

Integrating the Living Cosmos

An Tairseach, May 13th, 2021

Technology & Integral Ecology: Dr Cathriona Russell, TCD.

In what ways are these three connected?

1. Dimitrii Viliunov, Great White Heron, Grey Heron, Smolensk.

Photograph of the Year, 2020



“Their absolute ‘calm’, he says, surprised him”.

2. Irish Aviation Authority



DRONE SAFETY IS YOUR RESPONSIBILITY

KNOW THE RULES BEFORE YOU FLY

WARNING
Reckless use of a drone or inappropriate use of a drone camera may result in prosecution

NEVER OPERATE YOUR DRONE:

-  if it will be a hazard to another aircraft in flight
-  over an assembly of people (e.g. concerts, sporting events, parades)
-  farther than 300 metres
-  within 30 metres of any person, vessel, vehicle or structure not under your direct control
-  closer than 5 kilometres from any aerodrome
-  in a negligent or reckless manner so as to endanger life or property of others
-  over 400ft (120m) above ground level
-  over urban areas, such as villages, towns and cities
-  in civil or military controlled airspace (e.g. airspace surrounding airports)
-  in restricted areas (e.g. military installations or prisons)
-  unless you have permission from the landowner for take-off & landing
-  outside of your direct line of sight

REMEMBER TO REGISTER YOUR DRONE WITH THE IAA
All drones over 1kg must be registered



**SAFETY IS OUR NO.1 PRIORITY.
MAKE IT YOURS!**

For more information: www.iaa.ie/drones

3. National Parks and Wildlife Service



- [Hunting](#)
- [Import/Export/Trade](#)
- [Education and Science](#)
- [Possession](#)
- Disturbance**
 - [Licence to Interfere with or Destroy the Breeding Places of Any Wild Animals](#)
 - [Stop Damage to Flora and Fauna by Wild Animals](#)
 - [Licence to Disturb Bats or Otters or their Breeding or Resting Places](#)
 - [Photograph a Protected Wild Animal or Bird](#)
- [Permits for Certain Activities](#)
- [Zoo Licences](#)
- [Hare Coursing](#)

Licence to Photograph or Film a Protected Wild Animal or Bird

Protected Wild Animals

In general a licence is not required for photography/ filming of protected wild animals provided that there will be no risk of disturbance to the breeding place of any animal, however, if you intend to photograph a protected wild animal on or near the breeding place of such an animal, a licence is required.

- under Section 23 (6)(b) of the Wildlife Act, 1976 (as amended) a licence is required for a person to take or make photographic, video or other pictures of a protected wild animal of a species specified in the licence, on or near the breeding place of such an animal.

Animal Species protected under the Wildlife Acts are listed below:

Mammals	Amphibians	Reptiles	Invertebrates
Badger All Bat species All Deer species Hare species Hedgehog Otter Pine Marten Red Squirrel Dolphin species Porpoise species Seal species Whale species Pygmy Shrew Stoat	Natterjack Toad Common Frog Common Newt	Common Lizard Leatherback turtle	Freshwater crayfish Freshwater pearl mussel Kerry slug

Wild Birds

In general a licence is not required for photography/ filming of wild birds provided that there will be no risk of disturbance to a nest containing eggs or unflown young of any bird, however, if you intend to photograph a wild bird on or near the breeding place of such a bird, a licence is required.

- under Section 22 (9)(f) of the Wildlife Act, 1976 (as amended) a licence is required for a person to take or make photographic, video or other pictures of a wild bird of a species specified in the licence on or near a nest containing eggs or unflown young.

All wild birds are protected under national and EU law.

Applications are considered on their merits in accordance with the Statutory Obligations of the Minister set out in the Wildlife Act, 1976 (as amended).

Applications for permissions are made on a standard application form attached and should be posted or emailed to: