

DESCRIPTION FOR THE GENERAL PUBLIC (IN ENGLISH)

Nowadays artificial light at night is becoming increasing problem. For example, urban afterglow attracts young turtles which instead of safe ocean water chose illuminated city. Also migrating birds perish after collision with well-lit buildings. However, from the other hand, predators using sense of sight may gain some additional time during illuminated night to forage.

Despite the fact that we know many examples of foraging - birds and bats - under artificial light conditions, we still don't know much about the influence of this factor on lake ecosystem. Aim of my project is to check if artificial light at night may help planktivorous fishes in foraging. Spectrum and intensity of artificial light is different than sunlight. On the basis of current data we can assume that low artificial light intensity may be treated by planktonic animals as darkness, but their predators are able to forage under these conditions.

Results of my research may have potentially high significance in planning of further studies related to protection of water bodies especially in urban areas.