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# An air-drying model for piled logs of *Eucalyptus globulus* and *Eucalyptus nitens* in Chile

Horacio E. Bown<sup>1\*</sup>  and Jean-Pierre Lasserre<sup>2</sup>

## Abstract

**Background:** Water accounts for around half of the total mass in living trees, and therefore large savings can be achieved if logs are dried before transporting or burning.

**Methods:** An air-drying model for piled logs of *Eucalyptus globulus* Labill. and *Eucalyptus nitens* H.Deane & Maiden was developed. Daily moisture content (MC) loss was modelled based on meteorological variables and pile characteristics. The trial had a factorial design with two species, two debarking treatments (with or without bark) and two log lengths (244 and 350 cm). Independent trials started in July 2007 (winter), October 2007 (spring) and January 2008 (summer). There were five replicate piles per season and treatment. Wood pile masses were weighted weekly or twice weekly using a crane, a 10,000 kg balance and chains to hold the piles.

**Results:** The main and interactive effects of seasons and treatments on daily MC loss were highly significant. However, the effect of season (climate) was far greater than the main effects of treatments or the season × treatment interaction. Overall, *E. globulus* dried 20 % faster than *E. nitens*, debarked logs dried 8 % faster than barked logs and 244 cm logs dried 3 % faster than 350 cm logs. Daily MC loss for the current day was better explained by a power function of MC at the start of the day, daily air relative humidity, daily air temperature and the number of logs per square metre of pile cross-section (or an equivalent average log diameter).

**Conclusions:** The air-drying model for piled logs can be used to predict drying times (days) to achieve a given target moisture content, providing a new tool for decision-making in forest transport and industrial planning.

**Keywords:** Log air-drying model; Environmental variables; Eucalyptus; Management decisions

## Background

Chile produces around 41 million cubic metres of timber each year from around 2.4 million ha of planted forests. *Pinus radiata* D.Don (1.470 million ha), *Eucalyptus globulus* Labill. (541,000 ha) and *Eucalyptus nitens* H.Deane & Maiden (232,000 ha) are the most widely planted species (Instituto Forestal 2014). *Pinus radiata* is the main source for sawn timber and long fibre for the pulp industry, while *E. globulus* and *E. nitens* are the main providers of short fibre for pulp production, and marginal providers for veneer and other uses (Lignum 2005).

Chilean forest companies commonly dry large quantities of pulp logs at the roadside before being transported to pulp and paper plants, and recently to industrial boilers for the generation of steam, heat and

electricity. The rationale for this strategy is that water accounts for around half of the total mass in living trees, and therefore large savings in transport costs are achieved when logs are dried at the roadside. Also, industrial boilers require logs under a 50 % moisture content on a dry basis (MC) to operate efficiently as the calorific power of wood increases as MC decreases. Moreover, yard handling would become unfeasible when considering drying and storing large log quantities for long periods of time.

Air-drying times vary widely from a couple of weeks to several months depending on species, dimensions, local weather conditions and time of year when the material is stacked (Simpson and Wang 2004). Rainfall, temperature, radiation and relative humidity all contribute to the wetting/drying process of wood piles. Also species exhibit a fivefold range in drying times, and water loss slows down as wood water content decreases

\* Correspondence: hborn@uchile.cl

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Forestry & Conservation, University of Chile, P.O. Box 9206, Santiago, Chile

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

(Simpson and Wang 2004). Additionally, different log diameters and lengths, debarking and piling specifications may strongly affect air-drying rates. Therefore, the aim of this study was to predict air-drying times for piled logs of *E. globulus* and *E. nitens*, specifically to (i) assess the influence of species, log diameter and length, and debarking on daily MC loss; (ii) correlate daily MC loss with meteorological variables; and (iii) discuss the possibility of applying such a model under different environmental conditions. The development of an air-drying model for piled logs may assist decision-makers in predicting drying times (days) to achieve a given target moisture content, and provide a new tool for decision-making in forest transport and industrial planning in Chile.

## Methods

### Trial specification

An experiment was set to determine MC loss of air-drying eucalypt wood piles in continental Concepción (Rucamanqui, latitude 37° 15' S longitude 71° 55' W) in Chile. The climate is Mediterranean with cold wet winters and hot dry summers. Rainfall for the year 2007 was particularly low (696 mm) compared with the previous year (1407 mm). Annual air temperature for 2007 was on average 10.8 °C, with a monthly minimum of 4.3 °C (June) and a monthly maximum of 19 °C (January). Rainfall in January and February 2008 was 10.1 and 7.3 mm, respectively.

Piles were about 1.4 m wide, 1 m tall and either 2.44 or 3.50 m long. Treatments were made out of the combination of three factors: species (*E. globulus* or *E. nitens*), debarking (with bark or without bark) and length (244 or 350 cm). Wood piles were stacked with freshly

harvested logs (Fig. 1) at three dates: 14-July-2007 (winter), 6-October-2007 (spring) and 17-January-2008 (summer) and were measured for 167, 146 and 43 days, respectively. The total sample size was 120 piles (3 seasons × 2 species × 2 debarking treatments × 2 lengths × 5 replicates).

For convenience, piles were grouped by length. Within each length, different combinations of species and debarking treatments were alternated. Piles were separated by poles anchored in the soil (Fig. 1a). Wood pile masses were weighed weekly or twice weekly using an electronic dynamometer with a capacity of 10 tonnes, hanging from a crane and towing ropes to hold the piles (Fig. 1b). Meteorological information was obtained from an automatic weather station located at a close distance from the piles.

