	21,46
13	Refuge du Clot	1,522m	C- PNP	SQM-L	30	20,59	21,56	21,18
14	Refuge Wallon-Marcadau	1,865m	C- PNP	SQM-L	30	20,96	21,6	21,23
15	Refuge de Barroude	2,377m	C- PNP	SQM-L	15	21,43	21,78	21,56
16	Refuge d'Orédon	1,870m	C-RNR	SQM-L	33	19,63	21,43	20,98
17	Cirque de Gavarnie	1,400m	C-PNP	SQM-L	15	21,4	21,6	21,5
18	Barrage de Cap de Long	2,161m	С	SQM-L	3	21,2	21,34	21,28
19	Hourquette de Monicot	2,460m	C-RNN	SQM-L	12	21,35	21,92	21,68
20	Lac Aubert	2,150m	C-RNN	SQM-L	9	21,39	21,71	21,51
21	Lac Aumar	2,203m	C-RNN	SQM-L	3	21,27	21,27	21,27
22	Auberge du Maillet	1,837m	В	SQM-L	81	20,74	22,27	21,55
23	Pouey Laou	2,200m	C-RNN	SQM-L	3	21,1	21,18	21,14
24	Aulon	1,357 m	C-RNR	SQM-L	15	21,31	21,52	21,44
25	Refuge de La Fruitière	1,371m	В	SQM-L	6	20,91	21,65	21,28
26	Grange d'Holle	1,495m	В	SQM-L	21	19,73	21,77	21,17
27	Col du Tourmalet	2,115m	С	SQM-L	28	21,26	21,31	21,27

(1) (2) see Map E2.5.1

(3) Zone key:

C = RICE/IDSR core zone

C-RNN = RICE/IDSR Core zone and Néouvielle National Nature Reserve

C-PNP = RICE/IDSR Core zone and Pyrénées National Park

C-RNR = RICE/IDSR Core zone and Aulon Regional Nature Reserve

B = Buffer zone Table E2.5.2. Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR Starry Sky Survey in differents parts of Core zone

Location :	SQM Measurement (mag/arcsec²)			
	Min. value	Max. value	Mean value	
Pic du Midi Observatory	20,92	21,52	21,26	
Pyrénées national Park	20,31	22,04	21,39	
Néouvielle National Nature Reserve	20,13	21,92	21,33	
Aulon Regional Nature Reserve	21,31	21,52	21,44	
RICE/IDSR Core zone	19,63	22,27	21,31	

0

Figure E2.4 : "Gardien des étoiles" bag content :

SQM-L:





Each SQM-L is:

- labelled with his serial number and a name
- supplied with a bag for camera

Notebook:















Eraser, pencil, microfiber optical cleaning cloth for SQM Lens, battery

Communication tools:



▲ Waterproff Signage panel with IDA logo



▲Summer sky poster



◆ Plc du Midi RICE/IDSR project poster with IDA logo



« Gardien des étoiles » : some participants (Credits : Nicolas Bourgeois, Bruno Charlier)

















« Gardien des étoiles » : photographic summary (Credits : Nicolas Bourgeois, Bruno Charlier)



 \blacktriangle « Gardien des étoiles » carrying bag



▲ Deliveries of some remote sites were made after several hours of walking



▲ Demonstration of How to Use a SQM-L



▲ Presentation of Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR project



Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR poster ▲



Communication tools ▲▶





Waterproof signage panel ▶

E2.6. SQM Measurements in test (SQM-DL, SQM-LU)

We are testing SQM-LU (Lens and USB port) and SQM-DL (Data Logger). The SQM-LU is testing with a mobil station connected to a GPS. We use Road Runner software to process data. The software was developed by Daniel Rosa Infantes from a Spanish amateur astronomers association: Sociedad Malagueña de Astronomía.

Road Runner is a portable, lightweight, inexpensive and quick system, which allows measurement of light pollution from any location and immediate viewing of the data captured by the system.

Finished the measurement, the software generates two types of files: CSV File and KML File for Google Earth. The data can be viewed directly on a map. With this mobil system, the data

For each measuring point, SQM readings are completed by several information : serial number of the device, date and hour, temperature, vehicle speed...

This mobile system must be improved to fix few minor bugs. But, it's already very interesting because numerous data can be obtained in a single night.





Example of SQM readings in Buffer Zone with Road Runner System (1 reading per minute)

E3. Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR Core night sky quality: request for a gold designation

The following are the criteria outlined in the guidelines published in May 2013 (p. 7).

Philosophy Nighttime environments that have negligible to minor impacts from light pollution and other artificial light disturbance, yet still display outstanding quality night skies and have superior nighttime lightscapes.

YES: The Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR core zone is completely uninhabited. There is therefore no permanent lighting source.

The lack of a permanent light source keeps very high levels of darkness. In several accessible spot, the night sky « scenery » have an exceptional beauty.

The view of starry sky in core zone provide an unforgettable experience.

The Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR area is among the few places left where it can be seen in this part of Europe.



(Credits: Nicolas Bourgois)

Artif	ficial	Light
and	Skyg	wolp

Typical observer is not distracted by glary light sources. Light domes are only dim and restricted to sky close to horizon.

YES: As shown in this photo, in the core zone the light domes are only dim and restricted to sky close to horizon.

For example, In the southern horizon, due to the shadowing effect of moutain, the glow from spanish cities don't affect significantly the starry sky quality.



(Credits : Nicolas Bourgois)

Observable	The full array of visible sky phenomena can be viewed— e.g. Aurora, airglow, Milky Way,
Sky Phenomena	zodiacal light, and faint meteors.

YES: As shown in the photos below, the full array of visible sky phenomena can be viewed in the Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR core zone.

Several of the more sublime features of starry sky are visible even the more subtle or diffuse : Milky way, airglow, zodiacal light, faint meteors and the famous Green Ray.

1. Milky Way ▶

The view of Milky Way in a dark sky is one of the more impressive features of the RICE/IDSR.

Mosaic of Milky Way taken at the Pic du Midi Summit ► (Credits : Valérie Desnoux)

2. Airglow over Pic du Midi Observatory ▼:



(Credits: Romain Montaigut)





3. Zodiacal light ${f v}$:

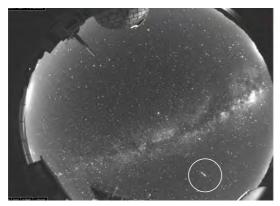




▲ (Credits : Patrick Lécureuil)

◀ The zodiacal light in the lens of FRIPON All Sky Camera (Credits : François Colas)

4. Meteors ▼▶



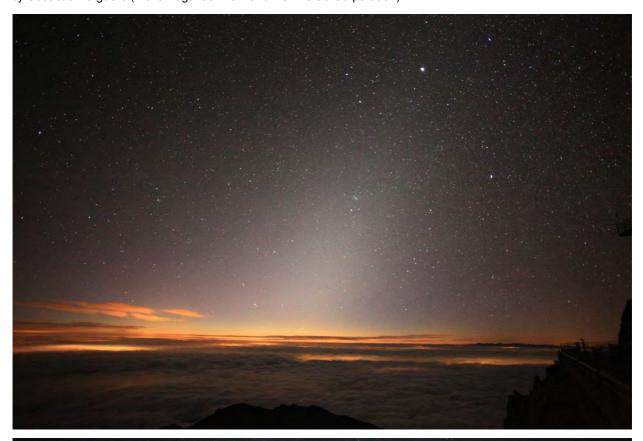
▲ Meteor caught on FRIPON All Sky Camera (Credits : François Colas)



(Credits : Jean-Luc Dauvergne)

The zodiacal light over Pic du Midi Observatory

This photo has been taken in september 2013 by Sébastien Giguère (Mont-Mégantic IDSR and ASTROlab Corporation).





(Credits : Sébastien Giguère)

5. Green Ray ▼





(Credits : Sébastien Vauclair - Cosmodiff)

(Credits: Romain Montaigut)

Nocturnal Environnement

Area is devoid of obvious lights that can cause wildlife disorientation.

Artificial light levels are thought to be below the threshold for plant and animal impact. Ecological processes related to nocturnality are unaltered. No lighting atop towers or buildings within park boundary.

YES: The Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR core zone is completely uninhabited. There is therefore no permanent lighting source. The most important part of the core zone is located in natural protected area. For example, in connection with Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR project, the Pyrénées National Park introduced legislation to implement new specific measures to reduce light pollution (ban of long range lights on vehicles licensed to operate in the park, all fixtures must be full cut-off, low colour temperatures (below 3,000 K), restrictions for lighting with a spectrall peak in wavelength of blue). Measures to address light pollution problem include restrictions or bans in sensitive areas like habitats for chiropteras.



(Credits : S. Bareille)

Map E2.7.1. Main habitats of Chiropteras in and near Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR Core zone



Unihedron SQM	> 21.75
---------------	---------

YES: In several spot of Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR, the SQM readings exceed 21.75 and sometimes 22 mag/arcsec².

Map E2.7.2. Darkest readings in and near Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR Core zone (only max SQM value > 21.75)



▼ T1M telescop around polar axis (Credits : François Colas)





The Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR LMP : Introduction and Background for Minimum Requirement A

1. The GTE, the ideal solution for developing an LMP adapted to the Pic du Midi IDSR project.

Within the Pic du Midi IDSR project, a group working on lighting (groupe de travail eclairage, henceforth referred to as GTE) was created and launched in March 2012 (date of the first meeting). This group has allowed us to resolve a number of issues specific to both the IDSR project and the future of lighting in general.

In this first part, we will initially look at the issues and operations of our GTE. We will then present the features of lighting in France in general and in the IDSR project in particular, in order to complete the background, before moving on to address the Dark Sky Programme.

1.1 Why then a GTE? It is needed in order to overcome challenges both within the project and in relation to the future of lighting.

The idea of creating a group working on lighting (GTE) in the Pic du Midi IDSR project truly came into being in February 2012. The creation of this group has since proved to be essential; on the one hand to meet the challenges presented by street lighting and management in France, and on the other hand to develop an LMP specific to the Pic du Midi IDSR.

At the time our GTE was lauched, the IDSR project managers observed that there were no official regulations in France concerning economic public and private lighting which respects both the sky and the nocturnal environment. However, on a national and international level, a great deal of work was being carried out by different organisations and associations in order to promote this new approach to artificial light. There was therefore a large database already in place, but this was not yet collegiate. This new awareness of lighting in relation to environmental issues made it difficult to achieve a general consensus. The debate did not seem to have found a suitable melting pot to produce a consensual amount of expertise, enabling the development and implementation of a management programme and thus improved lighting.

In early 2012, the Pic du Midi IDSR and the favourable evolution of the Grenelle Environment Debate came together to legitimise and endorse the real need for a collective effort by leading experts which would result in an LMP. Indeed, the project is in accord with the directive line in Article R 583-4 of the French Grenelle Environmental Act 2 clearly identifying the need to implement specific measures on the lights in and around protected natural areas and astronomical sites. The perimeter of the Pic du Midi IDSR consists entirely of areas and spaces like those referred to in the Grenelle Act 2. In addition, the IDA requirement that an IDSR lighting management group be created with the ability to go beyond local and national policies, ended up giving us more than ample justification for the creation of a GTE and the development of an LMP.



Picture used for the cover of the Lighting Guide (Credits: Nicolas Bourgeois)

The months of January and February 2012 were dedicated to the conceptualisation of a GTE; its objectives, its operation, a list of participants. The next section attempts to present the different aspects of our GTE.

On **page 6** of the Pic du Midi IDSR Lighting Guide, you will find an overview of the Starry Sky Programme, which references a set of national and European challenges complementing and supporting the contextual elements presented above.

1.2 The IDSR GTE: objectives, operation, participants.

The GTE was held for one year, from March 2012 to March 2013 (validation date of the group's work). Five meetings were held at the headquarters of the Pyrenees National Park, which offered its premises for the occasion. To boost the GTE between meetings, a mailing list was opened which allowed the exchange of information between members.

On **page 53** of the **Pic du Midi IDSR Lighting Guide** is a list of GTE participants. It expresses the size and versatility required of the group to meet the two objectives which were assigned.

The first objective was to develop a technical document of reference which would become a regulatory basis for efficient, sustainable and low pollution lighting. GTE 's ambitions for this regulatory basis were to incorporate the approaches specific to different aspects of the Pic du Midi IDSR: astronomy, preservation and management of the environment, lighting and light planning, energy, support and enhancement of the region.

The second objective was to facilitate and optimise the application of this technical document via an approach, a programme and specific tools for both lighting professionals and local personnel.

These two objectives were crucial in the choice of the composition of our GTE and its operation.

Thus the GTE developed into two levels of participants. On the one hand technicians, experts and scientists associated with the different areas mentioned above. And on the other hand local personnel associated with the IDSR planning commissions and areas of action, who would help strengthen the debate on implantation strategies and the implementation of the Technical Guide.

At the first meeting of the GTE in March 2012, each participant was given a file detailing all the issues related to lighting and the IDSR project. This file contained in particular a section on the IDA requirements regarding the implementation of LMP and the minimum criteria for an IDSR label.

Initially, the focus of our GTE was to lay the technical and scientific basis for the future Guide: select and describe the different compliance requirements of economical and low pollution lighting; identify all lighting categories in the IDSR; determine thresholds and values based on criteria. The choice of criteria, thresholds and values is explained in the section dedicated to presenting the Pic du Midi IDSR Lighting Guide.

Following that, the GTE members focused their thinking on how to facilitate and optimise the application of these new criteria and values of the IDSR lighting. Research work was undertaken to study a set of similar initiatives around the world and to bring about choices and solutions which would meet our expectations. Thanks to these observations and feedback, GTE members agreed on the relevance of combining several tools with the complementary functions in order to implement the LMP effectively.

These tools comply with five key areas:

- training and raising awareness of local personnel and inhabitants.
- $\hbox{-} \textbf{formalising} \text{ the criteria and values which will now define efficient, sustainable low pollution lighting} \ .$
- creating fun and ergonomic treatment of the technical aspects.
- engaging of bodies in charge of lighting and ensuring the towns and villages of the IDSR meet the criteria and values now expected of them.
- promoting lighting improvements.

This association of tools and actions was named the "Starry Sky Programme", the basis of both the LMP and the Pic du Midi IDSR.

In order to complete the background which will allow us to understand the IDSR LMP better, we are now going to tackle some features of lighting and its management in France.

2. Features of lighting and its management in France and within the IDSR.

A description of the state of general and local lighting, and the presentation of its management, will finish the explanation of the need for and the features of the Pic du Midi IDSR LMP. We will begin with a general approach to lighting in France through key figures, and then we will focus on the situation of the Pic du Midi IDSR.

Street lighting in France

The figures presented here were taken from a study on street lighting conducted by the Environment and Energy Control Agency (l'Agence de l'Environnement et de la Maîtrise de l'Enérgie - ADEME).

The state of public places of lighting in France in a few figures:

- Street lighting in France represents 9 million bright spots for 1,260 megawatts of power, in other words the equivalent of a nuclear reactor. Within these 9 million bright spots:
- over 30% are mercury vapour lights (to be forbidden in 2015).
- 40% of light fixtures are over 25 years old and are considered energy 'guzzlers' and are technically obsolete.
- Street lighting and illuminated signs represent 1-2 % of France's electricity consumption and contribute up to 4% of the country's CO² emissions.
- In local terms, street lighting represents on average 38% of a commune's electricity bill.
- The annual turnover of lighting for communes with less than 2,000 inhabitants does not exceed 3 %.
- In an urban context, the density of bright spots is 50 spots per kilometre. In a rural context, this density is 19 spots per kilometre.



Evolution since the 2000s:

The power produced by one bright spot has decreased by 35 %.

However...

- The number of bright spots has increased by 30%.
- The average duration of lighting has increased by 25%
- Lighting consumption in communal budgets has increased by 42%.

2.1 Management affected by a breakdown between techniques and uses of lighting

In France, the elected official in charge of the town is not directly required to light up their town but they are obliged to ensure the safety of their citizens.

As a consequence, lighting is considered as an appropriate solution to secure certain passages or ensure the security of moving vehicles and pedestrians. When an elected official installs street lighting in the town, it must be kept in good working order and its use must not constitute a breach of security of citizens. For more information on the rights and duties of mayors, please see page 8 of the Pic du Midi IDSR Lighting Guide.

But in fact ... As we have seen with its evolution since the 2000s, lighting has significantly increased not only in terms of the number of bright spots, but also in its intensity and duration of illumination. It appears that the technical progress of lighting is associated neither with improvements nor with the requisite knowledge of its uses. We can thus witness measures of simply replacing old equipment contributing to a practice of overlighting. This is in favour of a sense of security for the user, but does not follow the real, objective facts. Indeed, the phenomenon of overlighting is well known for a number of negative consequences: glare; difficulty acclimatising the eye; increasing the light reflected from the soil; increasing intrusive light; energy over-consumption. In other words it is a factor in objective insecurity and light pollution, and is expensive for the town.

Before the arrival of the Pic du Midi IDSR project in the Hautes-Pyrenees, lighting improvements were often synonymous with over-lighting. Paradoxically, we could see a desire to reduce the amount of flux emitted outside the useful surface, but which was not remotely associated with reducing light levels and light intensities.



Over-lighting after conversion in Lourdes

(Credits: Nicolas Bourgeois)





The concept of quality lighting was not understood in terms of sufficient criteria. The organisations in charge of lighting and elected officials lacked the necessary knowledge and solutions needed to set up the efficient, sustainable, low pollution lighting that the Pic du Midi Lighting Guide and accompanying tools would bring them.

Let us conclude with an overview of the lighting management within the Pic du Midi IDSR in order to tackle the Starry Sky Programme thereafter.

2.2 Lighting Management within the Pic du Midi IDSR Project

In France, management of street lighting (maintenance, replacements, new projects) is primarily the responsibility of each town. But with regard to the Pic du Midi IDSR, this responsibility is generally transferred to the Hautes-Pyrenees Departmental Union of Energy (*Syndicat Departmentale d'Enérgie des Hautes-Pyrénées, SDE*). This is the case for 95% of the 251 towns in the Reserve. These towns are essentially considered rural (fewer than 2,000 inhabitants). But there are also larger, more urban towns which have incorporated this expertise either through a board or a specific town council service.

In this section, we will endeavour to present the three types of lighting management and the organisations which supervise them.

2.2.1 Lighting Management by the Hautes-Pyrenees Departmental Union of Energy (SDE 65)

The SDE is a public body established in 1947 which operates on the entire territory of the Hautes-Pyrénées to represent and to benefit communities and their citizens. Areas of expertise governed by its statutes include: the construction, building and concealment of electrical networks, and the creation of systems for new and renewable energy. Finally, the SDE 65 provides new work on street lighting that is linked to a landfill, an extension or neither for all the department's towns. And for the towns that have joined the service, it also manages the maintenance of their lighting.

The street lighting service consists of a manager and a reference technician. There are then fifteen agents who are responsible for achieving the different objectives that the service has been given. The latter were completed thanks to a partnership between the SDE 65 and Pic du Midi for the establishment of the Starry Sky Programme.

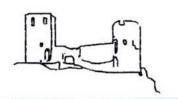
SDE 65 is the main actor on the issue of lighting in the RICE Pic du Midi. Indeed, it is responsible for the park lighting of 243 municipalities of the 251 municipalities in the Territory of RICE. We shall see, the commitment of this structure in the project is a key point in the governance of the lighting and the application of Starry Sky programme.



Number of light points managed by the SDE 65: **30 000**

2.2.2 Management of lighting board, the electricity SIVU in Luz Saint Sauveur and the town of Lannemezan

Within the IDSR territory, street lighting can also be managed by a local board, known as a Local Distribution Enterprise (Entreprise Locale de Distribution, ELD). This is indeed the case in the towns of Luz-Saint-Sauveur, Esquièze and Esterre which are managed by theIntercommunal Single Vocation Union (Syndicat Intercommunal à Vocation Unique, SIVU) and in the town of Lannemezan in the Pays des Nestes which is managed by the Lannemezan Energy Service (Energie Service Lannemezan, ESL).



S.I.V.U. D'ELECTRICITE

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This type of local organisation continued after the nationalisation law which saw the creation of the society Electicity of France (*Electricité de France*, *EDF*), the equivalent of Hydro Quebec. By choice, some towns concerned have kept these local organisations to distribute electricity, and in the case of SIVU and Lannemezan for their street lighting too. The SIVU's action regarding lighting is similar to that of the SDE.

Number of bright points managed by SIVU: 1 000

The **ESL** is a mixed economy company which became a network agent belonging to the town of Lannemezan in 1993. Its missions are similar to the SDE and SIVU in that they include the installation and maintenance of street lighting. 2013 is a pivotal year for Lannemezan in terms of lighting because the city is engaged in a major programme to improve its lighting. Almost all the lights in the old park have been there nearly 60 years and consist mainly of fluorescent tubes. For several years the town has been considering which direction to take in terms of lighting.

Number of bright spots managed by ESL: 3500



2.2.3 Lighting management by a local council technical service

The last case is that of lighting management by a local council service, in partnership with SDE 65. In the present case, there is no question of an ELD because there is no local production of electricity. The council service organises, directs and monitors the outsourcing related to the maintenance and improvement of its street lighting. It may also support the inventory and mapping of its street lighting in order to plan future works and estimate their cost.

Lighting managed this way in the department exists in three towns within the Pic du Midi IDSR: Cauterets, Lourdes and Bagnères de Bigorre. These three towns are also committed to respecting and supporting the Lighting Guide.

3. Lighting and regulations: a revision of standards and emerging environmental regulations

The environmental regulations in relation to lighting must be explained here in order to introduce and legitimise the shape and position of the Dark Sky Programme and its Lighting Guide.

3.1 Revising the Standard AFNOR 13201

Prior to 2011, there was no specific law to regulate lighting. As explained above, the local elected official in charge of security for its citizens in public spaces had an obligation to maintain in good working order its lighting in the town. But no technical and qualitative criterion regulated the proper use of lighting.

Some towns (mostly urban) are choosing to rely on a base prescription under whichcompliance and enforcement are not mandatory, because they are not taken into account by the law. The AFNOR 13201 is the only standard in France today offering recommendations on lighting. But even it has been heavily criticised for its lack of environmental considerations. It is also subject to a review board (X90X), which includes the Minister of Environment, with a view to strengthening the presence of environmental criteria in the future revised standard.



3.2 The progress made by the Grenelle Environment Debate

To date, the progress of the Grenelle Environment Forum is what has allowed us to prepare national regulation on lighting, taking into account light pollution and the nocturnal environment.

The Grenelle Environment is a national debate involving government officials, professional associations and nongovernment organisations. The work of the Grenelle began in 2007 to address the growing problem of environmental crisis (global warming, resource depletion and so on...) and thus develop and regulate the dynamics of sustainable development on a national level.

The Grenelle prepares and approves a set of laws which surround the key themes of sustainable development, including control of energy demand, the establishment of a healthy environment, biodiversity conservation, pollution reduction and so on...

The recent raised awareness of the problems and issues relating to lighting has helped bring the issue of light pollution into the Grenelle debate and thus allowed the creation of a specific law to regulate it. This law, passed in July 2011, is gradually being surrounded by a set of decrees laying down detailed rules for goals, projects and areas.

Thus, since 1 July 2013, the interior lighting of business premises, building facades, windows and shops must be turned off during the second half of the night. In the months and years to come, other decrees will be brought in to nationally reinforce this new regulatory and environmental approach to lighting.



The Grenelle recognises the development and implementation of local recommendation

The Pic du Midi IDSR fits perfectly into this section of the Grenelle Act and could therefore define, with the relevant personnel, a set of specific measures required for the establishment of efficient, sustainable, low pollution lighting.

Article R. 583-4 of Grenelle Environment Act 2

"Natural areas (...) as well as astronomical observation sites (...) the light installations are subject to more restrictive measures than those applied to and implemented in and outside urban areas."

Article 66 of the Grenelle Environment Act 2 serves only to reinforce this approach by allowing competent bodies in the community the power to impose these measures and requirements.

Article 66 of Grenelle Environment Act 2

"To prevent or minimize hazards or problems (...)caused by artificial light emissions (...) requirements may be imposed by competent bodies in the community.."

A we have witnessed above, the SDE 65, the local boards, the communal services and their directors are all committed to respecting and implementing the Dark Sky Programme. They are thus in agreement with the Grenelle Environement Act 2 guidelines and are willing to confer on the Pic du Midi IDSR Lighting Guide the role of regulating local lighting.



For more information on1 the regulatory framework relating to lighting, see page 1 and 8 of the Lighting Guide.

Requirement A: quality comprehensive Lightscape Management Plan (LMP) should be adopted by the communities to a proportion corresponding with at least 80% of designated area of protection within the entire IDA DSR (core an periphery). The regulation should address all private and public owners of communities within the area protection. Some exceptions may apply but are subject to IDA approval.

A. i New, current, and required retrofit lighting must meet the reserve's LMP (which must meet the « Lightscape Management Plan Guidelines »).

A. The Dark Sky Programme: the Pic du Midi IDSR LMP

Having looked at the context which surrounds the GTE's actions, and the LMP genesis of the Pic du Midi IDSR, we will now present its achievement: the Dark Sky Programme. We shall see that the form and characteristics of the programme take into account the multi-scalar complexity of lighting management and of the geographical region, whilst also assimilating the IDA requirements.

This section includes and explains the major steps and interdependent actions which constitute the programme.





Some actions, envents and tools of the Starry Sky Programme

the starry sky programme

Outreach

Development of specific tools

Territory commitment

Fundraising and incentive to improve lighting

Inventory and mapping of lighting

Research and development

Improving of lighting and recognition of the results

A1 Awareness and Education

Improved lighting and protection of the night sky, are two objectives that initially appear to be abstract to most people. On the one hand, the world of lighting is largely unknown, and light pollution even more so. On the other hand, directly identifying the impact of these actions is not done in an obvious way. Finally, the means which must be adopted in order to achieve these objectives may engender reluctance or opposition: fear of turning off the lights, of not having enough light, the return of darkness in the streets ... light austerity.



Outreach for the «Gardien des Etoiles» Star Guards in 2013 (Credits: Bruno Charlier)

In order to prevent this situation, the solution was to educate people and raise awareness of the problems of light pollution and the challenges of improving lighting. The project managers of the Pic du Midi IDSR therefore devised a strategy which included several stages. Each of these stages targets a specific audience in order to maximize the chances of dissemination and understanding of information. This approach is based on the principle of the funnel: tacke the particular and the general will look after itself.

A1.1 Professional and Specialised Areas

Logically, the GTE members (scientists, professionals and local personnel) were the first ones to be made aware of this information so that each of them could go forward and establish the most appropriate approach to reach their respective environments.

The spreading of the message amongst professionals in lighting and astronomy came about in a relatively straightforward manner. The documents distributed at the GTE were used by each member to transmit key information related to the IDSR project. Managers of the IDSR project supported and reinforced this approach by going directly to different organisations in order to arrange conferences for staff on these themes.



Outreach in Paris for the event «Rencontres du ciel et de l'espace» (Credits: Bruno Charlier)

These actions were carried out in all the lighting organisations linked to the Pic du Midi IDSR and in the relevant urban areas of Greater Tarbes. In addition, the same occurred in the heart of the Pyrenees National Park, EDF and the Pic du Midi .

Finally, and this is the point which takes us on to the next section, this awareness was brought to the regional bodies involved in the project. Each organisation representing the territories involved was introduced to and informed about the

outreach and education plan of the starry sky programme Stape 1 Stape 4 Stape 2 Stape 3 Outreach of publics Outreach of GTE Outreach of local councillors, local Outreach of professionals and IDSR inhabitant and IDSR Committees technicians and education department **Project holders Publics IDSR Committees** _ocal councillors IDSR inhabitant Pays des vallées des gaves Groupe de Travail Eclairage echnical services (Light Working Group) Communauté de communes School de Haute-Bigorre Municipalities of **IDSR** Comittee Territorial actors Pays des Nestes Tourists Municipalities behind the IDSR boundaries which Actors in private and support the Reserve public sectors Professionals, Specialized participants specialized and associative Education Light Environment department (2014)Planning **Astronomy**

IDSR by the project managers: the Mixed Union representing the Gaves Valleys (le Syndicat Mixte du Pays des Vallées des Gaves), the Haute-Bigorre Shared Community (la Communauté de Commune de Haute-Bigorre) and the Mixed Union representing the Pays des Nestes (le Syndicat Mixte du Pays des Nestes). This was in order to identify strategies to adopt for acting on and with the territories as a whole.

It was on the conclusion of these appointments that the IDSR commissions and awareness programmes such as Back to the Night and Stars were created. After this first stage of preparation, we could go directly into the first phase of awareness according to the Dark Sky Programme: this one was aimed at elected officials and technicians in the territories involved.

A1.2 The Elected Officials and Technicians in the territories involved in the Pic du Midi IDSR, AND the inhabitants of the Pic du Midi IDSR; private firms and individuals.

For this part see the Requirement F/G1.



Visio-conference with Johanne Roby in 2012 Credits: Bruno Charlier)



The IDSR project explained in the cinema of Argelès-Gazost after the diffusion of the movie City Dark in 2012.



Outreach to explain the light to publics and elected in 2012.

A2 Development and use of management tools for

the Starry Sky Programme



Dans le cadre de la Réserve Internationale de Ciel Étoilé du Pic du Midi, un ensemble de partenaires publics et privés se sont organisés et structurés pour réaliser un ambitieux programme d'amélioration des éclairages visant plus de 251 communes et plus de 50 000 points lumineux.

Le nouvel éclairage que vous observez permet :

- la réduction de la pollution lumineuse et la préservation de l'environnement nocturne,
- des économies d'énergie importantes (de 25% à 50%),
- l'amélioration de la qualité de vie grâce à un usage juste et raisonné de l'éclairage.





Sign for lighting project, a tool of the Starry Sky Programme.

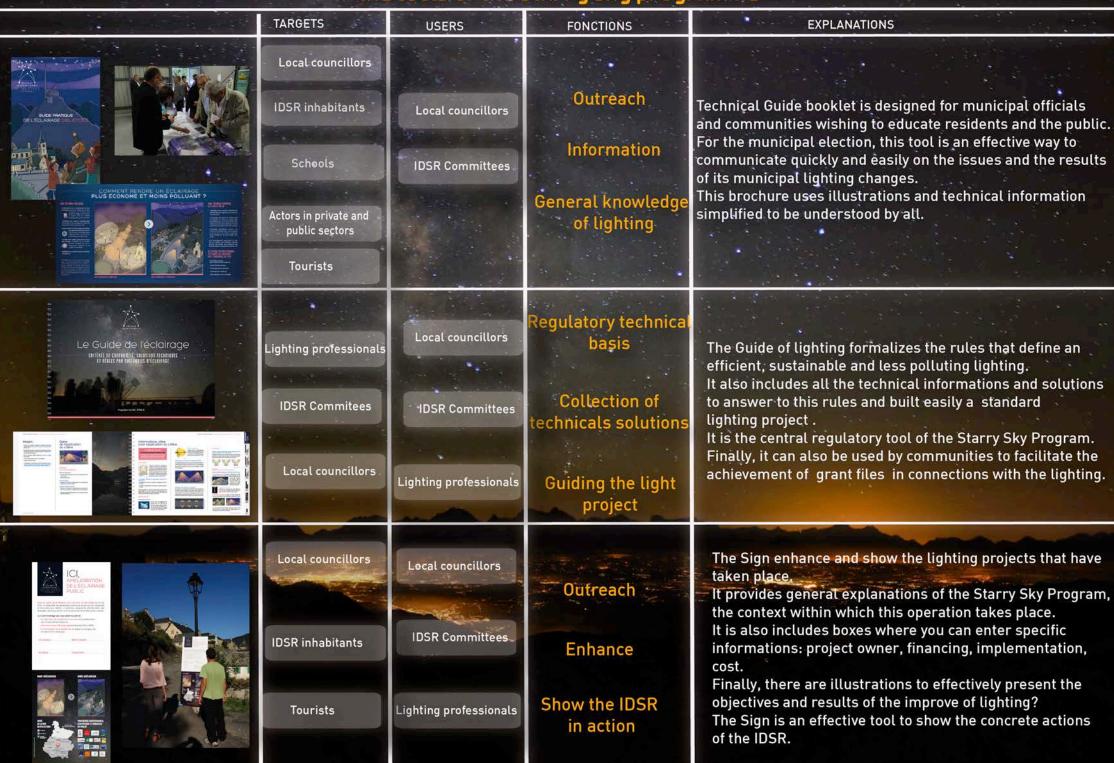


Lighting Guide and its leaflet, tools of the Starry Sky Programme.





the tools of the starry sky programme



A3 Formal commitment of the territory to the application of the Lighting Guide and of the Dark Sky Programme

The central point in the Dark Sky Programme is without a doubt the formal commitment of the territory and its specialised organisations. These commitments address three essential issues.

The first is of course that it provides material to submit to the IDA as evidence of active participation of the territory in the achievement and sustainability of the project.

The second is to define and formalise the terms of these commitments to provide guidance for the project partners.

Finally, and this is doubtless the main point, these commitments allow us to structure and unite a group of public and private agents who come together on the subect of applying specific requirements to establish sustainable, efficient, low pollution lighting. This last point is the key to remaining true to the continuity of and respect for the Grenelle Environment Debate, including Article 66, which confirms the possibility of establishing local regulations to reduce light pollution.

