



### LANDSLIDE MONITORING AND EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS IN AUSTRIA



#### ALPINE HAZARDS IN AUSTRIA

- Austria is exposed to heavy precipitation, hails, thunderstorms and avalahes in winter
- 100.000 km rivers and torrents, 9.000 lakes
- 67 % of the area is part of a torrent or avaluache catchment
- 12.000 torrent and 5.000 avalanche catchments
- High potential for landslides and rockfall due to topography





Percentage of area suitable for settlements:

Austria 37 % Tyrol 12 %

Increase settled areas per second:

Austria 1,9 m<sup>2</sup> Switzerland 1,0 m<sup>2</sup>



### Avalanche disaster 1999











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### DEBRIS FLOWS 2012, 2013 ST. LORENZEN, VIRGEN, HÜTTAU









#### **WLV ORGANISATION**

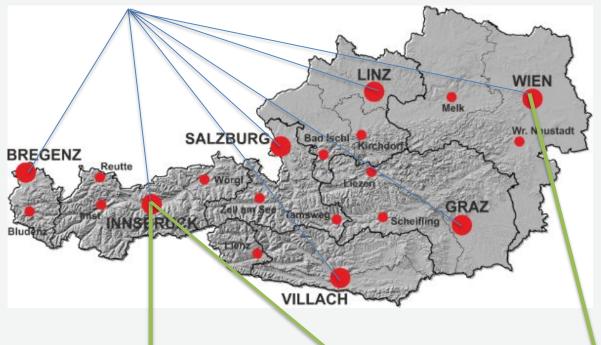


21 local/construction offices

app. 300 employees

7 district offices

800 construction workers



- 3 Staff units (geology, avalanche simulation, geoinformation)

#### TASKS OF THE WLV



- Expertise
- Planning construction measures
- Carrying out construction meas.
- Hazard zone mapping



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- Support of conventional protective measures
- Automatic protection of less sensitive traffic routes
- Protection of construction sites

## ADVANTAGES WARNING



- Rapid deployment
- Fairly cheap
- Sometimes the only option
- Preservation of evidence

#### DISADVANTAGES

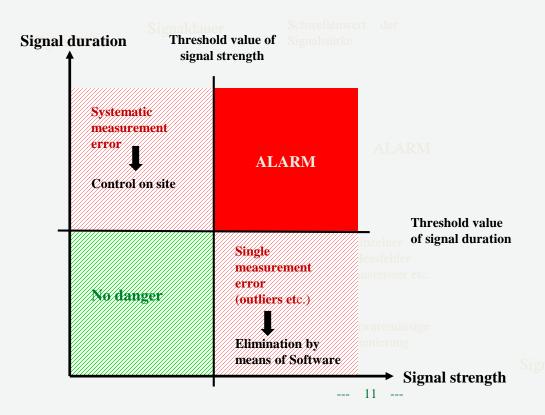


- Technically sensitive
- Maintanance-intensive
- Necessity of a good organisation
- In development

### MAIN DIFFICULTIES



- Definition of reliable threshold values
- Achievement of a sufficient warning time



#### PROBLEMS WLV



- complex monitoring architecture due to great variety of parameters
  - Landslides
  - Rockfalls
  - Hydrological parameters



#### PROBLEMS WLV

# **A**



#### Data transfer

- Decentralized stations
- GSM/GPRS Data transfer
- Radio transfer at remote/peripher stations
- Central database needed

#### Power supply

- Mostly solar supplied
- Heated cameras, videos ???

#### Data management

- Running costs
- Station administration
- Database, archivation, visualization
- Data validation







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#### PROCEDURE WLV



- 1. Strategic decision 2015 no installation of own hydrographic service within wlv
- 2. Setting up and financing stations
- 3. Handing over to owner of structure (e.g. retention basin)
  - community, cooperative
  - operates station in collaboration with manufactorer of station and/or civil engineer → costs !!!
  - operates station in collaboration with existing hydrographic services (which province based organised) → minimal costs

