Drones are equipped with extremely powerful cameras which can detect people and vehicles at an altitude of several kilometers. Most drones are equipped with night vision, and/or infrared vision cameras, so-called FLIR sensors. These can see human heat signatures from far away, day or night. However, there are ways to hide from drones:

1. Day camouflage. Hide in the shadows of buildings or trees. Use thick forests as natural camouflage or use camouflage nets.

2. Night camouflage. Hide inside buildings or under protection of trees or foliage. Do not use flashlights or spotlights, even at long distances. Drones can easily spot these during night missions.

3. Heat camouflage. Emergency blankets (called space blankets) made of Mylar can block infrared rays. Wearing a space blanket as a poncho at night will hide your heat signature from infrared detection. In summer when the temperature is between 36°C and 40°C, infrared cameras cannot distinguish between body and its surroundings.

4. Wait for bad weather. Drones cannot operate in high winds, smoke, rainstorms or heavy weather conditions.

5. No wireless communication. Using mobile phones or GPS-based communication will compromise your location.

6. Spreading reflective pieces of glass or mirrored material on a car or on a roof will confuse the drone's camera.

7. Decoys. Use mannequins or human-sized dolls to mislead the drones' 'reconnaissance.'

1. Interception. A complicated technique is to use sky grabber software with a satellite dish and a TV tuner to intercept the drone's frequencies. Communication from and to the drone can be intercepted.

2. Interference. By broadcasting on different frequencies or pack of frequencies the link between the drone pilot and the drone can be disconnected.

3. GPS spoofing. Small, portable GPS receivers can send fake GPS signals and disrupt the drones' navigation systems. This can be used, for example, to steer drones into automatic landing or even hijack them and land them on a runway.

More than 87 nations in the world have drone technology, with over 200 types of drones. This document contains the silhouettes of the most common drone species used today and in the near future. Each indicating nationality and whether they are used for surveillance only or for deadly force. All drones are drawn in scale for size indication. From the smallest consumer drones measuring less than 1 meter, up to the Global Hawk measuring 39.9 meters in length. To keep this document widely available it can be downloaded in pdf or doc format. More translations are available on the website.

WEAPON SYSTEMS AGM-114B 'HELLFIRE'


By Mike Adams

‘The Al-Qaida Papers - Drones’, This document is one of several by Mike Adams


Sources:

1. Interception. A complicated technique is to use sky grabber software with a satellite dish and a TV tuner to intercept the drone's frequencies. Communication from and to the drone can be intercepted.

2. Interference. By broadcasting on different frequencies or pack of frequencies the link between the drone pilot and the drone can be disconnected.

3. GPS spoofing. Small, portable GPS receivers can send fake GPS signals and disrupt the drones' navigation systems. This can be used, for example, to steer drones into automatic landing or even hijack them and land them on a runway.

More than 87 nations in the world have drone technology, with over 200 types of drones. This document contains the silhouettes of the most common drone species used today and in the near future. Each indicating nationality and whether they are used for surveillance only or for deadly force. All drones are drawn in scale for size indication. From the smallest consumer drones measuring less than 1 meter, up to the Global Hawk measuring 39.9 meters in length. To keep this document widely available it can be downloaded in pdf or doc format. More translations are available on the website.