### International Seminar 2024

### **International Expansion of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Technologies Through Forests**

Scientific Evaluation of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Functions of Forest Root Systems

### 樹木根系による土砂災害防止・軽減機能の科学的評価

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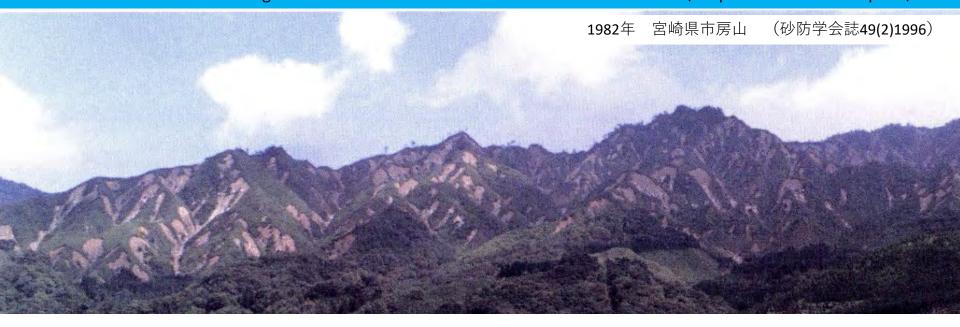
> 日本大学生物資源科学部 森林資源科学科 阿部和時

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(1)-1 人工林における林齢と表層崩壊の関係 (60∼90年前と現在の森林における比較)
Relation between forest age and shallow land-slide in manmade forests (comparison now and past)



市房山(宮崎県):1967年頃から天然性広葉樹林の皆伐が始まり、スギが植栽された。 1973年頃から崩壊地が発生し始め、1982年の豪雨で全山崩壊の様相を呈した。

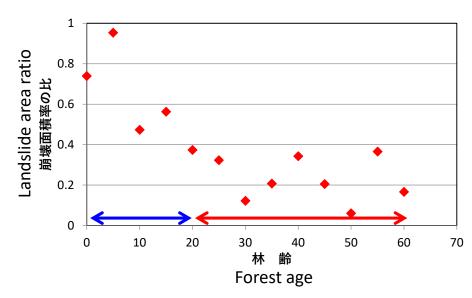
Mt. Ichifusa (Miyazaki Pref.): Clear-cutting of natural secondary forest began around 1967, and Sugi (Cryptomeria japonica) was planted. Around 1973, some landslides started to occur, and heavy rainfall in 1982 caused many landslides.

日本では、以前より森林伐採後や若齢林で多数発生する崩壊が大きな問題になっていた。 1950~1980年の間には約750万haに及ぶ**林齢20年生以下の若齢林人工林**が存在した。 (日本の森林面積2,500万haの30%)

In Japan, large numbers of landslides occurring after clear cutting and in young forests have long been a major problem. Approximately 7.5 million hectares of young forests, less than 20 years old, existed from 1950 to 1980. (30% of the total forest areas 25 million ha in Japan)

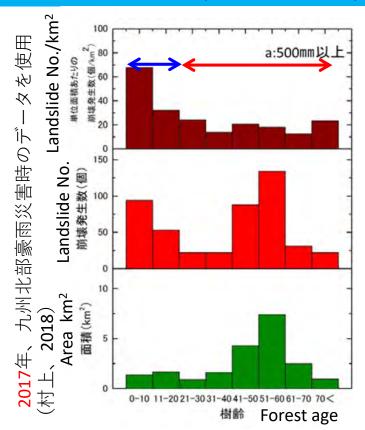
### (1)-1 人工林における林齢と表層崩壊の関係(60~90年前と現在の森林における比較)

Relation between forest age and shallow land-slide in manmade forests (comparison now and past)



**1934~1967**年の間に全国**14**箇所で発生した土砂災害データを使用した林齢と崩壊の関係(秋谷、**1979**)

Relation between forest age and landslide area using sediment disaster data occurred in 14 locations nationwide, 1934 to 1967 (Akiya, 1979)



Relation of forest age and landslide area based on Northern Kyusyu sediment disaster data 2017 (Murakami, 2018)

20年生以下の若齢林:崩壊防止機能は低く、崩壊面積割合は多い。

20年生以上の壮齢林:崩壊防止機能は高く、崩壊面積割合は少ない。しかし、ゼロにならない。

Young forests under 20 years old: The preventing landslide function is lower, and the landslide area is larger.

