

Using Ground-Based Harvesting Machinery on Steep Slopes

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Forest Harvesting in New Zealand

- Pine plantations, 25 year rotation, large clear cuts,
- Ground-based machines most common and cost-effective harvesting → primarily modified excavator and large wheeled grapple skidders...



- lifted and widened track base and modified cab for better vision and improved protection.

New Zealand Steep Terrain



“up to 25% increase in productivity” - (Acuna et al. 2010)

NZ Machine Limits



Forest Practice Code:
 30% (18°) Wheeled,
 40% (23°) Tracked

OSH Limit	Slope (%)	Static Load Limit (tonne)						
		1	1.5	2	2.5	3	3.5	4
	10	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red
	20	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red	Red
	30	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red
	40	Yellow	Green	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red
	50	Red	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
	60	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
	70	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
	80	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
	90	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red

Static stability dependant on load position and machine type (MacLean & Visser 2011)

Study Purpose



- What are the actual machine slopes of machines harvesting on 'steep' terrain in NZ?
- What is the relationship between machine slope and ground slope?
- Are there differences between machine types?
- Are purpose built machines (i.e. European) better than excavator based (NZ) machines?

Machine Comparison

- Comparisons will be made between; wheeled vs. tracks, functions using similar machines e.g. felling vs. shovelling and European vs. New Zealand machines.



vs.



vs.

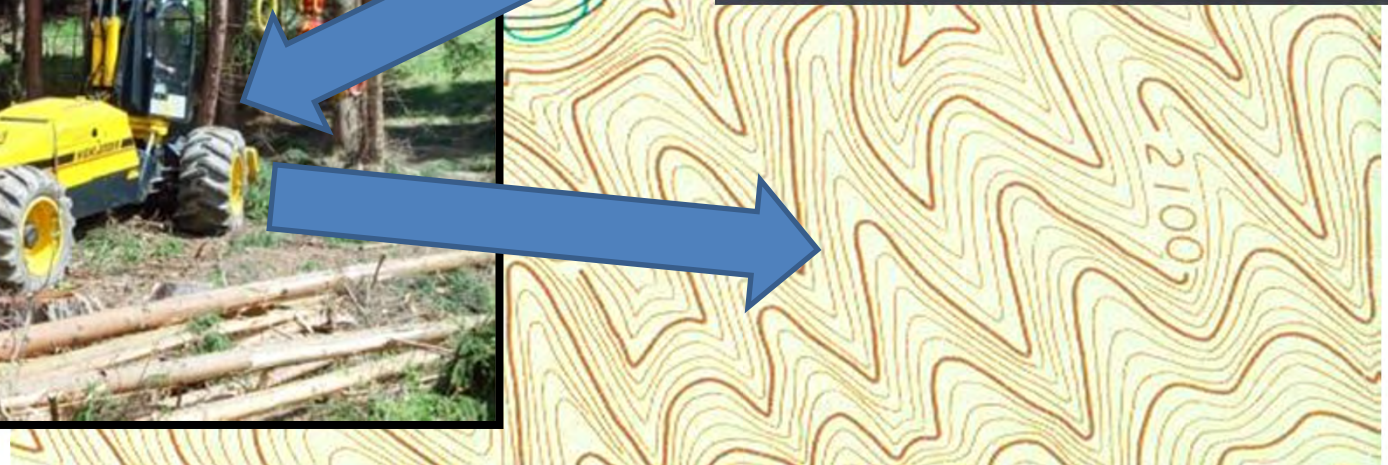


vs.



