

Digital solutions for efficient, environmental and worker friendly, low impact wood sourcing

Forest Academy for EU decision makers
20.-22.11.2018, Finland



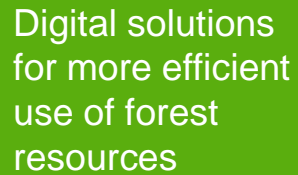
@FORBIOproject



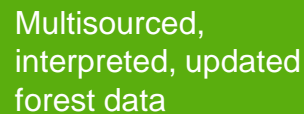
© Natural Resources Institute Finland



What is digitalization?



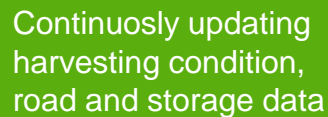
Digital solutions for more efficient use of forest resources



Multisourced, interpreted, updated forest data

GOAL

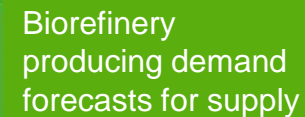
- Multilayer forest resource and condition data based on several data sources. Includes interpreted data and functions.



Continuously updating harvesting condition, road and storage data

GOAL

- Data and forecast of trees, terrain conditions and road network trafficability based on weather data and vehicle reports



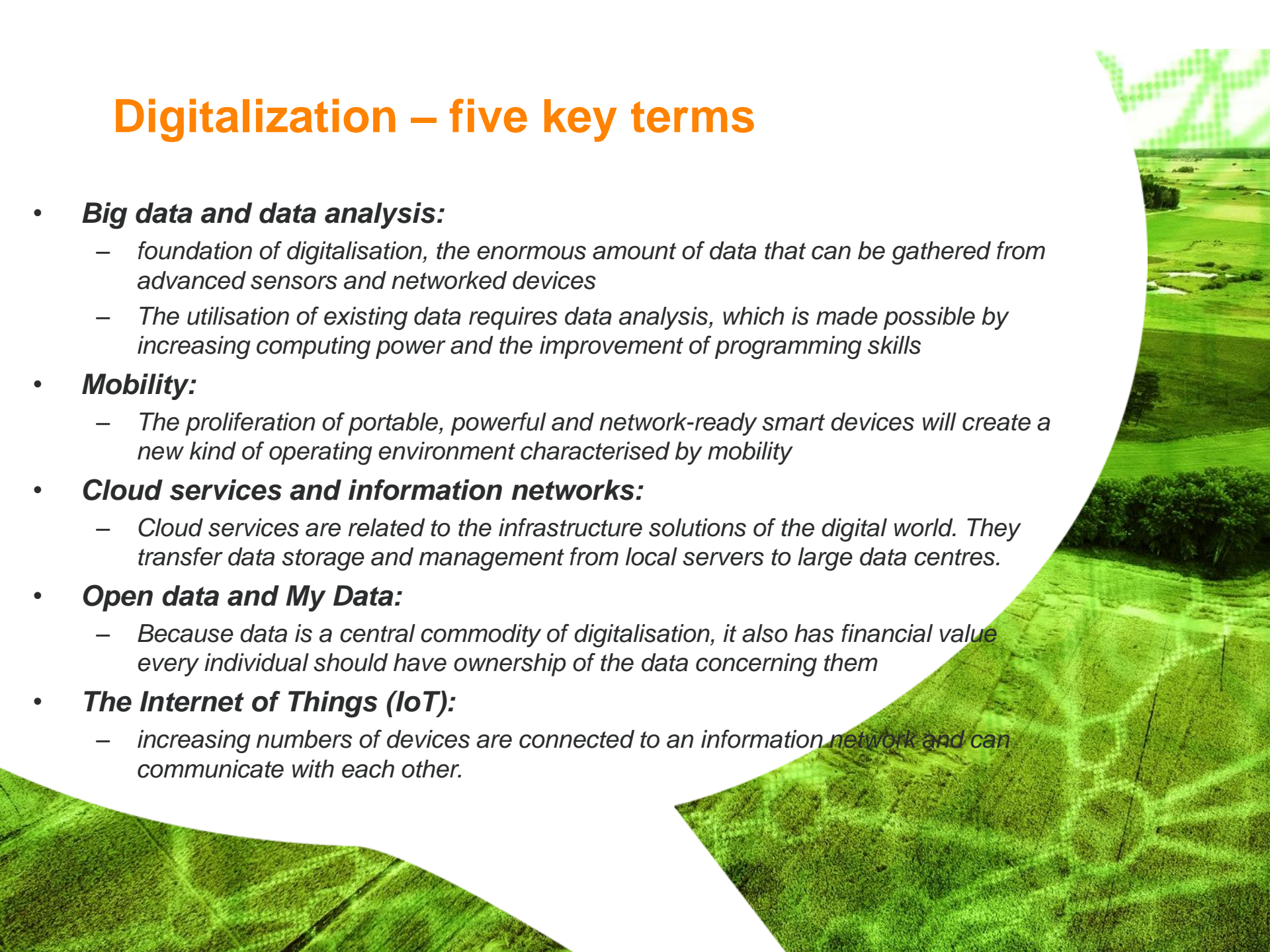
Biorefinery producing demand forecasts for supply

