

Abstract

The decline of many wader species (*Charadrii*) is globally significant, more than a quarter of species are at a certain level of threat. The decline in their populations is also a bioindicator of global problems, such as the water loss in the land. Waders are globally threatened by many factors, the most important are: habitat loss, changes in agriculture and higher predation pressure. The aim of my bachelor thesis was to create a background research on the effectiveness of protection of waders and to evaluate the impact of conservation actions on selected species. In most cases, they were agro-environmental schemes (AES), artificial creation and restoration of habitats, and active nest protection. The results of expert studies indicate that waders often occur at created or managed sites in higher numbers, but for overall recovery and increase of productivity of wader populations this is not sufficient in many cases. In the future, it would be necessary to extend globally those management measures that were essentially successful at particular locations and, in addition, to introduce further measures that are supposed to be successful despite the complexity of their implementation.

Key words: waders, conservation, management measures, AES, threat