The International Union of Railways (UIC) is the worldwide professional association representing the railway sector and promoting rail transport. UIC leads an innovative and dynamic sector, helping our members find opportunities and build success. The purpose of UIC's Ecological Effects of Railways on Wildlife (rEvERsE) project is to understand railway's role in the loss and gain of biodiversity and its habitats in Europe. It will seek to set out how railways can manage land in an ecologically sensitive way, providing solutions and best practice examples.



UIC is seeking solutions and best practice to manage rail lineside in a way that can help **halt and reverse the loss of biodiversity**.

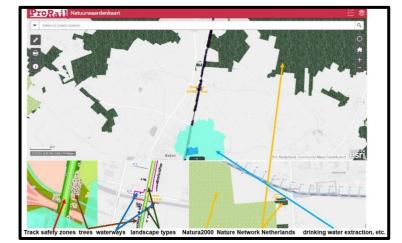
This poster provides information about Theme 5: **"Robust, cost-effective, and safe methods for collecting data (to establish a baseline)"**

NETHERLANDS

Every 5 years, ProRail instruct ecological survey companies to conduct a "Nature value research" (field research) of the entire Dutch Railway network and our surrounding properties. The research is done on plants, animals, a selection of invasive species and fauna facilities and the result of this research is used for a broad variety of projects and registrations.

THE SOLUTION

- We upload the results to our "national database flora and fauna" (NDFF), so all users of this database in the Netherlands can see and use this data
- The results are used as input for building projects and maintenance actions
- The results are input for our program "Meer Natuur in de Berm" or MNiB in short (which stands for: "More Nature on the Verge").



THE PRINCIPLES

- 1. Vegetation > where and how much of which 'green assets' do we have to manage;
- 2. Biodiversity > what do and/or can contribute these 'green assets' to biodiversity (and following that question: which maintenance requirements do we need to contract for these 'green assets' to promote biodiversity.

Outcomes

As more and more information on our 'green assets' is becoming available and get combined into better maps, we are able to make better and more specific plans on where and how to manage our 'green assets' in ways better suitable for promoting biodiversity. Keywords:: Research, vegetation, Biodiversity