In this section, we will present the main commitments and interest in the Pic du Midi IDSR project.

A3.1 Commitment of specialised organisations in respect of lighting, energy and environment: the establishment of local governance on lighting and the protection of the nocturnal environment.

On 4 June 2012, at the Pic du Midi in the presence of elected IDSR representatives, the signing of agreements between the SDE 65, EDF and the Pic du Midi took place. This major event in the project marked the start of the dynamic governance on lighting which would manage the future reserve. Indeed, the two important organisations on a departmental level and EDF on a national level, undertook the responsibility of meeting the operating costs of the project; contributing to the development of our Dark Sky Programme; and applying same within the IDSR territory. The President of the General Council, Michel Pelieu presided over this event and validated the position of SDE 65 as an important body in the implementation and enforcement of the Pic du Midi IDSR LMP.



Left to right: Alain Beaudou, Régional Director of EDF (Nation power company); Michel Pélieu, Président of Hautes-Pyrénées General Council; François Fortassin, Sénator; Jacques Brune, President of HPTE and Vice President of Pic du Midi; Nicolas Bourgeois, Project Manager of Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR.

Finally, an agreement between the Pic du Midi and the Pyrenees National Park was also formalised and had to be signed in June 2013. This event could not take place due to flooding in the Hautes-Pyrenees which occurred at this same period. Although the date of the signature had to be postponed, the Pyrenees National Park is committed to the Pic du Midi IDSR through a financial partnership and complies with the terms of the future agreement.

This section will aim to present the different aspects and main results of these commitments that allow real governance on lighting and protection of the nocturnal environment across the Pic du Midi IDSR.

A3.1.1 The agreement between the SDE 65 and the Pic du Midi

The partnership agreement between the SDE 65 and the Pic du Midi commits the SDE 65 to contributing to the development of the IDSR lighting guide and to respecting and implementing its compliance criteria.





François Fortassin and Jacques Brune, signing of the agreement between SDE 65 and Pic du Midi.

This position causes the SDE 65 to take light pollution and the nocturnal environment into account by integrating new approaches to the lighting service:

-financial support of €30,000 (\$40,000) to meet the operating costs of the Pic du Midi IDSR.

- -research and development of technologies in accordance with the IDSR requirements.
- -participation in the Pic du Midi IDSR GTE.
- -raising awareness in involved towns.
- -development and implementation of lighting expertise in relation to the protection of the night sky.
- -managing research grants to encourage and accelerate the conversion of lighting.
- -respect for and enforcement of the Dark Sky Programme.



The most symbolic action undertaken by the SDE 65 is probably its position concerning the current LED technology in street lighting. In February 2013 at its annual trade union committee, which brought together all the elected members of the Hautes-Pyrénées, SDE 65 announced its decision to discontinue the use of LEDs in functional street lighting. And this will be the case until a new technology which has less of an impact on the night sky, the nocturnal environment and our health is found and approved. Such a decision made by an important organisation in the département has greatly contributed to legitimising the process of the Pic du Midi IDSR and encouraged other organisations which had not yet done the same to follow suit. Thus, all documents related to the Pic du Midi IDSR lighting (leaflets and technical lighting guide) formally ban LEDs in functional street lighting within the reserve until new compliant technology is found.



General Assembly of SDE 65 with all the electeds of Hautes-Pyrénées in Fébruar 2012.



Another important action of the SDE 65 was seeking funding to boost lighting improvements in the Pic du Midi IDSR. Last year, the organisation submitted an application for a grant from ADEME, for 40 towns. This dossier highlighted the SDE 65's commitment to the Pic du Midi IDSR project, and their desire to raise funds in order to start a real incentive approach to improve lighting. The argument of the IDSR meant that the SDE 65 received a positive response for all of the towns included in the application and raised nearly 600,000€ (\$800,000) to initiate the implementation of the Dark Sky Programme.

Clearly, the 251 towns involved in the Pic du Midi IDSR cannot benefit from such grants all at once. But either way, they are all affected by the Dark Sky Programme and will therefore receive the same expert services, education, development and communication in their plans to improve lighting.

Finally, the SDE 65 is already projecting itself into the future with a view to devising a set of strategies to be adopted in the event of a future labelling of the Pic du Midi IDSR:

-to make the Pic du Midi IDSR a window of new practices of efficient, sustainable, low pollution lighting in order to promote and disseminate more widely those measures put in place.

-reconsider contracts with suppliers in order to ensure their offers include products which respect the sky and the nocturnal environment. The project of a future Dark Sky lighting exhibition is being written and will materialise if the IDSR label is obtained.

-encourage research and development which reinforces exchanges of work amongst universities and laboratories. For now, the most concrete project is to develop a diagnostic of Dark Sky lighting with the Tarbes IUT with a view to optimising and adapting future lighting improvement projects in the best possible way.

The SDE 65 is well aware that its future will be written with the Pic du Midi IDSR and commits itself more and more to strengthening and sustaining its presence in the territory.

A3.2.2 The agreement between the Pic du Midi and EDF



Alain Beaudou, Régional Director of EDF, signing of the agreement between EDF and Pic du Midi.

The words "Energy is our future, let's save it" have represented a legal notice in France since 2006. They are not specific to EDF, as thought, but they accompany any commercial message on energy or the consumption thereof.

As a leading producer and supplier of electricity in France and around the world, EDF has been given a new mission: to act on the issue of saving energy and thus support initiatives offering a set of answers and/or solutions to this topic.

One of the main themes of the Pic du Midi IDSR and its Dark Sky Programme is saving energy in respect of lighting. EDF's support was therefore offered, as expected, and the terms of the agreement of 4 June 2012 formalise the importance of its role in the Reserve:

- -financial support of €30,000 (\$40,000) to meet the operating costs of the Pic du Midi IDSR.
- -EDF's participation in the GTE so that we might integrate into our Dark Sky Programme their expertise in saving energy in respect of lighting.
- -media support through distribution of IDSR communication tools during events organised by EDF.
- -raising awareness in the towns with an interest in the Pic du Midi IDSR in terms of saving enegy.

In 2013, EDF further increased its participation in the project by adding additional funds to those already dedicated to our operating costs, this in order to finance part of the SENTINEL network: the operation of automated measurement of the quality of the night sky within the Pic du Midi IDSR.

Thus, the presence of EDF in the IDSR project is essential to the strengthening and legitimising of the Dark Sky Programme, and in turn means the Programme receives significant media weight, very useful in spreading messages and the image of the future Reserve.



A3.2.3 The agreement between the Pic du Midi and the Pyrenees National Park: applying the Dark Sky Programme and the first official lighting regulations in the Pic du Midi IDSR

The Pyrenees National Park committed to supporting the Pic du Midi IDSR project as soon as it entered the operational phase in the autumn of 2011. Here we have summarised a few representative actions of support and the contributions of the Pyrenees National Park to the Pic du Midi IDSR project.





This commitment first became formal through the proposal to integrate the centre of the park into the perimeter of the Pic du Midi IDSR. From February 2012 to February 2013, the Headquarters of the Pyrenees National Park were made available to the GTE in order to facilitate meetings and allow the system to use video-conferencing. In May 2012, the heads of sectors and the park rangers were trained in the operation "Gardien des Etoiles" to complete the active part taken by the refuge guardians. Finally, in March 2013, the park was used to finance the "Light Footprint" training course with the Aulon Regional Nature Reserve.

On 25 October 2013, an agreement will be signed between the Pyrenees National Park and the Pic du Midi to formalise a number of commitments which will ensure the fulfilment of the IDSR and especially its establishment in time.

The future agreement between the Pyrénées national park and the Pic du Midi.

The main themes of the agreement ensure the continuity of the missions of the Pyrenees National Park and supplement its rights in terms of the "*l'espace Parc*" regulation:

-financial support of €30,000 (\$40,000) to meet the operating costs of the Pic du Midi IDSR.

-communication and environmental education: supporting Pic du Midi IDSR outreach programmes; integrating a light pollution component into the outreach programmes; providing use of the *Maisons du Parc National* in the valleys to organise IDSR events and similar.

-protection of the nocturnal environment and scientific cooperation: participation and support for the actions of the Pic du Midi IDSR; research and development on the concept of "black infastructure"; setting up a nocturnal environment observatory; supporting development of participatory approaches (Noé Conservation, Nature Look-outs and so on..).

-lighting conversion: financial support for the proposed lighting diagnostic (one of the central themes of the Dark Sky Programme); lighting improvement projects which are in accordance with the Dark Sky Programme.

-tourism development: development of tourism products on the topic of returning to the night and the stars in the Pyrenees National Park.

-l**ighting regulations**: integrating recommendations from the lighting guide in the regulation of the membership area and the centre of the Pyrenees National Park.

This last point of the Pyrenees National Park's commitment is a major factor as it represents, in France, the first official local regulations on the practice of efficient, sustainable, low pollution lighting.

In 2013, the National Park integrated lighting into its charter and the regulations that govern the centre, or "coeur", of the park. In official texts we can now find the main themes of the lighting guide which allow for, among other things, the prohibition of permanent lighting and pollutants in the centre of the park area (60% of the area of the IDSR core zone). The lighting guide will also be used by the Park as a technical and regulatory basis which will guide and promote lighting improvements in the 56 towns found within its membership area in the Hautes-Pyrenees.



Eric Sourp, Scientific Manager of the Pyrénées national parc, presentation during Le Retour à la Nuit et aux Etoiles.



Day of the Night, the Pyrénées national park present the night environment for the Retour à la Nuit et aux Etoiles.

.....

A3.3.4 The commitments of electricity boards: standardisation of the Dark Sky Programme on all lighting management bodies

The commitment of the SDE 65 was a key element and essential for the successful implementation of the Dark Sky Programme. But as we saw in the introduction, lighting management in the IDSR is not a simple matter. To achieve a "governance of lighting" which would be identical and uniform throughout the towns involved in the Pic du Midi IDSR, it was necessary to formalise and gain the support of the electricity boards included in its perimeter.

It it thus that the ESL and SIVU in Lannemezan and Luz Saint Sauveur became involved, and came a to respect and apply the Dark Sky Programme. Their commitment is primarily focused on compliance and enforcement of the lighting guide for future lighting improvements.

The Pic du Midi IDSR project and the Dark Sky Programme have generated much excitement in these two organisations which has allowed us to include in our dossier some concrete actions anticipating or directly following their commitments.

Once aware of the Pic du Midi IDSR project in 2009, the SIVU commited to preserving the sky and nocturnal environment. In April 2011, the organisation launched a training scheme specifically dedicated to the state of the area and the lighting diagnostic in its territory, and even the drawing up of an action plan to rapidly reduce the worst of the light pollution and eliminate 'energy-guzzling' lighting. In October 2011, the town of Luz Saint Sauveur welcomed a second important theme, an environmental approach to lighting. Since 2012, the SIVU have been actively involved in the Pic du Midi IDSR GTE and raising awareness throughout the Gaves Valleys. In September 2013, the organisation also committed to respecting the lighting guide and supporting the IDSR Dark Sky Programme.



Octobre 2011, debate on public lighting, energy and light pollution, organised by SIVU, Pyrenees national parc, the municipality of Luz-St-Sauveur.



SIVU agreement for the Starry Sky Programme

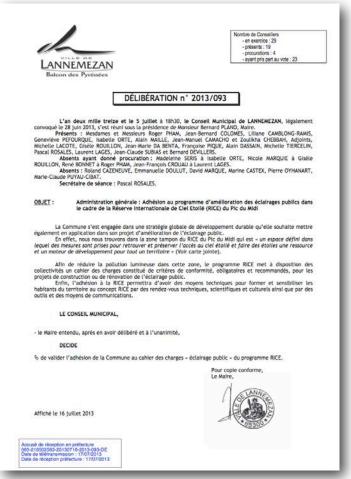


Outreach on the lighting with the SIVU, during the Retour à la Nuit et aux Etoiles.

As for the ESL, for several years the town of Lannemezan has been considering which direction to take in terms of lighting. The Pic du Midi IDSR and the Dark Sky Programme offered the answers and solutions they sought. Since May 2013, the town of Lannemezan has been developing a programme to convert its entire lighting based on the IDSR Lighting Guide and this should become operational as early as October. In September 2013, the town officially committed, like the SIVU, to respecting the lighting guide and supporting the Dark Sky Programme. This position will truly come into being through a calendar of lighting improvements which should commence late 2013 and which will span nearly 5 years in order to reach almost all of the bright spots in the town.



Debate on Energic Transition, avril 2013, organised by Lannemezan. The Pic du Midi RICE/ISDR was one of the thematique of this debate.



Lannemezan and ESL agreement for the Starry Sky Programme.

Both these commitments well reflect the requirements of the IDSR project managing bodies - even their willingness to standardise governance of lighting throughout the towns located within the perimeter of the reserve. Alongside a broad-based approach via the SDE 65, a more narrowly focussed approach via the local boards has been adopted, and together these will allow us to complete the process of obtaining commitment from specialised organisations in the field.

A3.2 Territorial engagement: structuring the RICE/IDSR and its LMP, both locally and regionally.

Several levels of territorial commitment were determined which correspond and respond to the complexity of territorial organisation within the Hautes-Pyrenees. We were thus able to optimise implemention of the Dark Sky Project and the establishment of the Pic du Midi IDSR on all levels.

The three categories of commitment presented here correspond to the main levels of management in the Pic du Midi IDSR. We will start with the highest administrative body of the department, the General Council. Then we come to the intermediate entity, the local authority in charge of setting up an IDSR commission to relay IDSR action locally. And we finish with the towns, the most local level of management, in direct contact with those who live within the IDSR.

We will now present an outline of these commitments and specify the interest that represents support for each of these levels in order to structure the IDSR and its LMP.

A3.2.1 The commitment of the Hautes-Pyrénées General Council: the RICE/IDSR, a new challenge for the department

The following letter extract formalises the General Council's commitment to make the Pic du Midi IDSR into a new challenge of sustainable, local development. It at once recognises and supports the DARK SKY Programme. This helps reinforce the implementation of the lighting guide recommendations and allows the Pic du Midi IDSR to fit perfectly in line with Article 66 of the Grenelle Environment Act.



"(...)Today, we know that this wonderful project is an opportunity for our territory. First, it will give us a much better ability to protect the Pic du Midi Observatory from an increase of light pollution. Then, the Pic du Midi "RICE/IDSR" will allow us to develop an innovative territorial project whilst protecting the environment and the night sky.

The issues and goals of the Pic du Midi IDSR are gradually becoming a new paradigm in local development policies, the stars and the night a new dimension of the Pyrenean territories. (...)"



Support of the Senator of Hautes Pyrénées, François Fortassin.

A3.2.2 Commitments of the IDSR commissions

The commitments of the three IDSR commissions allow us to formalise the community's willingness both to respect and implement the guidelines set out for territorial management of the future reserve. These are explained in the section dedicated to outlining the IDSR commissions (see p X IDA folder).

The following extracts, from letters of support, reflect the actions already taken by each community and their willingness to integrate the IDSR and the DARK SKY Programme into their operations.

The «Pays des Vallées des Gaves» :

"(...) We have been supporting this project since 2009, the year in which it was launched. In 2012, We developed an awareness programme called "Le retour à la Nuit et aux étoiles" which was very successful. The success of this programme has strengthened our desire to support the Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR project.

We also launched a programme to improve street lighting according to the new lighting practice guide published by the Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR project team. This programme allowed us to make a true environmental and energy transition. (...)"

This is an important step in the process to be covered by the Gaves Valleys. This community is currently redefining its statutes, which will be validated in the second half of 2013. The community's new statutes project embodies, as a defining principle, the need to fight against light pollution and to make the Pic du Midi IDSR sustainable in the 89 towns for which it is responsible. This implies a certain hourly volume which will be allotted to community employees in order to meet these new territorial strategies.



Support of Pays des Vallées des Gaves.



Extracts from the «Vallées des Gaves» statute project :

- « The Gaves Valleys aim to ensure the success of the following tasks across their territory :
- 1. partnership policy planning:

Defining and implementing a territorial strategy in the following areas:

- -tourism
- -farming
- -the fight against light pollution.
- 3. sustainable development and environment protection: Developing and implementing an overall policy of sustainable development and environmental protection across the Union perimeter, notably the following:
- -the Pic du Midi IDSR and the fight against light pollution.»
- «Vallées des Gaves» statute project.

Communauté de communes de Hautes-Bigorre (The Community of the Haute-Bigorre Communes):

« (...)In october 2012, we included in the perimeter of the RICE Pic du Midi/IDSR project, which helped to finalize the boundaries of the buffer zone. Support this project is a logical step for us because it fits perfectly in line with the adventure of the Pic du Midi. The territory of the « CCHB » includes most municipalities involved in the rescue of the Pic in the 2000s and which still today act to preserve its existence.(...) ».



Support of Community of the Haute-Bigorre communes



Le 16 septembre 2013

Henri FORGUES Président du Syndicat Mixte du Pays des Nestes

à

Monsieur le Président Syndicat Mixte de Valorisation du Pic du Midi Régie du Pic du Midi Rue Pierre Lamy de la Chapelle 65 200 LA MONGIE

Monsieur le Président,

En tant que président du "Pays des Nestes" et au nom des 138 maires des municipalités comprises dans ce territoire, l'offre tout mon soutien à la candidature du Pic du Midi à l'IDA pour obtenir le label RICE – Réserve Internationale de Cel Etoilée.

Nous nous sommes engagés en septembre 2012 à soutenir et porter le projet de la RICE du Pic du Midi. La Réserve est pour nous une formidable occasion d'engager sur notre territoire, une démarche novatrice de développement durable et touristique liée à la nuit et aux étoiles.

Depuis près d'un an, nous accompagnons nos élus dans leur volonté d'améliorer leurs éclairages. C'est notamment le cas de la commune d'Aulon, une initiative exemplaire qui nous permet de valoriser les retombées positives de la RICE. Nous travaillons également à la mise en place d'un programme d'animation et de sensibilisation pour renforcer l'ancrage de la RICE sur le Pays des Nestre.

Nous sommes convaincus de l'opportunité que représente la RICE pour le Pays des Nestes et continuerons nos efforts pour pérenniser cette démarche.

Veuillez accepter, Monsieur le Président, mes meilleures salutations.

Le Président du Pays des Nestes Henri FORGUES



Syndicat Mixte du Pays des Nestes - 14 rue de la Poste - 65 250 La Barthe de Neste TelFax : 05 62 98 50 28 <u>pays.des.nestes@orange.fr</u>

Support of the «Pays des Nestes»

The «Pays des Nestes»:

« (...).For nearly a year, we assist our local councillors in their efforts to improve their lighting. This is especially the case of the municipality of Aulon, an exemplary initiative that allow us to enhance the positive impact of the IDSR. We are also working to establish a program of entertainment and education to strengthen the establishment of the IDSR on the « Pays des Nestes. (...)».

A3.2.2 The commitment of Elected Officials: the signing of the Dark Sky Programme charter.

This final level of commitment is intended to firm up the management of lighting within the Pic du Midi IDSR territory. To meet this purpose, the 251 elected officials from the Pic du Midi IDSR were asked to sign the "Protection of the Pic du Midi IDSR sky and nocturnal environment. Commitment to comply with the Dark Sky Programme" charter. The charter gives the elected signatory broad guidelines for action on a local level that will contribute to the success of the Pic du Midi IDSR and the application of the DARK SKY Programme.

The following extract from the charter provides details of the commitment made by each of the Pic du Midi IDSR elected officials:

" We hereby declare:

(...) that our towns' future lighting will be consistent with the IDSR common technical specifications.

We are committed to:

- Contributing to the achievement and sustainability of the Pic du Midi IDSR.
- Supporting and encouraging the DARK SKY Programme.
- Integrating our management approach, using tools developed for this purpose by the Pic du Midi IDSR."



Charter «Protect the environment and the night sky of the Pic du Midi»





The charter was signed by elected officials the 6 september 2013

Section A7 returns to the last major event of the Pic du Midi IDSR process: the formalising of the Dark Sky Programme and its results. It was on the occasion of this formalisation that the charter was signed by the majority of Pic du Midi IDSR elected officials.

A3.2.3 The first formal commitment to an area of remote location, «Grand Tarbes».

Since January 2013, the Urban Community of «Grand Tarbes» (15 towns) has been reinforcing the progress of the Dark Sky Project by publicising its desire to be the first area of the Pic du Midi IDSR Remote Action Programme. This desire was quickly transformed into concrete action by integrating the Energy Climate Plan for the area of Greater Tarbes, and by supporting the Pic du Midi IDSR and implementing recommendations from the lighting guide.

The implementation of the Energy Climate Plan is done through a set of Project Outlines which are to be validated and committed in November 2013 by the Community Council. The following extract shows the part played by the Pic du Midi IDSR in these Project Outlines and the issue it represents for the future sustainable development of Greater Tarbes.



Presentation of the Pic du Midi IDSR project for the Grand Tarbes. Left side, Simon Peyret, project manager for the Energy Climate Plan of Grand Tarbes. Right side, Jeuneviève Isson, mayor of Semeac and elected of Grand Tarbes.



The Grand Tarbes, recognizes the apply of the Lighting Guide on its territory.

"Action 13 : Committing in favour of the Pic du Midi International Dark Sky Reserve (...)

Description of action:

-committing to respect the technical recommendations as defined by the "IDSR", strengthening the fight against light pollution.

-helping the diffusion of IDSR principles to the general public by creating outreach events to raise awareness: conferences, expositions, technical councils...

-committing in favour of the IDSR, which will allow the area of Greater Tarbes to use the tools developed by the GTE (...).

-promoting the lighting designers' work by sharing local and regional experiments."

To conclude the section on the commitments made by Greater Tarbes, we present an excerpt from Resolution N°13 of the Community Council of 23 September 2011, which aimed to "Amend the specification on urban requirements outlined by the Pyrenees Business Park", signed September 27 2011 by the President of Greater Tarbes:

"Lighting of the area and of external facades.

Whatever the nature of the illuminated area, it is requested that all types of lighting be reduced in intensity between the hours of 11pm and 5am (...).

The illumination must be less than 10 lux when in operation and less than 2 lux after reduction or extinction.

The percentage of luminous flux emitted directly to the sky measured by the Upward Light Output Ratio (ULOR) should be less than or equal to 1% (...)."

A4 Fundraising and incentives to improve lighting.

In order to encourage and stimulate lighting improvements in the Pic du Midi IDSR project, project managers identified from the outset the need to raise funds.

Specialised organisations and the IDSR Commissions rapidly grasped the potential of the reserve to facilitate the acceptance of grant applications.

During the year 2012, the project partners worked with two IDSR constituent entities who had seized the opportunity to put together financing applications.

A4.1 The Gaves Valleys' incentive approach.

In 2013, the Gaves Valleys obtained an allowance from the Midi-Pyrenees. This grant was specifically dedicated to applying the Dark Sky Programme to the Gaves Valleys' territory and to providing incentives for new projects to use lighting fixtures based on the lighting guide.

The amount of the grant is €300,000 (U.S. \$ 401,000) and this reinforces the public funds already allocated by the General and Regional Council to contribute to the development of the territory.



Award of grants by ADEME

A4.2 The success of the ADEME dossier submitted by the SDE 65.

In 2012, the ADEME (Environment and Energy Control Agency: Agence de l'Environnement et de la Maîtrise de l'Energie) established a fund of € 20 million to improve the lighting in villages of fewer than 2,000 inhabitants. The SDE 65, in partnership with the Pic du Midi, took this opportunity to put together applications for 45 towns in the department of the Hautes-Pyrenees. By referring to the IDSR project, they succeeded in yielding a positive response for all applications submitted.

The amount of the ADEME grant is 576,000€ (769,651 US\$) and this has allowed the 45 towns concerned to halve their investments.

For the year 2013, a total of 876 000€ (1,170,005 US\$) was raised in funds thanks to the Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR project.

As we shall see in the section responding to the minimum requirements E, these funds have allowed us to increase the number of improved lighting projects in the IDSR ten fold.

A5 Improvement of lighting and promotion of actions and outcomes : example of the village of Aulon.



Aulon and the sign of the Starry Sky Programme, after the improving of lighting in august 2013 (Credits: Nicolas Bourgeois).

This section presents the aim of the Dark Sky Programme through the example of a concrete case: improving the lighting of the village Aulon and trying out the "Light Footprint" operation.

The "Light Footprint" operation gave us the opportunity to realise two complementary objectives of the Dark Sky Programme on a local level: the R & D (research and development) and the lighting diagnosis. It has allowed us to measure the results of the application of our lighting guide.

We will first present the village of Aulon in context, then the Light Footprint operation in outline, and finally the results of the improvement in lighting, shown in figures and images.

A5.1 The village of Aulon in context.

Aulon is a village in the south-west of the Pays des Nestes. It has a number of particular characteristics; we have selected those related to our subject.

The village is located at the bottom of a small yet steep-sided valley standing at nearly 1,200 metres. This results in a certain isolation which becomes especially complicated in the winter due to avalanches that sometimes block the only access road for several days. Nevertheless, this village remains animated and boasts some notable achievements, in part due to the local political will and the presence of a hydroelectric plant on the perimeter of the town.



Aulon by night, before the improving of its lighting (Credits: Lea Salmon).

Although isolated, the village has a population of 80 inhabitants and is equipped with a street lighting network which is far superior to the average for a town of the same size. Indeed since the late 80s, Aulon has possessed 55 bright spots, which gives an average of 0.7 percentage spots/inhabitant.

In the 2000s, the village of Aulon engaged in a process of reducing its environmental impact and continues to do so in order to preserve the natural Pyrenean habitat.. It is thus that the Aulon Regional Nature Reserve was born in 2011.

With the formalisation of the Pic du Midi IDSR project, improving lighting in the village of Aulon was considered by the mayor an essential factor in reducing its impact on the nocturnal environment. In January 2012, Aulon sought the help of the SDE 65 and the Pic du Midi to put together a project on efficient, sustainable, low pollution lighting.

A5.2 Aulon's lighting in a few figures.

Technical Aspects:

- -50 bright spots with High Pressure Sodium lamps
- -Lamps ranging between 100 watts and 150 watts
- -Unprotected old-generation style lamps, with visible light in opaline bowls.
- -Ferromagnetic ballast
- -30 to 35% luminous flux emitted outside the working surface

Functions:

- -No timed/curfewed lighting
- Bad positioning of spots used to enhance and light up the church
- -Some bright spots caulked to reduce intrusive lighting



Aulon by night, before the improving of its lighting (Credits: Lea Salmon).

A5.3 The "Light Footprint" Operation in Aulon.

In February 2012, the Pic du Midi was contacted by a student in the 2nd year of her Masters degree in "Ecology and Sustainable Development" at the *Université Catholique de l'Ouest* (the Western Catholic University), wishing to do an internship on the topic of light pollution. This study provided a very good opportunity to develop and test a protocol study and modelling of light pollution and its impacts.

The village of Aulon took immediate interest in the study and established a partnership with the Pyrenees National Park and the Pic du Midi in order to finance the student, Léa Salmon-Legagneur. The study was conducted in Aulon from March to August 2013 with the support of a large number of specialists involved in the environment and light pollution. We can mention Martin Aubé Cegep of Sherbrooke, the Mont Mégantic IDSR, Licorness Observatory amongst others...

We will only present the main principles of the operation as it will shortly be the subject of scientific articles and the report of Léa Salmon-Legagneur's study will be posted on the future Pic du Midi IDSR website.





Extinction operation in Aulon, for Light print, june 2013 (Credits: Nicolas Bourgeois).

The main principles of the "Light Footprint" operation:

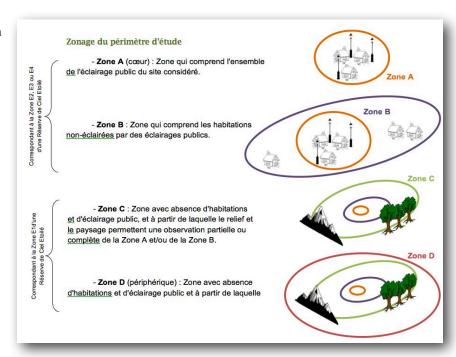
BEFORE LIGHTING IMPROVEMENTS in Aulon

-status and diagnosis of the initial lighting park in Aulon.

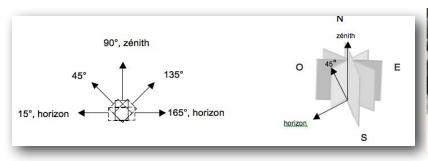


-establishment of photographic and SQM measurement protocols for modelling light pollution:

-mesh of measurement points on a specific zone.



-multi-angle SQM measures.



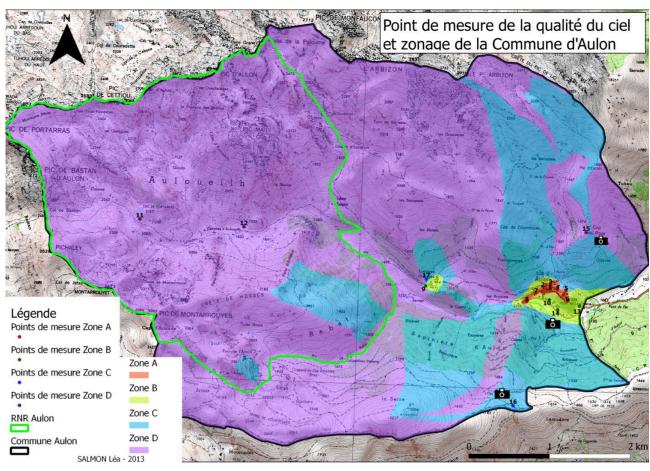




-use of SQM-L for participants and SQM-L Data Logger for continuous and automated measures.



- shooting various specific areas with a digital SLR camera
- -experimenting with the measurment protocols before and after the village lights are turned off.



Zoning map for SQM measurements (Credits: Lea Salmon).

AFTER LIGHTING IMPROVEMENTS in Aulon

- -status of the new lighting based on the Pic du Midi lighting guide.
- -repetition of the photographic and SQM measurement protocols.
- -photographic and SQM data modelling.

The "Light Footprint" operation is an ideal opportunity to obtain an overview before and after lighting improvements have been made and in deed to measure the consequences of the Dark Sky lighting.



A5.4 The outcome of the lighting improvements in Aulon, shown through figures and images.

The lighting improvements in Aulon are entirely based on our lighting guide. The essential criteria for efficient, sustainable, low pollution lighting have been met thus:

- -direction of the luminous flux
- spectral-quality light with limits on weak wavelengths
- -lamp adapted to the lighting category
- -light levels are frugal and adapted
- timed lighting
- -light efficiency

The project consists of the following:

- -replacing 40 lamps (old-generation style lanterns) with new generation lanterns with high photometric performance which are both solid and waterproof.
- -replacing 100 watt high pressure sodium lamps with metal iodide 60 watt lamps with a low proportion of blue.
- -timers with voltage lowered by 35% in the second half of the night and soon to be turned off completely.



Lantern legacy, no standard for the IDSR (Credits: Lea Salmon).



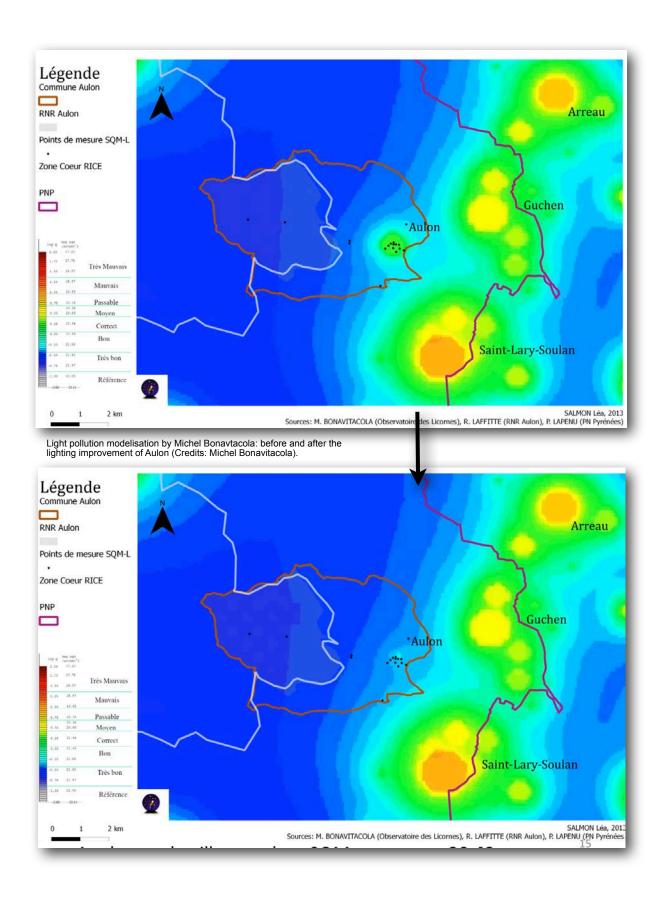
New generation of lantern, standard with the Lighting Guide of the Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR (Credits: Lea Salmon).

The outcome:











Before and after the lighting improviement of Aulon (Credits: Bruno



Photo 5969

Light in false color: before and after the lighting improvement of Aulon (Credits: Michel Bonavitacola).

