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► **To cite this version:**

Monique Fort. Short term geomorphic observations in Nepal Himalayas: Contribution to the knowledge of geo-disasters along a road corridor. International Journal of Landslides and Environment, Himalayan Landslide Society, 2013, 1 (n1), p.17-18. <hal-01266341>

HAL Id: hal-01266341

<https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-01266341>

Submitted on 2 Feb 2016

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Short term Geomorphic Observations in Nepal Himalayas: Contribution to the Knowledge of Geo-disasters along a road corridor

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Keywords: landslide; flood; hillslope-channel coupling; geomorphic mapping; road design; Nepal Himalaya

1 Introduction

In the Himalayas, geo-disasters are recurrent features that generally result from the combination of several hazards (gullying, landsliding, flooding), affecting vulnerable, poorly prepared, human communities. This is sadly illustrated by recent events (1993 Bagmati flood, 2008 Kosi fan avulsion, 2011 Seti khola flood, 2013 Mahakali and Kedarnath floods) that caused a large number of casualties and damages to the property and livestock. Climate-induced hazards are an integral part of the Himalayan geosystem, in a context of a tectonically active orogen characterized by rapid uplift and river incision rate, by steep terrain and locally by weak bedrock. Full understanding of geo-disasters occurrence requires detailed knowledge of (i) interactions between geosystem components, (ii) cascading fluxes (both solid and liquid) and (iii) retroactive loops that may either reduce or favor geo-disaster development. Short-term geomorphic approach seems adequate for this purpose, with special focus on hillslope/channel coupling with regard to new roads pattern and design.

2 Landslides and study area

Generally considered as the most active process contributing to the denudation of a mountain range like the Himalayas, landsliding occurs at different spatial-temporal scales. Giant rock slope failures are “formative events” that constitute the main components of Himalayan valley-fills (e.g. Pokhara and upper Marsyandi valleys; Fort 1987a, Fort 2011). Medium scale, larger frequency landslides also impact both the (forested or not) mountain slopes, and river valley bottoms, resulting in landslide dammed lake and outburst flooding (e.g. Tatopani; Fort et al. 2010). Recent emphasis has been put on “small” size, very frequent landslides affecting the vicinity of major road

network, interrupting traffic, causing damages and hampering economic development (Petley et al. 2007).

We focus on medium/small scale landslides of the Middle Kali Gandaki (KG) valley. The river cuts across the >8000 m high peaks of Dhaulagiri and Annapurna Himal (deepest gorges in the world). The study zone is very prone to geomorphic instability (very steep slopes, litho-units of varying resistance, highest amount of rainfall of the Nepal Himalaya; Dahal and Hasegawa 2008). Mountain slopes are either made of rocky spurs with segments exceeding 70° in slope angle, or unstable, debris-covered slopes (<30°) corresponding to older landslide material most prone to re-mobilization. The valley bottom displays narrow floor with discontinuous patches of aggradational terraces (late Pleistocene and Holocene age).

3 Methodology and study cases

Geomorphic investigations and detailed mapping of geomorphic hazards were carried out (Fort 1987b; White et al. 1987). Repeated observations at selected study sites provided good understanding of the functioning of the landform system at very short time scale (a few hours, years and decades). We assessed geomorphic changes since the opening of the road up to Mustang District, a road designed and built with little concern in active/dormant geomorphic processes. We illustrate this with two examples (Tatopani, Dana) where slope and debris-flow instabilities are again susceptible to dam the KG valley, induce backwater flooding and/or trigger landslide dams outburst floods (LDOF), and threaten the road (Fort et al. 2010).

15 years after the Tatopani debris slide (Fig. 1) which dammed the KG river a few hours, the landslide mass is still affected by shallow translational slides, supplying a flux of debris (pulverized slates) to the KG river, causing undercutting of alluvium fills, collapse of colluvium upslope, thus road closings during the monsoon season. Persisting instability may again



Fig. 1, Evolution of the Kali Gandaki (KG) hillslope south of Tatopani (looking upstream). 1978: Tatopani village settled on the lower (+30m) terrace of the KG River; 1987: a first collapse has occurred with rubble accumulation forcing river diversion; 1998, View after the rockslide dam bursting out, with major change of river bottom morphology (© M. Fort).

induce larger slope failures, valley damming then submersion of the entire village and new road upstream.

Though most of the time completely dry in its fan, the Ghatte khola (Dana village) is affected by sporadic, destructive debris flows during spring. Generated by a series of landslide dams outburst floods up catchment, the debris flows may dam the KG for a few hours like in 1974 (Fort 1974). The design of the new road across the apparently “safe”, large, flat Ghatte Khola alluvial fan may turn out to be more dangerous than initially thought, as shown by the poor design of the bridge (fig. 2), now replaced by a ford reinforced by gabions.



Fig. 2, Ghatte khola, very narrow, undersized hydraulic, cross sectional area of the road bridge, that was destroyed by the monsoon flood in late July 2008 (first season following bridge construction) .

4 Concluding remarks

These examples, together with others of similar or greater magnitude (e.g. in Pokhara valley; see Fort 1987), show that road development and subsequent rapid urbanization lead to increasing impacts of geo-disasters on vulnerable populations (inhabitants and travelers) all the more than new road sections are rapidly deteriorating. Continuous updating of natural

hazards and assets maps should be recommended as a straightforward tool to pinpoint and monitor the endangered spots, and prevent any increase in damages and fatalities. These should be completed by hazards and risks maps, hence by preventive structures, regulations and restrictions to settlements and traffic.

Acknowledgements

Financial support was provided from different CNRS and Univ. Paris-Diderot research grants. The author wishes to thank the many Nepali friends, scientists and porters, for their encouragements and logistic support.

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