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

Native forest logging has proven to be unsustainable with tens of millions of tax payer dollars propping up this flailing industry, each year. Contrast this to plantation timber which is raking in \$90 million in profit each year and it should be an easy and clear-cut decision , transition native forest logging workers to plantation timber work.

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

Flourishing forests with mature trees generate and attract rainfall and contribute to keeping soil and biomes healthy. Native forest logging compromises habitat, threatened species and the ecosystems they are a part of.

Native forests are an important part of First Nations culture, holding significant spiritual value , First Nations connection to these forests for tens upon tens of thousands of years must be respected by stopping the logging of native forests.

Land is being cleared in NSW at the rate of 75 hectares a day and the result is 4.9 million native animals killed through starvation, injury and displacement from logging and land clearing. We must save all native forests for the creatures that actually need them to live and feed and to provide the healthy, biodiverse environment that is essential for our own survival , not chip and ship mature native trees overseas for ridiculous uses like paper, pellets and burning for energy.

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

Native forest logging does little to contribute as useful building and commercial product. Half of the native forests were turned into export woodchip, last year, so it is completely unnecessary to continue logging them. In addition, demand for native forest timber is declining, so there is very little point to continuing it.

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

91% of our log production comes from plantation timber so there is no need to continue native forest logging. That it is necessary to prop up this flailing industry with millions of tax payer dollars each year, is an obvious indication it is time to transition to 100% plantation.

Any need for native timbers should be harvested from plantations on private land under very strict conditions and not from public 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

Intact native forests are highly valuable to NSW's state-wide economy and ecology. They provide tourism opportunities for small towns, carbon storage and better water quality in reservoirs. Logged native forests are of no use to attract tourism dollars.

All native forests must be returned to First Nations care to restore their health and function in the environmental landscapes.

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

3.6 million tonnes of carbon is released through native forest logging in NSW. By ending native forest logging, NSW would be removing the equivalent of 840,000 cars off our roads.

Allowing native forests to recover would allow NSW to meet emissions targets through the regaining of lost carbon.

Non-logged forests are also more resilient to climate change and the catastrophic fires this brings.