# 被害概要

1960年に完成されたバイオントダムは、イタリアの北部、ベネツィア市西方に河口を持つピアベ川の中流部左岸支流域バイオント渓谷に位置し、高さ261.6m、堤頂長191.0m、満水位722.5m、総貯水量1.7億㎡のアーチダムである。この地域は石灰岩地域で、地層はその左岸においては流れ盤で傾斜は約10°であった。

完成後、水位を130m上げた時点で最初の地滑り(崩落土量100万元)が左岸(トック山山魔部)に発生し、貯水池は水位において二分された。そこで将来の地滑りの拡大を見込み両貯水池を結ぶバイパスが建設され、ダム本体はアバットメントの下流沿いにタイロッドで補強された。

その後、再び貯水が始まり1962年11月に満水位に達 し、翌年4月にかけて約100m水位を低下させ、5月に 貯水を再開し満水としたのだが、1963年 9 月15日に12㎜ /dayにであった地滑り速度が、26日には22㎜/dayに急増 した。そのため、左岸にある3つの吐き出し口より 0.3~1.0m/dayで貯水池の水位の低下がはかられた。と ころが、10月9日22時39分、貯水位700.42mの時、長さ 2.0km、幅1.6kmに及ぶ左岸の山塊(2.4~2.7億㎡)が、 20~25秒の間に貯水池に向かって突如崩壊した。この巨 大な山塊により、水面は対岸の右岸側上方に約250m押 し上げられ、さらに押し上げられた水は左岸を150m程 はい戻った。250万㎡の水塊がダムクレスト上を約100m 越流し、高さ70mの段波となって、1.5kmのバイオント 渓谷をかけ下った。この本流は、22時43分頃ロンガロー ネを呑込み、下流のビラーゴ、プロヴァーニェ、上流の コディッサーゴ等を襲い、その被害は死者2,125名、全 滅家屋594戸にも及んだ。



View of Debris Flow by the Landslide ("Landslide", The Japan Landslide Society, 1966)

### BELLUNO LANDSLIDE (9 October 1963/Italy)

## The Landslide and Resulting Damage

Vaiont Dam was built in the Vaiont valley on the Piave river which runs through the northern part of Italy to the west of Venice. The dam, completed in the Autumn of 1960, was an arch dam with a height of 261.6m; the length of the dam crest was 191.0m, the highest water level were 722.5m and the total poundage, 170 million m<sup>3</sup>. The foundation consists mainly of limestone which inclines towards the river at an angle of 10x to the left bank.

When the depth of water reached 130m, the first slide took place on the left bank and the reservoir was divided into two sections by the debris. Since the possibility of further slides was considered high, the two reservoirs were connected with a by-pass and the dam body was reinforced by installing tie-rods along the abutment on the downstream side.

After the water was impounded, the water level reached its highest in November 1962. In April 1963, the water level decreased by about 100m. In May, the water was once more impounded. As a result, the rate of sliding, which had been 12mm per day on 15 September 1963 had increased to 22m per day by 26 September. In order to avoid a possible catastrophe, impounded water was discharged from three gates at the left bank in an attempt to lower the water level by 0.3-1.0m per day. At 22:39 hours (local time) when the water level reached 700-42m, a gigantic mountain block with a width of 1.6 km and a total volume of 240-270 million m3 began to slide into the river. The whole process took from 20 to 25 seconds. The debris flow pushed the water in the reservoirs as high as 250 m above the original level along the right bank. The height of the reversed wave on the left bank was 150 m. Because a major slide, 2.5 million m3 of water flowed over the dam crest with a height of 100m yielding a monstrous single wave of 70 m. The wave rushed down Vaiont valley which is about 1.5 km long, engulfing Langarone at 22:43 hours. It struck Pirago, Provange in the downstream area, as well as Codisoga and other villages in the upstream area. The wave killed 2125 persons and destroyed 594 houses.



A Temporary Bridge on the Piave River after the Disaster ("Landslide". The Japan Landslide Society, 1966)

Mantaro (Mayunmarca) の地滑り (1974年 4 月25日、ベルー)

## 被害概要

1974年4月25日8時58分に、HuancayoとAyacuchoの街(アンデス地方中央部)の中間、アマゾン川の支流であるMantaro川の西岸で、大規模な地滑り及び土石流が発生し、Mayunmarca村等を壊滅させ、Mantaro川を堰止めた。滑り発生地点から川までの標高差1,870m、最大滑り長約8.25km、崩壊時間約3分であったことから、平均移動速度は概ね130km/hrと推測され、崩壊土量はVaiontの4倍に当たる約10億㎡であった。この地滑り及び土石流は、死者317名、行方不明134名の計451名の犠牲者を出し、少なくとも1,270haの耕作地を呑込んだ。また、Mantaro川沿いの主要道路が寸断され、この地域は長期に渡り経済的被害を被ることになった。

この地滑りは、先ずQuebrada Ccochacay と呼ばれる Mantaro 川支流の渓谷の上部で、岩塊が平滑な流れ盤の 層理面を滑り面として平行移動をする層滑りし、続いて 土石流が発生したものと考えられる。原因は、地震や豪雨によるものではなく、Mantaro川及び支流の長期に渡る進行的な侵食と推測されている。

