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FIRENZE

- UNESCO Chair on the Prevention and Sustainable Management of Geo-Hydrological Hazards,
- University of Florence, Italy

Rilevamento frane e misure correttive a basso impatto ambientale

Nicola Casagli



PRESIDENCY OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Delegate Commissioner for the Montaguto landslide



Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche
ISTITUTO DI RICERCA PER
LA PROTEZIONE IDROGEOLOGICA

F. Guzzetti
G. Lollino



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N. Casagli



Università degli Studi
del Sannio

F.M. Guadagno



P. Barsotti
L. Gianmattei



C. Rivolta
D. Leva



PROTEZIONE CIVILE

Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri
Dipartimento della Protezione Civile

PRESIDENCY OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Delegate Commissioner for the Montaguto landslide



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**ISTITUTO DI RICERCA PER
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Montaguto



Montaguto AV



Montaguto landslide

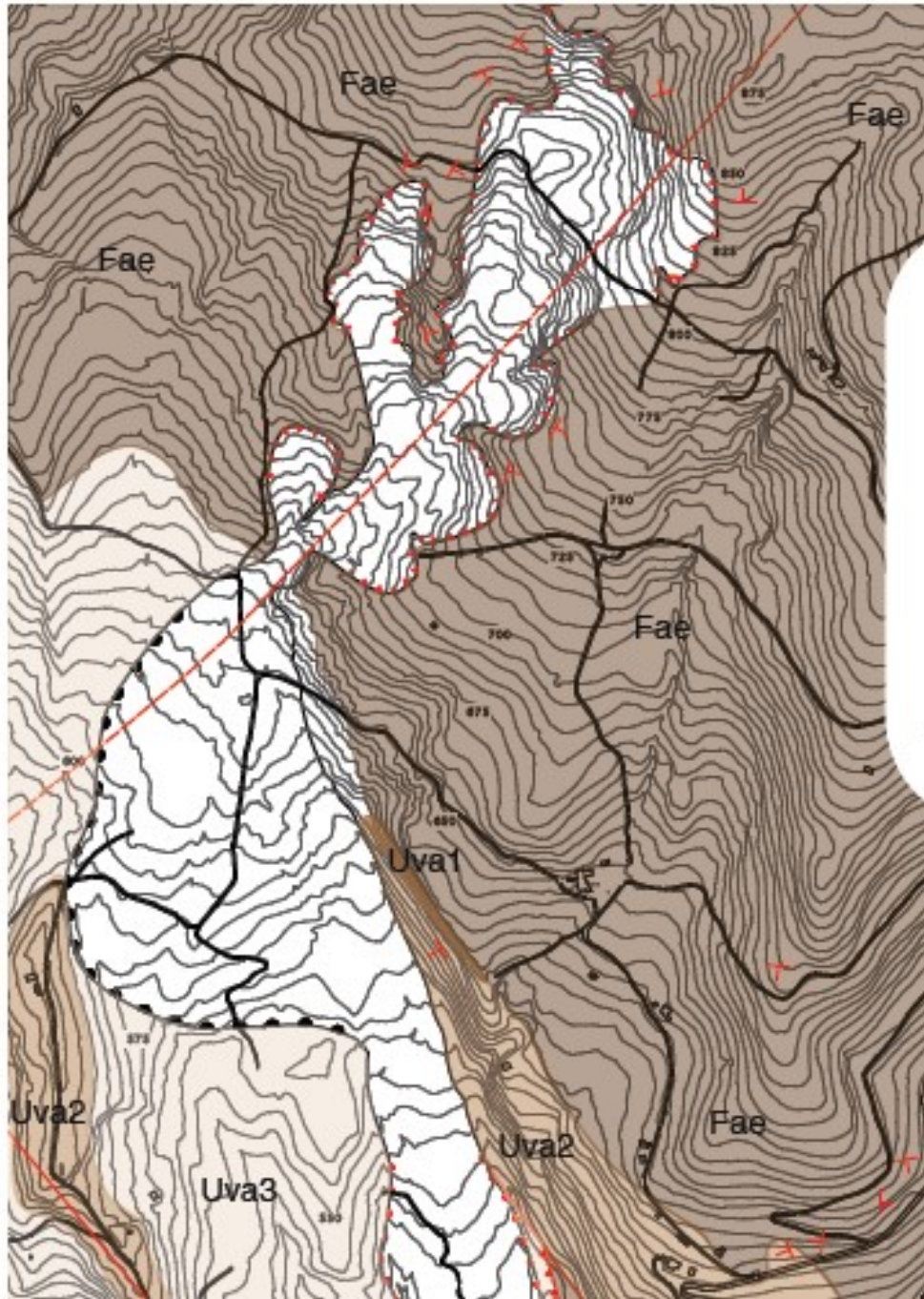


- Roma-Napoli National railway
- National Road SS 90 “Delle Puglie”

Montaguto, May 2010



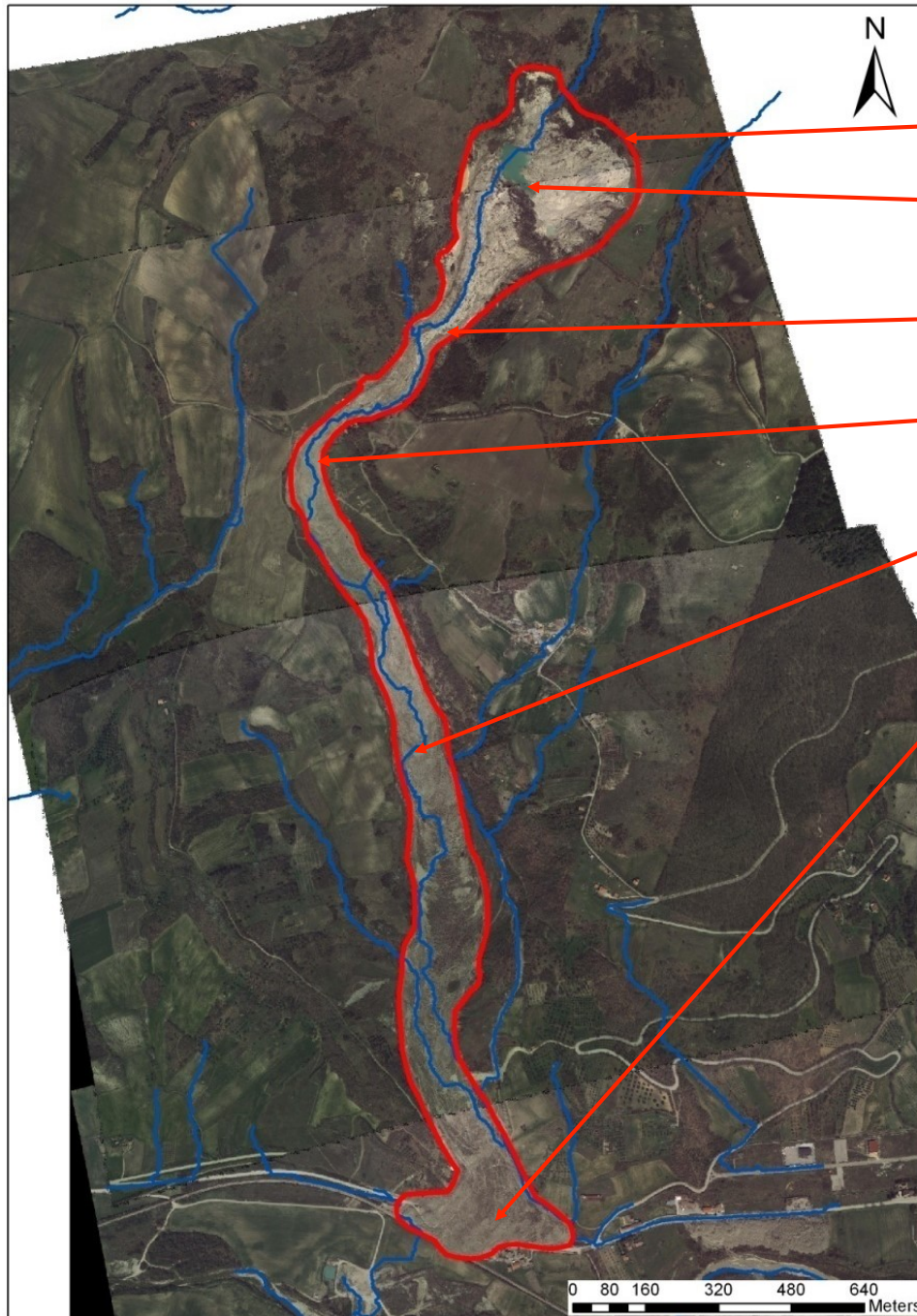
Geological setting



- Faeto Flysch (early Miocene)
- Toppo di Capuana clay loam (early Miocene)
- Altavilla Unit (late Miocene)
- Cervaro Creeck alluvial deposits (Pleistocene – Holocene)

Guadagno et al. (2010)

The landslide



- **Main headscarp**
- **Counterslope** landslide lakes
- **Upper track**
- **“Elbow”**
- **Main track**
- **Lower deposit** expanded in the valley floor, affecting National road and railway

- **Landslide volume:** 6 million m³
- **Area:** 4.8 10⁵ m²
- **Peak velocity:** >3 m/day
- **Total length:** 3 km
- **Travel angle:** 8.4°

Before



After



Imagery Date: Oct 30, 2002

© 2010 Cnes/Spot Image
Image © 2010 GeoEye
© 2010 Tele Atlas

41° 14.280' N 15° 13.362' E elev 425 m

©2009 Google

Eye alt 700 m

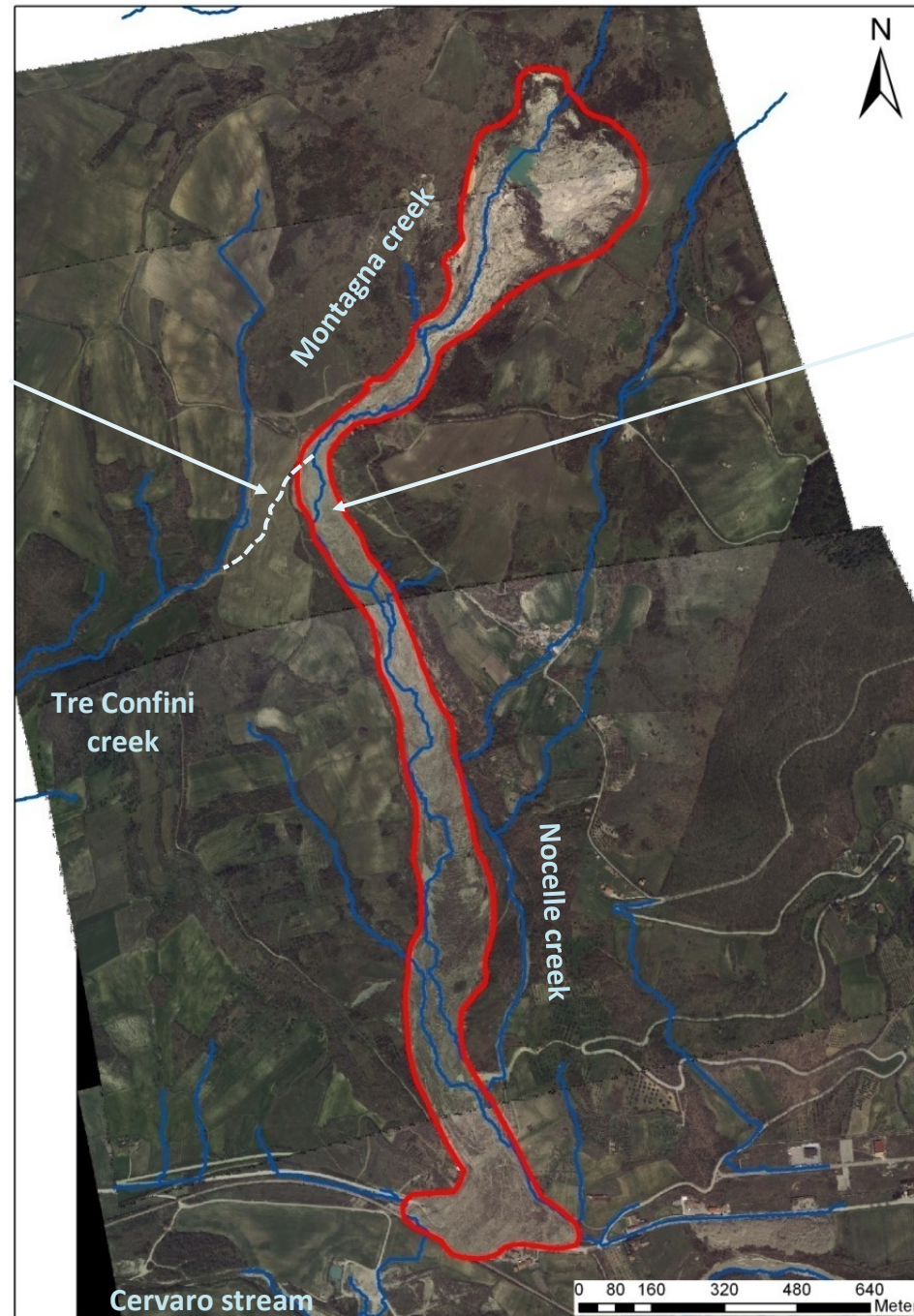
Timeline

- **1763:** royal road involved, Borboni realized the first stabilization works
- **1957-58:** reactivations
- **Until 1980:** very low activity
- **1990:** deviation of Montagna creek
- **2003 – 2004:** minor landslide reactivations
- **May 12th 2006:** major landslide reactivation and DPC ordinance
- **September 2009:** major landslide reactivation, the landslide reaches the road SS 90 “Delle Puglie”
- **March 10th 2010:** the reactivated flow destroy the road and the railway

1990 Montagna creek deviation

natural original
channel

deviated
channel



1955 drainage network

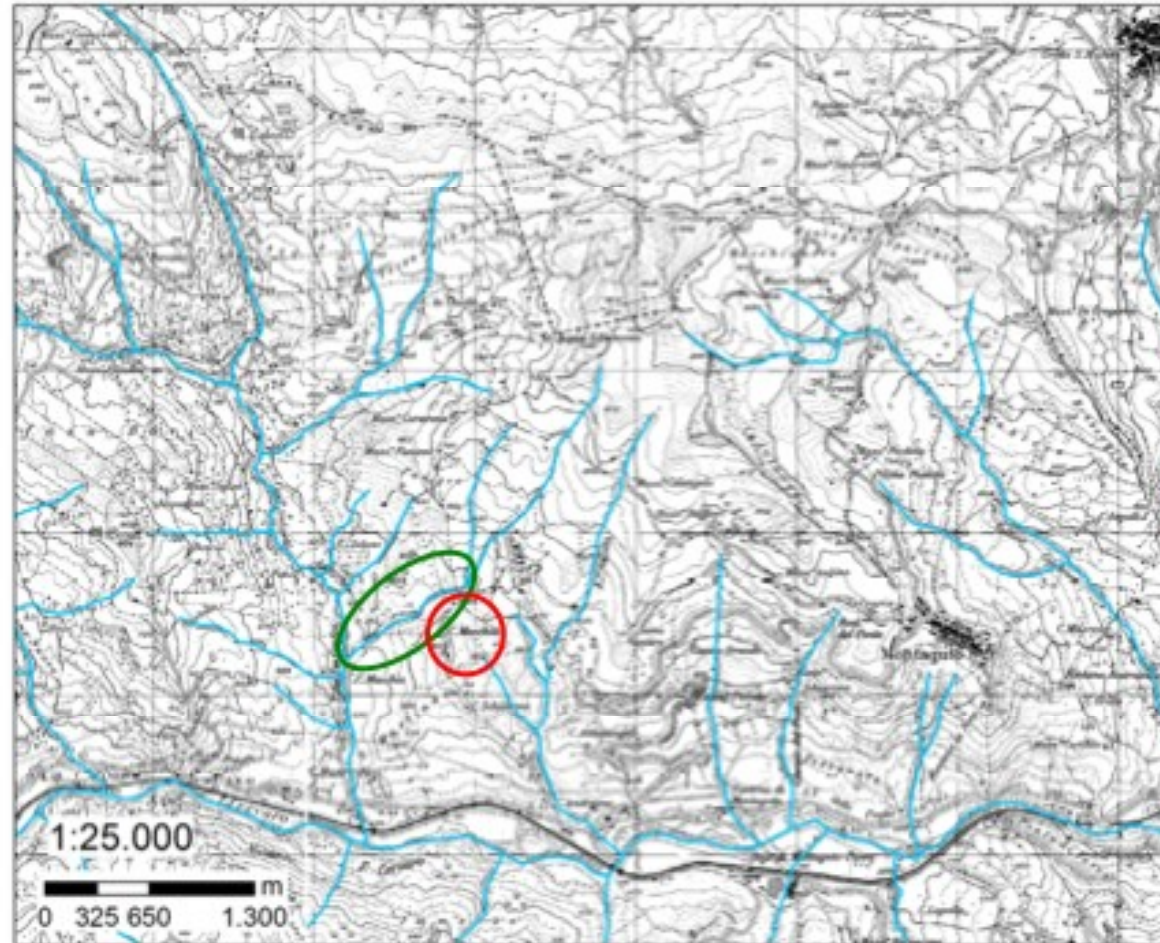
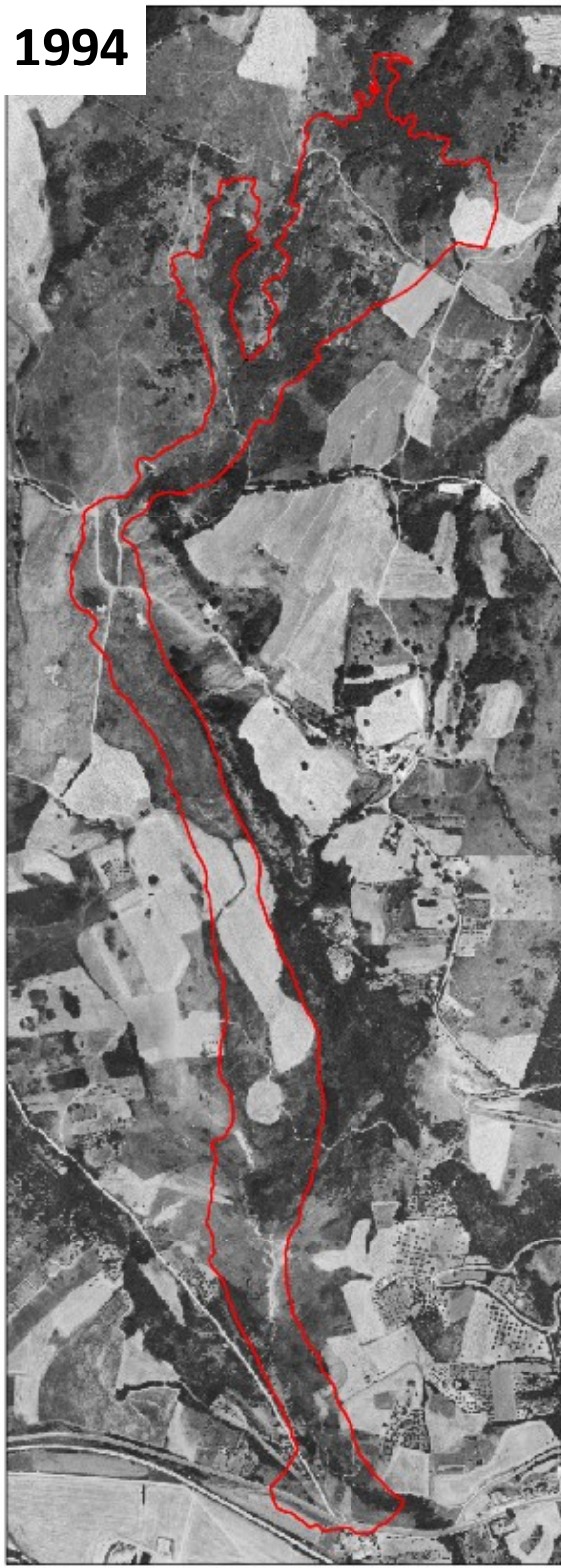


Figura 4.5 Stralcio delle Tavole in scala 1:25.000 della Carta topografica IGM (F°174 Ariano Irpino), edizione 1955, con la segnalazione della rete idrografica evidenziata.

1994



2000



2006



2010



2002



2009

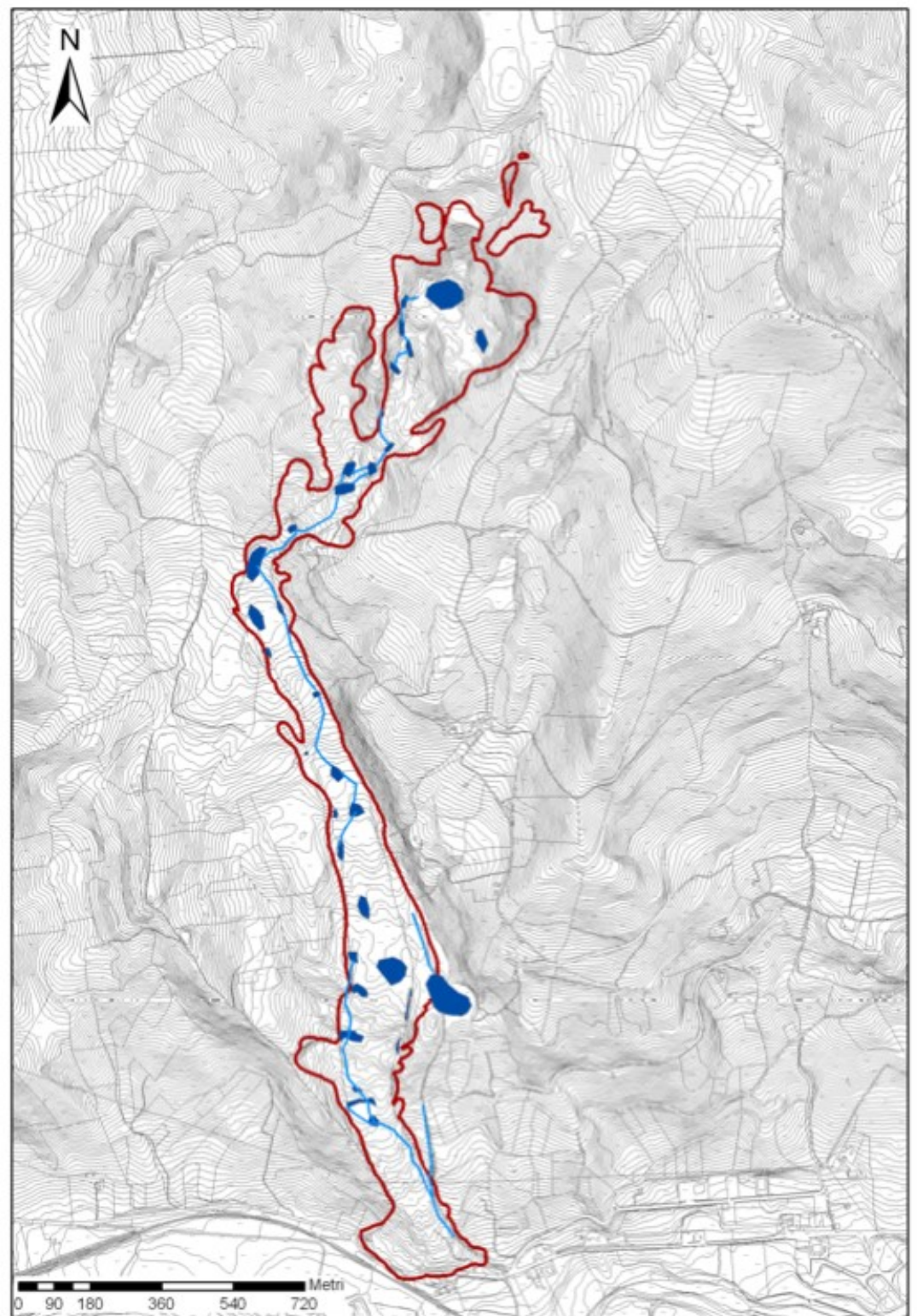


2010



Landslide lakes

Cascini et al. (2009)

