

BEN OLSEN

Submission ID: 204114

Organisation: N/A

Location: New South Wales

Supporting materials uploaded: N/A

Submission date: 10/11/2024 3:14:22 PM

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

Reduced timber supply from discontinued forest logging would threaten the timber industry and rural towns. The current methods of harvesting and the rate of log supply doesn't threaten the forest. If the forest was so down graded from previous logging there wouldn't be a call to place it into the reserve system, it wouldn't be worth it.

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

The environmental and cultural values of the forest aren't threatened by selective logging. If they were, the areas that were placed into the reserve system in the late 90s would be easily distinguishable from forests that have been in the system long term.

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

The demand for timber won't go away because the industry won't have the ability to supply it. It will come from overseas at a cost to lesser developed counties with lesser environmental controls.

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

Soft wood (pine) is not interchangeable for native timber hardwoods. For example, for pine to last outside or in the ground it needs to be treated with arsenic, great waste product to leave to future generations.

Most hardwood plantation's are grown for chip. The wood is not suitable for sawn products, it warps, splits and is too weak. OR the plantations being grown for solid timber products aren't old enough yet AND there wont be enough wood available unless we get moving to plant a more plantations, but on what land?

Private forestry is just that, private. The government cant dictate quotas to fill needs from private forest owners. Especially if state forests are locked on environmentally charged grounds. Forest owners love their forests, they provide so much more than wood, owners won't want to risk a harvest if the government has said that harvesting is so devastating that public forests are all to be reserved and 'saved'

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

Forests provide community identity for both environmental and industrial reasons. They provide economic outcome through timber harvesting and the other economic uses not permitted in national parks (eg aipery), directly and indirectly through tourism. Management is adapted to reflect Aboriginal management models more and more, no one resents this, how good is mosaic burning!

The use of a forest is not ruined by controlled, periodic, selective logging.

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 products sawn from native forests are specialty products that are used in service for decades and decades, indefinitely if they are cared for properly. The carbon sequestered from the atmosphere is held in these products and the products from the next and next rotation of harvesting over time.

Areas that are selectively harvested are frequented by animals. The nesting and food trees are left standing.

The biggest risk to our forests is climate and the related fire seasons we are seeing more frequently. The worst affected forests in the black summer fires were in national park.