Methodology

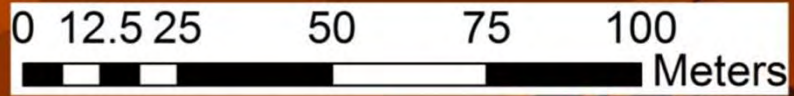
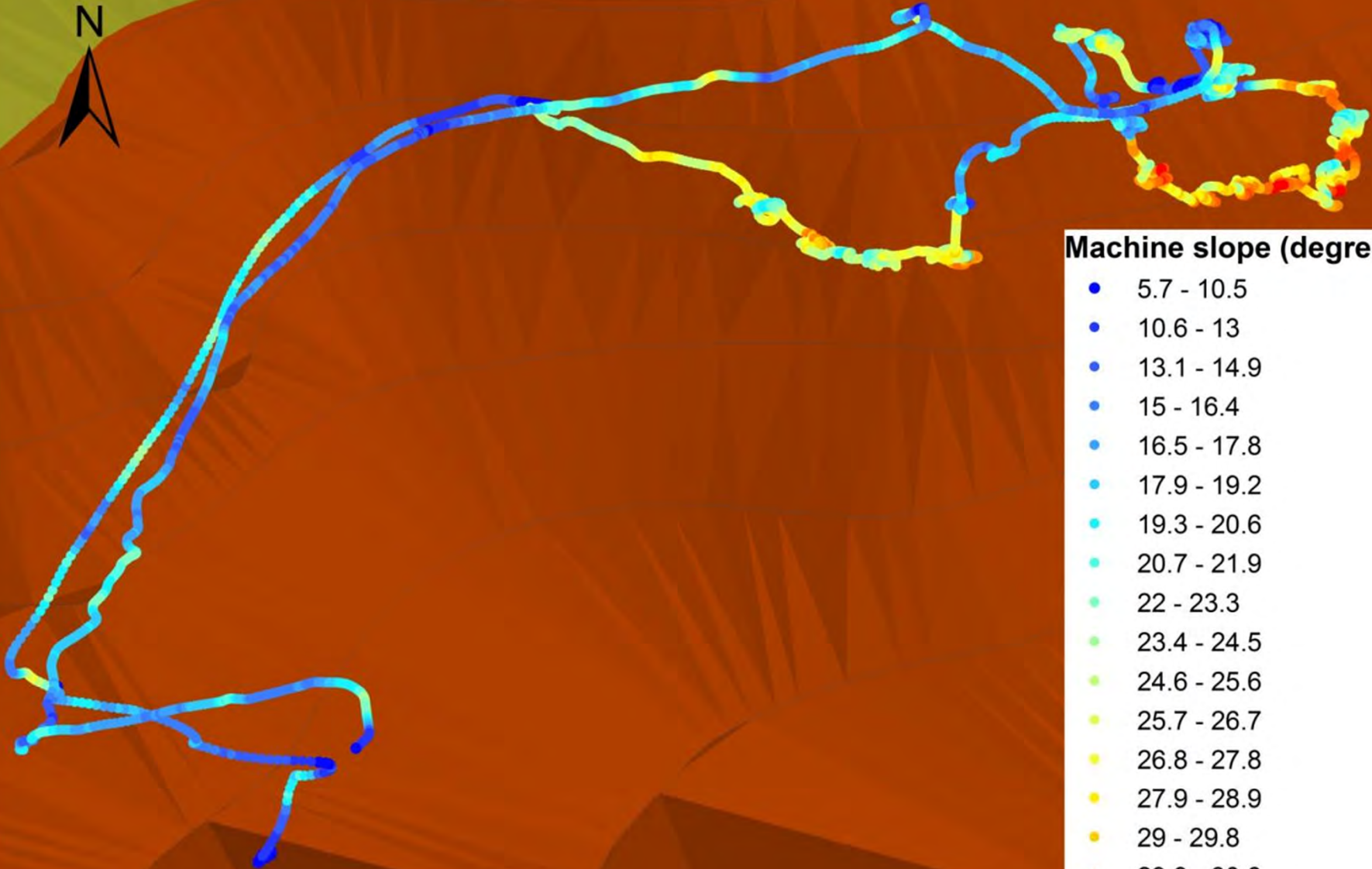
- Measure actual machine slope (Digital Inclinator)
- Machine location (GPS) + Slope Map (GIS)
- Replicated study in NZ and Europe



