

JAMIE SHAW

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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**

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Current forestry operations in native forests are not sustainable. Tax payer money goes to subsidise and industry that continues to make huge losses in NSW. The only profitable area in forestry is in plantation pine at present and represents the most jobs and most profit and provides a large percentage of timber to the building industry.

Native forest logging and subsequent regrowth the latest science show increases bushfire fuels over many decades and hence increases extreme bushfire behaviour which will only worsen due to climate change.

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

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Native forest logging impacts hugely on NSW threatened species such as the greater glider, yellow-bellied glider and many threaten owl species as well as the Koala. Logging reduces mature trees with hollows and therefore reduces habitat for many threatened species. Logging is heavily mechanised and despite erosion control still cause damage to waterways and water quality affecting sea grass beds and estuarine habitats.

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

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There is already plenty of alternatives for native forest timber. Most timber used the building industry is soft wood plantation timber, thesis shown by the profitability of soft wood [p;antation harvesting. Most native forest timber is woodchipped for pulp and as shown in Tanja Forest logging plans the compartments often produce 6 times the pulp wood than saw logs timber. The timber going to the chip mill in eden is not 'waste' as is often stated but entire trees and large logs. This is not a sustainable way to use native forest that stores carbon against climate change. A far better use would be to give carbon credits for preserving native forest unlogged in perpetuity to store carbon to combat climate change.

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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**

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Softwood harvesting supplies most of timber requirements. Pulping native forest is the predominant and highly wasteful practice that must cease if we are to tackle climate change, preserve our precious threatened species.

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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**

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The social license or NSW State forests is broken. Multiple breaches over many years and constant losses that are subsidised by taxpayer is not sustainable and means State forest must be preserved for environmental values, bushfire protection and tourism

**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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It is obvious that native forest logging, particularly as it is highly mechanised, is not contiguous with any of these factors. Native forest logging destroys mature carbon bearing trees and reduces the ability of forests to store carbon. Many studies have shown that mature forests store far greater amounts of carbon than regenerating forests and have far less fire risk.