

NAME REDACTED

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

Native forest should not be logged any more, especially not the so called Koala sanctuary. Adaptation of trees to climate change should be studied. Trees more suited to the changes should be bred. Proper scientific measurements should be made of what is left of native forest ecology.

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

With proper records of the environment, flora, fauna, geology and water quality, the native forests can be managed with the help of local indigenous workers. The Aboriginal heritage, customs and sacred sites should be respected. There should not be any spraying of dangerous pesticides or herbicides. Native forest should not be logged, it should be nurtured. There should be wildlife corridors, native forest left along creeks in plantations, wildlife bridges or tunnels to safely cross roads. Some places have made bridges which are wildlife corridors, planted with native vegetation, to encourage use. The wildlife needs to be able to escape from fire into another area of native vegetation.

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

Previously used timber should be harvested from demolition sites. Logging should only occur on plantations. No native bushland should be ruined for plantations.

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

There are already plantations for this purpose, including on farmland as a joint venture. Trees should not be wasted on wood chips and pulp. That should come from recovered wood from demolitions.

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 should treat native forests as very precious ecological areas and not diminish what is left. It takes hundreds of years for trees to form suitable hollows for wildlife. Nest boxes and Blinky drinkers should be provided through out all forests to help wildlife to cope with increasing heat and drought conditions. These could be installed and monitored by indigenous workers, who should also have input into fire control regimes. There need to be recreational areas but they must not be close to important habitat trees. Noise, rubbish and lighting should be kept to a minimum. Creeks must not be polluted.

Education for the public is very important so that people can understand about Australian ecology and make positive contributions towards its health.

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

Offset areas should be equivalent, not inferior as they tend to be. When trees are mass planted, they should be watered regularly for at least a year, until they are established. Too often, all that is left is an area of plastic bags.