

滿州鄉八瑤部落邊坡滑動災害潛勢調查

許中立⁽¹⁾ 謝依霖⁽²⁾ 黃筱喬⁽²⁾ 顏宏諭⁽²⁾

摘要

2009 年莫拉克風災對於南台灣影響程度頗大，各地區災情嚴重，雖經緊急災害復建但至今引發之後續災害問題仍使災民生活品質受到影響。本文以屏東縣滿州鄉長樂村之八瑤部落為調查區域，亦即在屏縣 200 號道分水嶺附近，該地區原已有地層鬆動邊坡不穩定情形，在歷經莫拉克風災後，造成地層掏刷、房屋傾斜下陷、道路路基下滑問題更顯嚴重。由於該區已錯過分配永久屋的時機，為解決此問題居民透過陳請，縣政府邀請專家勘查，初步就部落周遭環境特性與災害現況，指出該地區地層滑動之發生原因與規模，提供相關單位後續作為之參考。調查結果發現八瑤部落處於地層向斜與背斜軸隱末端之中間地帶，又受到河溪與坑溝的向源侵蝕及流水淘刷作用，加上這些區段並無工程構造物的保護，每逢大豪雨溪水暴漲時，侵蝕及淘刷作用力加劇，道路與房屋就失去支撐而傾斜下陷，研判未來災情會持續擴大，必須儘早妥善監測、調查、規劃適當的治理對策。

關鍵詞：莫拉克風災、地層滑動、勘查、侵蝕、淘刷

Investigation of Potential Landslide Disaster on Bayao Tribe, Manzhou Township

Chung-Li Hsu

Professor(Corresponding Author), Department of Soil and Water Conservation, National Pingtung
University of Science and Technology, Pingtung, Taiwan.

I-Lin Hsieh & Hsiao-Chiao Huang & Hung-Yu Yan

Graduate Students, Department of Soil and Water Conservation, National Pingtung University of Science
and Technology, Pingtung, Taiwan.

ABSTRACT

The Typhoon Morakot caused seriously damage at southern Taiwan in August, 2009. After disaster

(1) 屏東科技大學水土保持系教授（通訊作者）

(2) 屏東科技大學水土保持系碩士生

recovery and make lots of disaster problem that the quality of life for victims became very bad. Bayao Tribe in Changle Village of Manzhou Township at Pintung County as a research area, which near the watershed of county road No.200, the stratum of this area have loose slope unstable situation. After Typhoon Morakot, the stratum was scour, ground surface distributed crack, house and roadbed became slant. With regret this area has missed the optimal timing on allocation of permanent housing, in order to solve all problems, by the expert investigation, investigate the environment of the tribe and comprehend the reason. The causes and scale of the landslides were as a follow-up related reference of disaster prevention. The survey found that Bayao Tribe is located between anticline and syncline axis implicit end of the intermediate zone, by the stream and gully to head cutting and scouring, these sections does not have levee to protect. As heavy rainfall and swollen stream thus erosion and scouring forces intensified caused the land, roads and houses subsidence became slant. Although that future disasters will continue to expand, but must as early as possible still import an early and appropriate monitoring, survey, planning appropriate management strategies.

Key words: Typhoon Morakot, Landslide, Exploration, Erosion, Scour

一、前言

大地的地形的變遷原屬自然現象，尤其集水區源頭河、溪或蝕溝的向源侵蝕作用是集水區泥砂生產與輸送的重要來源，造就了下游平原與海岸。而地震風災更促使地形的急劇變動，大量的山體滑動、邊坡崩塌與土石流等，直接或間接的危及坡地的安全並損與財產或人命，讓生活在坡地的人們感到惶惶不安。1998 年 921 地震與 2009 年莫拉克颱風後國內開始有大規模的遷村安置計畫推動，尤其是莫拉克颱風後的遷村安置執行相當有效率，在短短的三年內就完成永久屋的入住與生活安頓，並展開新的生活且建立新的人際網絡，讓當時對遷村安置有所疑慮的其他災區居民相當羨慕。臺灣地區的自然條件關係，坡地住宅、社區與部落甚多，高低海跋形成氣候差異造就多樣農產物資，這也是不得不的生存生活方式。但因地層年代較輕、地質脆弱、地勢陡峭及極端氣候等因素影響，增加了山坡地開發與居住的風險，過去也發生不少嚴重影響環境及人民生命財產事件。

屏東縣滿州鄉長樂村的八瑤部落未於屏縣 200 號道為港口溪上游段與八瑤溪的分水嶺附近，故又稱分水嶺部落。每年遇颱風豪雨就有道路與房屋龜裂情形，經過簡單的修補後也不以為意的繼續使用著，但近幾年來的房屋傾斜滑動下陷漸趨明顯，道路經常需要修補，甚至於成了名副其實的「永續工程」。本文乃就此地區的現況及地形特性進行初步的踏勘，瞭解災害肇因與問題影響，並提出處理的建議供地方政府及管理權責單位後續處理參考。