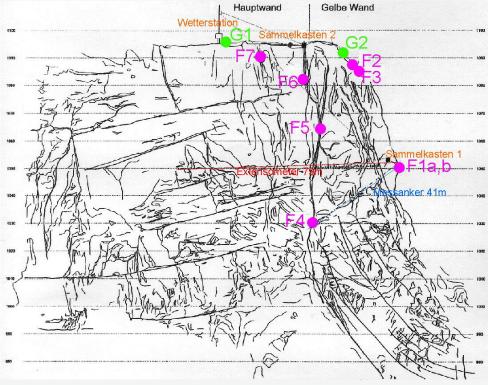


### **BREITENBERG**





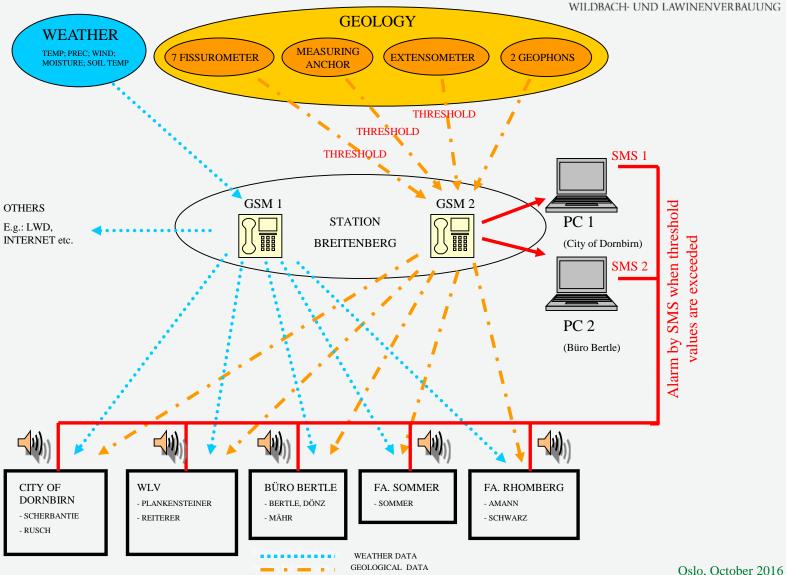
Toppling of a rock pillar (180.000 m³) would cause base failure in the Rhine valley and subsequent destruction of houses.





### **BREITENBERG**

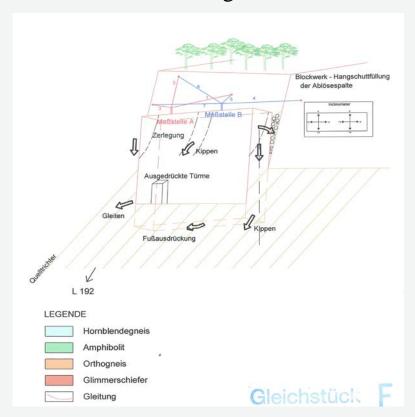






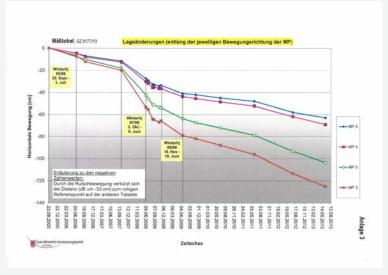
## **MÄSSTOBEL**

- Rock slide (800.000 m<sup>3</sup>)
- Debris jam in the Suggadin torrent
- Dam failure with floodwave endangers the settlement area of St. Gallenkirch and access road to Gargellen











## **RINDBERG**



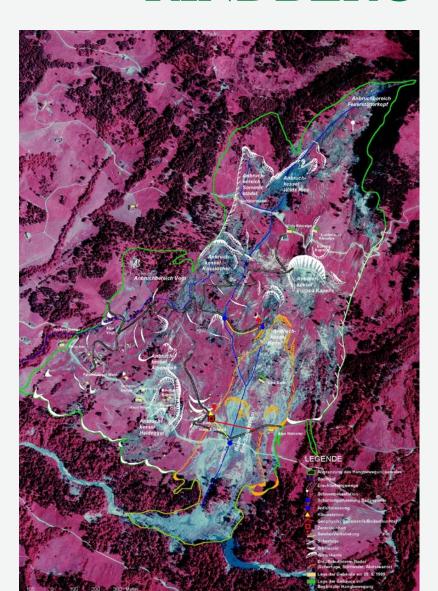




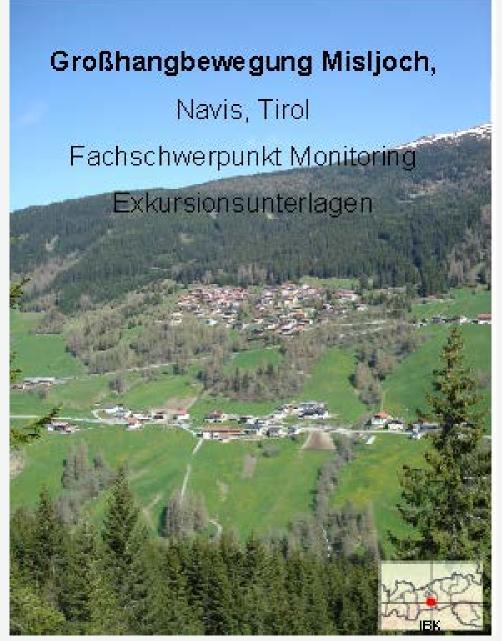














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- control of water pipes
- Gauges
- Site control
- Surface movement control
- Depth movement control
- Conservation of evidence