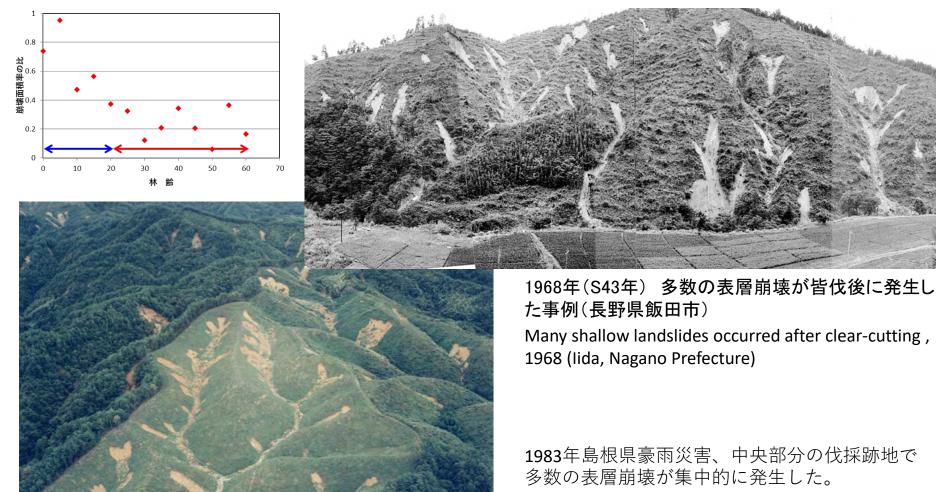
Mature forests over 20 years old: The preventing landslide function is higher, and the landslide area is smaller.

But it does not become zero.

- (1) Comprehensive Perspective on Sediment Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Functions of Forests
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### 森林の崩壊防止機能が発揮される表層崩壊とは

The landslide affected by forest function to prevent landslide (landslides in young forest)



1983年島根県豪雨災害、中央部分の伐採跡地で

Numerous shallow landslides occurred intensively at clear cutting site, (Shimane Prefecture)

若齢林で発生する表層崩壊は土壌層が崩れる極めて薄い崩壊とみとみられる。 Shallow landslide that occurs in young forests seems to be extremely thin. It is assumed that only the top-soil collapses.

The landslide affected by forest function to prevent landslide (landslides in matured forest)



50年生を超える壮齢人工林内で表層崩壊と見えるような崩壊が多数発生した。このため壮齢林でも森林の崩壊防止機能は発揮されないと思われる。

Many landslides that appeared to be shallow landslide occurred in mature forest, over 50 years old. For this reason, even in mature forests, the preventing shallow landslide function is not expected.

The landslide affected by forest function to prevent landslide (landslides in matured forest)



- ・ 樹木根系が生育する土壌層下に未固結土層が存在し、その層から崩壊が発生している。
- ・ 根系が生育する土壌層は薄く厚さは1m程度

An unconsolidated soil layer exists below top-soil layer in which a lot of tree roots grow. The top-soil is about 1.0 meter thick, and the unconsolidated soil layer was collapsed.

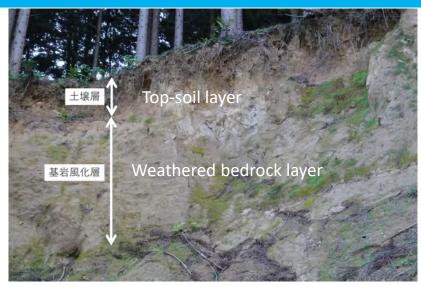
The landslide affected by forest function to prevent landslide (landslides in matured forest)



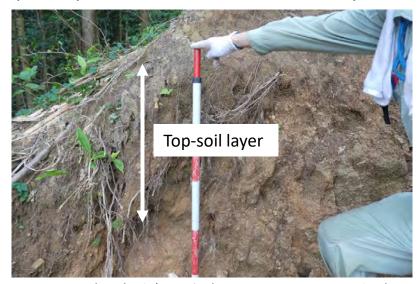
花崗岩地帯のスギ壮齢林で発生した崩壊地 Landslide in matured SUGI forest, granite hillslope



花崗岩地帯のヒノキ壮齢林で発生した崩壊地 Landslide in matured HINOKI forest, granite hillslope



土壌層は薄く、基岩風化層が厚く発達している Top-soil layer is thin and weathered bedrock layer is thick

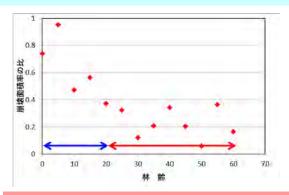


ヒノキ根系が多く生育する深さは50cm程度 Most of HINOKI roots grow within 50 cm deep

The landslide affected by forest function to prevent landslide (Points)

根系の生育が貧弱で 森林の崩壊防止機能が弱く 土壌層崩壊が発生しやすくなる

Growth of tree roots is not enough. So, the function to prevent landslide is weak. Top-soil layer landslide is more likely to occur.

