Atlas of Prevention and Treatment of Landslide and Collapse Geological Hazards in Three Gorges Reservoir Project Area

郭希哲 黄学斌 郭满长 等 著

Series of Ecological and Environmental Protection for Three Gorges Project

三峡工程**生态与环境保护**丛书







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吴国平 黄真理 主编

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三峡工程是举世瞩目的大型水利工程,是治理和开发长江的关键性骨干工程,具有防洪、发电、航运等巨大的综合效益。但与此同时,三峡工程将部分口变长江水文情势,又会对库区、长江中下游及河口地区的生态、环境乃至社会经济等方面产生不同程度的影响。党中央、国务院对三峡工程的生态与环境问题十分关心和重视,在三峡工程论证和可行性研究阶段,国家组织有关科研、设计单位作了大量的调查研究和科学试验,从自然环境、社会环境和公众关心的问题等不同角度对三峡工程的生态环境影响报告书》。国家对于三峡工程生态环境保护工作非常重视,初步设计阶段,编制完成了初步设计报告(第十一篇,环境保护),在三峡工程枢纽工程概算中列出专项资金,专门用于三峡工程枢纽工程概算中列出专项资金,专门用于三峡工程的生态环境保护工作。

自开工建设以来,三峡工程生态环境保护工作取 得了很大成绩。在国务院三峡工程建设委员会办公室 (以下简称国务院三峡办) 组织协调和国家十几个相关 部委以及地方政府等单位的大力支持下,长江三峡工 程生态与环境监测系统于1996年建立,对以三峡库区 为重点涉及上下游直至河口地区的三峡工程生态环境 影响区域进行生态环境监测, 内容涵盖了水文水质、 污染源、鱼类及水生生物、陆生动植物、局地气候、 农业生态环境、河口生态环境、人群健康、库区社会 经济环境等诸多方面, 该系统是目前国内唯一的跨地 区、跨部门、跨学科、综合性和研究性的生态环境监 测网络。三峡工程生态与环境监测系统运行8年多来, 取得了大量宝贵的监测数据,基本形成了三峡水库蓄 水前生态环境的本底资料。在国务院三峡办组织下, 受三峡工程影响的珍稀水生和陆生动植物得到保护, 或就地建立保护区,或实施迁地保护等多种手段,尽



可能保护三峡库区及相关地区的生物多样性。与此同时,配合生态环境监测和保护区建设等,开展了一大批相关的科学研究工作,取得了丰富的研究成果,解决了三峡工程生态环境的诸多实际问题。

三峡工程凝聚了我国几代科技人员的心血。生态 与环境问题亦不例外,参与三峡工程生态环境建设和 研究的学者不计其数,硕果累累。在2003年三峡工程 顺利实现蓄水、永久船闸通航和首批机组发电的二期 阶段目标之后, 国务院三峡办组织长期从事三峡工程 生态与环境保护工作的专家学者, 总结其多年来的研 究成果, 形成专著, 以丛书形式出版。内容涉及三峡 工程生态与环境监测、水污染控制、生物多样性保护 农业生态环境以及地质灾害等方面。该套丛书的出版 对于从事三峡工程生态环境保护的工作者无疑是一种 鼓舞, 同时可以让公众进一步加深对三峡工程生态环 境保护工作的了解, 另外, 丛书对于宣传我国政府在 三峡工程生态环境保护方面所做的工作也是有益的。 应该说明的是, 呈现在大家面前的这套丛书仅仅反映 了三峡工程生态环境保护工作的一个局部, 大量成果 还没有整理成专著,今后我们将继续组织这方面的工 作, 让更多、更好的成果问世。

三峡工程生态环境问题极为复杂。工程蓄水后,三峡工程生态环境问题才逐步显现,今后要进一步加强生态环境监测工作,加强相关科学研究工作,及时发现问题并提出可能的对策与措施,使得三峡工程对于生态环境的影响减缓到最低程度。同时应该看到,三峡工程建设也为广大工程建设者和从事生态环境研究的专家学者提供了无比广阔的舞台、机遇和挑战。我相信,今后会有更多、更好的成果涌现出来,让我们共同期待。

国务院三峡工程建设委员会办公室副主任

高金榜

2004年7月29日

三峽工程凝聚了自孙中山先生以来,我国几代领导人和科技人员的心血。从提出规划、科学论证,到1993年正式开工建设、1997年大江截流、2003年完成初期蓄水发电,每一个环节都受到国际、国内的高度关注。无论褒贬,三峡工程已经开始并将在今后持续为我国的经济发展注入强大的动力。但是,由于该工程的建设,是在诸多生态与环境影响问题及其处置方式尚未取得一致意见的背景下上马的,针对性的监测与研究也一直没有停止过。我当时在中国科学院工作,领导并直接参与了有关的科学论证和专题研究。

