

河川揚塵潛在區位之劃定與管理

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摘要 台灣中部地區夏濕冬旱，枯水期水位下降，河床裸露面積增加，季風易揚起裸地土砂，影響環境品質甚鉅。為管制河床粒狀污染物之散布，河床裸地所有人或管理單位，若未採取有效的揚塵防制措施，部分縣市政府已根據空氣污染防制法第 31 條第 1 項第 6 款之規定，依空氣污染行為採取相關罰則。如何劃定河床裸地揚塵危害之潛在區位並提出防制措施為重要課題。本研究以濁水溪河口（自強大橋至西濱大橋）為研究試區，利用地理資訊系統及影像處理技術，劃定河川揚塵潛在區位，並針對現有河川管理相關法規及回顧各類河川揚塵抑制工法，擬定管理對策供相關單位用於河川揚塵防制之參考。

關鍵詞：河床裸地、揚塵潛在區位、影像處理。

Delineation and Management of Dust Emission Potential Areas on Riverbed

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ABSTRACT With humid summers and dry winter seasons in central Taiwan, areas of bare riverbed increase due lowered water levels during the drought season. In addition, dust emission caused by monsoons in the bare riverbeds result in poor environmental quality. When land owners and management authorities have not enforced measures to reduce dust emissions, to regulate dust emissions, some county governments have announced penalties for behavior that cause pollution according to air pollution law. Therefore, it is an important issue to delineate dust emission potential areas and provide some relevant management methods. Sections of Jhuoshuei River (from Zi-Oiang Bridge to Si-Bing Bridge) are used as areas of research; Geographic Information Systems and image processing technology are applied in this study to delineate the dust emission potential areas of the river and previous studies of dust control methods are reviewed to make some management strategies for the reference of related authorities.

Key Words: bare riverbed, dust emission potential areas, image processing.

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