

SUMMARY

Flower rate and *Bombini* role in active protection of non-forest communities in national parks of southern Poland

Number of *Bombini* species in the years 50th and 60th of the last century on meadows of national parks in southern Poland was 150-500 individuals per 100 m². It has importantly decreased in the years 70th: only 5-6 individuals per 100 m² were recorded. An increase was observed since 1985, even up to 20 individuals per 100 m². Decrease tendency maintained till 1991 exclusively in the Tatra National Park: 1-2 individuals per 100 m². Afterwards, the number started to increase.

The decrease of *Bombini* number has coincided with meadows degradation manifesting by reduction of flower rate and transformation of rye-grass meadows (*Arrhenatheretum elatioris*) in tall-herb meadows. The described changes were probably caused by industrial pollution of environment, use of DDT as a pesticide and discontinuation of meadows management. In addition, climate anomalies and catastrophes such as floods, have contributed to reduction of *Bombini* food resources.