Photo 8434

Aulon is thus the first town to experience and apply the entire Dark Sky Programme and now serves as a model to raise awareness and encourage other towns and villages in the Reserve. Since late August 2013, visits to Aulon have been organised by the Pays des Nestes. These are offered to elected officials and provide a good start to the Dark Sky Programme in that territory.

A6. 6th September 2013 : Officialisation of the Dark Sky Programme, the final stage in the Pic du Midi IDSR project.



The aim of this event was to conclude the IDSR project by formalising the Dark Sky Programme, the work done by the GTE and the results obtained from the example of Aulon.

For the occasion, the Pic du Midi and SDE 65 brought all the IDSR elected officials together. It was an opportunity for them to sign the charter presented in section A 3.2 and distribute the Dark Sky Programme management tools.



1: Henry D'Abzac, Hates-Pyrénées Prefect, State Representative. 2: François Fortassin, Senator. 3: Michel Pélieu, President of Council General.

The meeting was chaired by the most senior political figures of the department, who offered their support and commitment to the Pic du Midi IDSR project.



The Dark Sky Programme officially came into action on the 6 September 2013. We are now looking forward to measuring the results obtained thanks to our LMP, the fruit of two years' work and experimentation...

A. ii Included policy for determining whether an area should or shouldn't be light, at what times an area should or shouldn't lighted, and appropriate illumination levels. (Standards may be more restrictive when close to the core and less restrictive when farther from the core), AND;

A. iii Fully-shielded fixture are standard throughout the reserve. An exception to this may be when lighting fixture contain lamps emitting less than 600 lumens. Any lighting fixture above 600 lumens are required to use fully shielded fixture emitting no light at or above the horizontal. When such unshielded fixtures are used, impacts to the lighscape must be minimized with the use of timers and/or curfews, AND; Methods for determining the appropriate type of lamp (color, efficiency, technology) and fixture that should be used for particular tasks and in particular areas with goals to maximise energy efficiency and minimise impact to human vision dark adaptation/recovery time, wildlife, and the nocturnal ecology. It is recommended that only lighting less than 3100K correlated color temperature (CCT) be used, as this will minimize the impact on most wildlife.

A. iv LMP should conform to or surpass agency or departmental policy on lighting and dark sky protection as well as other applicable guidance and laws (e.g. environnemental leadership programs, agency orders, wilderness act, energy management guidelines).

A. ii to iv The Lighting Guide, basic and essential tool of the Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR LMP.

The lighting guide is the central technical tool and regulatory basis of the Dark Sky Programme. All lighting projects of Pic du Midi IDSR and the remote location areas are based on this document. It is recognised and applied by specialised organisations, IDSR commissions and has the support of the *département* of the Hautes-Pyrenees.

The information contained in this guide has been distributed in its entirety throughout the IDSR since May 2013. The creation of a suitable graphic design and layout has been in process since July 2013, in order to edit and present this information in a technical, straightforward and user-friendly book for both technicians and elected officials who manage the work of the lighting project.

The project managers have had this guide translated to make it more accessible to the IDA Managing Committee as an essential appendix to the application. As you will discover, this document is the summation of all the technical, scientific and pedagogical approaches developed by the GTE to develop a rigorous and effective LMP for the Pic du Midi IDSR.

The version of the guide that you have in your hands is the most advanced in terms of layout and gives you an accurate and faithful idea of the official book which is to be published in the coming weeks.

This section of the IDA file seeks to meet the minimum requirements outlined from A ii through to A iv by taking you directly to the corresponding pages of the lighting guide.



Response to the criteria outlined in A ii

The lighting guide incorporates a specific policy which determines the lights to be installed with regard to lighting categories and different levels of proximity to the IDSR core zone and to sensitive natural areas.

Go to section 6 of the lighting guide: Rules outlined by lighting categories.

-You will find that the approach developed in the Guide will regulate lighting in a dynamic and rigorous manner whilst allowing for a guick understanding of the information given.

The following is an explanation of section 6 of the lighting guide:

The lighting categories and their specific rules.



"Presented here are all the categories of light taken into account in the Pic du Midi IDSR. These general categories are divided into subcategories. These are then treated one by one according to their characteristics and specific rules.

The categories and their characteristics are inspired by Standard AFNOR 13201. The values of the specific rules are in turn derived from the Mont Megantic IDSR and Standard IESNA (Illuminating Engineering Society of North America) lighting regulations which are recognised by the IDA.

These pages are designed to allow quick and easy access to the characteristics of lighting types and their specific rules.

They are in the form of leaflets composed of four main types of information.

On each leaflet you will find:

1-at the top; the name of the general category and the number of sub-categories it contains.

2-in the centre; the sub-categories, their characteristics and specific rules:

- -level of illumination;
- -sources to be used:
- -quality of colour-rendering index.
- -management and time of operation (when restricted timing is required)
- -for functional lighting categories, a satellite view of a city or town, to illustrate the various subcategories.
- 3- on the right; general, mandatory and recommended criteria.

4-finally, you will find general criteria for the more specific lighting categories, such as mood enhancement lighting, showcasing lights, illuminated signs and lighting for events. For these categories, the rules are supplemented by recommendations with a view to guiding - without restricting - the lighting process for aesthetic or artistic purposes.

The more specific rules are designed to give direction on the use of lighting. For example, information on the IRC quality, allows us to highlight the futility of generalising white light in all lighting categories. Similarly, lighting level values will no longer exceed the necessary amount of light according to the sub-categories.

Thus, these leaflets can help us to find answers to questions posed by the development and implementation of a lighting project both quickly and efficiently.

Abbreviations used in the leaflets:

Lighting level:

-NA: not applicable

Adapted sources:

- -SHP: Sodium Haute Pression (High Pressure Sodium)
- -PMC: Philips Master Cosmowhite
- -IM: Iodure Métallique (Metal Iodide)
- -LED: Diode Electro Luminescente (Light-Emitting Diode)

IRC Quality:

IRC: Indice de Rendu des Couleurs (Colour-Rendering Index)"



Response to the criteria outlined in A iii

All compliance criteria required by the IDA are in the lighting guide. As you can observe, we have identified a set of four mandatory criteria and three recommended criteria. The following is an explanation of the organisation and the rationale behind the order of presentation of these compliance rules.



Pages on Mandatory Criteria

" The pages on mandatory criteria bring together the main characteristics required of efficient, sustainable, low pollution lighting.

These characteristics affect both the technical aspects and the uses of lighting.

The Guide takes into account four main criteria which must be met:

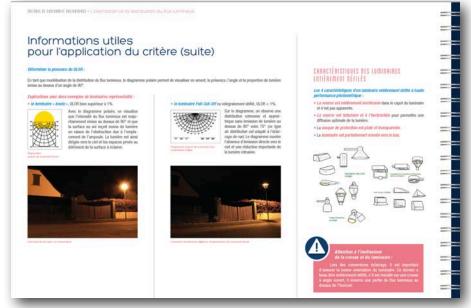
- -the direction and distribution of luminous flux:
- -the spectral quality of the light;
- -the lamp selection according to the lighting category;
- -lighting levels.

Each criterion is divided into specific rules which serve to clarify and formalise the points required for compliance and enforcement.

The pages outlining criteria are organised in such a way as to facilitate access to information and optimise its understanding and application. Thus, you will always find the same order of presentation:

- -the specific rules of the criteria.
- -the advantages of applying the criteria: reduction of light pollution,

saving of energy, lighting quality and efficiency.



-useful information for applying the criteria: this section forms a common knowledge base for lighting managers. It contains all the information necessary to understand and apply the criteria. This section also follows an order of presentation to facilitate understanding:

- -a first part dedicated to definition.
- a second explanatory part to help understand the meaning of the definition and any information within it.
- -finally a demonstration part which, based on examples, illustrations and case studies, concludes the presentation and aids understanding of relevant information.

Each of these criteria is then revisited in the leaflets presenting the lighting categories. The specific rules are broken down according to the characteristics of the category.

These criteria are designated as mandatory: non-compliance can directly impact the efficient, sustainable, low pollution lighting that is the Pic du Midi IDSR's mission.

It is therefore imperative to respect these criteria in all future lighting projects within the Reserve.

Pages on Recommended Criteria

The presentation and organisation of the pages of recommended criteria are exactly the same as those used for the pages on mandatory criteria.

These criteria are above all a recommendation to optimise lighting within the Pic du Midi IDSR.

The application of these recommended criteria may be more complex or expensive depending on individual lighting projects, therefore compliance is not systematic.

The Guide takes into account three recommended criteria:

- -the efficiency of the bright spots;
- -time-restricted lighting;
- rating consistency"



Response to the criteria outlined in A iv

The section A4 on the commitments of the Hautes-Pyrenees and specialised organisations responds to this criterion.

Requirement B: Evidence of land and community commitment to dark skies and landscape management, as shown by: at least two-thirds (67%) of existing outdoor lighting fixtures within the core conforms to the Lightscape Management Plan (or an alternative fraction approved by the DSPC).

Requirement C: A schedule defining five-year plan when 90% of all outdoor lighting in the core will conform to the reserve's LMP and a written commitment that 100% of the lighting will conform in the future.

B/C The core zone of Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR, permanent lighting nonexistent and regulated

Three characteristic features of the core zone of the Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR can answer the minimum requirements B and C and to say that 100% of the lighting in this zone are standards or regulated.

B/C1 Lack of housing and permanent lighting in the core zone

The first point, is the lack of permanent settlements in the IDSR. The scope focuses on delineating natural and landscaped areas of high quality, in medium to high mountains. Therefore, the only existing external light points are used very occasionally and for short periods. They serve mainly to ensure the safety of hydroelectric dams when maintenance is needed or else to frighten predators (bear) close to the sheep in summer.



Refuge of Espuguettes (Credits: Nicolas Bourgeois)



Barns in winter (Credits: Nicolas Bourgeois)

B/C2 The particular case of the Pic du Midi Observatory



Pic du Midi and the lights of lowlands (Credits: Nicolas Bourgeois)

But there is a place in the core zone where there are permanent habitat, is the Pic du Midi Observatory. Therefore, the issue of permanent lighting is found up there on the platform. Officials of the Pic du Midi, as representatives of the IDSR, are well aware of their role model and the need to take action to eliminate all sources of light pollution emitted from the platform.

The light on Pic du Midi is not present on the outside but comes from inside buildings where astronomers, employees and tourists live the time of one or more nights.

To address this problem, the Pic du Midi hire several actions:

- -awareness of employees and anyone spending a night on the Pic du Midi.
- -distribution of red lights to tourists at night.
- -change-classical switches by timers.
- -setting up blackout curtains to all windows.



A night on the Pic du Midi (Credits: Nicolas Bourgeois)

Finally, taking into account the light pollution is included in the quality management of the Pic du Midi.

B/C3 The lighting Guide of Pic du Midi IDSR, formal regulatory base in the core zone of the Pyrenees national park

In August 2013, a decree was issued by the Director of the National Park of the Pyrenees on artificial lighting in the heart of the Park.

Here is an extract of the Decree of 29 August 2013:

"Article 1

"The use of long range lights, installed on vehicles and equipment authorized for circulation by Mr. Director of the National Park in the heart of the Pyrenees national park is prohibited.

Article 2

All exterior lighting of buildings must meet the following conditions in the heart of the Pyrenees national park, according to the "significant environmental constraints" of Lighting Guide of Pic du Midi IDSR:

-bright to use unsafe sources are turned on only when necessary (...).

Article 6

This order is subject to judicial review before the Administrative Court of Pau in a time of two months of its publication in the collection of administrative acts of the Pyrenees National Park and its display at the headquarters of the National Park Pyrenees."

This extract demonstrates the status of basic local regulations that acquired the Lighting Guide of Pic du Midi IDSR Pic and concluded our response to criteria B and C showing the strengthening of the regulation on the core zone of the National park.



Arrêté de Monsieur le Directeur du Parc national des Pyrénées relatif à l'usage de moyens d'éclairage artificiel dans le cœur du Parc national des Pyrénées

Le Directeur du Parc national des Pyrénées,

Vu les dispositions du code de l'environnement, modifié par la loi numéro 2006-436 du 14 avril 2006 et par ses décrets d'application,

Vu l'arrêté du 23 février 2007 arrêtant les principes fondamentaux applicables à l'ensemble des parcs nationaux (NOR: DEVN0750092A),

Vu le décret numéro 2009-406 du 15 avril 2009 pris pour l'adaptation de la délimitation et de la réglementation du Parc national des Pyrénées Occidentales aux dispositions du code de l'environnement issues de la loi numéro 2006-436 du 14 avril 2006,

Vu le décret numéro 2012-1542 du 28 décembre 2012, publié au journal officiel en date du 30 décembre 2012, porte approbation de la charte du Parc national des Pyrénées (NOR: DEVL1234918D).

Vu la résolution du conseil d'administration du Parc National des Pyrénées, réuni le 1er décembre 2009, référence CA n°25-2009, portant dispositions de réglementation temporaire du œur du Parc National des Pyrénées,

Vu l'information du conseil d'administration du Parc national des Pyrénées réalisée le 29 mars

considérant la nécessité de définir les conditions d'usage d'éclairage artificiel dans le œur du parc national des Pyrénées compte tenu de la nécessité de préserver les sites, la faune, des risques de dérangements,

arrête

Article 1:

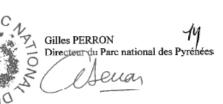
L'utilisation des feux à longue-portée, installés sur les véhicules et engins autorisés à la circulation par Monsieur le Directeur du Parc national des Pyrénées en cœur de parc national, est interdite.

Decree of 29 august 2013.

Article 6 :

Le présent arrêté peut faire l'objet d'un recours contentieux devant le Tribunal Administratif de Pau dans un délai de deux mois à compter de sa publication au recueil des actes administratifs du Parc national des Pyrénées et de son affichage au siège du Parc national des Pyrénées.

Fait à Tarbes, le jeudi 29 août 2013.



Requirement D: A measurement program must be maintained either by the park or by another public or private organization (university, research center, IDA chapter, astronomy club, etc.) to follow the evolution of light pollution in the IDA DSR core and assert that the night sky quality does not degrade. Installation of at least one permanently mounted, approved, night sky brightness monitor (NSBM) and participation in the IDA Global Sky Monitor website is recommended (IDA, DSR Designation Guidelines, May, 2013)

D1. Measurement program: equipment and protocols

D1.1. About SQM

In the part of application related to eligibility criteria « E », we have already presented the measuring equipment being used (SQM-L, SQM-LU, SQM-DL and SENTINEL). We will keep using this equipment by diversifying its use. For example, in winter, we will develop an awareness program in schools. The involvement of children in night sky brightness monitoring program can be promoted as part of an innovative process of learning and experiencing.

We will propose the same procedure in holidays centers. This could be integrated into scientific tourism products in link with RICE/IDSR awareness program.

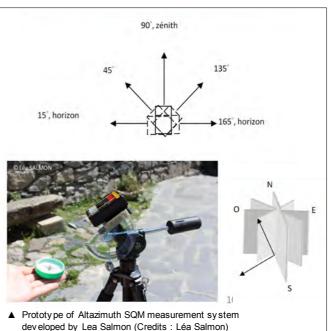
D1.2. New measurement protocol

In partnership with Martin Aubé (Cepeg of Sherbrooke) - our scientific referent on light pollution monitoring issues - we start to change the measurement protocol to reflect IDA new requirements published in April, 2013 (Definition of the community standard for skyglow observations Version 1.0.).

We tested a measurement protocol in several direction and azimuthal angles: Northern, Eastern, Southern and Western direction and for each elevation: 15°horizon, 45°, 90°zenith ▼



measurement protocol (June 2013) – Credit : Nicolas Bourgeois



D2. Scientifical partnerships

D2.1. Scientifical partnerships with universities and research laboratories

The establishment of partnerships with Universities and research laboratories - and fostering them - has been a priority since the lauch of the RICE/IDSR project in 2009. The strategy adopted is to position the Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR project as a R&D project.

The overall partner for the project is Pau and Pays de l'Adour University and « Société, Environnement, Territoire » (SET) research laboratory. SET is a research laboratory in social sience and humanities associated with the French National Research Center (UMR CNRS 5603). For more details, please see: http://set.univ-pau.fr/live/

The second largest scientifc partner is « Observatoire Midi-Pyrénées » and the Research Institute in Astrophysics and Planetology (IRAP). IRAP is also a Mixed Research Unity (UMR 5277) of the Paul Sabatier University (Toulouse), and of the CNRS (for more details, please see : http://www.irap.omp.eu)

Firstly, the project has been successfully completed in a timely manner (2009-2013) only through this partnership.

This partnership framework has been also useful in mobilising funding from various sources including: French Association for Research and Technology, fund for innovation and research from General Council of Hautes-Pyrénées.

In the future, the permanently night sky brightness monitoring will be managed by the RICE oprationnal team with the support of universities.

D2.2. Partnership with Mont-Mégantic RICE/IDSR

Since 2012, we maintain close links with our Québecois partners and friends. In particular, this links are used to develop light pollution monitoring tools and protocols.

Nicolas Bourgeois and Bruno Charlier with Martin Aubé posing next the SAND-3A spectrometer installed on the roof of the Astrolab Center (Mont Mégantic National Park)



D3. Installation of permanently night sky brightness monitoring system (NSBM)

D3.1. SQM monitoring



(Credits : Henri Aurignac)

In the sites located in the RICE/IDSR Core zone, the SQM monitoring of night sky quality will be continued with the help of Pyrénées National Park rangers and mountain refuges guards.

It is very important for us to continue this program. This program provides us essential data and it is also an excellent awareness tool.

D3.2. Sky brightness monitoring in Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR area: SENTINEL Network

Designed by the French corporation Shelyak instruments, SENTINEL is an astronomical weather station that detects rain or snow and measures the cloud cover, the strength and direction of wind, the temperature, the moisture level and the brightness of the sky. Depending on the frequency of datalogging, SENTINEL can records those data in its internal memory during several months. Compared with SQM, SENTINEL ensures a very fine monitoring of the quality of the night sky and its variations depending on the meteorological data (especially moisture level and temperature but also cloud cover).

SENTINEL stations can be associated with all-sky cameras. The data from SENTINEL and all-sky camera can be viewed live online. This kind of installation will be tested soon at the Pic du Midi observatory. The first monitoring station (SENTINEL) was installed in test in April 2013 in Hautacam ski resorts. Other SENTINEL stations will be installed to build a network of 8 units. These units will be connected to the website of Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR to view data remotely.

The goal is to have a « zero » state of night sky quality very quickly and to assess changes of light pollution level over several years.









(Credits: Henri Aurignac, Bruno Charlier)



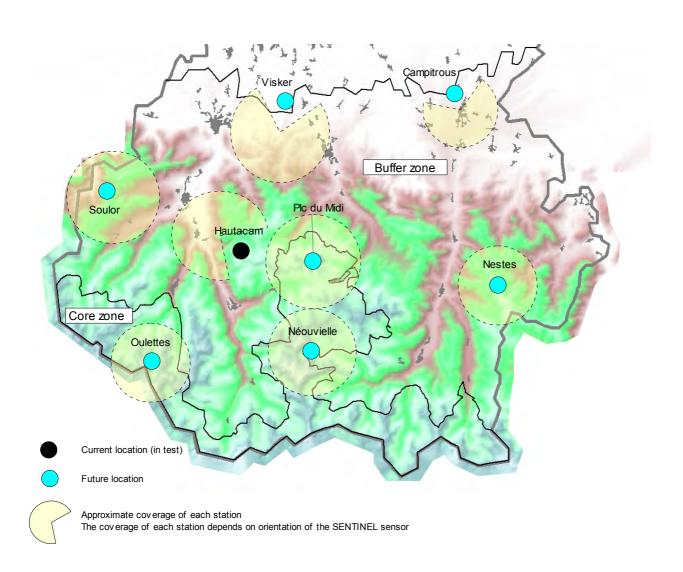
SENTINEL External module :

- measures cloud coverage with an internal cloud sensor (IR temp. sensor)
- detects rain or snow
- measures wind strength and direction
- measures ambiant temperature
- measures humidity level
- measures sky brightness

(Credits: Shely ak Instrument)

Map D3.2. The future deployment of SENTINEL Network

u and Pays de l'Adour University – SET laboratory	Régie du Pic du Midi	
,	Syndicat Mixte du Hautacam Astro-Club du Hautacam	2013 (in test)
and Pays de l'Adour University – SET laboratory	Régie du Pic du Midi Pyrénées National Park	2014
and Pays de l'Adour University – SET laboratory	Electricité de France (EDF) National Power Company	2014
CCE – Paris Observatory	FRIPON network	2014
letermined	Observatoire Midi-Pyrénées Pyrénées National Park	2014
letermined	Astro-Club DINASTRO Pyrénées National Park	2015
letermined	undetermined	2015-2016
letermined	undetermined	2015-2016
le le	and Pays de l'Adour University – SET laboratory CE – Paris Observatory etermined etermined etermined	and Pays de l'Adour University – SET laboratory and Pays de l'Adour University – SET laboratory Electricité de France (EDF) National Power Company FRIPON network Observatoire Midi-Pyrénées Pyrénées National Park etermined Astro-Club DINASTRO Pyrénées National Park etermined undetermined undetermined



Link between SENTINEL and All-Sky Camera



D3.3. Skyglow Observatory project

In partnership with Causses du Quercy Regional Nature Park, we will set up an Observatory of Skyglow.

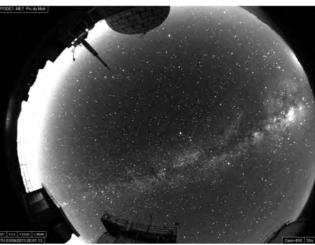
During the academic year 2013-2014, we will launch an initial feasibility study in partnership with students of the University of Pau and Pays de l'Adour.

The Skyglow Observatory project is based on zenithal fish-eye photos taken from different places in Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR core and buffer zones each year at regular intervals.

The photographic data will be collected to accompany SQM readings.

These photographic data will help us to identify and characterize the sources of light pollution.





All sky picture from FRIPON camera at Pic du Midi Observatory ► (Credits : François Colas)

D3.4. « Light footprint » project

This project was launched in spring 2013 in a smallest village called Aulon. The urbanized part of Aulon is located in the buffer zone. The Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR core zone encompass the unhabited part classified in Regional Natural Reserve. To assess the impacts of lighting improvements (see below), we test an approach to identify and characterize the « light footprint » of the village before and after.

The results still being analyzed are already very interesting. By applying the Pic du Midi RICE lighting guide, the ULOR decreased substantially. It is now close to the extinction level. The light pollution decreased by 86% and electric consumption by 32% (for more details see: Lighting and Lightscape Management Plan).



View of Aulon (Credits : Nicolas Guerin)

Requirement E: Communities must have examples of conforming lightings installations relative the population they serve, both, roadway AND on different private sites (industries, stores, public services, etc.):

Requirement E. i: Each participating municipality (excluding businesses, residences, and partners without installed lighting) should have completed at least on hightly visible demonstration project with night sky friendly lighting (should include more than 10 lighting fixtures) for each 5000 citizens AND/OR;

Requirement E. ii :Approximately 10% of total installed fixtures within the Reserve (outside of the Core) be retrofitted or brought into compliance with appropriate regulation or guideline. This percentage does not include fixtures that were compliant upon lighting survey, but must show active motivation of the community to make changes through the form of retrofits and/or physical changes to the current fixtures' form.

E Improved lighting of Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR: datas for 2013

The requirement Ei request the conversion of 10 fixtures for 5000. The territory of the Pic du Midi RICE has 87 000 inhabitants. To validate the ratio of the requirement Ei, 175 light points must be improved in the Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR before filing the application.

The requirement Eii request the conversion of 10% of the installed fixtures within the Reserve. The Reserve account 35,000 light points. To validate the ratio of the requirement Eii, 3500 light points must be improved and / or be scheduled on a calendar.

This part validate these two requirements with the datas provided by the lighting structures partners of the Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR. We present in priority, lighting projects implemented with funds raised thanks to the IDSR project and in addition to other projects planned.

We will also discuss projects planned or completed in Lourdes, SIVU and Lannemezan. The commitment of these structures, provide projects in compliance with the Guide of lighting.

Finally, we will explain the characteristic of the general schedule that does not know exactly all the projects taking place in the year.

E.1 Projects implemented thanks to the Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR: Pays des Gaves and SDE 65 with ADEME.

Here we present the main results of the incentive approach, initiated with funds raised tthaks to the IDSR project. These lighting projects exist through the Reserve and add to the general calendar. For all datas, see annexes.

Lighting project scheduled for 2013

Structure / collectivity	Grant	Global cost	Number of projects	Number of fixtures concerned
Pays des Vallées des Gaves	300, 000 € (405 855 \$)	1 059 126 € (1 432 839 \$)	31	1 239
SDE 65	576 000 € (779 241 \$)	933 070 € (1 262 304 \$)	45	1600

Some pictures of lightings improved in 2013 in the «Pays des Vallées des Gaves».



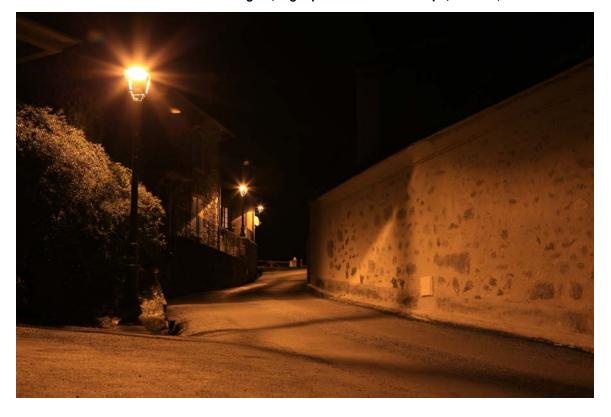
Main street of Agos Vidalos. Full cut off lights, ceramic metal halide lamps with good spectral quality (less proportion of blue), 2800 $^{\circ}$ K; 10 lux.



Main street of Ouzous. Full cut off lights; hight pressure sodium lamps; 2200 °K; 8 lux.



Main street of Geu. Full cut off lights; hight pressure sodium lamps; 2200 $^{\circ}$ K; 8 lux.



E.2 Programs validated and scheduled for the SIVU, the ESL and Lourdes (more datas in annexes)

Structure / collectivity	Global cost	Number of projects	Number of fixtures concerned
SIVU	25 000 € (33 821 \$)	3	38
ESL Lannemezan	250 000 € (338 212 \$)	3	300
Lourdes	811 000 €	x	1200

Some pictures of lightings improved in 2013 in Lourdes:



Full cut off lights; hight pressure sodium lamps; 2200 °K; 6 lux.





Full cut off lights; hight pressure sodium lamps; 2200 $^{\circ}$ K; 6 lux.



E3. Total fixtures improved / scheduled into the Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR area in 2013 (see Map. E3)

Structure / collectivity	Fixture improved or scheduled
Pays des Vallées des Gaves	1239
SDE 65	1600
SIVU of Luz-Saint-Sauveur	38
ESL Lannemezan	300
Lourdes	1200
TOTAL	4377

4377 fixtures improved or scheduled in 2013 in the Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR area.

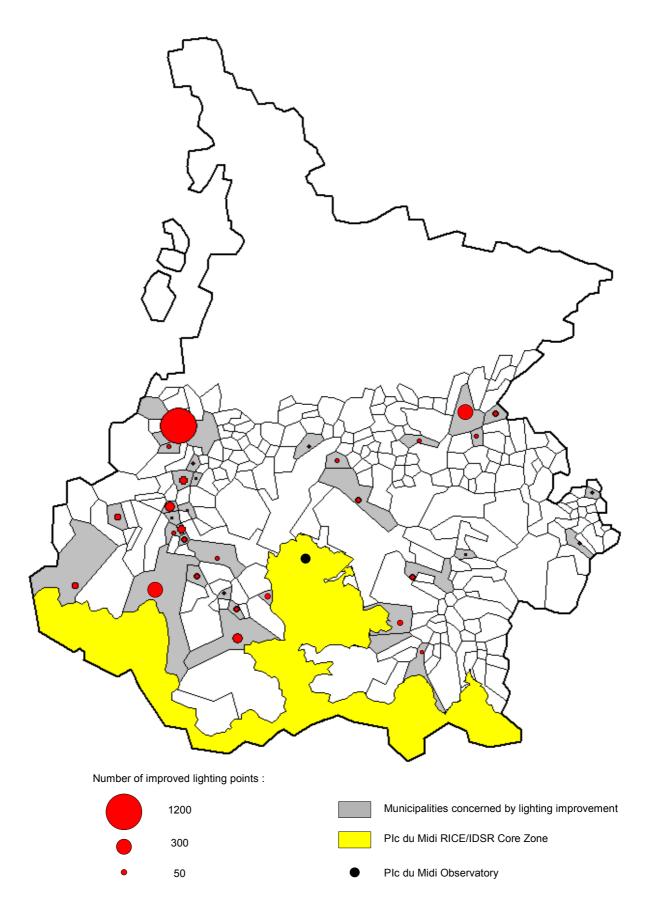
Approximately 12,5% of total installed fixtures within the Reserve (outside of the Core) be retrofitted or brought into compliance with appropriate regulation or guideline.

E.4 A general schedule extra "IDSR grants", constantly updated.

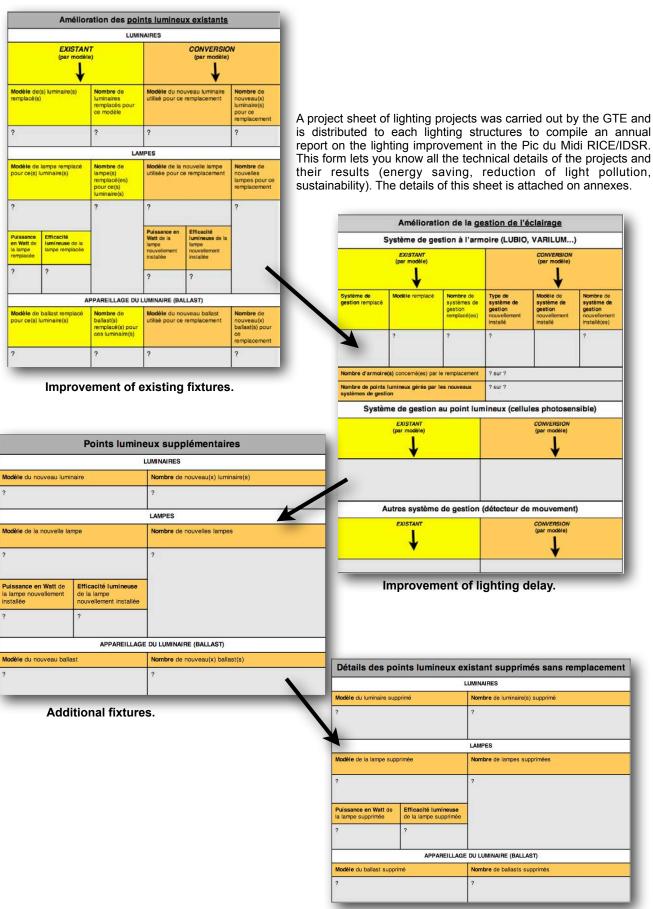
The general schedule of lighting project is based on the demands of elected officials with their referent lighting structure. Thus, it is not possible to know precisely the final programming of all lighting projects that will take place in the Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR.

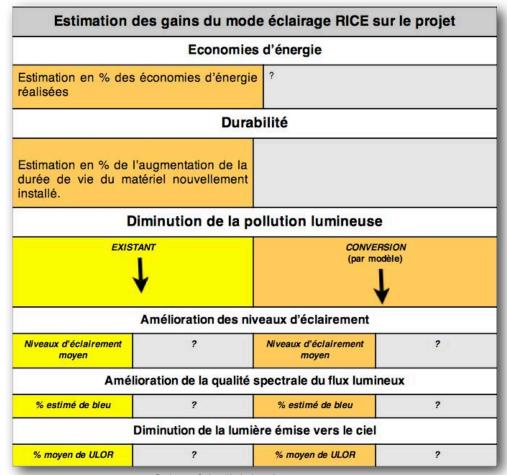
This difficulty to know the general schedule is not a problem because all the lighting structures and territories of the Reserve, are committed to respect and implement the Guide of Lighting. Thus, all new projects added to the general schedule are required to comply with the requirements of the IDSR.

Map. E3 - Lighting improvements in progress and scheduled (2012-2014)



E.5 Project sheet of lighting improvements





Gains of the lighting improvement.

Requirement F: Participating communities must have a program, either though education, economic incentives, permitting, or regulation, to encourage all new outdoor lighting fixtures to conform to the relevant regulation or guidelines for night sky friendly lighting. (IDA, DSR Designation Guidelines, May, 2013)

Requirement G: The reserve's commitment to public education. (IDA, DSR Designation Guidelines, May, 2013)

The headings are those of the IDA DSR Guidelines.

F/G1. Le « Retour à la nuit et aux étoiles » (The comeback of night and stars) : first awareness program dedicated to Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR project

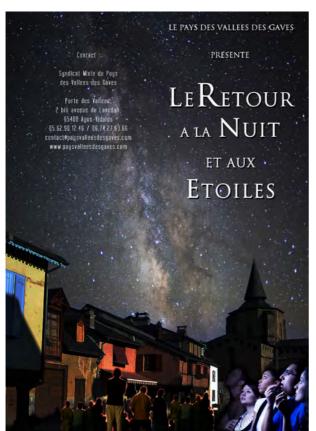
This awareness program was launched in the fall of 2012 by the district of "Pays des vallées des Gaves" (89 municipalities).