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### **GSCHLIEFGRABEN**



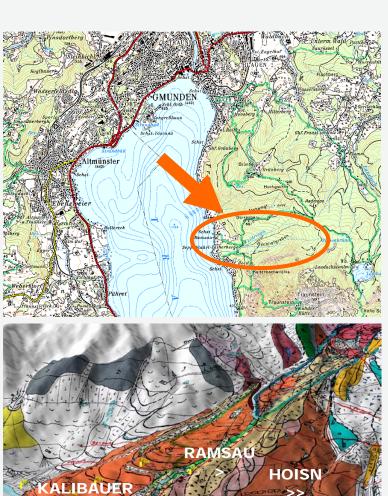
3,8 Million m³ of material involved in an earth flow presumably triggered by a rock fall in April 2006 Deposition height at the fan up to 8 m dislocation velocity up to 4,7 m per day 37 estates with 55 buildings were endangered 55 houses with 100 people were evacuated by a crisis committee

## **GSCHLIEFGRABEN**



		Airbanna I acamananina
Remote sensing		Airborne Laserscanning
		Aerial Photographs
		Echo Sounding
Surface - surveying		Survey of drafts
		Observation of ranging-poles
		Monitoring of drafts
		Monitoring of anchors
		Webcam
		Terrestrial survey
		dGPS survey
Depth - surveying		Borehole logs
		Inclinometer
		Well gauges and piezometer
		TDR
		Seismic and geophysics
		Soil mechanics
Hydrology		Precipitation, temperature, barometric pressure
		Discharge in pipes and open channels

**TABLE 2:** Monitoring methods applied during the Gschliefgraben landslide remediation.



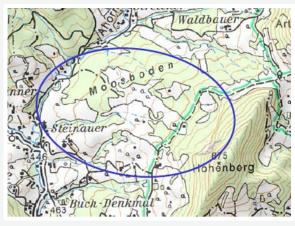
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## **PECHGRABEN**







Remote sensing	ALS (Airborne Laserscan)
	UAV (unmanned aerial vehicle)
Surface surveying	of fissures
	direct measurement of movements
	photomonitoring (webcam)
	GPS-measurements
Depth surveying	borholes
	inclinometer
	well gauges and piezometer
	soil moisture
	geoelectrics
Meteorology	precipitation
	temperature

