Time of harvesting operations 1

• (Application of) Knowledge and organisation are the most important means for avoiding soil damages and maintaining the trafficability of extraction racks.

• To be followed by forest enterprises as well as by contractors
Time of harvesting operations 2

• Basis: Sensitivity of sites known as result of site mapping
• Examples:
  – Classification of site types of Lower Saxony (based on the results of site mapping)
  – Table in the guidelines of Baden-Württemberg
  – In the UK!?
Time of harvesting operations 3

- “Intelligent” plans for sensitive sites:
  - Not to be “used” for just-in-time delivery
  - To be taken up in plans as “reserve” (= additional stand to be harvested -> if the situation allows, harvesting should start immediately)
  - Alternative areas (work) to be included in the harvesting plan
  - Easier to attain if larger areas are combined (within an enterprise or as a combination of enterprises)
Time of harvesting operations 4

• Check trafficability at a certain point in time -> choose another date of harvesting if required:
  – Sensitivity of sites as basis
  – Weather during the period before harvesting should take place
  – Tests like the one proposed by LWF
  – (Use of the software package PROFOR)
Decision support-tree for „drive or not to drive“

Source: LWF
Time of harvesting operations 5

- Other areas (or work) available?
- Delays and change of work place lead to additional costs which must be born by enterprises and paid to contractors.
- Control during and after harvesting operations (ideally using checklists and forms)
- Just-in-time delivery may create problems because skidding might not be delayed in order to meet deadlines.
After disasters

• Old tracks should be used in harvesting operations after disasters!

• This requires that the extraction racks are properly documented!