

ABSTRACT

This study aims to summarize the current knowledge about the spatial activity of Old World vultures with main focus on their seasonal migration. Vultures are one of the most endangered guilds of birds in the world. Their decline is caused by the loss of their natural environment and food resources, targeted and untargeted poisoning, hunt for traditional medicine and widespread use of veterinary drugs poisonous to them. Vulture migration is a relatively poorly documented phenomenon. The best studied species are *Neophron percnopterus*, *Aegypius monachus* and *Gyps fulvus*, i.e., species found in Europe, but even so, these species are mostly not that well studied within their populations outside of Europe. The remaining species, particularly those found in India and sub-Saharan Africa, are poorly studied in terms of migration, and are thought to be mostly resident.

Keywords: *Gyps fulvus*, *Aegypius monachus*, *Neophron percnopterus*, migration, telemetry

