

## 土石流潛勢溪流之溢流點及影響範圍劃設實例探討： 以嘉義縣阿里山鄉來吉村為例

### The Determination of Overflow Point and Aggradations Area along Debris Flow : An Example in Laiji Village, Alishan Township, Chiayi County

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#### 摘要

在防災應用上，土石流潛勢溪流之溢流點及影響範圍的劃設與人民生命財產最為相關，而溢流點位置更直接決定了影響範圍劃設的區域。本研究之溢流點劃設方式採用現地勘察為主，並將地形圖、航照資料納入進行判釋。本研究之土石流潛勢溪流嘉縣 DF042 位於嘉義縣阿里山鄉來吉村，在 2009 年 8 月 9 日莫拉克颱風時，大雨使得集水區內發生大規模土石崩塌，而崩塌材料進入河道中更引發土石流災害，並造成下游與阿里山溪匯流口左岸之保全住戶遭沖毀。在 2010 年 8 月莫拉克颱風後之調查，將溢流點修正位於溪流匯入阿里山溪口上游約 200 公尺處之出谷口轉彎處。本研究發現，單一溪流中可發現多處符合溢流點地形條件之位置，但劃設區域若設置於最下游之地點，易低估其影響範圍，故建議後續溢流點及影響範圍應採以最保守之方式進行劃設。

**關鍵詞：**土石流、溢流點、影響範圍

#### Abstract

The determination of overflow point and aggradations area is highly concern about the safety in life and property. Furthermore the location of overflow point affects the region of aggradations area. In this study, we use topographic map, aerial photo and the observations in field to conduct the location of overflow point. The debris flow called DF042 is located in Laiji village, Alishan township, Chiayi county. It was happened a debris flow during the typhoon Morakot in August 8, 2009. Heavy rainfall induce massive landslide in the watershed. And these material go into the stream together created a debris flow strike to the house in downstream. After the investigation in August 2010, we revise the overflow point to the notch of valley and river turn. In this study we find there are many place can be satisfied with the condition of overflow point. For the most conservative consideration, we suggest that the site of overflow point and aggradations area should be took as many as household.

**Keywords:** Debris flow , Overflow point, Aggradations area

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