

Small Drone Cheat Sheet



Type	Typical size	Main purpose	Biggest advantage	Biggest disadvantage
Tiny Whoop	65–75 mm	Indoor, learning, racing	Very light and durable	Limited power outdoors
Toothpick	2–3"	Outdoor cruising, freestyle	Extremely lightweight and efficient	Open props are less forgiving
Micro Quad	2–3"+	Freestyle, racing, cruising	Versatile	"Micro" covers a wide range of builds
Cinewhoop	2–3.5"	Cinematic footage	Small camera platform	Heavier and less agile
Analog FPV	Any size	Racing, lightweight builds	Cheap, light and low latency	Lower image quality
Digital FPV	Any size*	General FPV, cinematic flying	HD video and better image	More expensive and usually heavier

*Modern lightweight systems such as DJI O4 have made digital FPV much more practical on small drones, but the smallest 1S builds still have to carefully consider the added weight.