POSSIBILITIES OF USING OLD TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS FROM THE YEARS 1763—1768 FOR EVALUATING THE DEVELOPMENT OF WATER BODIES AND THE POTENTIAL FOR THEIR RENEWAL

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Potential of water areas restoration is a hot topic in present landscape planning. The focus is usually on water areas from mid-19th century where their location is quite good due to maps' positional accuracy. Yet, we can also use older Austrian military survey from 1763–1768, which enables us to locate dams of water areas and assess potential for restoration of these areas. Based on analysis of three study regions, we can say that the highest potential for restoration of water areas from 1763–1768 can be found in the river basin of the Jevišovka River. In this basin, approx. 51 % of vanished water areas show preserved dam in its original range. The other two river basins show smaller potential for restoration of vanished water areas – it's 26 % for river basin of the Opava River and 24 % for river basin of the Bystřice River. In the Bystřice river basin 165 water areas have disappeared, in the Jevišovka river basin 130 water areas and 101 water areas in the Opava river basin. Most often, extinct water areas are currently used as arable land. In general, the property situation in the given locality, the possibilities within the territorial plan, the interests of the landowners and the possible limits of the area are important. Maps of individual dykes of dilapidated water areas can be used in landscape planning, especially in the fight against drought and climate fluctuations, landscape conservation and land management.