土石流により全長3.8km、高さ150mの堰ができ、その 貯水量は約6.7億㎡、上流3.7kmにまで及んだ。この堰は 地滑り後44日間に決壊し、その最大流量は1万㎡/sで あったが、幸いにも人命は失われなかった。

General View of Mayunmarca Slide Area (Barry Voight ed., "Mayunmarca Rockslide and Debris Flow, Peru" in Rockslides and Avalanches, I Natural Phenomena, Developments in Geotechnical Engineering Vol.14A, p.316)

# MANTARO LANDSLIDE (25 April 1974/Peru)

### The Landslide and Resulting Damage

A gigantic rockslide took place on the west bank of the Mantaro river, one of the tributaries of the Amazon, halfway between Huancayo and Ayacucho at 8:58 (local time) on 25 April 1974. The slide and subsequent debris flow dammed the Mantaro river and devastated many areas including Mayunmarca. The difference in elevation involved was 1870 m and the length of the landslide was 8.25 km. Since the duration of the event was about 3 minutes, the average velocity of the moving debris was estimated at 130 km per hour. The total volume of the debris was estimated at 1000 million m3, which was 4 times as much as that of the Vaiont slide. The number of people dead and missing was 317 and 134 respectively. A total of 1270 ha of cultivated land was also lost. As main roads were swept away, the area suffered serious economic loss for a considerable length of time.

bedding-plane-controlled rockslide in the Quebrada Coochacay area in a tributary valley of the River Mantaro. The main cause for the slide was considered to be progressive erosion which had continually existed in the valley.

The 3.8 km long dam caused by the landslide, stood about 150 m above the river channel and impounded water of an estimated volume of 670 m³, and extended 3.8 km upstream. The dam was breached 44 days after the landslide, releasing a peak discharge of about 10,000 m³ per second. No casualties were reported.



View to West of Breaching of Slide Dam near Time of Maximum Discharge, 8 June 1974 (Barry Voight ed., "Mayunmarca Rockslide and Debris Flow, Peru" in Rockslides and Avalanches, 1 Natural Phenomena, Developments in Geotechnical Engineering Vol.14A, p.316)

# 野 火

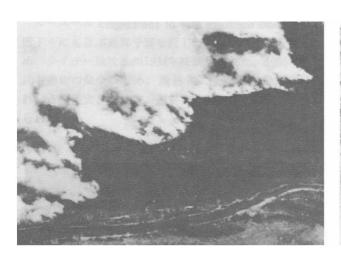
山火事を自然災害と見なすかどうかは議論のあるところである。山火事が、結果として土壌を肥沃にし、新しく山林を醸成するのに利するとすれば、それは優れた自然生態的現象といえるからである。実際、アメリカのイエローストーン公園では、自然に焼け止まるままに放置している。とはいえ、災害とは人間にとっての価値財の損失であり、その点からいえば、山火事は明らかに自然資源を損失し、災害の名に値する。したがって、問題は、焼失した森林に対し我々がどれだけの価値を認めていたかという、その重さに依存しよう。

山火事は、毎年どこかで必ず発生しているが、世界的にみれば、1987年5月6日、中国黒竜江省北部の大興安嶺山系で発生した山火事は、近年では最大のものであった。中国東北地方屈指の森林地帯として有名な大興安嶺山の北部地区で、6日午後、発生し、おりからの強風で、燃え広がった。この山火事は、20日間燃え続け、同月26日午前8時鎮火した。この火災による被害は、死者191名、焼失面積100万haに達した。このうち65万haが森林であった。また、貯木場にあった75万㎡の木材も灰になった。同山系の森林面積は520万ha、木材年間生産量は465万㎡といわれる。したがって、この山火事の被災率は、それぞれ13%、17%に相当する。

## WILD FIRE

Because wild fires are natural renewal mechanisms whereby forests enrich their soil and become rejuvenated, there is some controversy as to whether they should be regarded as natural disasters. In Yellowstone National Park, in the US, wild fires are usually left to extinguish themselves, i.e., burn out However, natural disasters are defined as phenomena causing loss or damage to property or natural resources, such as forests. Accordingly, whole or pant destruction of a forest can be defined as a disaster as the forest has a number of natural resources.

Outbreaks of wild fire are recorded every year in a wide variety of locations. Recently, the largest such outbreak was in the Great Khingan Range in Heilungkiang Province, northern China, on 6 May 1987. Fanned by strong winds the fire consumed large areas of mountain forest land, burning for 20 days, finally being extinguished at 8 am on 26 May. The death toll reached 191 and the devastated area was approximately 1 million ha Seven hundred and fifty thousand m³ of forest were reduced to ashes It has been calculated that the forests of this range had a volume of 5.2 million ha, with annual wood production totalling 465 m³ On this reckoning the forest sustained areal damage of 13 per cent and production damage totalling 17 per cent.



Aerial View of the Forest Fire (REUTER-SUN)



Bird's eye view of Mohe. China's northernmost town razed in a huge forest fire (REUTER-SUN)