

JIM RANKIN

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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**

The use of the forest for current and future operations in NSW is sustainable if quotas for log supply are changed to match the country left after the RFA's were announced in the mid 90's. A fair percentage of the most productive areas were added to the national parks as a result of the RFA's. The poor country was left for timber production. When the large area of forest was removed from production for the RFAs the quotas were mostly unchanged. Can't take away half a cake and still expect to feed 8 people.

The forest management practices centered around environmental protection are sustainable.

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

The forest has been managed for timber production since 1918, the forest values are still there; must be good forest management. The managed forests are so good that the environmentalists are targeting the forest for the reserve system, using descriptive words like 'intact' and 'pristine' to describe these forests that have been managed long term.

Well managed forest includes the management for animals, that's why they're present in the managed forest.

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

Our Australian hardwoods are sort after for their high quality.

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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**

Plantation timber doesn't have the properties to suit a lot of the applications that native forest timbers suit. If we don't have the timber here, we'll import from overseas. The imported timber is inferior in timber properties and environmental management, that's why it's referred to as 'orangutan wood'.

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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 have been a forester for 40 years. Three generations of my family have logged the same area and the same values are still there in the forest. The management was so good that much of the area is now in the reserve system.

**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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Unmanaged forests don't sequester at the same rate as a regenerating forest because they're not regenerating and growing.

Unmanaged forest, locked at a point in their growth cycle with no disturbance cost carbon. Big trees don't grow back, the gaps created by big trees dying are filled with weeds.

For further information on this see:

West PW (2024) Maximising carbon dioxide reduction in forests. Australian Forestry & Timber News 35(3), 13. Available at <http://sciwest.byethost6.com/Forest-growth-2024.pdf>

Additionally, carbon is stored in timber products, unlike any alternate building material.