

---

( )

\*

( // : // : )

(MSTAT-C )

(mm)

(°C)

(m/s)

(cm)

(T-test)

...

)

(

.

.

.

:

( )

( )

)

)

(

:

)

(

.()

(

.

( )

.()

( )

...

.()

( )

.()

cm

...

(.) cm

) )

(MSTAT-C )

(.)

( )

(.)

)

(

MSTAT-C

۴۶°۴۸'۲۰" ۴۶°۴۳'۲۰"  
۳۵°۱۲'۰۰" ۳۵°۸'۵۰"

)

(

)

(.)

(

)

(

)

(



...

:

r

/

/

/

:

( × cm<sup>2</sup> )

							( )
		/	/	/	/		( )
	/	/		/	/	/	( )

cm

		$h_a$		
x	x	x		
x	x		/	$h_a$
x		/	/	
	/	/	/	m

/

/

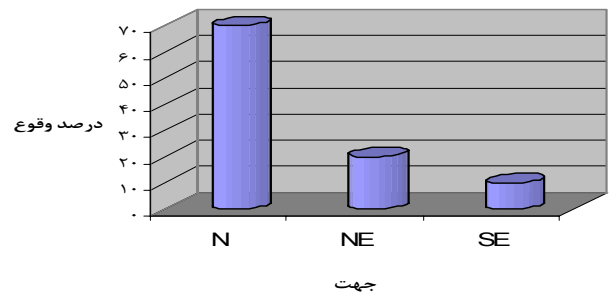
%

%

:

( )

( )



(.)

%

%

%

%

...

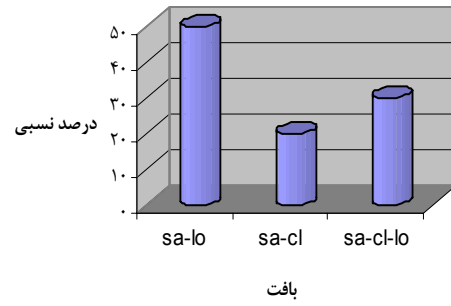
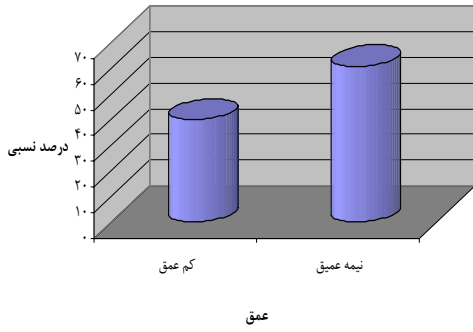
:

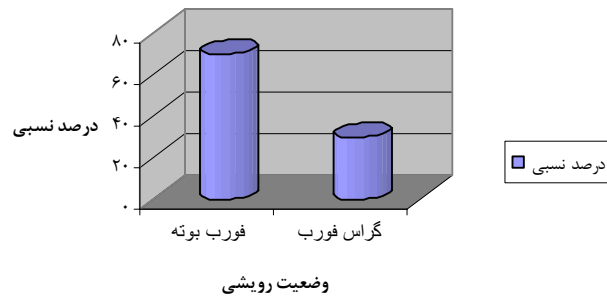
%

)

(

Sa.cl.Lo	Sa.Lo	Sa.Lo	Sa.cl	Sa.cl.Lo	Sa.Lo	Sa.cl.Lo	Sa.Lo	Sa.Lo	Sa.Lo	



\_\_\_\_\_

---

:

*Astragalus spp lycioides* *Amygdalus*  
 / ha ( )

*lycioides-* *Daphne mucronata*  
 ( ) *Astragalus spp Amygdalus*  
 / ha

*Prangus uloptera-* *Ferula macrocolea*  
 / ha ( )

/

( ) ( ) ( )

*Prangus*  
*uloptera- Ferula macrocolea*

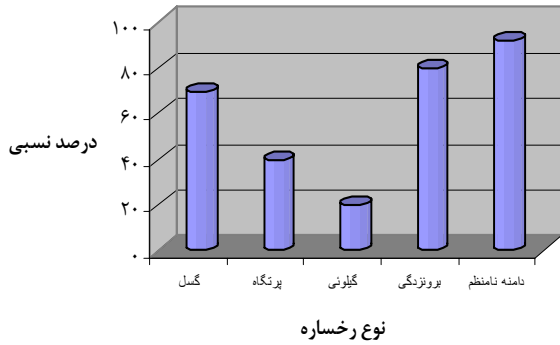
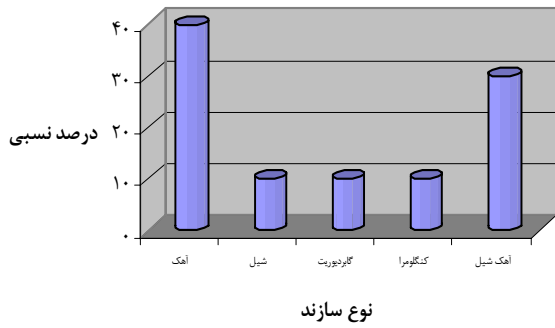
( ) % % % % %

...

( )

:

+	+	+		+	+	+			+	
		+		+	+	+				
					+	+				
+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+		



cm

cm

cm

( )

:

:

(.)





