

NEVILLE HOLYOAKE

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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**

It is proven that native tree logging increases the risk of devastating bush fires. Logging of native forests reduces biomass and carbon storage, and removing mature trees takes away valuable food sources and hollow bearing trees over 150 species in NSW rely on hollows for dens and nests, logging reduces the number of hollows that will be created in native forests

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

First Nations people have ongoing connection to native forests and these landscapes are an integral part of their culture  
There are over 250 Australian listed threatened species in NSW and the landscape scale significance of native forests means that native forest logging compromises many ecosystems and habitats throughout NSW

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

It is reported that more than 50% of the logs taken from native forests in 2023 were turned into wood-chip and exported!  
Sawn and treated softwood logs and composite timber products made from softwoods can substitute for all current uses for native forest and plantation hardwoods & are far more sustainable.

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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**

Subsidising the logging of public native forests by the Forestry Corporation is non-competitive and distorts the market, making soft wood plantations less viable. Using tax-payer money to subsidise the destruction of native forests is appalling.  
High-end and luxury native hardwood products should be selectively harvested on private land and under strict conditions & with a tax applied.

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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**

The people of NSW should not be paying millions of dollars to destroy the biodiversity of our beautiful state and threaten critical habitats for our endangered species  
Public native forests have a much higher economic value when they are allowed to function naturally and without logging - attracting tourism & recreational use for generations to come.

**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**

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Logging in a native forest reduces the amount of stored carbon by more than 50%

Ending native forest logging will allow previously logged forests to recover & eventually regain lost carbon thus making a significant contribution to meeting our emissions targets

Climate change is already causing increased risks for forest health and continued logging in native forests is compounding that risk significantly.

Forests that have not been logged are more resilient to the changing climate and catastrophic fires that are occurring as a consequence