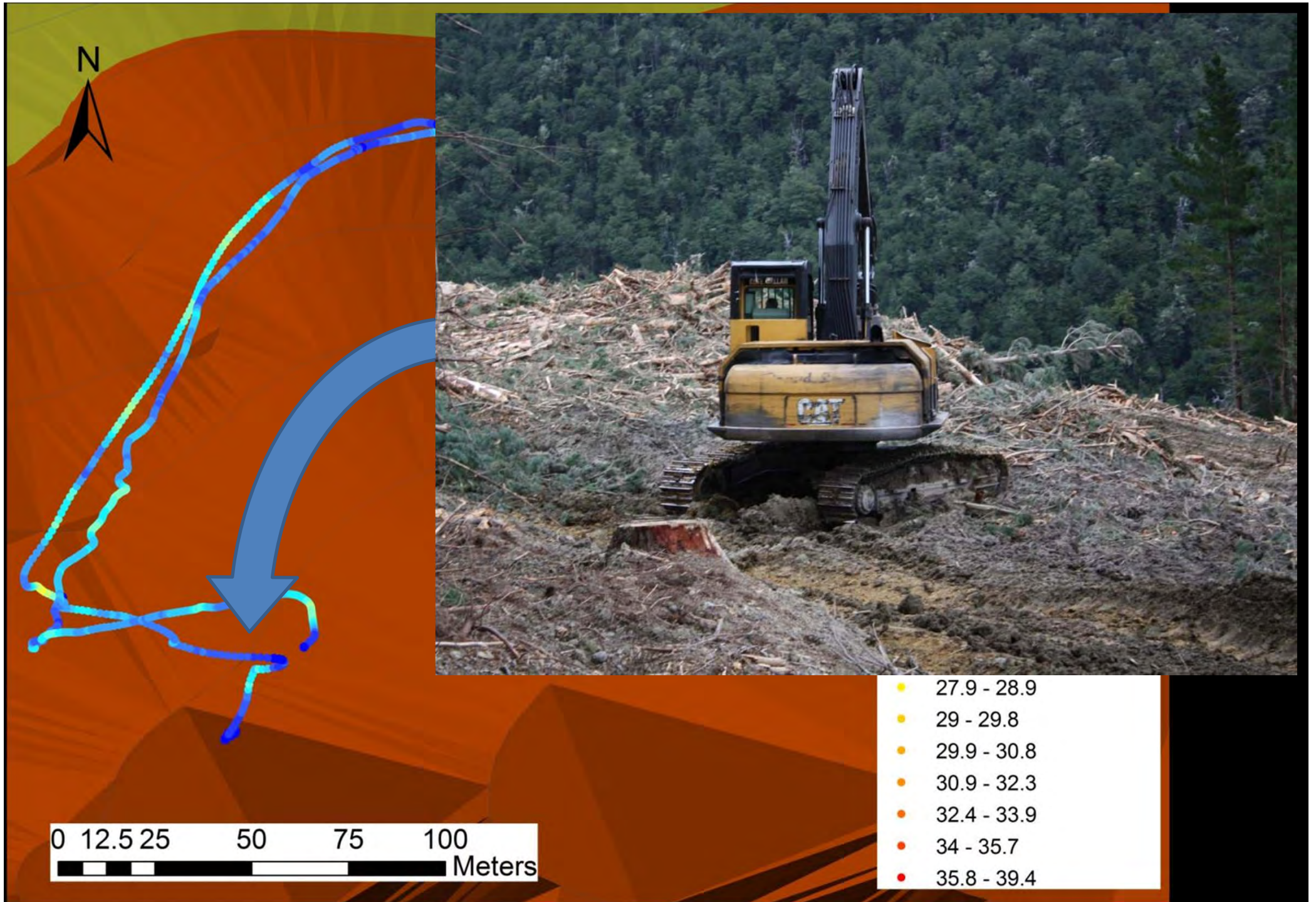
Data Collection and Analysis

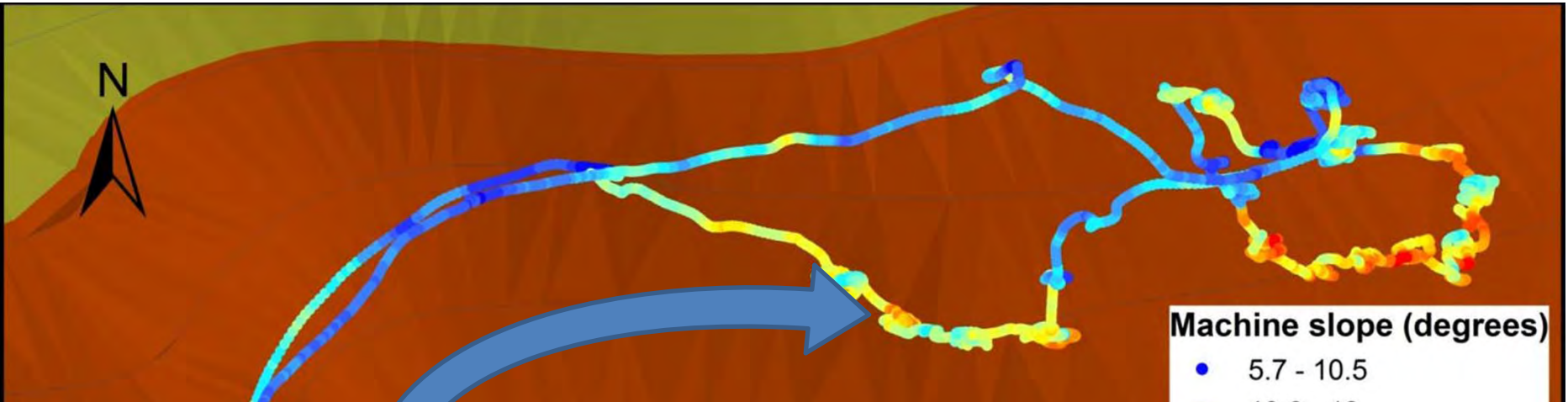
- Machine slope collected using data loggers along all three axis
- The vehicle is tracked using GPS
- Data is combined for a spatial representation
- The terrain slope established using digital terrain models





Machine slope (degrees)	
●	5.7 - 10.5
●	10.6 - 13
●	13.1 - 14.9
●	15 - 16.4
●	16.5 - 17.8
●	17.9 - 19.2
●	19.3 - 20.6
●	20.7 - 21.9
●	22 - 23.3
●	23.4 - 24.5
●	24.6 - 25.6
●	25.7 - 26.7
●	26.8 - 27.8
●	27.9 - 28.9
●	29 - 29.8
●	29.9 - 30.8
●	30.9 - 32.3
●	32.4 - 33.9
●	34 - 35.7
●	35.8 - 39.4

