

WP5 Forest Operations

Task 5.2 Perspectives of Forest Operations

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Introduction

With regard to climate and demographic changes and the conservation of resources, sustainable forest management is required, particularly in better understanding the impacts from different harvesting systems. Beside others, forest operations are characterized by the indicators CO₂-emissions, work productivity, job provision, wood supply costs and fuel consumption.

Improvements of individual harvestings systems are (partly) known, e.g. replacing gasoline-powered chainsaws by electric-powered chainsaws. However, their impact and contribution on regional level is widely unknown.

Methodology

The three major harvesting systems were chosen for the simulation: Harvester-Forwarder (HFW), Chainsaw-Skidder (CSK) and Chainsaw-Cable Yarder (CCY).

An extensive literature research was carried out and data from national inventories and databases were consulted to assign values to the five indicators for each harvesting system.

With the help of a terrain model and a forest map, the percentage distribution of the slope classes within the forest areas was calculated. The slope classes followed common access conditions (Tab 1). For each slope class, a harvest combination was allocated. For class 30 – 60% all three harvesting systems were possible and therefore taken into account.

Tab 1: Description of harvesting systems for different slope conditions

Slope class	Description	Harvesting system
< 30%	Driving with forest machines is possible without restrictions	HFW – fully mechanized operations
30 – 60%	Driving with forest machines is limited and supportive cable might be needed in areas of > 45% or skidding operations in steep areas need to be applied	100% HFW – fully mechanized operations 100% CSK – semi-mechanized operations with motor-manual tree felling and processing 50% HFW + 50% CSK both systems are applied in the same ratio
>60%	Driving with forest machines is impossible and log extraction with cable yarder is the only way	CCY semi-mechanized operations with motor-manual tree felling and processing

For the combination of the BEST harvesting system, all indicator values were modelled and calculated in line with Bont et al 2021. Results were compared against the status quo of these regions (Engler et al. 2024). The indicators were calculated for all four Case Study Regions (CSR) and a BEST harvesting system was selected.

By now, the BEST harvesting system refers to the current condition and management of forests in the CSRs. The next step is to model the impact from harvesting systems for future forests (linked to WP1 - 4).

Conclusions

HFW, which represents the harvesting system with the highest degree of mechanization, is in most cases the BEST harvesting system with regard to all indicators. This applies to all CSR. The high productivity of the HFW compensates high costs of the systems.

This might change with increasing shares of deciduous tree species, which was yet not taken into account. Furthermore, regulation on skid road distances might lead to an increasing importance of CSK operations.

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DRESDEN



Harvester-Forwarder)

Chainsaw-Skidder)

(Chainsaw-Cable Yarder

Harvested Wood in 2021 (m³)

Results

Slope Class distribution Slope Class (%) 248.168 30,00% 61,68% 31,95% 30 - < 60 % 579.058 70,00% > 60 % 6,37%

The calculations for the CSR Catalonia are presented in example of all CSR.

Indicators and its value for Catalonia CO2-Emissions Productivity Jobs Costs Fuel consumption (m3/smh) (PM/10000m3) (€/m3) (I/m3) (kg CO2/m3) 11,80 10,54 3,33 7,71 15,96 24,90 1,75 11,44 14,95

1,10

mount of harvested wood and its percentage distribution considering the slope class

0,00%

Harvesting Method	100% CSK		100% HWF		50% CSK/50% HFW	
	Amount of wood (m³)	0		0		0
HFW	510.232,5	61,68%	774.525,1	93,63%	642.378,8	77,65%
CSK	264.292,6	31,95%	/	/	132.146,3	15,97%
CCY	52.700,9	6,37%	52.700,9	6,37%	52.700,9	6,37%

dicators and harvested wood multiplied to get the individual value

	of the three combinations						
	CO2-Emissions (kg CO ₂ /m³)	Productivity (m³/smh)	Jobs (PM/10000m³)	Costs	Fuel consumption (I/m³)		
ndicators Statu	is quo						
FW	1.724.766,21	2.928.380,04	111,87	2.614.979,56	272.984,58		
SK	4.466.203,51	1.929.872,30	924,18	14.418.549,18	492.199,47		
CY	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
otal	6.190.969,72	4.858.252,34	1.036,05	17.033.528,74	765.184,05		
ndicators 100%	6 CSK						
FW	3.546.116,21	6.020.744,06	230,00	5.376.393,24	561.255,80		
SK	2.038.455,77	880.828,50	421,81	6.580.885,68	224.648,71		
CY	92.410,95	245.058,98	60,28	787.877,78	268.774,36		
otal	5.676.982,92	7.146.631,53	712,10	12.745.156,70	1.054.678,87		
ndicators 100%	6 HFW						
FW	5.382.949,76	9.139.396,71	349,14	8.161.282,10	851.977,66		
SK	#WERT!	#WERT!	#WERT!	#WERT!	#WERT!		
CY	92.410,95	245.058,98	60,28	787.877,78	268.774,36		
otal	3.638.527,16	6.265.803,04	290,28	6.164.271,02	830.030,16		
ndicators 50%	CSK/50% HFW						
FW	4.464.532,98	7.580.070,39	289,57	6.768.837,67	706.616,73		
SK	1.019.227,88	440.414,25	210,91	3.290.442,84	112.324,35		
СҮ	92.410,95	245.058,98	60,28	787.877,78	268.774,36		
otal	5.576.171,82	8.265.543,61	560,76	10.847.158,29	1.087.715,44		

