

ADAM GIBONS

Submission ID: 204637

Organisation: N/A

Location: New South Wales

Supporting materials uploaded: N/A

Submission date: 10/12/2024 10:37:01 PM

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

I've worked in the industry for less than a year myself, but I have family who are also in the industry. I understand that the forest is managed under a set of rules, and breaching the rules is monitored by the EPA. The forests are managed for timber but also habitat, water and regeneration for future generations to also responsibly harvest timber.

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

State forests are managed to maintain the cultural and environmental values of the forest. The cultural values of the forest go beyond the forest to the surrounding towns who relate to the forests for identity through industry and the scenic and amenity values of the forests.

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

The demand for quality native timber hardwood is always there. If the market cant be met with our native timbers the market will be filled with timbers from overseas. The risk to forests in less developed countries is high. It would be a shame if the short sightedness of the loud few cost the world tropical species like orangutans.

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

Hardwood plantations can play a role in the market, but not yet. The need to grow on for another decade or so. The plantations that the government own need to be managed, thinned to have less trees so the ones left have more resources to grow.

Pine is too different to native hardwood to compare.

Private native forests are already in the market. The harvested areas are determined by the owners, if at all.

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 should continue to be managed as they are at the rate they are. The small amount harvested each year is regenerated and harvestable again in decades to come. The remaining 99.5% of the state's forest that weren't harvested that year continue as they were.

Public submission

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 benefits of keeping our forests open for future generations far exceeds the benefit of closing them the production. The carbon cost of imports, the potential environmental cost of imports are so unnecessary. If more people understood the amount that was harvested compared to what isn't the community attitude would be different. Because of the small amount harvest each year and the active regeneration of the forest, any market applied to a reserved forest can be applied to a state forest.