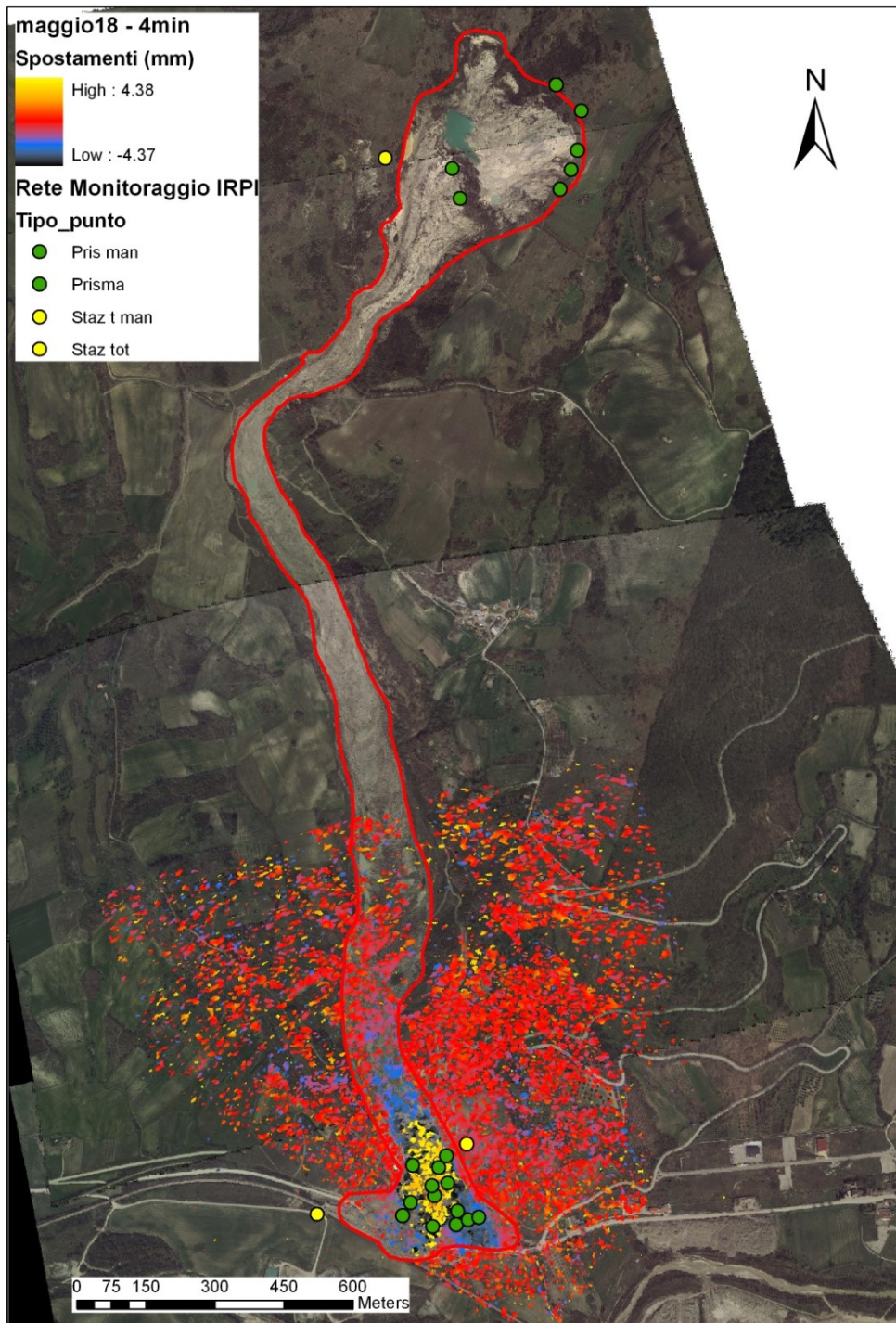


Monitoring activity

Installation 29th April 2010

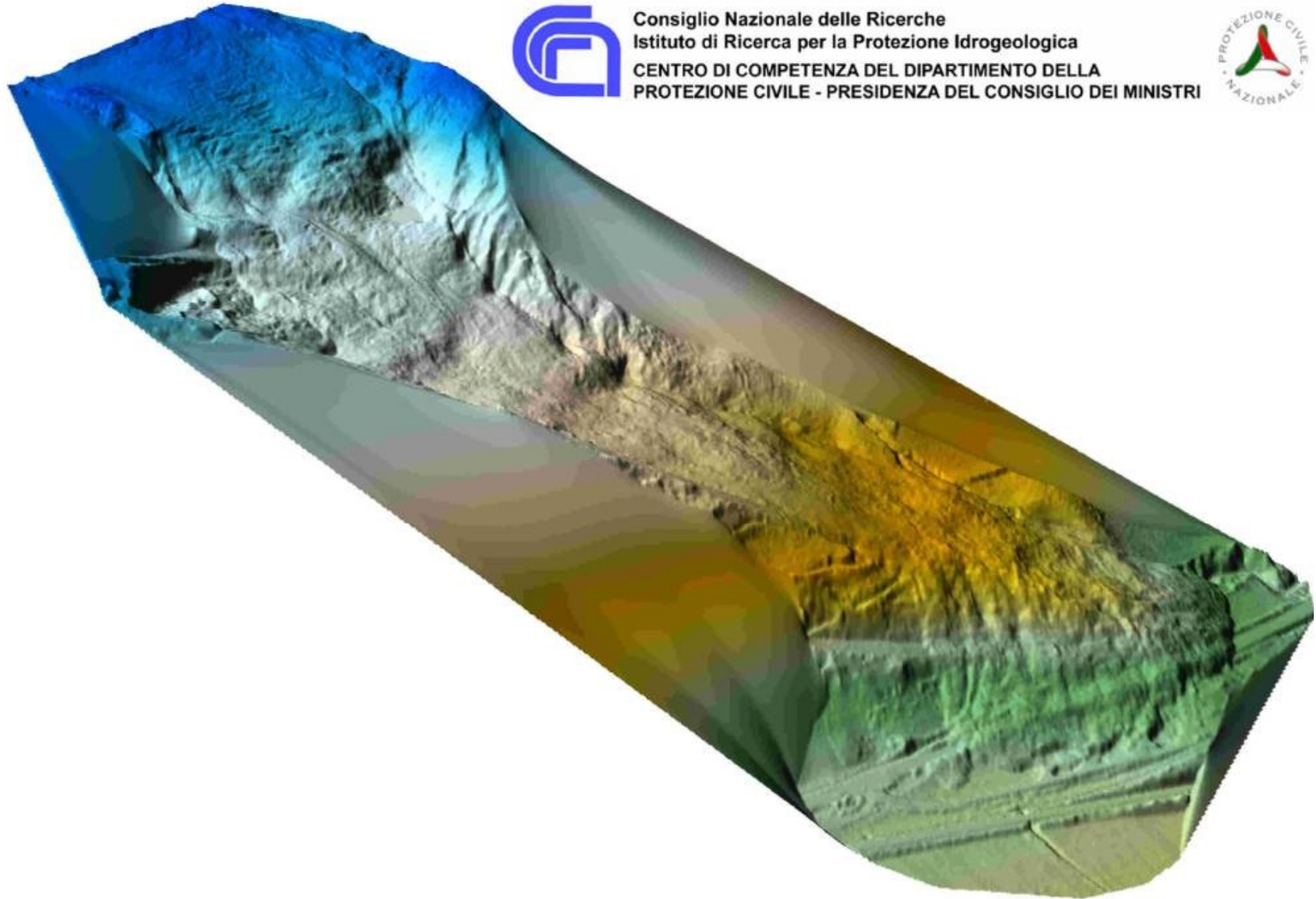


GB-InSAR, LIDAR, thermal and optical imaging



Integrated monitoring system

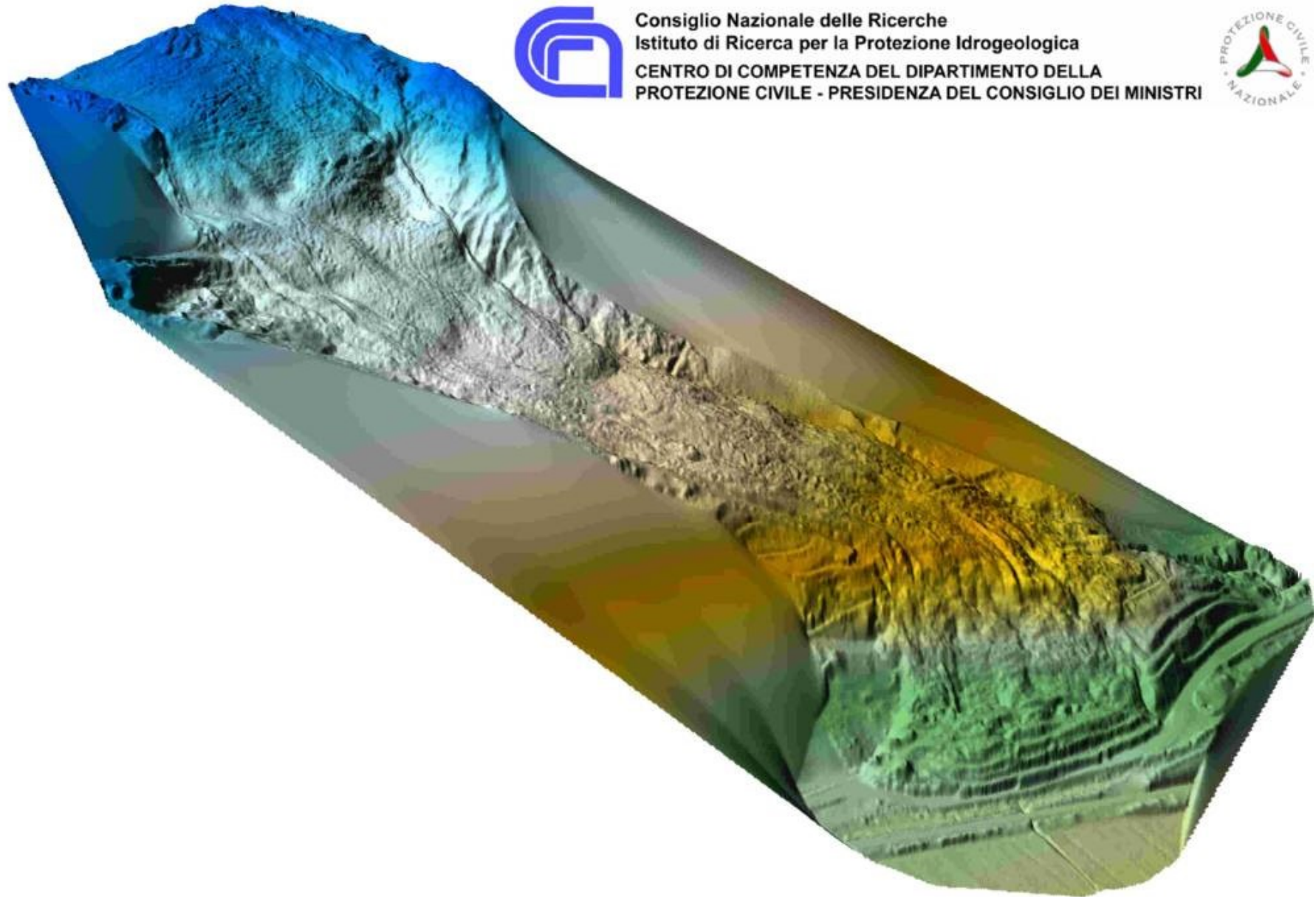
DTM 2006



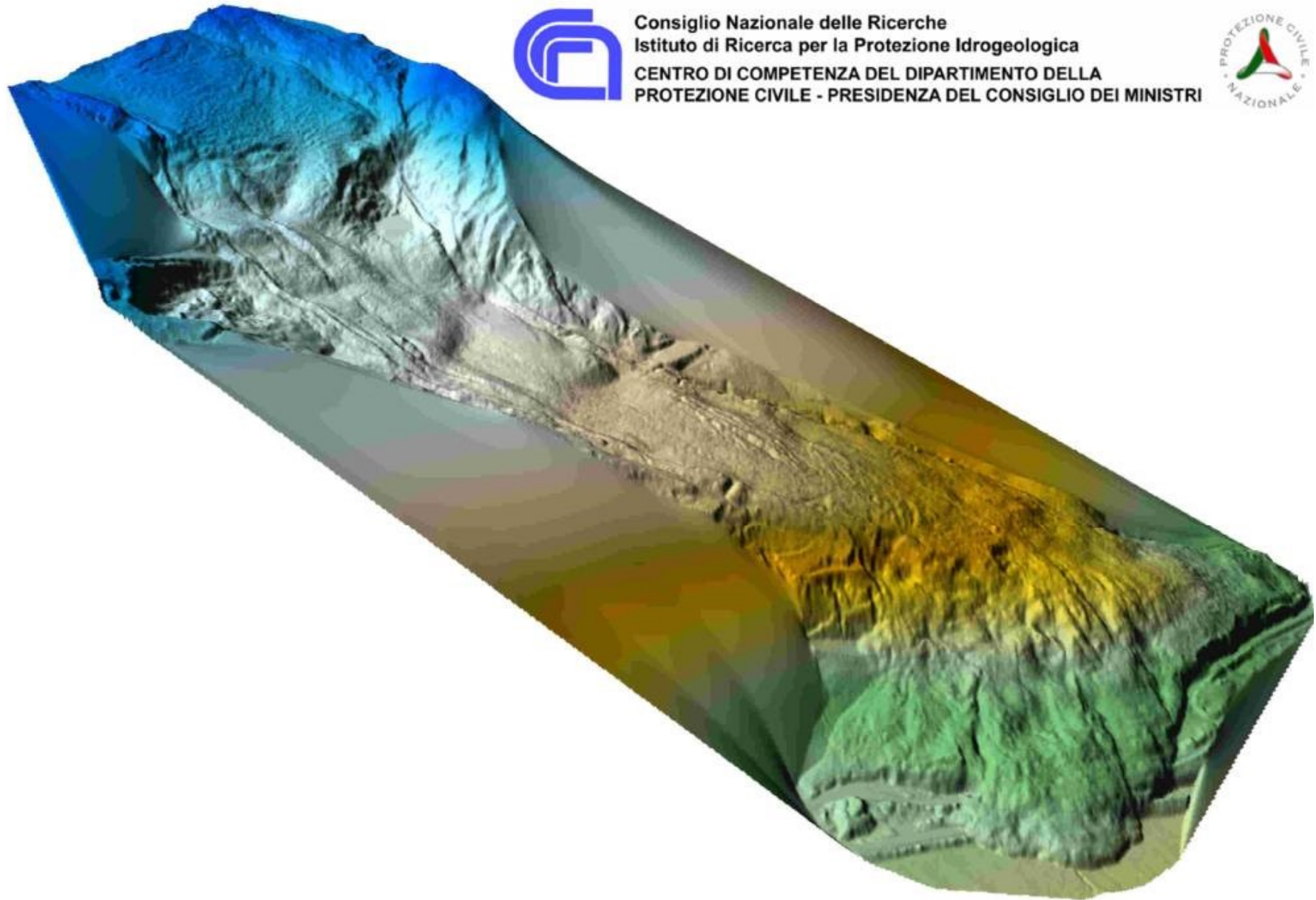
Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche
Istituto di Ricerca per la Protezione Idrogeologica
CENTRO DI COMPETENZA DEL DIPARTIMENTO DELLA
PROTEZIONE CIVILE - PRESIDENZA DEL CONSIGLIO DEI MINISTRI



DTM 2009



DTM 2010



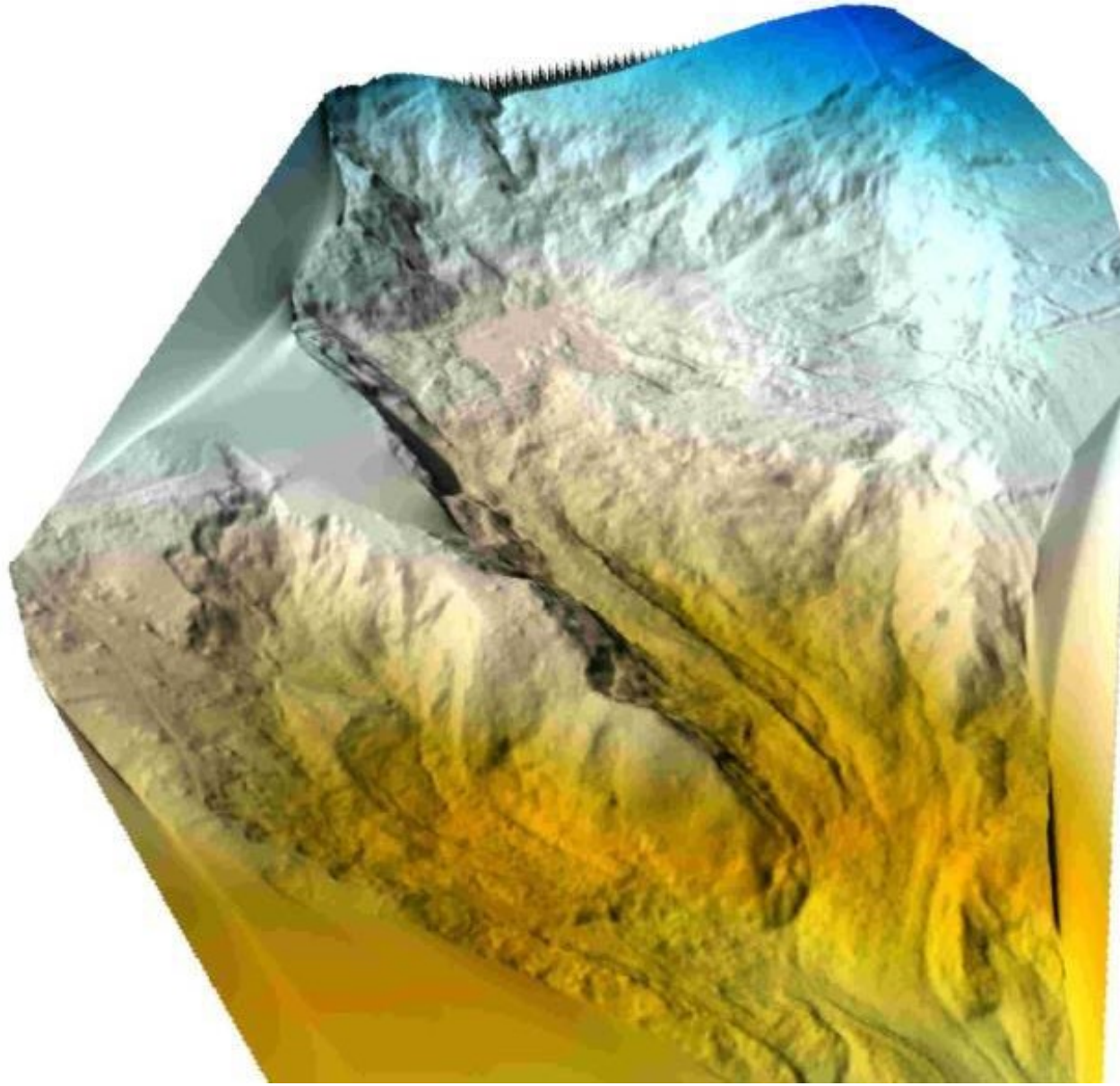
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DTM 2006



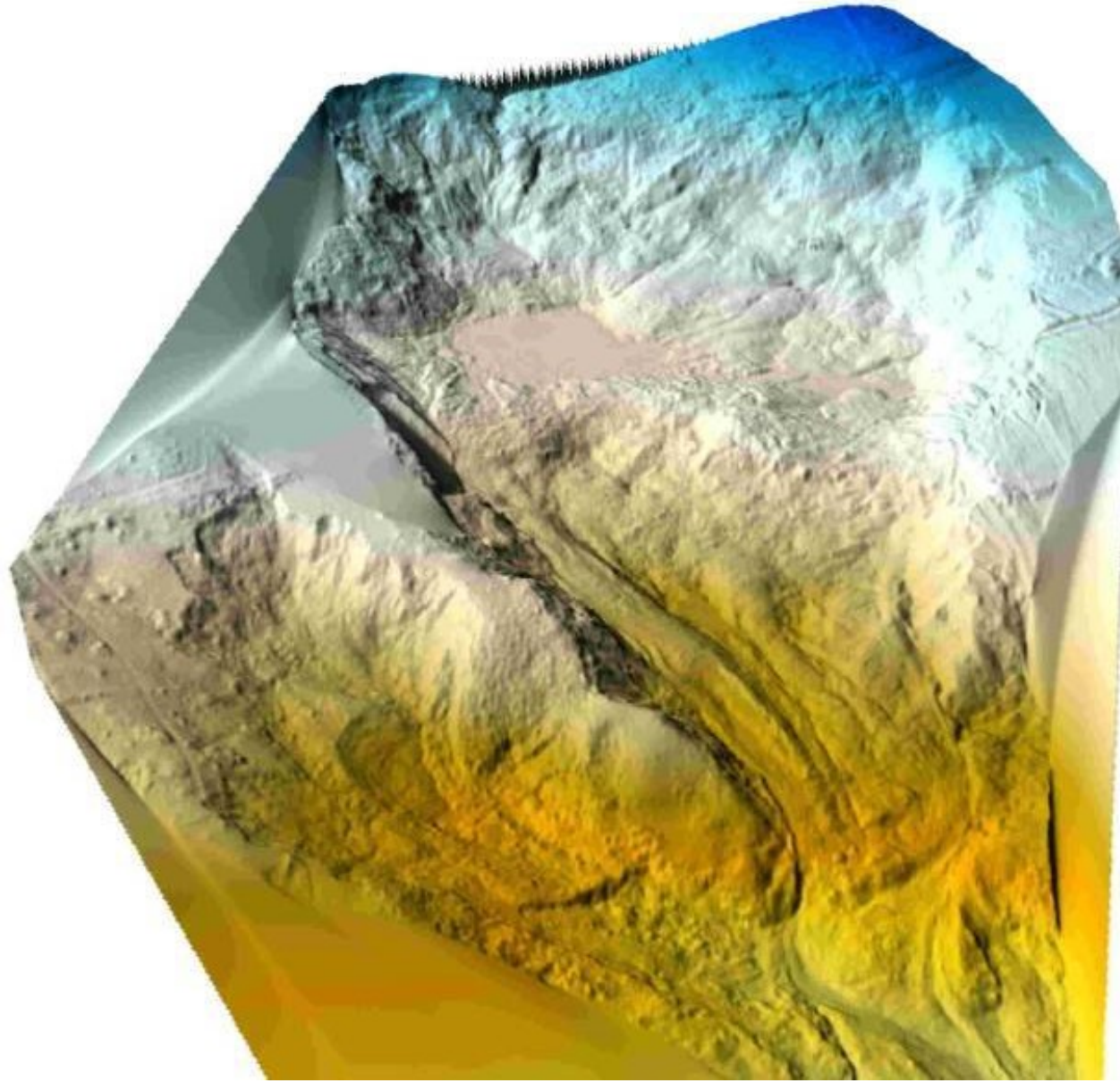
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DTM 2009



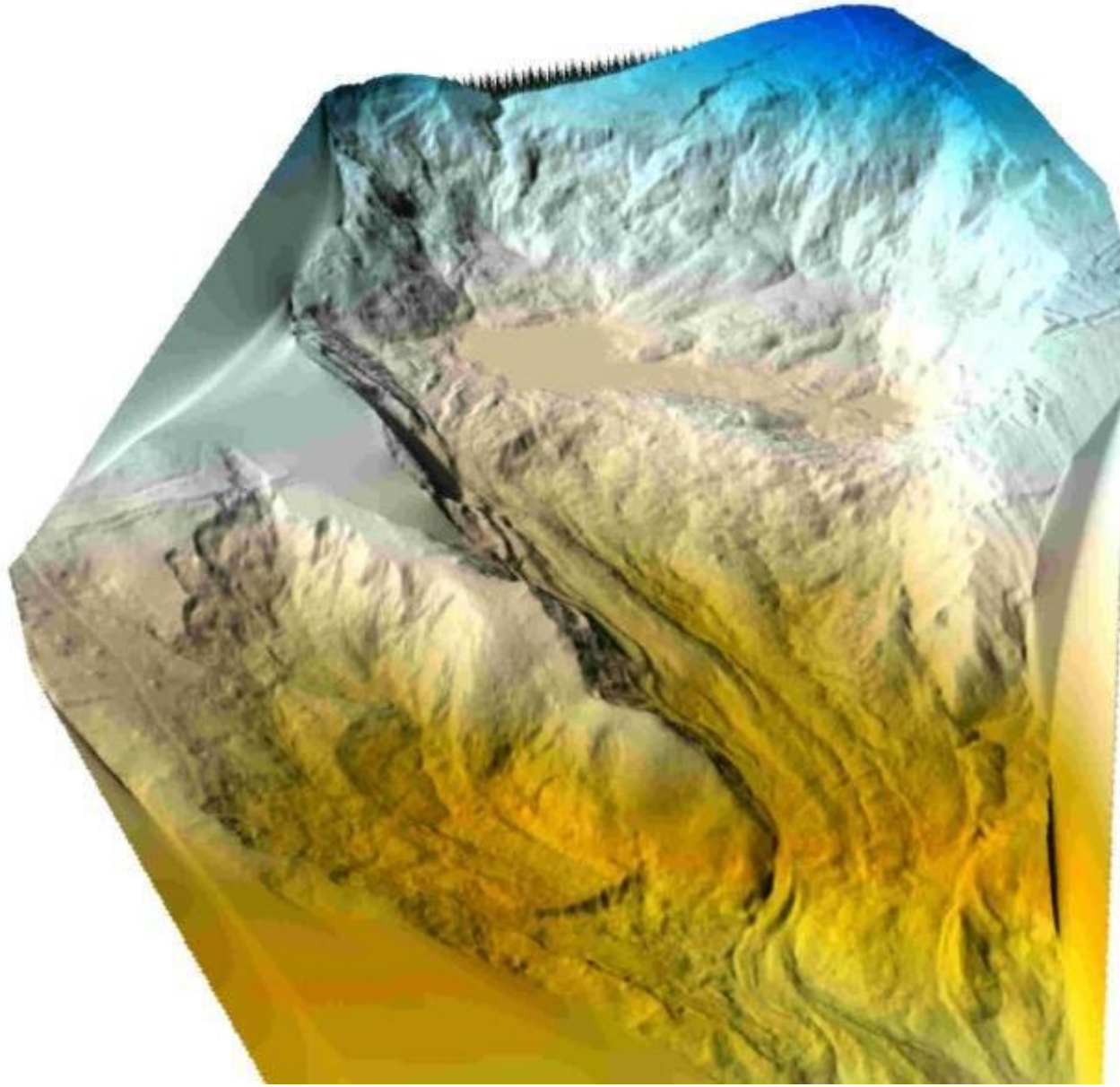
Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche
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PROTEZIONE CIVILE - PRESIDENZA DEL CONSIGLIO DEI MINISTRI



