Despite the fact, that big cities should be classified as highly human-affected habitats, places which can act as refugia for a lot of animals can be also found there. It is true especially in the case of insects, which usually do not need a lot of space for their development. Special example of this group are ants, especially arboricolous species, which often spend their entire life on a single tree, or even on a single branch. Having their nest high above ground makes them inaccessible for humans, so they can live even in their very close neighborhood. This study is aimed at checking whether the urban green can provide an alternative habitat for arboricolous ant species in big cities. On one hand high share of buildings will probably decrease species richness of arboricolous ant species, but on the other hand higher temperature in city center possibly will be the reason of increasing of their diversity. It is crucial to tell the factor, which is vital for arboricolous ant fauna in urban green of big cities. Using arboristic methods of rope access their microhabitat preferences (tree species, nesting height, etc.) will be studied. Using both native and alien tree species in analyses allow to record, whether arboricolous ants prefer one or the other. Probably native tree species will be preferred by ants. Moreover, precise temperature gradient in the city will be investigated.

Research conducted on other groups of organisms show, that some of them are quite resistant to urbanization, while others seems to be less. Ants are, without a doubt, very important component of ecosystems, so it is crucial to study their resistance to urbanization pressure and potential changes in microhabitat selection preferences in urbanization gradient.