This program is intended to publicize the goals and issues of the Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR project. We know the importance of a high level of political commitment in the support of this kind of project, but it's also very important to familiarize citizens. Because everybody at his level shall be an actor of change.

The organization of the meetings was made in differents locations. To make them attractive, each meeting was related to a cultural or artistic event or a star party. A series of 7 meetings and events were scheduled (See the details below)

For the period 2012-2014, this awareness program represents an investment of 123,850 euros (165,550 USD). Financial grants came from the Pyrénées National Park, from Regional and General Council.

The first edition (2012-2013) of the « Retour à la nuit et aux étoiles » was a very great success. The concept will be repeated next year with some new features.



Leaflet of the awareness program with shedule of the 7 events (Credits : Pays des Vallées des Gaves)





Schedule:

► Celestial skyscapes (September 30, 2012)

Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR Core zone Photo exhibition and Theatrical Spectacle

- ► Star Party and concert under the stars (October 4, 2012)
- ▶ « The day of Night » (October 13, 2012)

National and annual event dedicated to stargazing and light pollution

► More about lighting (November 14, 2012)

Technical meeting following by a light painting show

► Lighting, light pollution, environment and health (December 5, 2012)

Scientific conference with Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR project team, Pyrénées National Park ranger and Johanne Roby (remote talk from Québec/Canada)

► What is a Dark Sky Reserve? (December 10, 2012)

Awareness conference and screening of the documentary« The City Dark » by Ian Cheney (see below)

► Good practices for night sky friendly lighting (February 20, 2013)

Awareness and technical conference by Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR project team and local lighting technician.

« Le retour à la nuit et aux étoiles » : snapshot of each event (Credits : Pays des Vallées des Gaves)













« Le retour à la nuit et aux étoiles » : snapshot of each event (Credits : Pays des Vallées des Gaves, Eloïse Deutsch, Bruno Charlier)



















F/G2. Screening of the documentary« The City Dark » (lan Cheney, 2011)

This documentary is an excellent medium to discuss issues of light pollution and its impact on health, biodiversity, and, of course, on the social and cultural dimension of the loss of vision of the starry sky.

We contacted Ian Cheney and Wicked Delicate Film LLC in 2012. They gave us opportunity to translate the transcript of the film to make a French subtitled version.

The documentary was screened several times (see above). A Wider distribution of French subtitled version is planned with the financial partnership of Mont-Mégantic IDSR.

The City Dark Film's poster ▶

F/G3. Other annual Events

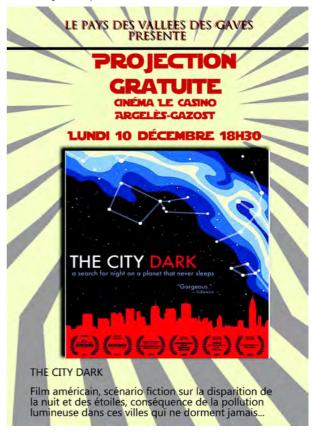
In France, for several years, 2 annual events are dedicated to astronomy and stargazing: « the night of stars » (Nuit des étoiles) in august and « the day of night » (« Jour de la Nuit ») in october.

In october 2012, in Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR area « the day of night » (« Jour de la Nuit ») was organised as part of the awareness program Le « Retour à la nuit et aux étoiles » (see above).

In August 2013, for the 23^{th} edition of « The night of stars », 4,000 persons take part in three days of stargazing at Pic du Midi Observatory.

Daytime and nightime stargazing activities ▼ ► (Credits : Bruno Charlier, Sébastien Vauclair)









F/G4. Economic incentives for night sky friendly lighting

The Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR project helped to generate substantial funds dedicated to the improvement of lighting.





(Credits: Nicolas Bourgeois)

These financial support would not have been possible without the existence of the RICE/IDSR project.

Thus, the financial grants of ADEME (French Environment and Energy Management Agency), Midi-Pyrénées Regional Council, Hautes-Pyrénées General Council and Pyrénées National Park had led over one hundred lighting fixtures conversion.

In 2013, for the first group of municipalities actively engaged in the project (Pays des Vallées des Gaves), the funds dedicated to the improvement of lighting came to a total of 841,126 euros (1,124,333 USD).

When the bad lightings are off ► (Credits : Bruno Charlier)



For all municipalities within the buffer zone, the financial grants of ADEME to the improvement of lighting came to a total of 576,000 euros (764,640 USD).

For example, according to Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR LMP, the municipality of Lannemezan is investing 50,000 euros by year during three years (total of 150,000 euros = 199,125 USD) to improve its public lighting fixtures.

These data clearly show that the financial commitment of municipalities to support Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR project is very important especially in this time of economic crisis.





Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR: Before and After Lighting improvements – For more details please see LMP part (Credits: Bruno Charlier)

F/G5. About Communication tools

We developed several comunication tools designed to explain every aspect of Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR project.

Some of them are specifically targeted to present the main issues and goals of project, others are specifically targeted to present the new guidelines for starry sky friendly lighting.

For example, for the lasted document published in summer 2013 (Practical guide for Starry Sky lighting), we worked with a french illustrator (Anne-Cécile Boutard). It's a small but useful brochure clear and illustrated with beautiful drawings.

The content of this guide is intended to be practically focused to assist users in establishing non-polluting and more efficient lighting in the RICE/IDSR context

Cover of the Practical guide for Starry Sky lighting ► (Credits : Anne-Cécile Boutard)









Distribution of the Practical Guide for Starry Sky Lighting and signature of the commitment letter (Credits: Bruno Charlier, Nicolas Bourgeois)



Supporting Letters:

The following part include the supporting letters of the main partners of the Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR project.

Hubert REEVES - Project Sponsor

Directeur de Recherches au Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique - France Associate Professor Department of Physics University of Montreal - Canada

François FORTASSIN - Senator of Hautes-Pyrénées

Vice-Président du Conseil Général

President of Syndicat Mixte de Valorisation du Pic du Midi (Pic du Midi Authority)

President of Syndicat Départemental d'Electricité (Local lighting Authority)

Michel PELIEU - President of General Council of Hautes-Pyrénées

Jacques BRUNE, Isabelle PELIEU

President and Director of Hautes-Pyrénées Tourisme Environnement (Tourism and Environment Agency)

Daniel SOUCAZE des SOUCAZE - Executive Director of Pic du Midi

PIRENE Association - Initiator of the project

Gilles PERRON - Director of Pyrénées National Park

Christian PONCET - Délégué Regional of « Electricité de France » (EDF) en Midi-Pyrénées

Pierre GOULET - Director of Mont-Mégantic National Park Administrator of Corporation de l'ASTROlab - Mont-Mégantic IDSR

Mohamed AMARA - President of Pau and Pays de l'Adour University

Richard F. GREEN – President IAU Commission 50 - University of Arizona

Pierre SOLER – Director Observatoire Midi-Pyrénées

Rémi CABANAC - Director Télescope Bernard Lyot - Observatoire Midi-Pyrénées

François COLAS – Astronomer (Initiator of the project)

Directeur de Recherches au Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique - France Institut de Mécanique Céleste et de Calcul des Ephémérides - Observatoire de Paris President of PIRENE and IDA Member

Georges AZAVANT – President of Pays des Vallées des Gaves

Jacques BRUNE – President of Communauté de Communes de la Haute-Bigorre

Henri FORGUES - President of « Pays des Nestes »

Bernard PLANO - Mayor of Lannemezan

Maurice DUBARRY – President of Aulon Regional Nature Reserve Jean-Bertrand DUBARRY – Mayor of Aulon

Jean LACHAISE - President of The Société d'Astronomie des Pyrénées Occidentales »

Franck VAISSIERE - President of « Association des Observateurs Associés »

Michel BONAVITACOLA, Alain LEGUE - Earth Constellation Observatory - IDA members and initiator of the project

Sébastien VAUCLAIR - Cosmodiff Inc. (initiator of the project)

Alain HUGELE - President « Fédération des Chemins de St-Jacques »

HUBERT REEVES www.hubertreeves.info

Paris june 26 2013

I am writing this letter to give my strong support to the application for Pic du Midi Dark Sky Reserve (Réserve Internationale de Ciel étoilé du Pic du Midi) to the IDA status and Dark-Sky program.

This project is of utmost importance for the future of astronomy, both professional and amateur.

I have been in contact with Sebastien Vauclair and his collaborators for many years. He was the initiator of the project at Pic du Midi with the support of the the University of Pau, the Centre National de la Recherche, the Observatoire Midi-Pyrenees and the local communities.

I am in position to confirm their competence and strong will to engage successfully in this project. What they have are already accomplished in this respect is speaking for itself.

With best regards

Hubert Reews.

Hubert Reeves Directeur de Recherches au Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique - France

Associate Professor Department of Physics University of Montreal - Canada



Tarbes, le 16 septembre 2013

François FORTASSIN

Sénateur des Hautes-Pyrénées Vice - président du Conseil Général Président du Syndicat Mixte du Pic du Midi

International Dark-Sky Association Headquarters 3223 North First Avenue Tucson, Arizona 85719 USA

Dear President, Board of Directors members, and IDA-DSR designation Committee members.

As Senator of Hautes-Pyrénées, I would like to firmly support the Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR project.

If the first aim of this project was to minimize light pollution around Pic du Midi observatory, today we know that it's much greater than that. The project mobilized 251 municipalities to achieve a common goal: becoming an International Dark Sky Reserve. The IDA label has been awarded to only few places in the world. Therefore, since 4 years, the RICE/IDSR project team, has worked hard to build a project matching up with the requirements of IDA Dark Sky program.

First results are beyond our expectations:

- with the new lighting fixtures, the light pollution decreased by 85%, the electricity consumption by 38%
 - the awareness programs are popular and successful
 - new astro-touristic products are emerging...

We hope to gain recognition from the IDA to encourage a sustainable development of this territorial dynamics.

Yours sincerely,

François FORTASSIN



Tarbes, le lundi 16 septembre 2013

LE PRÉSIDENT, Michel PÉLIEU

> International Dark-Sky Association Headquarters 3223 North First Avenue Tucson, Arizona 85719 USA

Objet: the bid of Pic du Midi for the IDA label

Dear President, Board of Directors members, and IDA-DSR designation Committee members,

As President of General Council of Hautes-Pyrénées and on behalf of all the general councilors, I am delighted to give my support for the bid of Pic du Midi for the IDA label.

The "Réserve Internationale de Ciel étoilé" project was launched en 2009. At that time, we had only a rough idea of what that might represent a Dark Sky Reserve. After 4 years of work, much has been done to make this a reality (awareness program, lighting improvements, cultural events, astro-tourism products...).

Today, we know that this wonderful project is an opportunity for our territory. First, it will enable us to protect the Pic du Midi Observatory from the increase of light pollution. Then, the Pic du Midi "RICE/IDSR" will allow us to develop an innovative territorial project while protecting the environment and starry sky.

The issues and goals of Pic du Midi IDSR are gradually becoming a new paradigm in local development policies, stars and nights a new dimension of the Pyrenean territories.

Yours sincerely,

Michel PÉLIEU



International Dark-Sky Association Headquarters 3223 North First Avenue Tucson, Arizona 85719 U.S.A.

Dear President, Board of Directors members, and IDA-DSR designation Committee members,

As President and Director of "Hautes-Pyrénées Tourisme Environnement" (local agency for Tourism and Environment), we are writing this letter to strongly support the bid of Pic du Midi to be awarded "Réserve Internationale de Ciel étoilé" according to IDA Dark Sky program.

We sincerely believe that this project is an opportunity for the tourism in our territory. The Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR project gives new perspectives on tourism because it offers the potential to provide new and innovative products while protecting the environment and starry sky.

This project must also allow the development of our missions. Until now, we thought that stargazing was reserved for astronomers in observatories. Today, thanks to the Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR project, we have understood that the spectacle of the starry sky crossed by the Milky Way and others observable sky phenomena is an impressive and rare experience. We'd like to offer as many people as possible the opportunity to share this wealth of our territory.

Yours sincerely,

Jacques Brune President Isabelle PELIEU Director



In La Mongie Monday, 9th September 2013

Dear President, Board of Directors members, and IDA-DSR designation Committee members,

As Executive Director of Pic du Midi, I strongly support our bid to IDA Dark Sky Reserve designation.

The Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR project represents an important milestone in the history of the observatory founded in 1873. Threatened in the 90s, the observatory was saved from permanent closure with beautiful alliance between science and tourism. We have successfully won this ambitious challenge. Our site has been certified ISO 9001 since 2003 and ISO 14001 in June 2007.

Now, we aim to obtain the designation « Réserve Internationale de Ciel étoilé » in the year 2013. We hope to get this international recognition. The content of our application pack describes the efforts to create and implement a « Dark Sky Reserve » according to IDA requirements.

With my team, we will ensure that the emblem of the Pic du Midi can help to protect the starry sky in France, in Europe and worldwide.

Yours sincerely,

Daniel SOUCAZE DES SOUCAZE

Director



Association Plc REserve de Nuits Etoilées (PIRENE) ie du Pic du Midi, rue Pierre Lamy de la Chane

Régie du Pic du Midi, rue Pierre Lamy de la Chapelle 65200 La Mongie

Subject: Letter of support.

IDA-International Dark Sky Reserve of Pic du Mi

IDA-International Dark Sky Reserve of Pic du Midi Project IDA-Reserve Internationale de ciel Etoile du Pic du Midi

Pic du Midi July 1st 2013

Dear President, Dear IDA Board Members, Of International Dark Sky Association

The Association PIRENE and all its members commit by its actions in the field to support, accompany and make durable the project IDA-International Dark Sky reserve of the Pic du Midi.

This support unfailing results in its history. On the occasion of the International Year of Astronomy, it proposed the creation of the International Dark Sky Reserve in the Pic du Midi according to IDA criteria.

Quickly the project has expanded with the support and enthusiasm of the observatory of the Pic du Midi Direction, the management of the Pic du Midi and local, regional, national actors.

In June 2009, a charter for the protection of the sky if the Pic du Midi was signed.

Following the work and assessments of light pollution inside PIRENE and University of Pau in 2010, the area of the reserve was extended to Natural Reserves of Neouvielle and Aulon, in the Pyrenees National Park and many classified sites by the french State.

Please accept, Dear President and Members of the Board of Directors to express of our deep consideration.

François Colas, 1, 2, 4 Président de PIRENE

Michel Bonavitacola, 1, 3 Vice-président de PIRENE

Sébastien Vauclair, Vice-président de PIRENE

Affiliation des signataires

¹ International Dark Sky Association

² Association Nationale pour la protection du Ciel et de l'Environnement Nocturnes

³ Earth Constellation Observatory

⁴ Union Astronomique Internationale. Commission 50

International Dark Sky Association 3223 N. First Avenue Tucson, Arizona 85719 USA

Votre référence

Notre référence

ED- 12 002

Date

Objet

EDe 13.083 Suivi par

June 14, 2013

Support of the project of International Dark Sky Reserve of Pic du Midi

Parc National des Pyrénées

Dear Président, dear IDA board members

Villa Fould
2, rue du IV septembre
Boîte postale 736
F 65007 Tarbes cedex

The Pyrénées National Park is pleased to offer his full support for Pic du Midi's objective to achieve International Dark-Sky Reserve status.

Téléphone
05 62 54 16 40
Télécopie
05 62 54 16 41
E.mail
pyrenees.parc.national
@espaces-naturels.fr
Site internet
www.parc-pyrenees.com

The Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR project allows to promote new lighting practices, energy-saving, respectful of starry sky and biodiversity. This action contributes to the reduction of light pollution and this is one of the objectives of territory's project developed by the Pyrénées National Park for the next 15 years. It is for these reasons that we wish to make our financial, institutional and scientific support to this project.

The Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR project represents a significant opportunity for the Pyrenees National Park to be the first french national park includes in a dark-sky reserve. It will help to give a new dimension to our protection activities and sustainable development actions.

Pyrénées National Park is fully behind this project and wish the Pic du Midi every success in its application to the International Dark-Sky Association.

Yours sincerely,





Délégation Régionale Midi-Pyrénées

11 Quai Saint-Pierre TSA 50040 31096 TOULOUSE Cedex 1

T +33 1 05 34 44 32 50 F +33 1 05 34 44 32 55 Board of Directors members, and IDA-DSR designation Comittee members

CP/PAC

Christian PONCET

Objet : IDA label and Réserve internationale

Toulouse, 20 septembre 2013

Dear President,,

In my position as EDF regional representative I am writing today to back the request to obtain the IDA label and Réserve internationale du Ciel etoilé from the PIC du MIDI.

The EDF regional representation with his hydro electric local management and commercial management have decided to take an active part in this scheme as it is relevant and coherent regarding EDF ambitious policy in sustainable development.

The EDF Group is attached to the success of this project and more specifically to set up a way of lighting both sustainable and environmentally friendly. The actions undertaken will allow significant energy savings and offer economic development opportunities in the HP area.

EDF takes part to the financing of the project and contributes to its follow up thanks to Sentinel tags (balises in French)

I am confident in the quality work of the team and their project,

Yours faithfully,

Christian Poncet
Délégué régional EDF en Midi Pyrénées

www.edf.fr EDF - 5A au capital de 924 433 331 euros - 552 081 317 R.C.S. PARIS Le groupe EDF est certifié ISO 14 001







Notre-Dame-des-Bois, 2013-09-15

International Dark-Sky Association Headquarters

Scott Kardel, Managing Director 3223 North First Avenue Tucson, Arizona 85719 USA

Objet : Support to the « Réserve Internationale de Ciel Étoilé du Pic du Midi de Bigorre»

Dear President, Board of Directors members, and IDA-DSR designation Committee members,

As director of Mont Megantic National Park and administrator of Corporation de l'ASTROLab, officially responsible for Mont Megantic International Dark Sky Reserve (MMIDSR), I hereby wish to express our full and complete support to the "Réserve Internationale de Ciel Étoilé du Pic du Midi de Bigorre" (Pic du Midi International Dark Sky Reserve) project.

MMIDSR has been collaborating with the project creators since February 2010, sharing expertise we have developed in terms of dark sky preservation in a large inhabited territory where three major commonalities with the Pic du Midi de Bigorre area were identified, that is, the presence of: a world-class research astronomical observatory; an important astronomy interpretation center allowing education of thousands of visitors each year; and a national park dedicated to the preservation of natural heritage and starry skies (de la Terre aux étoiles/from Earth to the Stars).

This collaboration has quickly allowed MMIDSR to open up new and very promising prospects, through innovative approaches put forward by Réserve Internationale de Ciel Étoilé du Pic du Midi (RICEPM) project managers in implementation of a dark star reserve in its home territory, elaboration of dark sky friendly lighting standards, conversion of existing lighting fixtures and measurement of the dark sky quality.

Seeing the quality of interaction we experienced with these international partners and the serious and thoughtful way they developed this project, it is with great conviction and enthusiasm that we are strongly recommending this candidature.

Yours truly,

Pierre Goulet | Directeur

Parc national du Mont-Mégantic / ASTROLab du Mont-Mégantic / Réserve internationale de ciel étoilé du Mont-Mégantic 189, route du Parc, Notre-Dame-des-Bois, (Québec) J0B 2E0 (819) 888-2941, poste 225

pierre.goulet@sepaq.com

<u>www.sepaq.com</u> – <u>www.astrolab.qc.ca</u> – <u>www.ricemm.org</u>

Bruno Charlier, Scientific Manager of Pic du Midi International Dark Sky Reserve project



CC







Présidence

Cabinet MA/MAP Affaire suivie par le Président Tél. 05 59 40 70 20/21 Fax 05 59 40 70 01 E-mail: president@univ-pau.fr

LE PRESIDENT DE L'UNIVERSITE

à

International Dark-Sky Association Dark Sky Reserve Designation Committee

Via: Bruno CHARLIER Scientific Manager of Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR project

Dear President Dear IDA Board members

On behalf of the University of Pau and Pays de l'Adour, I am writing to indicate our support for Pic du Midi International Dark-Sky Reserve project (Réserve Internationale de Ciel Etoilé du Pic du Midi).

We consider the Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR project as a R&D project. It is at this level that we support it. The development of this project is framed by a team of our university (SET Laboratory UMR CNRS-UPPA 5603)

This team works on the strategic aspects of the project in link with several issues : territorial development, tourism innovation, sustainable development and management of protected natural areas. This team is also working on the establishment of a network of metrology and monitoring of the starry sky quality in the core et buffer zone of the future reserve (Sentinel network).

I wish to Pic du Midi every success with this project which provides an opportunity for the University to strengthen its links with Pyrenean territories.

Yours sincerely

Mohamed AMARA

BP 576 - 64012 PAU Cedex 0S 59 40 70 00 0S 59 40 70 01 www.univ-pau.fr Avenue de l'Université Fax: Site web:

rél.

Steward Observatory 933 North Cherry Avenue Tucson, Arizona 85721-0065



Dr. Richard F. Green Asst. Director for Government Relations rgreen@email.arizona.edu Telephone: (520) 626-7088

June 11, 2013

Dr. François Colas Institut de Mécanique Céleste et de Calcul des Éphémérides Observatoire de Paris 77, Av. Denfert Rochereau Paris F-75014 FRANCE

Dear Dr. Colas,

With this letter, you are receiving the endorsement of Commission 50 of the International Astronomical Union, concerned with Protection of Existing and Potential Observatory Sites, for your application to the International Dark-Sky Association for Dark Sky Reserve status for the area around the Observatoire du Pic du Midi de Bigorre. The world astronomical community is well aware that the observatory has had a long research history and continues to make key contributions to astronomy and celestial mechanics, particularly for precision solar system positional work based on superb quality imaging, and stellar spectropolarimetry. At the same time, the site is a major attraction for visitors, with museum exhibits educating them about our field, and supports the projects of amateur astronomers who run their own facility. The situation seems to fit well the IDA requirements for the Dark Sky Reserve designation, with the critical dark area of the observatory surrounded by a region of cooperative communities endorsing dark sky protection.

Our IAU Commission has a major responsibility to promote and enable the goals of IAU Resolution 2009 B5, in Defence of the night sky and the right to starlight. That resolution reads in part, "Recalling

- 1. the IAU/UNESCO International Year of Astronomy 2009 goal 8: facilitate the preservation and protection of the world's cultural and natural heritage of dark skies in places such as urban oases, national parks and astronomical sites...
- and resolves that
- 1. An unpolluted night sky that allows the enjoyment and contemplation of the firmament should be considered a fundamental socio-cultural and environmental right, and that the progressive degradation of the night sky should be regarded as a fundamental loss.
- 2. Control of obtrusive and sky glow-enhancing lighting should be a basic element of nature conservation policies since it has adverse impacts on humans and wildlife, habitats, ecosystems, and landscapes.
- 3. Responsible tourism, in its many forms, should be encouraged to take on board the night sky as a resource to protect and value in all destinations.
- 4. IAU members be encouraged to take all necessary measures to involve the parties related to skyscape protection in raising public awareness be it at local, regional, national, or international level about the contents and objectives of the International Conference in Defence of the Quality of the Night Sky and the Right to Observe Stars [http://www.starlight2007.net/], in particular the

educational, scientific, cultural, health and recreational importance of preserving access to an unpolluted night sky for all humankind.

further resolves that

1. Protection of the astronomical quality of areas suitable for scientific observation of the Universe should be taken into account when developing and evaluating national and international scientific and environmental policies, with due regard to local cultural and natural values."

The hard work required to earn an IDA Dark Sky Reserve designation serves as an exemplar for the response of IAU members to the inspiring charge of the Resolution. Expanding the worldwide coverage of Dark Sky Reserves is a valuable component of preservation of the dark night sky, as a critical resource for astronomers and a heritage for the public. The application for this designation and distinction for the area around the Observatoire du Pic du Midi has the unqualified endorsement of IAU Commission 50.

Sincerely yours,

Richard F. Green

President, on behalf of

Rhills. Van

IAU Commission 50



Toulouse

Tarbes

Lannemezan

Pic du Midi

Auch

Le Directeur

Tél.: 05.61.33.28.06 E-mail dir@obs-mip.fr N/Réf.: PS/FF/2013-58

Toulouse, June 19, 2013

To the Director and Board of the International Dark-sky Association

Madam, Sir,

As the director of the *Observatoire Midi-Pyrénées* and on behalf of a large scientific community, I would like to express our strong interest towards the project "Réserve Internationale de Ciel Etoilé" (RICE) located around the *Pic du Midi de Bigorre*.

The Observatoire Midi-Pyrénées is involved in many observational programs in the fields of universe, planetary, earth and environmental sciences. Gathering nowadays more than 800 research staff, its history started at the end of the XIXth century with meteorological and astronomical observations at the Pic du Midi de Bigorre, which culminates at 2 877 meters above see level In the center of the Pyrenees mountain belt. The Pic du Midi platform is presently part of the Observatoire Midi-Pyrénées and is used for various scientific observational programs in the fields of atmospheric sciences (physics and chemistry of the atmosphere, sprites, ...) and, of course, planetology and astronomy, in particular thanks to the widest continental French Telescope, the Télescope Bernard Lyot (TBL), mainly devoted to the spectropolarimetric study of stars.

At the same time, through modernization, demography, tourism, ..., the night observational conditions at the *Pic du Midi* are getting worse and worse, in particular due to local and regional light pollution.

In this context, the RICE initiative is imperative for the legacy of the *Pic du Midi* site. In addition, the RICE team has performed a very nice work by convincing not only the already converted scientists, but also a large neighborhood of the site. In particular, awareness meetings are regularly organized, leading to conscientiousness of the local administration.

Therefore, I strongly recommend the RICE project to the International Dark Sky Association.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Pierre SOLER

Director

Observatoire Midi-Pyrénées

Pierre SOLER
Directeur de l'Observatoire
Midi-Pyrénées



Rémi Cabanac Director Télescope Bernard Lyot Observatoire Midi-Pyrénées 57 Av. d'Azereix, 65000 Tarbes 05 62 56 60 42 remi.cabanac@obs-mip.fr



To the Director and Board of the International Dark-sky Association

Date: 13 june 2013

Madam, Sir,

As science director of the 2-m Telescope Bernard Lyot (Université de Toulouse, CNRS, Pic du midi), It is with a sense of urgency and heartfelt pleasure that I write this letter in support of the International Dark Sky Reserve around Pic du midi.

For the past 6 years, I have witnessed how excellent is the quality of the sky at Pic du midi. I had previously worked at the European Southern Observatory VLT and Mauna Kea Canada-France-Hawaii Telescope and I can readily compare the sky darkness quality of each site. I can certify that the Pic du midi reaches the highest standards of darkness for astronomical observations and star gazing.

Nevertheless, I can also testify that light pollution might become a real concern if nothing is done regarding public and private lighting in the surroundings of Pic du midi. The project of International Dark Sky Reserve around Pic du midi (RICE Pic du Midi in French) is timely.

I am very impressed by the commitment and seriousness of the approach put forward by the team in charge of the project. From the beginning, the team has adopted a comprehensive scheme including all partners of local communities (hands-on task force of engineers, administrative staff, volunteers), insuring that RICE Pic du midi is built on solid grounds. That approach favors a growing support from the local communities as well as regional and national partners and has already triggered a broad interest.

For all those reasons and many others that would be too long to list, I strongly support the application of Pic du midi as an International Dark Sky Reserve as I truly believe that the project is promised to a long and fruitful future for the benefit of everyone.

Very sincerly,

Rémi Cabanac

the lea

Institut de Mécanique Céleste et de Calcul des Ephémérides

77 avenue Denfert Rochereau 75014 Paris



Paris, september 10th

Dear President, Dear IDA Board Members,

Objet: Support to the project « Pic du Midi Dark Sky Reserve »

I am personally committed to the Pic du Midi by many links. My Phd work mainly used data obtained with the Pic du Midi 1-meter telescope in the 80s. This telescope is known worldwide to obtain the best planetary images in the world. I am now responsible for the telescope, I still studying our solar system with special emphasis on asteroids and comets. For now 25 years I spend a hundred nights a year at Pic, I am privileged to witness the evolution of light pollution, however, it is still low due to the altitude of 3000m of the observatory, but it increases.

During these 25 years I have seen the development of large cities like Toulouse but also the extraordinary extension of light pollution in the countryside. The impact on the Pic du Midi is low, so I was resigned to see this extension without doing anything , the main losers in this situation were French citizens who have less access to quality dark sites. For this I joined the ANPCEN (Association Nationale pour la Protection du Ciel et de l'Environement Nocturne) in 1995 when it was founded in Rodez, since I had various responsibilities in this association (Vice Chair, Board of Directors , etc ...), I am also a member of the IAU commission 50 on the protection of sites and a member of the IDA . In particular, I participated in the writing of the law in France on light pollution .

I understood that the problem of light pollution is a global problem and it is far more important than just the protection of astronomical sites. I think even now that environmental issues are more important than the astronomical consequences. So in 2009 when Michel Bonavitacola proposed to create a reserve of "dark sky around the Pic du Midi, I was not very enthusiastic, even with my commitment to the Pic du Midi. In fact I did not want to create a reserve around the Pic du Midi leaving the rest of France to light pollution! Finally I was persuaded by the fact that we could use the aura of the Pic du Midi to create a model project that can be replicated elsewhere.

The result showed that it was a good idea , the project has received the support of all the local authorities and the local population. We founded PIRENE Association to support this project , the aim of the association is to promote the project while ensuring the quality of the project . It is with great pride that I recommend the project of Pic du Midi Dark Sky Reserve according to IDA status and Dark-Sky program. The success of this project is important because its scale and quality will be an example to follow on the planet.

Colert

François COLAS
Directeur de Recherche CNRS,
Président de l'association PIRENE,
PI, Station de Planétologie des Pyrénées
Membre de l'ANPCEN
Membre de l'IDA
Membre de la commission 50 de l'IAU



Société d'Astronomie <u>des</u> Pyrénées Occidentales

Idron, the 2th of July 2013

Dear President, Dear IDA Members,

I am writing this letter to give my strong support to the application for Pic du Midi Dark Sky Reserve (Réserve Internationale du Ciel étoilé du Pic du Midi) according to IDA status and Dark-Sky program.

The "Société d'Astronomie des Pyrénées Occidentales" (SAPO) regroups 110 members. It proposes to the public of the region of Pau (door of Pyrenees) conferences, stars parties, initiations to astronomy, astrophysics, astrophotography... The SAPO has two observatories close to Pau; several of its members participate to the Astroclub of Hautacam which soon will offer them better conditions of observations close to the famous site of the Pic du Midi Observatory. So, the SAPO is very interested by the project of "Réserve Internationale du Ciel étoilé du Pic du Midi" which will warrant excellent observations under dark sky to its members.

Sincerely yours.

Jean Lachaise

President of the "Société d'Astronomie des Pyrénées Occidentales"





Cher Président, Chers membres de l'IDA, Juin 2013

Je rédige cette lettre pour indiquer mon profond soutien à l'achèvement de la Réserve Internationale du Ciel Etoilé du Pic du Midi (RICE) en accord avec les statuts de l'IDA ainsi que ceux du Dark-Sky program.

Le but de notre Association (Les Observateurs Associés) est une campagne d'imagerie de long terme à l'Observatoire du Pic du Midi pour une meilleure connaissance de notre étoile : le Soleil, ses relations avec notre planète La Terre et la vie ainsi que notre vision de l'Univers.

Tous les membres sont des astronomes amateurs qui donnent leur temps libre et leurs efforts à l'accomplissement de notre but.

La richesse de notre ciel étoilé n'est pas un privilège mais un droit universel de notre humanité.

Nous sommes fils et filles des étoiles.

Préserver notre ciel étoilé est aussi nous préserver nous-mêmes.

Sincèrement.

Dear President,
Dear IDA Members,

June, 2013

I am writing this letter to give my strong support to the application for Pic du Midi Dark Sky Reserve (Réserve Internationale de Ciel Etoilé du Pic du Midi) according to IDA status and Dark-Sky program.

The goal of our Association (Les Observateurs Associés) is a long term imaging campaign at Pic du Midi observatory for a better understanding of our star: the Sun, its relationship with planet Earth and life, and our vision of the Universe.

All of our members are astronomy amateurs who dedicate large amounts of their time and efforts to this campaign.

The wealth of stars in a dark sky is not a privilege but a universal human right!

We are the sons and daughters of stars. Preserving dark skies is also preserving us.

Sincerely yours. Franck Vaissiere

President of « Association des Observateurs Associés »



Earth Constellation Observatory Observatoire Astronomique des Licornes 19320 Champagnac la Noaille

Subject: Letter of support.

IDA-International Dark Sky Reserve of Pic du Midi Project
IDA-Reserve Internationale de ciel Etoile du Pic du Midi
Dear President,
Dear IDA Board Members,
Of International Dark Sky Association

Toulouse July 1st 2013

Earth Constellation Observatory is committed to support, accompany and make durable the project IDA-International Dark Sky reserve of the Pic du Midi.

Earth Constellation Observatory, with its theoretical and its measurement campaigns, helps thus with the realization, of this innovative and federative project, one and unique in France and continental, so important for futures generations.

The work group Earth Constellation Observatory succeeded in 2012 association LICORNESS.