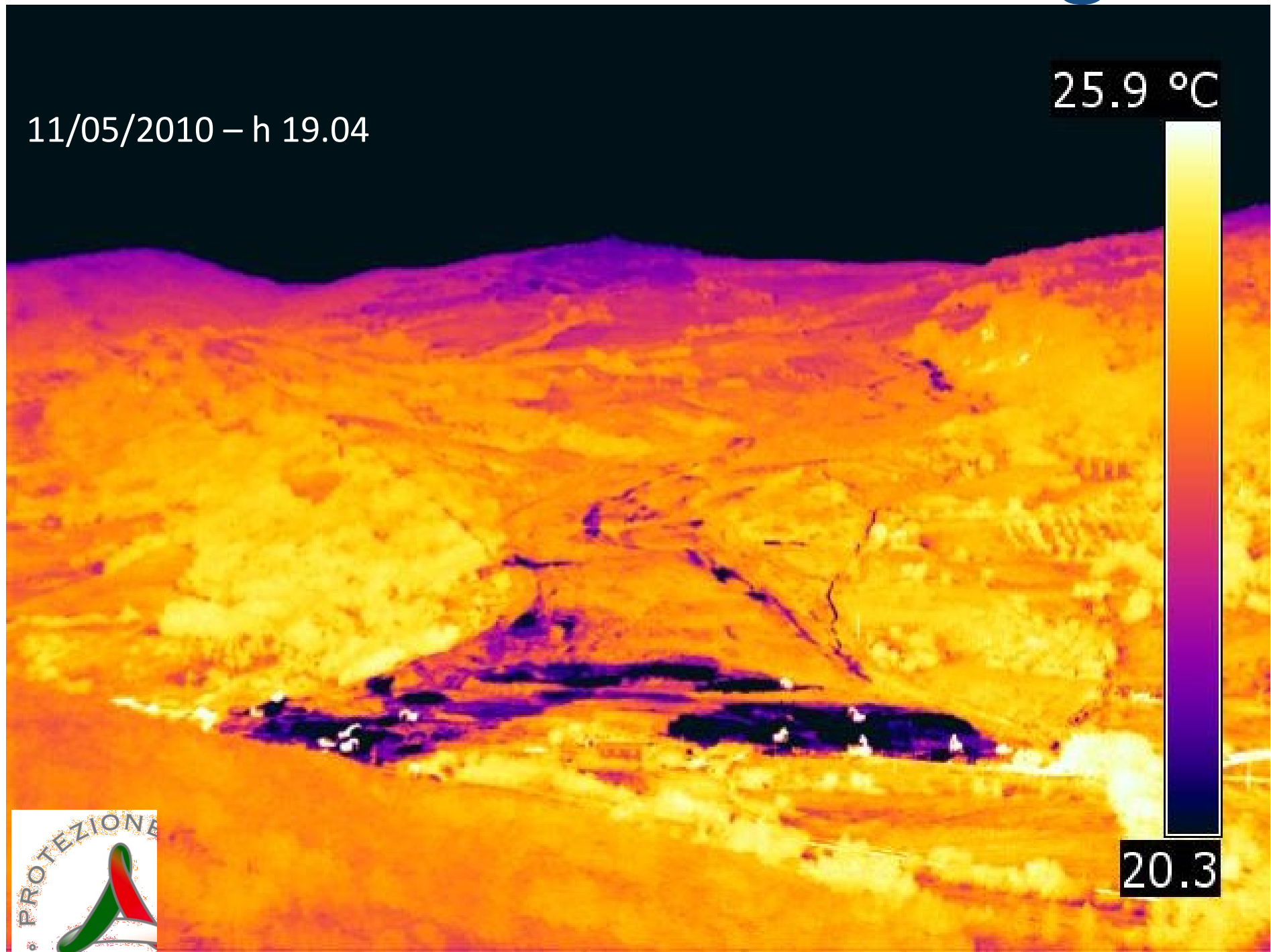
DTM 2010



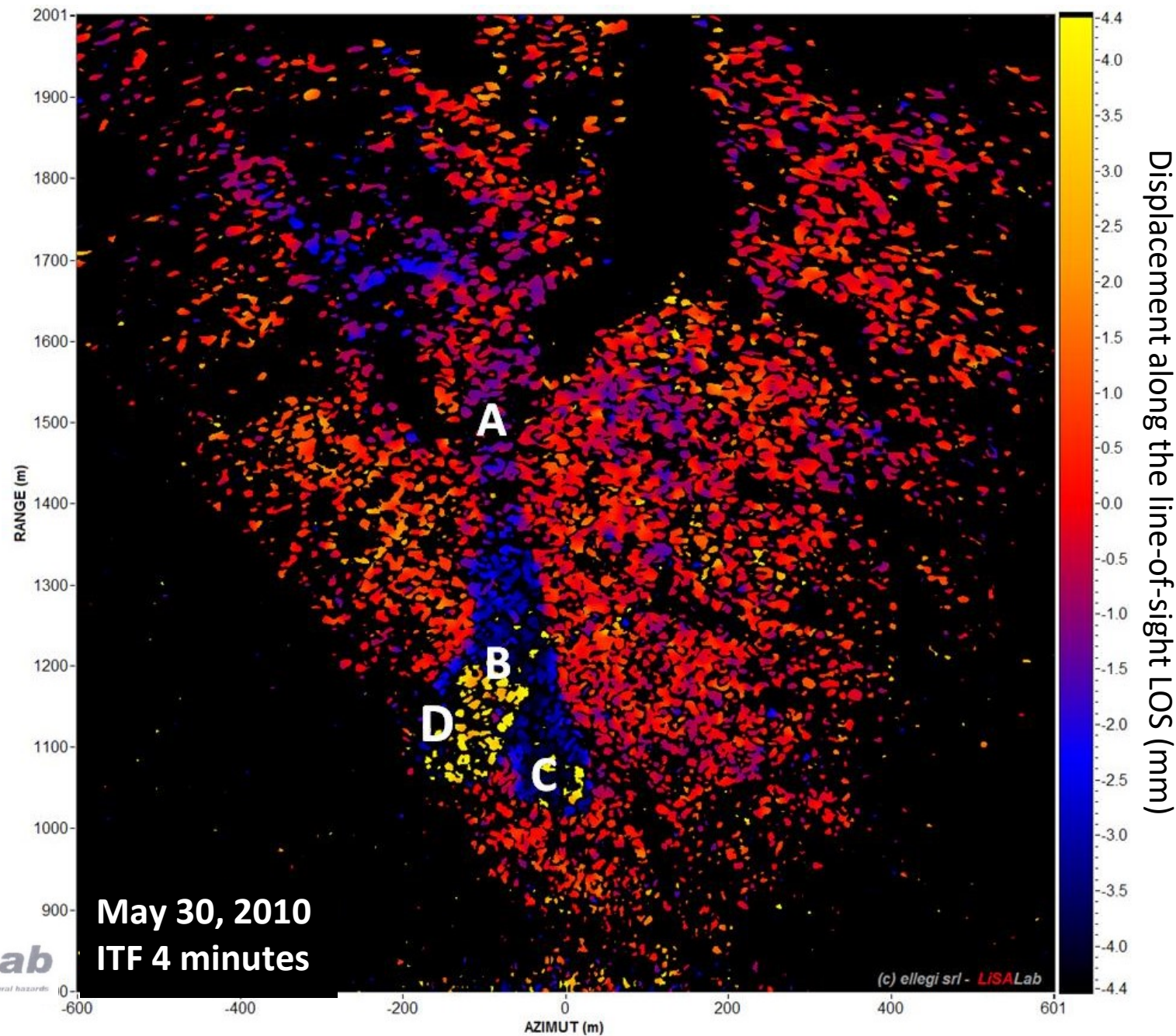
Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche
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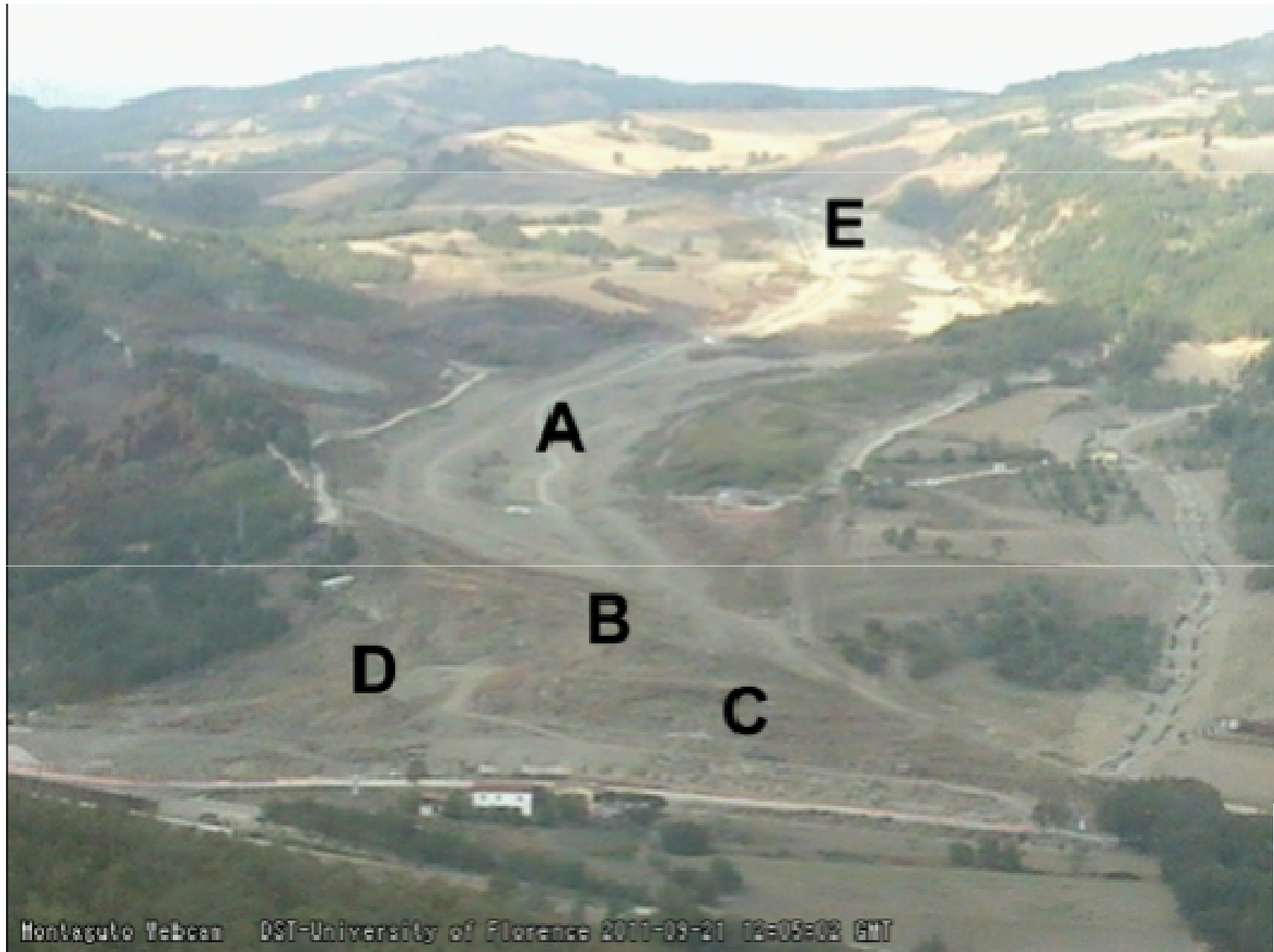
Thermal infrared image



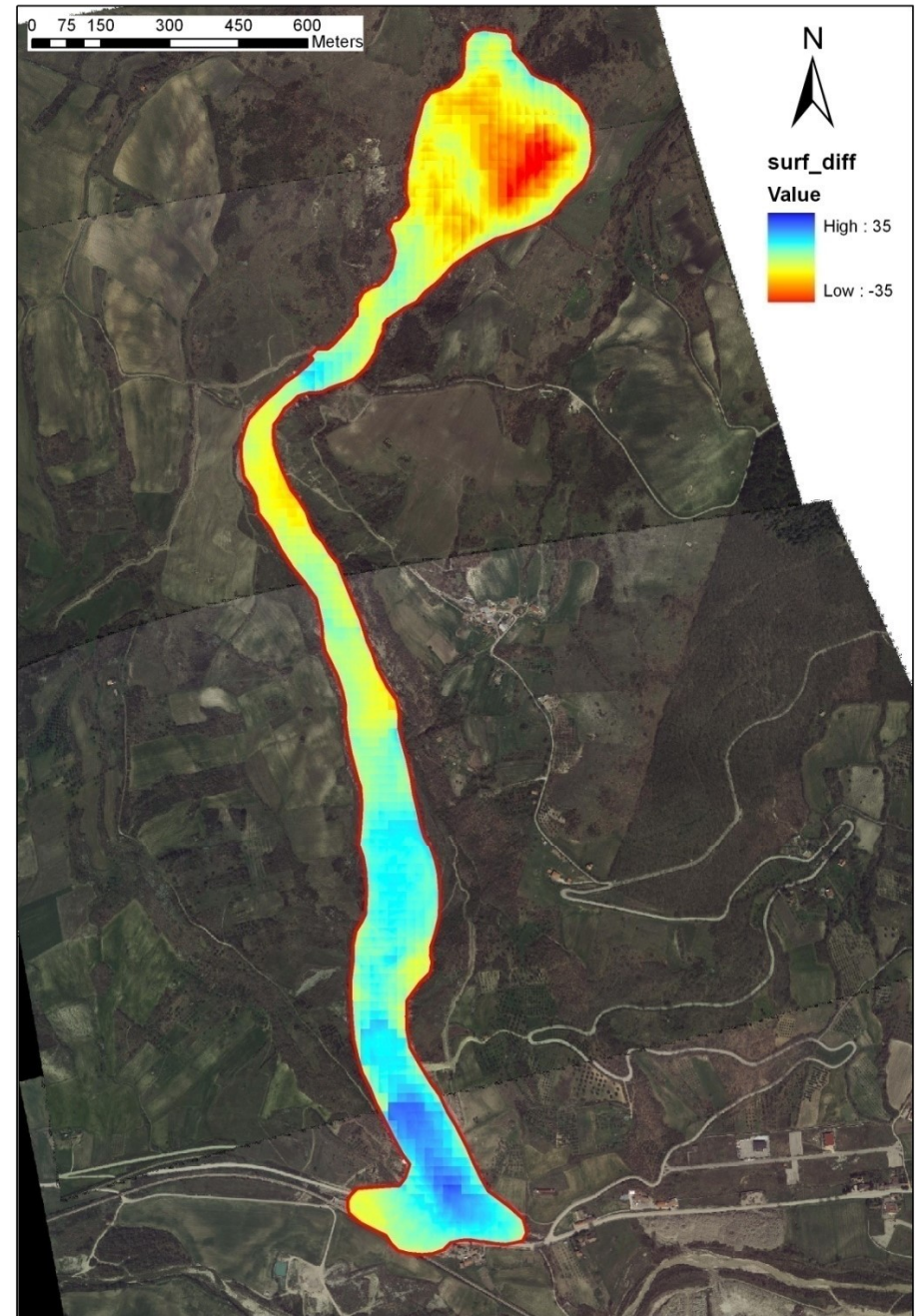
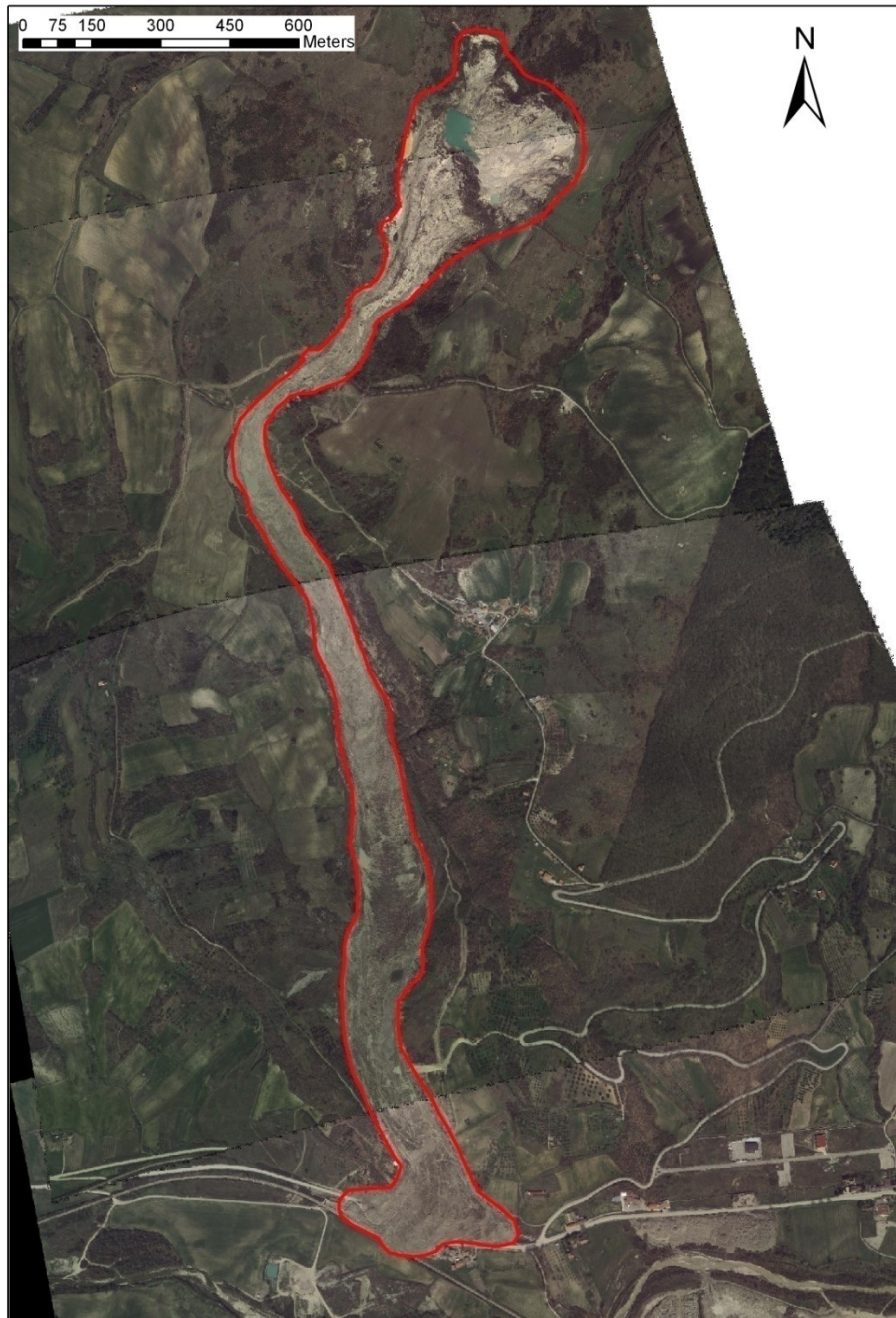
Interferogram (landslide foot)