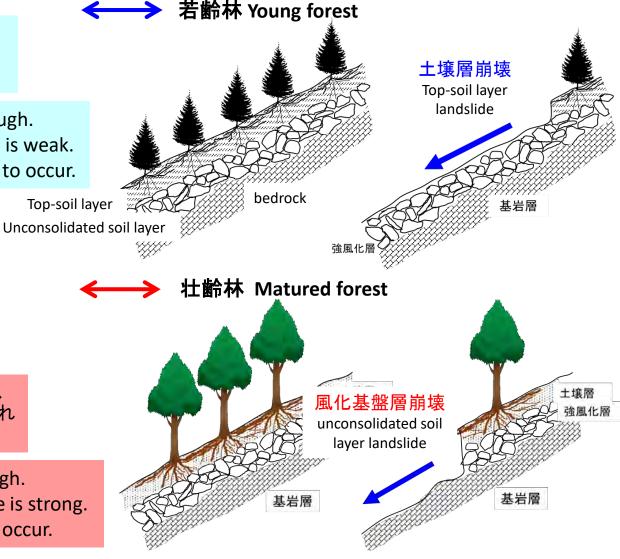


土壌層では根系の生育が旺盛で、 森林の崩壊防止機能が強く発揮され 土壌層崩壊は抑止される。

Growth of tree roots is enough.

So, the function to prevent landslide is strong.

Top-soil layer landslide may not occur.

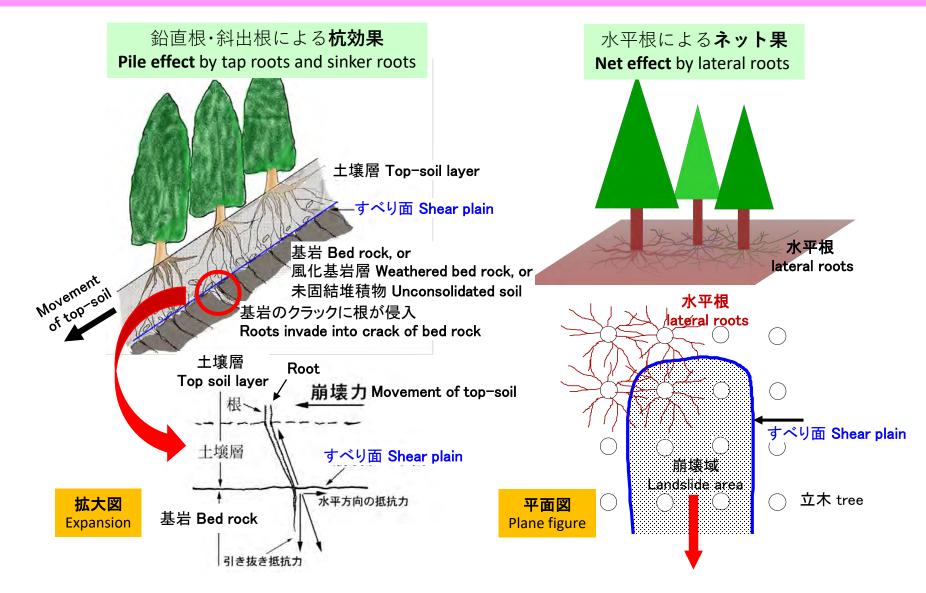


森林の崩壊防止機能により土壌層崩壊は抑止されても、強風化層からの崩壊を抑止することは難しい
Top-soil layer landslide is suppressed by the forest function to prevent landslide, but the weathered bedrock landslide or unconsolidated soil layer landslide may not prevent, even if forest is matured.

(2) Preventing shallow landslide mechanism by tree roots

(2) 森林根系による崩壊防止メカニズム

(2) 森林根系による崩壊防止メカニズム (どのように発揮されるのか?)
Preventing shallow landslide mechanism by tree roots (What is this mechanism?)



森林根系による崩壊防止メカニズムとは何か ? What is the mechanism to prevent shallow landslide by tree roots?

