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ArcGIS (AHP)
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(Sowers, 1971; Moghimi et al., 2009)

Sarikhani & Gorji Bahri,)

(2003

Gorji)

(Bahri, 1998

(Abdi, 2005)

Majnounian et)

(al., 2005

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Karam &)

Sarikhani & Gorji Bahri,)

(2003

(Mahmoudi, 2006

(IPBO¹, 2000)

(Anbalagan, 1992)

(Larsen & Parks, 1997)

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¹ Iranian Plan and Budget Organization

(Majnounian et al., 2005)

IPBO,)

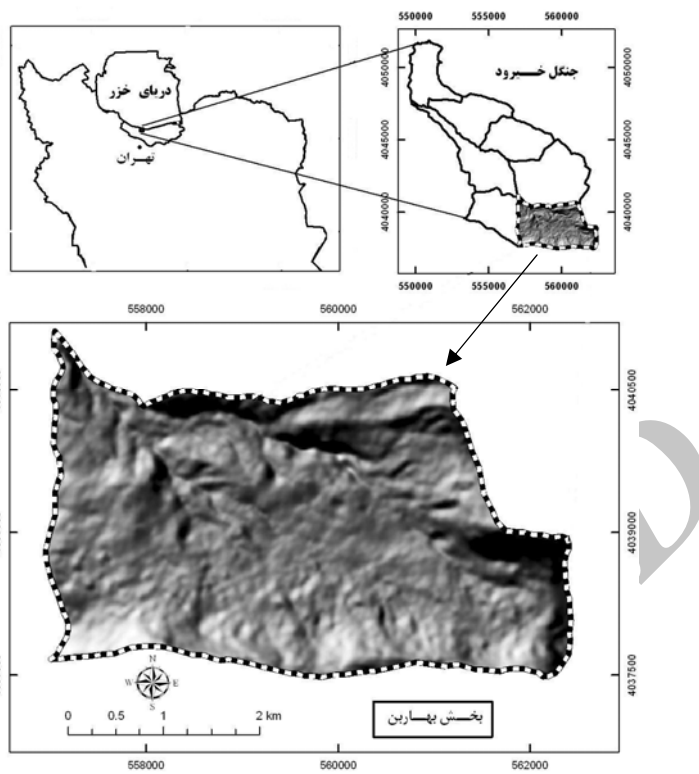
(2000

(Ahmadi, 2003)

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Ahmadi et al., 2005; Alijani et al., 2006; Komac,)
2006; Shadfar et al., 2007; Yalcin, 2008; Moradi
Fatemi Aghda et) (et al., 2010
al., 2004; Shirani et al., 2007; Shadfar et al., 2008;
(Karimi sangchini et al., 2010



Expert Choice

GPS

ArcGIS

(Feiznia et al., 2004; Shadfar et al., 2007)

Feiznia et al., 2004;)

(Shadfar et al., 2008; Yalcin, 2008

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ArcGIS

¹ Bivariate Statistical Model

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$$W_{area} = (1000 \times \frac{A}{B}) - (1000 \times \frac{C}{D})$$

:W_{area}

Pourghasemi et al., 2008;)