...



mm

.()

.()

.()

:

$$v_1 = v_r \left( \frac{H_1}{H_r} \right)^{-1/\Delta}$$

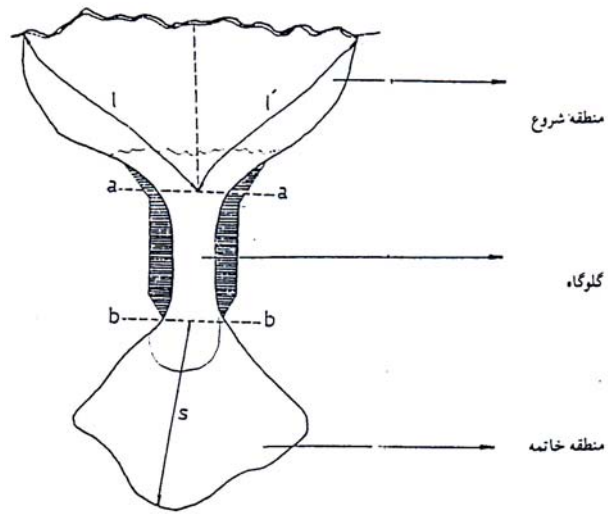
/ / /

:

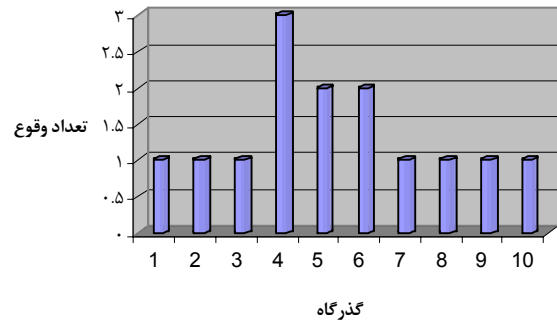
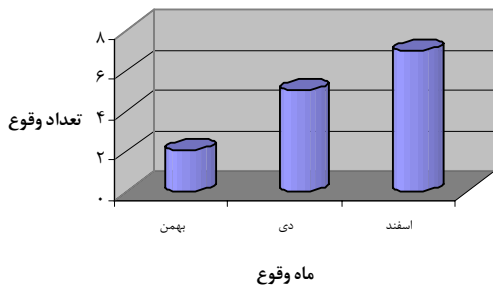
---

/	/		/	/		/	/

( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )







r

(mm)	(mm)	(°C)	(mm)	(m/s)	(cm)	(mm)
×	×	×	×	×	×	
×	×	×	×	×	/	(cm)
×	×	×	×		/	(m/s)
×	×	×		/	/	/
×	×		/	/	/	(°C)
×	×		/	/	/	/
	/	/	/	/	/	(mm)

...

---

(m/s) (cm) : ( )  
) °c  
(mm)  
( ) ( )

T-)

(test

)

(

)

( )

(

(MSTAT-C )

:

( ) T-test

/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/		/	/	/	/	
/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	di
/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	di^2

$s^2d = / \quad t = / \quad y = / \quad x /$

$r = /$

:H<sub>0</sub>  
:H<sub>1</sub>

%

H<sub>0</sub>

T

t

%

df))

.....

( ) T-test

															(mg/li)
															(mg/li)
															di
															di^2

$S_d = \sqrt{s^2 d}$  /  $t =$  /  $r =$  /  $y =$  /  $x =$  / :

%       $H_0$       T      t

:  $H_0$

:  $H_1$



---

( ) .  
( )  
( ) ( ) .  
( ) ( ) .  
( )  
( ) .

7- Armstrong , B.R. & K. Willham.1977. The avalanche book. P. 185.

8- Perla , R. & M. Martinelli, jr.1976. Avalanche handbook. Agriculture handbook 489, USDA.U.S. Forest service, Fort Collins, Colorado.238p.

9- Shimanski, Charley.2002. Avalanche Rescue Operations. US.Mountain Rescue Association, Colorado, USA. (Internet source), P.12.

## **The survey of avalanche- pron regions for determining the effective factors (Case study: Shian & Torivar basin of Kordestan province)**

**N. Arman<sup>\*1</sup> and A. Salajegheh<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> M. Sc. Student, Faculty of Natural Resources, University of Tehran, I. R. Iran

<sup>2</sup> Assistant Professor, Faculty of Natural Resources, University of Tehran, I. R. Iran

(Received 10 January 2006, Accepted 27 June 2007)

### **Abstract**

The word "AVALANCHE" means a suddenly and quick movement of a huge mass composed of different materials along with ice and snowmass, so that in mountains and snow areas of Iran like western hights of Kordestan, not only causes destruction landforming, gardens, erosion of soil, increasing of sediment, but also a lot of people are annually killed because of avalanches . In order to investigate the effective factors in generating avalanche and its relationship with erosion and sediment of the basin, this researche was conducted to find out the effect of parameters including topography, geology, geomorphology, climate, snow sample, pedology, plant cover, sediment and erosion with related maps. The parameters affecting avalanche were deivided into the fallowing categories which were studies using MSTAT-C software and the appropriate statistical tests were applied to data. The Results showed the important edaphical factors such as topography, pedology, plant cover, geomorphology, geology and climatological parameters such as snowfall depth (cm), wind velocity (m/s), total montly precipitation, maximum montly temperature, sunny hours, montly evaporation (mm). In case of topographic factors, passage area, general gradient and maximum high are the most effective factors respectively. In order to investigate the relationship between avalanche and erosion and topography on the basin, a T-test analysis was conducted and results showed that the occurance of avalanche is directly connected to the increase in the basin sediment.

**Keywords:** Snow, Avalanche, Plant cover, Pedology, Geomorphology, Climatology, Sediment & Erosion, Kordestan