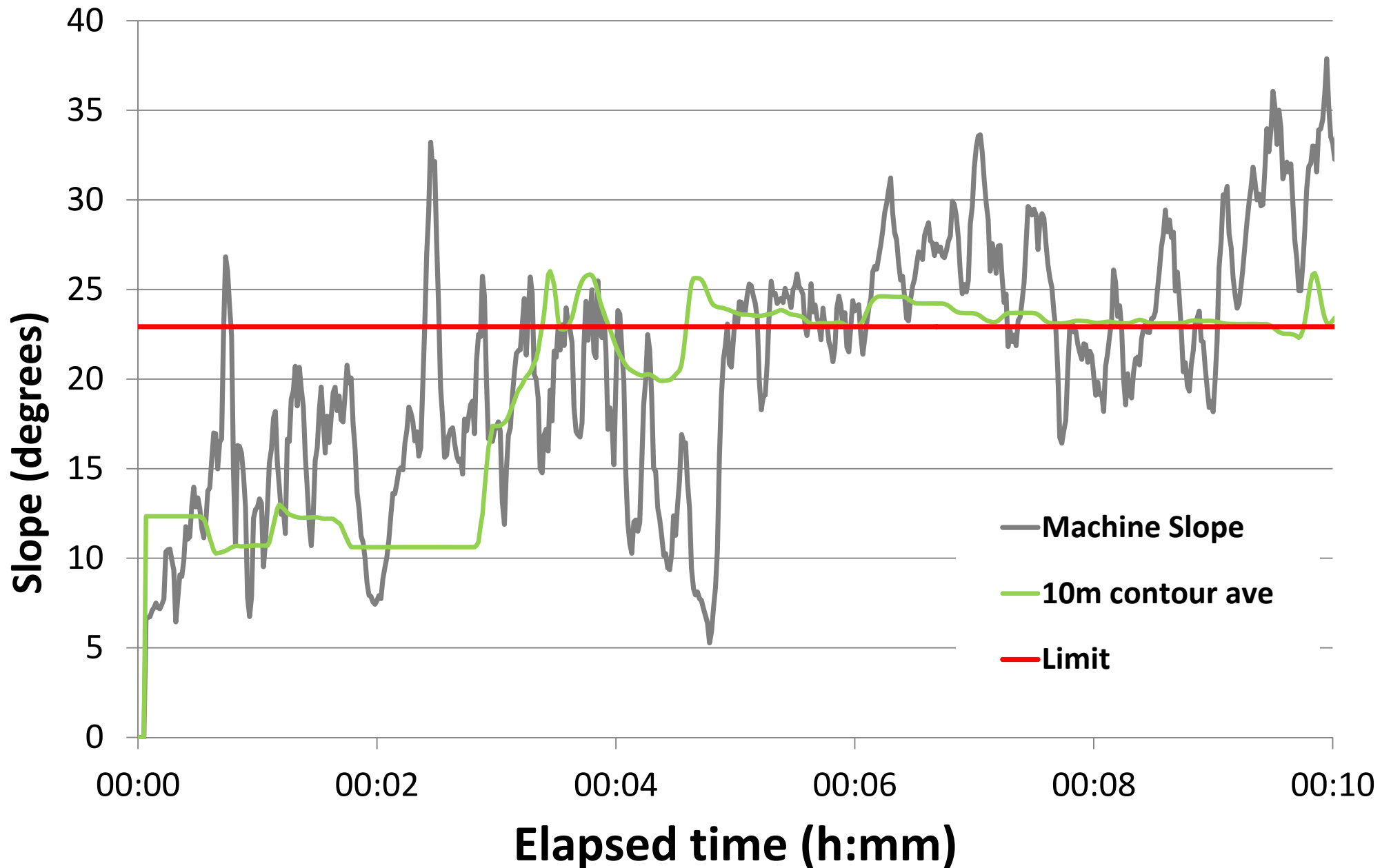




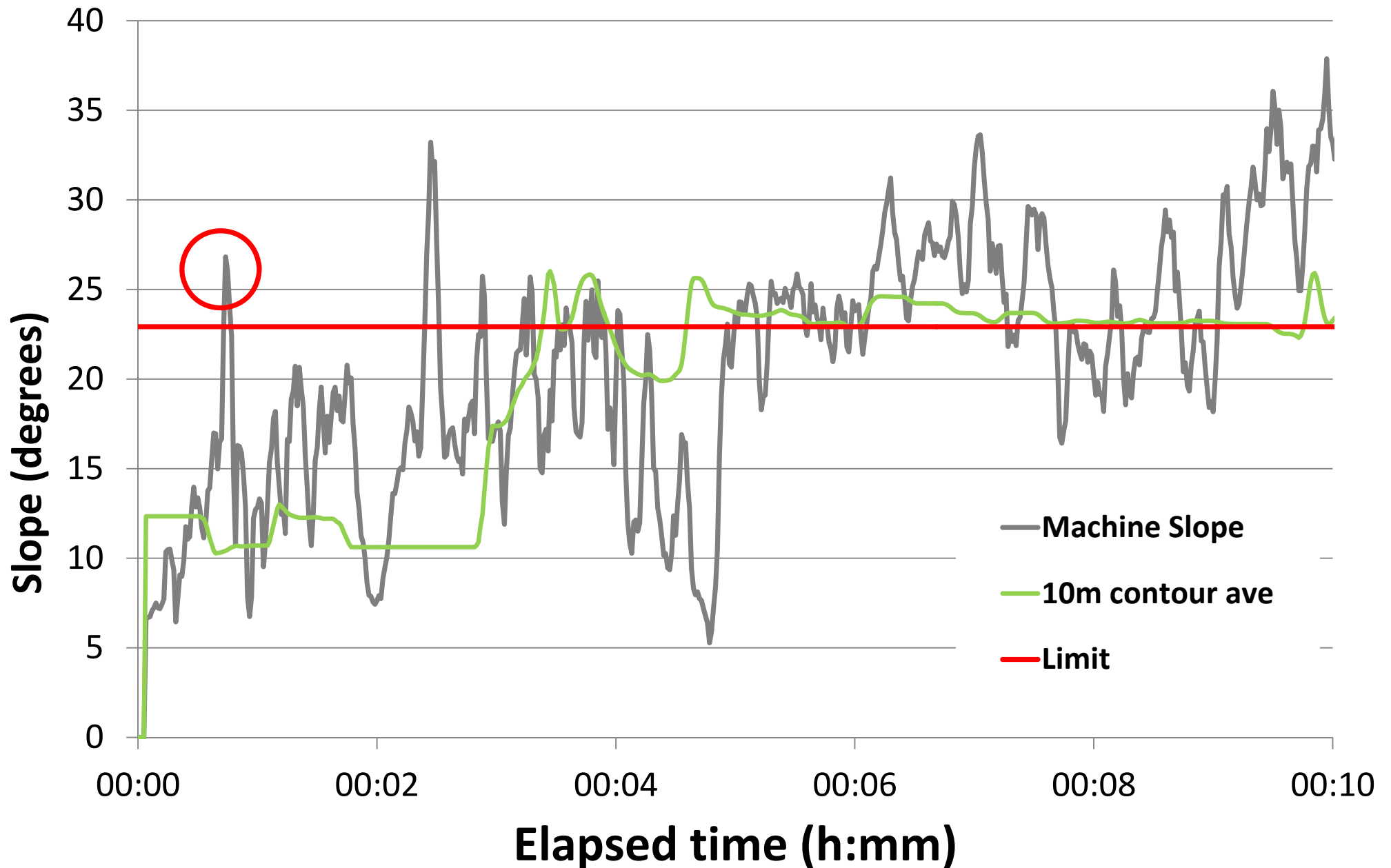
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Machine Slope – first 10min

