

NICOLAS CASAGRANDE

Submission ID: 203566

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**Organisation:** N/A

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**Location:** New South Wales

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**Supporting materials uploaded:** N/A

Submission date: 10/9/2024 4:06:50 PM

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

The forest industry in NSW is sustainably managed. State regulations safeguard the sustainability of the forest.

The longevity of the many native timber based businesses is testament to the ongoing sustainability of forest management over many decades

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

The forest provides for the industry and identity of the workers. Also, the identity of the area in terms of tourism and attractiveness. You can have both.

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

Timber provides jobs and industry. The demand for sawn timber products is constant.

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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**

Products milled from native forest timbers are valued for structural properties, visual appearance and for some species durability. To mimic these properties from plantation resources the timber will need to form part of a composite or constituted product, be chemically preserved or both.

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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**

State forest are drivers of the economy through the flow on effect of both product in the market and employees in the industry needing to access goods and services to live such as schools for their families, doctors, banks, post offices, all the components of functioning communities. Alternative forest uses such as tourism, or alternative industries such renewable energies that have been suggested to offset job and industry loss are not viable in the short term or possibly ever. Where are the influx of tourists going to come from? where will they stay? Does a harvester operator have the want or ability to be a tour guide? If the tenure is changed to national park, chances your operation is at odds with the rules of what is allowable in a national environmental reserve. Same goes for renewable energy, where will it fit in the landscape? can the energy be accessible through the grid.

## Public submission

**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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The values of a harvestable forest are beyond that of just environmental. The 0.2% pf the forest can be anticipated in any market prediction, devastating loss, such as the 19% canopy cover in national parks in the black summer fires are more likely to mess up your market predictions