

Abstract

Stimuli perceived with priority are stimuli which are preferentially perceived by humans, because these stimuli have some emotional valence. These often include stimuli which indicate potential threat for the observer such as dangerous animals. Priority perception in humans is provided by special neural circuits that have arisen during evolution and similar circuits can be found in phylogenetically older lines of tetrapods. The purpose of this thesis is to describe neural mechanisms of priority perception and to summarize and compare three methodical approaches to this perception as well as summarize the findings that were acquired by these methodical approaches in papers testing the priority perception of animals.