### Data analysis

All analyses were undertaken using The R System for Statistical Computing (R Development Core Team, 2010). Variables were tested for normality and homogeneity of variance, and transformations were made as necessary to meet the underlying statistical assumptions of the models used. Analysis of variance (Proc GLM) was used to examine the main and interactive effects of species, lengths and debarking treatment on log moisture content loss. Analyses were conducted at the pile level. Tukey's least significant difference test was used to distinguish among individual means where applicable with a confidence level of  $P \leq 0.05$ . The effects of species, debarking treatments and lengths on slopes and intercepts of the linear relationship between average daily MC loss and number of logs per square metre



**Fig. 1** **a** Layout of log piles of *E. globulus* and *E. nitens* set for the air-drying experiment. Piles were about 1.4 m wide, 1 m tall and 244 cm or 350 cm in length. Trials were started in winter, spring and summer with three factors: species (*E. globulus*, *E. nitens*), debarking (with bark, without bark) and length (2.44 m, 3.50 m). **b** Detail of pile-weighing procedure and the dynamometer

cross-section were tested for significance by analysis of covariance.

### Daily MC loss modelling

Following Simpson and Wang (2004), daily moisture content (MC) loss ( $\Delta M$ ) per day (% green basis) was modelled as

$$\Delta M = aM^b T^c H^d N^e \quad (1)$$

where  $M$  is the MC at the beginning of the day (% green basis),  $T$  is the daily average air temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ),  $H$  is the daily average air relative humidity (%),  $N$  is the number of logs per square metre cross-section and  $a$ ,  $b$ ,  $c$ ,  $d$  and  $e$  are parameters to be determined by non-linear regression. Dummy variables were included in parameter “ $a$ ” of model (1) in order to account for the effect of species, debarking and log lengths, as:  $a = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 D_1 + \alpha_2 D_2 + \alpha_3 D_3$ , where  $D_1$ ,  $D_2$ ,  $D_3$  are dummy variables representing species ( $0 = E. globulus$ ,  $1 = E. nitens$ ), debarking ( $0 = \text{without bark}$ ,  $1 = \text{with bark}$ ) and lengths ( $0 = 244 \text{ cm}$ ,  $1 = 350 \text{ cm}$ ), respectively; and  $\alpha_0, \alpha_1, \alpha_2$  and  $\alpha_3$  are parameters to be determined by non-linear regression.

## Results

### Treatment effects

There were inherent treatment differences in pile volume and mass when first stacked. When freshly stacked, log piles ranged from 1748 to 4299 kg, 2.7 to 6.2 m<sup>3</sup> cord (stacked) volume, 1.6 to 3.9 m<sup>3</sup> solid volume and 9 to 35 logs m<sup>-2</sup> in the cross-section (or equivalently 14 to 33 cm in average log diameter) (Table 1). The initial wood moisture content ranged from 47 to 60 % (average 54.3 %) on a green basis (89 to 149 % on a dry basis, average 119.6 %). Basic wood density ( $\pm 1$  standard error,  $n = 30$ ) was significantly greater for *E. globulus* ( $514 \pm 6 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$ ) than *E. nitens* ( $491 \pm 5 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$ ,  $P = 0.003$ ).

Log moisture content generally decreased over time in all piles across seasons, species, lengths and debarking treatments. Moisture content loss over time for piles of either *E. globulus* or *E. nitens* (350 cm log lengths/with bark) stacked in summer, spring and winter are shown in Fig. 2. Other log lengths and debarking treatments followed the same pattern as the one illustrated in Fig. 2. Log MC decreased for both species at higher rates for logs stacked in summer than spring than winter (summer > spring > winter). Also, log MC decreased at decreasing rates as logs became drier for piles stacked in summer and spring (faster at the beginning and slower as time progressed). In contrast, moisture content of logs stacked in winter decreased slowly while weather was cold and damp to decrease at increasing rates as

weather conditions improved (Table 1, Fig. 2). Overall, *E. globulus* dried faster than *E. nitens*.

The main effects of season ( $F_{2,95} = 456\text{--}1769$ ) on daily log MC loss were far greater than the main effects of treatment ( $F_{7,95} = 15\text{--}62$ ) or their interaction ( $F_{14,95} = 7\text{--}29$ ), as shown by their  $F$  values and  $P$  range (Table 1). Daily log MC loss was on average threefold greater for piles stacked in summer (0.53 % per day, green) than in winter (0.17 % per day, green), while two times greater in summer than in spring (0.25 % per day, green). In contrast, the treatment effects were relatively small compared to season: *E. globulus* dried 3–47 % (average 20 %) faster than *E. nitens*, debarking increased the drying rate by 3–12 % (average 8 %) and logs 244 cm long dried 1–4 % (average 3 %) faster than logs 350 cm long (Table 1).

Because log diameter (or the number of logs per square metre in the pile cross-section) had such a strong influence on the wood moisture content loss per day, covariance analysis was carried out to separate the effects of the covariate, log diameter or number, ( $F_{1,100} = 60$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ) from the effect of the factors (species, lengths, debarking, seasons). Slopes ( $F_{2,100} = 3.8$ ,  $P = 0.02$ ) but not intercepts ( $F_{2,100} = 2.9$ ,  $P = 0.06$ ) of the linear relationship between daily MC loss and the number of logs per square metre in the pile cross-section were significantly influenced by season (Fig. 3). Slopes and intercepts of these linear relationships were not influenced by species, lengths or debarking treatments when tested within each season ( $F_{7,100} = 0.9\text{--}1.3$ ,  $P > 0.28$ ). However, it is worth noting that for summer, *E. nitens* showed an insignificantly yet lower slope than *E. globulus* (Fig. 3).