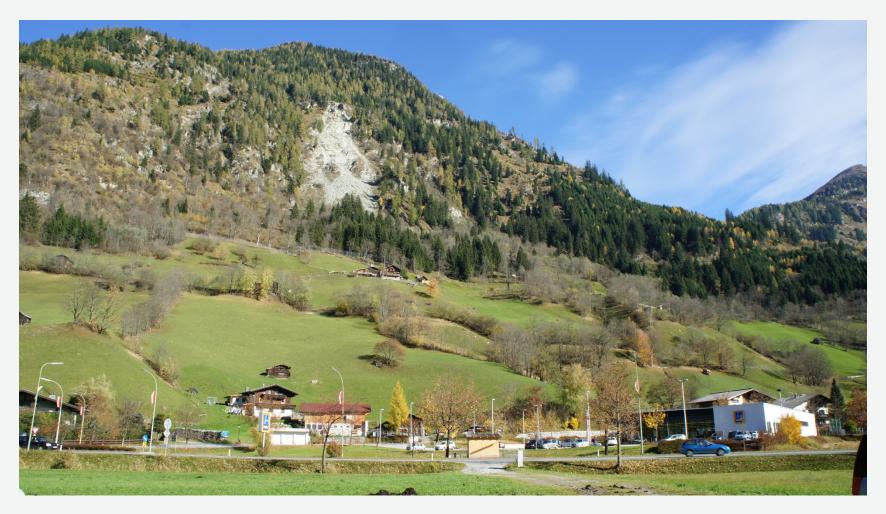
















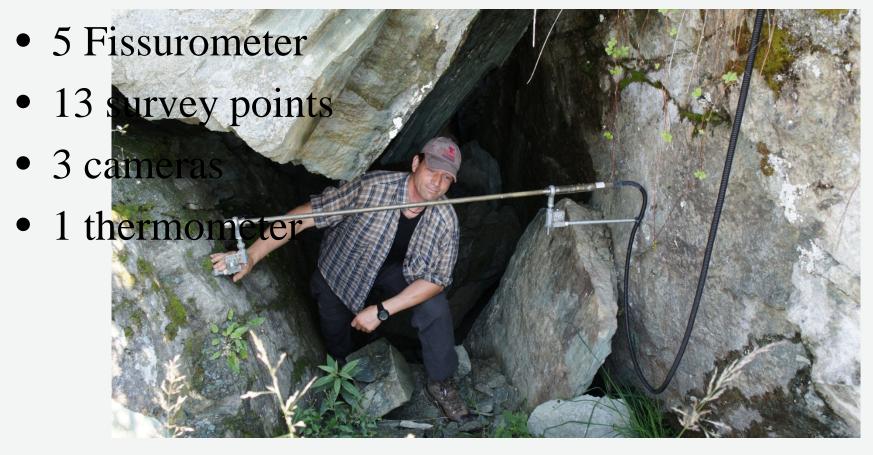








### **MONITORING**



## ROCKFALL INGELSBERG WILDBACH- UND LAW

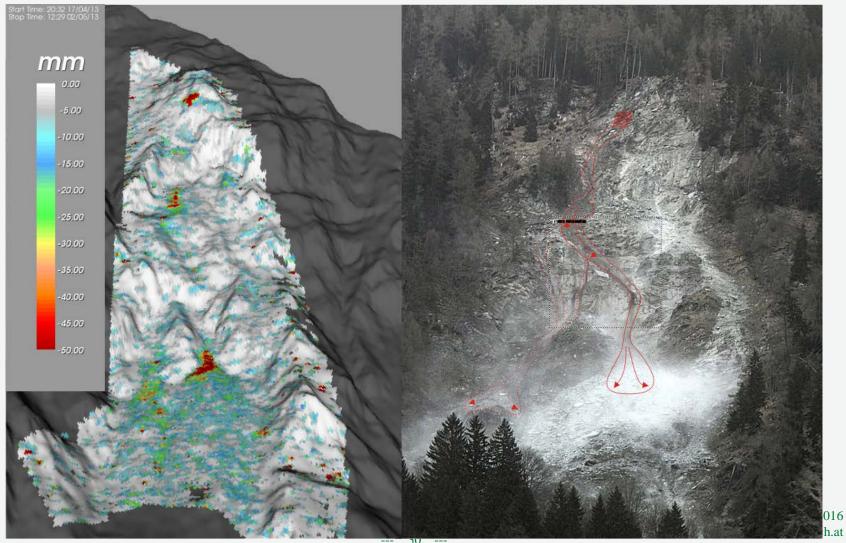


## IN-SAR – INTERFEROMETRIC SYNTHETIC APERTURE RADAR

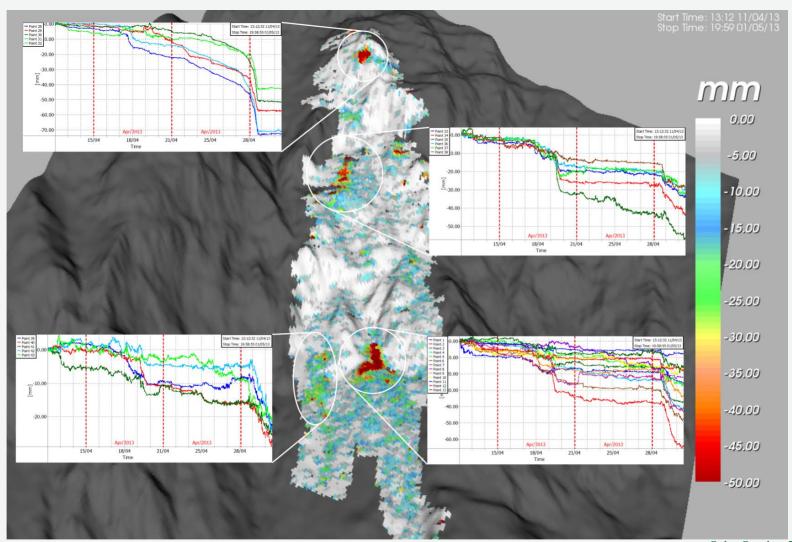


- + Distance up to 4 km
- + whole area covered resolution below 1mm
- + Continous measuring (24/7) independent of weather
- Dense Vegetation and snow hinder accurate measuring

EVENT 29.4.2013









## MOSES

(MOBILE SAFETY AND EMERGENCY SYSTEM)















#### "IT'S NOT ENOUGH TO UNDERSTAND HOW TO PUT THUMBSCREWS ON NATURE, ONE NEEDS TO UNDERSTAND NATURE WHEN SHE TESTIFIES." (ARTHUR SCHOPENHAUER-GERMAN PHILOSOPHER)

#### FOR MORE INFORMATION

HTTPS://WWW.BMLFUW.GV.AT/EN/FORESTRY/NATURALHAZARDS.HTML



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