Abstract

The submitted M.Sc. thesis describes development in populations of the bird and mammalian species, having been involved in human – wildlife conflicts, particularly of the specially protected species, in the Czech Republic as well as in compensation payments for damages caused on private properties by the selected specially protected wild animal species. At the same time, it compares various tools, applied to solve human – willdife conflicts in the different parts of the world. The study presents information provided by governmental authorities or gained from grey literature, expert databases and scientific papers.

Trends both in the development in conflict species populations and in compensation payments were assessed and the relationship between both variables was found. In total, payments for damages caused by conflict wild animal species has been increasing in the Czech Republic since 2000, but trends in the conflict species populations differ from each other, influenced particularly by their bionomics. The analysis performed shows, that the act on the topic is effective only for some of the above wild animal species. For large carnivores, namely the Grey Wolf (*Canis lupus*), Eurasian Lynx (*Lynx lynx*) and Brown Bear (*Ursus arctos*), the above tool does not provide suitable solutions for their conservation, because it has not reduced large carnivore illegal killing in the Czech Republic. Moreover, the Act´s implementation can generally decrease tension between the target groups (farmers, land owners, breeders and crop producers, etc.) and specially protected species (Great Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*), Eurasian Otter (*Lutra lutra*) or Eurasian Beaver (*Castor fiber*)).

Keywords:

Conflict wild animal species; compensation payments, Act No. 115/2000; *Phalacrocorax carbo*; *Castor fiber*