GBInSAR monitoring sectors

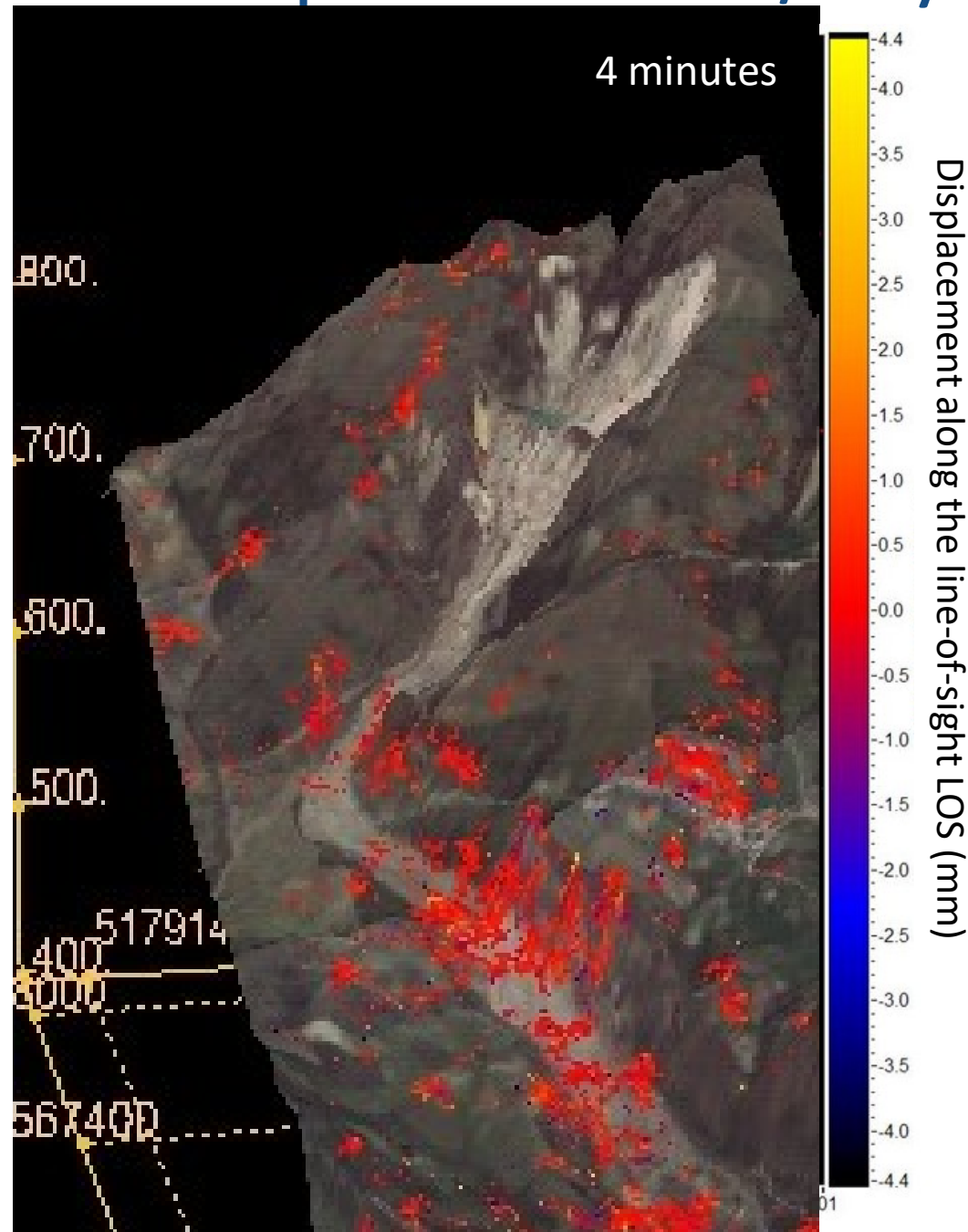


DTM difference 2006-2010

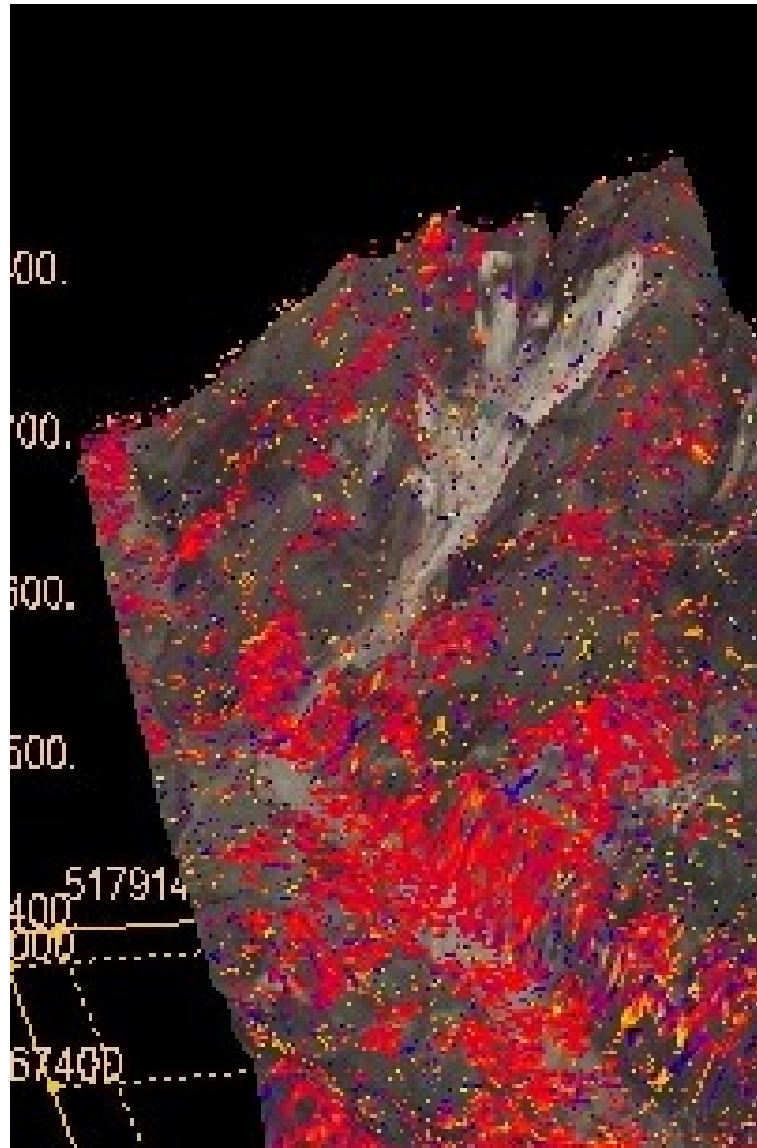


Interferogram May 26th , 2010

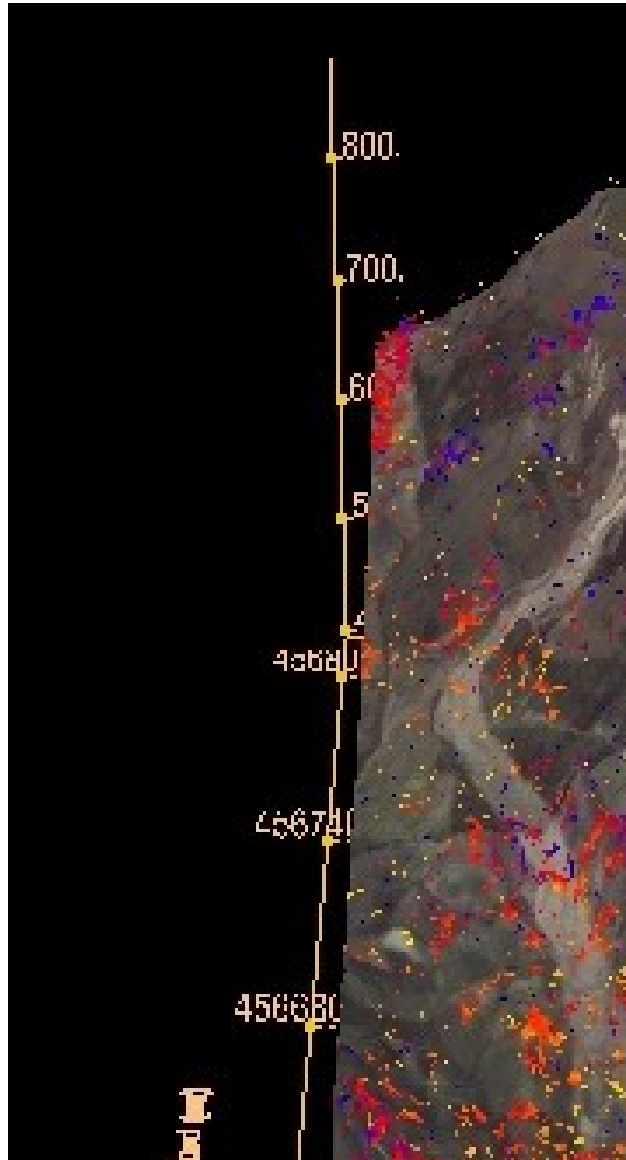
maximum speed = 2.7 m/day



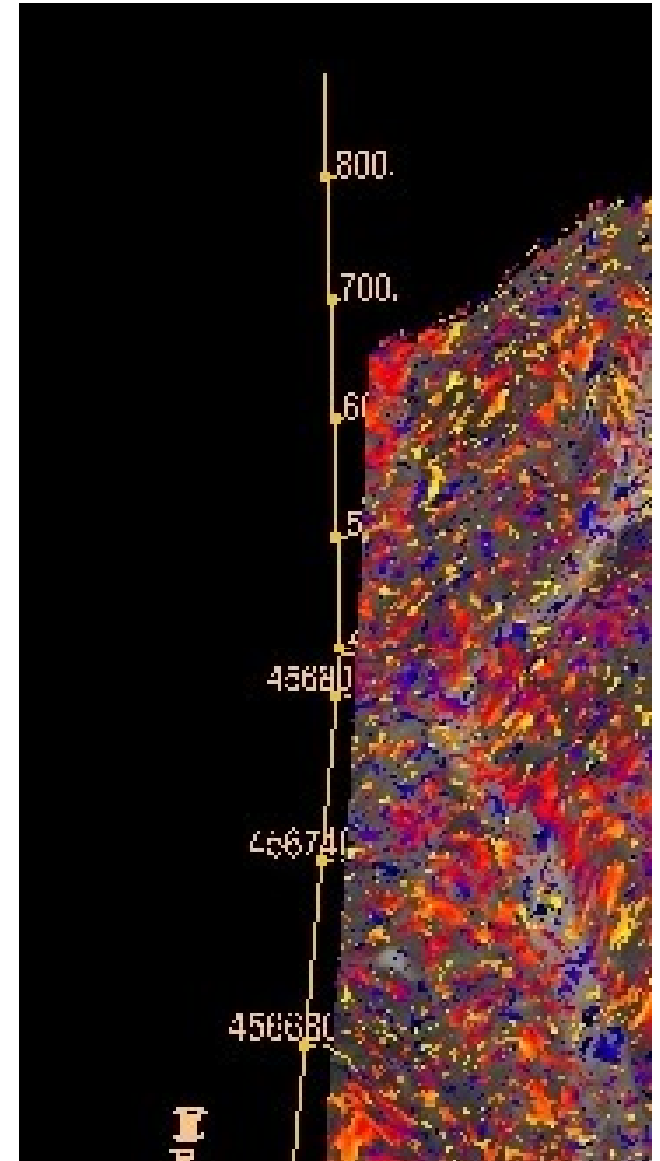
Interferograms - July 26th, 2010
maximum speed = 3×10^{-2} m/day



4 hours



24 hours



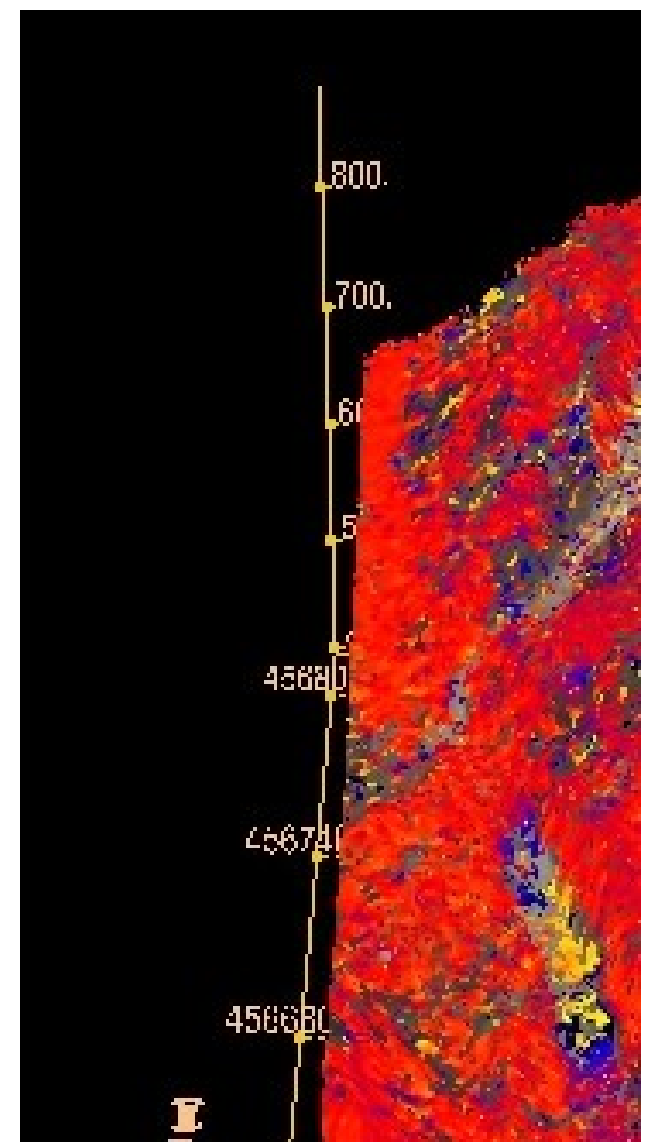
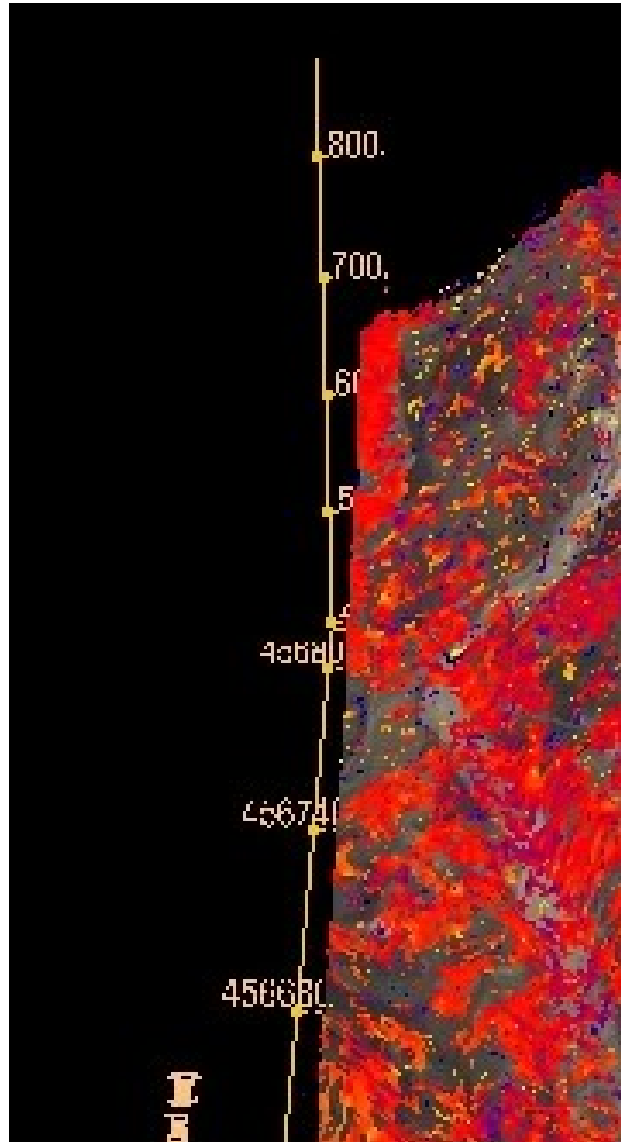
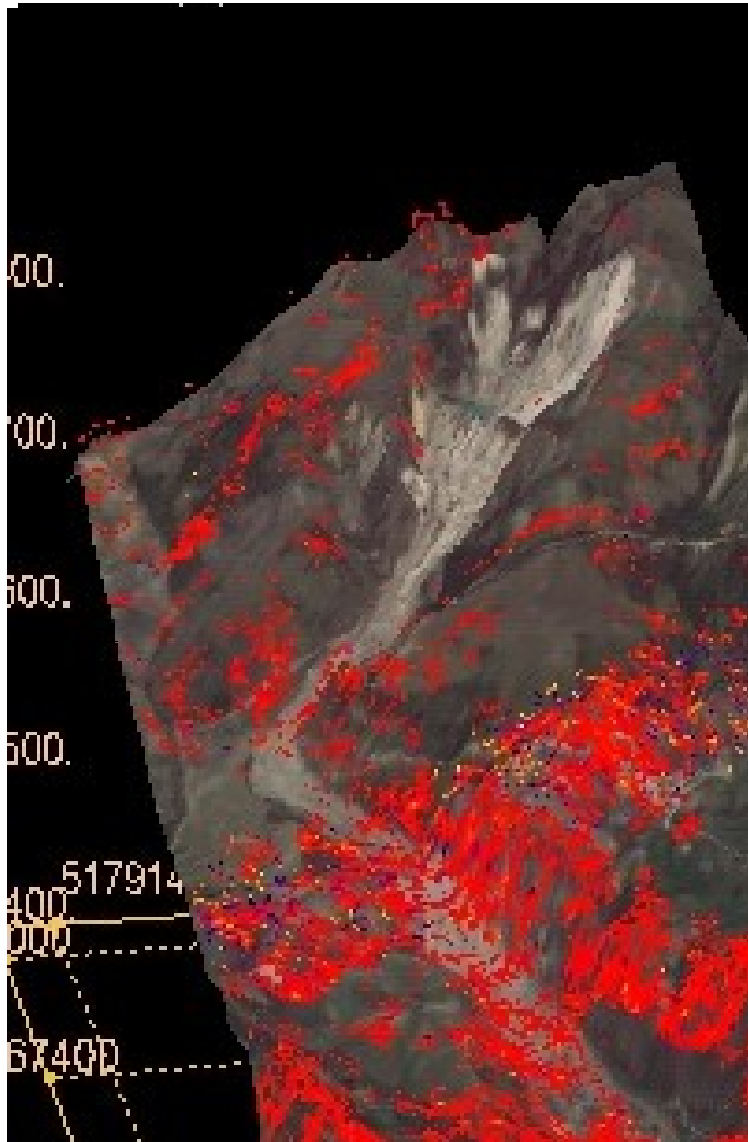
Interferograms – December 26th, 2010

maximum speed = 4×10^{-3} m/day

4 minutes

4 hours

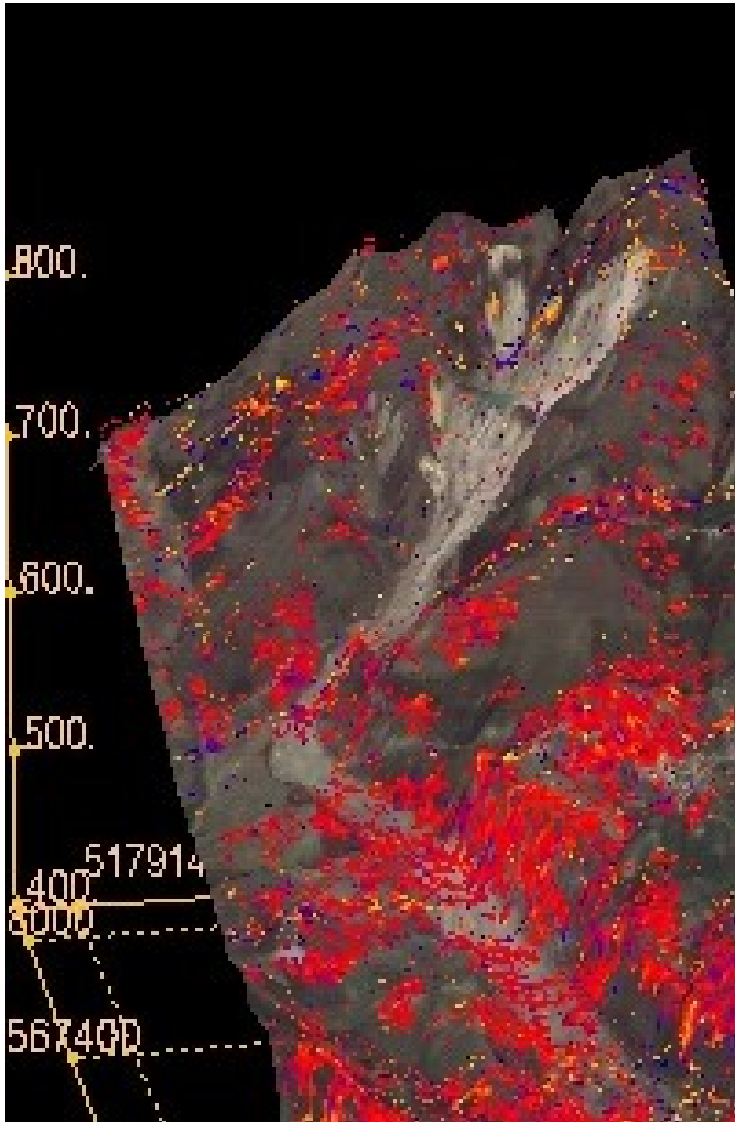
24 hours



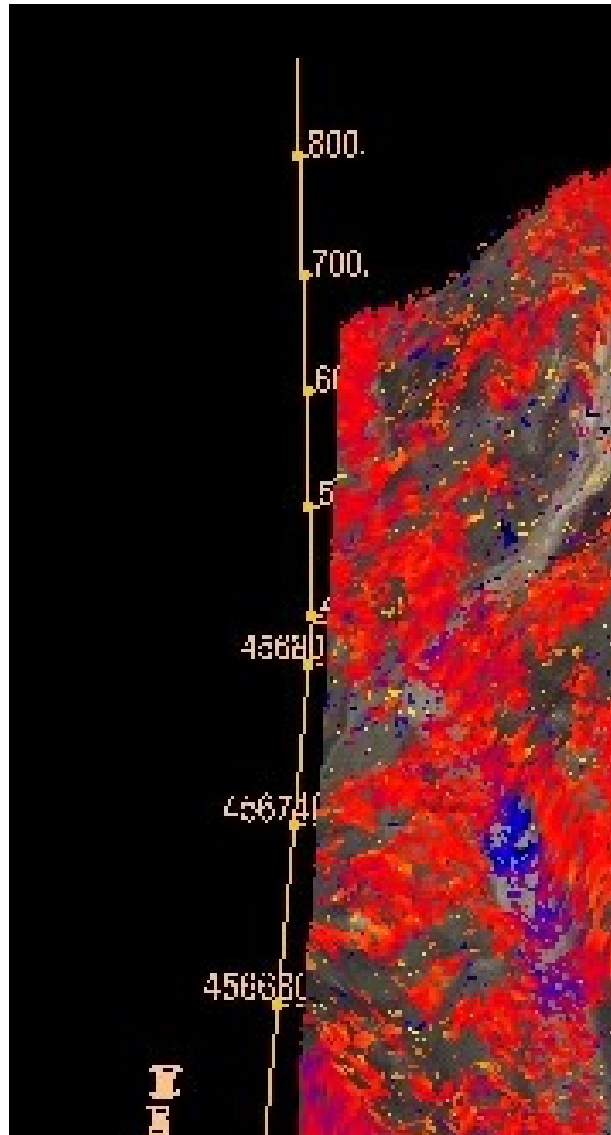
Interferograms – March 26th , 2011

maximum speed = 5×10^{-4} m/day

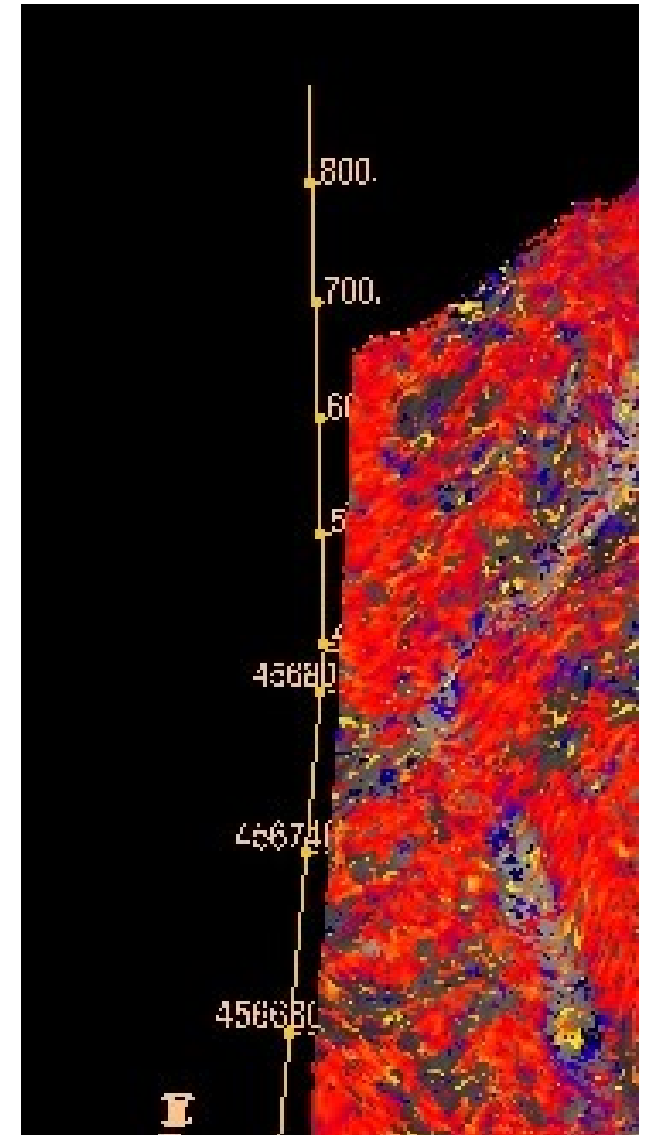
4 minutes



4 hours



24 hours

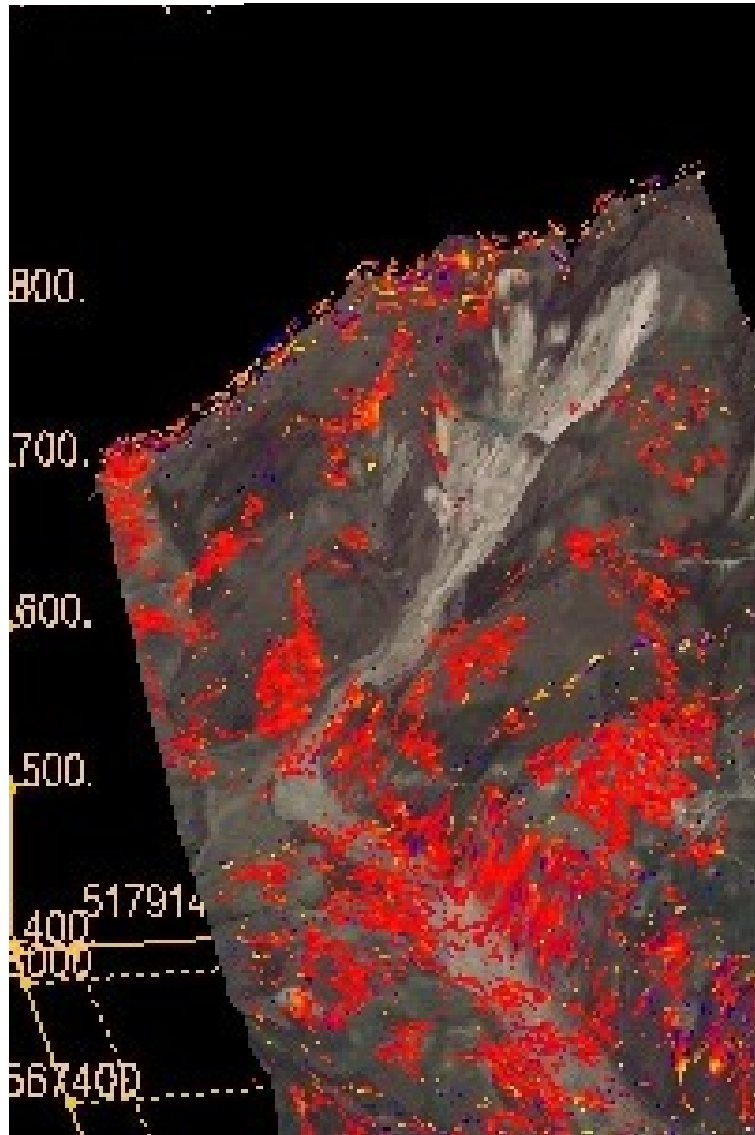


Interferograms – July 26th , 2011

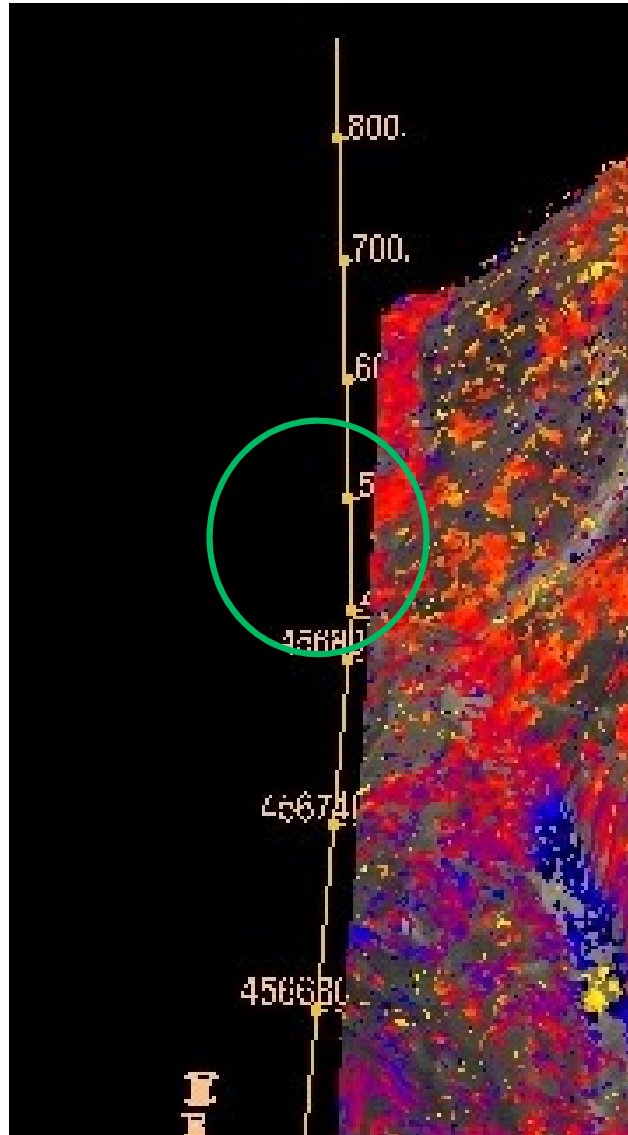
maximum speed = 3×10^{-4} m/day (E sector)



