

Public submission

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

Forestry in NSW is managed sustainably. State forests in NSW is managed under state policy that dictates management outcomes. Forestry in NSW supports communities through jobs and industry

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

The forest industry is a part of the community identity in my region, they should be managed for recreation, timber and environmental values.

I think forests are managed to maintain environmental values (plants, animals, habitat) using scientific and indigenous cultural management. Stopping timber harvesting threatens the environment through lack of management.

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

The native forest timber products we produce are for specialty products such as flooring. If native timber is not harvested in Australia it will be imported. I believe imported products aren't harvested and milled in a responsible and sustainable way.

Australia does not produce enough timber to meet supply demands, closing public forest to harvest will make this worse

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

There won't be enough wood produced from plantations and private forests if state forests are closed to harvesting. The timber from native forests, pine plantations and hardwood plantations are all different. Timber from pine plantations cannot replace timber from native forests.

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 bring money to our region through tourism.

Harvesting timber from forests means they can't be used for anything else

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

Trees and soil store carbon, carbon remains stored in timber products after the tree has been cut down. Carbon is stored in all forests, not just old growth forests.

Independent Forestry Panel

Public submission

Unmanaged forests have a higher fire risk. Fire is a risk to forests, and their animals. Animals don't only live in old, untouched forests.