GOAL

- Demand forecasts based on the market and demand prognoses of the product portfolio, seamless communication with the biomass sourcing

Digitalization – five key terms

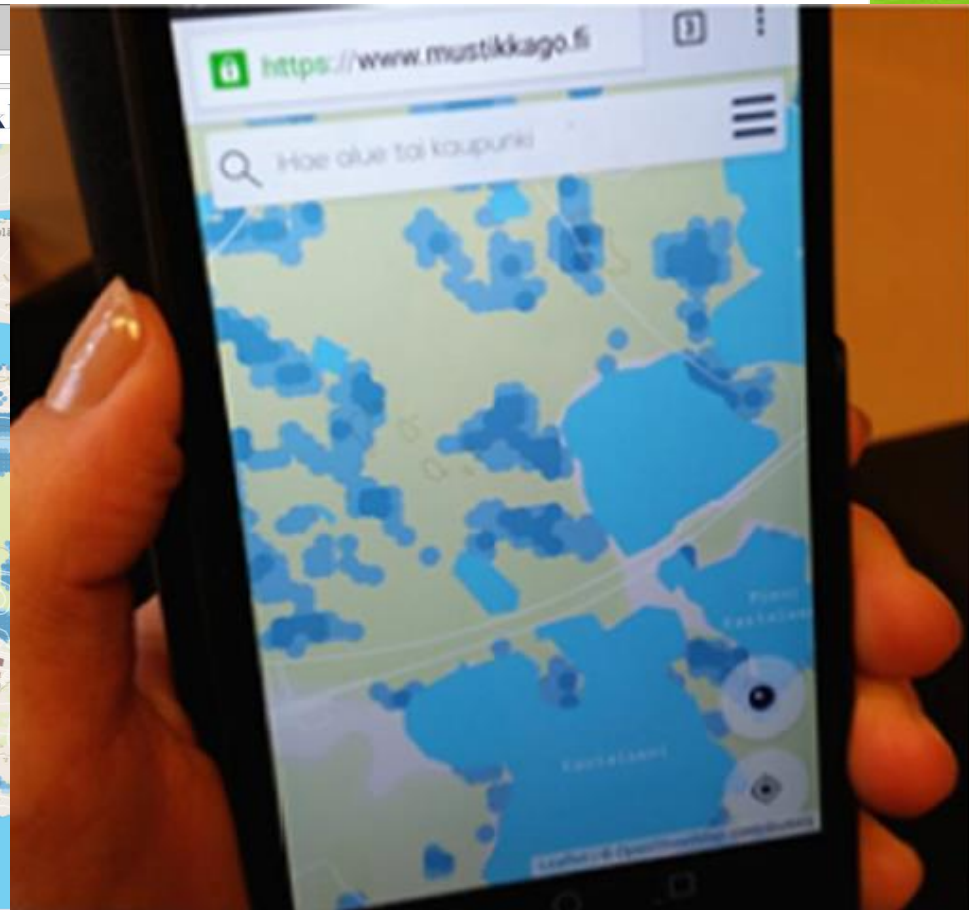
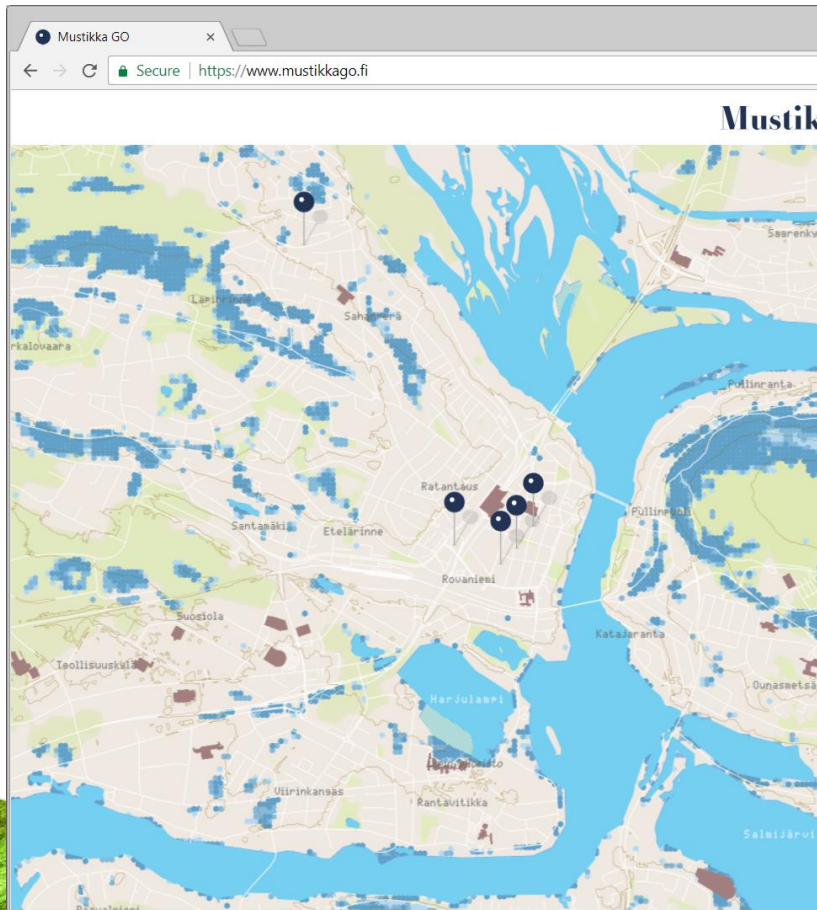
- **Big data and data analysis:**
 - foundation of digitalisation, the enormous amount of data that can be gathered from advanced sensors and networked devices
 - The utilisation of existing data requires data analysis, which is made possible by increasing computing power and the improvement of programming skills
- **Mobility:**
 - The proliferation of portable, powerful and network-ready smart devices will create a new kind of operating environment characterised by mobility
- **Cloud services and information networks:**
 - Cloud services are related to the infrastructure solutions of the digital world. They transfer data storage and management from local servers to large data centres.
- **Open data and My Data:**
 - Because data is a central commodity of digitalisation, it also has financial value every individual should have ownership of the data concerning them
- **The Internet of Things (IoT):**
 - increasing numbers of devices are connected to an information network and can communicate with each other.