Since 1994, it works in the writing of reports, studies on the effects of light, popularization articles, translations of IDA documents and compilations of documents.

It conducts research and development in space, aeronautics field on improving techniques for observing the earth at night.

It conducts out in collaboration with the natural history museum in Paris many impact studies of artificial light on wildlife.

This group has also developed software of simulation Light Pollution (THOT and THOTPRO) and programmes of measurements of that one.

The simulations were used to characterize the quality of the night sky of French National and Natural Parks in 2006. This work, complemented by measurement campaigns and assessments of light pollution on the field, continued in the Natural Park of the Quercy, the metropolitan area of Toulouse, the Massif Central, the Alps, as well as for the project IDA-International Dark Sky reserve of the Pic du Midi.

Please accept, Dear President and Members of the Board of Directors to express of our deep consideration.

Michel BONAVITACOLA Chairman Earth Constellation Observatory

Member International Dark Sky Association

Alain Le Gué Vice-Chairman Earth Constellation Observatory Member International Dark Sky Association



COSMODIFF' SARL

3 rue Romiguières 31000 Toulouse

Toulouse le 05 Juillet 2013

Objet : Lettre de soutien. Projet d'IDA-Reserve Internationale de ciel Etoile du Pic du Midi.

> Monsieur le Président, Madame, Messiers les Membres du Conseil d'administration, de l'International Dark Sky Association

As an actor of astronomy outreach develloppement it was natural for me to submit projects regarding the 2009 International Year of Astronomy. Amongst those projects, one of the most exciting was to launch the idea of creating a Dark Sky Reserve around the Pic du Midi Observatory in Pyrénées mountains. PIRENE association was born (with M. bonavitacola and F. Colas).

In June 2009 and engagement charter was signed by all the politics involved in the Midi-Pyrénées region.

Rapidly this idea turns into a very large project involving many differents actors, so that PIRENE association decided to let the leadership to the Pic du Midi to manage the steering commitee with other actors (Observatoire Midi-Pyrénées, Pau and Tarbes Universities, local communities...).

I am writing this support letter to give my strong support to the application for Pic du Midi Dark Sky Reserve (Réserve Internationale de Ciel étoilé du Pic du Midi) according to IDA status and Dark-Sky program.

With best regards,

Sébastien Vauclair, gérant



To IDA Headquarters
3223 N. First Avenue
Tucson, Arizona 85719
USA

In Pau, September 13, 2013

Dear President,
Board of Directors members,
and IDA-DSR designation Committee members,

As Member and President of one of the « Fédérations des Chemins de St-Jacques » (Way of St. James), I would like to fully support the "Réserve Internationale de Ciel étoilé du Pic du Midi" (RICE/IDSR) project.

The Way of Saint James is a major cultural itinerary recognised as significant throughout Europe by the Council of Europe. It was the first route awarded European Cultural Route in 1992. Since 1998, four religious buildings located in the Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR project area are part of the 70 French monuments which are listed as UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

The secular link between the Way of St. James and the Milky Way represent more than a symbol. The Way of St. James reflect historical and cultural links between men and the night sky.

I am pleased to know that in the coming years the pilgrims will continue their way to Compostella under a pristine starry sky thanks to the "Réserve Internationale de Ciel étoilé du Pic du Midi" project.

Yours sincelery,

Alain Hugelé, President



In Agos-Vidalos, Wednesday, 4th September 2013

Dear President, Board of Directors members, and IDA-DSR designation Committee members,

As President of "Pays des Vallées des Gaves" and on behalf the mayors of the 89 municipalities encompassed in this territory, I'm agreed and happy to strongly support the bid of Pic du Midi to the IDA for "Réserve Internationale de Ciel étoilé/Dark Sky Reserve" status.

We've developed an awareness program called "Le Retour à la Nuit et aux Etoiles" which was very successful. The success of this program has strengthened our desire to support Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR project.

We also launched a program to improve street lighting according to the new lighting practice guide published by the Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR project team. This program allow us to make a true environmental and energy transition.

Now, we sincerely believe that the future of our territory will be very closely related to the starry sky. This is both a development challenge and an opportunity.

Yours sincerely,

Georges AZAVANT, Président



www.pyrenissime.com /www.paysvalleesdesgaves.com



LE PRESIDENT DE LA COMMUNAUTE DE COMMUNES DE LA HAUTE-BIGORRE

to

IDA-DSR

Bagnères-de-Bigorre, le 17 septembre 2013

Dear President, Board of Directors members, and IDA-DSR designation Committee members,

As President of « Communauté de communes de la Haute-Bigorre» and on behalf the mayors of the 29 municipalities encompassed in this territory, I offer all my support for the candidacy of the Pic du Midi for « Réserve Internationale de Ciel Etoilé/Dark Sky Reserve » status.

In october 2012, we included in the perimeter of the RICE Pic du Midi/IDSR project, which helped to finalize the boundaries of the buffer zone. Support this project is a logical step for us because it fits perfectly in line with the adventure of the Pic du Midi. The territory of the « CCHB » includes most municipalities involved in the rescue of the Pic in the 2000s and which still today act to preserve its existence.

It is with enthusiasm and pride that our 29 municipalities undertake again alongside the Pic du Midi to achieve a major challenge in its history: offer to a beautiful and complex territory, the first IDSR in France and continental Europe.

Thus, the support and the commitment of the CCHB are insured for the future of the IDSR of Pic du Midi.

Yours sincerely,

Réf.: n° 585/13 JB/MB

Le Président,

Jacques BRUNE



Le 16 septembre 2013

Henri FORGUES Président du Syndicat Mixte du Pays des Nestes

à

Monsieur le Président Syndicat Mixte de Valorisation du Pic du Midi Régie du Pic du Midi Rue Pierre Lamy de la Chapelle 65 200 LA MONGIE

Mister President,

As President of « Pays des Nestes » and on behalf the mayors of the 138 municipalities encompassed in this territory, I offer all my support for the candidacy of the Pic du Midi for « Réserve Internationale de Ciel Etoilé/Dark Sky Reserve » status.

We are committed in september 2012 to support and carry the Pic du Midi IDSR project. This Reserve is a great opportunity for us to engage in our territory, an innovative approach to sustainable development and tourism related to the night and the stars.

For nearly a year, we assist our local councillors in their efforts to improve their lighting. This is especially the case of the municipality of Aulon, an exemplary initiative that allow us to enhance the positive impact of the IDSR. We are also working to establish a program of entertainment and education to strengthen the establishment of the IDSR on the « Pays des Nestes ».

We believe the opportunity that represents the Pic du Midi IDSR for the « Pays des Nestes » and continue our efforts to sustain this approach.

Please accept, Mister President, my kind regards.

Le Président du Pays des Nestes Henri FORGUES Aulon Regional Nature Reserve House of Nature

65240 AULON

Tel: 05 62 39 52 34

Mail: rnr.aulon@orange.fr Web: www.rnr-aulon.com



Aulon, the 25th of june 2013

Maurice Dubarry, President of Aulon Regional Nature Reserve to International Dark-Sky Association Dark Sky Reserve Designation Committee

> Dear President, Dear IDA Board Members,

I am the President of Aulon Regional Nature Reserve. I write this letter to express our strong support for the bid to Pic du Midi International Dark-Sky Reserve (Réserve Internationale de Ciel étoilé du Pic du Midi).

Aulon Regional Nature Reserve was created in 2011. It was before an Volontary Nature Reserve. We always wanted to go ahead and create the Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR is an opportunity for us to further develop our mission to protect natural heritage. That is why we asked to include Aulon Regional Nature Reserve in the core zone of Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR.

We are very proud that this proposal has been accepted. We will be the first Regional Nature Reserve in France includes in a Dark Sky Reserve.

We are lucky to live under a beautiful starry sky and we want to participate in his protection and improvement for the benefit of nature, actual and future generations.

Yours Sincerely,

The President of Aulon Regional Nature Reserve

65240 Aulon

Association la « Frênette »

Maurice DUBARRY

As Mayor of Aulon, I fully support the approach of the Regional Nature Reserve to the creation of the Pic Midi International Dark-Sky Reserve (also know as Réserve Internationale de Ciel étoilé du Pic du Midi).



1. About Pic du Midi RICE/IDSR project



Page d'accueil » Actualité » Le Pic du Midi : opération "Gardiens des étoiles"

Le Pic du Midi : opération "Gardiens des étoiles"



©Francois COLAS - association PIRENE.

Le site classé du Pic du Midi a entamé les démarches de labellisation pour obtenir le classement de "réserve internationale de ciel étoilé". Si le nom laisse rêveur, l'enjeu lui, est bien réel.

Éclairer moins pour observer plus. Tel est l'objectif lancé par l'observatoire du Pic du Midi qui veut réduire la pollution lumineuse. "Pollution lumineuse" ? Le terme désigne la présence nocturne gênante de lumière. La projection de lumière artificielle vers le ciel rend en effet difficile voire impossible l'observation des étoiles et de la Voie lactée. Les sources de lumières artificielles font en effet réfléchir les nuages bas qui les dispersent à des kilomètres. C'est dans de pareils cas que le ciel se teinte d'une couleur orangée ou rougeâtre, alors qu'il devrait être totalement noir. En France, seule une petite portion du Quercy (Lot) et une partie de la Corse offrent encore un ciel complètement obscur, forçant les astronomes à battre en retraite dans les petits bourgs. D'autres travaux montrent d'ailleurs que cette pollution affecte aussi la biodiversité. Les dernièrs en date, américains, ont démontré par exemple que l'intensité lumineuse affecte le comportement des poissons et des invertébrés aquatiques sur une profondeur de 3 mètres.

LUZ-SAINT-SAUVEUR

Une bonne nuit face à la pollution lumineuse

L'événement national, «Le 4° jour de la nuit», aura lieu ce samedi 13 octobre. Son objectif est d'attirer l'attention du grand public sur les conséquences de la pollution lumineuse qui déstabilise les écosystèmes nocturnes, compromet l'observation des étoiles et représente une consommation d'énergie importante. Le pays des vallées des Gaves a lancé, par ailleurs, un programme de sensibilisation aux enjeux de la Réserve internationale de ciel étoilé du pic du Midi, projet lancé en juin 2009. Si le territoire haut-pyrénéen venait à obtenir le labeldel'International Dark Association, cette réserve serait alors la première en France mais surtout la plus grande au monde! Pour

faire de celle-ci un support de développement territorial, « les vallées des Gaves doivent dès à présent s'engager vers des projets de conversion des modes d'éclairage économes, durables et non polluants ».

Sept communes des vallées des Gaves fêteront la nuit noire, le 13 octobre, affichant du même coup leur soutien au projet de la réserve: Les Angles, Argelès-Gazost, Betpouey, Beaucens, Lourdes, Luz-Saint-Sauveur, Saligos et Villelongue. Elles éteindront en totalité ou en partie leur éclairage public Et pour explorer différentes facettes de la nuit, le Parc national et le pays proposent deux animations, à partir de 20 heures, à la Maison du Parc national et de la vallée de

Luz-Saint-Sauveur: la première, « Un éclairage respectueux du ciel étoilé explique comment éclairer la ville de demain et la démarche novatrice menée sur les communes de Luz-Saint-Sauveur, Esquièze-Sère et Esterre par le Sivu d'électricité; la deuxième: « A la découverte des oiseaux de la nuit » permet de découvrir les rapaces nocturnes et les chauves-souris des Pyrénées. Elle sera suivie d'une sortie avec un garde moniteur du Parc national à la chapelle Solférino pour écouter la nuit et ses mystères. Pensez à prendre des lampes de poche puisque ce sera le jour de la nuit!

Ph.L

CIEL NOIR

LA RÉSERVE DU PIC EN BONNE VOIE



.....

La demande de certification "réserve de ciel étoilé" pour le Pic du Midi et sa région s'engage bien. Le résultat d'une mobilisation de tous les acteurs locaux pour ce projet de préservation de la nuit noire

Émilie Martin

OUS les indicateurs sont au vert. Le projet semble très bien parti!" s'enthousiasme l'astronome François Colas, L'observatoire du Pid du Midi devrait bientôt devenir le cœur d'une zone labélisée "réserve de ciel étoilé" par l'International Dark-Sky Association (IDA). Un prestigieux sésame que seules quatre régions dans le monde ont reçu pour le moment. "Nous venons de soumettre un dossier préliminaire à l'IDA, qui s'est montrée très impressionnée", détaille François Colas. Il y a de quoi. La réserve du Pic est la plus vaste que l'association américaine ait jamais eue à instruire : un cœur de 600 km2 autour de l'observatoire, où toute lumière est proscrite, et une zone tampon cinq fois plus vaste au sein de laquelle 251 communes se sont engagées à devenir plus vertueuses en matière d'éclairage. La candidature dispose d'un autre atout

de poids : la réserve est la seule à englober un site inscrit au patrimoine mondial de l'humanité : le cirque de Gavarny. Enfin, l'IDA est très sensible à l'engagement dont font preuve les acteurs locaux. En octobre 2012, les trois pays concernés (pays des Gaves, du Haut-Adour et des Nestes) ont signé un accord sur les contours de la réserve. "Et le syndicat d'électrification, qui subventionne en partie les communes pour la réfaction de leur parc d'éclairage, s'est montré réceptif au-delà de nos espérances, poursuit François Colas. Il s'est engagé à ce que tout nouveau lampadaire installé ne renvoie aucune lumière vers le ciel." Avec les constructeurs, le syndicat est aussi en train de concevoir des LED moins puissantes et dénuées de longueurs d'onde bleues, particulièrement polluantes. Un tel engouement n'est pas dû au hasard. Les chefs d'orchestre du projet,

l'association Pirene(1) et la régie du Pic du Midi (2) en tête, ont misé sur la médiation afin qu'élus, industriels et citoyens s'approprient le concept de réserve. "Par exemple, nous avons organisé en 2012 le programme Retour à la nuit et aux étoiles, indique Nicolas Bourgeois, doctorant à l'université de Pau, engagé par la régie pour réaliser le dossier de candidature. Il s'agit d'une série d'événements ludiques et culturels (exposition sur les paysages célestes, rencontres avec des chercheurs, spectacles...). Devant le succès rencontré, nous entendons poursuivre en 2013." Aujourd'hui, c'est donc toute une communauté qui porte le projet de réserve de ciel étoilé et attend avec impatience le verdict de l'IDA, au début de l'été 2013.

Association Pirene (Pic reserve de muits esoilées).
 http://pirene.cu/

(2) Régre du Pie du Midi: www.psedumidi.com/



Si le dossier de labellisation du Pic est accepté, la plus vaste reserve de ciel étoile au monde sera francaise.

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PIC2 Eléments de recherche : LE PIC DU MIDI DE BIGORRE (65) : toutes citations

-xx- -191-

SÉMÉAC

Ciel étoilé et énergie

e projet de la réserve internationale de ciel étoilé du pic du Midi vient d'être présenté au CAC de Séméac. Initié en 2009 par l'association Pirene, le projet de la réserve internationale de ciel étoile est, depuis fin 2011, entré en phase opérationnelle. Le pic du Midi, accompagné d'un important réseau de partenaires, s'est engagé à mener à bien cette démarche qui va bien au-delà.

Nicolas Bourgeois, chargé de projet de la réserve internationale de ciel étoile du pic du Midi, a présenté en détail le projet, ses enjeux, ce que représente ce retour à la nuit... et aux étoiles. Il était accompagné de Simon Peyret, chargé du plan climat et énergie au Grand Tarbes. Mme Isson, maire de Séméac, très intéressée par le sujet et tout à fait d'accord avec Hubert Reeves: «Les lampadaires ont éteint le ciel, et ont rompu sa relation avec l'homme. Les étoiles aujourd'hui sont des êtres fictifs ». Quelques explications et thèmes abordés

Une réserve de ciel étoilé est un espace à l'intérieur duquel des mesures ont été prises pour réduire la pollution lumineuse, afin de retrouver et de préserver un ciel pur, et par conséquent l'accès au ciel étoilé. Retrouver



Mme Isson maire avec Nicolas Bourgeois et Simon Peyret, Chargé de mission PCET et Conseiller Energie au Grand Tarbes./Photo JPD

et préserver une bonne qualité de ciel: des programmes de suivi de la qualité de ciel sont mis en place dans toute la réserve, afin de mesurer le résultat des actions de conversion des éclairages, et d'intervenir en cas de dégradation.

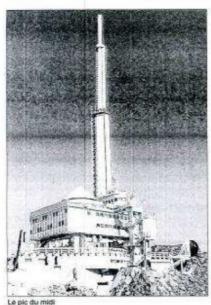
Mettre en place un nouveau mode d'éclairage: les communes de la réserve s'engagent à respecter un document prescriptif sur l'éclairage, leur permettant d'agir sur les aspects techniques et sur les usages de la lumière (élimination du flux émis au-dessus de l'horizon,

adaptation des horaires et niveaux d'éclairement, économies d'énergie et respect de l'environnement nocturne).

Sensibiliser et éduquer à la protection du ciel étoilé : la réserve est l'occasion d'initier des programmes pédagogiques à destination du grand public et des scolaires, ainsi que des animations, des formations et des événements pour faire vivre cet espace et transmettre son message.

L'énergie la moins chère est celle que l'on ne consomme pas. Jean-Pierre Duluc

Réserve internationale de ciel étoilé du Pic du Midi



PYRÉNÉES

étoilé est

en danger

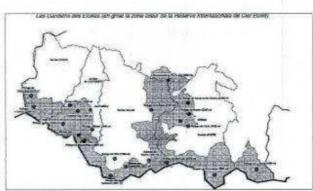
du Pic du Midi, une

L'idée est de créer, autour

réserve pour le ciel étoilé.

Le ciel

Le 11 juin 2009 était officiellement lancé le projet de création d'une Réserve Internationale de Giel Etoilé au Pic du Midi avec un objectif majeur : préserver le ciel étoilé de la pollution lumineuse autour de l'Observatoire du Pic du Midi et dans les espaces naturels haut-pyréméns. A oet objectif principal, s'ajoutaient également la volonté de protéger l'environnement, la mise en place de nouveaux modes d'éclairage économes et non polluantes et le développement de nouvelles formes de tourisme sciendifique et de naurel'arrivée en novembre dérnier de Nicolas Bourgeois. Chargé de Projet Réserve Internationale de Ciel Etoilé Rege du Pic du Midi, Doctorant Géogra phie-Aménage ment Laboratoire SET UMR CNRS-UPPA 3503, a permis de domner une véritable dynamique à ce projet. Désormais, il peend véritable dynamique à ce projet. Désormais, il peend véritable dynamique à ce projet. Désormais, il peend véritablement forme. La zone a été définite, les premières actions concrètes démarrent.



Les zones de la réserve

La zone coeur de la réserve définie

Après étude, la zone géographique à sauvegarder a été arésée. Imaginée dans un premier temps uniquement autour du Pic du Midi, la réserve a finalement été largement agrandie :La zone coeur concerne désormais le site classé du Pic du Midi, la Réserve du Néouvielle et une

partie du Parc National des Pyrénées. Elle s'étend de part en part des Hautes-Pyrénées (hautes vaillées d'Azun, de Cauteurs, de Gavarrile, d'Aure et du Louron). Cette zone coeur doit être intrinsiequement sombre et ne souffrir d'aucune pollution lumineuse. Basée sur les limites dejà existantes d'espaces classées et protégées, 72% de cette zone se situe à plus de 2 000

mètres d'altitude. Une zone tampon hiérarchisée (rural, périurbain, urbain) : des dynamiques de sensibilisation et de conversion des éclairages you cont développées, Prèvue dans un let remps sur une sufface d'environ 50 km², la zone coeur de la réserve représente désortmais 600 km² arec une incursion dans la Réserve du Néouvielle et le site classé du Pic du Mád.



La lumière masque les étoiles

PYRÉNÉES Une réserve de ciel étoilé est en projet autour du Pic du Midi le Bigorre. Ce sera la troisième au monde.



n défi à la dimension de la voûte céleste : remettre les étoiles audessus de nos têtes ! Pour le citadin, le ciel noctume sans étoile reflète une lueur blafarde et orangée. C'est pour enrayer cette pollution lumineuse et permettre l'observation du ciel qu'un projet fou est né.

En 2009, quelques passionnés, au sein de l'association Pirène, veulent créer une réserve de ciel étoilé autour de l'observatoire du Pic du Midi. Le projet a mûri et grandi. Et l'embauche d'un chargé du projet en novembre demier a accéléré les choses.

((Offrir le dernier grand spectacle gratuit qu'est le firmament étoilé, devenu une rareté au niveau mondial. »

Bruno Charlier, responsable scientifique du projet de réserve internationale de ciel étoilé.

« Pour monter le dossier qui nous permettra d'avoir le label de réserve internationale de ciel étoilé (Rice), nous entamons dès cette année avec les gardiens de refuge, responsables du Parc national, des mesures du ciel étoilé sur la future zone du parc. Ce sera la troisième, la plus grande et la plus belle réserve au monde » assure Bruno Charlier, responsable scientifique du projet.

Mesurer la lumière du ciel

Nicolas Bourgeois, chargé du projet, précise: « Nous travaillons sur trois axes. Nous mesurons la ressource avec l'aide des gardiens des étoiles, et nous verrons l'évolution du ciel en fonction des actions entreprises au fil des ans. Nous travaillons avec les collectivités pour définir les éclairages les moins polluants possibles. Nous livrons aux élus un programme clé en mains pour redimensionner l'éclairage public vers plus d'économies et moins de pollution. Enfin, nous

- xx -

relayons par la pédagogie et la communication l'évolution du projet auprès du public ».

Mieux penser l'éclairage

Et le projet est ambitieux. Il couvrira 600 km2 dont 75 % audessus de 2 000 mètres d'altitude. Pour éviter les contraintes, cette zone cœur épouse des zones déjà protégées, Parc national, réserve du Pic du Midi, réserve du Néouvielle. Elle couvre des zones encore sauvages et comprend les environs de l'observatoire du Pic du Midi où le Grenelle de l'environnement a déjà imposé des restrictions sur l'éclairage. On peut envisager une zone tampon qui suivrait les contours de la réserve sur 15 km et les fonds de vallée « poursuit Nicolas Bourgeois, « Des discussions sont engagées avec les 109 communes du syndicat d'électricité, les communes du Parc national et la communauté de communes de la vallée des gaves ». Au total, 89 communes vont s'engager sur le projet. La commune de Lau Balagnas, dans la vallée des gaves, a déjà commencé à repenser son éclairage public. Le 4 juin un partenariat a également été signé avec EDF et le syndicat départemental d'électricité.

Mais pour 2012, le concret, c'est la mise en place du réseau de gardiens des étoiles. Leur rôle sera de mesurer le ciel. C'est à cette fin que les gardiens de refuges et du Parc ont été réunis demièrement au Pont d'Espagne pour recevoir leur mallette de gardien des étoiles. Avec un SQM (Sky quality meter) ils mesureront la qualité du ciel. (lire ci-dessous). Bergers, écoles, centres de vacances pourraient être sollicités ultérieurement.

D'ici un an, un expert de l'International dark sky association, se rendra sur les lieux pour vérifier la solidité du dossier. Et si tout va bien, le label pourrait être décerné pour 2013 ou 2014. « Un véritable atout touristique pour la région » se réjouissent les locaux. Une opportunité rare pour tout à chacun de redécouvrir le lien millénaire qui unit l'humain aux étoiles.

LAURENT VISSUZAINE

Eléments de recherche : LE PIC DU MIDI DE BIGORRE (65) : toutes citations

Ciel nocturne



Georges Azavant et Orange Raveleau, président et chargée de projet du pays des Vallées des Gaves

Reconquérir le ciel nocturne

Le pays des Vallées des Gaves s'est engagé très tôt dans le projet de réserve de ciel étoilé. Orange Raveleau, chargée de suivre le projet au titre du Pays, explique que « progressivement, pour améliorer le cadre de vie des habitants et pour mettre en valeur le patrimoine, on a de plus en plus éclairé nos villages, sans imaginer que cela pourrait constituer une source de pollution. Aujourd'hui, nous voulons reconquérir ce ciel nocturne perdu, et pas seulement pour les besoins des astronomes ».

De nombreuses opérations concrètes de régulation de l'éclairage ont vu le jour dans les communes. « Les élus sont sensibles, non seulement à la qualité du ciel nocturne, mais aussi aux efforts de rationalisation de l'éclairage et, au-delà, des consommations d'énergie > souligne Georges Azavant, président du Pays. « Nous sommes soucieux de valoriser notre image, si importante pour des territoires comme le nôtre, à forte vocation touristique. » Afin de sensibiliser les habitants, des rendezvous culturels et scientifiques, comme « Le retour à la nuit et aux étoiles », sont proposés. Plusieurs communes ont également répondu favorablement à l'appel conjoint du parc national et du Pays d'éteindre l'éclairage lors de la manifestation nationale « Le jour de la nuit » organisée le 13 octobre 2012. « Les mentalités évoluent et nous avons des solutions techniques qui permettent de réduire l'éclairage et les dépenses d'énergie sans remettre en cause le bien-être et la sécurité des habitants » note encore Georges Azavant. 00

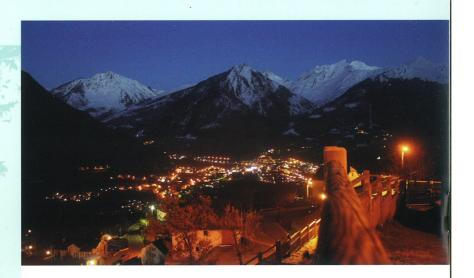






Luz Saint-Sauveur de nuit.

© Matthieu Abadie/Office du tourisme de Luz



Éclairage public et qualité du ciel étoilé

L'obtention attendue prochainement d'un label international de « réserve de ciel étoilé » va donner une dimension inédite aux mesures de protection de la qualité du ciel nocturne. Au premier rang desquelles, l'utilisation raisonnée de l'éclairage public.

clairer le ciel n'est pas énergétiquement performant et constitue une source de pollution. La qualité du ciel nocturne est un élément de patrimoine et une ressource pour le tourisme. Depuis 2009, l'association Pirène, l'université de Pau et la régie du Pic du Midi, accompagnées par diverses collectivités territoriales, œuvrent en commun pour l'obtention du label *Réserve internationale de ciel étoilé* (RICE). Une labellisation qui profiterait à une grande partie du territoire du Parc national des Pyrénées.

Un label pour levier

La charte prévoit des mesures permettant d'accompagner ce projet et, plus largement, d'aider les communes à éclairer « juste ». Dès 2013, seront engagées, sous l'égide des partenaires de la réserve, des actions en vue d'obtenir le label, de diagnostiquer l'état des installations d'éclairage (diagnostics de l'éclairage par survols et études de terrain), de mettre à la disposition des élus un outil d'aide à la décision et à la mise en œuvre de bonnes pratiques (schéma directeur d'aménagement

lumière sur le périmètre de la future réserve). L'élaboration de produits touristiques thématiques, en lien avec la marque « Parc national des Pyrénées », sera également mise en chantier par un groupe de travail.

Une culture scientifique et technique

L'évolution vers des pratiques d'éclairage générant moins de nuisances lumineuses, et particulièrement la rénovation du parc de points lumineux, sera soutenue grâce à la mobilisation de moyens techniques et financiers. L'accent est également mis sur la sensibilisation de l'ensemble des acteurs du territoire au phénomène de la pollution lumineuse et de ses impacts sur l'environnement et la santé. À l'initiative du parc national, un projet d'observatoire participatif sur les papillons de nuit, réunissant notamment plusieurs parcs français et étrangers ainsi que le muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, sera mis en place. La multiplication d'événements relatifs à la culture scientifique et technique, tels que « Jour de la nuit », est envisagée. Le parc national, la régie du Pic du Midi et les collectivités en seront le moteur.

-10

Réserve étoilée

LE RETOUR DE LA NUIT

Quatre ans après le lancement du projet, la Réserve internationale de ciel étoilé du pic du Midi (Rice) devrait être labellisée à l'automne prochain. Préserver le ciel étoilé et l'environnement nocturne en réduisant la pollution lumineuse, tel est l'objectif de cet espace qui sera unique en France.



Chargé du projet

de Réserve
internationale
de ciel étoilé,
Nicolas Bourgeois
effectue une
mesure de la
pureté des cieux
dans la réserve
naturelle d'Aulon,
un territoire qui fera
partie de la zone
cœur de cet espace
protégé.

DU SSIER

La voûte étoilée qui couronne l'observatoire du pic du Midi permet d'admirer des merveilles, comme la Voie lactée un soir de novembre (ci-contre). C'est pour assurer une telle qualité d'observation que la Rice a été créée et sera prochainement labellisée.

om de code : Rice. Superficie: 600 km² au-dessus des Hautes-Pyrénées. Nombre d'étoiles : infini... À l'automne prochain, la voûte céleste, objet de toutes les attentions des scientifiques du pic du Midi depuis plus de cent ans, devrait être officiellement labellisée "Réserve internationale de ciel étoilée". Cette idée un peu folle d'englober les étoiles dans un espace sauvegardé a germé en 2009, dans le cadre de l'Année mondiale de l'astronomie. L'association Pirene, qui regroupe chercheurs et astronomes amateurs, lance alors, par la voix de son président François Colas, cette initiative inédite en France : préserver le ciel étoilé de la pollution lumineuse autour de l'observatoire et dans les espaces naturels hauts-pyrénéens. "Il ne s'agit pas de protéger le ciel, qui n'est pas menacé, mais l'accès à son observation, en retrouvant la

nuit étoilée", explique Nicolas Bourgeois. Doctorant en géographie et aménagement à l'université de Pau et des Pays de l'Adour, il est chargé du projet Rice à la régie du pic du Midi. Soutenu dès le départ par les astronomes du Pic et les élus locaux, le projet initial a pris une envergure inattendue dans les Hautes-Pyrénées, grâce à un partenariat avec l'université de Pau et Bruno Charlier, maître

de conférences en géographie chargé du volet scientifique du projet. Associé à ces recherches dans le cadre de son doctorat, Nicolas Bourgeois s'est retrouvé embauché par le Pic pour faire entrer le projet en phase opérationnelle. "Là-haut, il m'appellent l'électron libre ou le berger des étoiles!" La première étape concrète, à partir de novembre 2011, a consisté à réaliser un état des lieux des différents types de réserves étoilées dans le monde. "Ce concept a

émergé à la fin des années 80, à l'initiative de l'International Dark Sky Association, qui réunit des astronomes professionnels et amateurs ainsi que des environnementalistes. Cela partait du constat que la pollution lumineuse liée aux éclairages était nuisible. Une réflexion a été menée pour protéger des espaces en comprenant l'impact de cette pollution et en la limitant." Selon les scientifiques, la pollution lumineuse augmente de 6 % par an dans le monde. En Europe, seulement 1 % du ciel de nuit est intégralement préservé. Et les conséquences du suréclairage vont bien au-delà du halo qui voile les étoiles et en altère l'observation. "Il y a bien sûr l'augmentation de la consommation énergétique, mais aussi l'impact sur la santé dérèglement de l'horloge biologique, lumière intrusive dans l'espace privé. Au niveau environnemental, il faut savoir que deux tiers de la faune est nocturne et a besoin de la nuit pour vivre ; la pollution lumineuse

Découvrir le ciel étoilé

Les territoires de la Rice, en plus des soirées d'observation organisées par le pic du Midi, ont d'ores et déjà mis en place des activités autour du thème de la nuit étoilée et entendent bien poursuivre leurs actions pour renforcer leur attractivité touristique. Montée cycliste de nuit dans le cadre de la Tourmalet Night expérience, nuit des étoiles au pic du Jer, observations astronomiques au refuge des Oulettes de Gaube, randonnées nocturnes, installation d'espaces naturels d'observation comme à Vielle-Aure, concerts sous les étoiles... Ces initiatives seront renouvelées pour que le grand public puisse se réapproprier la voûte céleste.

crée une fragmentation des habitats de cette faune", poursuit le jeune chercheur. Face à ce constat, deux types de réserves de ciel étoilé ont émergé sur la planète : celles autoproclamées, sans véritable reconnaissance, et les réserves labellisées, une quarantaine au total. Trois labels internationalement garantis par des experts existent : Starlight, créé en 2007; le Rasc, lancé par la Royal Astronomical Society of Canada; et l'Ida, initié par l'International Dark Sky Association, et dont



La Rice : 251 communes mobilisées autour du projet

Les gardiens de refuge des Hautes-Pyrénées, après avoir été formés à la manipulation du Sky Quality Meter, ont effectué les mesures qui confirment l'excellente qualité du ciel pour l'observation astronomique (ci-contre, en haut). bénéficie la réserve canadienne du Mont-Mégantic, modèle pour le projet haut-pyrénéen. C'est à ce dernier, très prestigieux, que prétend la Rice du pic du Midi. Elle deviendrait ainsi la 6e réserve Ida au monde et la première en Europe continentale (les seules étant celles d'Exmoore et Brecon Beacons, au Royaume-Uni). Pour l'obtenir, un plan d'action ambitieux a débuté à l'été 2012, par un travail de métrologique de la qualité du ciel étoilé. Nicolas Bourgeois a développé pour cela l'opération "Gardiens des étoiles". "Nous devions obtenir des mesures précises sur un territoire qui n'est pas habité. Nous avons donc équipé les seules personnes qui y évoluent d'un Sky Quality Meter, un boîtier muni d'un capteur de luminosité du ciel, et d'un carnet de relevé."

