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Topic 1. Sustainability of current and future forestry operations in NSW

I strongly oppose the logging at Bulga State Forest that is currently happening. An immediate moratorium needs to be called.

Topic 2. Environmental and cultural values of forests, including threatened species and Aboriginal cultural heritage values

Endangered species, including koalas and greater gliders (known to live in the Bulga Forest) are being directly impacted. These high biodiverse remnant areas are increasingly rare. This native forest is on Biripi land.

Australia's rich biodiversity is a heritage that belongs to all of us and is valued across the world as evidenced by the millions of dollars donated after the Black Summer fires, the world cares. The rising community outrage and protests with otherwise law-abiding people (as seen at Bulga Forest during October 2024) putting their lives on the line and risking criminal convictions is evidence of this. The current Global Nature Positive Summit in Sydney is more evidence of why nature counts. Also, the positive increase in tourism relies on the government protecting these priceless areas of beautiful native forests and native animals.

Topic 3. Demand for timber products, particularly as relates to NSW housing, construction, mining, transport and retail

Yes, we need timber but done sustainably. This is 2024!

Topic 4. The future of softwood and hardwood plantations and the continuation of Private Native Forestry in helping meet timber supply needs

Yes, to plantations but no to irreplaceable use of native forestry, government controlled or otherwise.

Topic 5. The role of State Forests in maximising the delivery of a range of environmental, economic and social outcomes and options for diverse management, including Aboriginal forest management models

I oppose the fact that the NSW public are currently subsidising the State Forest Corporation to decimate public forests. The Minns government's election promise was to legislate and protect the Great National Koala Park but has allowed for industrial clear-felled logging at a rate of one in every 26 hectares.

Topic 6. Opportunities to realise carbon and biodiversity benefits and support carbon and biodiversity markets, and mitigate and adapt to climate change risks, including the greenhouse gas emission impacts of different uses of forests and assessment of climate change risks to forests

The future of forest and the timber industry is plantations, more profitable and employs more people, more positive in terms of carbon capture and fast growing.

Public submission

NZ (20 years ago) and SA have both transitioned away from logging native forests and instead focused on plantations.

A major challenge of our time is climate change , native forest logging is a direct contradiction to NSW and Australia meeting emissions reduction targets. - Native forest logging generates large amounts of emissions as evident when native forest logging decreased in Tasmania major carbon credits were achieved.

Healthy diverse forests that include complex flora including old growth trees offer the best sanctuary for wildlife as proved in the Black Summer fires and are the best storages of carbon.