

Research about extraction method of dangerous mountain stream with mudflow caused by deep-seated landslide as well as landslide

[Point]

Large-scale mudflow that occurred at Halihara-river in Izumi-city, Kagoshima, in July 1997, was caused by deep-seated landslide, and it occurred 14 hours after the peak of rainfall intensity and 4 hours after the rain stopped. The watershed with a risk of such mudflow is considered to have bad drainage of rain water and have the geological property in which rain water tends to be accommodated. For this reason, flow rate observation was conducted with watershed, in which such mudflow occurred, as a target, and effluent property was researched. The difference in geological structure was researched by using topographic map, geological map, interpretation of aerial photograph, and outcrop research in these watersheds as well as other watersheds. As a result of the above, extraction method of dangerous mountain stream with mudflow caused by deep-seated landslide, from topographic as well as geological properties and effluent property.

Keywords: mudflow caused by deep-seated landslide, effluent property, geological property