



**Verneområdestyret for
Lyngsalpan
landskapsvernområde**

Department of Geography and History,
University of Eastern Finland

80101 Joensuu

SAKSBEHANDLER: ODDRUN MERETE SKJEMSTAD

VAR REF.: 2022/5714 - 432.2

DATO: 21.06.2022

**Søknad om dispensasjon til bruk av drone til overvåking av isbreens tilbaketrekning - Steindalen -
Lyngsalpan landskapsvernområde**

Vedtak/decision

Pursuant to section 48 of the Biodiversity Act, permission is granted to use a drone for filming the retreat of the glacier in Steindalen, Lyngen Alps protected area

- The permission is granted for University of Eastern Finland for 1 day between 27/8 – 31/8 2022
- During the use of the drone, consideration shall be given to any other users of the area so that they are disturbed as little as possible
- The drone operator must follow the rules provided in the " Regulations concerning aircraft without a pilot on board etc.".
- If birds of prey are observed in the air during flight, the drone must immediately be grounded.
- This permission must be brought to site and shown to the supervisor/ranger if this is required.

The permit will be a short-term disturbance and will not adversely affect the protected area or be contrary to the purpose

Bakgrunn

Timo Kumpula, professor, University of Eastern Finland has been running annual field course in Kilpisjärvi since 2004. They have visited Steindalsbreen in the Lyngen Alps every year. They have been monitoring the retreat of the glacier using DGPS. The University apply to get permission to fly above the glacier edge with Phantom 4 or Mavic-2 copters. The pilot is very experienced, and they are planning to fly at altitude of 100 meters. The aim is to get exact information of glacier edge, for the time series since 2004.

Drone data will be collected from about 150*150m (collected: drone **Phantom pro 4 or Mavic 3**)
Sensors
- RGB



Fig 1. Location of study site in **Steindalsbreen** (red box is the planned drone area)

They are applying for a scientific research permit to collect drone data from Steindalsbreen glacier 27-31.8 August 2022, data will be collect within 1 day, exact day depends on weather conditions. Our drone pilot is **Laboratory technician Pasi Korpelainen**, who has strong experience and required permissions.

Research team

Our team consist of researchers from University of Eastern Finland (UEF).

Timo Kumpula, PhD, Professor, **Miguel Villoslada** PhD, **Pasi Korpelainen** Laboratory technician

Grunnlaget for avgjørelsen

Steindalen is in Lyngen Alps protected area and it is not allowed to use drone in the area, due to regulations § 3, point 6.2. There is, however, possible to apply to use the drone to for various purposes. The application may be assessed in accordance with section of the Natural Diversity Act. This section is strict and the permit must not be contrary to the purpose of the protected area or adversely affect the protective values.

Vurdering

There is not allowed to fly drone in the protected area. We like to keep the number of drones at a low level in the protected area and are strict in giving permits. Drones are disturbing, both for animals and birds as well for the people hiking in the area.

The border for the protected area has made an managementplan for the area and have made some guidelines for drones: There is not possible to give permission to private persons who just wants to have good films from the area. It is just possible to give permission to professional photographers who is making an production to promote tourism, values in the protected area, natural science an monitoring or important news from the area. It is also possible to give permission to the owners of grazing animals in the area, such as reindeerherders and sheepfarmers. Some parts of the year it will be harder to get a permission than other parts.

During breeding season and myth- and migration season it is also harder to get permission.

This application is about monitoring climate change and retreat of the glacier. The University has data since 2004 and want to keep on monitoring the retreat.

In August, nature tolerates more. Birds and animals do not have small cubs and the nature can withstand more disturbance this time of the year. There are not registered species who might be harmed of a drone in August, but drones can harm birds if they feel threatened by it and attack the drone. It is possible to prevent this from happening if the drone pilot takes down the drone if birds of prey are overserved near the drone.

The knowledge base is good enough for the application to be decided, compare to the Natural Diversity Act § 8. The Act § 9 will not be used. A permit in this case will not make precedent. All applications must be considered on a separate basis.

Konklusjon

The application for the use of a drone can be granted

Klageadgang:

Dette vedtaket kan påklages innen tre uker til Miljødirektoratet. Eventuell klage sendes til Lyngsalpan verneområdestyre. Klagen må inneholde opplysninger om hvilket vedtak som påklages, årsaken til klagen, hvilke endringer som ønskes og eventuelt andre opplysninger som kan ha betydning for vurdering av klagen

Med hilsen

Oddrun Merete Skjemstad
verneområdeforvalter
Dokumentet er elektronisk godkjent

Kopi til:

Storfjord kommune
Statsforvalteren i Troms og Finnmark

Oldersletta 1

9046

OTEREN