土石流有效降雨納入土壤含水量之推估

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摘　要　近年來天然災害的發生逐漸攀升，以土石流為例，國內外許多學者針對土石流發生的水文因素做研究，例如降雨量、土壤含水量等，目前國內以累積雨量與降雨強度以及歷史災害數據定訂警戒值，是因龐大的降雨量為主要導致土壤沖刷以致土石流發生，而土壤能容納的含水量有限，土壤含水量因降雨強度與入滲率之增減造成其變化，國內目前已建立以降雨量為因素的土石流害預警系統。但現行預警模式當災害來臨時，其撤離逃離時間計算依然無法面面俱到，故本研究將先對歷史災害進行環境資料收集，再針對歷年災害進行統計，依歷年颱風、豪雨災害時間納入土壤含水量嘗試推估有效降雨量探討前期降雨趨勢與現行有效降雨量公式之差異。

關鍵詞：土石流、有效降雨、土壤含水量。

Estimating the Effective Rainfall on Soil Moisture Causing Debris Flow

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ABSTRACT The occurrences of natural disasters in recent years are increased gradually, take debris flow as an example, currently domestic to cumulative rainfall and rainfall strength and history disaster data set alert value, soil moisture due to rainfall intensity of increase or decrease causing the changes, domestic recently set up rainfall for debris flow disaster early warning systems, but the current warning mode, when disaster strikes, their evacuation to escape time still unable to run, this study will collect data of historical disasters, and soil will hold moisture content is limited, statistics for the disaster, according to the typhoons and torrential rain over the years, disaster time included attempts to estimating the effective rainfall on soil moisture causing debris flow with the current trend of the early rains formula of effective rainfall.

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