

ABSTRACT

This diploma thesis deals with the human impact on the river network. Deterioration of the water course environment has reached the highest levels ever in the last few decades. This situation calls for global solutions if sustainable usage of water resources is to be guaranteed. Based on ecohydrological principles, revitalization of water bodies appears to be a suitable tool of water management for the 21st century. Compiled in the study area of the Rolava catchment, this paper presents application of two ecomorphological methods: EcoRivHab and LAWA, along with their analysis and comparison of the results. On the basis of the fieldwork outputs, studies of restoration measures were elaborated for several reaches.