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

Current and future forestry operations in NSW are not sustainable unless they are plantation based. Native forest hardwood division of Forestry Corporation costs the public tens of millions of dollars in subsidies (\$26m), We are paying for the destruction of our native forests with their important functions in delivering habitat, protecting soils, protecting water, minimising fire, creating rain and capturing carbon. Since 2018 protection of mature trees being felled by logging was removed by State Forests and therefore hollows which have taken 100 years to form and that will house wildlife eg critically endangered greater gliders are destroyed. There are many instance of Forestry Corporation not conducting night time survey of the critically endangered Greater Glider which is NOCTURNAL. The Greater Glider population numbers were cut by an estimated 80 -90 % due to 2019 - 2020 fires.

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

Mature trees contain hollows for habitat including threatened species. "Protections for mature trees were eliminated in 2018" - Sue Higginson Greens member for NSW State Legislature. Mature trees create rain. Mature trees contain 296 threatened species, To not keep cutting them down is obvious. Why have State Forests logged in areas immediately adjacent to Toonumbar Dam in Kyogle district? This would obviously impact water quality issues in the dam due to sedimentation problems due to tree removal plus Bionet surveys indicate an overlap of Greater Glider sightings into that State Forest area.

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

87% of hardwood plantation logs are exported in the form of wood chips. Only 9% of log production comes from native forests so in light of these facts why can't hardwood plantation logs that went to woodchips be substituted for native logs? OBVIOUS. There is no pressing need related to NSW housing construction, mining, transport and retail that can not be met by plantation hard and softwoods.

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 should only happen when logging is subject to scrutiny by environmental scientists to determine adverse impacts (if any). This would ensure that potential habitat trees be retained and that damage caused by roading and felling is minimised. PNF carried out in Gungas Rd Nimbin in the property Emerald adjacent to Nightcap National Park (a World Heritage Listed area) caused significant damage by roading and logging. Rainforest trees were damaged and poor quality roading caused erosion. At least one large tree was taken from Nightcap National Park and the owners of the property were fined \$1000 as a result, The tree would have been worth many

times that amount. The increased sedimentation runoff into the creek below has been an additional cause of the creation of a flood plain there to the detriment of more than 30 residents.

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

Greater tourist dollars to be generated by access to unlogged State Forest. No economic outcomes when Forestry Corporation lost \$15 million on their hardwood operation last year, Professor David Lindenmayer (Forestry and Environmental Management) at ANU says "as trees grow taller the risk of extreme blazes . decreases". No economic outcomes driven by logging of native forests where that comes at the expense of damage to the soil, water. The so called economic outcomes derived from logging jeopardises the delivery of the environmental and social outcomes in that it increases the risk of fire, destruction of habitat and consequent loss of biodiversity.

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

Forests are already damaged by global heating and need time to recover.

By not logging native forests you will save 3 - 6 million tonnes of carbon per annum (Sue Higginson Greens MP Legislative Council NSW) With impact of climate change on the Greater Glider which can only forage when temperature is less than 20 degrees it is necessary that forests can remain with appreciable canopy cover to drive temperatures down ,

We have a greater chance to achieve climate targets by not logging native forests. Currently State Forests is selling trees to Condong Sugar Mill which are burnt for energy production, These practices pollute the atmosphere and destroy trees . They SAY the product is by product i.e branches but everyone knows that whole trees are being taken from Kyogle district. Those trees which are logged are then lost for carbon absorption. Carbon Capture and Storage has not been proven to be viable and is another example of " greenwashing".