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Submission ID: 203488

Organisation: N/A

Location: New South Wales

Supporting materials uploaded: N/A

Submission date: 10/9/2024 1:02:17 PM

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

harvesting in native forests is sustainable. The 12% of state owns forest is accessible, 0.2% is harvested each year. The rotations are decades long and the operations are highly regulated.

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

The environmental and cultural values of the forests aren't threatened by selectively harvesting 0.2% annually. The most valuable forests for environmental and cultural values are reserved in the other 88% of state owned forests

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

Timber products are renewable, they have vast uses and once the service life of the product has ended can be returned to the earth to decompose.

The mining industry pushing products such as steel as an environmentally friendly alternative is a farse. No other building material is renewable.

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

Plantation timber fit to replace native forest timbers are some decade away. Further planting to ensure supply and research into silviculture and genetics to improve recovery may shorten rotations in the future.

Pine and hardwood plantings for paper fiber provide materials to market that are physically different to native hardwoods.

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

Maximizing delivery of environmental and social outcomes should include harvesting. Harvesting does not contribute to the fire prone nature of forests as has been suggested. Additionally, harvesting roads and infrastructure give access during a fire event. More often than not Forestry Corp workers are heavily involved in fore suppression as are forest contractors.

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 0.2% the forest affected by selective logging each year will not effect market outcomes for biodiversity or carbon or greenhouse gas emissions. Wild fire is the greatest risk. The 2019/20 fires cause a great loss of forest, privately manages native forest lost 6% canopy cover, national

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parks lots 19% canopy cover (NSW Government. (2022). Insights for NSW forest outcomes and management. Sydney: Natural Resources Commission). The predictable 0.2% could be factored into equations for market values.