- (2) Preventing shallow landslide mechanism by tree roots
- (2)-1 Inferring the tree roots function of preventing shallow landslide by root distribution survey data
  - (2) 森林根系による崩壊防止メカニズム
  - (2)-1 根系の表層崩壊防止機能を根系分布調査結果から推察

### (2)-1 根系の表層崩壊防止機能を根系分布調査結果から推察

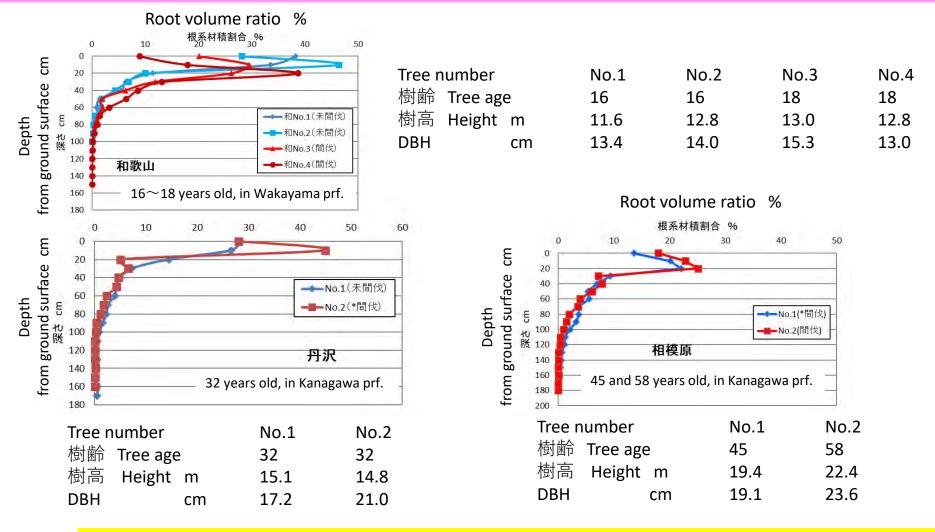
Inferring the tree roots function of preventing shallow landslide by root distribution survey data



(2)-1 根系の表層崩壊防止機能を根系分布調査結果から推察
Inferring the tree roots function of preventing shallow landslide by root distribution survey data



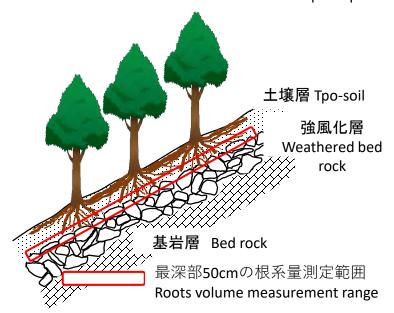
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Inferring the tree roots function of preventing shallow landslide by root distribution survey data

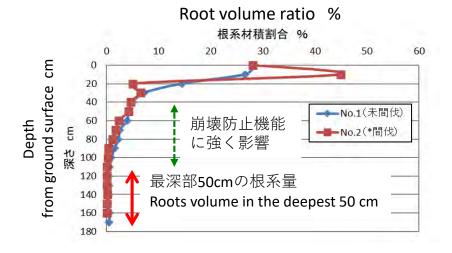


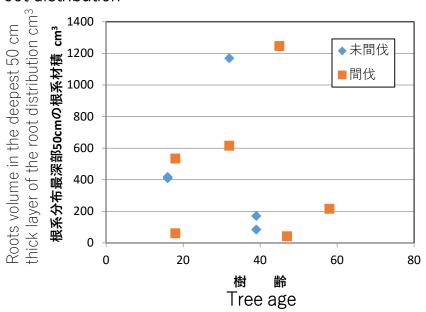
- ☆ 地表面から深さ50cmの間に根系材積の93.7~98.1%が生育している。
- ☆ 1.0mより深く成長する根は極めて少なく、細い。
- 93.7 to 98.1% of the root volume exists in top-soil from the ground surface to 50 cm in depth. a few roots grow deeper than 1.0m and they are thin.

### 2)-1 根系の表層崩壊防止機能を根系分布調査結果から推察 Inferring the tree roots function of preventing shallow landslide by root distribution survey data

杭効果の検証:根系が生育する最深部における土壌層厚さ50cm中の根系材積と樹齢の関係 Verification of the pile effect: Relation between tree age and roots volume in a 50 cm thick layer of the top-soil at the deepest part of the root distribution







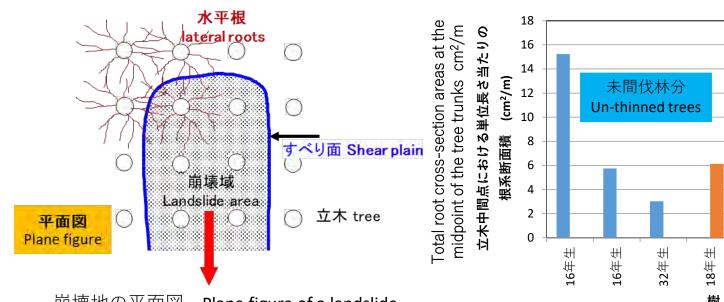
最深部50cmの根系量と樹齢の関係 Relation between tree age and roots volume in the deepest 50 cm thick layer of the root distribution

- ★ 最深部に生育する杭効果に関与する根は樹齢 の増加とともに増えず、**杭効果は期待できない**。
- ★ The roots that grow in the deepest part do not increase with the age of the tree, so it seems that no pile effect can be expected.

