In Zezulka the creek was historically displaced to the edge of the floodplain under the forest and eventually it was completely separated by the wall from excavated sediments from the adjacent meadows. The meadow was regularly mowed and mulched and was not valuable from the botanical perspective. The meadow was divided approximately in the middle by a historical landfill of construction waste. As a part of the revitalization the creek was transferred into the middle of the meadows and modelled into a nature close meandering stream with ponds and fords. The landfill was removed from the plains. Before returning to the original trough a fork of the creek was created to improve drainage conditions. The shape and depth of the trough are based on the assumption that revitalized trough must not wash the surrounding meadow because it is used for recreational purposes by local residents. For better recreational use and maintenance there was a small wooden footbridge built in the upper part of the meadow. The original creek trough was backfilled with soil from the adjacent meadows. The meadow was regularly mowed after the revitalization and thus a process of a new floodplain started. Gravel fords and sediments as well as pools arose there.

In Zlatnice the creek copied the original road in the Sarecké Valley and was separated between the meadows and fields of the family estates. Due to the confined conditions the creek was fortified with stone or concrete and retaining walls. On the other side of the road the excavation took place with the removal of valuable floodplain meadows, as well as the remains of the old millrace could be found there. Given the significance of the site a botanical research had been conducted before the revitalization work started. In the revitalization draft prepared the original culverts to the millrace were used and the creek was transferred back into the floodplain in the length of 690 m. A meandering trough was again created here. It respected the most valuable areas of the floodplain. The revitalization was completed by 5 pools. The original creek trough was left there for better transfer of flood flows from the whole area. Water is transferred by distributive object assembled from big boulders into the revitalized and original trough. The remnants of the original milrace were filled and thanks to cleaning up the edge of the adjacent forest water, meadow and forest environments were linked up. To increase attractiveness of the revitalization for people a gravel footpath and a wooden bridge over the creek were built across the centre of the meadow.

In Velešín the creek has been displaced to the edge of the floodplain and meadows. The creek was revitalized roughly five years ago. At all three locations the water spilled over the meadows. For better access a wooden plant path was built in the centre of the floodplain. The completed revitalization was affected by floods in June 2013, which was an equivalent to flooding roughly five years ago. At all three locations the water spilled into the floodplain and thus a process of a new floodplain started. Gravel fords and sediments as well as pools arose there.

In the area where revitalization has been accomplished used to be wet meadows. When the regular mowing was finished the meadows started to overgrow with aggressive species of grass, primarily with reed and phalaris. Restoration of regular mowing after the revitalization caused suppression of aggressive grasses and establishment of some competitively weak species, e.g. Galium verum, Carex comosa, Cardamine pratensis (Cuckooflower) or Lysichiton helvolus (Regal-Johnson). Even some species that have not been observed there for decades, such as the threatened Carex distans and Hypericum tetrapterum (Fivlant) have appeared there. Creation of new pools and brooks supported biodiversity of the area, too. Ponds overgrew with two kinds of rare and threatened species, e.g. Potamogeton trichoides (Hairlike Water-cress) and Alisma plantago-aquatica (European Wa- termelon). In the revitalized brooks Sparganium erectum (Spirakeck) and Typha angustifolia (Narrow-leaved Bulrush) and Alisma plantago-aquatica (European Water-cress) as well as several valuable wetland species, especially by Nasturtium officinale (Watercress), Bar- nacle (Lobicularia maritima) and Menyanthes trifoliata (Water Forget-me-not), or Brocchinia (European Speedwell) and Veronica anglica-aquatica (Fishing Speedwell). The newly created water bodies are also of ecological importance, as they became a place where many animals evolved, including diapriog, e.g. Lissotriton vulgaris (Smooth Newt), Lissotriton helveticus (Brod’s Newt), Salamandra atra (European Fire-bellied Toad), Bufo bufo (Common Toad) and Lissotriton vulgaris (Smooth Newt).
The Litovicko-Sarecky Creek is one of the most important Prague’s streams. Its wa-
ter flows through a series of retaining canals to Prague Castle. During the reign of Rudolf II, the so-called castle stream was built, which brought water from the open trough to the Prague Castle. To ensure sufficient amount of water for this creek a system of Hostiv-
ci Pond behind Prague have been created there. When people settled down close to the creek, they star-
ted to adjust it to their needs. With the development of the use of water as a driving force for mills and iron-mills the stream was gradually straightened and transferred to the
edge of the floodplain meadows that were used for farming. There were millraces and mill ponds built but still it was almost a natural creek. Fundamental changes occurred in the 60's of the last century, when massive capatizing and consequently fortifying the creek trough were accompli-
hed in Ruzynka and Litovicky. In the creek the groves were left completely everywhere in Ruzynka in the length of 950 m.

Another phenomenon that totally changed the character of the creek was creation of the construction waste dump in the dam 
Ozban. Large part of the creek flows through the Sarecky Valley, where the creek cuts into hard rocks, in the area below a bus stop a new footbridge was built. In the area below a bus stop a new footbridge was built. In the area below a bus stop a new footbridge was built. The revitalized part begins with the mouth of the original vaul-
ting and flows into the Vltava River in Prague-Sedlec. From the historical point of view the Litovicko-Sarecky Creek is about 20–40 l/s.

The revitalization project dealt with uncovering the creek in the length of about 200 m. The revitalized part at the intersection of the Ruzynska and Stochovska
streets. Vaulting of reinforced concrete U-frames covered by re-

As a part of the revitalization the original concrete trough was

In 2011 the revitalization of the Litovicko-Sarecky Creek continued in the park in front of the Ruzyne prison. Histori-
cal flow rate was recorded there in the 60's the creek trough was straightened and its bottom concreted into the shape of a trape-
zoid and the water element was separated from the adjac-
ent park. Furthermore, ca 5 cm of water only flew at the bottom according to normal flow rates, which is totally unsuitable for the
water fauna and flora evolution. As at Park Hvezda. Deeper and shallower parts were made in
the bottom in order to ensure enough water at any time, even by
lower flow rate. In order to connect the water and surrounding greenery the left shore was reduced in several places and a gra-
dula access to water was created. Several stones were also pla-
ed on the banks for sitting. The revitalized trough was planted with wetland and hygrophilous vegetation.