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

It is not sustainable to destroy habitat where threatened species live. Native forest logging needs to cease permanently.

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

Native Forests are where our threatened species live such as Koalas, Greater Gliders, Coastal Emus and many different species of birds including the the Glossy Black Cockatoos, and many more.

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage values have been inappropriately limited to artefacts and objects and do not sufficiently consider 'connection to place' that should actually supersede artefacts and objects.

Many of the legislatively recognised objects and artefacts have been damaged or removed by colonial takeover processes, therefore cultivating significant covert systemic disadvantage for Indigenous stakeholders and stakeholders that value indigenous cultural heritage in communicating Aboriginal cultural heritage values.

This needs to be updated for there to be any meaningful representation of Aboriginal cultural heritage values.

Additionally these forests are of international significance. How can we speak against the logging in the Amazon if we are letting our own native forests disappear?

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

Plantations need to have non native trees or else when you leave it to grow for 10 years there has already been several generations of native animals living and being raised in that habitat.

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

It is misleading under the current practices to consider it a sustainable agent in meeting timber supply needs. As I said above, native forests grow slowly, and attract native animals. Native forest logging needs to stop.

Additionally, the overuse of timber in building and construction results in buildings that have short lifespans. Notice the Tiber houses from the 1980s have all been demolished now? Maybe the building codes need to be updated as a house should last centuries as they have done in Europe. Timber goes mouldy, degrades, catches fire, is destroyed in weather events.

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

NSW Forestry has demonstrably failed in every aspect of this, environmental, economic, social, and cultural, and cannot claim to perform in these roles.

This is especially so while relying heavily on government subsidies and demonstrably damaging native forests with unsustainable industrial practices.

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

Intact and protected forests provide superior carbon sequestration and biodiversity continuity. The practices of NSW forestry (recorded clear-felling, burning all material, and broad spraying herbicide to result in war zone scenes within our native forests), do not represent these outcomes nor support their possibility.

NSW forestry has proven an irresponsible land manager where carbon and biodiversity outcomes are sought.

Mitigation and adaptation to climate change risks would take a demonstrably huge pivot of practices to be dramatically more selective and sensitive than the industrial form of destruction that is being recorded.

Community trust in NSW Forestry as a land and resource manager has resultantly dropped very low.

Climate change risk to forests is exacerbated by the practices of NSW Forestry, and this must be considered in the context of threatened species recovery and the threat climate change imposes to their limited ability to respond to and survive climatic flux within their narrow population and habitat positions, further limited by increasing habitat loss and sub-standard management protocols.