

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**

Forestry was one of the first industries in our area and remains a major industry today. The people in the industry manage sustainably so they can pass business and knowledge to the next generation

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

The forest in our area are diverse. We don't harvest in some types of forest and the areas we do harvest are mapped to protect threatened species and aboriginal cultural heritage. Drainage lines, riparian zones and trees such as trees with hollows are also mapped and managed. The tracks and crossings created during harvest are used for access and management after the harvest

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

Specialty products that need to be cut from large diameter trees have not decreased in demand. The cost of the product has increased due to the cost of production. Comments about financial viability of forestry corp fail to take into account the cost of production and the end cost of the product to the consumer.

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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**

Hard wood plantations in our area have widely been removed and returned to farm land. The ones that remain need to keep growing to produce the big logs for sawing into timber. They will be viable in the industry, but not yet.

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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**

The economic outcomes currently delivered by the forest and timber industry can not be delivered by ecotourism as suggested by others. Retraining workers into ecotourism representatives is not viable. People won't transition from being a skilled machinist to a tour guide.

**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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Forests that are harvested or have been harvested are still forests. They are still growing, using carbon and housing animals. Harvested, or harvestable forests are still subject to the same climate change risk or mitigation uses as forests in national parks