

A LOT OF WOOD

Our typical field of responsibility is timber harvesting. And it's going to stay that way. Almost five million cubic metres of wood are harvested sustainably in the Bavarian State Forest – every year.



SHOW YOUR TRUE COLOURS

Our forest workers' dress code is clear. Standard working clothes in green and bright orange are a must. That way our forest workers are always perceptible – even in fog or terrain with poor visibility. Apart from that they also always have with them: Chainsaw safety trousers and boots, helmet with a safety mask and ear protectors and gloves.

IN A NUTSHELL

Forest work is precision work: We don't just clear-cut entire areas, but take out selectively individual trees. That way the forest is preserved as a whole. Felling bigger trees correctly and precisely is a skill. It takes experience to deal with valuable lumber. One false cut and the value is destroyed. For this work qualified forest workers are indispensable.



There are over 1,400 forest workers employed by the Bavarian State Forest Enterprise. They preserve the forests of today and take care of the forests of tomorrow.

MODERN HARVESTING DEVICES

About half of the wood-felling in the state forest is done by modern machinery. But using modern technology is not an end in itself. Harvesters are fast and effective, work gently despite their size and increase safety when harvesting wood – they help to manage the forest in an exemplary way.



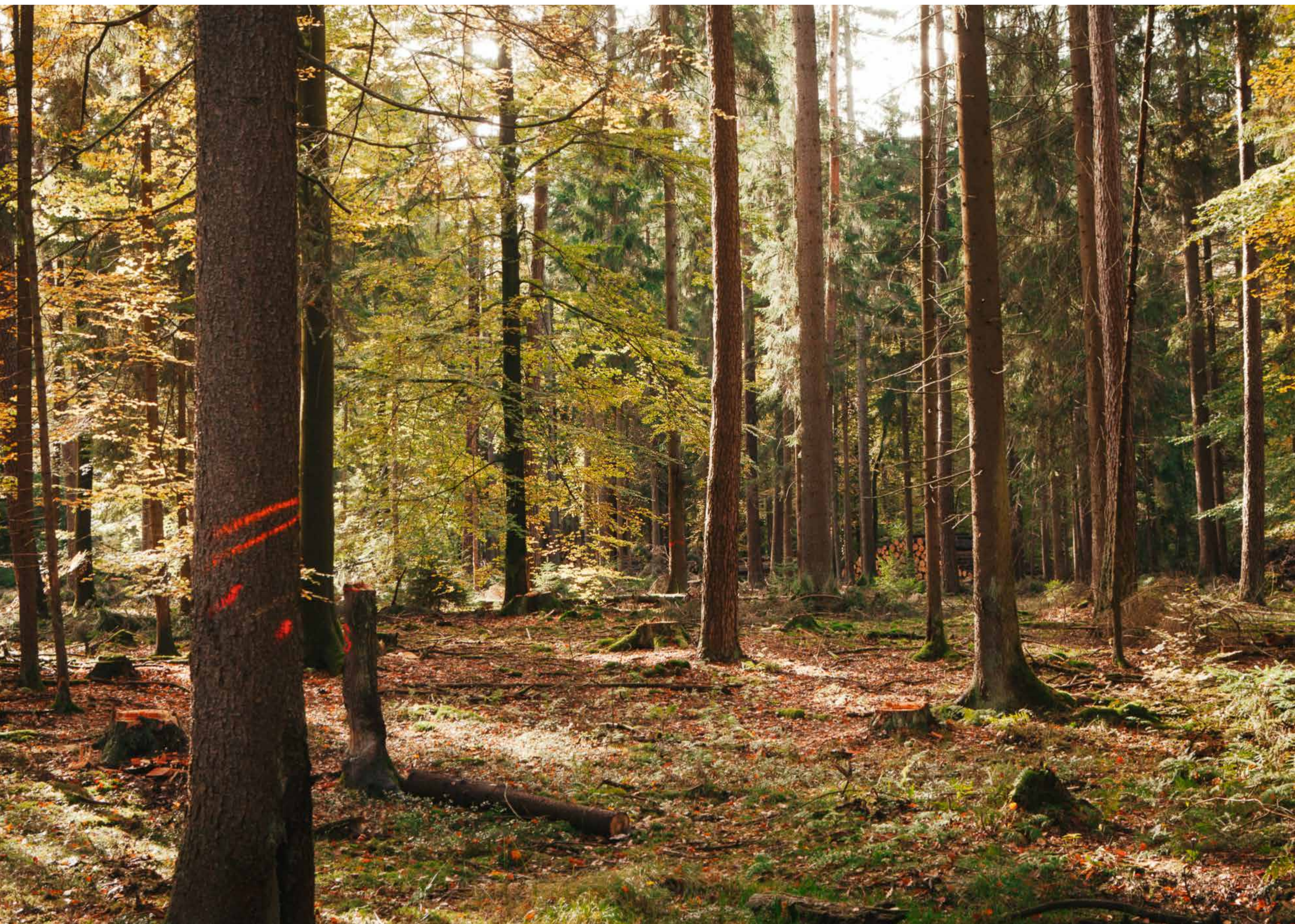
GENTLE GIANTS

First cut it and lift it up out of the stand, then bring it down onto the skid trail, cut it to length and finally yarded it. Modern harvesters can fell so that younger trees in the stand remain unspoiled.