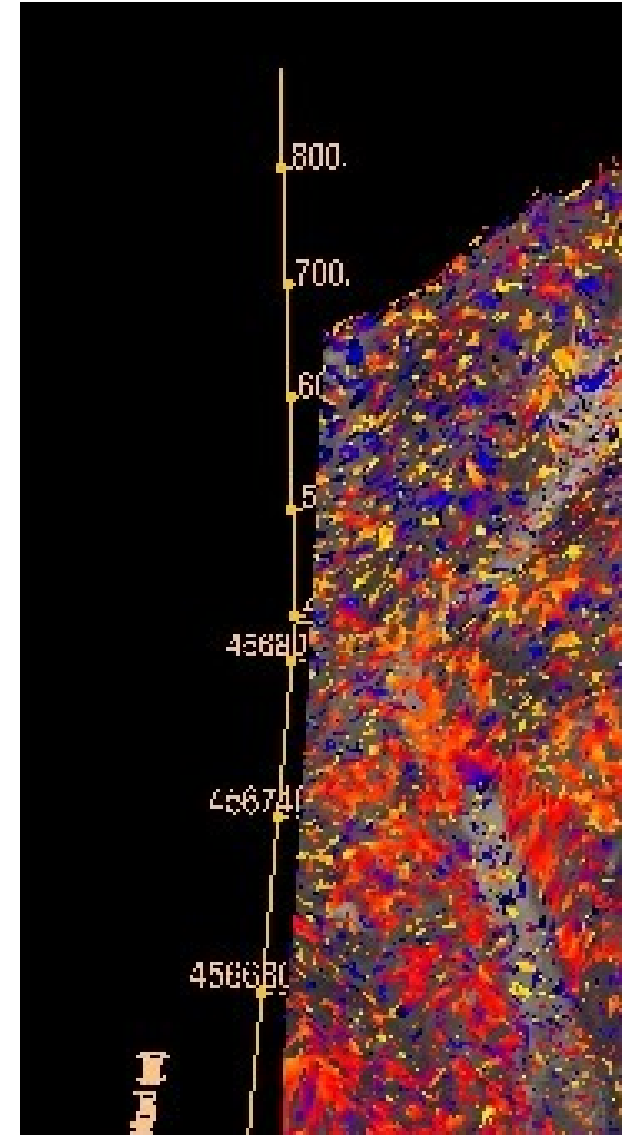
4 minutes



4 hours



24 hours

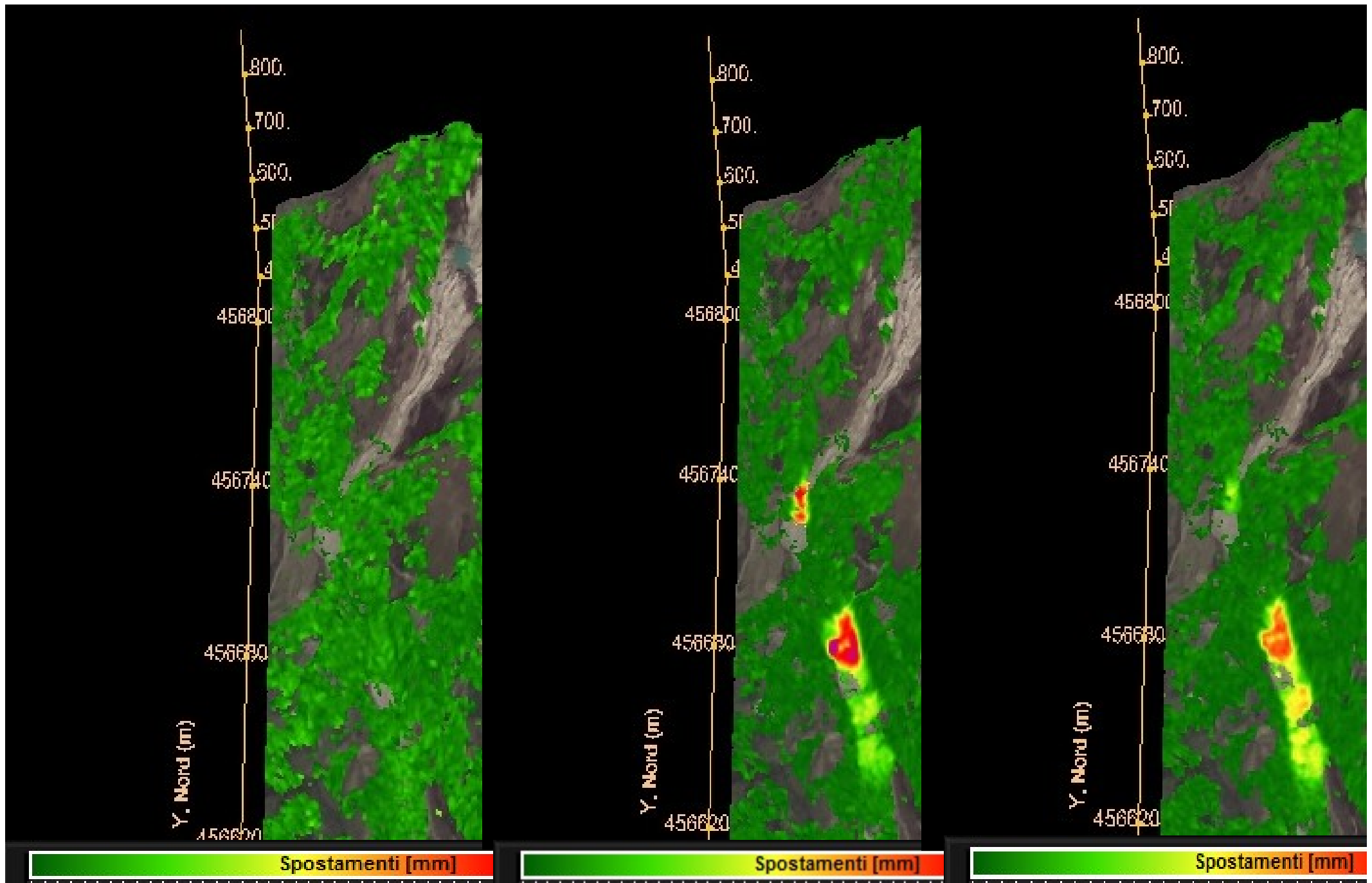


Cumulated displacement maps

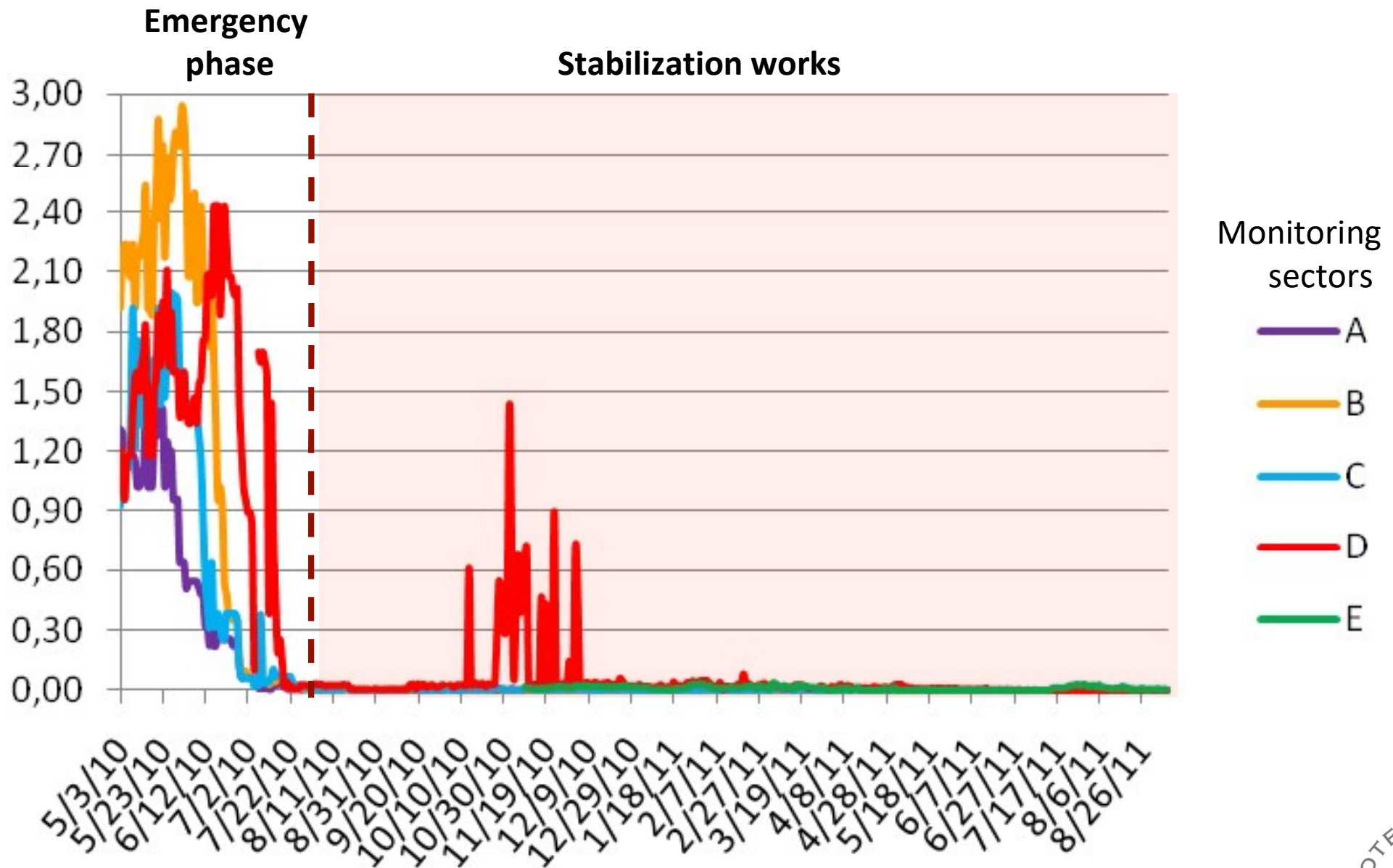
September 2010

December 2010

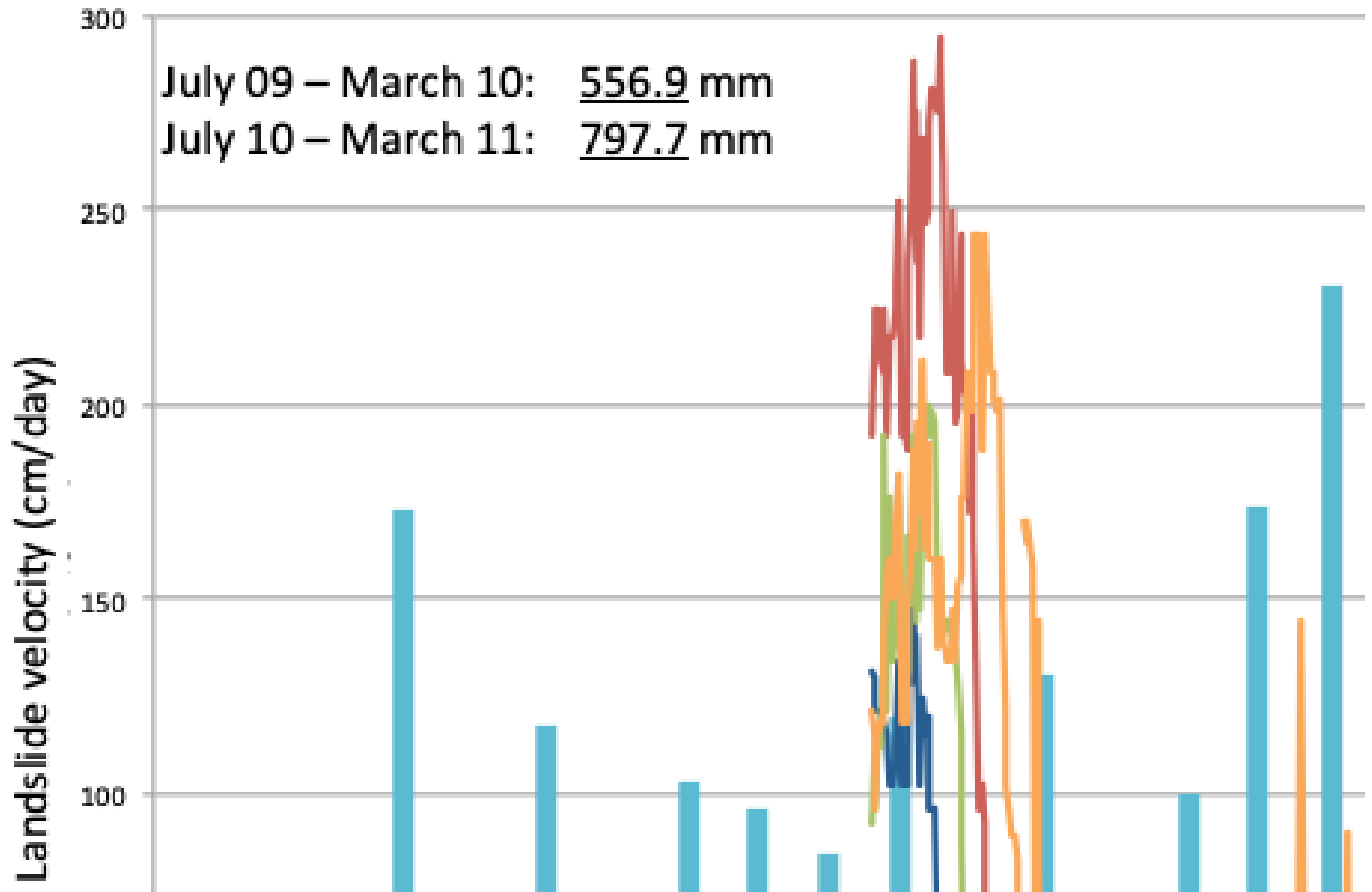
January 2011



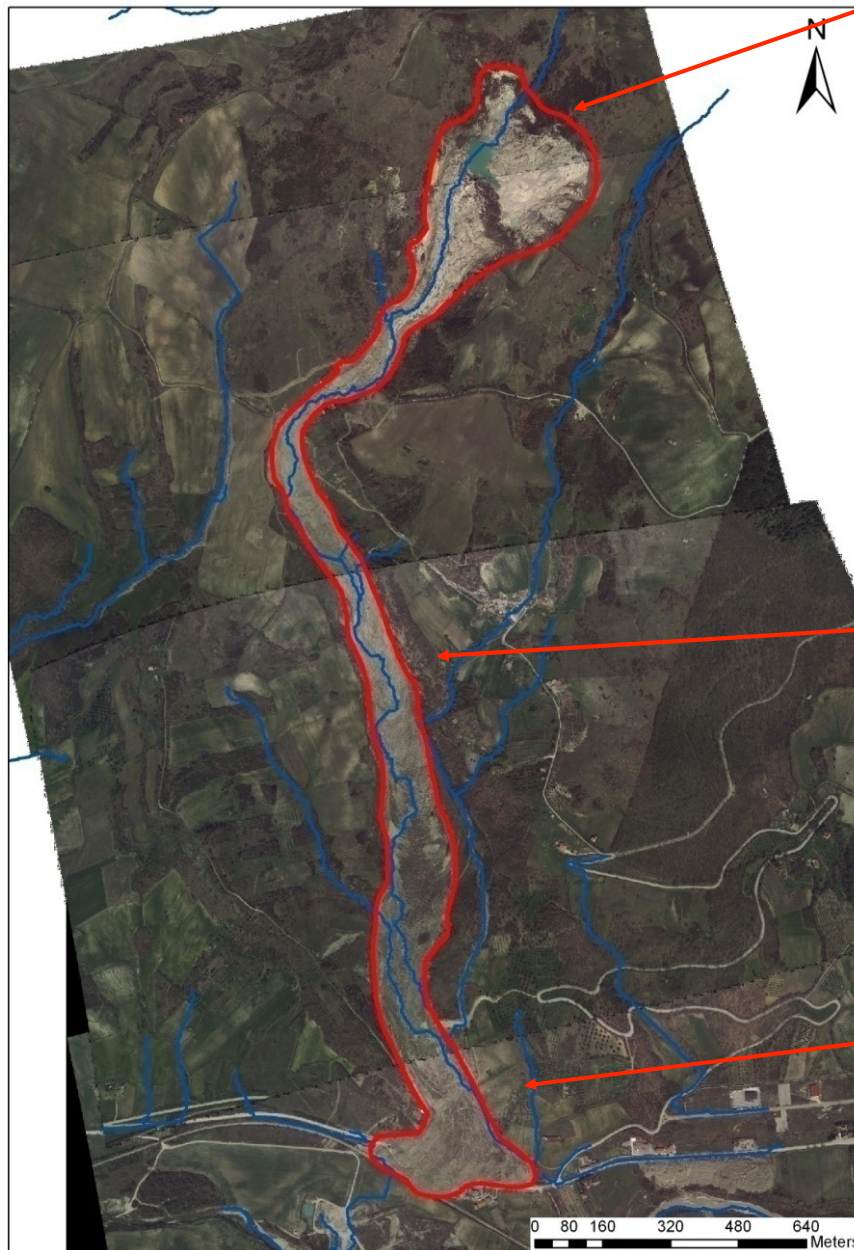
Recorded velocity (m/day)



Comparison with rainfall



Stabilization works



Upper sector (depletion zone)

- upstream surface drainage (diversion ditches)
- drainage wells
- re-profiling of the main scarp
- lake drainage
- modification of the slope profile
- surface drains (ditches)
- shallow drains (trenches with gabions)
- deep drains (drainage diaphragm)
- stream channels restoration to natural conditions

Middle sector (main track)

- modification of the slope profile
- surface drains coupled with deep trench drains
- left-bank stream channelization
- right-bank stream channelization

Lower sector (deposition zone)

- re-profiling of landslide deposits on the right side
- gabion toe drain and buttressing
- landslide deviation on the left side
- surface drains coupled with deep trench drains
- left-bank stream channelization

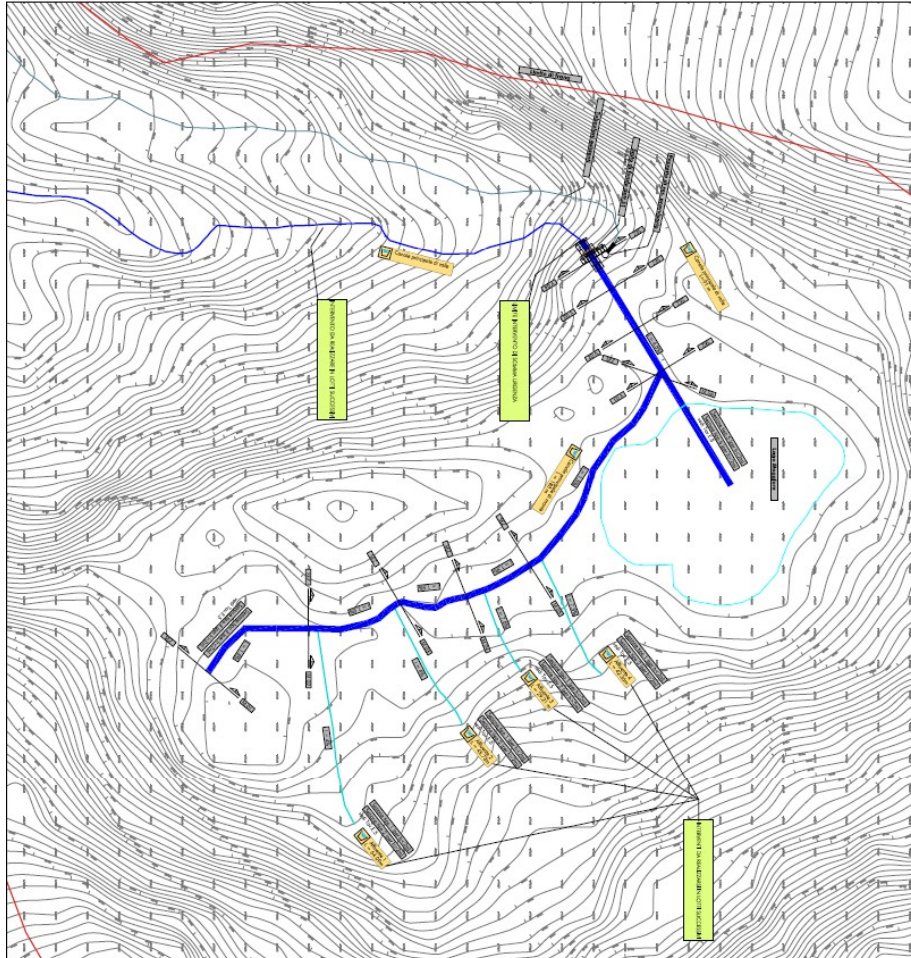
Observational method

Advantages and Limitations of the Observational Method in Applied Soil Mechanics. Géotechnique, Volume 19 Issue 2, June 1969, pp. 171-187



Ralph Peck and Karl
Terzaghi
at Lake Maracaibo in 1956
(From The Terzaghi & Peck
Libraries NGI, Oslo)

