

NAME REDACTED

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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**

In the interests of biodiversity, reducing our carbon footprint and mitigating the effects of climate change, native logging needs to be prohibited in full.

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

Logging in old growth forests reduces habitat for endangered species, and often encroaches on sites of cultural value as well as leaving an unsightly mess behind. Reparation attempts have been demonstrated to fail in most cases. Old growth forests sequester carbon at a greater rate than new, and it takes 70 years for a newly planted tree to provide the benefit of an old tree. Old forests not only provide hollows and other nesting sites for native animals, they enhance rainfall in our drought-ridden country. Trees provide shelter for undergrowth and preserve the biodiversity of plants.

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

Most native logging is used for wood chips sent overseas and burning for energy production, thereby further damaging the environment with carbon output.

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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**

As noted previously, it takes 70 years for newly planted trees to begin to sequester the amount of carbon that old growth forests do. Logging should be limited to plantation timber.

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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**

Our State and national forests must be protected to prevent further habitat loss as well as the massive number of creatures killed by logging activity. Every tree downed contributes to global warming and drought. Not only is logging native forests unprofitable but it employs very few people. In addition to the cultural heritage saved by preserving native forests, the social benefit to society as a whole is massive. The benefits of spending time in nature are well documented.

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## **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**

I am writing as an individual who values time spent in nature, the benefits of preserving biodiversity and mitigation of climate change. I read widely in these areas but have not accrued

## Public submission

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reference material to cite. As an Australian citizen, I feel a responsibility to preserve native forests and the environment for future generations.