Amendment of indicators from status quo to best practice						
	CO2-Emissions (kg CO ₂ /m ³)	•	Jobs (PM/10000m³)	Costs (€/m³)	Fuel consumption (I/m³)	
HFW	105,60%	105,60%	105,60%	105,60%	105,60%	
CSK	-54,36%	-54,36%	-54,36%	-54,36%	-54,36%	
CCY	/	/	/	/	/	
Total	-8,30%	47,10%	-31,27%	-25,18%	37,83%	
			I			
HFW	212,10%	212,10%	212,10%	212,10%	212,109	
CSK	/	/	/	/	/	
CCY	/	/	/	/	/	
Total	-41,23%	28,97%	-71,98%	-63,81%	8,47%	
HFW	158,85%	158,85%	158,85%	158,85%	158,85%	
CSK	-77,18%	-77,18%	-77,18%	-77,18%	-77,189	
ССҮ	/	/	/	/	/	
	2.224					

Indicators of status quo and their change depending on the harvest combination.

Indicators of status quo ar				
CO2-Emissions	CO2 Come Status and	603 6	A was a wallow a water	
Hamaatina Cambinatian	CO2 Sum Status quo			0/
_	Sum t_CO2_eq		Delta t_CO2_eq Delta	
HFW + CSK + CCY	6.190.969,7	•	·	-8,3%
HFW + HFW + CCY	6.190.969,7	3.638.527,2	2 -2.552.442,6 -4	11,2%
HFW + 1/2 HFW + 1/2 CSK + CCY		5.576.171,8	-614.797,9	-9,9%
Jobs				
J003	Jobs Sum Status quo	John Sum now	Amendment	
	Jobs Sum Status quo			
Harvesting Combination	Sum PM/10.000m3	Sum PM/10.000m3	Delta PM/10.000m3 Delta	%
HFW + CSK + CCY	1.036,1	712,1	L -324,0 -3	31,3%
HFW + HFW + CCY	1.036,1	290,3	3 -745,8 -7	72,0%
HFW + 1/2 HFW + 1/2 CSK + CCY	1.036,1	. 560,8	3 -475,3 -4	15,9%
Costs				
	Cost Sum Status quo	Cost Sum new	Amendment	
Harvesting Combination	Sum €/m3	Sum €/m3	Delta €/m3 Delta	%
HFW + CSK + CCY	17.033.528,7	12.745.156,7	7 -4.288.372,0 -2	25,2%
HFW + HFW + CCY	17.033.528,7	6.164.271,0	-10.869.257,7 -6	53,8%
HFW + 1/2 HFW + 1/2 CSK				
+ CCY	17.033.528,7	10.847.158,3	3 -6.186.370,4 -3	36,3%
Productivity				
	Productivity	Productivity		
	Sum Status quo	Sum new	Amendment	
Harvesting Combination	Sum m3/shm	Sum m3/shm	Delta m3/shm Delta	%
HFW + CSK + CCY	·	3 7.146.631,5	·	17,1%
HFW + HFW + CCY	4.858.252,	3 6.265.803,0	1.407.550,7	29,0%
HFW + 1/2 HFW + 1/2 CSK		2 225 542 4	2 407 204 2	70 40
+ CCY	4.858.252,	3 8.265.543,6	5 3.407.291,3 7	70,1%
- 10				
Fuel Consumption				
	Fuel Consumentian	Fuel		
	Fuel Consumption Sum Status quo	consumption Sum new	Amendment	
Harvesting Combination	Sum I/m3	Sum I/m3	Delta I/m3 Delta	%
HFW + CSK + CCY	765.184,	-	•	37,8%
HFW + HFW + CCY	765.184,			8,5%
HFW + 1/2 HFW + 1/2 CSK	,	_ 050.050,2	_	0,0/
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765.184,1 1.087.715,4

322.531,4

42,2%