Crowdsourcing – observations and data collection about biosources

- Field data collection is expensive
- Difficult-to-find issues especially demanding
 - Insect outbreaks damaging trees
 - Wildlife habitats
 - Berry and mushroom sweet spots
 - Game, rare animals
- Motivation is a challenge
 - Why would I report my observations?
 - Do I lose or win by doing so
- Data is not always statistically sound
 - No stratified sampling but observations come along summer cottage paths
 - Timing of field visits often random
- Interpretation of data needs expertise
 - Identification of insects, mushrooms etc.

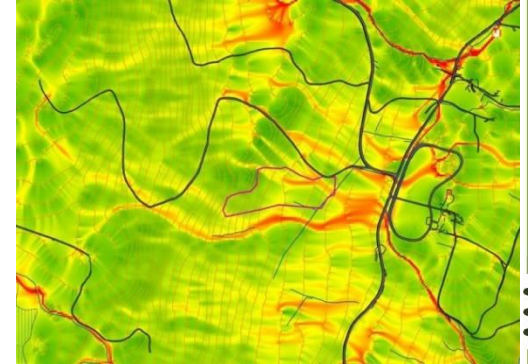
Try and fail/succeed fast – Bilberry - go



Digitalization for reduced site impact



- **Reducing site impact through improved information and planning**
 - based on topography and hydrological conditions
- **Field trials of emerging machine concepts**
 - comparison of 8-wheel and 10-wheel forwarder
 - Tethered (winch supported harvesting)
- **Methods for monitoring**
 - Drones and other technologies

