



**7th INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM
ON EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN GEOLOGY
ABSTRACT BOOK**

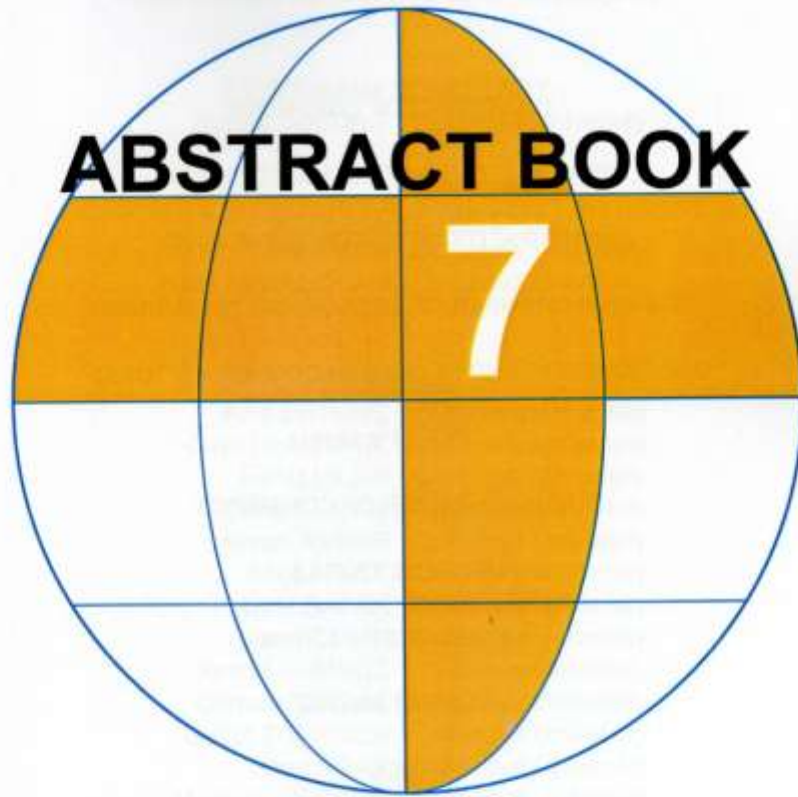


TÜBİTAK

18-22 October 2010 Adana, TURKEY

7th INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON
EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN GEOLOGY

18-22 October 2010
University of Çukurova ADANA - TURKEY



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THE REASON FOR UNREALISTIC BOUNCE-HEIGHTS OF THE ROCKFALL MODELLING STUDY ON THE STEEP-HIGH SLOPES: AN EXAMPLE ERMENEK (KARAMAN-TURKEY) DISTRICT

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Ermenek is surrounded by Karaman-Hadim from north, Gülnar-Mut from east, Anamur-Gazipaşa from south and Sarıveliler-Başyayla districts from west. The study area has a rugged topography with altitudes ranging from 1250 m to 1850 m in north-northwest side of Ermenek district. The slope angle is almost 90 degrees and the height of the slope is approximately 300 m in this region. Rockfall movements, which have occurred in the northern part of the Ermenek district and its vicinity, are mostly due to a sudden increase of elevation, unfavorable geological and engineering properties of the rock units, and climate of the region.

To assess the relative stability and potential for future rockfall, in-situ tests were conducted and rockfalls were modeled using commercial software packages such as RocFALL. When determining the coefficients of normal (R_n) and tangential (R_t) restitution, the weight of the block is not used. On the other hand, the weight of block, coefficients of restitution and topographic profile are used in the modeling study. As a result, unrealistically, a 10-ton block jumped up to 70 meters along the profile in the modelling study. In this study, the reason for this unrealistic bounce-height values were evaluated.

Keywords: Ermenek; Rockfall; Bounce-Height; Coefficients of Restitution