### Air-drying model

Model (1) was fitted to the experimental data of daily MC loss on a green ( $\Delta M_{\text{green}}$ ) and dry basis ( $\Delta M_{\text{dry}}$ ). The general model for  $\Delta M_{\text{green}}$  was:

$$\Delta M_{\text{green}} = a_{\text{green}} M_{\text{green}}^{2.3979} T^{0.2268} H^{-5.6734} N^{0.7987},$$

$$r^2 = 0.67, P < 0.001$$

with

$$a_{\text{green}} = 119020 - 26671 D_1 - 40969 D_2 - 6814 D_3$$

where  $M$  is the MC at the beginning of the day (% green basis),  $T$  is the daily average air temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ),  $H$  is the daily average air relative humidity (%) and  $N$  is the number of logs per square metre cross-section. Dummy variables were included in parameter “ $a$ ” of model (1) in order to account for the effect of species, debarking and log lengths, as:  $a = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 D_1 + \alpha_2 D_2 + \alpha_3 D_3$ , where  $D_1$ ,  $D_2$ ,  $D_3$  are dummy variables representing species ( $0 = E. globulus$ ,  $1 = E. nitens$ ), debarking

**Table 1** Initial and final condition of air-drying log piles ( $n = 120$ ) of *E. nitens* and *E. globulus* in two lengths (244 cm, 350 cm) with and without bark in Rucamanqui, Los Angeles, Chile

Season	Species	Treatment	$n$	Days	Green mass start (kg)	Water loss (kg)	Water loss (kg day <sup>-1</sup> )	Total MC loss (% green)	Daily MC loss (% day <sup>-1</sup> , green)	Total MC loss (% dry)	Daily MC loss (% day <sup>-1</sup> , dry)
Winter	<i>E. nitens</i>	244 bark	5	167	1950 ± 71e	529 ± 16d	3.2 ± 0.1d	27.2 ± 0.4bc	0.16 ± 0.003bc	62.9 ± 0.7a	0.38 ± 0.004a
		244 debark	5	167	2172 ± 115de	608 ± 39cd	3.6 ± 0.2cd	27.9 ± 0.6bc	0.17 ± 0.004bc	59.8 ± 1.2a	0.36 ± 0.007a
		350 bark	5	167	2848 ± 103bc	658 ± 20cd	3.9 ± 0.1cd	23.1 ± 0.5d	0.14 ± 0.003d	50.8 ± 1.4b	0.30 ± 0.008b
		350 debark	5	167	2534 ± 171cd	693 ± 49c	4.1 ± 0.3c	27.4 ± 0.6bc	0.16 ± 0.003bc	57.8 ± 1.1ab	0.35 ± 0.006ab
	<i>E. globulus</i>	244 bark	5	167	2387 ± 68cde	641 ± 15cd	3.8 ± 0.1cd	26.9 ± 0.6c	0.16 ± 0.003c	63.0 ± 1.6a	0.38 ± 0.009a
		244 debark	5	167	2751 ± 42c	877 ± 19b	5.3 ± 0.1b	31.9 ± 1.1a	0.19 ± 0.006a	69.0 ± 2.9a	0.41 ± 0.018a
		350 bark	5	167	3225 ± 123ab	899 ± 31b	5.4 ± 0.2b	28.0 ± 1.1bc	0.17 ± 0.006bc	64.5 ± 2.8a	0.39 ± 0.017a
		350 debark	5	167	3435 ± 70a	1051 ± 41a	6.3 ± 0.2a	30.6 ± 0.9ab	0.18 ± 0.005ab	65.6 ± 2.3a	0.39 ± 0.014a
		Mean	40		2663 ± 83	744 ± 28	4.5 ± 0.2	27.9 ± 0.5	0.17 ± 0.003	61.7 ± 1.0	0.37 ± 0.006
		Spring	<i>E. nitens</i>	244 bark	5	146	2526 ± 81d	993 ± 30cde	6.8 ± 0.2cde	39.4 ± 0.8ab	0.27 ± 0.005ab
244 debark	5	146		2942 ± 100cd	958 ± 36de	6.6 ± 0.2de	32.6 ± 0.5cd	0.22 ± 0.004cd	73.1 ± 1.7c	0.50 ± 0.012c	
350 bark	5	146		3796 ± 152a	1178 ± 65bc	8.1 ± 0.4bc	31.1 ± 1.3d	0.21 ± 0.009d	73.0 ± 2.8c	0.50 ± 0.019c	
350 debark	5	146		3761 ± 112a	1506 ± 57a	10.3 ± 0.4a	40.1 ± 1.2a	0.27 ± 0.008a	85.1 ± 2.4ab	0.58 ± 0.016ab	
<i>E. globulus</i>	244 bark	5	146	2487 ± 102d	912 ± 22e	6.2 ± 0.2e	36.8 ± 0.9ab	0.25 ± 0.006ab	86.2 ± 1.7bc	0.59 ± 0.012bc	
	244 debark	5	146	2668 ± 92cd	992 ± 25cde	6.8 ± 0.2cde	37.2 ± 0.6ab	0.26 ± 0.004ab	80.5 ± 1.4bc	0.55 ± 0.010bc	
	350 bark	5	146	3133 ± 67bc	1119 ± 30cd	7.7 ± 0.2cd	35.7 ± 0.4bc	0.24 ± 0.002bc	84.4 ± 1.7bc	0.58 ± 0.011bc	
	350 debark	5	146	3577 ± 192ab	1330 ± 65ab	9.1 ± 0.4ab	37.2 ± 0.5ab	0.25 ± 0.003ab	77.8 ± 2.7c	0.53 ± 0.018c	
Mean	40		3111 ± 90	1124 ± 34	7.7 ± 0.2	36.3 ± 0.5	0.25 ± 0.004	81.7 ± 1.2	0.56 ± 0.009		
Summer	<i>E. nitens</i>	244 bark	5	43	2537 ± 124b	466 ± 31d	10.8 ± 0.7d	18.3 ± 0.5d	0.43 ± 0.012d	41.1 ± 1.4c	0.96 ± 0.032c
		244 debark	5	43	2468 ± 30b	463 ± 17d	10.8 ± 0.4d	18.8 ± 0.6d	0.44 ± 0.015d	39.1 ± 1.5c	0.91 ± 0.036c
		350 bark	5	43	3296 ± 85a	593 ± 26c	13.8 ± 0.6c	18.0 ± 0.4d	0.42 ± 0.008d	39.9 ± 0.6c	0.93 ± 0.014c
		350 debark	5	43	3373 ± 174a	635 ± 24bc	14.8 ± 0.6bc	18.9 ± 0.5d	0.44 ± 0.013d	38.9 ± 1.4c	0.91 ± 0.033c
	<i>E. globulus</i>	244 bark	5	43	2261 ± 56b	593 ± 5c	13.8 ± 0.1c	26.3 ± 0.5bc	0.61 ± 0.011bc	59.8 ± 1.3a	1.39 ± 0.030a
		244 debark	5	43	2445 ± 62b	727 ± 19b	16.9 ± 0.5b	29.7 ± 0.4a	0.69 ± 0.009a	58.7 ± 1.0ab	1.37 ± 0.023ab
		350 bark	5	43	3035 ± 104a	753 ± 28b	17.5 ± 0.6b	24.8 ± 0.6c	0.58 ± 0.013c	53.0 ± 1.5b	1.23 ± 0.035b
		350 debark	5	43	3233 ± 148a	900 ± 43a	20.9 ± 1.0a	27.8 ± 0.3ab	0.65 ± 0.008ab	53.8 ± 1.0b	1.25 ± 0.023b
Mean	40		2831 ± 76	641 ± 24	14.9 ± 0.6	22.8 ± 0.7	0.53 ± 0.017	48.1 ± 1.4	1.12 ± 0.033		
ANOVA/ Covariate				–	**	**	***	***	***	***	
ANCOVA S				***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
T				***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
S × T				***	***	***	***	***	***	***	

