

KATIE RASIGATALE

Submission ID: 203432

---

**Organisation:** N/A

---

**Location:** New South Wales

---

**Supporting materials uploaded:** N/A

Submission date: 10/9/2024 11:12:56 AM

---

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

---

Timber harvesting in NSW is conducted in 12% of publicly owned forest, the remaining 88% is managed under the reserve system. Selective forest harvesting is conducted in an area making up about 0.2% of public forested land annually.

Deforestation is not associated with forestry operations where, by definition in the code, the harvested area must be a forest before and after the operation.

Deforestation figures capture clearing for agriculture, housing, infrastructure and plantation clearing. The inclusion of plantation clearing, when plantations are grown to harvest and are most likely going to be replanted and regrown for subsequent rotations make these figures misleading.

---

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

---

Forests offer environmental and cultural values of forests, including threatened species and Aboriginal cultural heritage values. These values are captured and reserved in the 88% of NSW public forests in the reserve system. The 12% of forest not in the reserve system are also managed for these values and timber supply and other uses such as recreation and apiculture.

The continued demand to stop old growth logging is moot as old growth is not logged in NSW.

---

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

---

The structural properties of native forest timbers can not be replicated by plantation grown hardwood due to the age of hardwood plantations grown to produce sawn timber. Plantations grown for sawn timber were spurred by the Regional Forest Agreements and the 2020 vision in the late 90's early 2000's. Plantations that have not been removed and the land returned to farming are still younger than 30 years.

Replacing native forest timbers with planation pine is not viable for many products due to the timber properties

---

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

---

Areas of plantation will need to be increased with increased timber demand with rising population. The traditional fight for land between forests and agriculture has become 3 pronged with the inclusion of residential areas.

Policy will need to promote the inclusion of timber production with traditional agriculture and hobby farming.

---

**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**

---

The 88% of protected state forest are, or should be used exclusively to meet these needs.

---

The remaining 12% are also available for these needs with the addition of timber. Forests are renewable, the harvesting of 0.2% over rotation lengths of multiple decades would be palatable for the majority of the community if they were given this information instead of being led to believe that harvesting events were causing the decimation of old growth.

**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**

---

Provide viable information to the general public loud enough and clearly enough to drown out the misinformation about forest harvesting in NSW. Better understanding of current forest management practices would end time consuming and expensive enquiries into the use of a renewable product.

The real threat to our environment is the destruction of forests in Asia to service the need of our country because we don't have a community who understands that forestry here is highly regulated, forestry in neighboring countries is not.