40 000 points lumineux, Vingtet-un gardiens de refuges des Hautes-Pyrénées, la nuit étoilée, le plus important est de réduire la pollution lumineuse en zone tampon, en maîtrisant l'éclairage, notamment public. Un programme proposant des solutions aux collectivités locales a été présenté. "Il a été très bien accueilli, car il n'impose pas de rétroactivité. Il suggère, au fur et à mesure du remplacement de l'éclairage public, d'utiliser des outils moins polluants et plus économes." Un groupe de travail établit un cahier des charges, qui, loin d'effrayer les communes adhérantes, leur offrira bien des perspectives : réduire leur facture énergétique (environ 40 %), continuer à faire rayonner le pic du Midi en tant qu'observatoire de renommée mondiale, et créer un projet de développement grâce à la belle Des terrasses du pic du Midi, la pollution lumineuse des vallées est particulièrement visible. Avec les efforts consentis par les communes pour la Rice, elle sera considérablement diminuée.





La famille de gardiens du refuge du Bastanet (ci-contre) a participé avec enthousiasme au projet Gardiens des étoiles. Par temps clair. chaque soir à 23 h. les gardiens étaient chargés de prendre les mesures, qui seraient ensuite étudiées.

Un projet partagé

image de marque apportée par la réserve. La dernière étape du plan d'action est ainsi bouclée, avec une définition précise du périmètre. À la manière d'un parc national, la Rice comprend une zone cœur qui englobe le parc national des Pyré-

nées, les réserves naturelles du Néouvielle et d'Aulon, le pic du Midi, les sites classés des vallées d'Aure et du Louron, soit 600 km², à une altitude moyenne de

Le projet Rice du pic du Midi bénéficie du soutien de plusieurs partenaires privés et publics, dont EDF, l'université de Pau et Pays de l'Adour, le conseil général des Hautes-Pyrénées, le parc national des Pyrénées. la Région Midi-Pyrénées. En parallèle, la Rice du pic du Midi a permis de générer des fonds importants uniquement dédiés à encourager l'amélioration des éclairages. L'Ademe et la Région Midi-Pyrénées soutiennent ainsi le projet et ont permis d'engager plus d'une centaine de conversions d'éclairage (plus de 1 500 points lumineux) sur l'année 2013.

Bigorre, soit 251 communes représentant

3 300 km2 et environ 40 000 points lumi-

neux d'éclairage public. Et à cela, il faut





Vous connaissez les Pyrénées de jour, découvrez-les la nuit...

Savez-vous que les montagnes des Hautes-Pyrénées abritent l'un des plus beaux ciel étoilé de France et d'Europe, des espaces nocturnes d'une qualité rare, encore préservés des lumières grandissantes des villes ? C'est pourquoi les Vallées des Gaves soutiennent le projet de Réserve Internationale de Ciel Etoilé du Pic du Midi qui consiste à protéger ce patrimoine nocturne. Il a en effet été démontré l'importance de la nuit noire pour l'environnement, la faune et la flore mais aussi pour la santé de l'homme. Celui-ci a d'ailleurs depuis longtemps préservé le patrimoine naturel et culturel au sol (Réserves naturelles, Parc Nationaux, ...), pourquoi donc ne protégerait-il pas le ciel? Loin de devenir un sanctuaire, la voûte étoilée sera ainsi un moyen de reconnecter l'homme avec l'univers de la nuit, d'apprendre à nos enfants à lever les yeux et à connaître cette sensation d'infini. L'observation de la nuit n'est pas que l'apanage des scientifiques et des astronomes, elle réserve aussi aux contemplatifs de formidables spectacles : voie lactée au-dessus des sommets, pluie d'étoiles filantes, lever de lune un soir d'été...



Tentez l'experience des mille et une nuits en Vallées des Gaves!

LES RENDEZ-VOUS DU RETOUR A LA NUIT ET AUX ETOILES

TOURMALET NIGHT EXPERIENCE 8 juillet et 5 août LUZ SAINT SAUVEUR

Montée de nuit au col du Tourmalet à vélo. Ouvert à tous. Animations, garbure au col, descente canalisée.Participation 10 €. Kit de bienvenue remis à chaque participant. www.pyrenissime.com -Tél: 05-62-92-30-30 JAZZ SOUS LES ETOILES 6 juillet - HAUTACAM 1 août - VALLEE DU TECH 20 août - PIC DU MIDI

Concert de Jazz dans un décor de montagne et dans l'univers de la nuit. Plus d'informations au 05-62-97-08-06.

LA NUIT DES ETOILES 10 août

LOURDES - Pic du Jer Observation au sommet du Pic du Jer des constellations d'été avec l'Astro Club Lourdais. Plus d'informations au 05-62-94-00-41

www.purenissime.com



Nuit magique ... Admirer la face nord du Vignemale sous La voie lactée : un rêve accessible!

Passer une nuit en refuge de montagne permet à l'homme moderne que nous sommes de réitérer les gestes d'antan, pourtant simples : lever les yeux vers l'écrin étoilé bouche bée, être absorbé par cette sensation d'infinité, et surtout s'émerveiller par la pureté du ciel. Qui aurait cru qu'il y avait autant d'étoiles?

Boris Bodda, gardien du refuge des Oulettes de Gaube, nous fait part de son experience : "Le Vignemale (3298 m) trône face à moi toute la journée mais quand il est orné d'une nuit pure, sa beauté et son charisme en sont décuplés. Mais en fait, cela ne peut pas se raconter, seulement se voir ou plutôt se vivre!"

CONTACT

Refuge des Oulettes de Gaube (2151 m) Tel: 05-62-92-62-97

Ouverture du 1/03 au 15/05 et du 19/06 à fin septembre et week-end d'octobre. Observation des étoiles avec le gardien ACCES

Cauterets, direction Pont d'Espagne (parking payant). 3hoo de marche facile en passant par le Lac de Gaube - 650 m de dénivelé. Carte IGN TOP 25 1647 OT Vignemale/Arrens/Cauterets



Nuit dans le Vaisseau des étoiles!

Quand on parle de nuit dans les Pyrénées, impossible de ne pas évoquer le Pic du Midi de Bigorre, ou le Vaisseau des étoiles. Ce site est à la base dédié aux scientifiques en tant que haut lieu d'observation et de recherche. En 1908, la première coupole est installée, la coupole Baillaud. Aujourd'hui, visiteurs et scientifiques sont parfois côte à côte pour observer le ciel. Le Pic du Midi offre un superbe panorama à 2877 m d'altitude autant de jour que de nuit. Depuis 2006, il propose aux visiteurs qui le souhaitent de vivre une nuit insolite perchés au-dessus des montagnes. Tous les soirs, le Pic vous propose la montée en téléphérique, l'observation du coucher du soleil, un repas traditionnel avec des produits du terroir, une animation astronomique, et pour les plus contemplatifs, le lever du soleil sur la chaîne... Tout un spectacle!

Permissions de minuit...

Des bruits et des ambiances qui nous inquiétaient quand nous étions enfants sont finalement des expériences sensitives à découvrir en famille. Qui a dit que la nuit était noire, remplie seulement d'ombres ?

Ecoute des animaux nocturnes, observations astronomiques, découverte des constellations, histoire d'étoiles et de bergers, concerts, exploits sportifs, randonnées nocturnes...

L'univers de la nuit n'attend que vous pour livrer ses secrets!

NUIT AVEC LES CHAUVES-SOURIS NUIT AVEC LES LOUPS 20 août - CAUTERETS

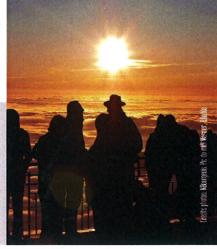
Sortie accompagnée par un garde-moniteur du Parc National à la découverte des chiroptères. Programme sur www.parc-pyrenees.com ou à la Maison du Parc National de Cauterets au 05-62-92-52-56

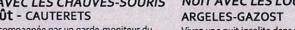
www.purenissime.com

CONTACT

www.picdumidi.com Nuit à partir de 249 €/pers - www.hopresa.com Produit "Soirée étoilée" au Pic du Midi auprès de l'Office de tourisme d'Argelès-Gazost Tel: 05-62-97-00-25 www.argeles-gazost.com ACCES

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ACTUS DE MA VILLE

Votre ville



Actualités » Grand Sud » Hautes-Pyrénées

La réserve de ciel étoilé devient une réalité

Publié le 14/09/2013 à 08:29

environnement

Barranco.



L'idée est simple : supprimer, par l'amélioration de l'éclairage public, toute pollution lumineuse afin de redonner à la voute céleste toute sa splendeur.

L'idée est simple, mais son application l'est un peu moins, sauf à en avoir la volonté. Précisément, au Syndicat départemental d'électricité, la volonté est bien là. «Nous avons entamé ce projet voici 2 ans», a rappelé François Fortassin, le président du SDE, avant la présentation détaillée de l'opération par Nicolas Bourgeois, chargé de projet auprès du pic du Midi et du SDE. «La pollution lumineuse augmente de 6 % par an depuis 20 ans, et réduit d'autant la qualité du ciel. D'autre part, l'éclairage public représente 40 % de la facture

énergétique d'une commune. Le changement des systèmes d'éclairage public permet non seulement de réaliser des économies substantielles, mais surtout d'améliorer la qualité du ciel.» Essentiel pour les scientifiques du pic du Midi, dont l'observatoire sera éminemment plus performant. Mais pas seulement pour eux. «Il y a aussi la volonté de développer un «tourisme astronomique», d'attirer les gens par la qualité de notre ciel», a indiqué Michel Pélieu, «par la création de postes d'observations que nous appellerions des fenêtres sur l'univers». Ambitieux, mais réaliste, même si ça coûte un peu pour les communes. «Il y a des subventions, notamment de l'Ademe, qui permettent de se lancer, et au vu des bénéfices, c'est une opération gagnant-gagnant», a conclu M. le préfet. Un projet lumineux présenté de

2. About Partnerships

Haut-Adour ➤ Convention entre EDF et le Pic du Midi

C'est signé pour les étoiles

En présence de plus d'une centaine d'élus, Le président l'François Fortassin et le directeur régional EDF ont signé une convention de partenariat pour le projet de réserve internationale de ciel étoilé du Pic du Midi.

Lancé en 2009, le projet de réserve internationale de ciel étoilé du Pic du Midi.

Lancé en 2009, le projet de réserve internationale de ciel étoilé poursuit son avancée.
Deux conventions de partenariat engagent désormais le Pic du Midi au SDE (syndicat dépattemental d'électrification des Hautes Pyriedes) et EDF.
Cès deux acteurs majeurs dans le département souhaitent soulaitent le département souhaitent soulaitent le département souhaitent soule de le departement souhaitent soule de l'Épératement souhaitent mairres pour l'obtention du la mement noctume.



La signature, entre F.Fortassin et le directeur d'EDI

pic du midi

La convention de réserve de ciel signée

n 2009, l'association Pi-ròno lançait le projet de Réserve internationale de ciel étoile (Rice). Il poursuit

d'éclairage durable sident du crassell dés faites. Ply sinées et Lorques Brune (vice-président du Syndiest miste pour le valor sation du pir du Miste) et Lorques Brune (vice-président du Syndiest miste pour le valor sation du pir du Miste), et d'une cinquantaine de maires fac communes concernées par le résolvé atlantationés des commandes concernées par le résolvé atlantationés des commandes par le le SDE (Syndicot départemental et Distanta de la compagne les deux caceurs souhaitent en effet soution à la compagner les defects compagés pour l'otter in du lab et l'écre en mornationale de del dévoil d'upit d'ut-l'idit dé-luire par l'international Dort Sky Association. Le projet s'attache desormais à la mise en place d'un nouveau mode d'éclame quarrel durable de le la compagner de la mise en place d'un nouveau mode de éclame quarrel de la mise en place d'un nouveau mode de éclame quarrel de l'autre de la mise en place d'un nouveau mode de éclame quarrel de l'estanta de la mise en place d'un nouveau mode de éclame que d'un nouveau mode de éclame quarrel de l'autre nouveau mode de éclame de l'autre de



principalementaruri karochite turu paprincipalementaruri karochite turu paprincipalementarur

a la rédaction d'un document la rédaction d'un document pas capiti pour diminier l'un-pact die nus ances lumineuses dans la zone cour. La réalisation du projet piloie sinscrit dans le carre du Gre-nelle II sur les économis et éner-jeis Trepoésente aussi une belle opportunité de développement territoral et de neuvelles fomes de tourisme scientifique et na-ture.

LES GARDES MONITEURS ASSOCIÉS



Le Pic du Midi espère une labellisation courant 2013

Le 11 juin 2009 érait officiel-lement lancé le peojet de création d'une Réserve Later-nationale de Ciel Brollé (RICE) su Piectu M di labelli-sée par l'IDA. 1- Laternatio-nal Dark Sky Association-avec un objectif naijeur; préserver le clei étoilé de la pol lution lumineuse autour de l'Observatoire du Pie du Midi et dans les espaces naturels haut-pyrénéens. A cet objectil principal, sajoutaient éga-lement la voient écle protéger l'environnement la mise en place de nouveaux modes déclairage économes et non polluants et enfin le développement de neuvelles formes de tousisme seientifique et de nature en lien avec l'astronomie L'arrivée en novembre demier de Nicolas Bourgeois, Chargé de Projet Réserve In-ternationale de Ciel Broilé le la Régie du Pic du Midi, Dectorent Géographie-Amériago-ment au Laboratoire Société Environnement Territoire (SET) unité miste de re cherche du CNRS et de l'Université de Pau et des Pays de l'Adour (UMR CNES-UFPA 56IR), accompagné de Rruno Charlier, géographe à l'UPPA er responsable scientifique du projet de la RICE, a permis de donner une vériable dynaen espoissante suprainque du pair et page de projet de la RCE, a permis de des Fautes-Pyrenées (hautes donner une véritable dynamique à ce projet. La zonc de Gararite, d'Aure et du 616 définis, les premières aetions concrétés es nú démard, doit être intrinsèquement. La labellisation est attendue sombre et ne souffrir d'autentions de la difficie de la company.



L'équipe des Rices du Mont Mégantie du Ple du Midi .

autourdu Pic du Midi sur une surface d'environ 50 km=, la zone coeur de la réserve re présente désornais 600 km-et concerne le site classé du Pio du Midi, la Réserve du Néouvielle et une partie du Pare National des Pyrénées. Elle s'étend de part en part courant 2013.

"La zone coeur de la réserve définie l'inaginée dans un premier temps un quement prodeée, 72% de cette zone se

situe à plus de 2 000 mètres d'altitude. Autour de certe carrinde. Autour de cette zonecoeu, une zone tampon a été délimitée où sons actuel-lement développées des dy-namiques de sensibilisation et de conversion des éclui-

dont la zone protégée couvre plus de la moité de la zone coeur de la future RICE, Signée fin juin 2012, deux pre

nanat engagent désormais le Pic du Midi, le SDE et EDE. Ges deux acieurs majeurs dans le département souten-nent et accompagnent les ef-forts, engagés par le Pie du Midi et l'ensemble de ses autres parteriales. Le SDE in-tervient sur la totalité du ter-ritoire de la fature Réserve mais suriout sur la zone d'te tampon, zone qui souche la Réserve et où les principaux d'éclatage public et à la ré-efferts éctivents e porter. Cette zone compte 150 communes. Le Pic Cu Midien partemariat des nuisances lumineuses. Si avec le SDE et EDF porte dé-l'objectif est de définir des sormals toute son attention prescriptions on

dans la mise en place d'un nouveau mode d'éclairage durable et respectueux du ciel et de l'environnement noc-turne. C'est ainsi qu'un nume. C'est ainsi qu'un groupe de tavail composé d'experts techniques et scientifiques et d'acteurs du terribire, a été constituéen fériler demier. Depuis cette dare, il travaille à l'élaboration d'un celuis des descents la composité de l cahter des charges pour la réalisation des travoux réalisation des travoux d'éclairage public et à la ré-daction d'un document pres-

nocarno, tout est mis er seuvre pour favoriser l'accuei puis l'adhésion des futures puis radineson des tutures communes à ce document. Le SDE et HDF sont chargés d'accempagner les collectivités dans l'amélioration deleur éclairage afin, à terme, de réaliser de conséquentes écono mies d'énergie. Cette de marche collective doit ame ner à une réduction très significative de la pollution lumi-neuse autour de la réserve.

3. About « Gardiens des étoiles »

L'opération « Gardiens des étoiles » sur orbite



rgeois montre aux gardiens de refuge comment utiliser l'instrument de mesure de la qualité du ciel./mos com usues: care

Sky quality motor [SQM] est un bedüer mund'un capteur de lu-minostié du ciel. Il suffit de le pointer vers le cielet de noter le relevé sur un carnel. Les meis-res — au moins une douzaine pour chaque gardian —doivent se faire à partir de 23 heures, les soins ans Lune, avec un ciel dé-gagé. gogó. Les gardes moniteurs du Parc national des Pyrénées, les ob-servatoires de Visker et du Hau-tacanam et le centre de l'Ar-couade, à Payole, réaliseront BORIS, LE GARDIEN-ASTRONOME

countin, à Payodie, réalisament de également des mesures du cléd. Les résultais recueilis pormet-trond d'avoir une vision minais de la ressource de clief étoité dans la réserve. Les gardices sont invriés à faire participer les tandonneurs aux nessures. Plus légrement, ils sont chargés de sensibiliser le public sur le projet de réserve de cel étoit. Sur le long terms. l'opé-ration permettra d'appréhendre l'évolutien de la qualifié du ciel après la mis es paiser d'uner-origiementation sur les éclairages.

«Architecture lumière»

« Architecture lumière » En etite, la cristion d'un espace de ciel de protection du ciel étalé repose sur la production d'un document de prescription d'extrages publics à distria-tion des collectivités, courant 2012 « C'est cequel on appelle un concept d'architecture la-tamière», explique Nicniss Bour-peaix, chargé de projet fiéseve international de ciel étoilé à la règie du pir ciel Modi. Il s'aqui d'aides les collectivités à amè-liore leur écalique afin de ré-liser des économies d'énergie

PREMIÈRE ÉTAPE

VERS

repères

nationale de ciel étoilé du pic du Midi sera la plus belle et la plus grande du monde.»

Les premiers gardiens des étoiles

Dans 21 refuges, les gardiens mesureront la qualité du ciel

au-dessus de leurs têtes. C'est l'astronomie qui m'a amené à la montagne ». Boris, 27 ans et gardien, avec Pauline, du refuge des Oulettes au pied du Vignemale, est enthousiaste. « Si on pouvait contribuer à faire réduire les éclairages » soupire-til. Vingt et un refuges plus trois sites d'observation et quatre secteurs du Parc national sont concernés par ce gardiennage

d'un nouveau type.

Apprendre à éclairer moins

« En plus de ce dispositif, il y aura une équipe du projet qui sillonnera les axes valléens. Ce dispositif doit nous permettre d'avoir une vision globale de la qualité du ciel sur la réserve et, ces prochaines années de son évolution » espère Nicolas Bourgeois. Une douzaine de fois dans l'été, par ciel clair et sans



Lune, les gardiens vont donc tendre leur SQM au-dessus de leur tête. Puis noteront leurs observations sur un cahier dédié. Dans le même temps, ils sensibiliseront randonneurs et visiteurs à leur nouvelle tâche avec entre autres, une carte du ciel et un poster présentant le projet de réserve. « Un océan de lumière

Fruitière, au-dessus de Cauterets. «C'est passionnant, surtout quand ca se fait avec des gens passionnés. Le projet est bien ficelé et on est heureux d'y participer » s'enthousiasment-ils. «C'est dans l'esprit montagne et c'est toujours là-haut qu'on a vu les plus beaux ciels » poursuit Jean-Valéry. Peu féru d'astronomie, il ignore quasiment tout des étoiles et de la carte du ciel. « Les étoiles ? Mais j'en ai déjà une en face de moi » souritil en regardant sa compagne. ■LV.

s'étend sur le monde. Il faut agir en apprenant à éclairer mieux et moins » disent Jean-Valéry et Anne, gardiens du refuge de la

Doctorant en géographie, il préserve le ciel des Pyrénées



l'UPPA et « met les bouchées double » pour se réorienter en géogra

Le berger des étoiles

I se destinait au cinéma puis s'oriente vers les sciences de l'édu-cation mals c'était sans compter sur les étoiles qu'il rencontre à Hossegor dans un club d'astronomie: « j'ai alors découvert que ce qui m'intéressait vraiment c'était l'environmement » Nicolas a connaissance du Laboratoire Société Environmement Territoire de l'UPPA et « met les bouchees doubles pour se reoneure en geçuipe pière. Le voilà doctorant sur une thèse « Protection du ciel étoilé et développement durable des territoires pyrénéens ». Dans ce cadre, au sein de la régie du Pro du Midi, il est chargé du projet « Réserve internationale du ciel étoilé » dont l'objectif est de préserver le ciel étoilé de la poliution lumineuse autour de l'Observatoire du Pro. « Je suis la lépour 3 ars mais l'aimerais continuer à agir dans le dévelop-pement durable ! » Il a trouvé sa Voie lactée?

environnement

Réserve de ciel étoilé : labellisation à l'automne

Réserve internationale de ciel étoilé (Rice) du pic du Midi se ra déposé en juin. La labellisation est attendue à l'automne.

Nicolas Bourgeois, chargé du projet de Rice du pic du Midi, rappelle qu'il y a actuellement quatre sites de ce type dans le monde. « La plupart des réserves existan-tes se trouvent dans des espaces naturels protégés. Notre projet est plus ambitieux. La réserve sera sur plusieurs types de territoires : espaces naturels, sites classés et zones habitées ». En effet, il y a aura une zone cœur, sombre et une zone tampon habitée. La Rice du pic du Midi concernera 251 ves, de la Haute-Bigorre et du pays des Nestes, soit 65 % du dé-partement des Hautes-Pyrénées. Les territoires s'approprient le projet et notamment le Pays des vallées des gaves avec son programme de sensibilisation aux enjeux de la Rice du Pic « le retour

à la nuit et aux étoiles ». La zone habitée fait l'objet d'un vaste programme d'aménage-ment des éclairages portant sur 40.000 points lumineux. Cette campagne d'amélioration et de renouvellement de l'éclairage des communes permettra des écono-mies d'énergie et une réduction de la pollution lumineuse. « Il v en

parc éclairage et donner une identité nocturne aux villages py-rénéens », décline Nicolas Bour-

L'opération « Gardiens des étoiles » a permis d'effectuer 500 mesures. Il en ressort que la qualité du ciel étoilé de la zone cœur est tout à fait éligible au label Rice. L'opération sera renouvelée cet été et complétée par l'installation de stations de mesures autono-mes et de caméras sensibles sur des sites stratégiques comme le Pic, le Néouvielle, etc.

va bientôt voir le jour.



réserve internationale de ciel étoilé

La qualité du ciel est presque parfaite

ll y a peu, les gardiens de refuges, réunis au chalet du Clôt, ont recu le matériel de mesure nécessaire dans le cadre du programme de la Réserve internationale de ciel étoilé

e projet de la Rice a été créé en 2012 pour contrer le phénomène de pollution lumineuse en engageant une véritable dynamique de développement durable sur une partie du territoire haut-pyrénéen. Ainsi, les mesures effectuées par « les gardiens des étoiles » doivent permettre de faire de cette réserve un marqueur de qualité dans la préservation du ciel étoilé et de l'environnement nocturne, dans la mise en place d'un nouveau mode d'éclairage économe durable et non polluant, et enfin dans la valorisation, la structuration et le développement du territoire autour d'une nouvelle offre de tourisme scientifique et de

158 nuits observées en 2012

Le bilan de la première année est satisfaisant selon les responsa-



Les gardiens des étoiles ont reçu leur pack d'observation du ciel étoilé. / Photo Clément Eulada

bles du projet. En effet, pas moins de 21 refuges ont joué le jeu avec 483 relevés sur 2012 pour un cumul de 158 nuits observées. Le

traitement de ces données a per- moyenne SQM au zénith s'étamis d'établir une première mesure de qualité du ciel dans les Hautes-Pyrénées. Ainsi, la

blit à 21,3 mag/argsec2. À titre d'information, un ciel pollué aura une note de 17, et un ciel parfait

La deuxième saison de la Rice voit en nouveauté un nouveau maillage du territoire. En effet, jusqu'alors, il n'y avait que la zone cœur qui ne contenait aucun éclairage permanent. Elle mesure 600 km² et est basée sur des espaces naturels protégés, dont le Parc national des Pyrénées. Désormais, une zone tampon a été créée. Elle contient des habitations et entoure la zone cœur. Cette zone permet aux communes d'améliorer leurs éclairages et de bénéficier des potentialités d'un tel espace. La zone tampon se compose de 251 communes réparties sur 3 territoires engagés : le pays de la vallée des gaves, la communauté de communes de Haute-Bigorre et le pays de la Neste. Ce qui représente pas moins de 87.000 habitants pour environ 40.000 points lumineux publics (autant de points privés). Pour les responsables du projet, « c'est la première fois qu'on faisait ce type de relevé dans les Pyrénées. Cela va permettre de noter un nouvel outil de mesure de brillance du ciel et d'avoir une base de comparaison pour les années à venir ».

Clément Eulacia

4. About SENTINEL Network

Hautes-Pyrénées



De nouvelles stations de mesure./ DOM La qualité du ciel étoilé se mesure au Pic du midi

Lancée en juin 2012 dans la zone cœur de la future Réserve Internationale de Ciel Étoilé du Pic du Midi (RICE), le programme Gardiens des étoiles qui mesure la qualité du ciel étoilé prend une nouvelle dimension. Les mesures effectuées l'année dernière par les gardiens de refuge, les gardes moniteurs du Parc national des Pyrénées et les visiteurs du Pic du Midi ont permis de recueillir plus de 600 relevés pour près de 175 nuits de mesures. La nouveauté est la mise en place d'un réseau de stations automatiques de mesures (Sentinel) dont la première a été installée à Hautacam début avril.Cette station astro-météorologique récupère les paramètres météorologiques classiques et mesure en même temps la qualité du ciel étoilé. Le réseau Sentinel, bientôt riche de six stations, permettra notamment d'évaluer l'impact des conversions d'éclairage engagées dans les vallées.

CAMPAN

Le réseau Sentinel veille sur le ciel étoilé

Réserve international de ciel étoilé du pic du Midi (Rice), le programme « Gar-diens des étoiles », qui mesure la qualité du ciel étoilé, prend une nouvelle dimension cette année, Les mesures effectuées l'année dernière par les gardiens de refuge, les gardes moniteurs du Parc national des Py-rénées et les visiteurs du pic du Midi pendant les soirées d'animation ont permis de recueillir plus de 600 relevés pour un cu-mul de près de 175 nuits de me-sures. Une fois traitées par Bruno Charlier (responsable

label de l'international Dark Sky Association

scientifique de la Rice du pic du Midi, géographe au laboratoire « Société, environnement, ter-ritoire » de l'université de Páu, UPPA) et par Nicolas Bourgeois (chargé de projet Rice au pic du Midi, doctorant géographie aménagement à l'UPPA), ces données ont permis d'obtenir des résultats conformes aux exi-gences internationales et congences internationales et con-firment la qualité exception-nelle du ciel étoilé des Hautes-Pyrénées qui devraient ainsi obtenir la label de l'Internatio-nal Dark-Sky Association (IDA) d'ici la fin de l'année. Grâce au renouvellement du partenariat avec les gardiens de refuge et les personnels du Parc national



L'équipe fait les derniers réglages sur l'appareil de mesure

membres de l'association Dinastro (observatoire de Visker) et de l'Astro-Club du Hauta-

am, ce programme sera recon duit l'été prochain. La nouveauté est la mise en place d'un

réseau de stations automati-BIENTÔT, 6 STATIONS SENTINEL SERONT **OPÉRATIONNELLES**

dont la première vient d'être installée à Hautacam au début du mois d'avril en partenariat avec le Syndicat mixte du Hau-tacam. Mises au point et distri-buées par la société française Sheliak Instruments, les sta-tions Sentinel sont des stations nons sentines son des stations astro-météorologiques qui ré-cupérent les paramètres météo-tologiques classiques et mesu-rent en même tamps la qualité du ciel étoilé. Le réseau Sentinel permettra notamment d'évaluerl'impact des conver-sions d'éclairage engagées dans les vallées.

Viktoria Telek

À terme, 6 stations devraient être installées dans les Hautes-Pyré-nées dans le périmètre de la future Rice. La prochaine les sera certainement sur un sit eau Néouvielle avecle coutien behnique set financier d'EDF déjà engagé dans le projet porté par le pic du Midi. Le Parc national des Pyrénées devra par la suite réjoindre les partenaires financiers, institutionne le st scientifi-ques (corseil général des Hautes-Pyrénées, SDE, EDF, RNRT (Associa-tion nationale recherche technologie). J'UPPA, SET, JOMB, Irap, Piren et IDA) pour apporterson concours au déploiement de ce réseau UN VOYAGE VERS LA GRANDE AVENTURE DU PIC

Ouvert en 2000 au grand public, le pic du Midi a été classé en 2003 site naturel national au titre de la beauté de son paysage. C'est en effet dans ce lieu magique que de puls plus de 130 ans, chercheurs et techni ciens de l'espace observent, décryptent et photographient le ciel et toutes ses planè-tes jusqu'aux plus lointaines galaxies, L'as-

tronomie, science des corps célestes, est ainsi le domaine d'excellence du site pyré néen, avec l'étude du soleil et des planètes. Les secrets et l'émerveillement quotidien face au panorama des scientifiques, autre fois réservés à une poignée de privilégiés, sont aujourd'hui accessibles à tous. Ainsi,

La Mongle, pour atteindre en 15 minutes le sommet qui culmine à 2.877 m d'altitude. Il peut alors profiter d'un panorama excep-tionnel, visiter l'espace muséographique, se restaurer, passer une soirée à admirer les étoiles et même y dormir. V. T. Infos: www.picdumldi.com ou 0.825.00.28.77, (numéro indigo)

Réserve Internationale de Ciel Etoilé du Pic du Midi : Mise en place du réseau Sentinel

Lancée en juin 2012 dans la zone cœur de la future Réserve Internationale de Ciel Étoilé du Pic du Midi (RICE), le programme Gardiens des Étoiles de mesure de la qualité du ciel étoilé montera en puissance

cette année.

Les mesures effectuées l'année dernière par les gardiens de refuge, les gardes moniteurs du Parc National des Pyrénées et les visiteurs du Pic du Midi pendant les soirées d'animation ont permis de recueillir plus de 600 relevés pour un cumul de près de 175 nuits de mesures. Ces données ont par la suite été traitées par Bruno Charlier responsable scientifique de la RICE du Pic du Midi, Géographe au laboratoire « Société, Environnement, Territoire » (UMR CNRS 5603) de l'Université de Pau et des Pays de l'Adour (UPPA), et par Nicolas Bourgeois, Chargé de Projet RICE au Pic du Midi, Doctorant Géographie-Aménagement à l'UPPA. Les résultats obtenus sont conformes aux exigences internationales et confir-Les mesures effectuées l'année

nient la qualité exceptionneile du ciel étoilé des Hautes-Pyrénées qui devraient ainsi obtenir l'obtention du label de l'International Dark-Sky Association (IDA) d'ici la fin de l'apprée

Le programme Gardiens des Étoiles sera reconduit l'été prochain Etolies sera reconduit réte prochain grâce au renouvellement du partenariat avec les gardiens de refuge et les personnels du Parc National des Pyrénées mais également grâce au partenariat avec les membres de l'association Dinastro (Observatoire de l'élétro-Chib du l'élétro-Chib Visker) et de l'Astro-Club du

de Visker) et de l'Astro-Cuu du Hautacam.

La nouveauté est la mise en place d'un réseau de stations auto-matiques de mesures (Sentinel) dont la première vient d'être installée à Hautacam au début du mois d'avrill en partenariat avec le Syndicat Mixte du Hautacam. Mises au point et distribuées par la société française Sheliak Instruments, les stations sacront des stations satro-Sentinel sont des stations astro-météorologiques qui récupèrent les paramètres météorologiques

classiques et mesurent en même temps la qualité du ciel étoilé. Le réseau Sentinel permettra notam-ment d'évaluer l'impact des convernient d'évaluer l'impact des conver-sions d'éclairage engagées dans les vallées.

vallées.