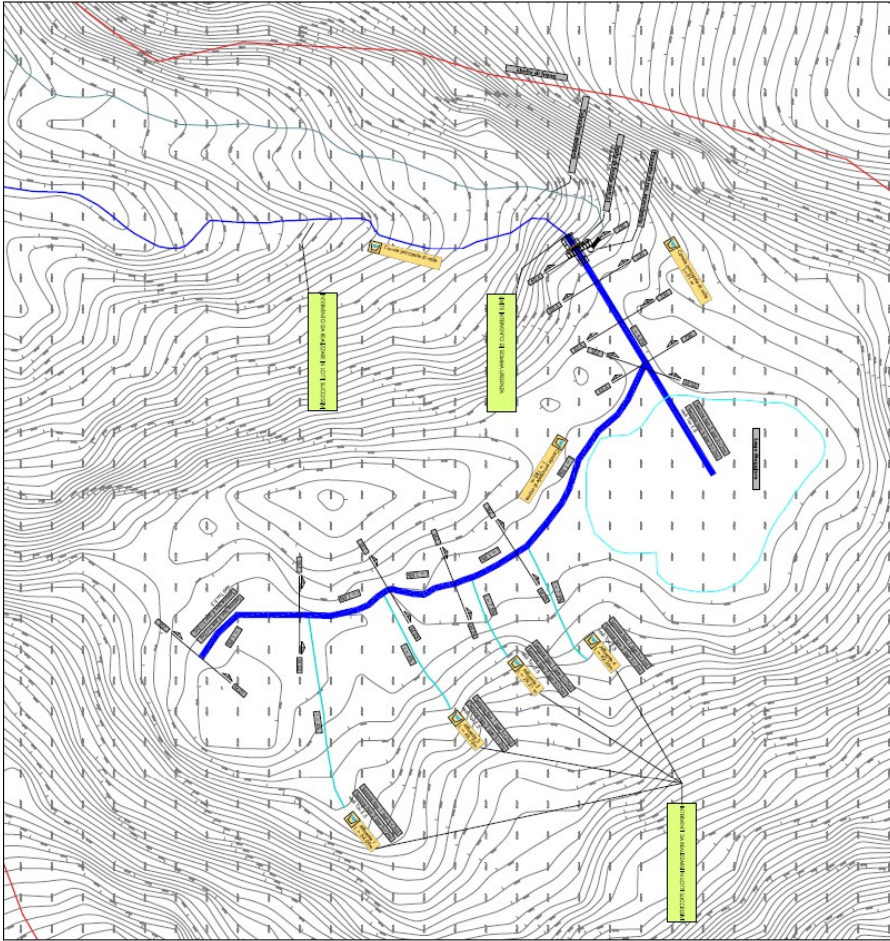
Upper sector: Before drainage



INGEO



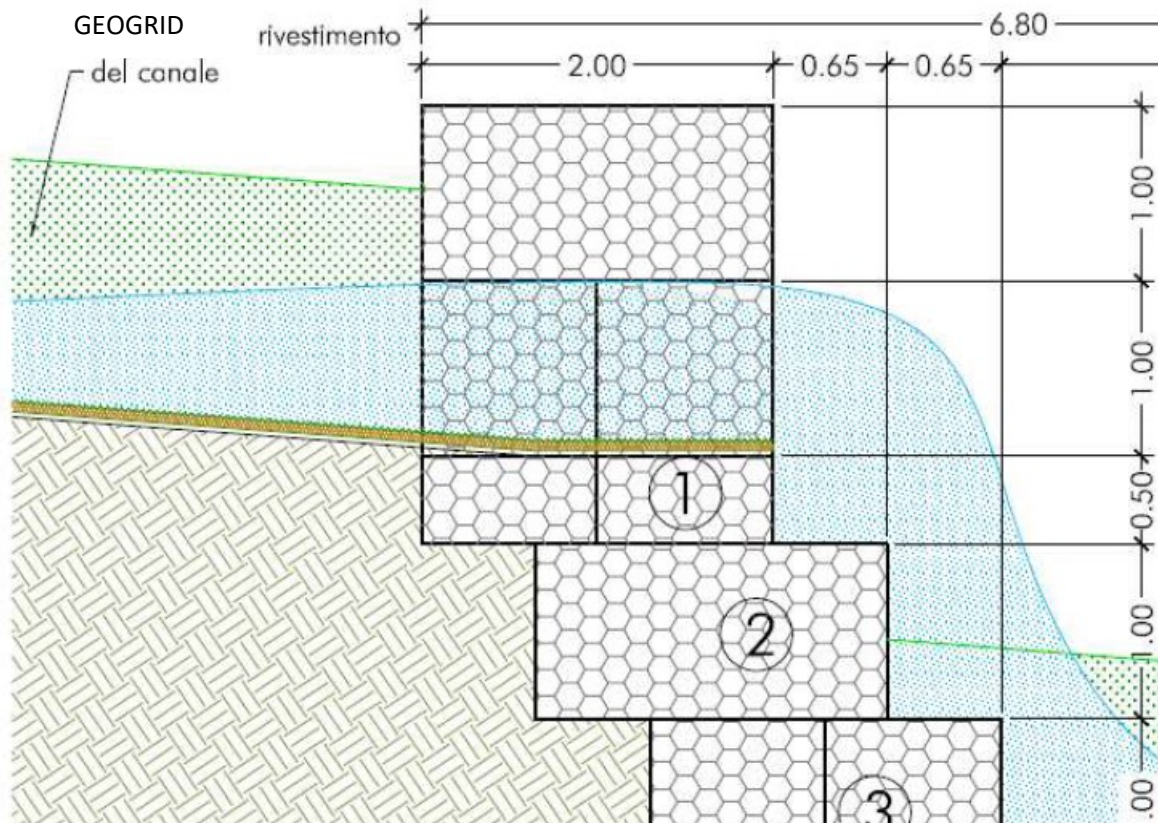
Upper sector: After drainage



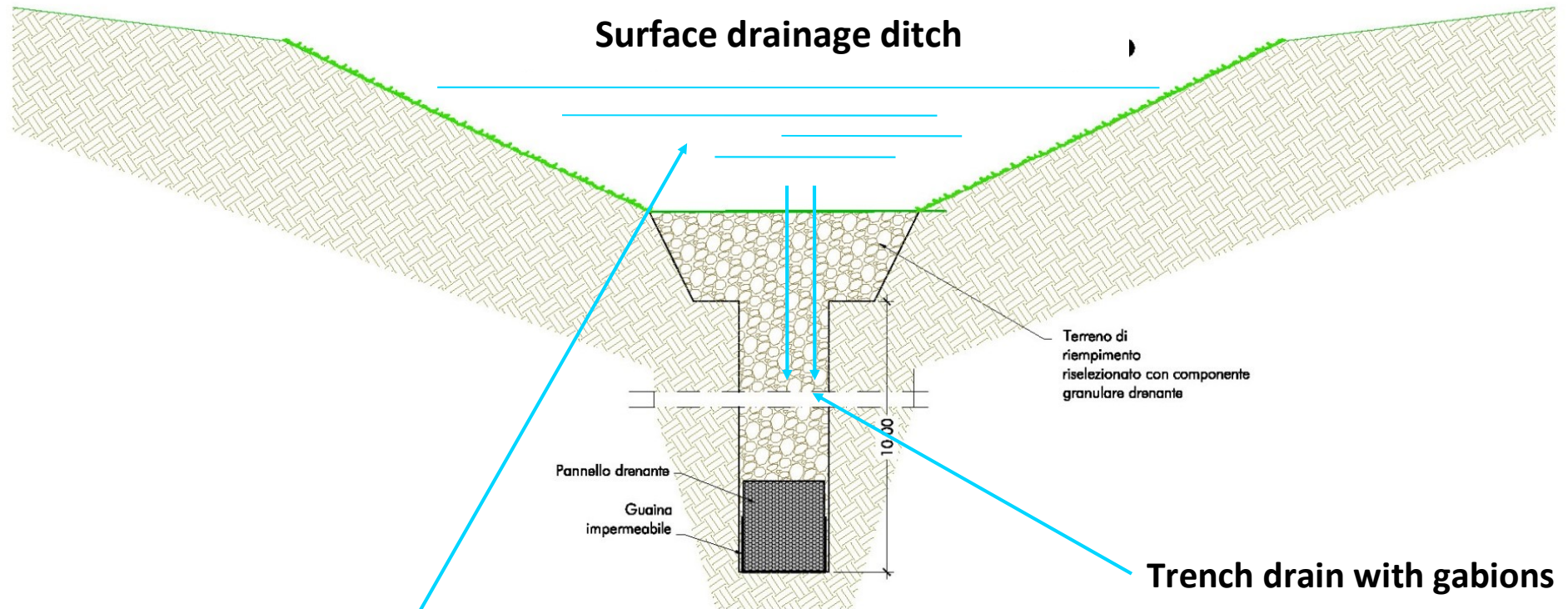
INGEO



Gabion weir

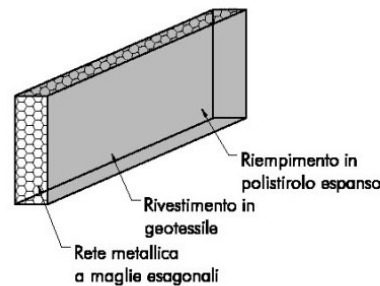


Deep drainage trench built with gabions and coupled with a surface concrete ditch

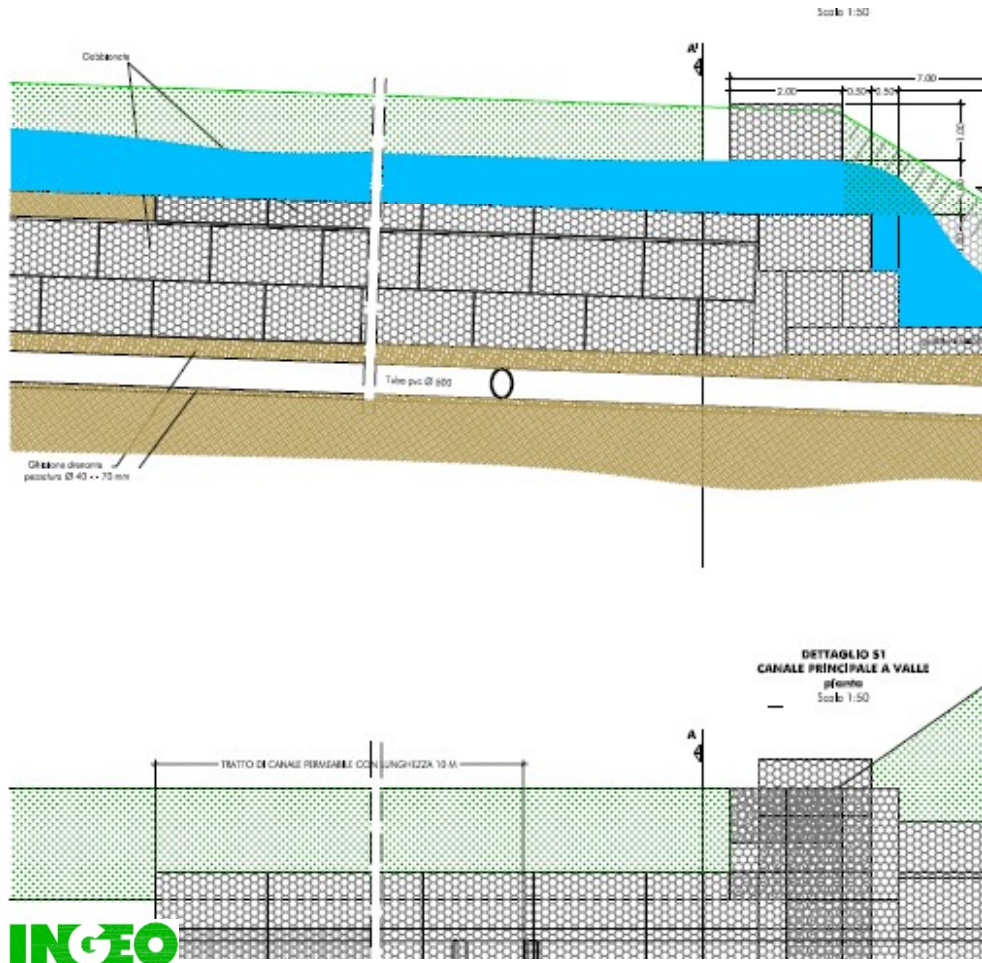


Surface drain

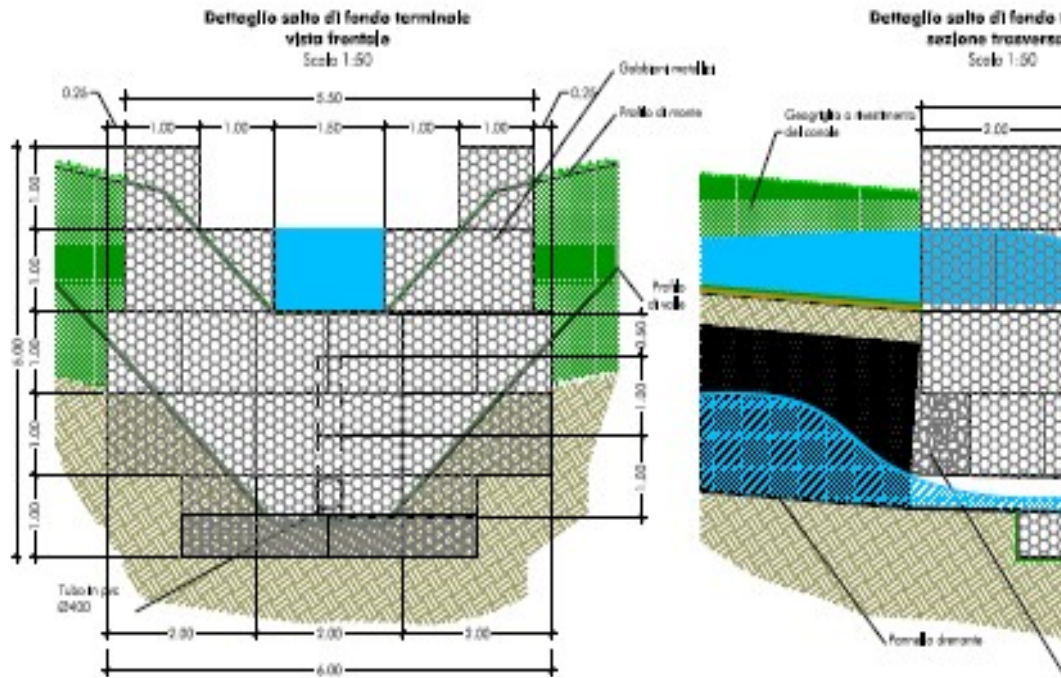
Gabion module



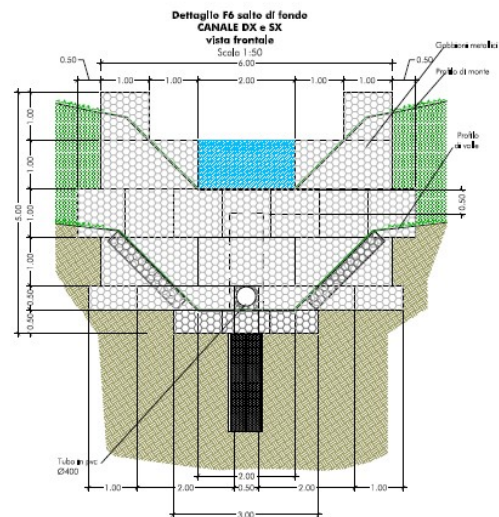
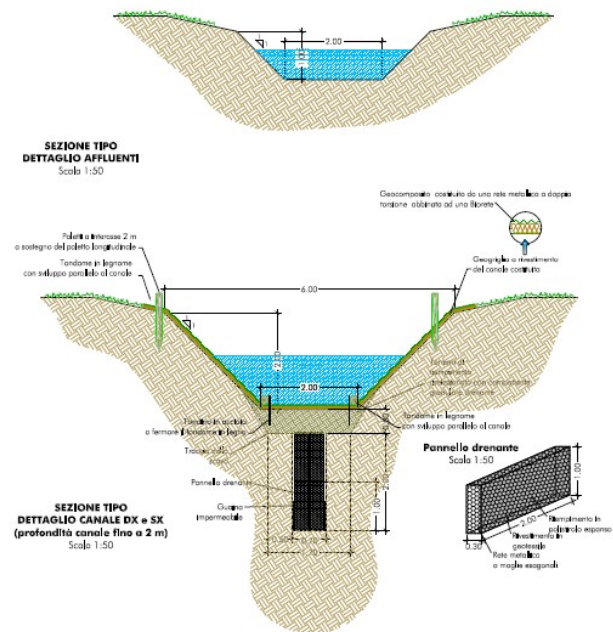
Drainage trench and well



Middle sector: drainage trench and gabion



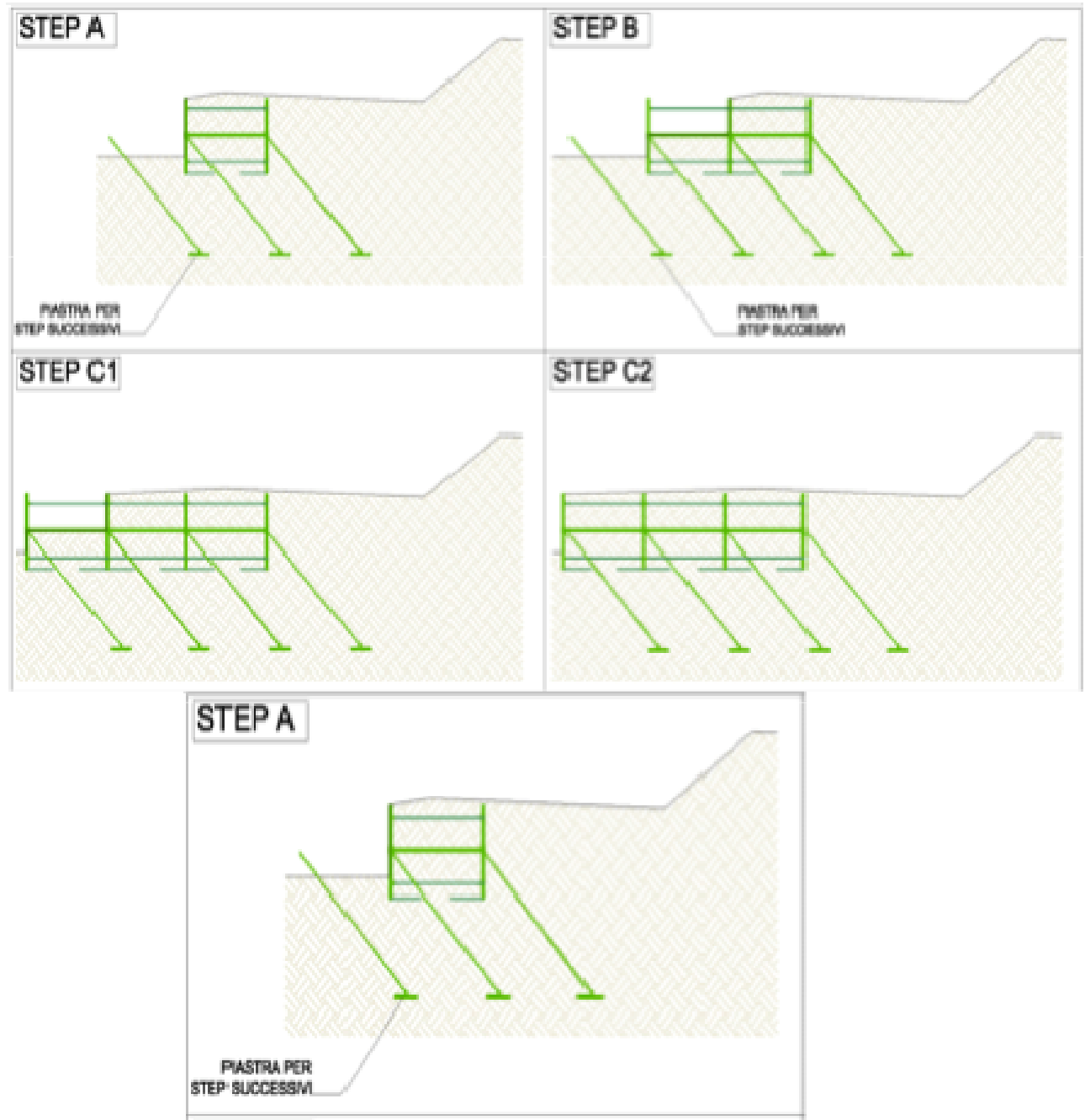
Gabion weir



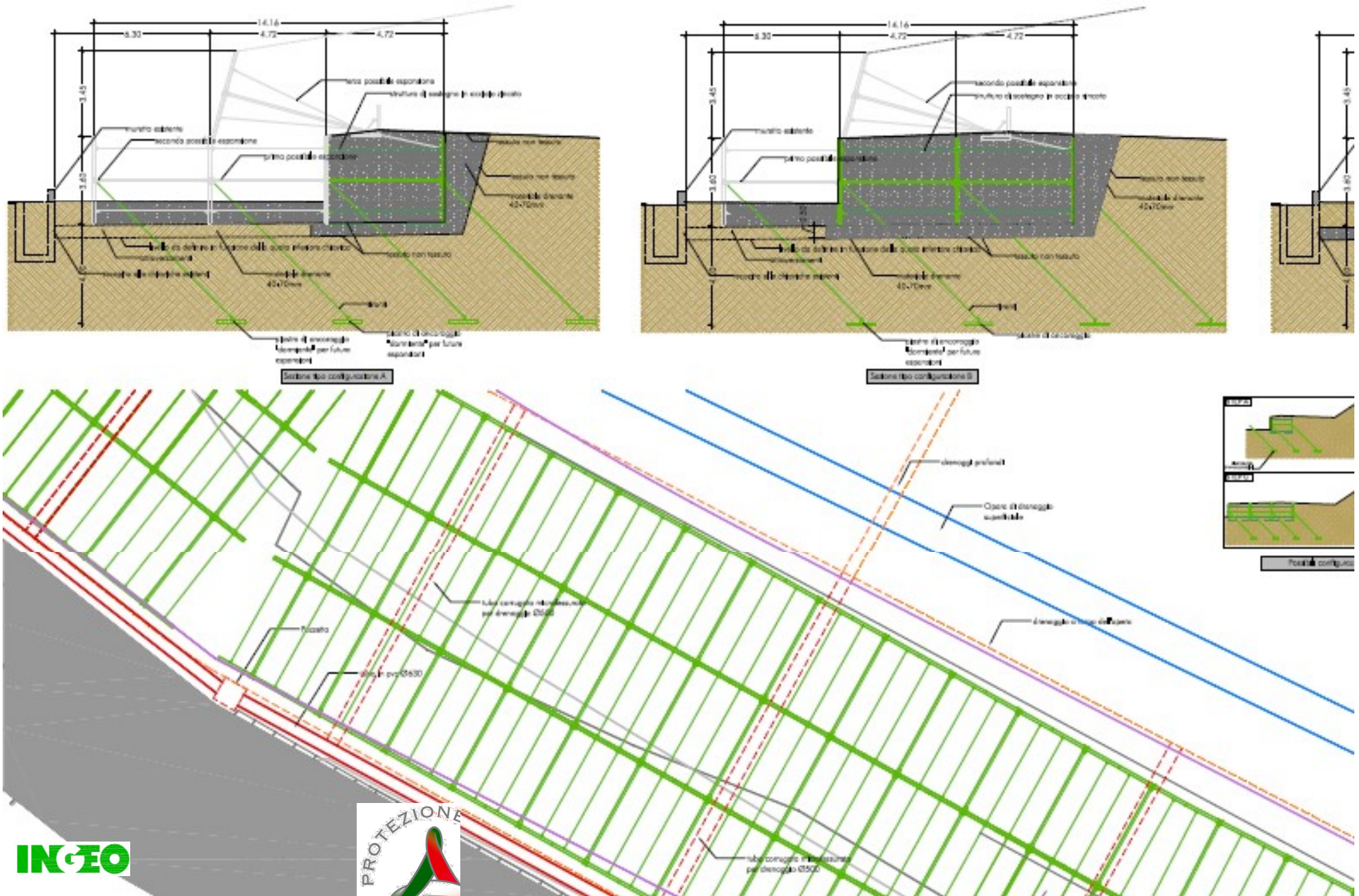


Gabion toe drain and buttressing

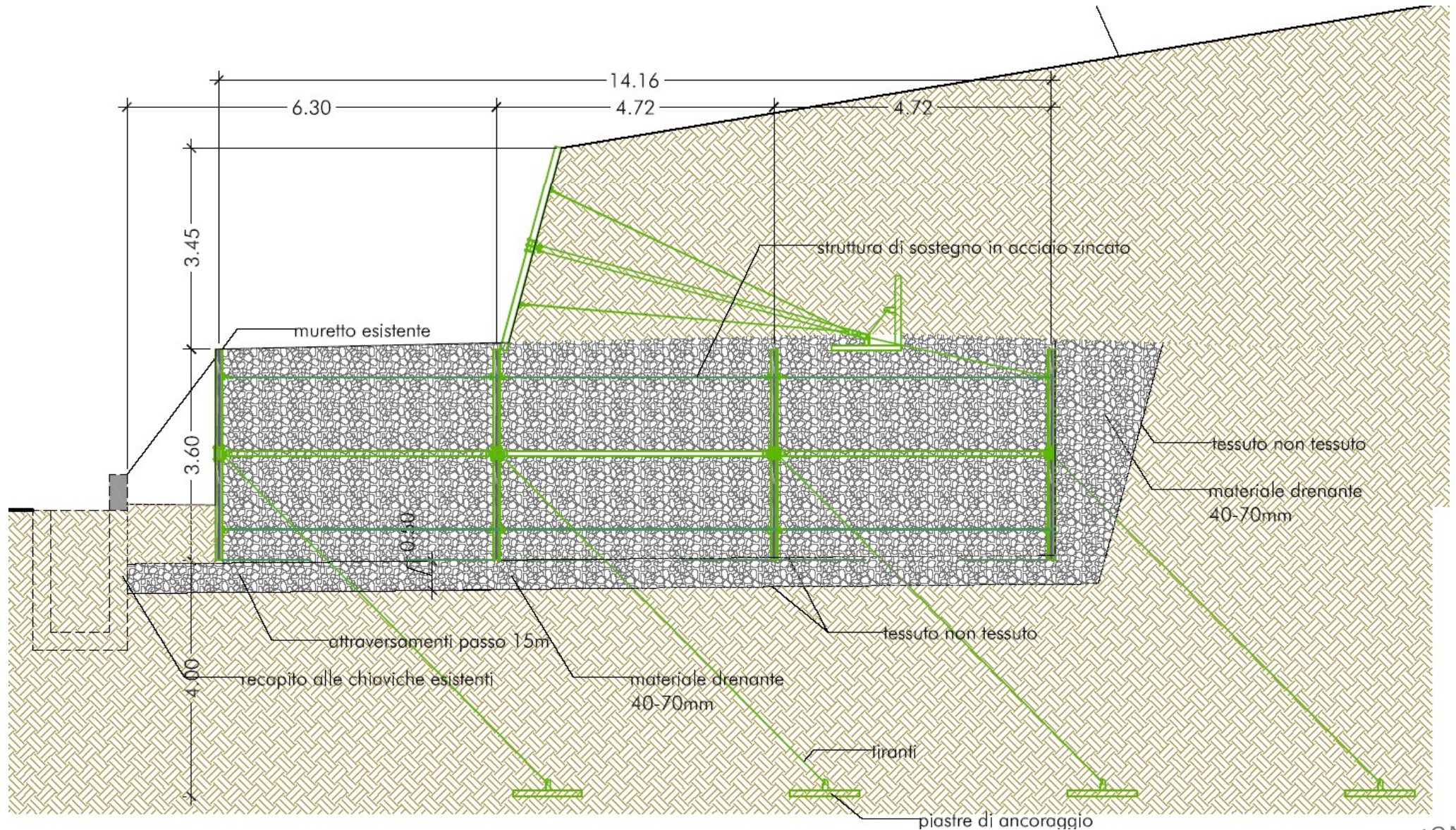
- Gabion modules
3.6 x 3.1 x 4.7 m
- Anchored concrete plates
- Toe buttressing
- Drainage
- Support and reinforcement



