drone-spot

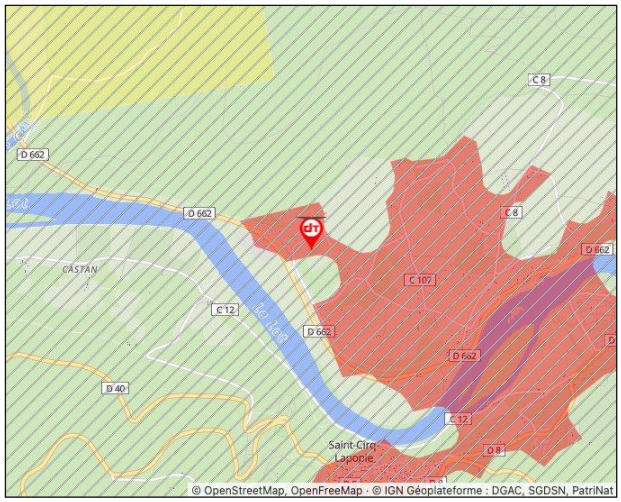
FLIGHT CARD

Generated on 21 November 2026

Saint Cirq lapopie

Heritage · Lot

GPS coordinates	44.47200, 1.66670
Elevation	159 m
Maximum height	50 m max
Access	On foot < 1,000 m
Nearest aerodrome	Cabrerets ULM 7.5 km NW · spot 200 m lower
Spot reference	300503



Spot location and restrictions (Drone-Spot map image)

Sun (local times, UTC+01:00)

Day	Dawn	Sunrise	Sunset	Dusk	Day length	Golden hour
Sat 21 Nov	07:26	07:57	17:21	17:53	9 h 23	07:57–08:43 · 16:36–17:21
Sun 22 Nov	07:27	07:59	17:20	17:52	9 h 21	07:59–08:44 · 16:35–17:20
Mon 23 Nov	07:28	08:00	17:20	17:52	9 h 19	08:00–08:45 · 16:34–17:20

Nearby aerodromes

Aerodrome	Type	Distance	Elevation
Cabrerets ULM	Aerodrome	7.5 km NW	359 m
Aérodrome de Cahors-Lalbenque	Airport	20 km SW	278 m
Aérodrome de Figeac - Livernon	Aerodrome	24 km NE	331 m

Description

Shooting of Saint Cirq Lapopie. Magnificent and unmissable place in this beautiful department of the Lot. Take-off from the north-west of the site (small isolated car park on the left side of the road) about 400 metres from the village. Max flying height: 50 m For your information, flying over the village is forbidden, so you have to be content with side shots following the bed of the Dordogne. Be careful with the two no flight zone located in front of the village (hotel and private properties).

Scan to open the up-to-date spot page: weather, map and restrictions.

https://www.drone-spot.tech/en/fiche-spot.aspx?id=300503

Before every flight: check the UAS zones map, NOTAMs and temporary areas, the weather and the Kp index.

Preparing the flight

Pre-flight Check-List

- ☐ Area checked: UAS zones, restrictions, protected areas
- ☐ NOTAMs and temporary areas checked
- ☐ Weather: wind, gusts, rain, visibility; Kp index
- ☐ Operator number displayed on the drone
- ☐ Training certificate or licence with me
- ☐ Third-party liability insurance checked
- ☐ Batteries charged: drone, controller, phone
- ☐ Propellers, motors and frame in good condition
- ☐ Memory card inserted and empty
- ☐ Software up to date, compass and IMU calibrated
- ☐ Return to home: home point and return height set
- ☐ Electronic signalling or remote ID active
- ☐ Take-off area clear, people informed and at a distance
- ☐ Observer present for FPV flights

Key rules of the open category

Recreational flying in France: European open-category rules, applied by the DGAC.

- Maximum height: 120 m above the ground, lower where a restriction requires it.
- Always keep the drone in sight; when flying FPV, an observer keeps it in sight next to you.
- Never fly over crowds and keep the distances of your subcategory (A1, A2 or A3).
- Respect UAS geographical zones: around aerodromes, prohibited or restricted areas, protected areas, sensitive sites.
- Register as an operator if the drone weighs 250 g or more or carries a camera (toys excepted), and display the number on the drone.
- Training: online A1/A3 certificate from 250 g or for a class C1 drone; A2 certificate to fly closer to people with a class C2 drone.
- Always give way to manned aircraft and land if one approaches.
- Respect privacy: no images that identify people without their consent; aerial photography is prohibited in some areas.
- Check your third-party liability insurance.
- In France: registration and training on AlphaTango (DGAC); a drone of 800 g or more must broadcast electronic signalling (or the remote ID of class-marked drones).

Non-exhaustive summary: rules change. Reference: the DGAC open-category guide and the country's regulations.

Useful links

UAS zones map around the spot : https://www.drone-spot.tech/en/carte-uas.aspx?lat=44.472&lon=1.6667
Drone pilot library : https://www.drone-spot.tech/en/bibliotheque
DGAC open-category guide (French) : https://www.drone-spot.tech/en/bibliotheque/guide-categorie-ouverte
Registration and training (AlphaTango) : https://alphatango.aviation-civile.gouv.fr
NOTAMs and temporary areas (SOFIA Briefing) : https://sofia-briefing.aviation-civile.gouv.fr

My flight notes

Information sheet generated by Drone-Spot from community data: it replaces neither official aeronautical information nor the regulations. The remote pilot remains responsible for the flight.