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**Organisation:** N/A

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**Location:** New South Wales

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

Logging in native forests is not sustainable for the following reasons:

- a. The loss of tree hollows has been listed as a Key Threatening Process (Final Determination) by the NSW Scientific Committee.
- b. Logging native forests removes the older hollow bearing trees, which houses extensive wildlife species, including endangered populations (Red-Tailed Black Cockatoo, Swift Parrot, Gang Gang Cockatoo, Koala and the Great Glider.
- c. Current levels of logging are not sustainable and result in the removal of protections for key habitat.
- d. Continued logging will likely contribute greatly to the extinction of forest dependent wildlife.
- e. I live and work in a community affected by the 2019/20 fires, and this has made this situation much more urgent and serious.

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

Forests are vital refuges for many threatened species that rely on mature, intact forests.

Forests provide important services for the environment and regional communities, such as:

- a. Water quality and flow regulation, important for water quality, fishing and tourism.
- b. Recreational values for locals and visitors.
- c. Cultural and spiritual significance, particularly for indigenous communities.
- d. Habitat connectivity, supporting biodiversity and ecosystem health.

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

- a. There is no longer any need to log public native forests to build houses.
- b. Plantation timber can supply our high quality and composite timber products
- c. Shifting to plantation timber reduces pressure on native forests, supporting sustainable industry practices

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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**

- a. Hardwood and softwood plantations already provide 91% of Australia's log production.
- b. Investment in hardwood plantations on already cleared land would supply timber products into the future
- b. Shifting to higher-value plantations can better meet timber needs.
- c. Ending public forest subsidies would boost sustainable timber production on private lands.

**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**

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- a. Healthy native forests provide essential water resources.
- b. Protecting and restoring State Forests will increase the economic value through tourism, carbon storage, job creation and recreational opportunities.
- c. The Forestry Corporation is currently financially unsustainable, relying on government support and yielding less timber compared to managed plantations.
- d. Diverse forest management, particularly Aboriginal models, can enhance the cultural and social value of forests.

**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**

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- a. Logging in native forests releases large amounts of carbon, contributing to climate change.
- b. Stopping logging allows forests to recover, helping them store more carbon and support climate goals.
- c. Healthy forests are essential for reducing the impacts of climate change like wildfires and drought.
- d. By stopping logging, forests can play a large role in mitigating climate risks and supporting opportunities in carbon markets.