

DIANE HANSEN

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

As a private citizen of NSW I strongly believe that native forest logging should cease as it is not sustainable. It is not sustainable as it reduces carbon storage, depletes old growth trees which threatened species depend on such as koalas and greater gliders. Logging reduces the number of hollows available for such species to live in. In NSW there are 174 species that rely on native forests for their survival.

Protections for mature trees were removed in 2018 and logging was greatly intensified. It now continues at an industrial level which is damaging our fire trails and roads.

Native forest logging also increases fire threat and intensity as well as erosion and stream pollution.

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

Forests which are healthy generate rainfall, cool the landscape and clean the air.

Our First Nations people; in particular, the Githabul people are recognized as experts in the management of our National Parks and in bushfire prevention and mitigation.

Wildlife Tourism has the potential to contribute to our local economy in the Northern Rivers.

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

I believe that timber products used for building should come from sawn timber and composite timber products from existing plantations.

At present, only a small percentage of timber that is logged is used for housing or construction. Over 80 % of the product is exported as woodchips. Much of the product is also used for Biomass Energy production which is polluting and contributing to global warming.

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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**

I believe that State Forests have an inherent value in teaching our children to value nature in its pristine state. Native forests that are preserved have great benefits to the economy of NSW in promoting tourism.

The Githabul Rangers have shown how First Nations knowledge can be applied to help maintain and restore the natural and critical function of forests in our landscape.

**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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Native forest logging in NSW is estimated to release over 3 million tonnes of carbon every year.

The clearing of native vegetation and the destruction of habitat associated with it has been identified as the single greatest threat to biodiversity in NSW.

Clearing leads to increased greenhouse gas emissions. It also may result in total extinction of species or loss of local species.

Forests are ecosystems created by nature that cannot be replanted.