

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 operations in NSW are completely unsustainable.

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

There are numerous endangered threatened species and culturally significant areas in all state forests and they need to be protected.

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

None of the timber that comes out of Native Forests become construction materials for housing. The pallets and steel packing could be sourced from Pine or plantation hardwoods.

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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**

Private native forest logging should be banned. The majority of construction already come from softwood plantations which should continue. All new plantations should be established on already cleared land. And grown to produce high quality logs. Pulp is best produced from specific fibre crops. Hardwood is a very substandard fibre crop.

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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**

Forest corps is a rouge organisation with a history of criminal behaviour and has no place managing forests. Should be completely disbanded. Forests produce clean water, store carbon, moderate climate extremes, attract rain, they can be promoted for tourism and have massive cultural significance to Aboriginal people. Most tall forests were managed pre- colonisation very minimally often referred to as 'no burn country' there was no timber harvesting beyond very few trees conducted pre colonisation.

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**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**

Logging in native forests releases large amounts of carbon, contributing to climate change. Stopping logging allows forests to recover, helping them store more carbon and support climate goals. Healthy forests are essential for reducing the impacts of climate change like wildfires and drought. By stopping logging, forests can play a large role in mitigating climate risks and supporting opportunities in carbon markets.

## Public submission

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The March 2023 NSW Forest Carbon report by Jen Sanger, the Trees Project, demonstrates that protecting NSW native forests is a real climate solution\*. David Lindenmahyer/Mackey advise that stopping logging will meet the 43% reduction in GHG by 2030 below 2005 levels Australian target\*\*. Carbon savings from ending logging in Australia would automatically be counted in state and federal greenhouse gas accounts. Stopping lossmaking logging will free up taxpayer funds. Carbon savings should not be monetised in carbon and biodiversity markets that allow damaging activities to be offset.