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**ABSTRACT**

Because of Taiwan's special natural environment, there are average 2-3 typhoons direct invasion disaster brewing annually and mostly occur in the more geological sensitive areas. Especially disasters occur often in the same area. In order to understand the disaster types of catchment areas and extent of the impact, this study used eight upstream catchment areas around Guoxing Township in Nantou County as treatment scope to investigate and calculate by applying the established disaster analysis method of Soil and Water conservation Bureau as assessment factors and preferred by treatment evaluation form. And conclude the accuracy and relevance of this assessment method. The result showed that assessed priority treatments focus more on its assigned on the factor of preservation objects. Especially there are many households of preservation. Followed by roads and rivers are with high demand for emergency treatment. Because Main due to the great deal of resident. The important is of demand to handle with calamity of road and river. The method of priority ranking for administers and management strategies used may apply to other watersheds with some local to adjust in this study.

**Key words:** Catchment, Disaster, Investigation, Preferred explore

一、前言

臺灣因位於歐亞大陸板塊與菲律賓海板塊擠壓之處，以致地形陡峻，地質脆弱且河短流急，每年颱風及梅雨季節時所帶來之大量豪雨，常造成山坡地災害頻傳且類型多樣化，包含山崩、地滑或土石流等災害，造成中、下游土砂災害頻傳，對居民生命安全及房屋田產造成極大威脅。尤其臺灣近幾十年來因社會型態之變遷，且工商業快速發展，土地之需求連年增加，且臺灣地小人稠，既有之平地早已不敷使用，開發山坡地乃勢難避免，山坡地區之地形構造與平地相比，因其地質脆弱岩體相對複雜，每逢颱風及梅雨季節來襲，山坡地類型地區自然會發生邊坡土體崩塌或各種野溪災害等情形，又大量人為之開發，致使原本脆弱之山坡地形及複雜之岩體狀況更無法穩定，因而造成各種坡地災害。

又臺灣近年來在異常降雨與頻發的強烈地震影響下，發生水土保持災害的機率增大，各級政府