A terme, 6 stations devraient être installées dans les Hautes-pyrénées dans le périmètre de la future RICE. La prochaine le sera certainement sur un site au Néouvielle avec le soutien technique et financier d'EDF déjà engagé dans la avec le souure technique de mans le projet porté par le Pic du Midi. Le Parc National des Pyrénées devrait par la suite également apporté son concours au déploiement de ce concours au déploiement de ce réseau SENTINEL, unique au monde

Vous pensez publicité... aux annonces de La Montagne



Annexes/Appendix

- Convention de parrainnage Régie du Pic du Midi EDF
- Convention de partenariat Régie du Pic du Midi Syndicat Départemental d'Electricité des Hautes-Pyrénées
- Arrêté du 29/08/2013 Parc national des Pyrénées
- Engagement de la Communauté d'Agglomération du Grand Tarbes à l'acceptation des principes de la RICE du Pic du Midi
- Projet de Fiche Action du Plan Climat Energie Territoire du Grand Tarbes
- Délibération de la Mairie de Lannemezan
- Documents Subvention ADEME
- Calendrier des projets d'amélioration des éclairages en « Pays des Vallées des Gaves »
- Carte de la programmation des projets d'amélioration des éclairages de la ville de Lourdes
- Exemple de fiche de suivi de projet d'amélioration des éclairages

CONVENTION DE PARRAINAGE

Régie du Pic du Midi - EDF

ENTRE LES SOUSSIGNES

La Régie du Pic du Midi, ayant son siège rue Pierre Lamy de la Chapelle – 65200 la Mongie – représentée par son Président, M. François FORTASSIN,

Ci-après dénommée « le Parrainé », d'une part

ET

EDF SA, Société Anonyme au Capital Social de 924 433 331 euros, dont le siège social est situé 22-30 avenue de Wagram, 75008 Paris, immatriculée au Registre du Commerce et des Sociétés de Paris sous le n° 552 081 317, représentée par Monsieur Alain Beaudoux en sa qualité de Directeur de l'Unité de Production Sud-Ouest, dûment habilité à l'effet des présentes, et agissant également au nom de Marc Kugler, Directeur Commerce Sud-Ouest et de Christian Poncet, Délégué Régional Midi-Pyrénées.

Ci-après dénommée « le Parrain », d'autre part

Egalement désignées ensemble « les Parties », ou individuellement, « la Partie ».

IL A ETE PREALABLEMENT EXPOSE CE QUI SUIT

- Le Parrainé est, depuis novembre 2011, le porteur du projet de la Réserve Internationale de Ciel Etoilé du Pic du Midi de Bigorre (RICE du PDM), développant un programme d'actions et de partenariats pour créer la réserve, l'implanter sur le territoire hautpyrénéen, et obtenir une labellisation par l'International Dark Association et Starlight Reserve.
- Le Parrainé, pour mener à bien ce plan d'action sur trois ans (du 01/11/11 au 01/11/14), génère des frais de fonctionnement nécessitant un apport financier auquel il contribue partiellement.
- 3. Le Parrainé doit, pour obtenir la labellisation IDA, développer et faire adopter un Cahier des Charges particulier pour la réalisation des travaux d'Eclairage Public dans les communes de la RICE du PDM (la liste des communes adhérentes au SDE est jointe en annexe) afin de mettre en place un nouveau mode d'éclairage durable et respectueux du ciel et de l'environnement nocturne.
- 4. Le Parrain, fournisseur d'électricité, a engagé à plusieurs niveaux, des programmes et opérations pour répondre à la problématique des économies d'énergie, qui est également un des objectifs essentiels du projet de la RICE du PDM.
- 5. Le Parrain, via Bernard Larrieu, ingénieur EDF expertise lumière et membre du Groupe de Travail Eclairages RICE, participe au projet de la RICE et y apporte ses compétences en matière d'éclairage et d'économies d'énergie.
- 6. Eu égard à la nature de son activité et aux caractéristiques du l projet de création de la RICE du PDM, le Parrain accepte de payer une contribution financière (la « Contribution Financière »), en contrepartie de la promotion et de la publicité qu'il pourra retirer de

l'association de son image à cette création.

 En conséquence, les Parties se sont rapprochées et ont défini, de la manière suivante, les conditions du parrainage (le « Parrainage »).

EN CONSEQUENCE, IL A ETE ARRETE ET CONVENU CE QUI SUIT

ARTICLE 1 - OBJET - PLACE DU PARRAIN DANS L'EVENEMENT

La Convention a pour objet de définir les termes et conditions des obligations et droits des Parties, au titre du projet de création de la RICE du PDM par le Parrainé, et de la contrepartie pour le Parrain, correspondant à sa Contribution Financière.

- 1.1 Le Parrain intervient dans le projet de création de la RICE du PDM à titre :
 - exclusif dans son domaine, à savoir : l'énergie
 - à ce titre, le Parrain pourra se prévaloir de la dénomination ou du label de « partenaire»
- 1.2 Le Parrainé assurera au Parrain tous les services et droits conférés légalement et conventionnellement, et en assumera toutes les obligations.
- 1.3 D'une manière générale, le Parrainé informera le Parrain de tout élément qui aurait une incidence sur le projet de création de la RICE du PDM, et notamment sans que ceci ne soit limitatif, y compris les pourparlers et projets de conventions que le Parrainé pourraient engager avec des tiers, ou contracter.

ARTICLE 2 - DUREE DE LA CONVENTION

- 2.1 La Convention est conclue pour la durée de trois ans (2012/2013/2014), elle prend effet à compter du 4 juin 2012. Il n'y aura pas de tacite reconduction, et la Convention prendra fin à son terme sans qu'aucune indemnité ne soit due de part et d'autre.
- 2.2 Le Parrain jouira, à la cessation de la Convention, d'un droit de préférence en cas d'accord des Parties sur la reconduction du projet de création de la RICE du PDM, selon les termes et conditions qui seront convenues entre elles le cas échéant.

ARTICLE 3 - OBLIGATIONS DU PARRAINE

En contrepartie de sa Contribution Financière, le Parrain bénéficiera du dispositif de visibilité suivant :

- Le Parrainé s'engage à mettre en œuvre les moyens humains et matériels nécessaires pour offrir au parrain les meilleures conditions de travail possible au sein des Groupes de Travail de la RICE et du Groupe de Pilotage.
- Le Parrainé s'engage à valoriser la politique du parrain pour la Réserve Internationale de Ciel Etoilé du Pic du Midi de Bigorre dans toutes ses actions et communications liées à ce projet.
- 3. Le Parrainé s'engage à soutenir le parrain sur des actions de communication et de sensibilisation en lien avec le projet de RICE du PDM.

4. Les personnes contact de chacune des Parties sont les suivantes :

Pour le Parrain :

- > Monsieur Pierre UGARTEMENDIA, exerçant la fonction de Directeur du Développement Territorial (DCT)
- > Madame Anne-Laure KLEIN, exerçant la fonction de Chargé de Communication (DR Midi-Pyrénées)
- > Monsieur Jean-Marie MEYER, exerçant la fonction de Chargé de Communication et développement (UPSO)

Pour le Parrainé :

Monsieur Daniel SOUCAZE DES SOUCAZE, exerçant la fonction de Directeur de la Régie du Pic du Midi pour le Parrainé.

Le Parrainé respectera la loi sur la confiance dans l'économie numérique, ainsi que la loi dite Informatiques et Libertés, et toutes dispositions applicables, en particulier en matière de protection de la vie privée. Il veillera au respect de l'image du Parrain.

- 3.1 La mise en valeur du projet de création de la RICE du PDM :
- 3.1.1 Présence de la marque, du label du Parrain, et généralement de ses éléments distinctifs:
- a) En contrepartie de la contribution financière du Parrain, son logo sera reproduit de façon visible et lisible sur les documents relatifs au projet de création de la RICE du PDM
- b) Ces mentions seront effectuées suivant la Charte Graphique et/ou les maquettes et indications fournies par le Parrain, tout document, support devant être soumis à l'accord préalable et écrit du Parrain avant réalisation et diffusion, en respectant un délai de consultation raisonnable.

3.1.2 Media - Relations publiques:

- a) Le projet de création de la RICE du PDM fera l'objet de documents de mise en valeur des Signes Distinctifs du Parrain, dossiers de presse, publication d'une revue éditée par le Parrainé, communiqués ou articles qui seront établis soit en commun entre le Parrain et le Parrainé, soit par le Parrain ou par le Parrainé, selon le Cahier des Charges et la Charte Graphique.
- b) Ces documents feront apparaître de façon systématique le Parrainage et les Signes Distinctifs du Parrain selon la formulation prévue dans le Cahier des Charges et/ou ultérieurement convenue entre les Parties préalablement et par écrit.

ARTICLE 4 - OBLIGATION DU PARRAIN

Le Parrain s'engage à verser chaque année au Parrainé la somme de 10.000, 00 € TTC selon la répartition suivante :

Direction Collectivités Sud-Ouest : 3300 € TTC Unité de Production Sud-Ouest : 3300 € TTC Délégation Régionale Midi-Pyrénées : 3400 € TTC Les sommes prévues ci-dessus seront payées par le Parrain au Parrainé à réception du titre de paiement (Appel de fonds Trésor Public)

Le Parrain s'engage à mettre à disposition ses compétences en matière d'éclairage et de gestion énergétique dans le cadre du Groupe de Travail Eclairages RICE.

Le Parrain s'engage à mettre à disposition ses compétences ad hoc dans le cadre des autres Groupes de Travail et Pilotage

Le Parrain s'engage à soutenir et valoriser le projet de la RICE du PDM sur des actions de communication et de sensibilisation

ARTICLE 5 - PROPRIETE INTELLECTUELLE - CONFIDENTIALITE

5.1 Le Parrainé autorise le Parrain à :

- utiliser et reproduire gratuitement, pour le monde entier, pour une période indéterminée, et par l'ensemble des sociétés du groupe EDF au sens des articles L. 233-1 et L 233-3 du code de commerce, les images, citations, reportages et représentations du projet de création de la RICE du PDM, sur quels que supports et sous quelles que formes que ce soit, à des fins commerciales ou publicitaires.
- réaliser en particulier des reportages, photos, interviews, site internet, ou insertion de pages dans un site internet préexistant du Parrain.
- **5.2** L'utilisation par le Parrainé, de tout matériel, Signes Distinctifs et autres, du Parrain est strictement liée au projet de création de la RICE du PDM. Toute autre utilisation par le Parrainé ne pourra intervenir qu'avec l'accord préalable et exprès du Parrain. La Convention n'emporte aucune cession par le Parrain des doits de propriété intellectuelle afférents à tout ou partie de celle-ci.
- 5.3 Le Parrainé ne dispose d'aucun droit sur l'image des participants clients, partenaires-, personnalités, salariés invités par le Parrain.
- **5.4** L'intégralité des droits de propriété intellectuelle (utilisation exploitation, copies, reproduction, représentation, adaptation, traduction etc....), sur les documents, supports du Parrain, réalisés par ce dernier, et sur lesquels apparaissent ses Signes Distinctifs, ainsi que généralement tous ses films, reportages, représentations sur tous supports et sous toutes formes, écrits, sonores ou audiovisuels, afférent au projet de création de la RICE du PDM sont la propriété totale, définitive et exclusive de celui-ci.
- **5.5** Le Parrainé fournira gratuitement au Parrain, libres de droit et dans la limite de ses propres droits qu'il devra alors signaler à ce dernier, les films, reportages, photos, supports de promotion, relatifs au projet de création de la RICE du PDM, que le Parrain pourra librement utiliser, sélectionner, reproduire, copier, traduire et représenter, sous toutes formes, dans ses supports de communication externe ou interne, et généralement dans le cadre de sa communication institutionnelle.
- **5.6** Chaque Partie conserve confidentielles les informations obtenues de l'autre Partie, hormis celles relevant du domaine public, durant la Convention et pendant trois ans à compter de sa cessation quelle qu'en soit la cause.

ARTICLE 6 - ASSURANCES

6.1 La charge des assurances (responsabilité civile, tous risques y compris annulation),

relatives au projet de création de la RICE du PDM sera entièrement supportée par le Parrainé.

6.2 Le Parrainé déclare avoir souscrit auprès d'une compagnie d'assurance notoire et solvable, les polices d'assurance nécessaires et en vigueur pour la durée des risques générés par sa mission selon la Convention, ce dont il justifie auprès du Parrainé, à la date de la signature de celle-ci.

ARTICLE 7 - RÉSILIATION - FORCE MAJEURE

- 7.1 En cas d'inexécution, manquement ou faute d'une des Parties, au regard de l'une des obligations prévues par la Convention, celle-ci sera résiliée de plein droit après mise en demeure adressée en lettre recommandée avec AR par l'autre Partie, et demeurée infructueuse, plus de 30 jours après la date de sa première présentation.
- **7.2** Dans le cas de résiliation ci-dessus du fait du Parrainé, ce dernier devra restituer au Parrain, à titre d'indemnité, les sommes qui lui auront déjà été versées et le Parrain sera déchargé de toute obligations financière à son égard.
- **7.3** Dans le cas de résiliation du fait du Parrain, celui-ci devra verser au Parrainé, le cas échéant, le solde de la Contribution Financière due, *prorata temporis*.
- 7.4 En cas de survenance d'un fait relevant de la force majeure selon la définition de la loi, et en particulier à l'exception des faits de grèves, problèmes ou pannes électriques, électroniques, l'exécution de ses obligations par la Partie invoquant ce cas sera suspendue sans être redevable d'indemnité à l'égard de l'autre Partie mais à charge de l'en informer immédiatement. Toutefois si ce cas se prolonge de manière à rendre impossible et/ou compromettre la réalisation et/ou l'intérêt du projet de création de la RICE du PDM, il pourra être résilié par cette autre Partie, sans aucun indemnité et la Contribution Financière sera limitée aux seules phases de la Convention déjà réalisées.

ARTICLE 8 - INTUITU PERSONAE - INDEPENDANCE - ETHIQUE ET NON RETOUR

- 8.1 La Convention est conclue *intuitus personae*, en considération de l'identité et de la réputation du Parrainé. Tout évènement modifiant l'identité, l'actionnariat ou la qualité du Parrainé devra préalablement être notifié sans délai au Parrain, et par écrit, ce dernier disposant de la faculté de résilier la Convention par lettre recommandée avec AR avec effet à l'issue du délai qui y sera indiqué, sans qu'aucune indemnité ne soit due de ce chef par le Parrain, ce dernier demeurant toutefois débiteur à l'égard du Parrainé du montant le cas échéant dû *prorata temporis* -au titre de la Contribution Financière, dans la limite des paiements effectivement versés par le Parrainé à des tiers, dans le cadre de la Convention.
- **8.2** La Convention exclut tout lien de préposition ou de subordination entre les Parties, qui chacune exécutent celle-ci de façon autonome et indépendante. Les Parties s'interdisent de se présenter comme le mandataire, l'agent ou le salarié de l'autre Partie.
- 8.3 Chaque Partie conserve la seule et entière responsabilité de ses salariés sans que l'autre Partie ne puisse être inquiétée à cet égard, en quoi que ce soit. Chaque Partie fait en particulier son affaire du respect des réglementations applicables, des déclarations, ainsi que des règlements et contributions à effectuer.
- 8.4 Les Parties déclarent avoir une parfaite connaissance des articles 432-11 et suivants du code pénal et des articles 435-1 et suivants et qu'elles s'y conformeront.

ARTICLE 9 — CHOIX DE LOI ET DE JURIDICTION

- 9.1 La Convention relève du droit français. En cas de difficulté ou litige dans l'interprétation ou l'exécution de la Convention, les Parties rechercheront avant tout une solution amiable.
- 9.2 Dans l'hypothèse où elles n'y parviendraient pas, toute difficulté ou litige persistant sera porté devant le tribunal compétent du siège social du Parrain, tel qu'indiqué en tête de la Convention ou en tout autre lieu où en tout autre lieu où il serait ultérieurement transféré.

ARTICLE 10 - DIVERS

- 10.1 La Convention constitue l'intégralité des accords des Parties au titre de son objet, et remplace tous autres accords antérieurs, écrits ou verbaux.
- 10.2 La renonciation par une Partie à un droit quelconque ne vaudra pas renonciation pour l'avenir, d'exercer le même droit.
- 10.3 Toute modification à la Convention ne pourra valablement intervenir que par écrit, par voie d'avenant préalablement signé par les Parties.

Fait au Pic du Midi de Bigorre, en quatre exemplaires originaux, le 4 juin 2012.

Pour le Parrain :

Pour EDF

Pour le Parrainé :

Pour la Régie du Pic du Midi

Président du Syndicat Mixte du Pic du Midi

. i(:Y' , I

François FORTASSIN

Alain BEAUDOUX

Directeur UPSO

Marc KUGLER

Directeur Commerce Sud-Ouest

Christian PONCET

Délégué Régional Midi-Pyrénées

6/6

CONVENTION DE PARTENARIAT PROJET DE RESERVE INTERNATIONALE DE CIEL ETOILE DU PIC DU MIDI DE BIGORRE

ENTRE

La Régie du Pic du Midi, ayant son siège rue Pierre Lamy de la Chapelle – 65200 la Mongie – représentée par son vice Président, M. Jacques BRUNE, ci-après désignée la **Régie** d'une part

ET

Le Syndicat Départemental d'Electricité des Hautes-Pyrénées ayant son siège 20 avenue Fould – BP 70914 – 65009 TARBES Cedex, représenté par son Président, M. François FORTASSIN, ci après désigné le **SDE** d'autre part

CONSIDERANT QUE:

- ◆□a Régie est, depuis novembre 2011, le porteur du projet de la Réserve Internationale de Ciel Etoilé du Pic du Midi de Bigorre (RICE du PDM), développant un programme d'actions et de partenariats pour créer la réserve, l'implanter sur le territoire haut-pyrénéen, et obtenir une labellisation par l'International Dark Association et Starlight Reserve.
- ◆□a Régie doit, pour obtenir la labellisation IDA, développer et faire adopter un Cahier des Charges particulier pour la réalisation des travaux d'Eclairage Public dans les communes de la RICE du PDM (dont la liste est jointe en annexe) afin de mettre en place un nouveau mode d'éclairage durable et respectueux du ciel et de l'environnement nocturne.
- ◆Le SDE intervient sur la totalité du territoire des Hautes-Pyrénées pour son compte et au profit des collectivités dans le cadre des compétences fixées par ses statuts, qui comprennent entre autres, la réalisation et l'entretien des installations d'éclairage public.
- ◆Le SDE possède l'expérience et la compétence indispensable à la réalisation du Cahier des Charges pour la réalisation des travaux d'Eclairage Public et à son application dans la zone de la RICE du PDM.
- ◆Le SDE, pour le développement d'un nouveau mode d'éclairage, est l'acteur et le pilote de l'application du Grenelle II sur les économies d'énergie et la protection de l'environnement pour le renouvellement de son parc d'éclairage public.

IL A ETE CONVENU CE QUI SUIT:

ARTICLE 1. SOUTIEN FINANCIER, TECHNIQUE ET INSTITUTIONNEL DU PROJET DE RICE DU PDM

La **Régie** et le **SDE** s'associent pour mener à bien le projet de la RICE du PDM.

Article 1.1 pour le SDE

- ◆Le SDE s'engage à verser 10 000 euros an/3ans à la Régie afin de contribuer financièrement à la réalisation des différents axes du projet de la RICE du PDM.
- ◆Le SDE s'engage à mettre à disposition ses compétences en matière d'éclairage public et ses capacités d'actions auprès des collectivités situées dans le périmètre de la RICE du PDM, ce qui implique :
 - ◆ de permettre à la **Régie** d'accéder aux données « éclairage Public» du SDE,
 - ◆de participer au groupe de travail sur l'éclairage de la RICE du PDM,
 - ◆de sensibiliser les collectivités aux enjeux de la RICE du PDM par la mise en conformité de l'éclairage public et l'application d'un nouveau mode d'éclairage,
- ◆de s'engager à respecter le Cahier des Charges mis en place par le groupe du travail dans les communes qui en sont les signataires, lors de la réalisation de ses travaux d'éclairage public.

Article 1.2 pour la Régie

- ◆La **Régie** s'engage à développer les actions nécessaires à la réalisation et à l'application du Cahier des Charges de l'éclairage public sur le territoire de la RICE du PDM, ce qui implique :
 - •de mettre en place un groupe de travail sur l'éclairage public dans la RICE du PDM,
 - ◆d'organiser des réunions de travail sur les différents axes du projet de RICE du PDM,
 - de coordonner les différents acteurs participant au groupe de travail,
 - •d'élaborer le Cahier des Charges complet,
 - •de communiquer et de diffuser les informations.
- ◆ La **Régie** s'engage à valoriser la politique du **SDE** pour la Réserve Internationale de Ciel Etoilé du Pic du Midi de Bigorre dans toutes ses actions et communications liées à ce projet.
- ◆ La **Régie** s'engage à soutenir le **SDE** sur des actions de communication et de sensibilisation en lien avec le projet de RICE du PDM.

ARTICLE 2. ASSURANCES

Le SDE certifie avoir souscrit selon les principes de droit commun à tous les contrats d'assurance adaptés aux risques qu'il encourt, notamment :

- ses propres responsabilités, les dommages causés à des tiers, liés à l'exercice de ses activités.
- ses propres biens,
- ses propres préjudices financiers.

Le SDE devra produire une attestation de son assureur sanctionnant ces dispositions.

ARTICLE 3: DUREE

La présente convention est conclue pour une durée de 3 ans à compter de la présente signature. Au-delà, elle pourra être renouvelée annuellement par tacite reconduction et modifiée par voie d'avenant après accord entre les parties.

Elle pourra être résiliée à chaque terme annuel par lettre recommandée avec accusé de réception à l'initiative de l'une ou plusieurs des parties, sous réserve d'un préavis de trois mois.

ARTICLE 4: LITIGES

Tout litige portant sur l'application de la présente convention sera de la compétence du Tribunal Administratif de Pau.

ARTICLE 5: CLAUSE DE RUPTURE

En cas de non-respect par l'un des partenaires de tout ou partie de ses obligations au titre de la présente convention, la partie défaillante pourra être mise en demeure, par lettre recommandée avec A.R., de se conformer à ses obligations. Au cas où cette mise en demeure resterait sans effet après un délai d'un mois, la convention pourra être dénoncée par l'une ou l'autre des parties.

Fait à la Mongie, le 4 juin 2012

François FORTASSIN

Président du Syndicat Départemental

d'Electricité

Jacques BRUNE

Vice-président du Syndicat Mixte du Pic du Midi

Communes incluses dans le périmètre de la RICE

ADAST

ADERVIELLE-POUCHERGUES

AGOS-VIDALOS ANCIZAN ARAGNOUET ARBEOST

ARCIZANS-AVANT ARCIZANS-DESSUS ARDENGOST

ARDENGOST ARGELES

ARGELES-GAZOST ARMENTEULE ARRAS en LAVEDAN ARRAYOU-LAHITTE

ARREAU

ARRENS-MARSOUS

ARRODETS

ARRODETS ez ANGLES ARTALENS-SOUIN

ARTIGUES
ASPIN-AURE
ASQUE
ASTE
ASTUGUE
AUCUN
AULON
AVAJAN

AYROS-ARBOUIX AYZAC-OST

AZET

BAGNERES de BIGORRE

BANIOS
BAREGES
BAREILLES
BARRANCOUEU
BAZUS-AURE
BEAUCENS
BEAUDEAN
BERBERUST-LIAS
BETPOUEY
BETTES

BEYREDE-JUMET BOO-SILHEN

BORDERES-LOURON

BOURISP BULAN BUN CADEAC

CADEILHAN-TRACHERE

CAMOUS
CAMPAN
CAMPARAN
CAUTERETS
CAZAUX-DEBAT

CAZAUX-FRECHET-ANERAN-CAMORS

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FRECHENDETS
FRECHET-AURE
GAILLAGOS
GAVARNIE
GAZOST
GEDRE

GEDRE GENOS GERDE GERM

GERMS sur l'OUSSOUET

GEU GEZ

GEZ ez ANGLES GOUAUX GRAILHEN GREZIAN

GRUST GUCHAN GUCHEN HAUBAN HECHES ILHET JEZEAU JUNCALAS LABASSERE LABORDE LANCON

LAU-BALAGNAS

LIES LOMNE

LOUDENVIELLE LOUDERVIELLE LUZ-SAINT-SAUVEUR

MARSAS MONT NEUILH ORDIZAN

OSSUN ez ANGLES OURDIS-COTDOUSSAN

OURDON OUSTE PAILHAC PIERREFITTE POUZAC PRECHAC

RIS

SAILHAN

St CREAC St LARY St PASTOUS St SAVIN

SARRANCOLIN

SASSIS SAZOS

SALIGOS

SERE en LAVEDAN

SERE-LANSO SERS SIREIX

SOULOM TRAMEZAIGUES

TREBONS

UZ
UZER
VIELLA
VIELLE-AURE
VIELLE-LOURON
VIER-BORDES

VIEY VIGNEC

VILLELONGUE

VISCOS VIZOS



Arrêté de Monsieur le Directeur du Parc national des Pyrénées relatif à l'usage de moyens d'éclairage artificiel dans le cœur du Parc national des Pyrénées

Le Directeur du Parc national des Pyrénées,

Vu les dispositions du code de l'environnement, modifié par la loi numéro 2006-436 du 14 avril 2006 et par ses décrets d'application,

Vu l'arrêté du 23 février 2007 arrêtant les principes fondamentaux applicables à l'ensemble des parcs nationaux (NOR : DEVN0750092A),

Vu le décret numéro 2009-406 du 15 avril 2009 pris pour l'adaptation de la délimitation et de la réglementation du Parc national des Pyrénées Occidentales aux dispositions du code de l'environnement issues de la loi numéro 2006-436 du 14 avril 2006,

Vu le décret numéro 2012-1542 du 28 décembre 2012, publié au journal officiel en date du 30 décembre 2012, porte approbation de la charte du Parc national des Pyrénées (NOR : DEVL1234918D),

Vu la résolution du conseil d'administration du Parc National des Pyrénées, réuni le 1er décembre 2009, référence CA n°25-2009, portant dispositions de réglementation temporaire du cœur du Parc National des Pyrénées,

Vu l'information du conseil d'administration du Parc national des Pyrénées réalisée le 29 mars 2103,

considérant la nécessité de définir les conditions d'usage d'éclairage artificiel dans le cœur du parc national des Pyrénées compte tenu de la nécessité de préserver les sites, la faune, des risques de dérangements,

arrête

Article 1:

L'utilisation des feux à longue-portée, installés sur les véhicules et engins autorisés à la circulation par Monsieur le Directeur du Parc national des Pyrénées en cœur de parc national, est interdite.

../..

Article 2:

Tout éclairage extérieur des bâtiments devra respecter les conditions cumulatives suivantes, dans le cœur du Parc national des Pyrénées, conformément à la catégorie « contraintes environnementale importante » du document prescriptif du projet de réserve internationale de ciel étoilé du Pic du Midi :

- la lampe est encastrée dans l'appareillage et capotée pour éviter la diffusion de la lumière. Elle est uniquement dirigé vers le bas,
- les intensités lumineuses sont adaptées à l'usage afin de limiter le sur-éclairement et les effets d'éblouissement et n'excèdent pas 10 Lux,
- les sources à usage non-sécuritaire ne sont allumées qu'en cas de nécessité,
- les sources lumineuses ont une proportion de bleu inférieure à 6 % pour les longueurs d'ondes comprises entre 400 et 530 nanomètres,
- les sources lumineuses ont une température de couleur comprise entre 2200 Kelvin et 2700 Kelvin pour assurer une limitation de la proportion de bleu,
- la liste des sources lumineuses autorisées est la suivante :
 - sodium basse pression,
 - LED (Diode Electro luminescent) PC Amber,
 - LED (Diode Electro luminescent) Equilib 2700 Kelvin.

Article 3:

L'usage des éclairages portatifs est autorisé dans la limite d'une puissance de 500 lumens excepté pour les dispositifs d'effarouchement des grands prédateurs régis par autorisation expresse de Monsieur le Directeur du Parc National des Pyrénées et pour des opérations d'inventaire et de suivi du patrimoine naturel ou à caractère scientifique soumises à autorisation de Monsieur le Directeur du parc national qui en précisera notamment les modalités, périodes et lieux.

Article 4:

Tout autre type et usage d'éclairage temporaire ou permanent, que ceux mentionnés en supra, est soumis à autorisation de Monsieur le Directeur du Parc national des Pyrénées.

Article 5:

Le présent arrêté sera publié au recueil des actes administratifs du Parc national des Pyrénées disponible sur www.parc-pyrenees.com.

../..

Article 6:

Le présent arrêté peut faire l'objet d'un recours contentieux devant le Tribunal Administratif de Pau dans un délai de deux mois à compter de sa publication au recueil des actes administratifs du Parc national des Pyrénées et de son affichage au siège du Parc national des Pyrénées.

Fait à Tarbes, le jeudi 29 août 2013.

Gilles PERRON

Directeur du Parc national des Pyrénées

ORIENTATION 5

POURSUIVRE LE SOUTIEN À L'AMÉNAGEMENT HARMONIEUX DES VILLAGES

Les villages de montagne répondent à des formes d'organisation et à des architectures spécifiques qu'il convient de valoriser en veillant à préserver leur caractère traditionnel. L'aménagement des espaces, le patrimoine bâti ou viaire sont autant d'éléments à considérer.

MESURES CONTRACTUELLES PERMETTANT D'ATTEINDRE CETTE ORIENTATION

MESURE DE PLANIFICATION

- Réaliser des chartes d'aménagement (plan de référence en vallée des Gaves).

MESURES DE PRÉSERVATION

- Aménager harmonieusement les espaces et les bâtiments publics dans le respect des patrimoines architecturaux;
- Améliorer l'éclairage public en prenant en compte la réduction des pollutions lumineuses et les critères du label de Réserve Internationale de ciel étoilé.

MESURE DE SENSIBILISATION

- Inciter et conseiller les maîtres d'œuvre dans l'adoption de matériaux locaux et de technique de construction;
- Sensibiliser les usagers à la pollution lumineuse.

> Contributions attendues des communes

- Associent le CAUE et l'établissement public du Parc national des Pyrénées à ses projets ;
- Prennent en compte la réduction des pollutions lumineuses dans leurs projets d'éclairage public;
- Conduisent des actions de vulgarisation pour les habitants ;
- Pilotent la réalisation des chartes d'aménagement et intègrent leurs préconisations dans les documents d'urbanisme.

> Rôles de l'établissement public du Parc national des Pyrénées

- Conseille et appuie les communes dans leurs projets d'aménagements d'espaces publics :
- Apporte un soutien technique et financier pour l'aménagement des espaces publics ;
- Sensibilise les communes dans l'utilisation de matériaux locaux traditionnels;
- Travaille avec les CAUE pour accompagner les communes;
- Sensibilise les communes, les entreprises et les maîtres d'œuvre dans l'utilisation de matériaux locaux:
- Favorise les échanges d'expériences ;
- Participe au projet de Réserve Internationale de ciel étoilé et à sa mise en œuvre sur le territoire.

> Principaux autres partenaires à mobiliser

Collectivités territoriales, CAUE, SDAP, DDT, DDTM, Association Pirène, Commissariat de massif des Pyrénées, syndicats départementaux d'électricité, régies d'électricité, régie du Pic du Midi...

ORIENTATION 5

POURSUIVRE LE SOUTIEN À L'AMÉNAGEMENT HARMONIEUX DES VILLAGES

Les villages de montagne répondent à des formes d'organisation et à des architectures spécifiques qu'il convient de valoriser en veillant à préserver leur caractère traditionnel. L'aménagement des espaces, le patrimoine bâti ou viaire sont autant d'éléments à considérer.

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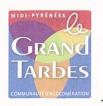
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COMMUNAUTÉ D'AGGLOMÉRATION DU GRANDES Tarbes, le 12 septembre 2013

Nicolas Bourgeois Chargé de projet RICE Pic du Midi de Bigorre

Objet : Acceptation des principes de la RICE du Pic du Midi de Bigorre par la communauté d'agglomération du Grand Tarbes.
Pièce jointe : 2

Monsieur Bourgeois Nicolas,

Depuis juin 2010, la communauté d'agglomération du Grand Tarbes s'est engagée dans la réalisation d'un Plan Climat énergie Territorial (PCeT) par le biais d'un contrat d'objectif « énergie-climat » avec l'Agence De l'Environnement et de la Maîtrise de l'Energie (ADEME) de Midi Pyrénées. Ce document vise à réduire les émissions de gaz à effet de serre et d'adapter le territoire du Grand Tarbes aux effets des changements climatiques au travers de la réalisation d'un diagnostic des émissions de gaz à effet de serre puis de la mise en œuvre d'un plan d'actions.

Dans le cadre de l'efficacité énergétique de l'éclairage public, nous avons choisi, grâce à vos actions de sensibilisations, d'intégrer la notion de la pollution lumineuse. C'est ainsi qu'en intégrant la lutte contre la pollution lumineuse dans notre PCeT, cet objectif s'appliquera aux 15 communes du Grand Tarbes.

Je vous propose de trouver dans l'annexe 1, ci-jointe, le projet de la fiche action « s'engager en faveur de la RICE du Pic du Midi de Bigorre ». Le plan d'actions du PCeT sera soumis à approbation du Conseil Communautaire lors du mois de novembre 2013.

Je vous propose de trouver la délibération Conseil Communautaire en annexe 2, ci jointe qui intégre, la notion de pollution lumineuse dans les cahiers de prescriptions environnementales et techniques de la « zone d'activité des Pyrénées ». La lutte contre la pollution lumineuse fera également partie des prescriptions de la future « zone d'activité EcoParc ».

Je vous prie de croire, Monsieur Bourgeois, à ma considération distinguée.

Simon PEYRET Chargé de Mission PC_@T

AXE 1 Un Territoire Exemplaire

Objectif 3 Continuer le programme de modernisation de l'éclairage public

S'engager en faveur de la Réserve Internationale de Ciel Etoilé (RICE)

Action 13: du Pic du Midi de Bigorre.