### (2)-1 根系の表層崩壊防止機能を根系分布調査結果から推察 Inferring the tree roots function of preventing shallow landslide by root distribution survey data

ネット効果の検証:立木中間地点における根系量と樹齢の関係

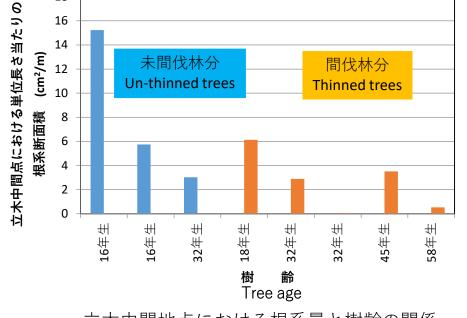
Verification of the net effect: Relation between tree age and total root cross-section areas at the midpoint of the tree trunks



崩壊地の平面図 Plane figure of a landslide

崩壊する土塊の周縁部(青線)は水平根が最も少ないと考えられる立木間中央部に発生すると考えられる。

The periphery of the landslide (blue line) is thought to occur in the center between trees, where lateral roots are thought to be least present.



立木中間地点における根系量と樹齢の関係

Relation between tree age and total root cross-section areas at the midpoint of the tree trunks

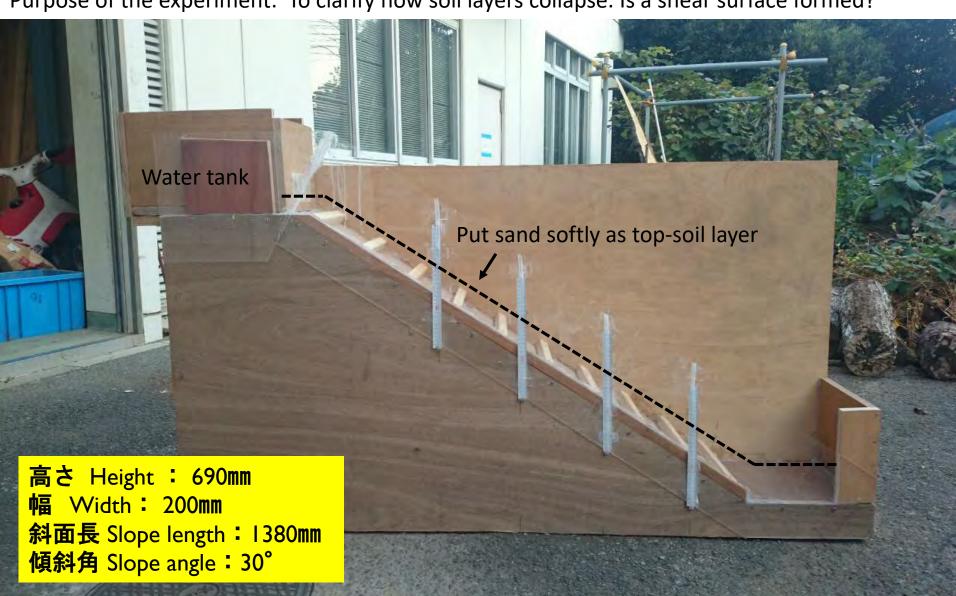
★ 立木間中間点における水平根量は樹齢の増加とともに増えないので、ネット効果は期待できない。

★ Since the lateral roots at the midpoint between trees does not increase with increasing tree age, no net effect can be expected.

- (2) Preventing shallow landslide mechanism by tree roots
- (2)-2 How does top-soil landslide occur? "Landslide experiment"
  - (2) 森林根系による崩壊防止メカニズム
  - (2)-2 表層崩壊はどのように崩れるか? 崩壊実験

実験の目的:土壌層の崩れ方を明らかにする。すべり面が形成されるか?

Purpose of the experiment: To clarify how soil layers collapse. Is a shear surface formed?