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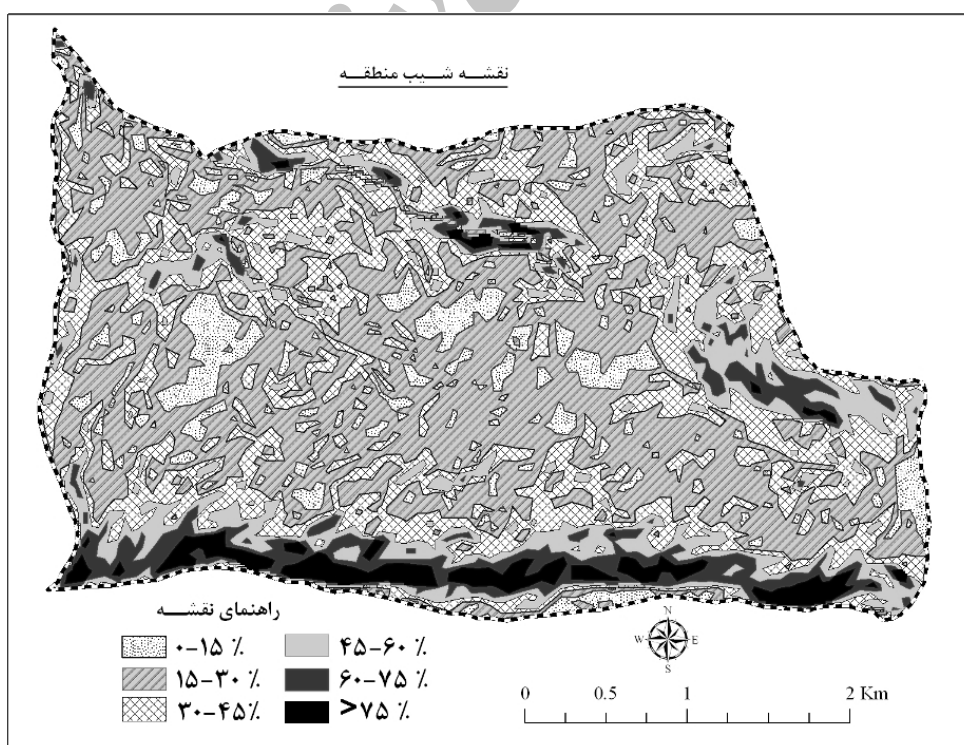
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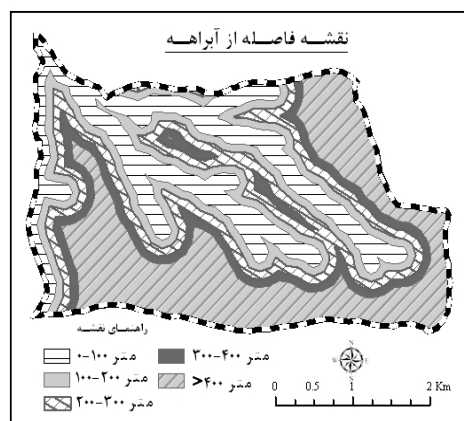
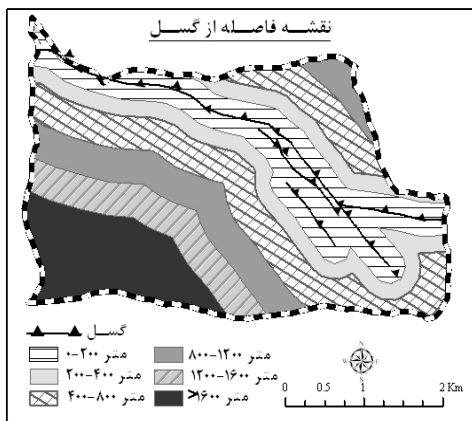
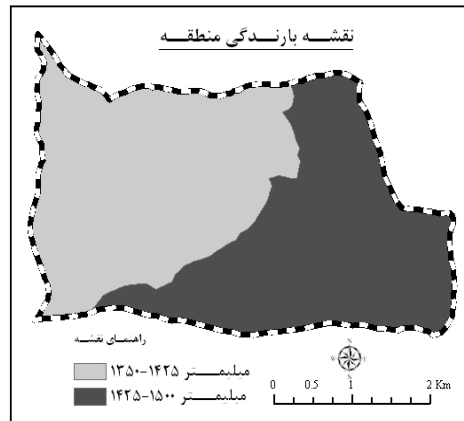
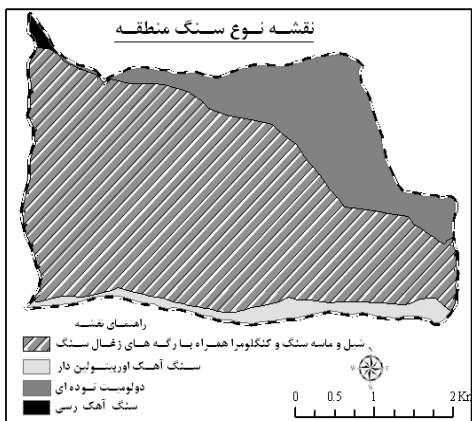
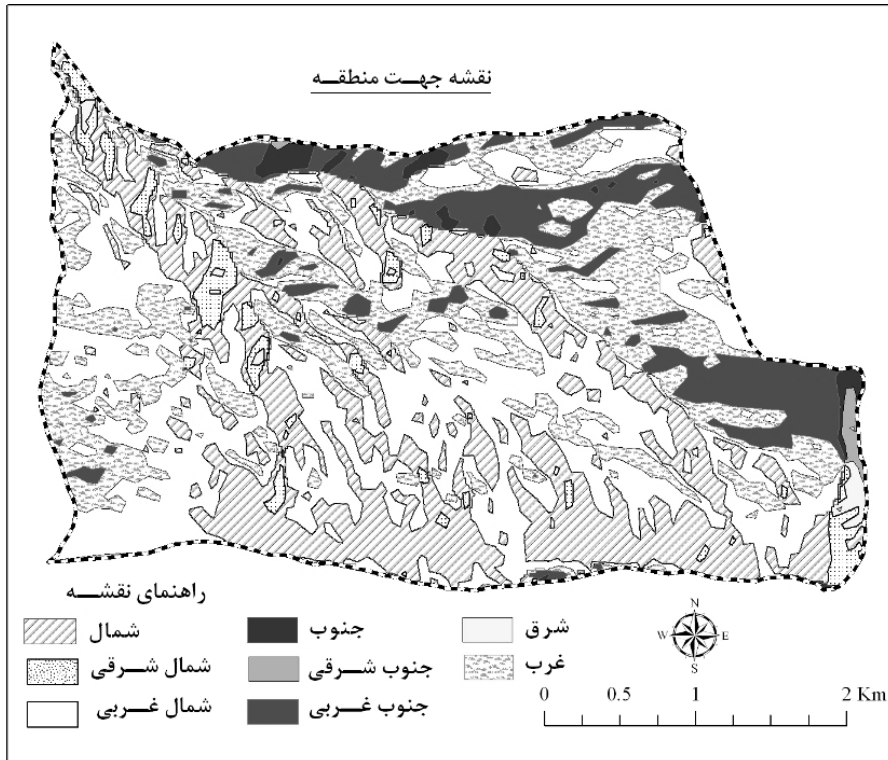
(Shadfar et al., 2008

