

## FORWARDING GROT

In this summary is described the work surrounding forwarding GROT and some aspects of piling with tree section forwarding. This summary only deals with piling along private roads. All points below are described under their own headline.

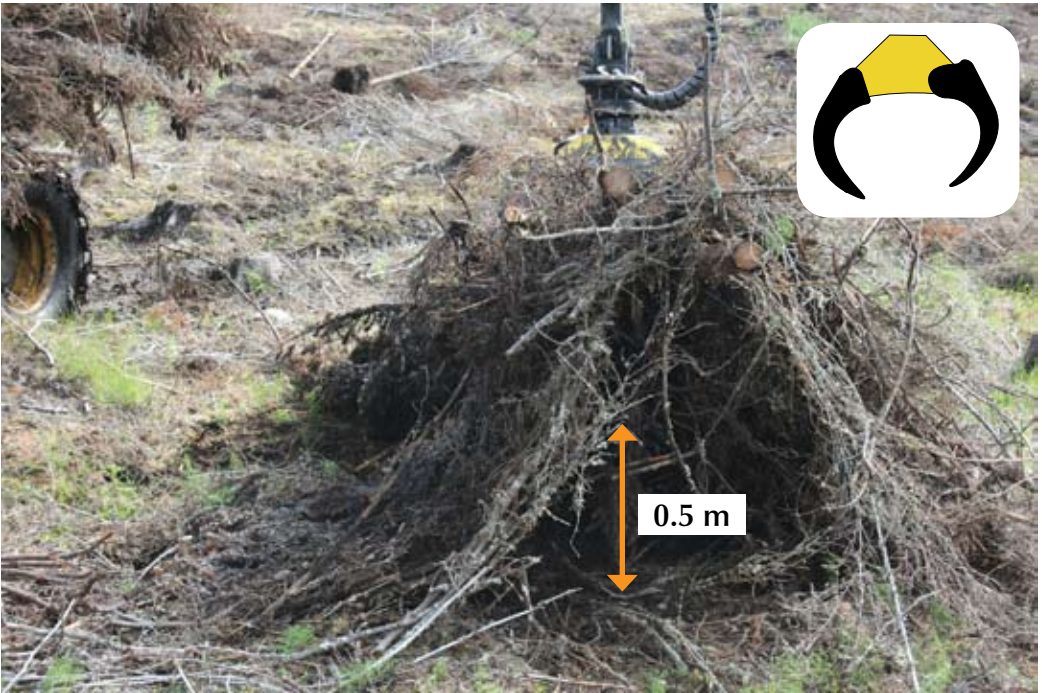
- Leave behind a “carpet” – do not clean up. One layer nearest the ground surface is left behind.
- A technique (method) to grapple the layer closest to the ground.
- Leave behind GROT with root pulled understory. Mineral soil and rocks which accompany understory should be left behind.
  - Green material in a stored GROT pile is left behind.
- Leave GROT which has been driven on. This GROT is moist and contains contamination and should be left behind.
  - “Driven on” slash is contaminated and moist.
- Contaminated GROT
  - Contaminated by roundwood forwarder: The grapple has dug into the soil.
  - Contaminated by the harvester: The operator has moved branches with his processing head.
- Loading of tree sections: Since no layer on the surface of the soil has been left, it is more difficult to load tree sections without accidentally including contamination.
  - Grapple technique for tree sections.
- System for large dimension, large branched tops.
- Handling oversized logs.
- Loading methods: Loading from behind and forward, then across.
- Demands on a piling site - See also Chapter 6: Planning of the piling site (the landing site).
- Pull wood evenly along truck road: No stem section sticking out at “truck level”.
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- Place the pile on the right side: On the chipper truck’s right hand side in relation to the direction of further transport.
  - Correct distance
  - Shortest distance – the best
- Build up the pile in the right direction: pile must be built up in a certain direction in relation to the direction of the further transport.
  - One alternative: Build the pile in the same direction as further transport.
- Mark the pile with a pile card/pile badge or disc.
  - Mark the correct end: Mark the pile in the end where piling was finished
  - Mark with flagging tape in the correct end.
- The bottom layer of the pile.
  - No big branch tops in the bottom layer.
  - Place GROT on big dimension roundwood.
  - Optimal piling of GROT – on big dimension roundwood: Piling GROT on big dimension roundwood creates several advantages.
- The butt end side should be vertical.
- The big ends facing the right direction: Place all big ends facing the same direction.
- The even side facing south: The even side should not face north.
- Place GROT parallel. If cross piling of GROT is avoided, the capacity of the chipper will substantially increase.
- Start immediately to build up height: When the forwarder stands in direction 90o in relation to the pile.
- Build up the pile – for the best possible drainage: The pile should be built up so that best possible drainage is obtained.
- Building piles on the harvesting site: Two shorter piles instead of one long can create a better economy.
- Covering the pile with cardboard: Place GROT bundles on the top and keep down corners and edges.
  - Covering with the forwarder standing 90o off the direction of the pile.
  - Covering with the forwarder standing alongside the pile.
- Work report: To be completed as required by the organization.



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The operator grapples the GROT with the intention of not letting the grapple arms dig down into the ground surface. He grapples “carefully” so that the grapple is not closed more than necessary.



Without closing the grapple any further, the operator lifts the load away from the ground approx 0.5 m.



The operator has planned his work so that all butt ends are facing the pile. This way unloading goes faster.

In this situation the operator could have chosen to unload standing on the road. He has several advantages with this method. He will gain driving distance and he does not have to clean up the road after completing the work. However, the “waste” created while unloading ends up exactly where it should be – in the pile. The most beneficial result is that the road is not damaged!

