

Practice: 384 - Woody Residue Treatment

Scenario: #1 - Wood Residue Treatment

Scenario Description:

The use of heavy equipment similar to those used in logging to treat slash resulting from catastrophic events such as fire, wind, severe pest outbreak, ice storm, etc. This scenario will remove/treat the larger material the size of which is consistent with the large equipment used.

Methods of treatment: Lopping and scatter: Lopping is the cutting of limbs, branches, treetops, small diameter trees, or other woody plant residue into lengths so that the remaining slash will lie close to the ground. Scattering is the spreading of lopped slash evenly over the ground so that the remaining slash will lie close to the ground. Piling and burning: Piling is placing, laying, heaping or stacking of slash into piles to facilitate intended burning. Burning is igniting piled slash under prescribed conditions to reduce the amount and continuity of fuels. Chipping: This method includes the mechanical conversion of slash to chips and chunks of varying sizes to distribute on site or utilized offsite as landscape mulch. Crushing: This method involves the use of heavy ground-based equipment that crushes/grinds slash to a depth not exceeding 1 foot.

Resource concerns include: Excessive plant pest pressure, Potential emissions of particulate matter, Wildfire hazard from excessive biomass accumulation, and Habitat degradation.

If the land is being prepared for tree planting, use Tree/Shrub Site Preparation instead.

Before Situation:

A large amount of slash and woody residue is created as a result of a non-silvicultural event such as a wind storm, wildfire, ice storm, pest outbreak, etc. Because the slash and residue is created by a catastrophic event that can cause tree-lodging, snags, broken tops, etc.; treatment is both difficult and dangerous. The presence of this material causes adverse effects on the forest include limiting access for management purposes, increasing the wildfire hazard, increasing the risk of potential harm to humans and livestock, and providing harboring sites for pests.

After Situation:

The material resulting from the catastrophic event is reduced to a level that will minimize the resource concerns.

The clean up should allow the forest land to be utilized as is intended and reduce the risk of catastrophic wild fire.

Installation of the practice should be complete within 3 years of the event.

Scenario Feature Measure: Acres of affected forest

Scenario Unit: Acres

Scenario Typical Size: 20

Scenario Cost: \$10,589.66

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$529.48

Cost Details (by category):

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
Equipment/Installation						
Mechanical cutter, chopper	943	Masticator, flail shredder, hydro axe, brush cutter, etc. Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hour	\$120.26	40	\$4,810.40
Log skidder	942	Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hour	\$120.26	20	\$2,405.20
Truck, Pickup	939	Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hour	\$34.81	10	\$348.10
Chainsaw	937	Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hour	\$5.89	10	\$58.90
Labor						
Equipment Operators, Heavy	233	Includes: Cranes, Hydraulic Excavators >=50 HP, Dozers, Paving Machines, Rock Trenchers, Trenchers >=12", Dump Trucks, Ag Equipment >=150 HP, Scrapers, Water Wagons.	Hour	\$22.40	60	\$1,344.00
General Labor	231	Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc.	Hour	\$17.72	40	\$708.80
Mobilization						
Mobilization, large equipment	1140	Equipment >150HP or typical weights greater than 30,000 pounds or loads requiring over width or over length permits.	Each	\$457.13	2	\$914.26