USE OF SIGNS

Orange dots or lines show that a tree can be harvested. Foresters call that extraction. If certain trees are overpowering other trees and preventing them from developing. Or if the trees are mature and have reached their defined target diameter. These pictures show an example of how carefully this is done – the picture above is of before the removal and the picture below shows the stand afterwards.



Four strong hands and a saw – this is how trees were still felled until the second half of the last century. The forest workers managed this in an astonishingly short time.



A man in a grey double-breasted coat is standing in a forest, examining a young evergreen tree. The forest is filled with tall, thin trees and some smaller bushes with brown leaves. The lighting is soft, suggesting a quiet time of day.

“Whoever is interested in short-term profit maximization should buy shares. In the forest it is the continuous yield that are key. And it will be your grandchildren who thank you for what you have done.”

—
PHILIPP ZU GUTTENBERG,
FOREST OWNER



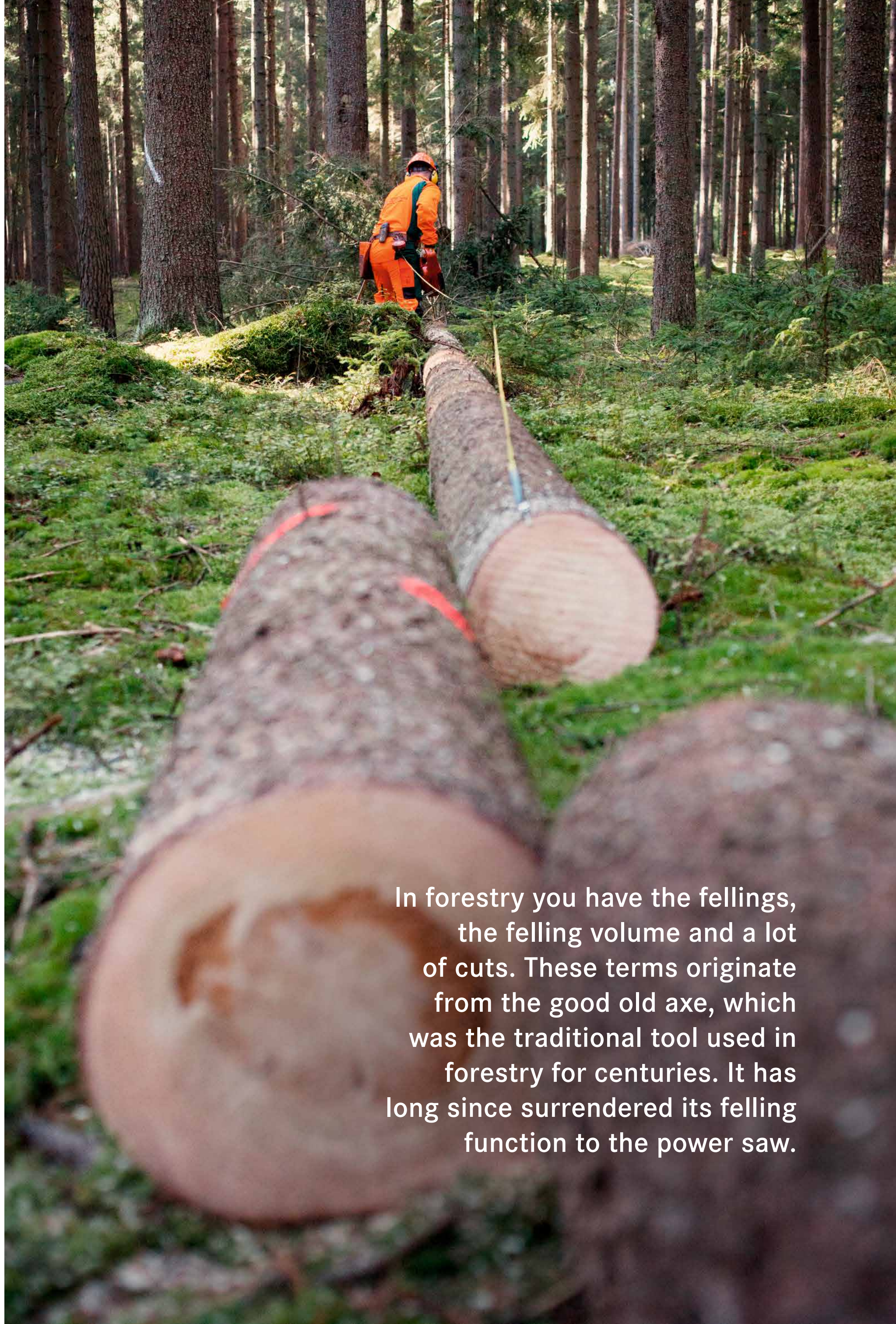
Modern wood harvesting machines have been used in the Bavarian State Forest since the 1990s, and in the meantime they do more than 50 percent of all fellings.



0,82

kg/cm²

is the ground pressure of
a T40 harvester.



In forestry you have the fellings, the felling volume and a lot of cuts. These terms originate from the good old axe, which was the traditional tool used in forestry for centuries. It has long since surrendered its felling function to the power saw.

0,45

kg/cm²

is the ground pressure of
a forest worker's foot.