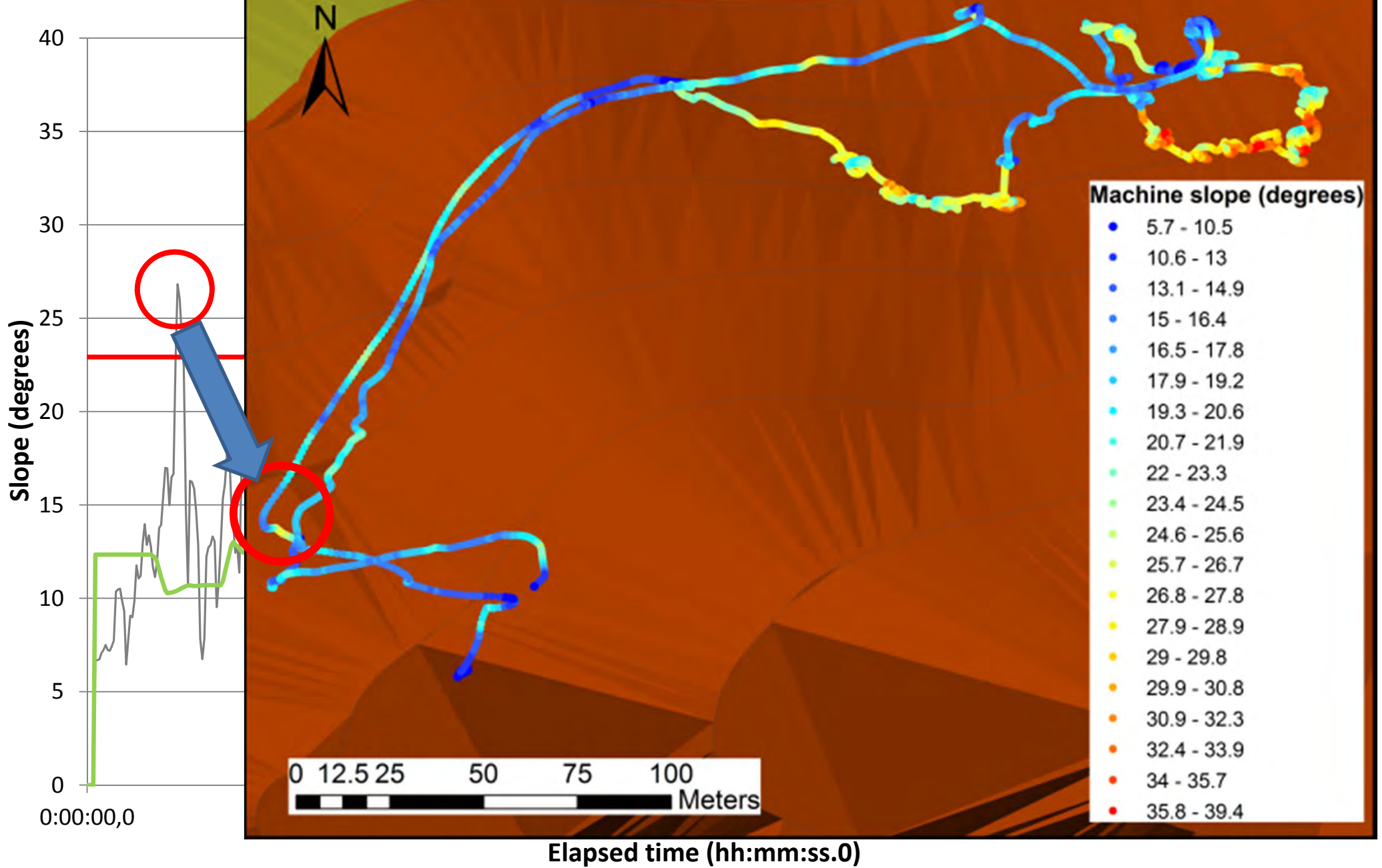


Machine Slope – first 10min



