

Abstract

My thesis deals with the study of the population of the Long-eared Owl (*Asio otus*) on a wintering place in Kladno - Kročehlavy. I mention numbers, arrivals and departures of the Long-eared Owl during the years 2013-2015 and the influence of abiotic factors on these results. I also deal with ringing and recoveries of these owls in the territory of Kladno.

I verify the hypothesis of the influence of warm weather, rainfall and snow cover on the representation of small mammals and birds species in the diet of the Long-eared Owl in this thesis. In addition, my thesis is devoted to the analysis of methodology and species identification in food of the Long-eared Owl by skulls and pelvic bones. In my thesis, when determining the type of small mammals I deal with sexing of Common Vole (*Microtus arvalis*) and Wood Mouse (*Apodemus sylvaticus*) of the pelvic bones. According to bone fragments of the pelvis dominant representation of male Common Voles and Wood Mouse in a certain period of winter was investigated. On the basis of the obtained results I have compiled charts and tables and I have compared them with previous research from the years 2006 - 2012 in the same study area in Kladno - Kročehlavy.

Keywords: Long-eared Owl (*Asio otus*), diet, weather, Common Vole (*Microtus arvalis*), Wood Mouse (*Apodemus sylvaticus*), Kladno, pelvic bones, skull