Main and interactive effects of season (S) and treatment (T) were assessed by analysis of variance and covariance. The covariate was the number of logs per square metre in the pile cross-section. Significant differences are presented as ns non-significant, \* significant at  $P < 0.05$ , and \*\*\* significant at  $P < 0.001$ . Values are presented as means ( $\pm 1$  SE) for seasons and treatments. Separation of means was determined by a Tukey test when applicable. Different letters indicate significant differences at  $P < 0.05$

(0 = without bark, 1 = with bark) and lengths (0 = 244 cm, 1 = 350 cm), respectively.

The relationship between average log diameter,  $d$ , and number of logs per square metre of pile cross-section,  $N$ , ( $d = 14.4182 + 45.1968 e^{-0.12 N}$ ,  $r^2 = 0.91$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ) can be replaced into (1) if  $d$  rather than  $N$  is preferred to be used in the calculations.

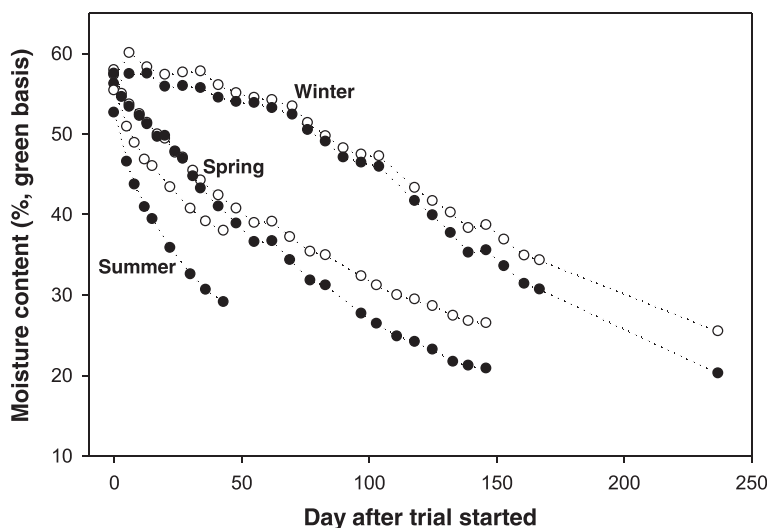
Model (1) was also fitted to predict daily MC loss on a dry basis ( $\Delta M_{dry}$ ) as

$$\Delta M_{dry} = a_{dry} M_{dry}^{2.3570} T^{0.2460} H^{-5.7448} N^{0.8422}, r^2 = 0.63, P < 0.001$$

with

$$a_{dry} = 55319 - 10470 D_1 - 22015 D_2 - 3641 D_3$$

There was an observed upper bound of moisture content loss ( $\Delta M_{green}$ ) of 1.97 % per day on a green basis