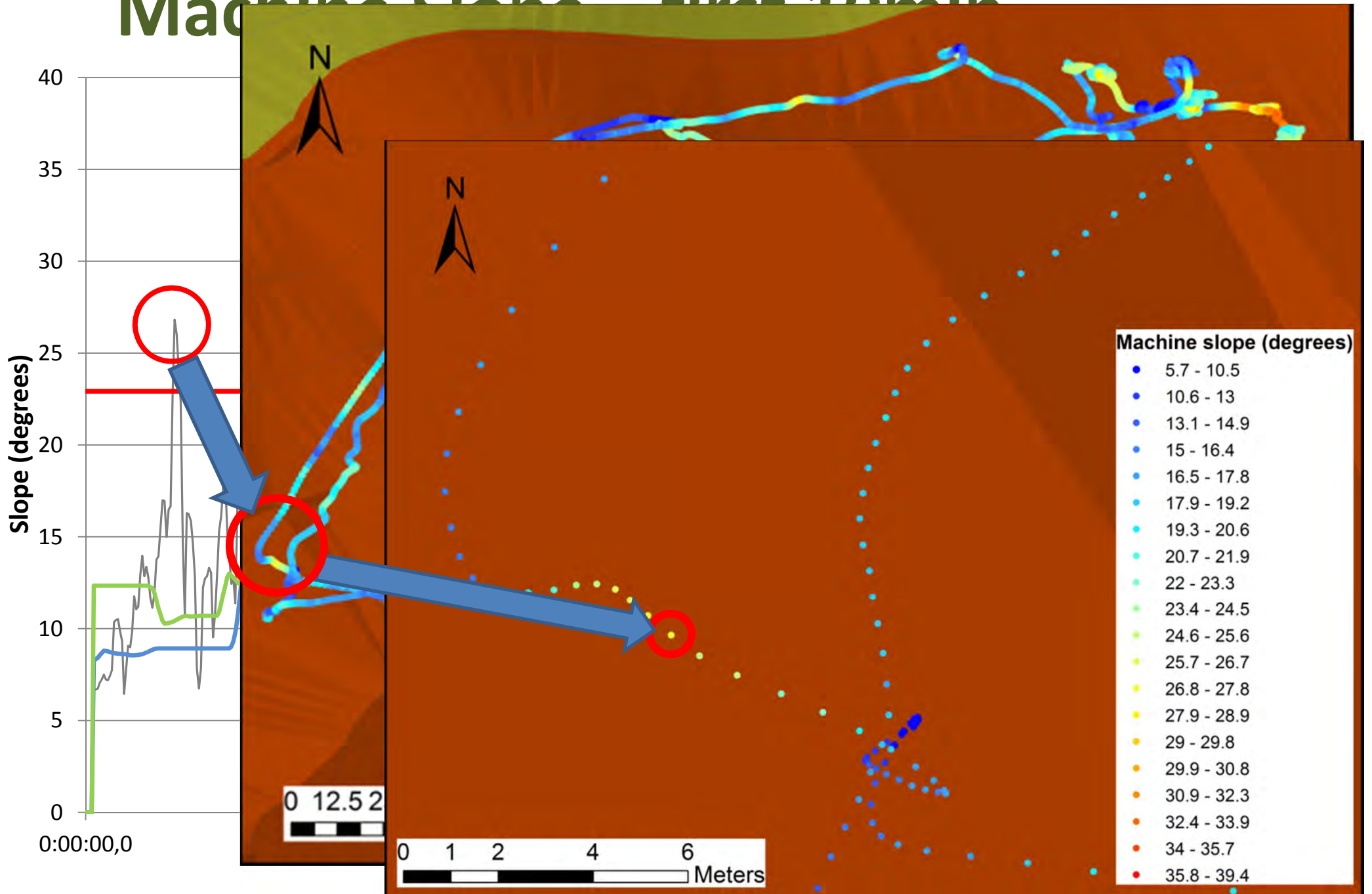
Machine Slope first 10min

— Ave. Surface slope(5)

