Exploring Talkhab Landslides and Possible Threats to the Village

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Abstract

The landslide causes heavy damage, which sometimes cannot be compensated for damage or it requires a lot of time and cost. This study is related to the Talkhab landslide in Badreh in Iran. The purpose of this study is to identify the factors involved in this landslide and provide solutions to prevent damage in case of landslide re-occurrence. Studies have shown that the emergence of new springs in the downstream, the difference in the texture of soil layers of the region, the pressure of the outlet water and its collision with the opposite wall, the surface dissolution of the soil, the muddy water of the springs, the factors involved in creating this landslide has been landslide and in the end there are some suitable solution.

Keywords: Landslide, Talkhab, dam of Symereh.

Introduction

One of the most important natural hazards that threatens communication routes in the mountainous area landslides. This phenomenon is more frequent at the time of the construction of roads due to disturbance of the range of amplitudes (Yamani et al, 1391). Landslides are one of the main natural disasters that cause damage to property, living things, and engineering projects in all mountainous areas (Omidevar and kavian). Landslides and movements mass soil and materials domain, form of processes geomorphological and the management view natural hazards certain type of natural disasters considered are (Karimi and Najafi, 1391). Landslide is a big danger that will cause displacement and hit several areas causing financial and financial losses (Schuster, 1996). Rainfall is the first factor to cause landslide in Hon Cong. Therefore, precipitation distribution is an important part of information about the risk of landslide hazard (Gao et al, 2017). Landslides occur on a regular basis as part of the evolutionary process of landscapes around the globe. Many landslides are associated with natural slopes, but sometimes occur on artificial slopes. Landslides is one of a variety of mass movements, which is influenced by various natural and human factors, hydrological, climate, and exacerbated by the continuous presence of many elements such as rainfall and moisture (Abadini and Fathi, 1392). Iran, with mainly mountainous topography, tectonic conditions and high seismicity, diverse geological and climatic conditions, has major natural conditions for creating a wide range of landslides (Hejazi and Shadbad, 1393). Once of the important ways to reduce landslides damage is to evaluate and map landslide landscapes through the mapping of landslide hazard zonation maps (Shafaghati and Maslehatjo, 1391). Understanding the effective factors in the occurrence of this phenomenon is one of the basic measures to achieve the methods of control and managements (Abdini and Fathi, 1392). The landslides annually cause heavy damage, which is often not possible to compensate for these damages, or it requires a lot of time and cost. Therefore, planning to prevent these damages is very important and it prevents the loss of many national resources (Ahmadi et al., 1382).

Gao et al (2017), During the study, the study of the factors affecting landslide in Hong Kong was studied. The purpose of this study was to model the distribution of rainfall and help identify areas under pressure. The result of this study is that rainfall intensity and topographic position will affect the magnitude of the risk of landslide in the future.