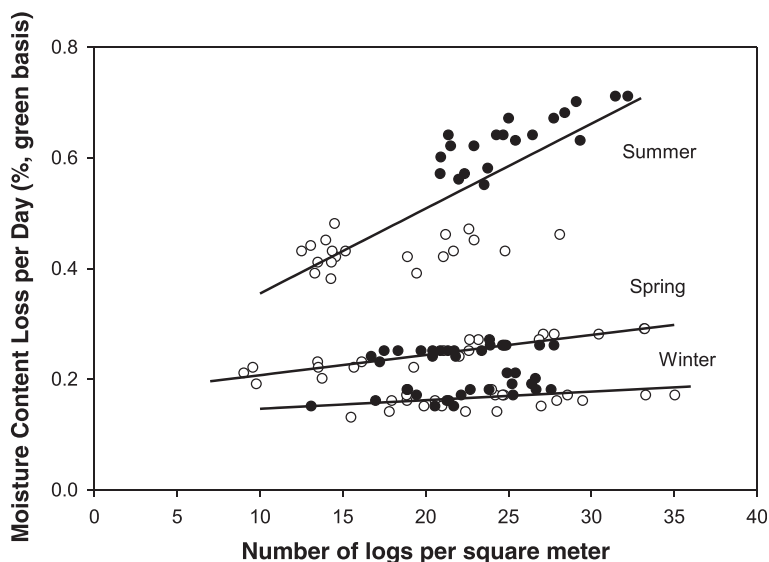
**Fig. 2** Changes in wood moisture content (% green basis) for six randomly selected 350 cm logs piles with bark. Open symbols represent *E. nitens* while closed symbols represent *E. globulus*

(3.96 % per day on a dry basis) given by the experimental data that should be acknowledged within the model. In practice, this means that any estimate over this value should be set to 1.97 % (3.96 % dry basis), and this upper bound would be required to ensure that realistic values of daily MC loss are estimated.

The model was apparently unbiased for a traditional residual analysis (Fig. 4 a) and also when predicting moisture content for each log pile for the duration of

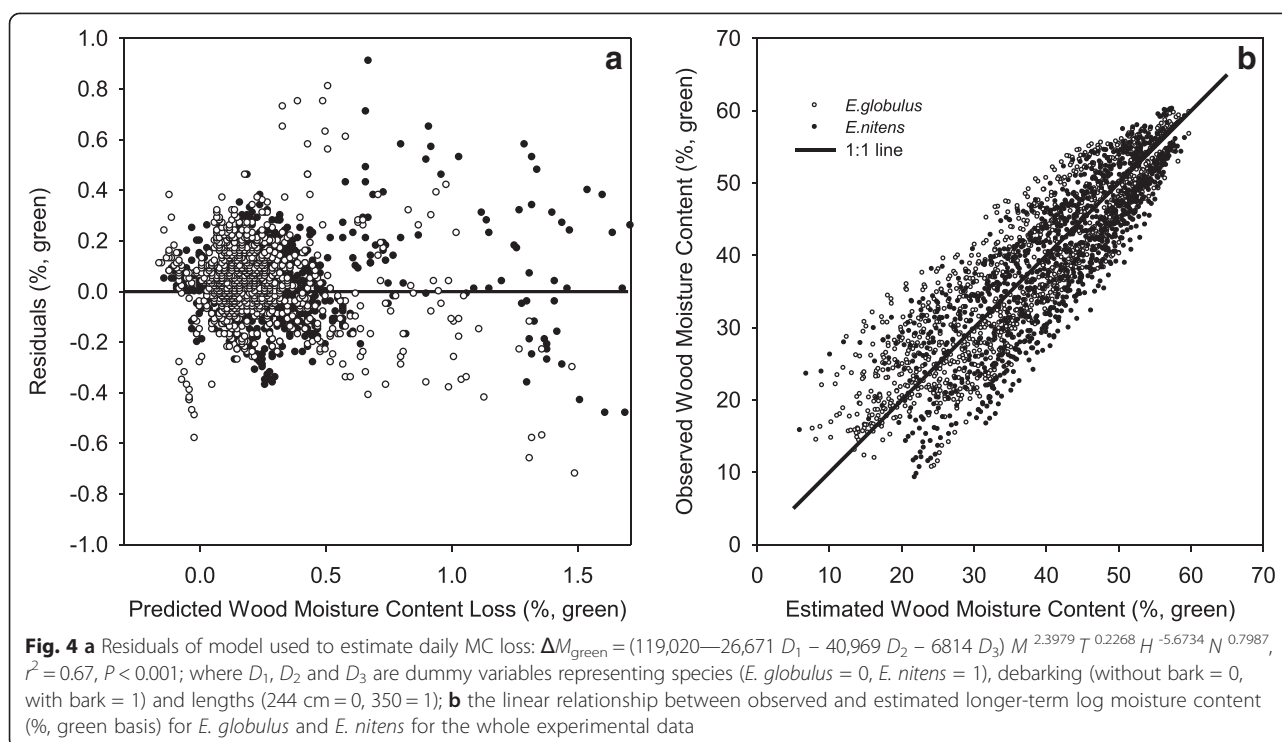
the experiment (Fig. 4 b). Rainfall was uncorrelated with the log moisture content loss.

