PRODUCTION, COSTS, AND SITE IMPACTS FOR A MINI-SKIDDER

WHEN SKIDDING SMALL DIAMETER TREES

A Thesis

Presented in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the

DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE

Major in Forest Products

In the

UNIVERSITY O F IDAHO GRADUATE SCHOOL

By

MICHAEL WAYNE LEVERICK

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ABSTRACT

Production, Costs, and Site Impacts for a Mini-Skidder When Thinning Small Diameter Trees

By

Michael Wayne Leverick

An existing small utility machine was modified to work as a small tree and log skidder. Several modifications were necessary to adapt the machine to a timber harvesting situation. The major modifications included design and fabrication of skid plates, grapple boom assembly brackets, grapple, operator and machine safety canopies, and rerouting hydraulic hoses.

Cost analyses were made for two cases: (1) skidding thinned material directly to the landing with the small skidder and (2) prebunching thinned material to a main skid trail with the small skidder and moving the material to the landing with either a grapple or choker skidder. These cases were defined in terms of length of skidding distance to the landing. For shorter skidding distances, skidding costs were \$177.27 per acre for direct skidding, \$144.82 per acre for prebunching and subsequent transport with a grapple skidder, and \$214.96 per acre for prebunching and subsequent transport with a choker skidding, \$151.64 per acre for prebunching and subsequent transport with a grapple skidder, and \$229.47 per acre for prebunching and subsequent transport with a choker skidder.

The most important variables affecting turn time in the regression equations included skidding distance on primary and secondary skid trails, and trees and logs skidded per turn.

Soil disturbance caused by the small skidder was evaluated in terms of soil compaction and aerial soil surface disturbance. Soil bulk density samples taken during a controlled experiment with soil moisture contents varying from 20.38 to 25.32 percent (%) indicated that soil compaction was limited to within six inches of the soil surface. Soil bulk density samples taken from the most heavily traveled skid trail on the test plot indicated that soil compaction was limited to within the top two inches of the soil surface. The results of the aerial soil surface disturbance study indicated that only 13% of the area was disturbed to a point where erosion could occur as a result of exposed mineral soil.

Residual stand damage was evaluated in terms of percent damager by diameter class to the trees of the residual stand. Sapling-sized trees (31.98%) were damaged more heavily than pole-sized trees (17.545%). Use of a herringbone falling pattern helped keep stand damage within acceptable limits.

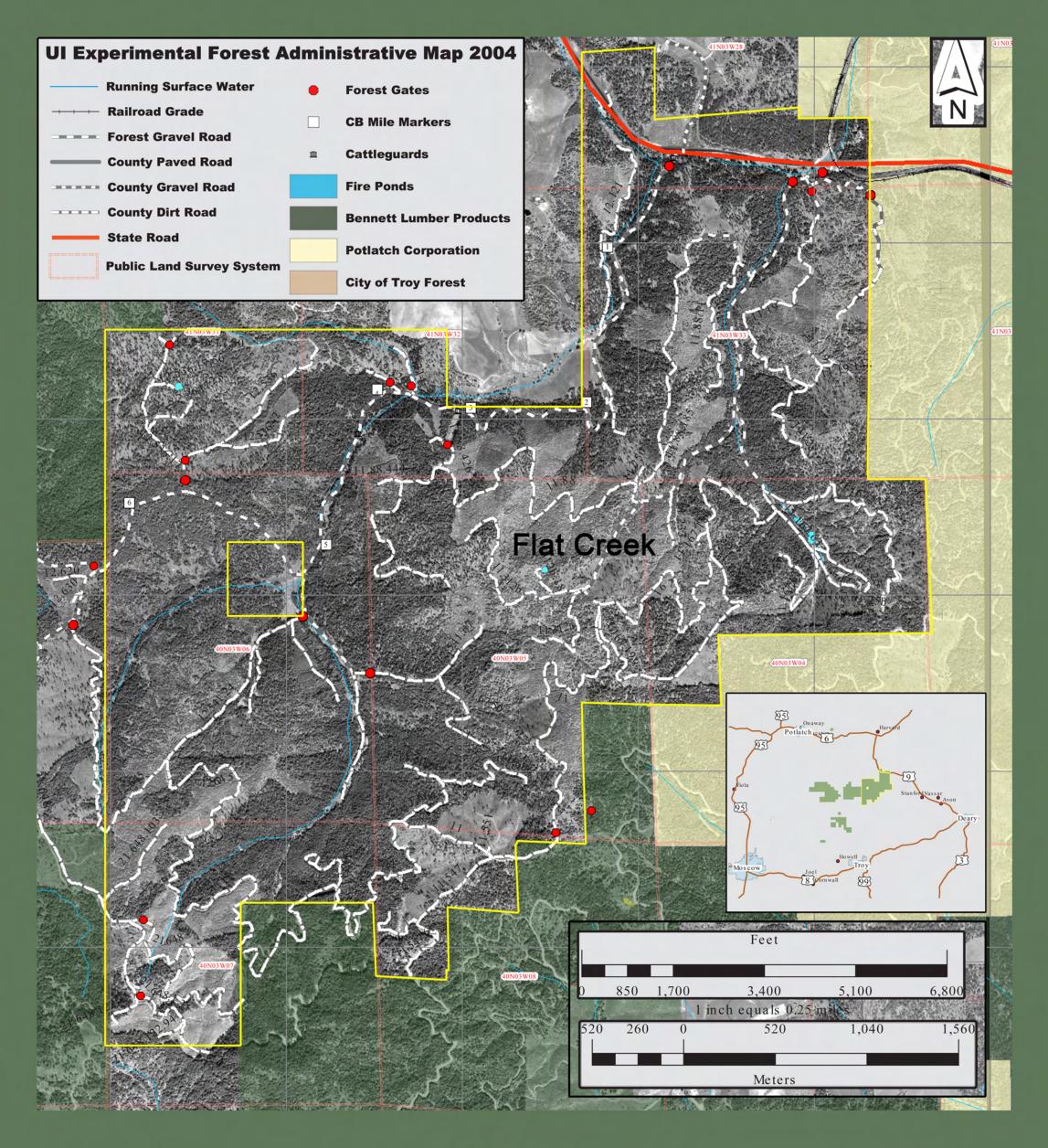
The results of the study showed that a more durable machine is needed in these types of timber harvesting operations.

Study Site

This study took place in a field on the University of Idaho Experimental Forest. Three test plots were laid out. In the Flat Creek and West Hatter Creek Units.

Date: 15 APRIL 1985 Reseacher/s: LEDNARD JOHNSON MICHAEL W. LEVERICK Project Title: Production Costs and Site Impocts For a Mini-Skidder Subject: Evolvation & a miniskidder in recovering thinned trees - Harvest Keywords: miniskidder thinning (precommercial) los Abstract: A small utility mochine was modifie skidding wine a propole Inding and prebunching thinned material on a main skid trailitising a larger machine the loos to the Pandino. Time/motion studies were made and soil compaction to move and residual stand damage were measured. A model was constructed and disturbance to predict twen time as influenced by site and stand conditions. Location: Unit of the Forest Flet Creak
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HERE () Stand _ General Description of Area Plot or Area Designation: _ Date Begun: <u>Sumar 1979</u> Completion date (expected) <u>1980</u> Papers or Thesis Resulting: some as project title - M.S. by Mike Loverick Merg 180 Funding Source: Forest Ukilizztion Research USFS INT Experiment Station USES Sandimas Equipment Development Center Future Plans: non do growth plots exist



Flat Creek

Location of Complete Research:

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