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Investigating applicability of Haeri-Samiee landslide hazard zonation model in Moalemkalayeh watershed, Iran

M. Beheshtirad (0,1) and N. Noormandipour (0)

(0) Islamic Azad University of Baft, Natural Resources Department, Baft, Islamic Republic Of Iran(neda_noormandi@yahoo.com), (1) Islamic Azad University of Baft, Natural Resources Department, Baft, Islamic Republic Of Iran (masood_kn@yahoo.com, 00983474220023)

Identification of regions having potential for landslide occurrence is one of the basic measures in natural resources management which decreases damages causes by these phenomena. For this purpose different landslide hazard zonation models were proposed based on the environmental conditions and goals. In this research applicability of Haeri-samiee Landslide Hazard Zonations Model has been investigated in Moalemkalayeh watershed. For doing this, existing landslides identified and their inventory map was prepared as earthly evidence. Topographical map (1:50000) was divided into 514 cellular network as working unit. Landslide hazard zonation map provided based on H.S. model. We investigated the level of similarity potential hazard classes and figures of the two models with earthly evidence (landslide inventory map) in the SPSS and Minitab environments. Our results showed that there is a significant correlation at the 0.01 level between potential hazard classes and figures with the number of landslides, area of landslide, as well as the multiplication of the number and area of landslides in the H.S. model. Therefore H.S. model is the suitable model for Moalemkalayeh watershed.