Air-drying times for *E. globulus* and *E. nitens* with and without bark are shown in Fig. 5. The graph shows estimated times (days) to reduce the moisture content on a green basis from 60 to 50, 60 to 40, 60 to 30 and 60 to 20 %, for logs stacked in any day of the year. One important observation is that piles stacked in late summer and early autumn had greatly extended drying times,



**Fig. 3** The linear relationship between average log moisture content loss per day (% green basis) and the number of logs per square metre in the pile cross-section. Analysis of covariance showed that slopes, but not intercepts, of these linear relationships were influenced by the season in which the piles were stacked. Various treatments (species, lengths, debarking) did not have any significant influence on these linear relationships. Logs stacked in summer,  $y = 0.20140 + 0.01534 x$ ,  $r^2 = 0.61$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ; spring,  $y = 0.17089 + 0.00363 x$ ,  $r^2 = 0.85$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ; winter,  $y = 0.13097 + 0.00155 x$ ,  $r^2 = 0.16$ ,  $P < 0.01$ . Open symbols represent *E. nitens* while closed symbols represent *E. globulus*





particularly for low target moisture contents (20–30 % green basis). In contrast, piles stacked in late spring to early summer required the least drying times compared with other stacking dates.

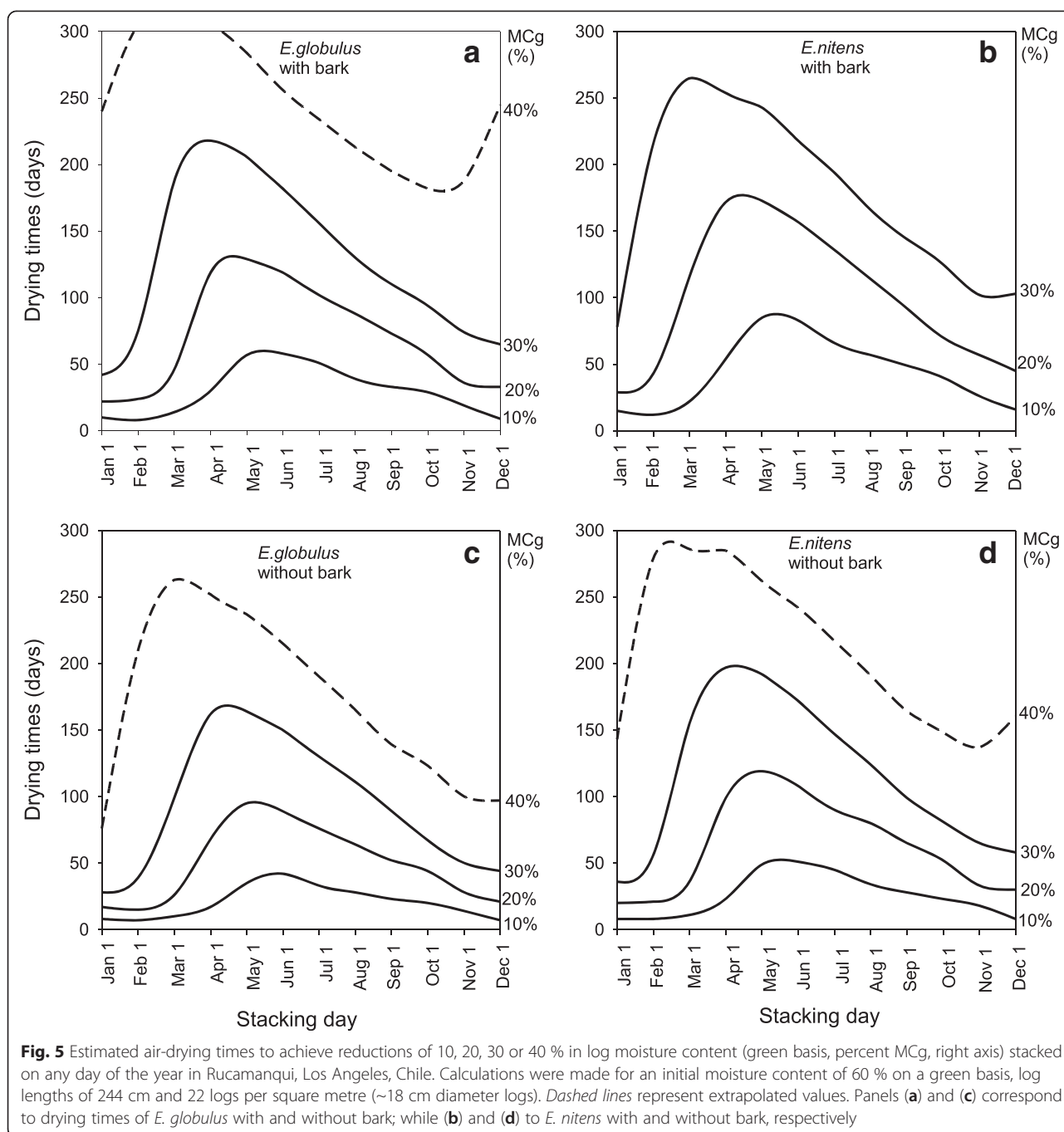
The influence of log diameter (or the number of logs per square metre of cross-section) on the air-drying time of *E. globulus* logs (244 cm) with bark is shown in Fig. 6a. For instance, for logs stacked in May, a 30 % reduction in green moisture content would be achieved in 206 days for an average log diameter of 18 cm (22 logs  $\text{m}^{-2}$ ), and this period would increase by 70 days for average log diameters of 30 cm (9 logs  $\text{m}^{-2}$ ). Air-drying time was also strongly influenced by initial log moisture content for *E. globulus* (Fig. 6b). For instance, for logs stacked in April, a 30 % reduction in green moisture content would be achieved in 218, 248 and 290 days starting with initial wood moisture contents of 60, 55 and 50 % (green basis), respectively. A similar pattern was observed for the air-drying time of *E. nitens* logs (244 cm) with bark in relation to either log diameter (or the number of logs per square metre of cross-section) (Fig. 6c) or initial log moisture content (Fig. 6d), although with extended drying times compared to *E. globulus*.

