

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!?

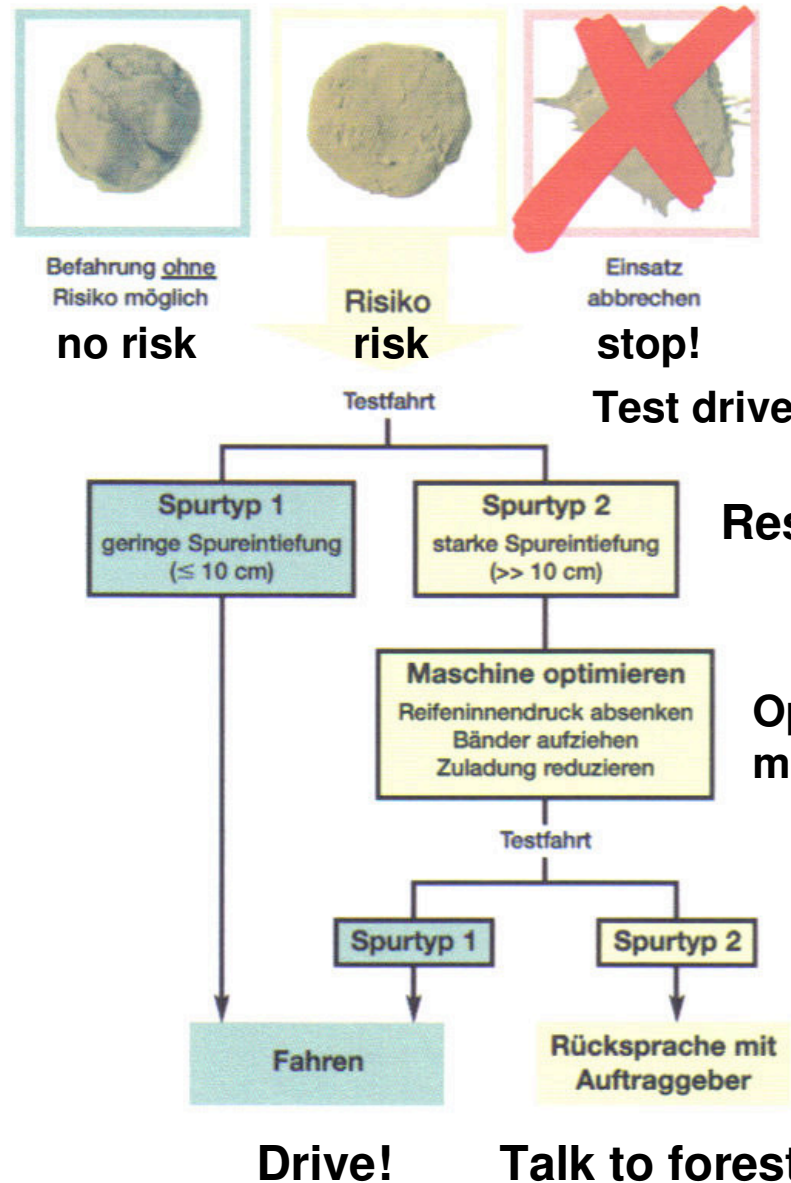
Time of harvesting operations 3

- “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“



Soil sample

Result: track type 1 or 2

Optimisation of machines

Drive! Talk to forest owner!

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!