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

Native forest logging is driving the endangered koala and Greater Glider to extinction. An urgent and immediate halt to logging should be placed over core Greater Glider and koala habitat.

NSW logging is subsidised by the taxpayer and makes an economic loss so it is not sustainable for the future

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

With the process to create a Great Koala National Park across parts of the Mid-north Coast underway, Forestry Corporation NSW has been intensively targeting some of the most critical koala habitat remaining in Australia.

Over 18,800 hectares of core koala habitat is currently being logged or is scheduled for logging within the Great Koala National Park assessment area. This works out to be around four times more logging operations per hectare than the remainder of NSW.

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

An end to native forest logging sits well inside the realm of possibility. In fact, the transition to a plantation-based industry is nearly complete, with around 90% of Australia's timber needs already being met by current plantations.

The remaining 10% can easily be satisfied by stopping the export of unprocessed plantation wood and improving the domestic management of existing plantations.

There is no need to log public forests to build houses.

Products from NSW logging operations are mostly woodchips for export and other low value products, such as pallets and tomato stakes.

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

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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

The true value of our native forests does not come from wood production, but from their critical role in carbon storage, the water cycle, providing critical habitat, reducing fire risk, recreation and spiritual connection.

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 value of native forests is immeasurable in so many areas that are currently the most pressing in our society. We know of the carbon capture native forests provide when looking from the perspective of climate change risks.

In a healthy state and not compromised by logging there is a natural broad biodiversity within native forests that is absent in monoculture plantation forests. Reproducing this healthy, biodiversity and broad species interconnection takes centuries and can not be retrieved in a single generation if there is a change of heart.

We have the opportunity to lead with our decisions around the future of species and not their extinction this should be the guiding light for us now and for generations to come.