Abstract

Sampling of data on moth communities is essential for our better understanding of their biology. This thesis is focused on different moth sampling methods, with a special aim to light catching as the most effective way how to attract them. Various sampling methods are described together with review of published knowledge of their effectivity, as well as advantages and disadvantages.

Individual sampling is suitable for studying of preselected particular species. Interception traps are used for studying of flying corridors. Selected groups of moth can be attracted by various baits or caught by colored pan traps, bait traps and pheromone traps. Common and highly useful is attracting of moths using light.

Light source can significantly affect sampling efficiency. The most species and individuals are attracted by shortwave light, but particular preferences are species and sexes specific.

Understanding of methodology and moth behavior can improve study of them and should bring new knowledge of their conservation or management of moth pests.