実験開始後 1分

1 minute after starting the experiment



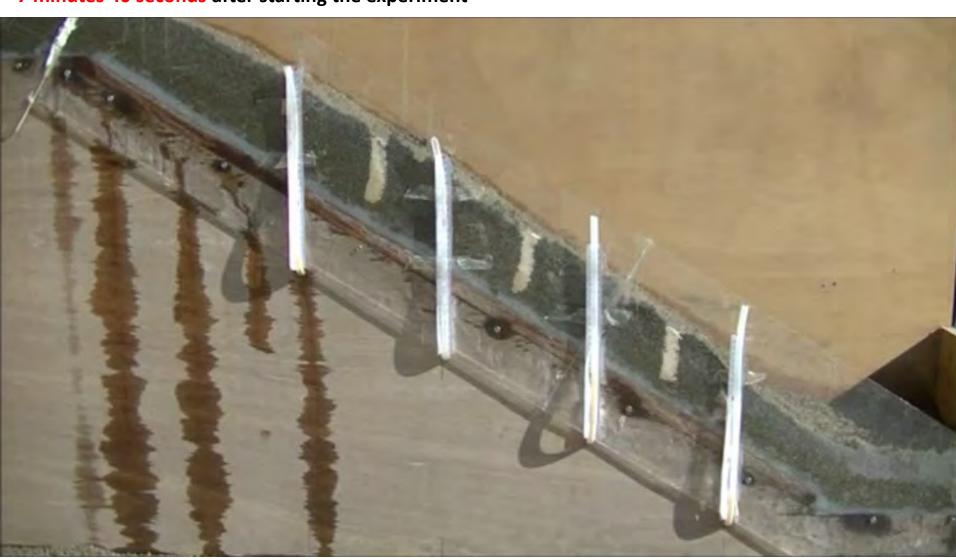
実験開始後 6分

**6 minutes** after starting the experiment



実験開始後 7分40秒

7 minutes 40 seconds after starting the experiment



実験開始後 7分53.5秒

7 minutes 53.5 seconds after starting the experiment



土層中に設置した白色の砂柱の動き

Movement of white sand pillars installed in the soil layer

実験開始後 After the start

1分 1 min.

6分 6 min.

7分40秒

7 min. 40 sec.

7分53.5秒 7 min. 53.5 sec.





土層の歪速度は遅く、下部で歪みが大きい この段階で根系による歪抑止が可能

The strain rate of the soil layer is slow, and the strain is larger at the bottom.

At this stage, strain can be suppressed by the roots.



飽和水帯が形成され崩壊が始まる この段階で根系による崩壊抑止は困難 A saturated interflow forms and landslide begins. At this stage, it is difficult to control landslide by roots.

実験の要点

Points of the experiment 砂層の下部に厚いせん断域が形成された。

根は土のせん断歪を抑止することで土壌層崩壊を抑止しているのでは?

A thick shear zone was formed at the bottom of the landslide.

Do roots prevent top-soil landslide by suppressing soil shear strain?

How does top-soil landslide occur? "Landslide experiment" 土壌層崩壊に関する考察 根は表層(0~50cm)に集中的に生育 Consideration regarding top-soil landslide Roots grow intensively in the surface layer (0-50cm)根は表層より少ない Roots are fewer than the surface layer 岩 Bed rock 土壌層 多い Top-soil many 根が多い表層 少ない Many roots few せん断域 Shear zone すべり面 Shear plane せん断歪・亀裂 Shear strain · cracks 薄いすべり面が生じて発生する土壌層崩壊 厚いせん断域が生じて発生する土壌層崩壊 Top-soil landslide on the thin shear plane Top-soil landslide caused by thick shear zone

崩壊実験

(2)-2 土壌層崩壊はどのように崩れるか?

根は厚いせん断域で土のせん断歪・亀裂を抑え、土壌層崩壊を抑止しているのでは? Roots suppress shear strain and cracks in the shear zone, and prevent top-soil landslide

- (2) Preventing shallow landslide mechanism by tree roots
- (2)-3 Is tree root effective in preventing shallow landslide? "In-situ direct shear tests"

- (2) 森林根系による崩壊防止メカニズムの詳細
- (2)-3 土壌層崩壊の発生抑止に根系は有効か? 原位置せん断試験による検証

### 土壌層崩壊の発生抑止に根系は有効か? 原位置せん断試験による検証 Is tree root effective in preventing top-soil landslide? "In-situ direct shear tests"

**実験の目的:**特に、薄いせん断面と厚いせん断域で、根による崩壊防止機能の違いを明らかにする。 To clarify the difference in the landslide prevention function of roots between thin shear plane and thick shear zone.