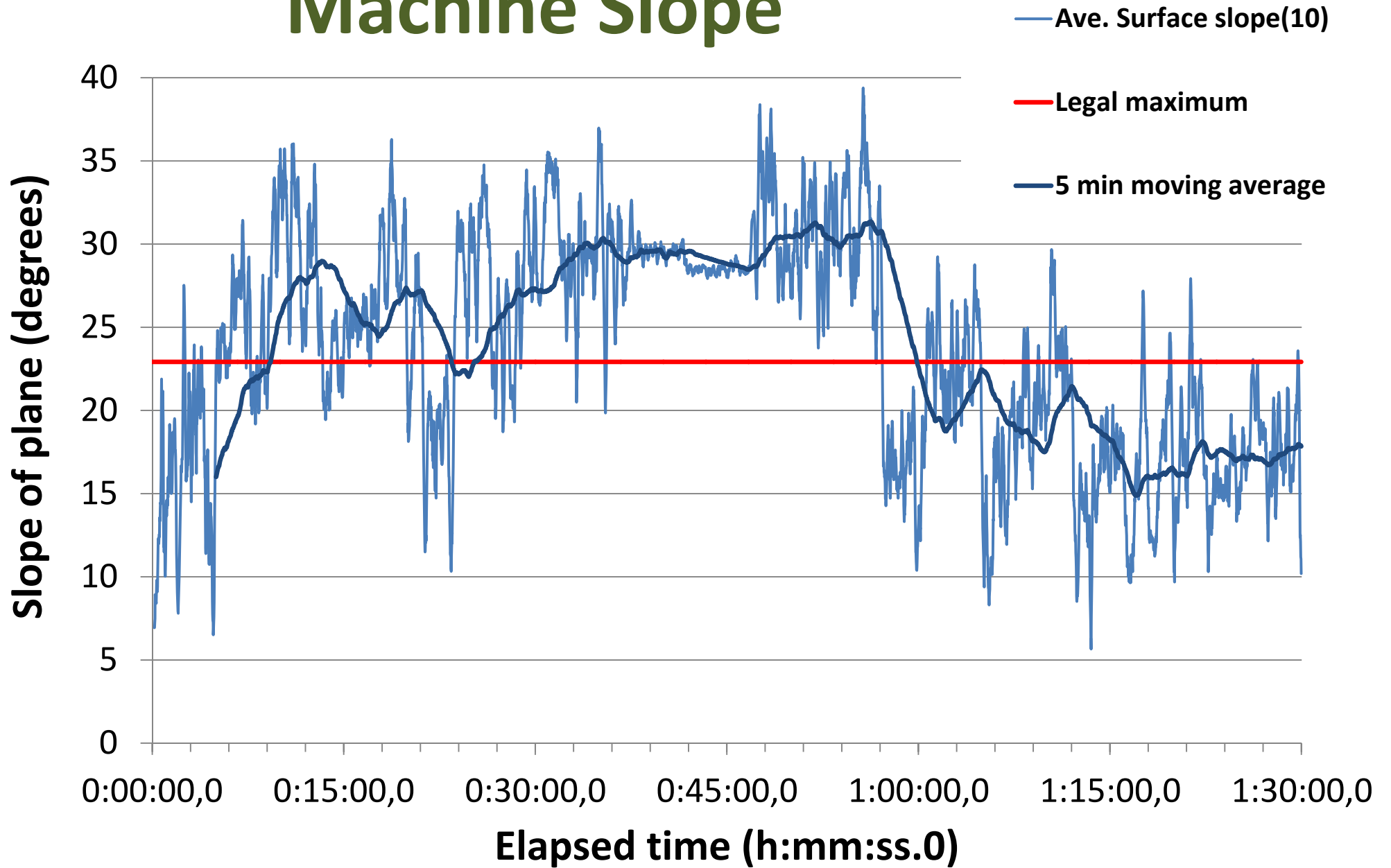


Machine Slope first 10min

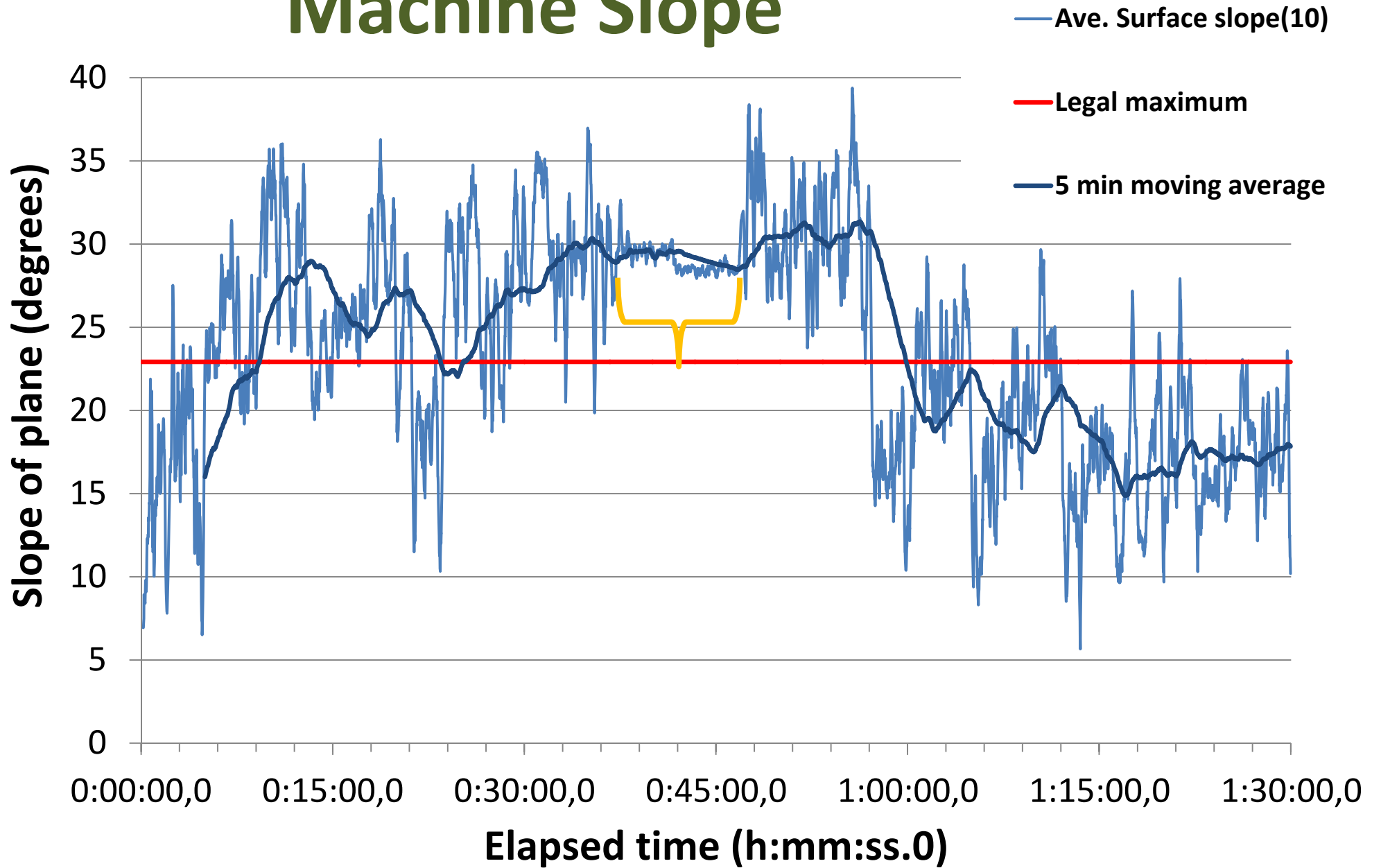
— Ave. Surface slope(5)



