# 北海道における雪崩予防柵の設計雪圧に関する研究

A Study on Design Snow Pressure for Avalanche Protection Fences in Hokkaido

我が国の雪崩予防柵の設計は50年以上前に制定されたスイスの示方書に基づいています。本州では雪圧の設計において、雪質に対応し、 北海道と異なるグライド係数を用いています。北海道においても、近年の冬期温暖化の影響により雪質の変化が懸念されます。そこで、雪圧 計測を行い、雪崩予防柵の設計手法を再検討しました。

The design of avalanche protection fences in Japan is based on specifications established in Switzerland more than 50 years ago. In Honshu, a glide factor for snow pressure design that is different from the one for Hokkaido is used, in accordance with the different snow quality there. In Hokkaido, there have been concerns about changing snow conditions as a result of the higher winter temperatures in recent years. To address such concerns, the design method for avalanche protection fences was re-examined based on snow pressure measurements.

#### 研究の背景

Background of the study

我が国の雪崩予防柵設計手法は1961年に制定されたスイ スの示方書に基づいている。しかし、本州の湿雪には対応できず、 現地で雪圧の観測を行い、グライド係数の割増を行った。北海 道においても、雪質の変化に伴い、設計の見直しが懸念される。

The design of avalanche protection fences in Japan is based on specifications established in Switzerland in 1961. However, the Swiss design was unsuitable for the wet snow conditions of Honshu. The Swiss glide factor was increased based on onsite measurements of snow pressure. In Hokkaido, where the snow quality has been changing, review of the design for avalanche protection fences has been considered.

#### **■グライド係数** Glide factors

地表の状態(植生等) Conditions of the ground surface (including vegetation)	北海道 Hokkaido		本州 Honshu	
	北向き斜面	南向き斜面 (東西を含む)	北向き斜面	南向き斜面 (東西を含む)
I・玉石(φ30cm以上)の斜面 I •Slope with cobblestones (≧Φ30cm) •大岩の凹凸面 •Rugged surface with large rocks	1.2	1.3	1.8	2.0
II・れき(φ30cm以下)の斜面 II ・Slope with gravel (≦Φ30cm) ・丈1m以上のかん木地 ・Shrub of 1m in height ・50cm以上の凹凸地面 ・Rugged ground with 50cm in height difference	1.6	1.8	2.4	2.7
III・小さいかん木地 ・50cm以下の凹凸地面 ・草地 ・Grassland ・Grassland ・III・Short shrubbery ・Rugged ground with less than 50cm in height difference ・Grassland	2.0	2.4	3.0	3.6
IV・平滑岩盤 IV・Smooth bedrock ・葉の長い草地 ・Grassland with long grass ・湿地 ・Wetland	2.6	3.2	3.9	4.8

North-facing slope (including East- and West-facing slopes)

■雪崩予防柵に作用する雪圧の設計式 The design formula for the snow pressure that acts on an avalanche protection fence

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \gamma_S H_S^2 K N$$

·ys:積雪の単位体積重量 ・K:クリープ係数 • γ<sub>S</sub>: unit weight of snowpack • K : creep factor ·Hs:積雪深 •N:グライド係数 • N: glide factor · Hs: snow depth

### 観測方法

Measurement method

雪圧の観測は国道230号中山峠と、国道275号朱鞠内で行いました。 雪崩予防柵を支えるワイヤーに引張型荷重計を設置して雪圧を観測し ます。過去の雪圧と、現在の雪圧を比較することで、雪質の変化に対応し た新しい設計手法の提案を目指します。

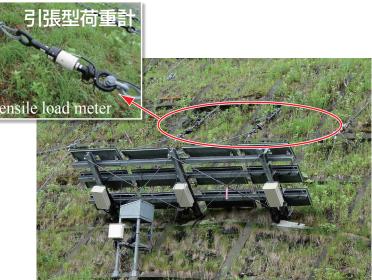
Snow pressure was measured at Nakayama Pass on National Highway 230 and in the Shumarinai District on National Highway 275. These measurements were made by installing tensile load meters on wires supporting avalanche protection fences. By comparing previous measurements to the new measurements, we aim at proposing a new design for avalanche protection fences that responds to the changes in snow quality.