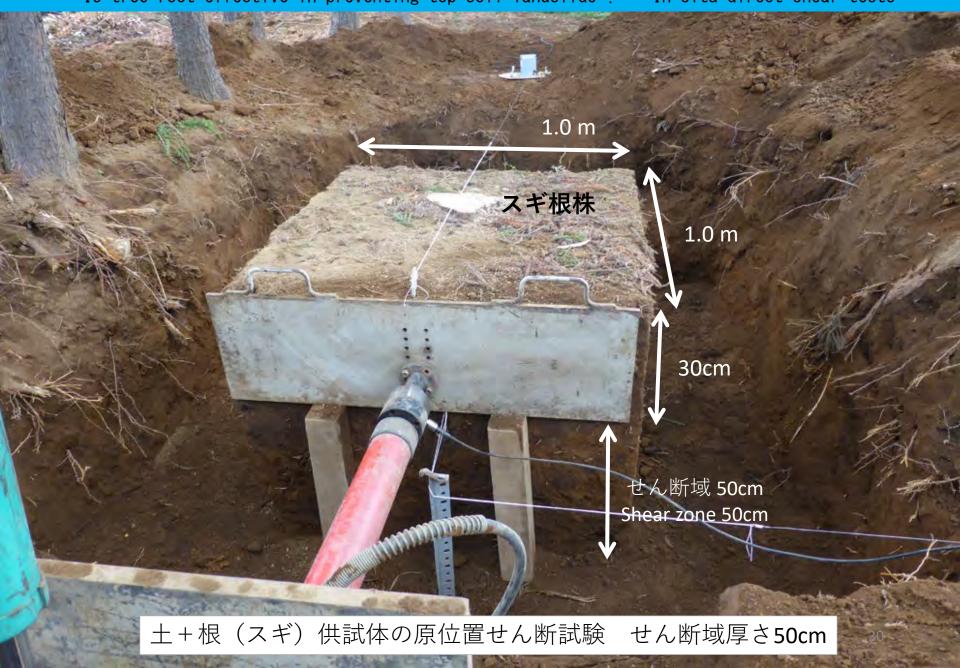
原位置せん断試験模式図(土+根供試体)Schematic illustration of in-situ direct shear test (soil with growing roots) **薄いせん断面**を生じさせる試験 Test that produces a thin shear plane 変位量 Displacement 鉄板 Iron plate ジャッキ Oil jack 50cm THE THE THE THE STATE OF THE ST 薄いせん断面 **Ground layer** Thin shear plane 厚いせん断域を生じさせる試験 変位量 Test that produces a thick shear zone Displacement 鉄板 ジャッキ Iron plate Oil jack 80cm

**Ground laver** 

厚いせん断域

50cm

(2)-3 土壌層崩壊の発生抑止に根系は有効か? 原位置せん断試験による検証 Is tree root effective in preventing top-soil landslide? "In-situ direct shear tests"

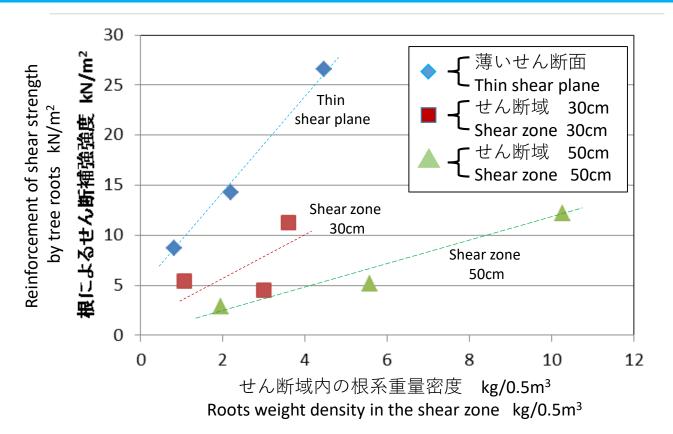


2)-3 土壌層崩壊の発生抑止に根系は有効か? 原位置せん断試験による検証 Is tree root effective in preventing top-soil landslide ? "In-situ direct shear tests"



### (2)-3 土壌層崩壊の発生抑止に根系は有効か? 原位置せん断試験結果

Is tree root effective in preventing top-soil landslide? "In-situ direct shear tests"



せん断域の根系重量密度とせん断補強強度の関係 Relation between roots weight density in shear zone and reinforcement of shear resistance

· せん断域が薄いほど根によるせん断補強強度は大きくなる。

The thinner the shear zone, the greater the reinforcing strength by roots.

しかし、せん断域が厚くても根による補強強度は発揮される。

But, even if the shear zone is thick, the reinforcing strength by the roots can be demonstrated.

