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

In a world of climate chaos, with high likelihood of frequent intense wildfires, we will need all the carbon storage (trees) and habitat (trees) and biodiversity of native forests that we have. Mature native trees especially must be protected. It is NOT sustainable to continue to log what native forests we have left.

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

Forests clean the air and create rain, filter runoff and protect streams from erosion; they provide shade and sanity in a stressed world; they are the epitome of nature at its best. Unlike the Aboriginal culture, we do not even know most of what native trees and plants can do for us. We do know that our threatened species, like the Koala, are in this parlous state largely due to loss of habitat, i.e. forests and all they contain.

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

Plantation timbers can satisfy these needs. Appallingly, half of our logged native timbers are exported for woodchips " a criminal waste! Make native forests off limits for logging altogether and the industries will have to accept and adapt. These are not endless resources anymore.

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

Private native forestry can be encouraged to develop specialty hardwood timber trees for selective logging. Saw and veneer logs from plantations should be increased, rather than using so much for woodchips. The mighty corporations do not 'husband' our forests as the smaller family forestry businesses did; our state forests must be protected for our sake.

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 are more than trees; they provide water for towns, store carbon, and encourage recreational visits and uses. As far as I know, State Forests have always run at a loss, despite all the subsidies. Why do we allow our SFs to continue to degrade by logging them, without any financial benefit able to be claimed?

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

By logging our forests, the volume of carbon stored in them has been more than halved. Stopping logging will enable forests to regain their lost carbon and make a significant contribution to meeting our increasingly urgent climate targets. As shown by the 2019/20 wildfires, worsening droughts and fires due to climate heating are already having a significant impact on trees, forest species and rainforests. We have all seen the swathes of dead and dying trees from longterm reduced rainfall, and the impact of bushfires where never before possible. Some species may not be able to adapt. It is essential that logging stop to allow what forests can survive to reduce the impacts of global warming.