## Discussion

Drying times of *Eucalyptus* logs can vary up to eightfold depending on weather conditions. Such large time variation poses tremendous uncertainty in flow planning and quality control (Simpson and Wang 2004). Additionally, moisture content has an impact on transport costs and

bioenergy yields, and therefore accurately determining air-drying times becomes critical for minimising costs and maximising returns. As expected, there is a clear seasonal effect with logs drying faster when stacked in late spring to early summer than in late summer to early autumn, which can be explained by observed values of air relative humidity and temperature being the main environmental drivers of log moisture content loss. Although climate (season) was the main drive of log moisture content loss, there were also important effects of species and debarking treatments on this variable. *E. globulus* dried on average 20 % faster than *E. nitens*, and debarking enhanced moisture content loss by 8 %. For instance, in order to reduce 20 %, the moisture content on a green basis, *E. globulus* logs, with bark, harvested/stacked in January would take 22 days compared to 29 for *E. nitens*. Similarly, debarking would reduce drying times from 22 to 17 days in *E. globulus* and from 29 to 20 days in *E. nitens* to achieve a 20 % reduction in moisture content for piles freshly harvested/stacked in January. Visser et al. (2014) also found faster drying of debarked logs of *P. radiata*, suggesting that radial water movements are a significant contributor to the log drying process. Log lengths did not have a significant effect on moisture content loss in our study, although 244-cm logs dried on average 3 % faster than 350-cm logs.

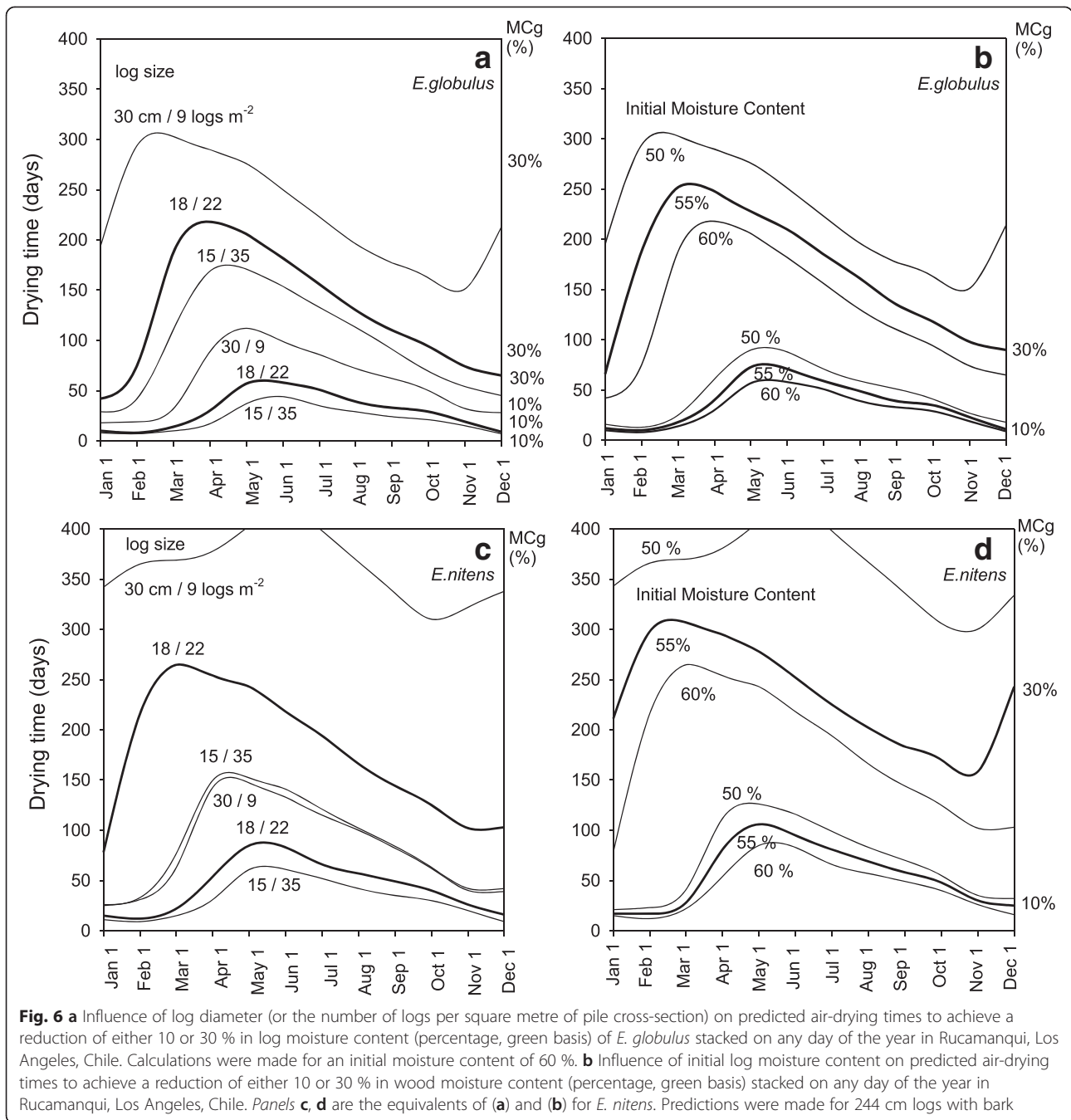
Generally, species with low-density wood dry faster than higher density ones (Simpson and Hart 2001). However, the opposite result was found in the current study. *E. globulus* (which has a basic wood density of  $514 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$ ) dried on average 20 % faster than *E. nitens*,



(which has a 5 % lower basic density ( $491 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$ )). This result may indicate that water movement is more related to fibre conductivity than wood density. Muneri and Raymond (2001) reported that *E. globulus* exhibits greater fibre length and coarseness than *E. nitens* which may point in such direction.

