摘 要

本計畫所調查之範圍係位於彰化縣及南投縣境內,主要工作內容為: 95~99 年間所執行之上游坡地水土保持工程、治山防洪工程、治山防災工程與農路緊急修復工程進行現況調查分析、工程構造物體檢;並依據重要集水區選定原則所訂定出之30個重要集水區來進行效益評估及成果圖冊展示等工作。

本計畫共計調查 501 件自民國 95~99 年間所執行上游坡地水土保持、 治山防洪工程、治山防災工程之工程構造物,及 60 件莫拉克風災後農路緊 急修復工程;其各工作成果整理說明如下:

一、重要集水區選取原則及內容

「重要集水區評估」以各子集水區內之「歷年整治工程」、「土石 流潛勢溪流」及「崩塌地」等3項目來進行綜合評估。其各項評分原則說 明如下:

- (一)歷年整治工程=整治工程數量配比分數×60%+總工程經費配比分數 ×40%
- (二)土石流潛勢溪流=危險度配比分數×50%+數量配比分數×50%
- (三)崩塌地=危險度配比分數×50%+數量配比分數×50%
- (四)重要集水區評估=歷年整治工程×40%+土石流潛勢溪流×30%+崩塌地×30%

依據上述方法,將計畫區範圍內共計 265 個子集水區進行評比,選定出 30 個重要集水區進行效益評估及成果圖冊展示;其選定之重要集水區詳如表 1 所示。

表 1 30 個重要集水區

編號	流域	次集水區	子集水區
01		南港溪	韭菜湖溪
02		南港溪	南山溪
03			內城
03	·	新羅溪 去洪溪	
05	烏溪流域	南港溪	頂東樸
	鳥溪流域 四人家女儿	新羅溪 味 + 若 ※	粗坑溪
06	濁水溪流域	陳有蘭溪	安林
07	烏溪流域	北港溪	水長流溪
08	濁水溪流域	東埔蚋溪	溪頭
09	濁水溪流域	陳有蘭溪	峰丘
10	烏溪流域	南港溪	北山坑
11	濁水溪流域	陳有蘭溪	蒼庫溪
12	烏溪流域	貓羅溪	炭寮
13	鳥溪流域	鳥溪	仙洞指坑
14	濁水溪流域	陳有蘭溪	南平坑
15	濁水溪流域	陳有蘭溪	牛稠坑溪
16	濁水溪流域	陳有蘭溪	筆石溪
17	濁水溪流域	霧社水庫	濁水溪上游
18	烏溪流域	南港溪	種瓜坑溪
19	濁水溪流域	濁水溪	玉崙溪
20	烏溪流域	南港溪	東光溪
21	烏溪流域	烏溪	猴洞坑
22	彰化沿海河系	彰化沿海	白沙坑
23	彰化沿海河系	彰化沿海	東山
24	烏溪流域	貓羅溪	東勢閣坑
25	烏溪流域	貓羅溪	土地公坑
26	烏溪流域	南港溪	桃米溪
27	濁水溪流域	霧社水庫	萬大水庫上游
28	烏溪流域	北港溪	北港溪
29	濁水溪流域	霧社水庫	塔羅灣溪
30	鳥溪流域	貓羅溪	後寮溪

二、工程構造物調查結果:

本計畫共計調查501件自民國95~99年間所執行上游坡地水土保持、 治山防洪工程、治山防災工程之工程構造物,統計有損毀情況者共25件, 分布於南平坑、峰丘、猴洞坑、仙洞指坑、粗坑溪、大林溪、桃米溪、 武界、東光溪、南光溪、塔羅灣溪、樟平溪、北彰化、筆石溪、內城、 貓羅溪及溪頭等17個子集水區中。

三、農路調查結果:

