

打樁編柵 Stake-Hurdle Revetment (Piling and Wattle)

【內文 Content】

打樁編柵是一種簡易的水土保持方法，但卻可發揮安定土石、改善坡面、減低流速、防止土壤沖蝕，並造成有利於植物生長的環境。其施工簡易，可說是一種合乎經濟且具效率的自然生態工法。打樁編柵材料可採用植生樁（萌芽樁）、雜木樁及竹樁，配合襯墊材料橫木、竹片、不織布或塑膠 PE 網等，一般以植生樁配合竹片編柵而成較常見。

Stake-hurdle revetment is a simple soil and water conservation method that effectively stabilizes soil and rocks, improves slope surfaces, reduces flow velocity, prevents soil erosion, and creates an environment favorable for plant growth. Its ease of construction makes it an economical and efficient natural ecological engineering method. Materials used can include vegetative stakes (sprouting stakes), miscellaneous wood stakes, and bamboo stakes, combined with lining materials such as horizontal logs, bamboo strips, non-woven fabrics, or plastic PE netting. The most common combination involves vegetative stakes paired with bamboo strip hurdles.

【示意圖標籤翻譯對照 Labels in the Diagram】

圖片左側示意圖文字 Text for the diagram on the left side of the image

- 萌芽樁樁距 1~3m : Sprouting stake interval 1–3m
- 回填客土約 10 公分高，噴植草種或植草 : Backfill with approx. 10cm of imported soil, then hydroseed or plant grass
- 工法小教室 : Engineering Classroom