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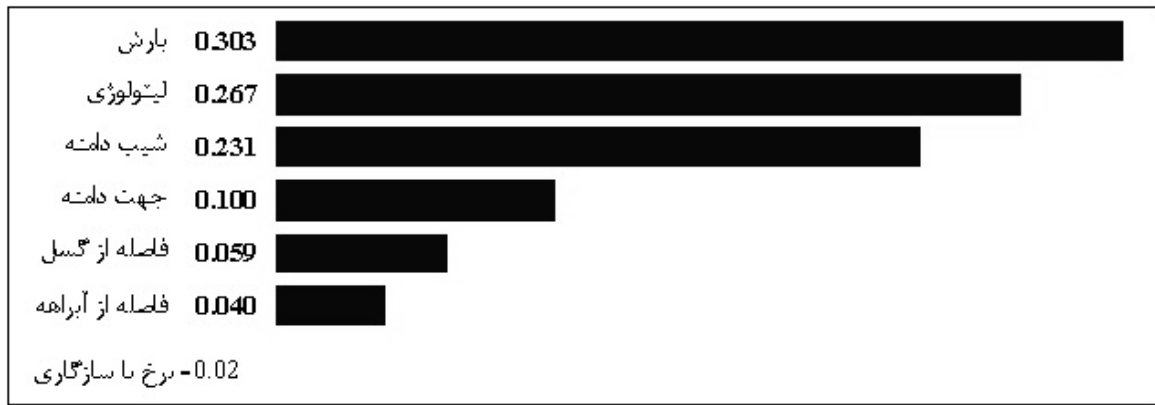
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Expert choice