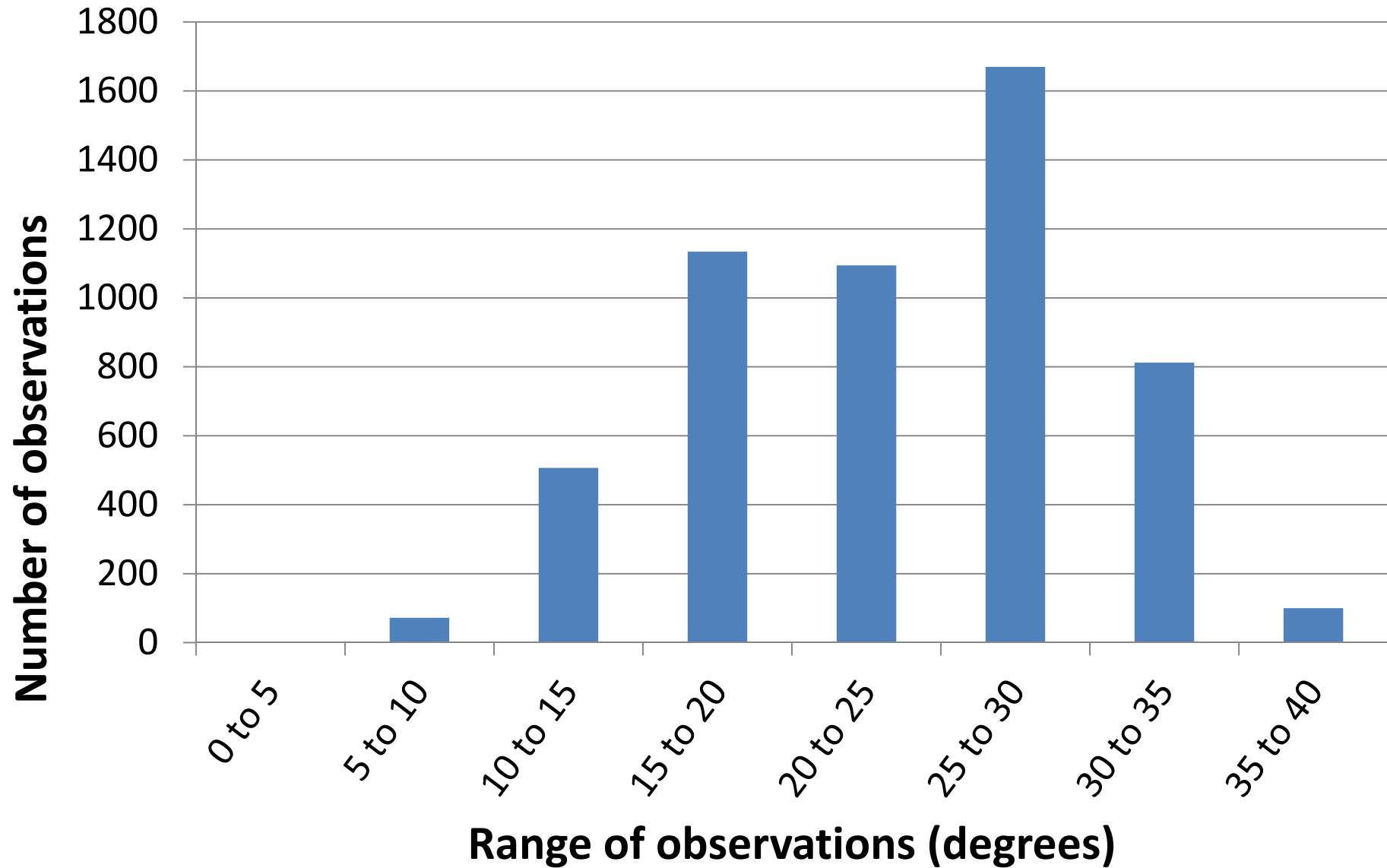
Machine Slope



Machine Slope



Distribution of Machine slope



The Machines experience

- Machine slope vastly different to terrain slope
- Reasons:
 - Skid trails affect the machines operating slope and are not factored into the DTM calculations
 - Driving over obstacles such as stumps particular when operating a rigid tracked vehicle
 - Operator skill – taking care on the steep slopes and not on the lower slopes.



Where to from here



- Early phase of study, so welcome any and all input!!
- Further data collection in New Zealand during November with the crews shifting onto steep terrain with the drier summer conditions
- Data also collected from machines in Europe with a focus on purpose built steep terrain machines

