喷射工艺及土壤质地对岩石边坡植被护坡 效应的影响

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通过试验定量研究了岩石边坡植被护坡喷射施工过程中,喷射压力、供 水量及所用土壤质地对植被萌发生长及基质混合物稳定性的影响。研究结果表 明: (1) 植被出苗率、后期生长高度及最大收缩率随喷射压力的增加而降低,随 供水量的增加而提高; (2) 基质混合物抗剪强度与回弹率表现为随喷射压力的增 加而提高,随供水量的增加而降低; (3) 喷射压力、供水量及土壤质地对基质混 合物的侵蚀影响不显著。试验条件下,各处理类型的基质混合物的产砂量变幅均 为超过5%; 在相同的工艺控制条件下, 基质混合物所用土壤质地不同, 植被出 苗率、后期生长高度及基质混合物最大收缩率、抗剪强度、回弹率均有较大差 异,且受工艺控制条件改变的影响程度不同。以植被出苗率、后期生长高度及基 质混合物的最大收缩率、抗剪强度、回弹率为综合评价指标,对试验结果进行逐本文作者相关文章 步回归分析,建立了喷射施工的效应模型,该模型中包括了喷射压力、供水量及 基质混合物所用土壤的质地指标。以上研究可为岩石边坡植被护坡工程的喷射施 工提供理论依据。

关键词 岩土力学;岩石边坡;植被护坡;喷射压力;供水量;基质混合物 分类号

EFFECTS OF SPRAYING TECHNIQUES AND SOIL TEXTURE ON ECO-ENGINEERING FOR ROCK SLOPE PROTECTION

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The effects of spraying technics, water supply and soil texture on the developing and growth of vegetation are studied quantitatively. The results show: (1) the germination rate, late growth height and the maximal contraction rate decrease with spraying press increasing, while increasing with supply water increasing; (2) shearing resistance and resilience rate of substrate increase with spray press increasing, while decreasing with water supply increasing; and (3) spray press, water supply and soil texture are not notably for erosion. The variety of several treatment sediment yield of substrate exceeds 5%. In the same technical condition, germination rate, late growth height and the

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- 李绍才
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maximal contraction rate, shearing resistance and resilience rate of substrate vary with different soil texture. Germination rate, late growth height and the maximal contraction rate, shearing resistance and resilience rate of substrate are selected as integrated evaluation indexes. Then the effect model of spray construction is founded. The studies can provide theories to ecoengineering for rock slope protection.

Key words <u>rock and soil mechanics; rock slope; eco-</u> engineering; spray press; water supply; substrate

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