AHP



AHP

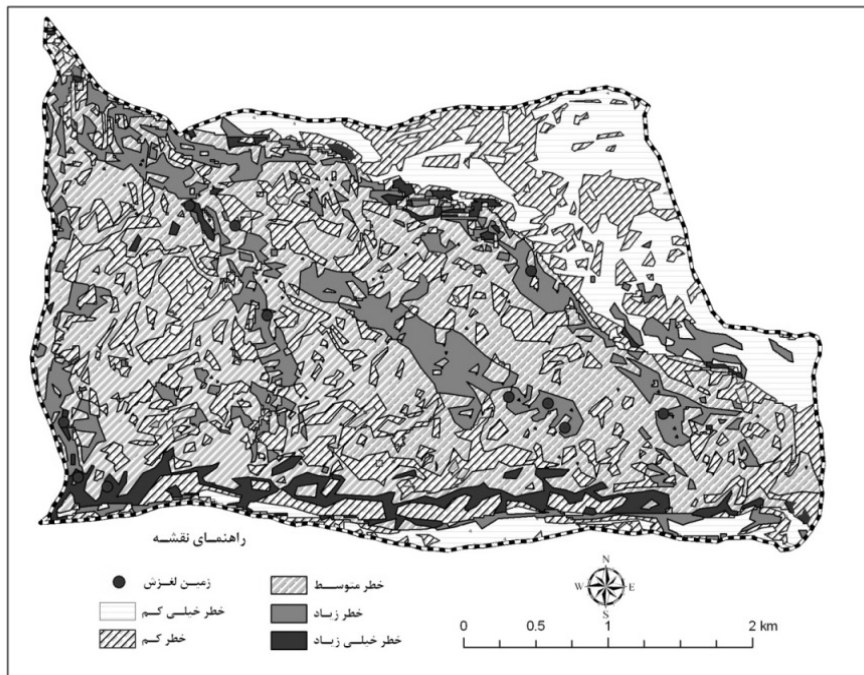
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Pourghasemi et al., 2008; Shadfar et al., 2008;)
(Mohammadi et al., 2010

Ahmadi et al., 2005; Lee, 2007; Pourghasemi et
(al., 2008; Mohammadi et al., 2010

Pourghasemi et al., Ahmadi et al., 2005

Mohammadi et al., 2010 2008

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Shadfar et al.,)

2007; Shadfar et al., 2008; Karimi sangchini et al.,)

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Collison & Anderson, 1996; Abdi et al.,)
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King (1981)

) Collison & Anderson,)
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Gonsior & gardner,)
(1971; Gray & Megahan, 1981

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Hartsog &)

.(Gonsior, 1973; Megahan et al., 1979

IPBO,)

(2000

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Applying Landslide Hazard Zonation in Forest Road Network Design

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Abstract

Forest road networks are essential structures to achieve the forestry aims, but these structures include most implemental and environmental costs. To minimize these costs, the effective factors have to be considered in forest road design which landslide susceptibility is one of the major factors. Road construction on susceptible terrain increase road maintenance cost and environmental impacts. Landslide hazard zonation is a method that can be applied to recognize and avoid the unstable terrain. In this research, the landslide hazard zonation map of *Baharbon* district in *Kheyroud* Research Forest was developed using a combined model, AHP and Density Area methods. First, Landslides distribution map of study area was prepared in ArcGIS using field observations and then the map of effective factors in landslide occurrence were prepared. To determine the weight of effective factors AHP was used. Afterward a bivariate statistical model, Density Area, was used for calculating the weight of classes of effective factors maps. By combining the effective factors maps and classifying the combined map with regard to breakpoints of frequency curve, the landslide hazard zonation map was developed. According to the results, 14.7%, 26.9%, 38.9%, 15% and 4.5% of the district were classified as very low, low, moderate, high and very high hazard, respectively. Finally due to lack of landslide occurrence in slope class of 0-15%, as well as it is suitable slope for road design, this class was suggested as positive control points. The other slope classes that were in low and very low hazard were defined as second priority for road design. Road building in high and very high hazard is possible, if increasing the number of culverts, also biological and mechanical reinforcements of cut and fill slopes.

KeyWords: Forest road network, Landslide, Density area, AHP