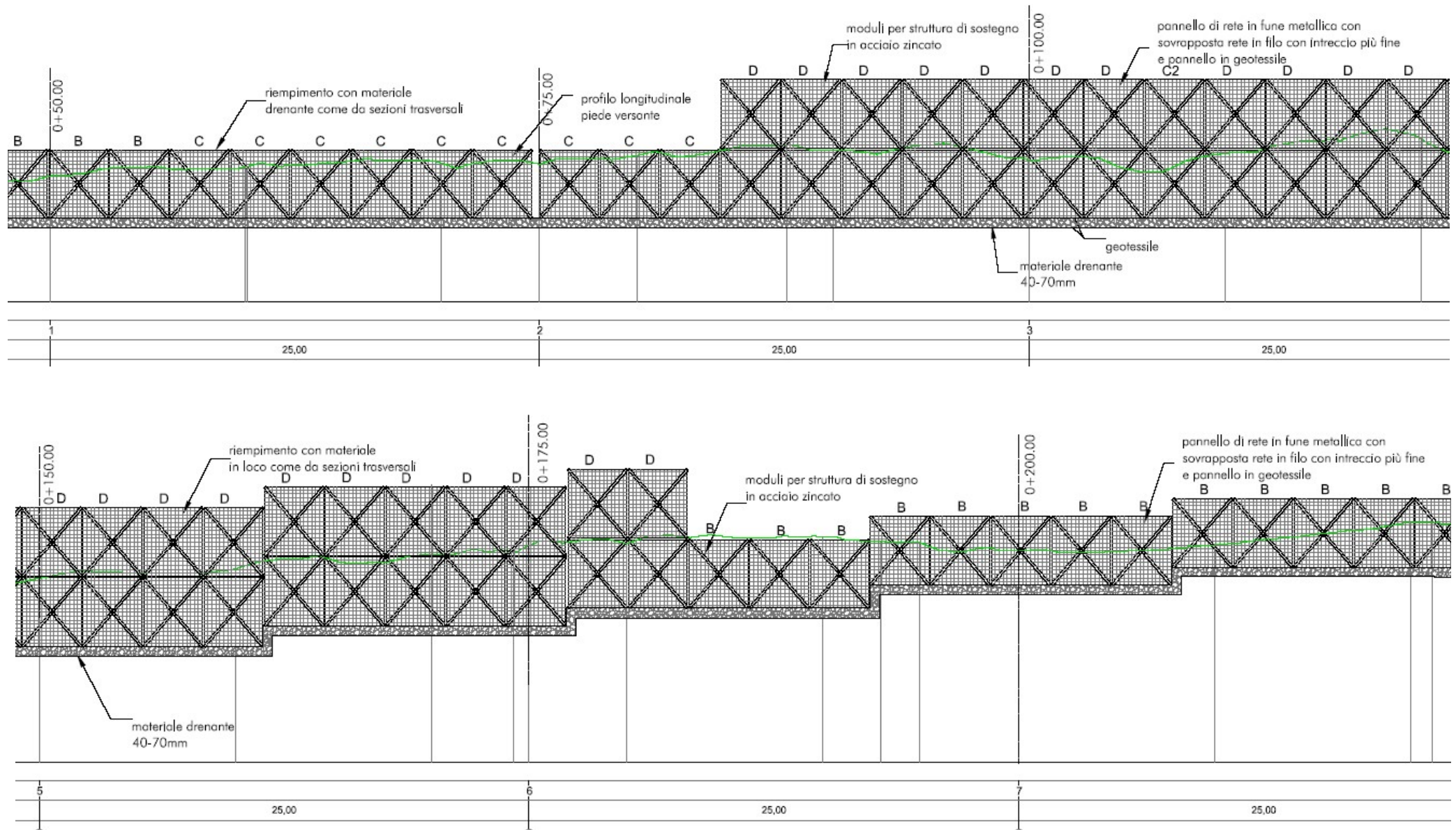
Gabion toe drain and buttressing



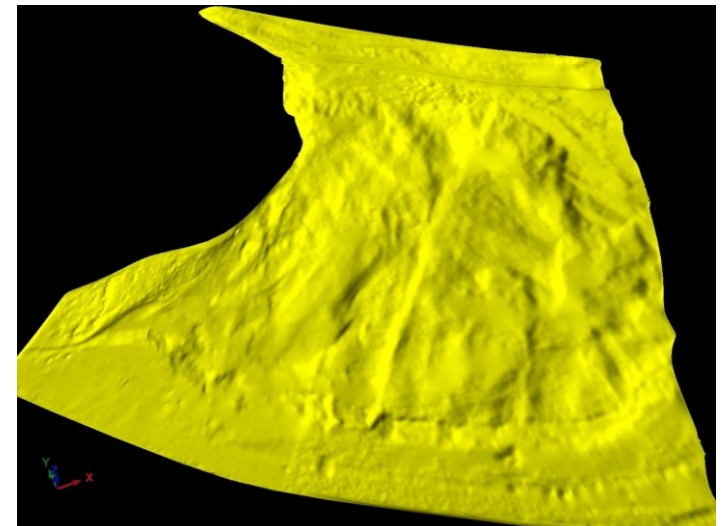
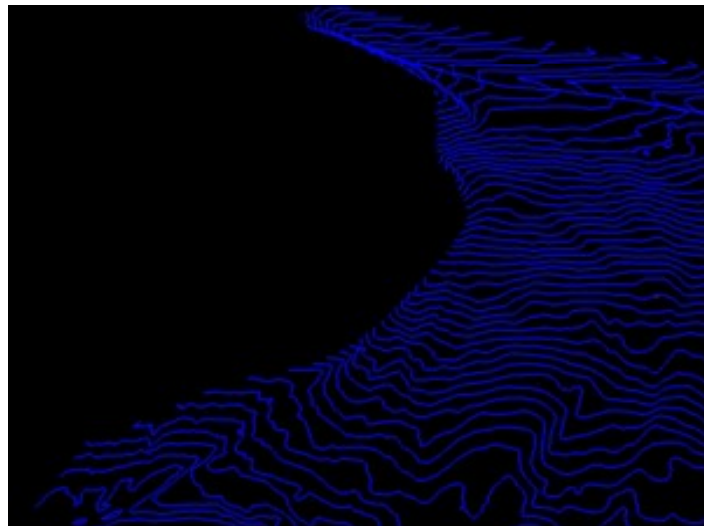
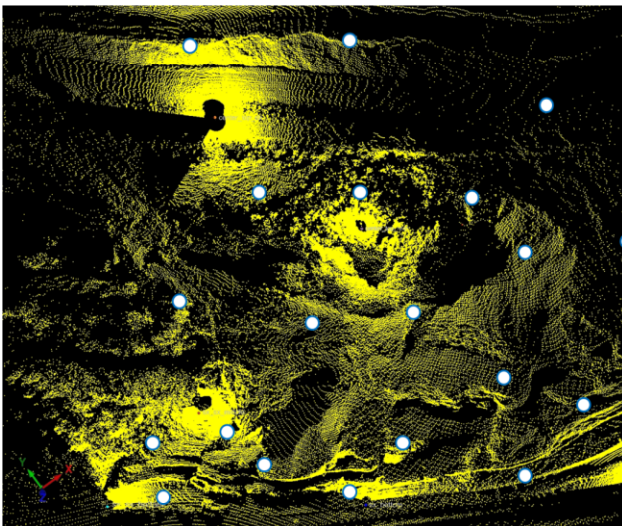
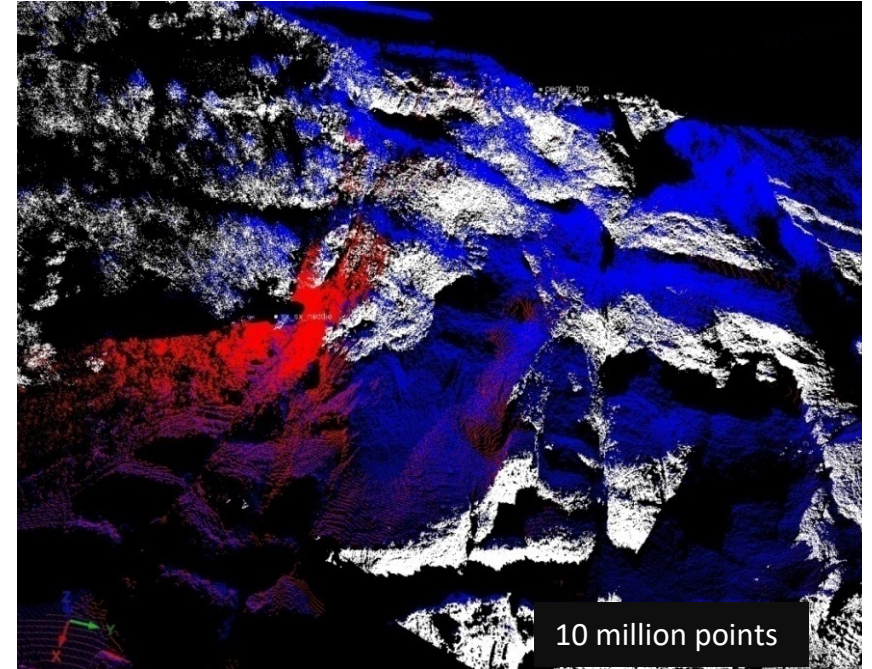
Gabion toe drain and buttressing



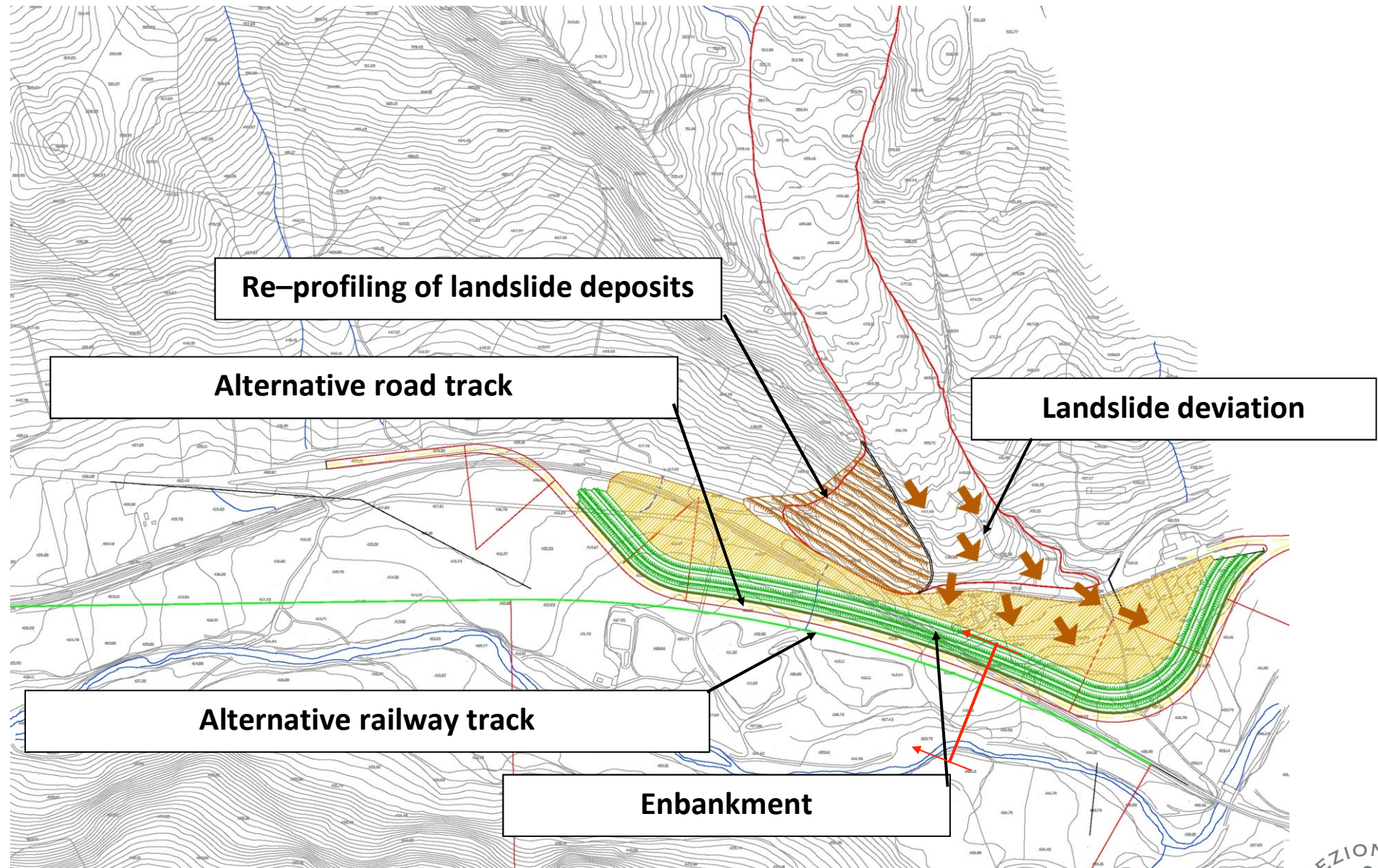
Gabion toe drain and buttressing



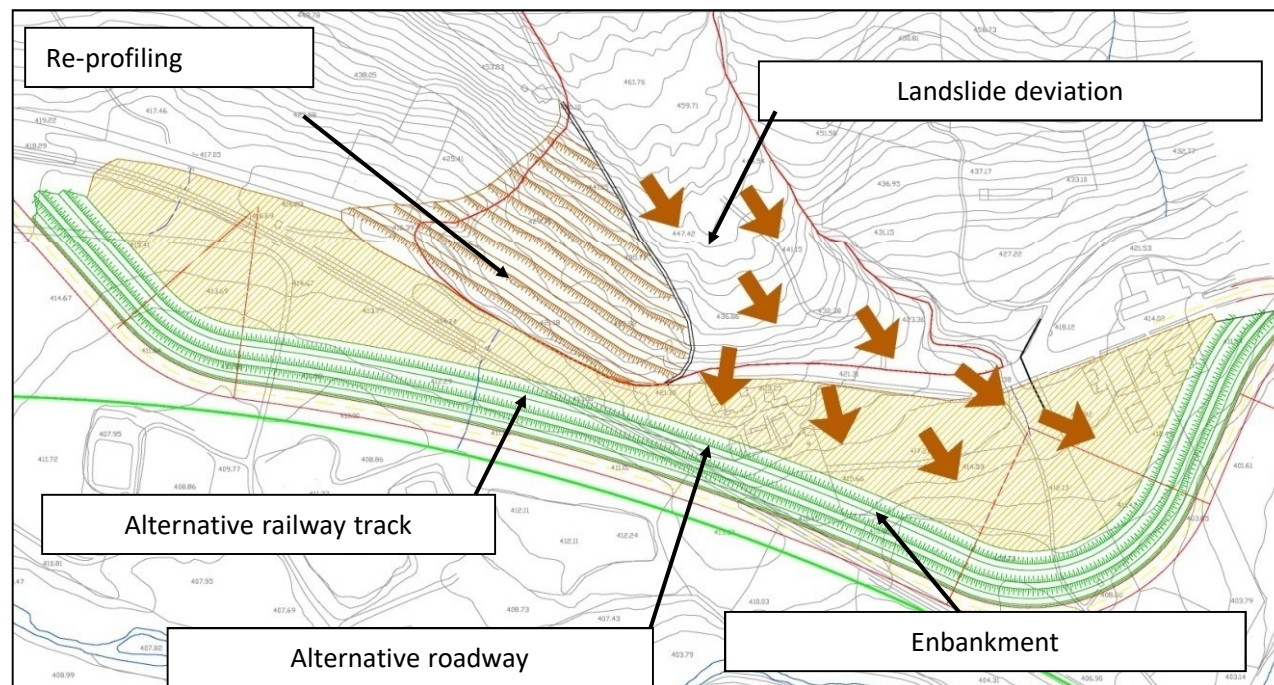
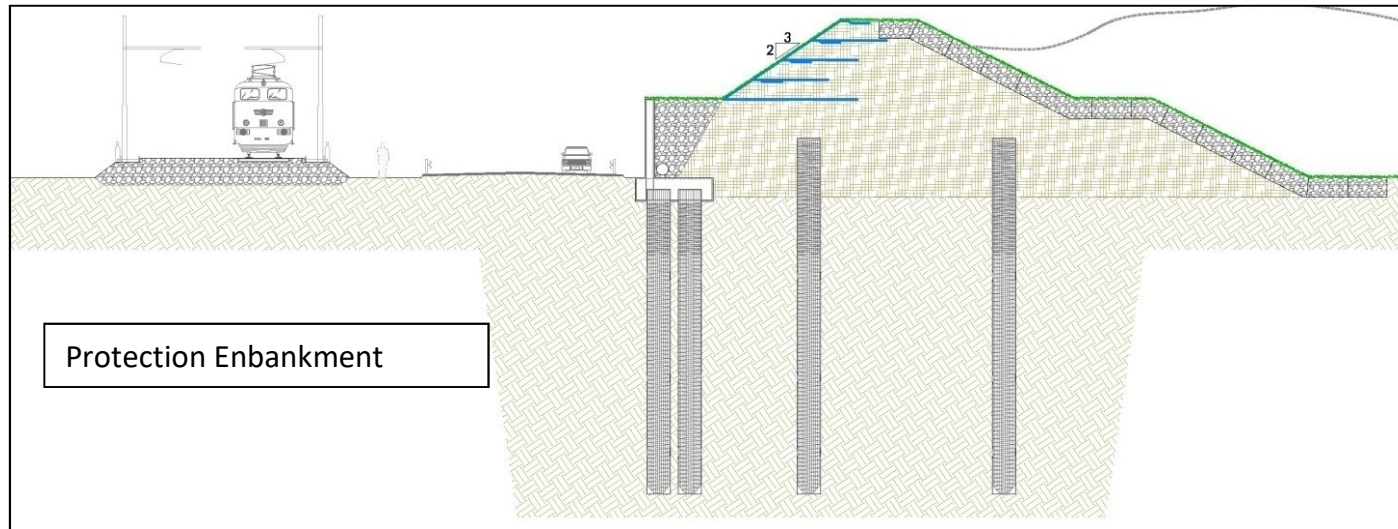
Laser Scanner of landslide foot



1st solution for infrastructure protection



Proposal for infrastructure protection (1st solution)



