土石流防治方法之探討

指導老師:盧泰成

組員:吳彥鋐、柯仁傑、賴俊安

建國科技大學土木工程系

一、簡介：

本專題主要研究土石流發生及防治。

二、動機：

近年來台灣人口不斷增加，平原人口密度趨近於飽和，導致人們開始 往山坡地發展，破壞了原本的生態架構且沒有做好水討保持，導致每逢豪雨必成災的困境。本專題更是深入了解土石流的災害及防治。

三、功能：

本專題租了有土石流的形成，及防治工法外更結合現在科技做到預估土石流發生的徵兆及防範。

四、特色：

能更了解土石流並能事前預估，及增加對災害發生處理的應變能力。

五、原理：

土石流的形成有３大主因：足夠的水、足夠的堆積物、足夠的坡度。

六、設備：

介紹防範土石流的硬體設施有攔砂壩、潛霸等。

七、運用時機：

運用於較容易發生土石流之地區。

八、指導老師評語：
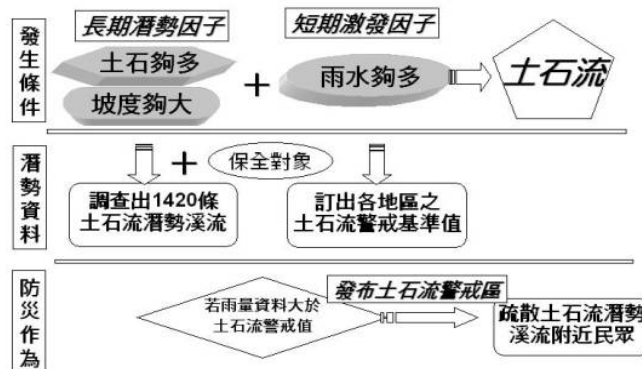
此專題內容與防治策略有參考價值。

九、業界認證：

公司名稱：宏昌工程行

負責人： 陳信達

評語： 非常適切且必要之研究

十、專題（或作品）結構圖、或照片（1-2 張）：

Discussion of the debris flow prevention methods

Advisor: Lu Tai Cheng

Members: Yan Wu Hung, Ke Ren Jie, Lai Jun An

Founding of the University of Science and Technology Department of Civil Engineering

1.Introduction:

The debris flow occurred the topic and prevention

2. Motivation:

In recent years, Taiwan's population is growing, plains population density is close to saturation, people began to hillside development, destruction of the original ecological architecture discussion to keep the water and did not do a good job, cause every heavy rain will disaster predicament. The topic more in-depth understanding of the mudslide disaster and Prevention

3. Purpose:

The topic rented the formation of debris flows, and control engineering methods combine technology do estimate the signs and prevention of debris flow occurrence.

4. Characteristic:

Can better understand the mudslide and can be estimated in advance, and to increase the adaptability of disasters processing.

5. Principle:

The mudslide formation has 3 major culprit: sufficient water enough buildup sufficient slope.

6. Methods:

Introduced to prevent landslides, hardware facilities have dams, latent Pa.

7. Conclusion:

Used in areas more prone to debris flows.

8. Advisor's Comments:

The study has a good content and some suitable strategies.

9. Corporate Certification of the Project Report:

Company : The Hong-Chang engineering LTD

Responsible Person/ Representative: Chen Sin Da

Comments: It is very appropriate and necessary research directions.

10. Picture: