Rome, 23rd June 2011
Parallel Session

Present and future role of forest resources in the socio-economic development of rural areas

Parallel Session 2

Forests, agroforestry and bioenergy.

Manual and mechanized thinning of walnut plantations

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THE ITALIAN CONTEXT



Walnut agroforestry plantations, established on ex-arable land, are widespread all across Europe, financed under the provisions of EU Directive 2080/1992, and of regional grant schemes.

In Italy, between the second half of the 1990s and the beginning of 2000s, farmers established over **140,000 ha** of forest tree plantations on former agricultural land.

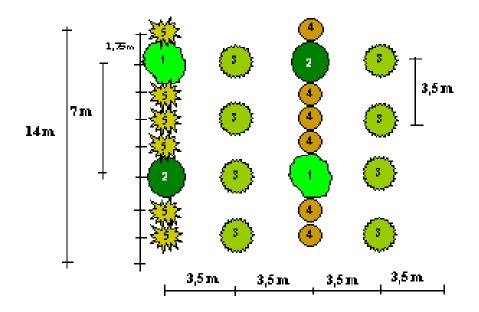


THINNING OF NURSE TREES

- ❖ Firewood?
- Chips?
- Which harvesting system?
- What about damage (valuable trees, soil)?







	<u>Stand 1</u>	<u>Stand 2</u>
Surface (ha)	1.73	1.29
Main species	Juglans regia	Juglans regia
Nurse species	Alnus cordata	Alnus cordata
Age (years)	10	9
Avg. DBH (cm)	14.8	12.5
Biomass removed (g t ha-1)	50	25
m. c. (% wet base)	47.8	53.2



SCHEME OF THE OPERATIONAL

	WTH System (stand 1)		SWS System (stand 2)		
	Manual	Mechanized	Manual	Mechanized	
Operators n.	3	1	1	1	
Felling	Chainsaw	Felling head +	Chainsaw	Felling head +	
		excavator		excavator	
Extraction	Farm tractor +	Farm tractor + log	Farm tractor +	Farm tractor +	
	winch	grapple	forestry trailer	forestry trailer	
Output	chips	chips	firewood	firewood	
Processing	-	-	Chainsaw	Felling head +	
				excavator	
Chipping	Trailer-mounted	Truck-mounted	-	-	
	chipper	chipper			



METHODS

- Codes on trees
- Hand-held computers
- Single-entry tariff tables
- Soil samples
- Damage assessment
- Data analysis









DBH (cm)	WTH (kg tree ⁻¹)	SWS (kg tree ⁻¹)	WTH/SWS Δ (%)
7	17.2	10.2	+68
8	23.1	14.6	+58
9	30.2	20.1	+51
10	38.6	26.6	+45
11	48.3	34.3	+41
12	59.3	43.3	+37
13	71.9	53.7	+34
14	86.0	65.5	+31
15	101.8	78.8	+29
16	119.3	93.7	+27
17	138.7	110.2	+26
18	159.9	128.5	+24
19	183.1	148.5	+23
20	208.3	170.4	+22
21	235.6	194.2	+21





The whole-tree chipping offers an additional harvest between 21 and 68%

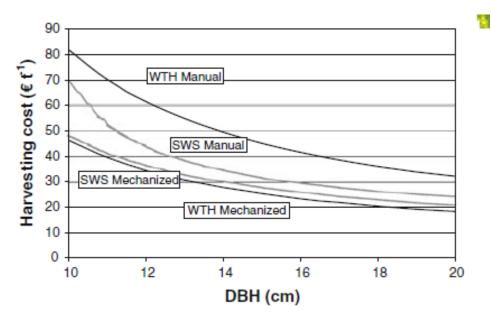
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Mechanized harvesting is much more productive and significantly less expensive than manual harvesting

		WTH		SWS	
		Manual	Mechanized	Manual	Mechanized
DBH felling	cm	13.6	15.1	11.5	12.0
	$t SMH^{-1}$	6.62	12.79	0.58	4.42
	$\mathbf{\epsilon} \mathbf{h}^{-1}$	38.3	78.2	20.3	98.8
	€ t ⁻¹	5.8	6.1	34.9	22.4
Extraction	m	186	164	401	405
	kg turn ⁻¹	388	497	4269	2602
	t SMH ⁻¹	1.58	4.68	4.26	3.52
	$\mathbf{\epsilon} \mathbf{h}^{-1}$	51.1	51.1	65.7	46.3
	€ t ⁻¹	32.3	10.9	15.4	13.2
Chipping	t SMH ⁻¹	7.75	22.13	_	_
	$\mathbf{\epsilon} \mathbf{h}^{-1}$	111.4	188.6	_	_
	€ t ⁻¹	14.4	8.5	_	_
Total	€ t ⁻¹	52.4	25.6	50.4	35.5

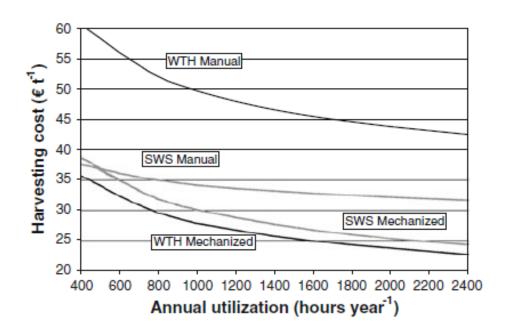




Harvesting cost
decreases by
about 60% if the
average tree
diameter goes
from 10 to 20
cm, and that for
all treatments



Annual utilization has a strong impact on harvesting costs, but it does not change the relative balance, except for the SWS system and for very low utilization levels, under 600 h year-1





CONCLUSIONS

The removal of nurse alder from walnut plantations is economically sustainable, and *it can also offers some revenue* if the stand and market conditions are favorable

The average DBH of removal trees **should not be smaller than 12 cm**

Best results are obtained with mechanized harvesting, which does not seem to cause heavier stand and soil damage than manual harvesting



THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION!