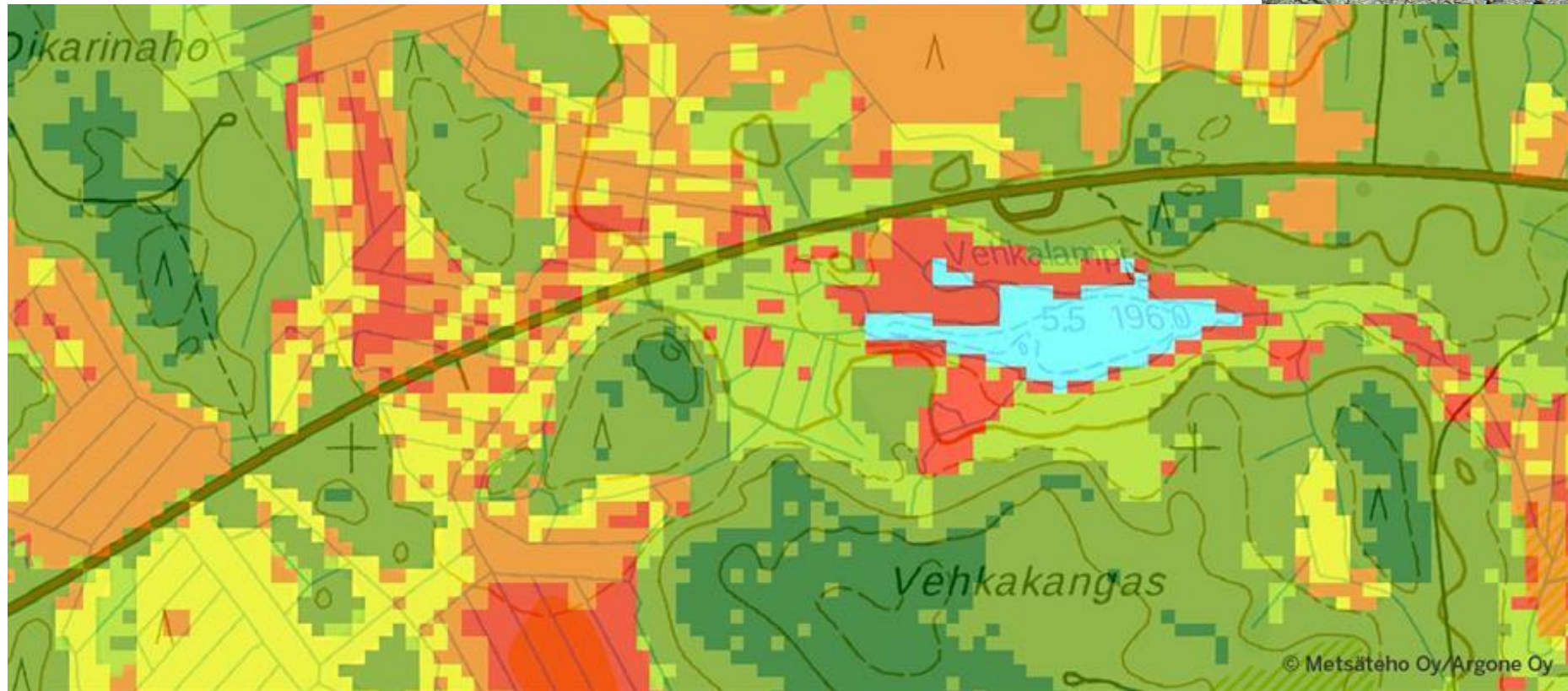


2D laser scanner for rut measurements (Ilomäki & Salmivaara 2017)

- For research purposes, the soil disturbances can be measured manually and using scanners
- The use of moving resistance to predict rut formation is a promising method
- Forwarder can use this information to avoid driving on trails having low bearing capacity



Static trafficability maps are already in operational use



Digitalization of forest based bioeconomy – almost-so-yesterday

- Rapid ongoing development
- Applications come, stay and go
- Everything must end up to a MAP LAYER downloadable by a FOREST MANAGER, MACHINE OPERATOR AND TRUCK DRIVER
- To manage, harvest etc. A Single Forest Stand about 100 GIS –layers are already used
- Future: More frequent and hour-by-hour situation on forest operation conditions and environment



Digital solutions – new tools for old challenges