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

Logging of native forest trees is clearly unsustainable. Logging of native forests reduces biomass and carbon storage, and removing mature trees takes away valuable food sources and hollow bearing trees

174 species in NSW rely on hollows for dens and nests, logging reduces the number of hollows that will be created in native forests.

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

Forests, particularly healthy mature forests, generate rainfall, cool the landscape and clean the air
150 threatened species in NSW are directly impacted by logging native forests

Mature and unlogged native forests are critical for pollinators and play a key role in pollination across the landscape, both inside and outside of forests.

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

87% of hardwood plantation logs were exported as wood chips. Sawn and treated softwood logs and composite timber products made from softwoods can substitute for all current uses for native forest and plantation hardwoods

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

Subsidising the logging of public native forests by the Forestry Corporation is non-competitive and distorts the market away from the more profitable softwood plantation industry.

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 native forest hardwood division of the Forestry Corporation operates at a loss that runs into tens of millions of dollars, at the expense of the NSW public. It also additionally receives tens of millions of dollars in regular equity injections

The people of NSW should not be paying millions of dollars to destroy the biodiversity of our own state and critical habitat for threatened species

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

Climate change is driving increased risks for forest health and continued logging in native forests is exacerbating that risk

Public submission

Forests that have not been logged are more resilient to the changing climate and catastrophic fires that are occurring as a consequence