**Action C3- Deliverable - Summary of annual 2016-2017 felling**

The fourth season for destruction procedure started in September 2016 when the main period of elm disease inventory was completed.

3048 DED infected trees, 936 risk trees (risk tree=contagion through roots), and about 6 400 thin stems (<10 cm Ø) was found during summer inventory 2016 on 350 properties (Action C2). All these trees, have been felled and destroyed July 2017 when fourth season ended.

The method for felling was done as 2013-2016 (first, second and third season). Trees thicker than 10 cm was felled down with saw chains and the thinner trees even with brush saws. The Elm wood was transported to a roadside with a forwarder. The method for chipping and transporting, have also been the same as second season: An entrepreneur with a truck equipped with a crane, chipper and container now takes care of the wood. With the crane, the machine operator lifts the Elm wood to the wood chipper. The chips are blown down into the container. When the container is full of chips, the machine operator drives the truck with the whole combination of equipment, from roadside to a storage area where the Boiler is. The chips can easily be lifted in to the Boiler where it will be burned and deliver heat to remote heating network. There was about 600 m³ of the Elm wood which was too thick and therefore could not be chipped by this combined machine. The wood was first cracked to smaller pieces by another machine before it could be chipped with the combined machine.

Fourth season, 2016-2017, the Elm wood generated about 5951 m³ chips (biofuel). The felling fourth season was done by SFA: s temporary staff from September to January 2017, and from...
February also with fieldworkers employed by the entrepreneur. The fieldworkers were felling the trees and at the same time, they were plug the stumps with Ecoplugs (action C4).

The staff worked in teams, normally with 2-4 people together/team and 2-5 teams at the time. SFA: s temporary staff travel in company cars (normally one team/car) to the sites. They have work shelters near the places where they work (they are warmed with gasoline) and there they eat food, take off workwear and keep equipment.

SFA officer had the responsibility to lead the work and keep in contact with landowners and the contractors, which was transporting and felling the elm wood. The people working with felling, got maps on each property with GPS-points for the trees. When the work is finished, after felling and forwarders transporting elm wood to the roadside at each site, the workers leave the map back to SFA officer. That means that the work was finished at that place.