1995年1月在北京京西宾馆通过论证的《三峡工程生态与环境监测系统(实施规划)》,是围绕三峡工程建设对生态与环境的不利影响所采取的重大对策之一。该系统涉及国家十几个相关部委及下属的几十家研究单位,与三峡工程的建设同步,从社会经济、水文气象、环境质量、生态保护等多个领域开展了长期和完成,在生物多样性保护和生态农业等领域取得了关系统的监测研究,获得了大量数据资料,并通过实验好的社会和环境效益。经国务院三峡工程建设委员会办公室水库管理司组织协调,有关研究人员将三峡工程施工以来多年的监测和研究成果进行了系统的总结,编撰出版了《三峡工程生态与环境保护丛书》。值此丛书出版之际,本人抚今追昔,感慨良多。

三峡工程对于生态与环境的影响不仅是全方位和多方面的,也是持久和深远的,没有长期的监测和相应的科学研究工作,恐怕难以回答工程对于生态与环境的影响程度。过去的争论说明,在一项国家重大工程正式上马前能有不同的意见和声音是十分正常的,对于科学发展和民主决策都具有积极意义。随着三峡水库初步形成,三峡工程对于生态环境的影响将逐步显现出来,作为科学工作者,不应该回避问题,而是



要加强监测和研究,及时发现可能出现的问题,在科学研究的基础上提出相应的对策与措施。我相信,本丛书的出版将不仅有助于社会公众对三峡工程生态与环境问题的了解,而且将促进该领域研究的深入,能够起到继往开来的作用,故乐为之序。

中国科学院院士、国家自然科学基金委员会主任

性分配

2004年9月

前言

举世瞩目的三峡工程,于1994年12月14日开工兴建, 2003年6月二期工程竣工,开始实现蓄水、发电和通航。

国务院三峡工程建设委员会办公室为配合三峡工程建设,组织撰写《三峡工程生态与环境保护丛书》,反映三峡工程生态与环境保护取得的最新成果,展示中国科技人员在生态与环境保护方面做出的努力和成就,宣传国家对生态与环境保护工作的重视,同时,通过编著和出版,总结过去,指导今后,意义特别重大。

《三峡工程库区崩滑地质灾害防治》一书是《三峡工程生态与环境保护丛书》之一,《三峡工程库区崩滑地质灾害防治图册》是其配套成果,以图片的形式反映了三峡库区地质灾害防治的成就。

三峡工程坝址区工程地质条件优越,水库区却是我国崩滑地质灾害(崩塌、滑坡的合称)的多发区。在三峡库区高程600m以下的干、支流两岸岸坡上,已查出崩塌、滑坡4679处(其中涉水2526处),严重威胁着库区人民生命财产、移民工程建设和生态环境的安全。为此,国家不断加大崩滑地质灾害的防治力度,取得了巨大的防灾、治灾效果和丰富的防灾、治灾成果。本图册包括三峡库区地质环境、崩滑地质灾害、崩滑地质灾害防治等内容。

本图册编制单位为国土资源部三峡库区地质灾害防治工作指挥部,编撰人员为郭希哲、黄学斌、郭满长、徐开祥、伍岳、付小林、程温鸣、李辉武、马霄汉、彭光泽、范意民。图册编制得到全国政协委员、中国地质灾害研究会理事长李烈荣教授,中国工程院刘广润院士和王思敬院士,中国科学院孙广忠研究员等的热情支持和指导,在此一并表示感谢。

作者 2005年12月



ABSTRACT

Yangtze River Three Gorges Project, which is a famous project in the world, was started in Dec, 14, 1994. The second phase of the project was completed in Jun, 2003. And began it has to store water, generated power and been opened to navigation.

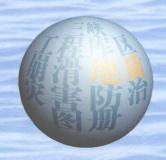
In order to cooperate the project's construction, Three Gorges Project Construction Committee Office of the State Council published a Series of books on Zoology and Environment Protection in Three Gorges Project, with the aim that to show the latest accomplishment on environmental protection in Three Gorges Reservoir Area, and to show the great effort that Chinese scientists and researchers made. So the books are very important to summarize the past and guide the future. The books also propagandize our government's attention on environmental protection.

Atlas of Prevention and Treatment of Landslide and Collapse Geological Hazards in Three Gorges Reservoir Area is matching to Prevention and Treatment of Landslide and Collapse Geological Hazards in Three Gorges Reservoir Area. It is one of the Series on Ecological and Environmental Protection for Three Gorges Project. It tries to show the achievements of the prevention and treatment of landslide and collapse geological hazards in Three Gorges Reservoir Area by images.

