

The aim of this work was to collect current knowledge of avian spatial activity focusing to its internal structure, using modern telemetry devices which allows continuous monitoring of small animal species. In the light of these new methods, avian home ranges seem to be more dynamic structures, changing during diurnal and nocturnal activities, breeding cycle, age, sex and social status of a bird. Thanks to detailed radiotelemetry we can observe even secretive animal behaviour and its characteristics in three dimensions. Continual monitoring allows us to study migration in a detailed way, its influence to other parts of their annual cycle and to assess migration connectivity. In future these new information should be used for targeted conservation of endangered species.