



landslide hazard zonation in Shirinabad watershed, Iran

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ABSTRACT: Identification of regions having potential for landslide occurrence is one of the basic measures in natural resources management which decreases damages caused 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 Shirinabad 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 Mini-tab 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 Shirinabad watershed.