本計畫共計調查了60件莫拉克風災後農路緊急修復工程,統計有受損情況者有2件,受損情形為「路面出現裂縫」及「路面完全毀損」,出現裂縫者目前不影響道路功能性,而路面完全損毀者已不堪使用,推測其損壞原因,可能因其所在之坡地不穩定造成崩塌、滑動等情形之影響。

四、重要子集水區效益評估:

30個重要集水區內之水土保持工程構造物對各重要子集水區內之效益皆大於一,顯示工程構造物對集水區具有正面性,益本比皆介於1.01~1.88之間。益本比介於1.0~1.2之間者,總計有14個子集水區,介於此級距者,集水區之水工構造物效益主要以土砂控制或防洪為主,如韭菜湖溪及南山溪子集水區等;益本比介於1.2~1.7之間者,總計有14個子集水區,如筆石溪、桃米溪等;益本比介於1.7~2.0之間者,有兩個子集水區,分別為白沙坑及仙洞指坑子集水區,此集水區內之水土保持工程構造物,所投入之工程經費,相對於人命財產之保護效益較為明顯,故益本比較高。

五、構造物損毀分類概況:

25 件受損工程中包含有 28 處之構造物,以「護岸」種類之構造物受損比例最高,主要受損情形為「基腳淘空」;其次為「防砂壩」,受損類型多以「表面磨損」及「結構體局部或全部遭受土砂掩埋」較常見。農路緊急修復工程,有 2 件受損情況,受損內容為「路面出現裂縫」及「路面完全毀損」。

六、構造物損毀修復建議:

本次調查之計畫區範圍內構造物受損情況以「**基腳淘空**」以及「**構造** 物磨損」為主要之兩大受損類型,其相關建議對策分述如下。

- (一)基腳淘空:主要成因多為溪流沖刷、土砂運移不平衡及溪床坡度不 平衡所致,經調查得知多集中發生於「峰丘」、「仙指洞坑」、「東光 溪」、「南山溪」、「塔羅灣溪」、「樟平」及「內城」等子集水區,尤 以「南山溪」子集水區最為嚴重;後續治理工程方面建議可朝增加 基礎深度及增加橫向構造物(固床工、防砂壩)等方面考量。
- (二)構造物磨損:致災成因為溪流沖刷及溪床土砂沖刷、撞擊所致,經 調查得知多集中發生於「猴洞坑」、「大林溪」、「筆石溪」及「溪頭」 等子集水區,尤以「溪頭」子集水區最為嚴重;後續治理工程方面 建議可朝增加混凝土強度(施以高爐石粉、飛灰、矽灰等材料或添加 化學摻料-減水劑)、防砂壩溢洪口增設鋼軌樁以及於構造物上游增 設固床工等橫向構造物,以減緩溪流之流速等方面來加以考量。

ABSTRACT

The project substance includes: Investigation, examination and analysis of Soil and water conservation engineering from 2006 to 2010, erosion and sediment control engineering from 2006 to 2010, reconstruction engineering of agricultural road after Morakot. Identified 30 major watershed base on significant watershed selection principle and establish benefit assessment and the results Atlas. This project includes Chang-hua County and Nan-tou County. This survey results include 501 engineering structures and 60 recovery engineering. Collate the results as follows:

Significant watershed selection principle

The main element of selection principle is engineering structure, potential debris flow torrent and landslide. Rating method as follows:

- 1. engineering scores = number ratio scores* 60% + funding ratio scores * 40%
- 2. potential debris flow torrent scores = danger ratio scores * 50% + number ratio scores *50%
- 3. landslide scores = danger ratio scores * 50% + number ratio scores *50%
- 4. major watershed scores = engineering scores*40% + potential debris flow torrent scores*30% + landslide scores*30%.