Geological hazards in Three Gorges Reservoir Area is highly quite often though the geological conditions of Three Gorges Dam area are excellent. It is estimated that there are 4679 landslides and collapses under the elevation 600m along the both sides of Yangtze River and its tributaries, in which 2526 landslides and collapses under the elevation of 175m. They threaten the people lives and property, the emigration project and the zoology and environment. Therefore, our government increases investment constantly to prevent geological disasters, and have already acquired

great effect on the prevention and treatment of geological hazards. This Atlas emphatically reflects the achievement of prevention and treatment of geological hazards, it includes the summaries of geological environment, landslide and collapses geological hazards, the prevention and treatment project of geological hazards in TGR. Its authorization belongs to Working Headquarters of Prevention and Treatment of Geological Hazards in TGR Area, composed by Guo Xizhe, Huang Xuebin, Guo Manchang, etc.. Leading Office of Prevention and Treatment of Geological Hazards in TGR Area, land and resource government of Hubei Province and Chongqing City, MLR. Prof. Li Lierong of the commissioner of PCC and director of GHCC, Prof. Liu Guangrun and Prof. Wang Sijing of the academicians of CAE, Prof. Sun Guangzhong of the academicians of CAS devoted their great effort to the publication. Their contributions has been highly appreciated.





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gical Hazards in TGR Area 128



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地质环境

三峡库区地层岩性较为齐全多样。前震旦系变质岩和岩浆岩分布于东端莲沱一庙河间及其两岸(黄陵背斜核部),坝址即位于其上;震旦系至三叠系浅海、滨海相碳酸盐岩夹碎屑岩,主要分布于庙河一香溪(黄陵背斜西翼),以及官渡口一大宁河和乌江等库段及其两岸;三叠系上统至侏罗系陆相碎屑岩,广泛分布于香溪一官渡口(秭归盆地)和奉节以西(川渝盆地,即原"四川盆地"东部)库段及其两岸。大坝以东的下游两岸(江汉盆地东部)尚有白垩—第三系陆相碎屑岩;第四系松散堆积物,零星分布。

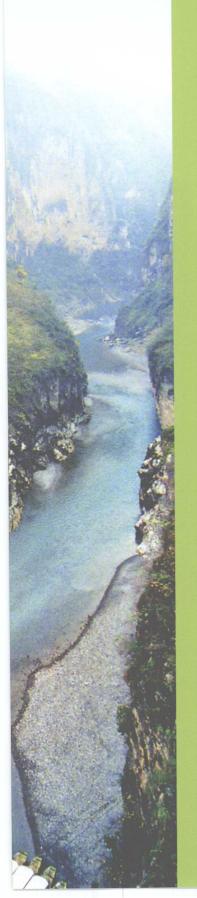
三峡库区地质构造较为复杂。东端为北北东向穹隆状黄陵背斜,其西,为鄂西渝东北北东(西部)至北东东(东部)向弧形梳状褶皱带;相邻的北部为大巴山与荆山——大洪山北西西(西部)至北西(东部)向弧形线状褶皱带;相邻的南部为八面山北东(西部)至东西(东部)向弧形箱状褶皱带。它们经历多次构造运动形成,但主要定型于侏罗纪末的燕山运动。新生代以来,三峡库区地壳运动主要表现为间歇性隆起。

三峡库区地形,以奉节为界,以西为渝东低山丘陵,河谷较为开阔,仅局部较窄,以东为鄂渝中低山地,河谷深切,间有宽谷。库区地形特征与岩性相吻合,山地走向与构造基本一致。

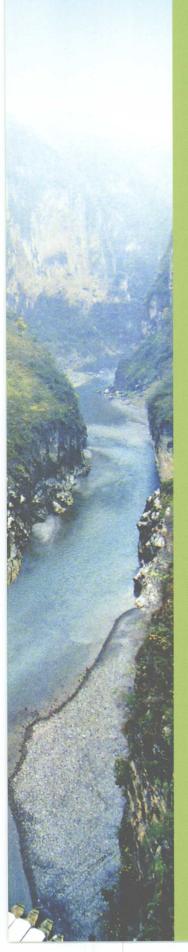
三峡库区气候为亚热带季风气候,温和湿润,降雨充沛。多年平均气温16.7~18.7℃,多年平均降雨量987~1326mm,5~9月多暴雨。

