

The crypsis gives the opportunity to an animal to become inconspicuous in its natural environment to avoid being detected by potential observer (Cott, 1940, Edmunds 1974 Merilaita 2003). But crypsis isn't unambiguous term, there are few ways to achieve being cryptic and disruptive coloration and background-matching are one of them. The aim of this thesis is to summarize empirical evidence for the importance, the function and the expansion of disruptive coloration in nature. This research also constitutes a fundamental experiments testing the principles of disruptive patterns. It turns out that this coloration could bring for the bearer some selective advantages, but the experiments are too uniform and they have important methodological failures. Results of them are unclear so scientists have no consistent conclusions. The issue of disruptive coloration is very complicated and still poorly explored. There is need to invest a lot of more labor and study to be certain whether or how disruptive coloration works in nature.