

Agricultural landscape is characterized by a variety of habitats, which are the result of age transformations of the natural environment. Habitats such as field margins, woodlots and meadows affect the occurrence of birds and pollinators. As a result of changes in the use of the agricultural area in Europe – the transition from extensive to intensive agricultural economy – there is a decrease in biodiversity of the flora and fauna characteristic of the agricultural landscape. Every semi-preserved landscape structure and those created by human activity (electricity pylons, railway lines, railway embankments) are important in preserving local biodiversity, in particular pollinating insects and birds. These studies are aimed at checking whether the closed railway lines can provide an alternative habitat for birds and pollinators in intensively managed agricultural landscape. Closed railway lines as a result of the plant succession, will probably increase the abundance and diversity of birds and pollinators, providing nesting sites and food resources. Control of pollinators and birds on closed railway lines and randomly selected semi-natural grassland areas, would allow the assessment of the value and importance of these structures in intensive farmland. Control of vegetation can verify how deeply the closed railway lines, depending on the time of closing, are subjected to the invasion of alien species. The additional analysis of other environmental variables such as coverage of arable land, meadows, buildings, water tanks and waste land, will determine the additional impact on the abundance and diversity of pollinators and birds.