Pilotage:

La communauté d'agglomération du Grand Tarbes (CAGT)

Les Communes du Grand Tarbes et le Syndicat départemental des énergies des Hautes

Partenaire:

Pyrénées

Coût Prévisionnel:

Description de l'action

¤ S'engager à respecter les prescriptions techniques définit par la "RICE" permettant de lutter contre la pollution lumineuse.

¤ Permettre la diffusion au grand public des principes de la RICE par la réalisation d'événements de sensibilisation : conférence, exposition, conseils techniques...

g S'engager en faveur de la Réserve Internationale de Ciel Etoilé permettra au territoire du Grand Tarbes d'utiliser les outils développés par le groupe de travail Eclairage de la Réserve de Ciel Etoilé.

¤ Cet engagement assurera à la communauté d'agglomération et ses communes d'avoir un suivi régulier des mises à jour techniques et réglementaires des conformités de l'éclairage durable.

¤ Participer au groupe de travail Eclairage Public de la Rèserve de Ciel Etoilé. Les travaux qui pourront émerger de ce groupe seront multiples : orientations de la communauté d'agglomération en matières d'éclairage de la voirie, conception de nouveaux projets urbains (sécurité des personnes et des biens, protection du ciel, faune flore etc.).

¤ Favoriser le travail avec les concepteurs d'éclairage en partageant les expérimentations locales et régionales.

Périmétre de l'action							
Territoire concerné Public ciblé							
☐ Un site/ un établissement	☐ Un public restreint						
☐ Une commune de la CAGT	▼ Tous les habitants						
□ Le territoire de la CAGT	▼ Tous les acteurs						

Indicateur de suivi et d'évaluation

- x Signature et date de l'engagement en faveur de la Réserve de Ciel Etoilé
- x Nombre de participation de la CAGT au groupe de travail éclairage public.
- x Nombre d'événement d'information technique à destination des communes de la CAGT
- x Nombre de points lumineux certifiés "Réserve du Ciel étoilé"
- x Nombre de projets certifiés "Réserve du Ciel étoilé"

Calendrier								
2013	2014-2015	2016						
Х	х	Х						

Les finalités du PCET auxquelles répond cette action:

Sobriété⊠

Efficacité⊠

Energie Renouvelable□

Adaptation <a>□

Compensation ☐

Fiche rédigée par en concertation a		Le service Technique de la CAGT	Modifié le :	
Validadas	Par le chef de service le :		Raison de la	
Validation	Par l'élu référent le :		modification	



Nombre de Conseillers

- en exercice : 29 - présents : 19 - procurations : 4

- ayant pris part au vote : 23

DÉLIBÉRATION n° 2013/093

L'an deux mille treize et le 5 juillet à 18h30, le Conseil Municipal de LANNEMEZAN, légalement convoqué le 28 juin 2013, s'est réuni sous la présidence de Monsieur Bernard PLANO, Maire.

Présents: Mesdames et Messieurs Roger PHAM, Jean-Bernard COLOMES, Liliane CAMBLONG-RAMIS, Geneviève PEFOURQUE, Isabelle ORTE, Alain MAILLE, Jean-Manuel CAMACHO et Zoulikha CHEBBAH, Adjoints, Michelle LACOTE, Gisèle ROUILLON, Jean-Marie DA BENTA, Françoise PIQUE, Alain DASSAIN, Michelle TIERCELIN, Pascal ROSALES, Laurent LAGES, Jean-Claude SUBIAS et Bernard DEVILLERS.

Absents ayant donné procuration: Madeleine SERIS à Isabelle ORTE, Nicole MARQUIE à Gisèle ROUILLON, René BONNET à Roger PHAM, Jean-François CROUAU à Laurent LAGES.

Absents: Roland CAZENEUVE, Emmanuelle DOULUT, David MARQUE, Marine CASTEX, Pierre OYHANART, Marie-Claude PUYAU-CIBAT.

Secrétaire de séance : Pascal ROSALES.

OBJET: Administration générale: Adhésion au programme d'amélioration des éclairages publics dans le cadre de la Réserve Internationale de Ciel Etoilé (RICE) du Pic du Midi

La Commune s'est engagée dans une stratégie globale de développement durable qu'elle souhaite mettre également en application dans son projet d'amélioration de l'éclairage public.

En effet, nous nous trouvons dans la zone tampon du RICE du Pic du Midi qui est « un espace défini dans lequel des mesures sont prises pour retrouver et préserver l'accès au ciel étoilé et faire des étoiles une ressource et un moteur de développement pour tout un territoire » (Voir carte jointe).

Afin de réduire la pollution lumineuse dans cette zone, le programme RICE met à disposition des collectivités un cahier des charges constitué de critères de conformité, obligatoires et recommandés, pour les projets de construction ou de rénovation de l'éclairage public.

Enfin, l'adhésion à la RICE permettra d'avoir des moyens techniques pour former et sensibiliser les habitants du territoire au concept RICE par des rendez-vous techniques, scientifiques et culturels ainsi que par des outils et des moyens de communications.

LE CONSEIL MUNICIPAL,

- le Maire entendu, après en avoir délibéré et à l'unanimité,

DECIDE

🔖 de valider l'adhésion de la Commune au cahier des charges « éclairage public » du programme RICE.

Pour copie conforme, Le Maire,

Affiché le 16 juillet 2013

Accusé de réception en préfecture 065-216502583-20130716-2013-093-DE Date de télétransmission : 17/07/2013 Date de réception préfecture : 17/07/2013



DIRECTION RÉGIONALE MIDI-PYRÉNÉES

TECHNOPARC 3 - Bât. 9 Voie Occitane - BP 672 31319 LABÈGE Cedex

Téléphone: + 33 (0)5 62 24 35 36 Télécopie: + 33 (0)5 62 24 34 61 Courriel: ademe.midi-pyrenees@ademe.fr Internet: http://www.ademe.fr/midi-pyrenees

LABÈGE. le 0 8 OCT. 2012

SYNDICAT DEPARTEMENTAL D' ELECTRICITE DES HAUTES PYRENEES 20. avenue Fould **BP 914** 65009 TARBES CEDEX

A l'attention de M. François FORTASSIN

REÇU LE 2 2 OCT. 2012

S.D.E. 65

Affaire suivie par Mme Nathalie GONTHIEZ Assistante Mme Dominique DAVID

Objet : Dossier n° 1235C0111 (référence à rappeler)

p.j.: 1

Monsieur le Président,

J'ai le plaisir de vous notifier officiellement la décision prise en votre faveur par l'ADEME d'attribuer à votre organisme une subvention de 576 000,00 € pour la rénovation de l'éclairage public sur 45 communes du département des Hautes-Pyrénées

Vous trouverez ci-joint un exemplaire original du contrat relatif à cette décision et cité en objet.

Je tiens à attirer votre attention sur le fait que le paiement de la subvention interviendra sur demande du bénéficiaire et selon les modalités définies à l'article 6 "Modalités de paiement"; conformément aux règles générales d'attribution et de versement des aides financières de l'ADEME, consultables sur notre site internet : www.ademe.fr "Offre de I'ADEME".

Je vous prie de croire, Monsieur le Président, en l'assurance de mes salutations distinguées.

Pour l'ADEME,

Le Président, et par délégation,

GOUARDES.

Directeur Régional Adjoint

Agence de l'Environnement et de la Maîtrise de l'Énergie

Siège social : 20, Avenue du Grésillé - BP 90406 - 49004 ANGERS Cedex 1 - Téléphone : + 33 (0)2 41 20 41 20

RCS Angers: 385 290 309 - Code APE: 751 E - Internet: http://www.ademe.fr



SYNDICAT DEPARTEMENTAL D'ELECTRICITE DES HAUTES-PYRENEES

TARBES, le 30 MAI 2012

Le Président à

Monsieur le Directeur ADEME Délégation Régionale Midi-Pyrénées

Technoparc Bâtiment 9 Voie Occitane – BP 672

31319 LABEGE Cedex

à l'attention de Madame Nathalie Gonthiez

Lettre en RAR

Nº 121074

Objet:

Dispositif d'économies d'énergie

PJ. :

1 dossier de demande d'aide

Monsieur le Directeur,

Dans le cadre du dispositif d'économies d'énergie, j'ai l'honneur de vous informer que le Syndicat Départemental d'Electricité des Hautes-Pyrénées a l'intention de procéder à la réalisation d'environ 50 opérations sur l'ensemble du Département. Cette action porterait sur la rénovation d'environ 1 500 points lumineux.

D'autre part, le SDE est aussi engagé dans un partenariat avec l'Observatoire du Pic du Midi et le Syndicat Mixte du Grand Tourmalet-Pic du Midi pour diminuer la pollution lumineuse « Réserve de ciel étoilé ».

Je vous précise que l'activité principale du SDE est la réalisation de travaux d'extension, de rénovation et d'enfouissement des lignes électriques, la réalisation de travaux en Eclairage Public ainsi que l'entretien du réseau EP, l'alimentation par Enr de sites isolés.

A cet effet, vous trouverez, ci-joint, un dossier de demande de subvention complet pour la réalisation de ce projet.

En conséquence, je sollicite auprès de votre organisme une aide aussi élevée que possible pour accompagner le Syndicat Départemental d'Electricité dans cette démarche.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Directeur, l'expression de mes sentiments distingués.

Le Président

François FORTASSIN

HAUTES PYRÉNÉES

Sénateur

des Hautes-Pyrénées



Dispositif d'économie d'énergie en éclairage public facteur 2 SYNDICAT DEPARTEMENTAL D'ELECTRICITE PLANTEMENT BESTRAVAUX

COMMUNES	Montant prévisionnel des investissements TTC	Montant prévisionnel des investissements HT	TVA Récupérée par le SDE	Participation ADEME	Participation Communal
AGOS VIDALOS	. 32 890 €	27 500 €	5 390 €		
ANDREST	31 096 €	26 000 €	5 096 €	18 000 €	14 890 €
ARREAU	35 880 €	30 000 €	5 880 €	18 000 €	13 096 €
ARRENS MARSOUS	43 056 €	36 000 €	7 056 €	18 000 €	17 880 €
ASTE	31 096 €	26 000 €	5 096 €	18 000 €	25 056 €
AULON	29 422 €	24 600 €		18 000 €	13 096 €
AYROS ARBOUIX	6 578 €	5 500 €	4 822 €	14 760 €	14 662 €
AZEREIX	13 634 €	11 400 €	1 078 €	3 600 €	2 978 €
BAREGES	34 540 €	28 880 €	2 234 €	6 840 €	6 794 €
BAZET	31 096 €	26 000 €	5 660 €	18 000 €	16 540 €
BERNAC DESSUS	12 438 €	10 400 €	5 096 €	18 000 €	13 096 €
BOULIN	17 103 €	14 300 €	2 038 €	7 200 €	5 238 €
CAMOUS	6 219 €		2 803 €	4 680 €	12 423 €
CASTELNAU MAGNOAC	31 096 €	5 200 €	1 019 €	3 600 €	2 619 €
ESCALA	16 792 €	26 000 €	5 096 €	18 000 €	13 096 €
GAILLOGOS	15 787 €	14 040 €	2 752 €	9 720 €	7 072 €
GERDE		13 200 €	2 587 €	7 200 €	8 587 €
HORGUES	17 940 €	15 000 €	2 940 €	9 000 €	8 940 €
ZAOURT	33 392 € 9 329 €	27 920 €	5 472 €	18 000 €	15 392 €
ALOUBERE		7 800 €	1 529 €	5 400 €	3 929 €
ANNE	20 763 €	17 360 €	3 403 €	10 080 €	10 683 €
OUEY	31 096 €	26 000 €	5 096 €	18 000 €	13 096 €
MADIRAN	61 714 €	51 600 €	10 114 €	. 18 000 €	43 714 €
MAULEON BAROUSSE	31 096 €	26 000 €	5 096 €	18 000 €	13 096 €
OUILHAN	9 329 €	7 800 €	1 529 €	5 400 €	3 929 €
URSBELILLE	9 951 €	8 320 €	1 631 €	5 760 €	4 191 €
RLEIX	31 096 €	26 000 €	5 096 €	18 000 €	13 096 €
ERREFITTE NESTALAS	26 312 €	22 000 €	4 312 €	7 920 €	18 392 €
NAS	31 096 €	26 000 €	5 096 €	18 000 €	13 096 €
DUYASTRUC	31 096 €	26 000 €	5 096 €	18 000 €	13 096 €
DUZAC	16 146 €	13 500 €	2 646 €	9 000 €	7 146 €
JJO	12 438 €	10 400 €	2 038 €	7 200 €	5 238 €
ABASTENS DE BIGORRE	31 096 €	26 000 €	5 096 €	18 000 €	13 096 €
BALOS	27 747 €	23 200 €	4 547 €	14 400 €	13 347 €
	9 329 €	7 800 €	1 529 €	5 400 €	3 929 €
INT LARY	23 681 €	`19 800 €	3 881 €	12 960 €	10 721 €
	21 528 €	18 000 €	3 528 €	10 800 €	10 728 €
INT SEVER DE RUSTAN	18 418 €	15 400 €	3 018 €	10 080 €	8 338 €
RROUILLES	31 096 €	26 000 €	5 096 €	18 000 €	13 096 €
ARROUY	31 634 €	26 450 €	5 184 €	18 000 €	13 634 €
HOUSE	18 658 €	15 600 €	3 058 €	10 800 €	7 858 €
URNAY	31 096 €	26 000 €	5 096 €	18 000 €	13 096 €
E SUR BAISE	31 096 €	26 000 €	5 096 €	18 000 €	13 096 €
LELONGUE	19 375 €	16 200 €	3 175 €	9 720 €	
COS	47 840 €	40 000 €	7 840 €	18 000 €	9 655 €
OS	11 840 €	9 900 €	1 940 €	6 480 €	29 840 €
TAL	1 115 952 €	933 070 €	182 882 €	576 000 €	5 360 €



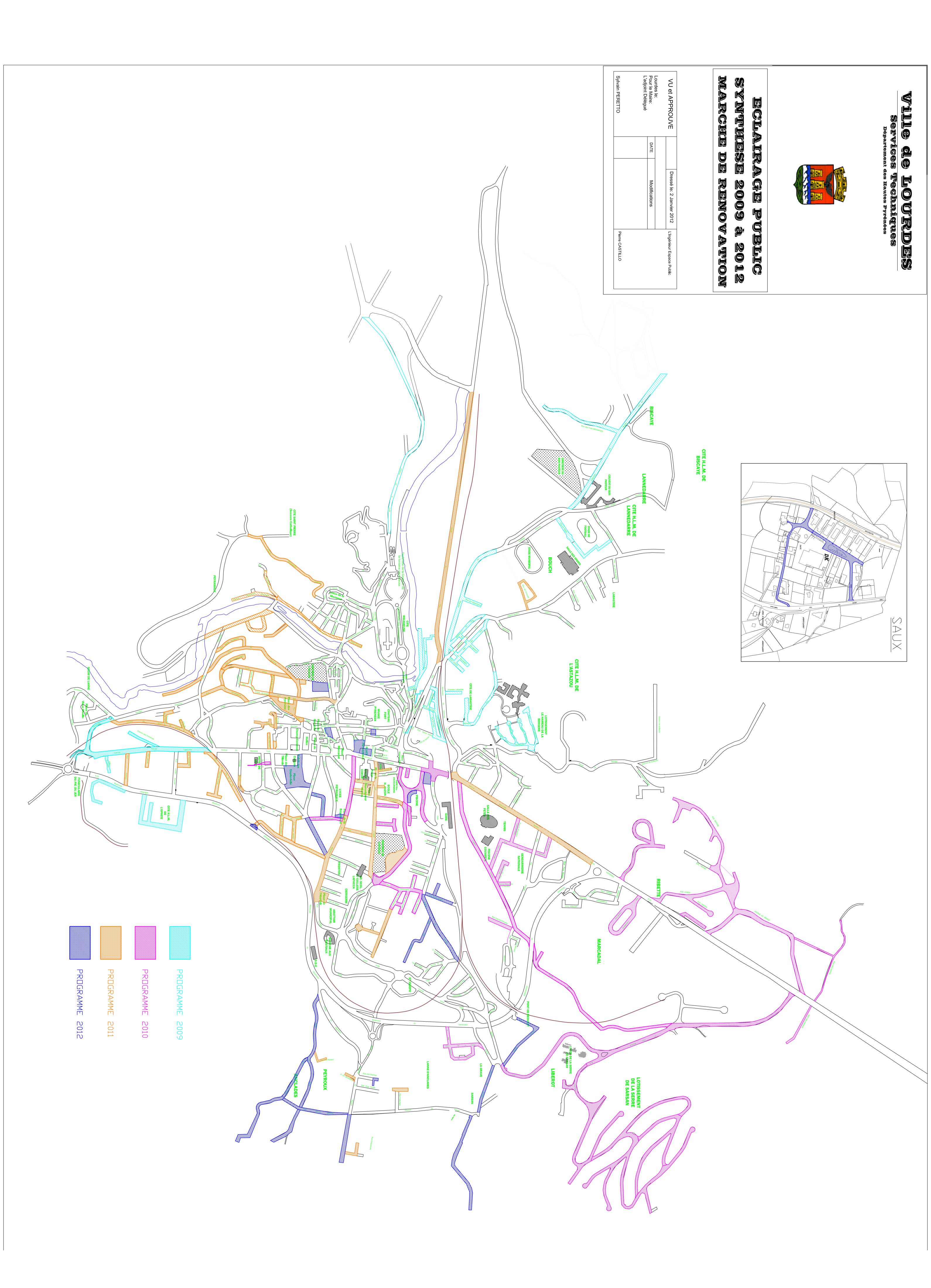
Dispositif d'économie d'énergie en éclairage public facteur 2

BILAN TECHNIQUE ET FINANCIER DES OPERATIONS

COMMUNES	Nombre total de points lumineux	Nombre total de points lumineux à rénover	Réduction de la consommation en %	Subvention demandée	Montant prévisionnel des investissements HT	Economies prévisionnelles de consommation en kWh	Economie financiére annuelle prévisionnelle	Réduction d'émission de CO2 en kg (119g/kWh)
AGOS VIDALOS	149	50	54%	18 000 €	27 500 €	13 230	1 300 €	1 574,37
ANDREST	233	50	52%	18 000 €	26 000 €	15 330	1 500 €	1 824,27
ARREAU	470	50	67%	18 000 €	30 000 €	22 622	2 250 €	2 692,02
ARRENS MARSOUS	321	50	54%	18 000 €	36 000 €	13 230	1 300 €	1 574,37
ASTE	96	50	52%	18 000 €	26 000 €	15 330	1 500 €	1 824,27
AULON	46	41	54%	14 760 €	24 600 €	10 849	1 050 €	1 291,03
AYROS ARBOUIX	73	10	54%	3 600 €	5 500 €	2 604	255€	309,88
AZEREIX	197	19	81%	6 840 €	11 400 €	9 177	910€	1 092,06
BAREGES	343	50	56%	18 000 €	28 880 €	16 569	1 610 €	1 971,71
BAZET	452	50	52%	18 000 €	26 000 €	15 330	1 500 €	1 824,27
BERNAC DESSUS	65	20	52%	7 200 €	10 400 €	6 132	600€	729,71
BOULIN	85	13	81%	4 680 €	14 300 €	6 279	620€	747,20
CAMOUS	17	10	52%	3 600 €	5 200 €	3 066	300€	364,85
CASTELNAU MAGNOAC	314	50	52%	18 000 €	26 000 €	15 330	1 500 €	1 824,27
ESCALA	87	27	52%	9 720 €	14 040 €	8 278	810€	985,08
GAILLOGOS	68	20	54%	7 200 €	13 200 €	5 292	520€	629,75
GERDE	234	25	82%	9 000 €	15 000 €	12 180	1 220 €	1 449,42
HORGUES	375	50	57%	18 000 €	27 920 €	16 942	1 680 €	2 016,10
IZAOURT	124	15	52%	5 400 €	7 800 €	4 599	450€	547.28
LALOUBERE	407	28	69%	10 080 €	17 360 €	6 939	690€	825,74
LANNE	125	50	52%	18 000 €	26 000 €	15 330	1500€	1 824,27
LOUEY	329	50	72%	18 000 €	51 600 €	26 418	2 600 €	3 143,74
MADIRAN	130	50	53%	18 000 €	26 000 €	7 471	740€	889,05
MAULEON BAROUSSE	112	15	52%	5 400 €	7 800 €	4 599	450 €	547,28
NOUILHAN	56	16	52%	5 760 €	8 320 €	4 905	490 €	583,70
OURSBELILLE	267	50	52%	18 000 €	26 000 €	15 330	1 500 €	1 824,27
ORLEIX	441	22	82%	7 920 €	22 000 €	10 718	1 073 €	1 275,44
PIERREFITTE NESTALAS	381	50	52%	18 000 €	26 000 €	15 330	1 500 €	1 824,27
PINAS	156	50	52%	18 000 €	26 000 €	15 330	1500€	1 824,27
POUYASTRUC	132	25	52%	9 000 €	13 500 €	7 665	750 €	912,14
POUZAC	252	20	52%	7 200 €	10 400 €	6 132	600€	729,71
PUJO	153	50	52%	18 000 €	26 000 €	15 330	1 500 €	1 824,27
RABASTENS DE BIGORRE	442	40	74%	14 400 €	23 200 €	17 556	1700€	2 089,16
SABALOS	19	15	52%	5 400 €	7 800 €	4 599	450 €	547,28
SAINT LARY	903	36	63%	12 960 €	19 800 €	13 456	1 300 €	1 601,26
SAINT SAVIN	112	30	54%	10 800 €	18 000 €	7 938	790 €	944,62
SAINT SEVER DE RUSTAN	91	28	54%	10 080 €	15 400 €	7 408	740 €	881,55
SARROUILLES	71	50	52%	18 000 €	26 000 €	15 330	1 500 €	1 824,27
SIARROUY	115	50	52%	18 000 €	26 450 €	14 700	1 460 €	1 749,30
TILHOUSE	56	30	52%	10 800 €	15 600 €	9 198	900 €	1 094,56
TOURNAY	402	50	52%	18 000 €	26 000 €	15 330	1 500 €	1 824,27
TRIE SUR BAISE	418	50	52%	18 000 €	26 000 €	15 330	1500€	1 824,27
VILLELONGUE	106	27	54%	9 720 €	16 200 €	7 145	700 €	850,26
VISCOS	72	50	54%	18 000 €	40 000 €	13 230	1 300 €	1 574,37
VIZOS	25	18	54%	6 480 €	9 900 €	4 762	470 €	566,68
TOTAL	9522	1600	5476	576 000 €	933 070 €	509 848	50 078 €	60 672

Schedule of lighting improvements in « Pays des Vallées des Gaves »

Α	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	1	J K		L	M	
programmation	on Commune	ADEME	CRMP	CG65	Collectivité	PNP	SDE	Total HT	avaux				
	2013 Porte des Vallées, Agos	1 200	1 120		1 680			4 000	dépose de 9 luminaires blancs et pose de 9 nouveaux luminaires avec lampe cosmoWhite 45W				
	2013 Gaillagos		1 720		2 240			3 960	dépose 20 lanternes et pose nouvelle avec mastercosmo/SHP 60W avec réduction P de 25% de 22h à 6h du matin				
	2013 Gaillagos		5 610	5 610	5 780		15 000	32 000	dépose 15 lanternes et pose nouvelle avec mastercosmo/SHP 60W avec réduction P de 25% de 22h à 6h du matin				
	2013 Omex		2 000		3 000		6 000	11 000	rénovation éclairage place de la mairie en conformité RICE : 30 points lumineux équipés SHP avec réduction Puissance				
	2013 Ayros-Arbouix	3 960	840		1 200			6 000	dépose 11 lanternes et pose nouvelle avec mastercosmo/SHP 60W avec réduction P de 25% de 22h à 6h du matin				
	2013 Vizos	5 760	1 440		1 800			9 000	dépose 16 lanternes et pose nouvelle avec mastercosmo/SHP 60W avec réduction P de 25% de 22h à 6h du matin				
	2013 Agos-Vidalos	18 000	3 600		5 400			27 000	dépose 50 lanternes et pose nouvelle avec mastercosmo/SHP 60W avec réduction P de 25% de 22h à 6h du matin				
	2013 Agos-Vidalos		2 400		3 600		6 000	12 000	dépose de 19 lanternes (idem projet ADEME)				
	2013 Arcizans-Avant		1 280		1 920		3 200	6 400	horloges astronomiques sur les 8 armoires de commande du village				
	2013 Saint-Savin	10 440	2 360		3 200			16 000	dépose 21 lanternes et pose nouvelle avec mastercosmo 60W et réduction 30% puissance de 22h à 6h / installation 8 projecteu	rs lumera é	quipés de 11	leds à 3200 H	ر sur
	2013 Saint-Savin		7 260	-			15 000		supression lanternes existantes + pose 11 projecteurs initio 24 leds 3000K + 21 projecteurs initio 36 leds 3000K				
	2013 Villelongue	9 720	2 280		3 000		0	15 000	dépose 27 lanternes équipées 100W SHP et pose 27 nouvelles Mastercosmo avec réduction puissance de 25% de 22h à 6h				
	2013 Villelongue		1 000		1 500		2 500	5 000	supression 1 boule et installation lanterne style mastercosmo 60W avec réduction puissance de 22h à 6h / horloge sur armoire	P1 + réfection	on autre arm	oire comman	ıde /
	2013 Lau-Balagnas		9 240	9 240	9 520		0	28 000	chemin Peyborde, dépose et pose12 candélabres mastercosmo 60W + baisse puisance 30% de 22h à 6h / Vieille route St Savin:	équipemen	t de 5 mats d	le 6m (idem)	
	2013 Lau-Balagnas		25 980	10 760	28 210		0	64 950					
	2013 Geu		3 000		4 500		7 500	15 000	8 points lumineux				
	2013 Jarret		3 399		5 099		7 500	15 998	?				
	2013 Viger		2 800		4 200		7 000	14 000	6 points lumineux avce SHP 70 W et réduction puissance 25% la nuit				
	2013 Cauterets		63 800	25 000	69 800			158 600	remplacement : 161 lanternes type BF250W + 80 lanternes type BF250W + 56 lanternes type SHP 150W + pose 16 horloges				=
	2012 Luz Saint Sauveur		3 769	3 547	4 106			11 422	remplacement 23 points lumineux				
	2012 Esquièze-Sère		0	5 475	16 948			22 423	extension EP pour sécurité				
	2012 Esterre		7 850	7 484	8 455			23 789	supression 43 luminaires type boules				
	2012 Cauterets		5 564	4 214	19 506			29 284	?				
2013 -2014	Arrens-Marsous							30 000	centre bourg				
2013 -2014	Arras en Lavedan							30 000	centre bourg				
2013 -2014	Argeles-Gazost							60 000	réfection complète parc Casino avec supression luminaires boules				
	2012 Pays des Vallées des Ga	ves	6 840	5 860	6 450			19 150	programme Le Retour à la Nuit et aux Etoiles 2012-2013				
	2013 Pays des Vallées des Ga	ves	18 600	35 500	35 600	15 000		104 700	programme Le Retour à la Nuit et aux Etoiles 2013-2014				
	2012 Pays des Vallées des Ga	ves	50 589	50 589	52 122			153 300	diagnostic général EP Pays vallées des Gaves, éralisation 2014				
	2013 Arrens	18 000	6 000		6 000			30 000	58 points lumineux				
	Pierrefitte	18 000	6 000		6 000			30 000	50 points lumineux				
	Cauterets		63 200	25 000	69 800			158 000	297 oints lumineux et installation de 16 horloges astronomiques				
	Argelès Gazost		33 650	25 000				60 000	114 points lumineux				
	Adast		15 982	11 985	11 986				80 points lumineux	'			
	TOTAL	49 080	359 173	170 539	306 316	15 000	69 700	1 182 976	182 976				



FICHE DE DESCRIPTION DU PROJET ECLAIRAGE RICE AMELIORATION DE L'EXISTANT

1. Informations générales sur le projet:

-Catégorie	ď	éclairage	concern	ée:
July	•	ooiuii ugo	001100111	SO.

Voir tableau de prescription

-Localisation et dimensions du projet:

Commune:

Plan du projet d'éclairage:



- -utilisation des cartes réalisées par le SDE
- -utilisation des vues satellites disponibles sur Google Map (matérialiser les voies ou la zone concernée et les points lumineux)

Estimation de la surface totale concernée par le projet (en m2):

-Informations quantitatives sur le matériel à installer						
Nombre de points lumineux à installer:						
Nombre de système de gestion à l'armoire à installer:						
Autres systèmes de gestion:						

2.Description technique du matériel remplacé et nouvellement installé

2.1 Tableaux pour les remplacements/amélioration de l'existant

Amélioration des <u>points lumineux existants</u>								
LUMINAIRES								
	EXISTANT (par modèle			CONVERSIO (par modèle)	N			
	\			\				
Modèle de(s remplacé(s)	s) luminaire(s)	Nombre de luminaires remplacés pour ce modèle	Modèle du nou utilisé pour ce r	Nombre de nouveau(x) luminaire(s) pour ce remplacement				
?		?	?		?			
		LAN	IPES					
Modèle de l pour ce(s) lu	ampe remplacé ıminaire(s)	Nombre de lampe(s) remplacé(es) pour ce(s) luminaire(s)	Modèle de la n utilisée pour ce	Nombre de nouvelles lampes pour ce remplacement				
?		?	?		?			
Puissance en Watt de la lampe remplacée	Efficacité lumineuse de la lampe remplacée		Puissance en Watt de la lampe nouvellement installée	Efficacité lumineuse de la lampe nouvellement installée				
?	?		?	?				
	AF	PPAREILLAGE DU L	UMINAIRE (BAL	LAST)				
Modèle de ballast remplacé pour ce(s) luminaire(s)		Nombre de ballast(s) remplacé(s) pour ces luminaire(s)	Modèle du nouveau ballast utilisé pour ce remplacement		Nombre de nouveau(x) ballast(s) pour ce remplacement			
?		?	?		?			

	Amélioration de la gestion de l'éclairage							
Système de gestion à l'armoire (LUBIO, VARILUM)								
	EXISTANT (par modèle)			CONVERSION (par modèle)				
	\			\				
Système de gestion remplacé	Modèle remplacé	Nombre de systèmes de gestion remplacé(es)	Type de système de gestion nouvellement installé	Modèle de système de gestion nouvellement installé	Nombre de système de gestion nouvellement installé(es)			
	?	?	?		?			
Nombre d'armoire	(s) concerné(es) par le	remplacement	? sur ?					
Nombre de points systèmes de gesti	lumineux gérés par le on	es nouveaux	? sur ?					
Systèr	me de gestion a	au point lum	nineux (cellule	s photosens	sible)			
	EXISTANT (par modèle)		CONVERSION (par modèle)					
Autres système de gestion (détecteur de mouvement)								
	EXISTANT		CONVERSION (par modèle)					

Dimensionnement du projet pour l'éclairage fonctionnel							
На	auteur des points lumineux	et espacement entre les	mâts				
	STANT modèle)	<i>CONVERSION</i> (par modèle)					
	₩	₩					
Hauteur moyenne des points lumineux (en mètre)	Espacement moyen entre les mâts (en mètres)	Hauteur moyenne des points lumineux (en mètre)	Espacement moyen entre les mâts (en mètres				
?	?	?	?				

2.2 Tableaux pour matériel supplémentaire (ajout par rapport à la quantité initiale)

Points lumineux supplémentaires					
LUMINAIRES					
Modèle du nouveau luminaire		Nombre de nouveau(x) luminaire(s)			
?		?			
LAMPES					
Modèle de la nouvelle lampe		Nombre de nouvelles lampes			
?		?			
Puissance en Watt de la lampe nouvellement installée	Efficacité lumineuse de la lampe nouvellement installée				
?	?				
APPAREILLAGE DU LUMINAIRE (BALLAST)					
Modèle du nouveau ballast		Nombre de nouveau(x) ballast(s)			
?		?			

2.3 Tableau pour suppression de matériel sans remplacement

Détails des points lumineux existant supprimés sans remplacement					
LUMINAIRES					
Modèle du luminaire supprimé		Nombre de luminaire(s) supprimé			
?		?			
LAMPES					
Modèle de la lampe supprimée		Nombre de lampes supprimées			
?		?			
Puissance en Watt de la lampe supprimée	Efficacité lumineuse de la lampe supprimée				
?	?				
APPAREILLAGE DU LUMINAIRE (BALLAST)					
Modèle du ballast supprimé		Nombre de ballasts supprimés			
?		?			

3 .Gains de l'application du mode éclairage RICE

Estimation des gains du mode éclairage RICE sur le projet							
Economies d'énergie							
Estimation en % des réalisées	s économies d'énergie	?					
Durabilité							
	l'augmentation de la atériel nouvellement						
	Diminution de la pollution lumineuse						
EXISTANT		CONVERSION (par modèle)					
Amélioration des niveaux d'éclairement							
Niveaux d'éclairement moyen	?	Niveaux d'éclairement moyen	?				
Amélioration de la qualité spectrale du flux lumineux							
% estimé de bleu	?	% estimé de bleu	?				
Diminution de la lumière émise vers le ciel							
% moyen de ULOR	?	% moyen de ULOR	?				



