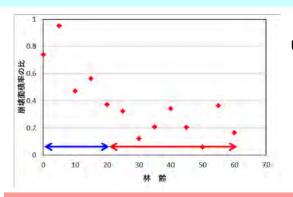
- (3) 重要なポイント
- (3) Keys of the presentation
- ★ 森林の崩壊防止機能により土壌層崩壊は抑止される。
- ★ 未固結土層や強風化層からのやや深い崩壊を抑止することは難しい。
- ★ Top-soil layer landslide is suppressed by the forest function to prevent landslide,
- ★ but the weathered bedrock landslide or unconsolidated soil layer landslide may not prevent, even if forest is matured.
- ★ 杭効果・ネット効果による崩壊防止機能の評価は不適当ではないか?
- ★ Isn't it inappropriate to evaluate based on pile effect/net effect?
- ★ 土壌層中に厚みを持ったせん断域が生じ、せん断域内に歪みが増し亀裂が発達して崩壊に到る。
- ★ A thick shear zone is created in the soil layer, strain increases within the shear zone, and cracks develop, leading to landslide.
- ★ せん断域中に生育する根が土のせん断補強強度を増加し、根による崩壊防止 機能となる。
- Roots growing in the shear zone increase soil shear reinforcement. This is the roots functions to prevent landslide.

# ご静聴、ありがとうございました。 Thank you very much for your attention.

### (3) まとめ Some points of the presentation

根系の生育が貧弱で 森林の崩壊防止機能が弱く 土壌層崩壊が発生しやすくなる

Growth of tree roots is not enough. So, the function to prevent landslide is weak. Top-soil layer landslide is more likely to occur.

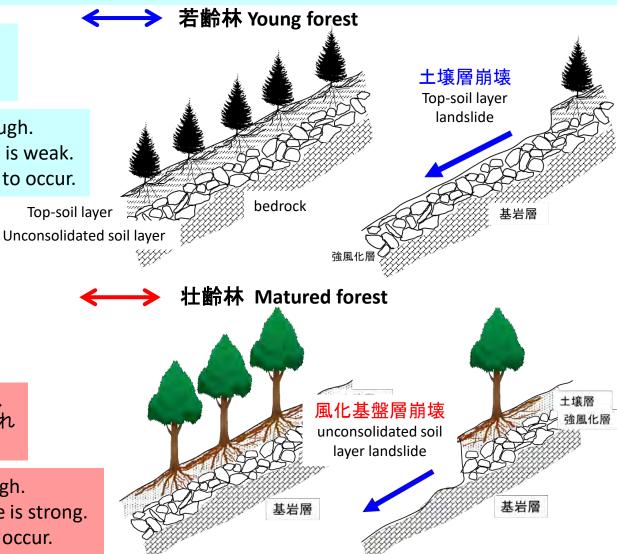


土壌層では根系の生育が旺盛で、 森林の崩壊防止機能が強く発揮され 土壌層崩壊は抑止される。

Growth of tree roots is enough.

So, the function to prevent landslide is strong.

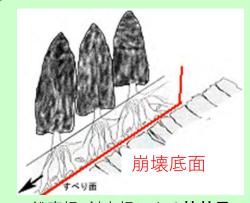
Top-soil layer landslide may not occur.



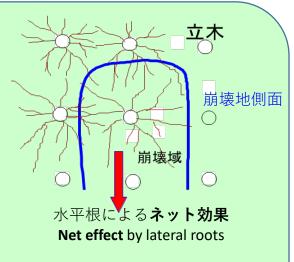
森林の崩壊防止機能により土壌層崩壊は抑止されても、強風化層からの崩壊を抑止することは難しい
Top-soil layer landslide is suppressed by the forest function to prevent landslide, but the weathered bedrock landslide or unconsolidated soil layer landslide may not prevent, even if forest is matured.

## (3) まとめ

### Some points of the presentation



鉛直根・斜出根による**杭効果 Pile effect** by tap roots and sinker roots



杭効果・ネット効果による評価は**不適当**ではないか。 Isn't it inappropriate to evaluate based on pile effect/net effect?

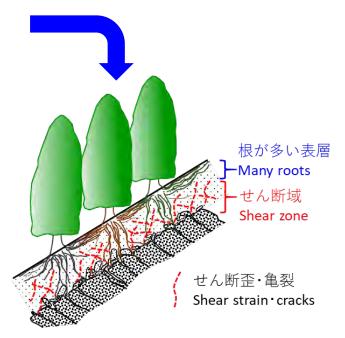
# Roots volume ratio 根系材積割合 % 0 10 20 30 40 50 W 40 60 80 Shear zone No.1(\*間伐) 和模原 100 120 相模原

土壌層中、或いは<mark>せん断域</mark>中に 生育する根

Roots growing in the soil layer or in the shear zone



土のせん断補強強度の増加 根による崩壊防止機能となる Increased soil shear reinforcement strength = Roots functions to prevent landslide.



土壌層中に厚みを持ったせん断域が生じ、せん断域内に歪みが増し、 亀裂が発達して崩壊に到る。

A thick shear zone is created in the soil layer, strain increases within the shear zone, and cracks develop, leading to landslide.

