

Abstract

The importance of grassland ecosystems exploited in low-input system has been increasingly demonstrated in recent years and changes be they political, economic and / or socially see how it affects not only the ecosystem but the whole agricultural system in the world. There is a clear similarity between the locations where farmland biodiversity has remained relatively stable and where low-input agricultural systems have continued to exist, while the opposite farmland biodiversity decline was the shift to more intensive and efficient agricultural systems. Management type of low-input grassland contributes for basis of decisions on effective environmental management by man, namely its location on the position of "nature partner".

Key words: low-input, management, meadows, biodiversity