Rating the watershed of project according to the rating method, selected results are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 30 major watershed

number	Basin	Sub Basin	Watershed
01	Wu Shi	Nan-Gang Shi	Jiou-Tsai-Hu Shi
02	Wu Shi	Nan-Gang Shi	Nan-Shan Shi
03	Wu Shi	Mau-Luo Shi	Nei-Cheng
04	Wu Shi	Nan-Gang Shi	Ding-Dung-Pu
05	Wu Shi	Mau-Luo Shi	Tsu-Keng Shi
06	Zhuo-Shui Shi	Chen-You-Lan Shi	An-Lin
07	Wu Shi	Bei-Gang Shi	Shuei-Jang-Liou Shi
08	Zhuo-Shui Shi	Dung-Pu-Ruei Shi	Shi-Tou
09	Zhuo-Shui Shi	Chen-You-Lan Shi	Feng-Chiou
10	Wu Shi	Nan-Gang Shi	Bei-Shan-Keng
11	Zhuo-Shui Shi	Chen-You-Lan Shi	Tsang-Ku Shi
12	Wu Shi	Mau-Luo Shi	Tan-Liau
13	Wu Shi	Wu Shi	Shian-Dung-Jr-Keng
14	Zhuo-Shui Shi	Chen-You-Lan Shi	Nan-Ping-Keng
15	Zhuo-Shui Shi	Chen-You-Lan Shi	Niou-Chou-Keng Shi
16	Zhuo-Shui Shi	Chen-You-Lan Shi	Bi-Shr Shi
17	Zhuo-Shui Shi	Wu-She reservoir	Zhuo-Shui Shi
			upstream
18	Wu Shi	Nan-Gang Shi	Jung- Gua-Keng Shi
19	Zhuo-Shui Shi	Zhuo-Shui Shi	Yu-Luen Shi
20	Wu Shi	Nan-Gang Shi	Dung-Guang Shi
21	Wu Shi	Wu Shi	Hou-Dung-Keng
22	Chang-hua coastal	Chang-hua coastal	Bai-Sha-Keng
23	Chang-hua coastal	Chang-hua coastal	Dung-Shan
24	Wu Shi	Mau-Luo Shi	Dung-Shr-Ge-Keng
25	Wu Shi	Mau-Luo Shi	Tu-Di-Gung-Keng
26	Wu Shi	Nan Gang Shi	Tau-Mi Shi
27	Zhuo-Shui Shi	Wu-She reservoir	Wan Da reservoir
	Ziiuo-siiui siii	vv u-Sile Teservoir	upstream
28	Wu Shi	Bei-Gang Shi	Bei-Gang Shi
29	Zhuo-Shui Shi	Wu-She reservoir	Ta-Luo-Wani Shi
30	Wu Shi	Mau-Luo Shi	Hou-Liau Shi

Results of engineering structures investigation

Based on the survey results, total number of engineering destruction is 25, and distributed in 17 watersheds.

Results of reconstruction engineering of agricultural road investigation

According the results, there are 2 cases of damage: one case is pavement cracks but the road effect is well, another case is road destruction due to slope instability.

Major watershed benefit assessment

All the benefit ratio of major watershed are greater than 1, means engineering structures has positive effect to watershed. 14 watershed's benefit ratio between 1.0 to 1.2, these case's main benefit are sediment control and flood protection. And 14 watershed's benefit ratio between 1.2 to 1.7, 2 case are between 1.7 to 2.0.

Classification of structures destruction

In 25 engineering damage cases, revetment destruction has greatest proportion, and main reason is base erosion. Secondly is dam destruction caused by surface attrition and sediment bury. agricultural road has 2 cases, one is pavement cracks, another is road entire destruction.

Structure reconstruction suggestion

The main destruction types are base erosion and structure attrition, proposed countermeasures are as follows:

Base erosion: main cause of damage is stream erosion, sediment transport imbalance and Riverbed slope imbalance, and propose several suggestions for follow-up engineering: increase the depth of foundation, shorten the grade-control structure spacing and increase number of horizontal structure.

Structure attrition: main cause of damage is stream erosion and debris impact, the suggestions is increase strength of materials and Reinforcing the contact surface.