长江干流宜昌站多年平均年径流量约4510亿m³,多年平均流量14300m³/s,最大洪峰流量71100m³/s,最枯流量2770m³/s,每年5~10月为汛期。

三峡库区岸坡类型,按组成的岩性可分为四类: I.松散



松软土质岸坡; II.块状结晶岩岸坡; II.层状碳酸盐岩岸坡; IV.层状碎屑岩岸坡。 其中: IV类岸坡占绝大多数,崩塌、滑坡最发育; II类岸坡居第二位,崩塌、滑坡 发育程度次之; I 类岸坡分布零星,滑坡较发育; II 类岸坡最少,在其表部风化壳 中,可发育小型滑坡。 III、IV两类层状岸坡,按岩层产状与岸坡坡面产状的关系, 可分为顺向、斜向、横向、反向等岸坡。层状岸坡,用其他指标还可进行细分。在 不考虑其他因素的情况下,其崩塌、滑坡发育程度由强到弱的顺序是: 顺向坡一斜 向坡一横(反)向坡,但岸坡的稳定性和崩滑变形破坏机制在很大程度上受控于组 成岸坡的岩土性质及其软弱面(层、带)的有无、多少和产出状态以及坡体的形态。



Chapter 1 Geologic Environment

The strata lithology of Three Gorges Reservoir Area is of great variety. Metamorphic rock and magmatic rock of pre-Sinian system are distributed between rivers Liantuo and Miaohe in the east and its two-side banks (the core of Huangling anticline where Three Gorges Dam lays on). The carbonate rocks with intercalated clastic rocks of neritic and littoral facies from Sinian system to Triassic system are mainly distributed from Miaohe to Xiangxi (the west flank of Huangling anticline), between the Guandukou and the Daning River, as well as Wujiang River reservoir section and their side banks. The clastic rocks of continental facies of upper Triassic system and Jurassic system are widespreaded from Xiangxi to Guandukou (Zigui Basin), west reservoir section of Fengie County (the east of Sichuan Basin) and its side banks. The clastic rocks of continental facies of Cretaceous system and Tertiary system are distributed at side banks of lower reaches of the east of Three Gorges Dam (the east of Jianghan Basin). The Quaternary system of loose deposits are of sporadic distribution.

Geological structure of Three Gorges Reservoir Area is quite complicated. Its eastern part is vault Huangling anticline with a strike NNE. Its western part structurally lays in arc-comb fold belt with an axial strike from NNE in the west to NEE in the east within the range of west Hubei Province and northeast Chongqing City. Its adjacent northern part is arc-line fold belt of Dabashan Mountain, Jingshan Mountain and Dahongshan Mountain with an axial strike from NWW in the west to NW in the east. Its southern part is arc-box fold belt of Bamianshan Mountain with an axial strike from NE in the west to EW in the east. They have undergone multiple tectogenesis and fixed in the Yanshan movement at the end of Jurassic period. The crustal movement in Three Gorges Reservoir Area has been intermittent uprising movement since Cenozoic era.

Bounded on Fengjie County, the topography of the west of Three

Gorges Reservoir Area mainly takes the shape of low hills in eastern Chongqing City, and valleys are fairly wide and a few is narrow. The topography of the east is low-mean mountainous region in Hubei Province and Chongqing City, and the valleys are deep dissection and a few are wide. The topography feature of Three Gorges Reservoir Area is coincident with strata lithology, and the strike of the mountains is in coincidence with the structure as well.

The climate of Three Gorges Reservoir Area belongs to subtropical monsoon climate that is mild and humid with abundant rainfall. Its perennial average temperature is $16.7~^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$ to $18.7~^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$ and its perennial average rainfall is 987 mm to 1326 mm. There are lots of storms from May to September.

Perennial average runoff of Yichang City observation station lying in Yangtze River mainstream is about 4510×10^8 m³ and perennial average flow is 14300 m³/s. The flow of flood peak is 71100 m³/s and the least flow is 2770 m³/s. Flood season is from May to October every year.

The bank slope types of Three Gorges Reservoir Area can be classified into four categories according to lithological composition. The first is loose and soft earth slope, the second is massive crystalline rock slope, the third is bedded carbonate rock slope and the forth is bedded clastic rock slope. The forth is major slope and the easiest to collapse and landslide, and third slope is the next. The first slope is limited and easier to landslide. The second slope has the least distribution and only its weathering surface crust can slightly landslide. The third and forth bedded slopes can be classified into four types as the following: consequent slope, insequent slope, transversal slope and reversal slope according to the relation of slopes orientation and strata occurence. They can be also classified detailedly using other indication. Generally, the order of the development of caving and sliding from strong to weak are consequent, insequent, transversal (reversal). However, slope stability and deformation and destruction mechanisms of collapse and slide are mainly controlled by the nature of rock and earth of bank slope, the existence, number and occurrence of its weak face (layer or zone), as well as slope pattern.