

BERNADETTE MUNSIE

Submission ID: 204476

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**Organisation:** N/A

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**Location:** New South Wales

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**Supporting materials uploaded:** N/A

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Submission date: 10/12/2024 3:26:50 PM

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

174 species in NSW rely on hollows for dens and nests , logging reduces the number of hollows that will be created in native forests.

Native forest logging reduces the function and health of waterways including streams and rivers. Native forest logging increases fire threat and intensity , erosion and water way pollution and the penetration of weeds and other invasive species.

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

Forests particularly, healthy mature forests , generate rainfall and the landscape and clean the air.

150 threatened species in NSW are directly impacted by logging native forests.

Native forest in NSW hold significant cultural and spiritual value for first Nations People .

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

Half of the logs taken from Native forests in 2023 were turned into wood chip and exported .

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

Plantations already provided 91% of Australias log production.

High end and luxury native hardwood products should only be selectively harvested on private land and under strict conditions.

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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 native forest hardwood division of the Forestry Corporation operates at a loss that runs into tens of millions of dollars at the expense of the NSW public. It also additionally receives tens of millions of dollars in regular equity injection .

Public native forests have a much higher economic value when they are allowed to function naturally and without logging

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**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**

Native forest logging in NSW is estimated to release 3.6 million tonnes of carbon every year.

Ending native forest logging would be the equivalent to removing 840 thousand cars from the roads per year.