1. Profiling and landslide deviation



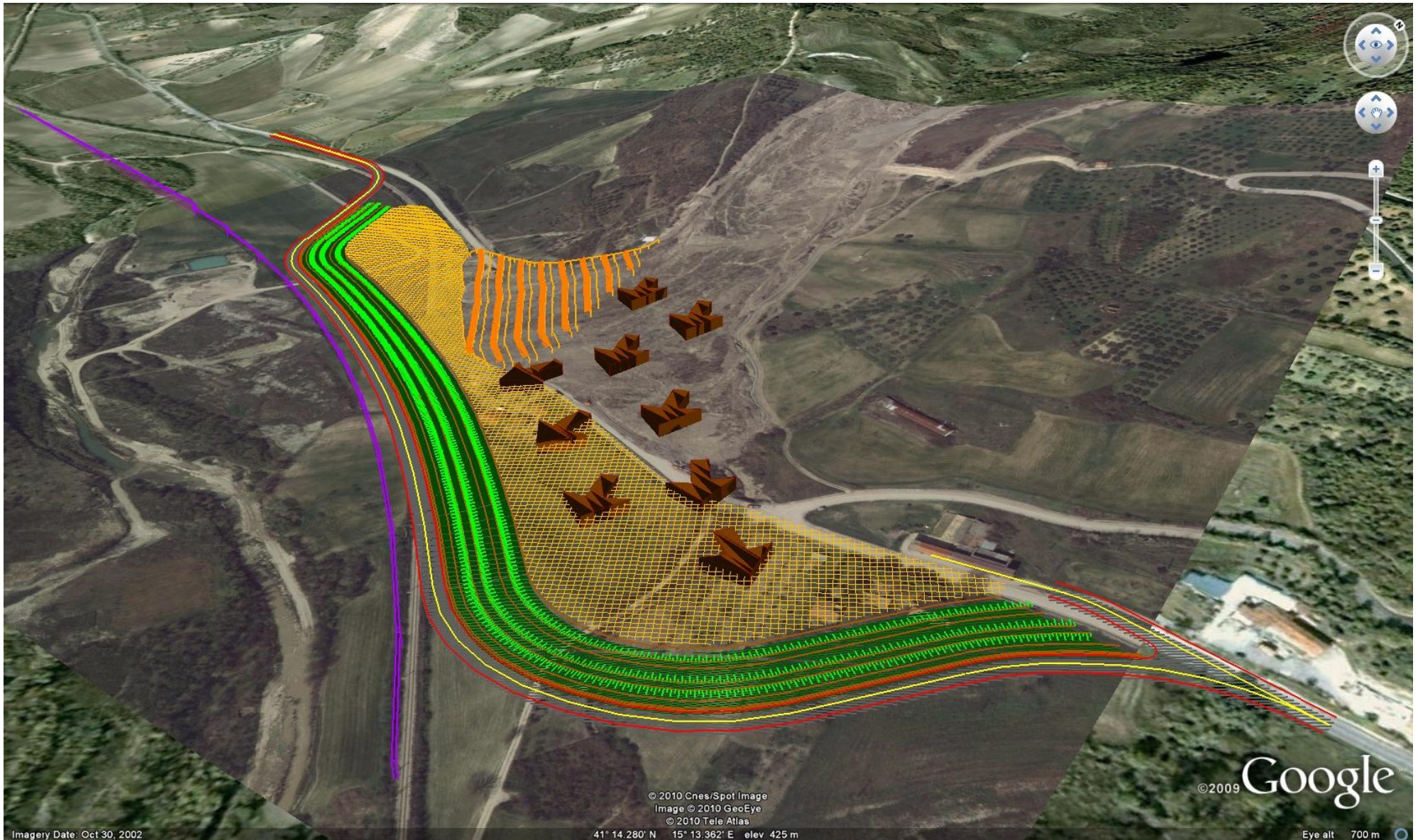
2. New railway track



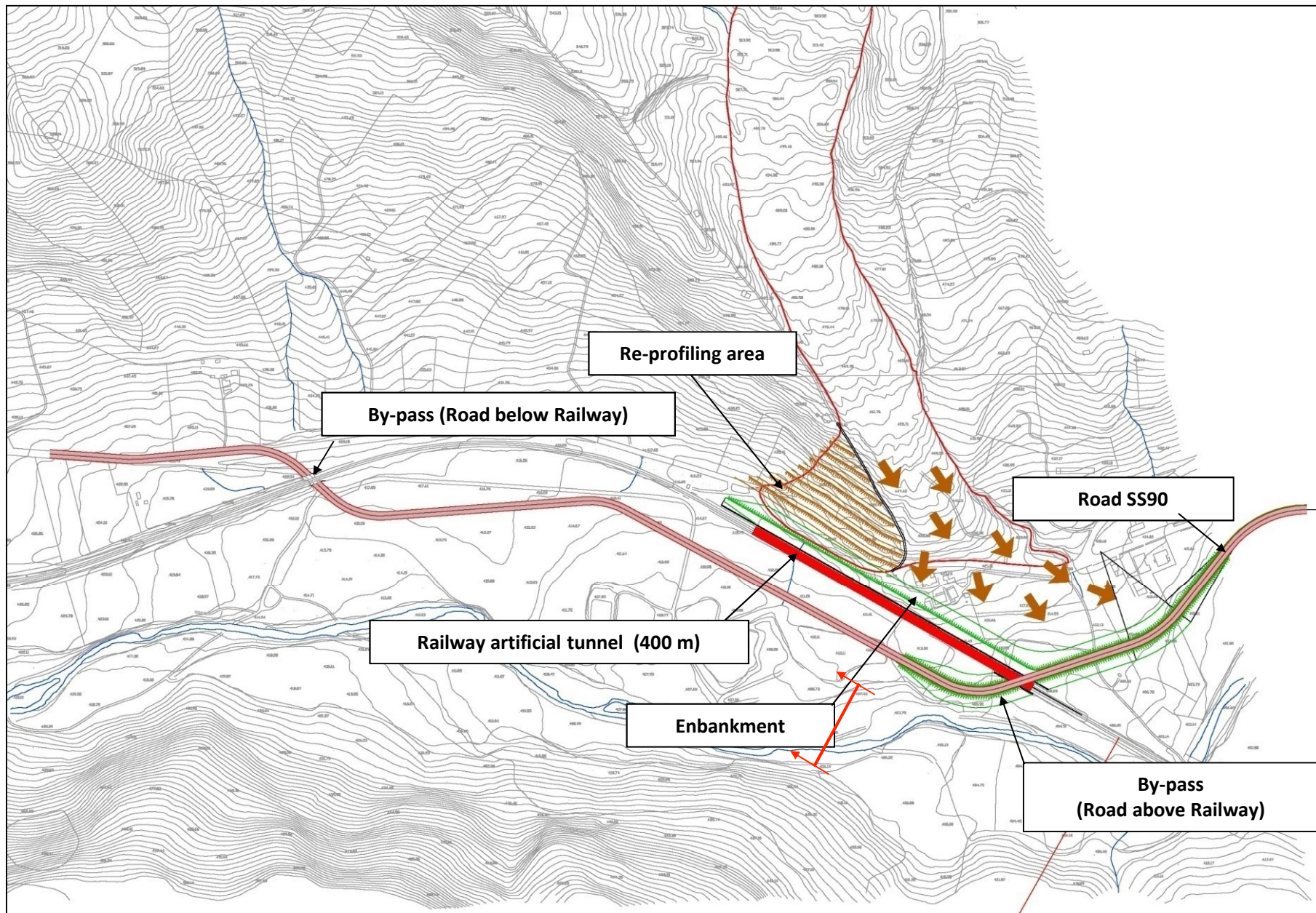
3. Embankment



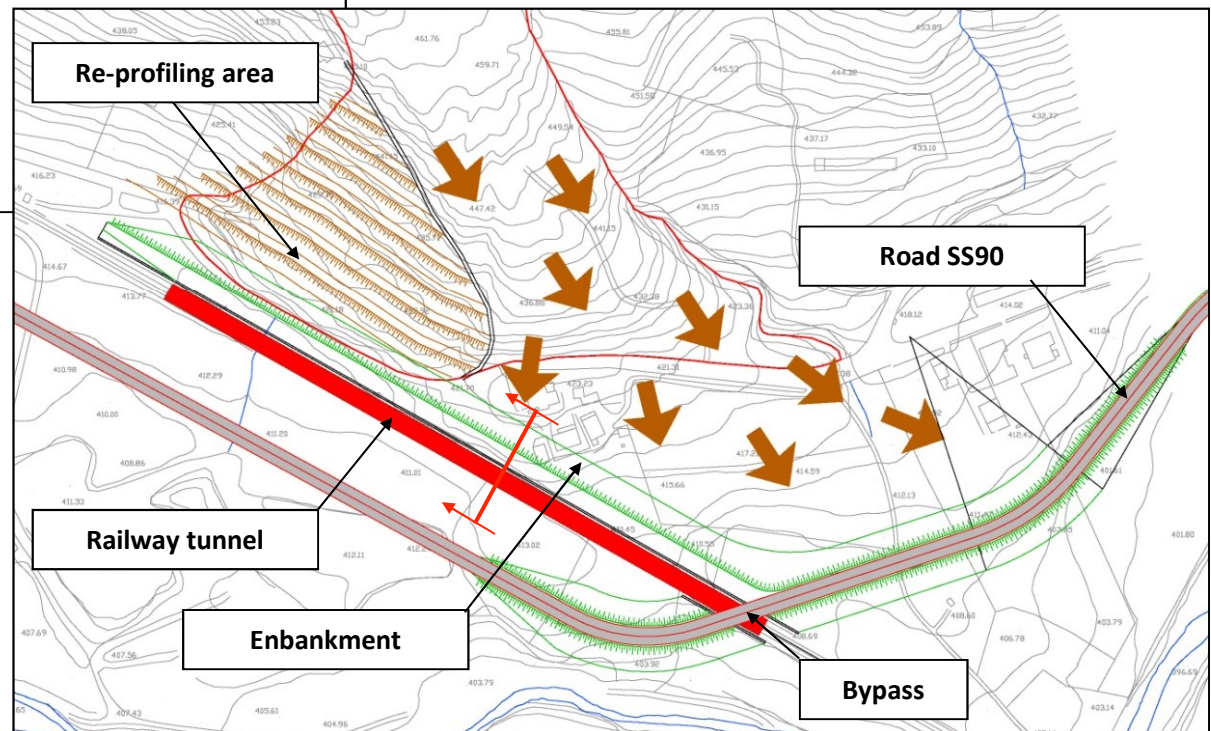
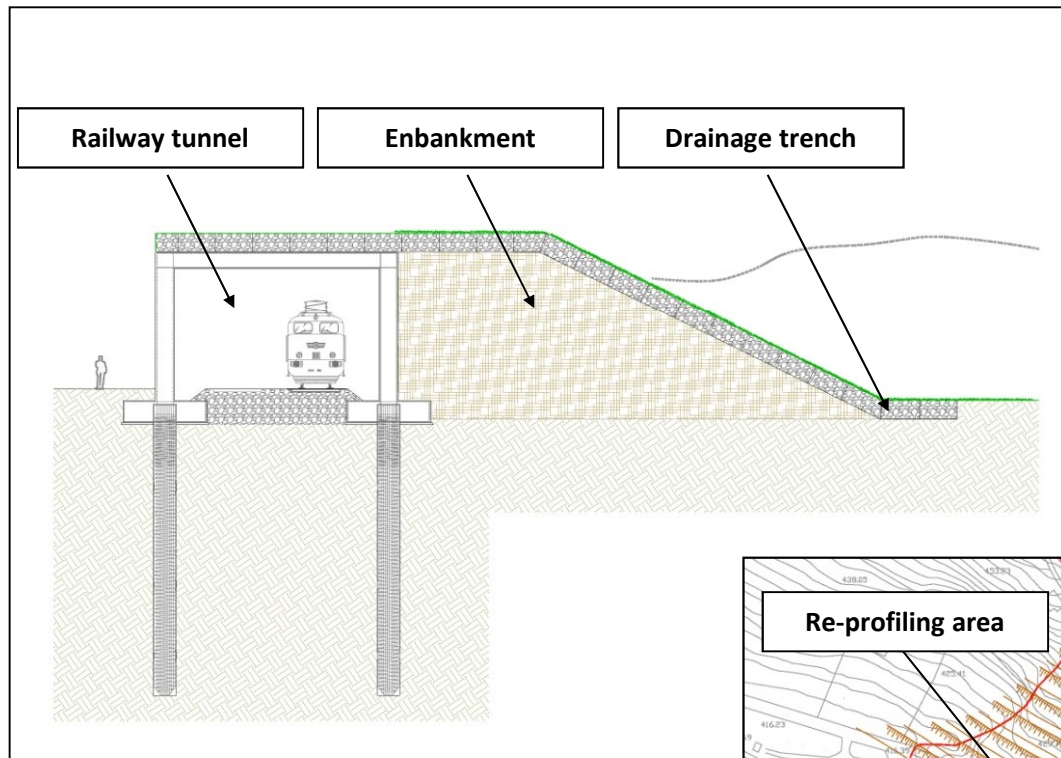
4. New road track



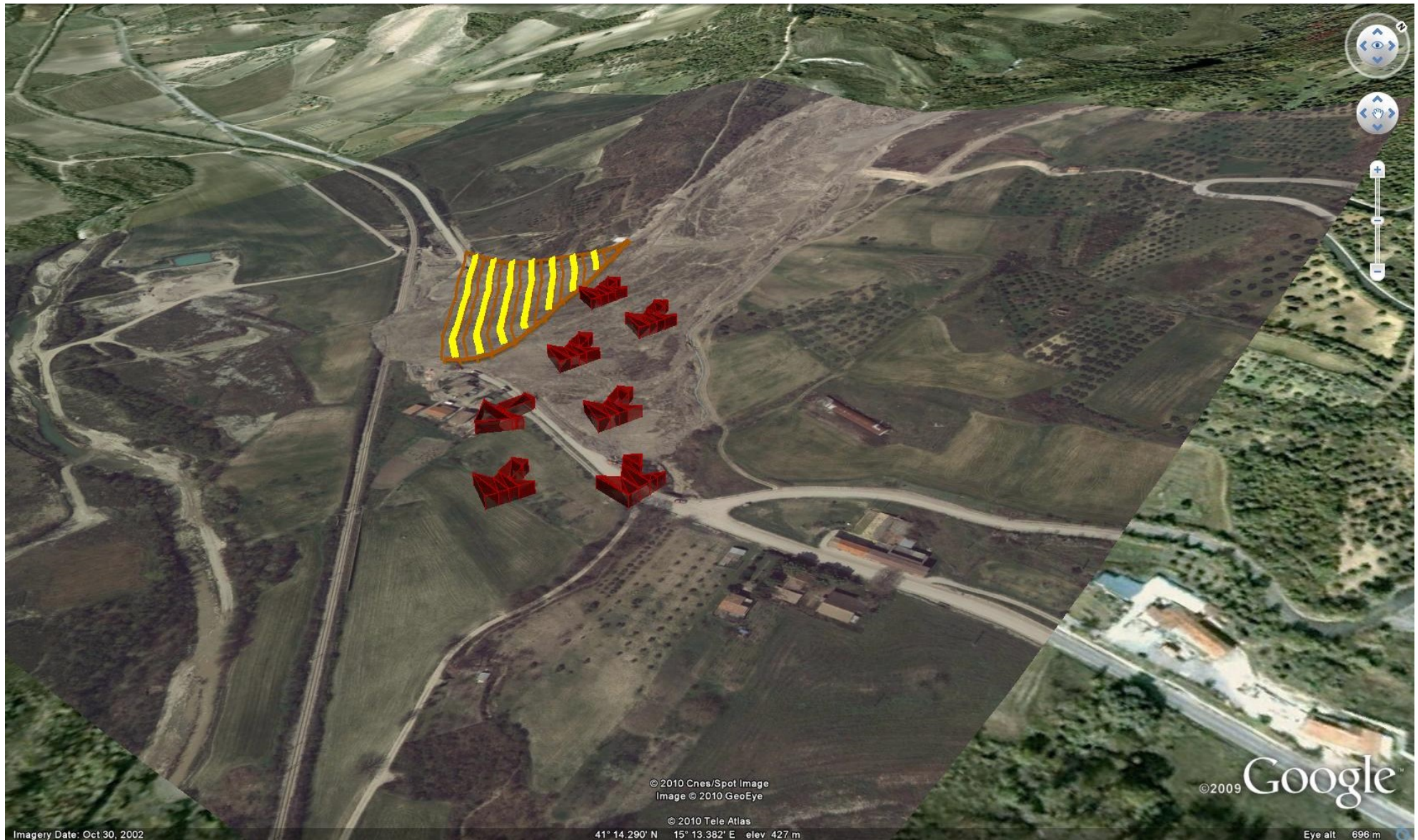
2nd solution for infrastructure protection



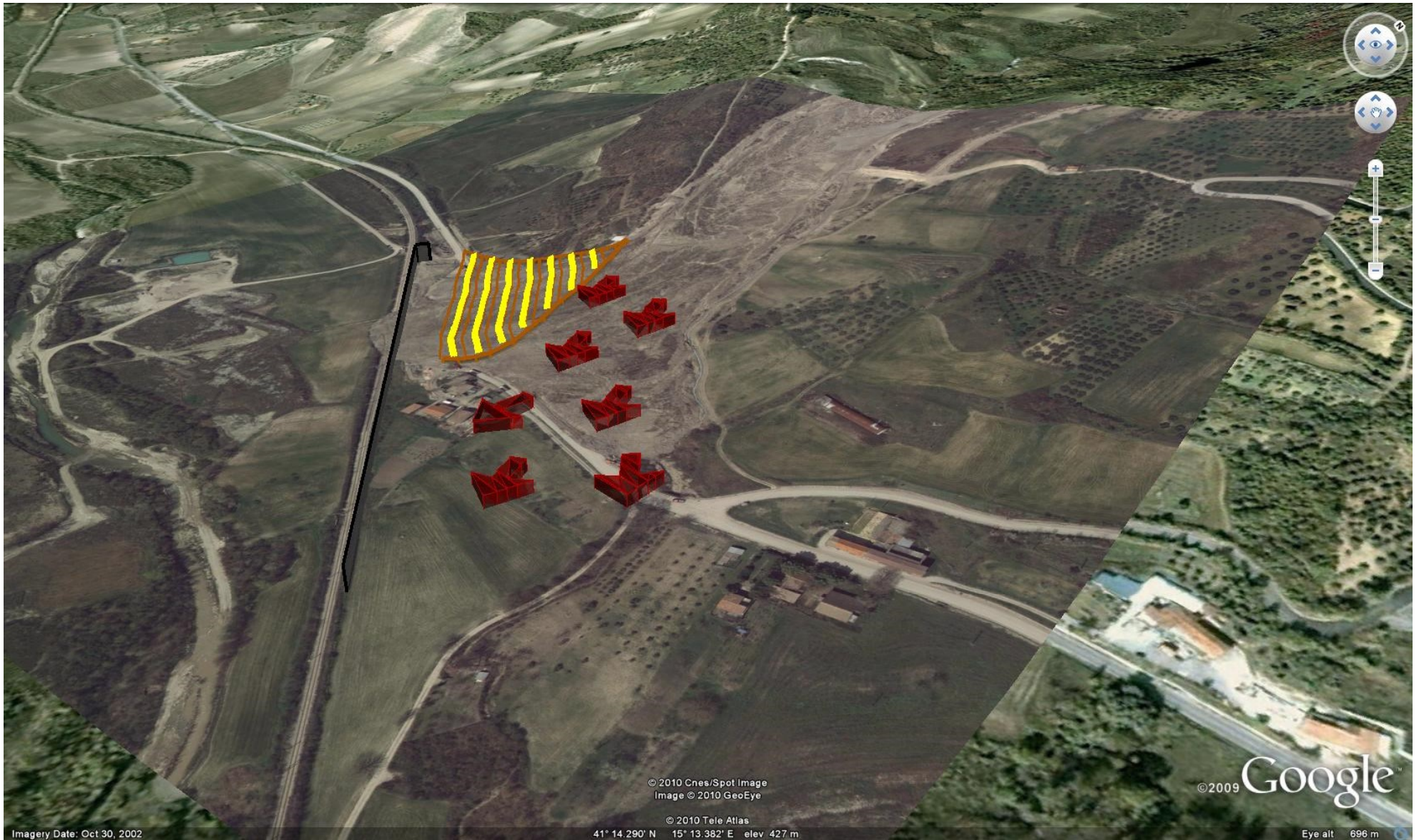
Proposal for infrastructure protection (2nd solution)



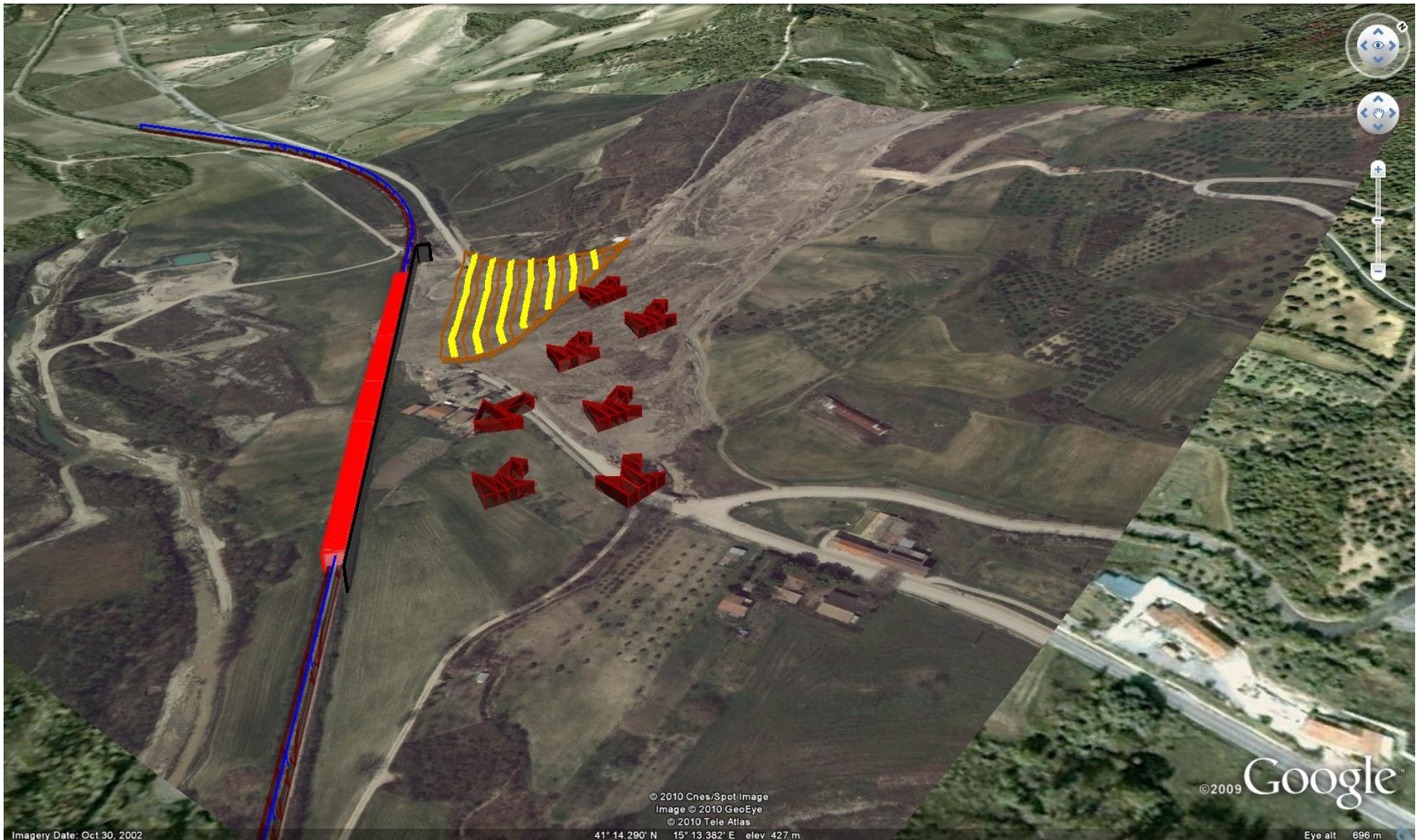
1. Profiling and landslide deviation



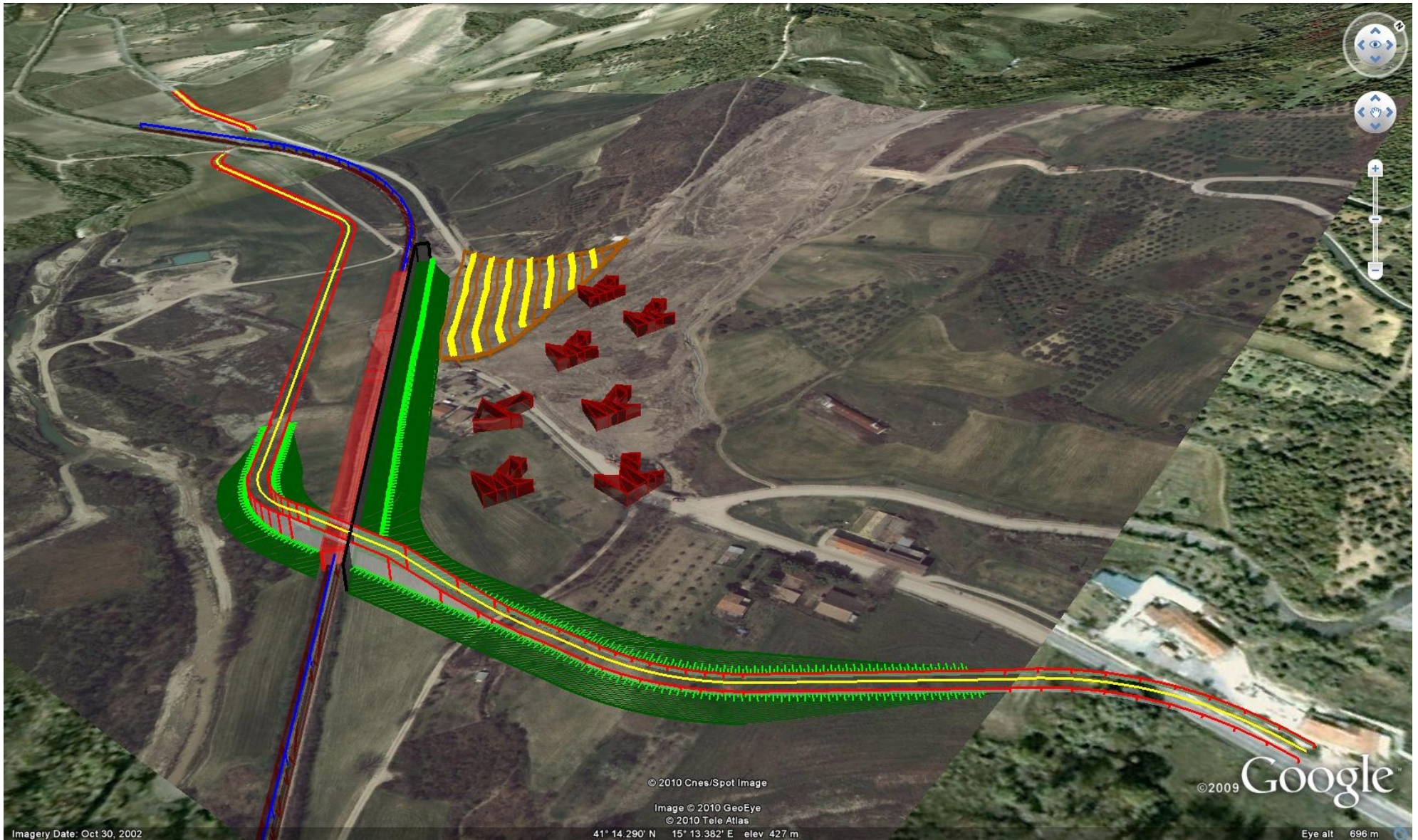
2. Railway protection wall



3. Artificial tunnel for the railway



4. New road track



16 months after



May 2010



September 2011

Recent works



2011-09-07



2011-09-10

Conclusion

- Support to emergency management
- Problem solution in less than 16 months
- Monitoring with new technologies for fast track diagnosis and design
- Continuous monitoring of the effectiveness of stabilization works
- Observational design method based on radar monitoring
- Landslide stabilization based on drainage and engineering solutions at low environmental impact
- Two solutions for the protection of the infrastructures in the valley bottom

Nat. Hazards Earth Syst. Sci., 17, 845–860, 2017
<https://doi.org/10.5194/nhess-17-845-2017>

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GB-InSAR monitoring and observational method for landslide emergency management: the Montaguto earthflow (AV, Italy)

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