



## Abstract Details

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**Title:** The Initiation Erosion Criterion of Debris Flows

**Abstract:**

Rainfall-induced debris flows are not uncommon in Hong Kong. For e a series of debris flows occurred on 14 April 2000 at the mountain ran west of Tuen Mun. During these events, boulders and soils reached Tu Golf Centre and Leung King Estate. The most uncertain aspect in deb is probably the mechanism of erosion and deposition. Thus, this study proposes an initiation criterion on the onset of erosion mechanism. Th proposed initiation erosion criterion is derived based on the concept c transport limit which is the maximum eroded solid content that can b carried and sustained in the debris mixture. This transport limit is giv Marshall et al. (1996) based on the concept that a fraction of stream is dissipated in the erosion process. The proposed criterion is then incorporated with the theoretical model of Takahashi et al. (1992). Th prediction of runout distance is improved. The resulting numerical simulations of debris flows are used in identifying hazardous areas pr debris flow occurrence. More specifically, the Digital Elevation Model ( the terrain Leung King Estate and of the potential debris-flow sources generated by using GIS to provide the required data for simulations. well-documented 1990 Tsing Shan debris flow, which occurred not too from Leung King Estate, was used to calibrate most of the flow param needed for computer simulations. Based on the simulation results, a potential hazard zone is identified and presented by using GIS. The deposition and erosion mechanisms are found extremely important in predicting the runout distance as well as the debris coverage area. References: [1] T. Takahashi, H. Nakagawa, T. Harada, and Y. Yamash Journal of Hydraulic Engineering, 118(11), 1490-1507 (1992). [2] T. Marshall, J. W. Holmes and C. W. Rose, Soil Physics, 3rd ed., Cambrid University Press, New York (1996). Acknowledgement: The work desc here is supported by Research Grants Council of the Hong Kong Speci Administrative Region, China (Project Nos. A-PE79 and A226).

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