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

Plantation and native forestry in NSW are governed by rules that ensures sustainability.

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

Environmental and cultural values of forests, including threatened species and Aboriginal cultural heritage values are managed through existing state government regulations

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

The demand for timber is such that alternative products such as concrete and steel are used for products that were traditionally timber. Composite and treated timbers are also used in place of natural sawn product.

Reducing access to forests will not decrease demand

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

Timber and fiber from plantations will continue to be available in the future. The quality of products to replace native grown timbers will depend on research and investment. Land to grow plantation timber is a limiting factor.

Increased legislation around private native forest harvesting such as dual consent in some government areas and lack of community awareness about sustainable forest management will limit harvests

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

State Forests maximize the delivery of a range of environmental, economic and social outcomes through diverse management, including Aboriginal forest management models. State forests are multiuse, sensitive areas, plants and animals are protected.

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

Education for the electorate on what forestry and sustainable management is, including the difference between native forest and plantations, and pine and eucalypts.

If the general public understood how forests grow and that harvest does not negate the other properties of the forest, or that plantations are long term crops grown to meet the nations timber and fiber needs they would let the highly regulated industry we already have continue to produce

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the products we need here instead of the alternative: importing at huge environmental cost from other countries.