

NAME REDACTED

Submission ID: 203464

Organisation: N/A

Location: New South Wales

Supporting materials uploaded: N/A

Submission date: 10/9/2024 12:19:19 PM

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

As a timber worker for close to a decade I can see the sustainability of the industry. The use of public forests is highly regulated, as it all native forest harvesting. Harvesting is not clearing. Snippets of information from any industry could be used to sell a story. Harvesting is selective and impacts a fraction of a percent of the state owned forests annually.

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

All state forests, even production forests, are managed for the listed values. Placing all forests in national parks wont save species or habitats as the funding to manage the parks aren't available. The worst burnt forests in the black summer fires were those in National Parks. Locking up forests and not managing them will see them burnt to the ground.

WWF produced a paper post fires stating that koalas are the worst affected in the most burnt canopies, those were in the national park estate.

Phillips, S., Wallis, K., & Lane, A. (2021). Quantifying the impacts of bushfire on populations of wild koalas (*Phascolarctos cinereus*): Insights from the 2019/20 fire season. *Ecological Management & Restoration*, 22(1), 80-88

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

The demand for timber wont stop with the closing of native forest harvesting. Timber will be imported from over seas. Even with well managed plantations we don't have enough timber. Australia happily imports timber from the native forest of other countries. Kwila/Merbau, a commonly used red/brown hardwood for decking and outdoor furniture, for example from the native forest of the Indo-Pacific. You can bet their environmental legislation has nothing on that of the NSW Government.

European spruce, grown in 80-120 year long rotations is harvested from native forests, clear felled and sold into our market.

The demand for products that traditionally use timber is so high that alternate products such as steel, concrete and plastics are recruited at a great environmental cost. Dug up, highly refined, not renewable and often post use not recyclable

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

Plantations have a role to play in the timber market. But we don't produce enough. Targeted policy, funding, and time will be needed for plantations, especially hardwood plantations to feed a significant amount of wood into the market.

Arguments about state owned native timber are likely to impact privately owned native forest resources. Policies such as dual consent will see a further decline in landholders producing native

timbers. Pressure from groups with catchy slogans but not idea about land and forest management will move to put pressure on land holders to halt forest management.

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

State forests currently provide the full suite of environmental values. Beyond that they produce timber. Timber that would otherwise be imported from overseas. The range of products from water shed protection to tomato stakes (a fine example of using the parts of the log with properties not viable for stair treads and other high-end products) should be celebrated

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

Sustainable use of our forests to include production as we have the responsibility to manage our own timber supply, not reap the benefits of international destruction will provide the best outcomes.

What an example of think globally, act locally!