The daily MC loss decreased at decreasing rates as the log MC dropped. For instance, logs of *E. globulus* with bark would take 22, 26 and 35 days in order to reduce 20 % moisture content starting with and initial wood

moisture content of 60, 55 and 50 % on a green basis, respectively (provided they are stacked in January). Log diameter also showed to have a strong influence on drying times, e.g. 20 % reductions in moisture content in 18 cm logs would take 22 days if stacked in January, and that time would almost double for 30 cm logs. A similar pattern was observed for *E. nitens*. This was also observed by Visser et al. (2014), for *P. radiata* logs, arguing that smaller diameter logs and split logs exhibit a larger surface area to mass ratio and a smaller distance water



must move from the inner log to the surface in order to evaporate. Since wood-free water flows primarily along the stem evaporating from the log ends (Walker 2006), there must be a secondary movement across the stem if small diameter logs, large split logs and debarked logs dry faster than large whole logs (Abbot et al. 1997, Visser et al. 2014).

Daily MC loss ( $\Delta M$ ) scaled positively following a power function with the MC at the beginning of the day ( $M$ ), average air temperature ( $T$ ) and the number of logs

per square metre in the cross-section ( $N$ ), and scaled negatively with air relative humidity ( $H$ ). Simpson and Wang (2004) found the same variables to significantly explain daily MC loss, but found that a power model fitted best Ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa* Douglas ex C. Lawson) while a linear model was most suitable for Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Mirb.) Franco). Rietz (1970) considered also wind speed and rainfall to explain air-drying rates of lumber. Surprisingly, in our study, rainfall was uncorrelated to air-drying rates, which we



assumed was explained because most water intercepted by the piles was evaporated, while only marginal amounts of water infiltrated the logs.

Intensively tended forest plantations of *E. globulus* and *E. nitens* in Chile provide biomass for the short-fibre pulp industry and more recently for industrial boilers for the generation of electricity and heat. The companies are looking to reduce the moisture content of the wood in order to diminish the transport cost of pulp logs and to increase the energy power of the biomass. Kiln-drying would be largely uneconomical because of large log diameters (long residence times) and low log prices not justifying high kiln-drying costs. Hence, air-drying becomes the natural alternative to kiln-drying for fuelwood (Filbakk et al. 2011). However, air-drying times are known to vary largely from several weeks to several months depending on species, dimensions, local weather conditions and time of year when the material is stacked (Simpson and Wang 2004). Most studies on air-drying times are based on stacked lumber, and only a few, notably Simpson and Wang (2004), have determined air-drying times for logs, and to the best of our knowledge none has worked with logs of *Eucalyptus* species.

The model fitted for *E. globulus* and *E. nitens* in the current study may be potentially applied to other sites provided that some validation can be obtained. This approach was the same originally developed by Simpson and Hart (2001), who applied a model fitted for only a few locations to many climates across the USA. Once underlying processes describing air-drying rates are explained by environmental variables, then we may correctly assume that the same processes would explain changes for other climates. Reinforcing this idea, Filbakk et al. (2011) found that air-drying rates of whole trees of broadleaved species at three sites in Norway were mainly explained by air temperature and precipitation independent of site. The simplicity of the model developed in this study, based on four variables only, may provide guidance to decision-makers in the forestry industry to minimise transport costs based on currently available meteorological data. This is something that managers may consider since moisture content has an impact on transport costs and energy yields. The model is now routinely used by Forestal Mininco S.A. to predict log air-drying times at the roadside across different environmental conditions.

## Conclusions

In summary, the effect of season (climate) was far greater than the effect of species, debarking or log length on log moisture content loss. Overall, *E. globulus* dried 20 % faster than *E. nitens*, debarked logs dried 8 % faster than barked logs and 244 cm logs dried 3 % faster than 350 cm logs. Daily MC loss was explained by a power

model of MC at the beginning of the day, average daily air temperature, average daily air relative humidity and the number of logs per square metre cross-section of the piles (or equivalently average log diameter). The model needs an upper bound of 1.97 % daily MC loss on a green basis (3.96 % on a dry basis). The model can be used to estimate air-drying times of piles stacked any day of the year, to any final MC, for a wide range of log diameters (in the approximate 14- to 33-cm range), and for different environmental conditions; providing a new tool for decision-making in forest transport and industrial planning.

## Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

## Authors' contributions

Both JPL and HEB designed the experiment, monitored data collection and did initial data analysis. JPL wrote material and methods and substantially contributed in other sections of the manuscript. HEB made figures and tables and wrote the introduction, results and discussion. All authors have read and approved the final manuscript.

## Acknowledgements

This research was sponsored by Forestal Mininco S.A. The experiments and measurements undertaken for this paper comply with the current laws of Chile. None of the authors have any competing interests in the manuscript.

## Author details

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Forestry & Conservation, University of Chile, P.O. Box 9206, Santiago, Chile. <sup>2</sup>Forestal Mininco S.A., Los Canelos 71, San Pedro, Concepción, Chile.

Received: 16 June 2015 Accepted: 1 September 2015

Published online: 05 October 2015

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