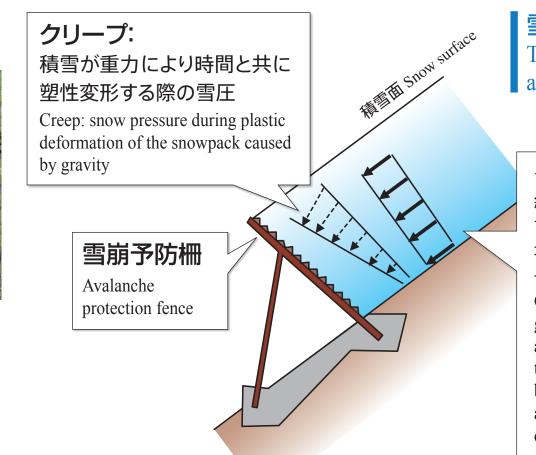
▲雪圧計測箇所図 Snow pressure measurement locations



▲雪圧計測箇所(中山峠) Snow pressure measurement location (Nakayama Pass)



▲雪圧観測方法 Measurement method used in the snow pressure observation



#### 雪崩予防柵に作用する雪圧の概念 The concept of snow pressure acting on

an avalanche protection fence

## グライド:

斜面積雪と地面との境界で滑る現象により発生 する斜面雪圧。グライドは斜面積雪と地面との 境界で発生するが、その雪圧は積雪内で均等に 与えられる。

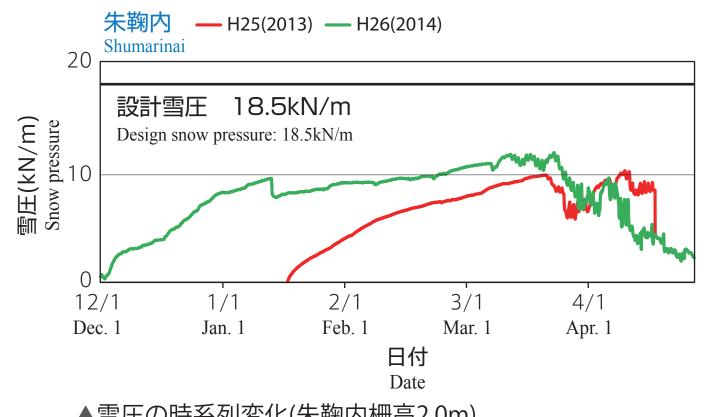
Glide: snow pressure on the slope that is generated by the snowpack sliding on the slope along the boundary between the snowpack and the ground. The glide is generated at the boundary between the snowpack on the slope and the ground, and the snow pressure is distributed equally to all parts of the snowpack.

### 観測結果

Observation results

観測期間中に設計雪圧を上回ることはなく、現時点においては、設計手法を見 直す必要性は低いものと考えます。ただ、観測雪圧が積雪深に対応した計算雪 圧を上回る例が融雪期に多く見られました。今後も経過を観察するために、雪圧 の観測を継続する必要性は高いものと考えます。

The necessity for reviewing the current design method is thought to be low at present, because the snow pressure stayed within the design snow pressure range during the observation period. However, during the snowmelt period, the observed snow pressure often exceeded the calculated value corresponding to the snow depth. To observe the changes in the snow pressure-snow depth relationship, the necessity of continuing to observe the snow pressure is thought to be high.



▲雪圧の時系列変化(朱鞠内柵高2.0m) Time-series of snow pressure (Shumarinai snow fence: 2.0m high)



▲雪圧の時系列変化(中山峠柵高3.5m) Time-series of snow pressure (Nakayama Pass snow fence: 3.5m high)

➡ 計算雪圧 • H24-H26観測雪圧 Calculated snow pressure Snow pressure observed from 2012 to 2014 柵に作用する雪圧S(kN/m) Snow pressure acting on the fence 30 20 200 300 400 100 0 積雪深H(cm) Snow depth

▲積雪深に対応した計算雪圧と観測雪圧(中山峠柵高3.5m) The calculated snow pressure corresponding to the snow depth and the observed snow pressure (Nakayama Pass snow fence: 3.5m high)