

SALLY CHAPMAN

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

Native forest logging is unsustainable. Living beside a State Forest and a National Park, and having suffered MASSIVELY during the 2019 bushfires, and yet another in 2023, resumption of logging in the small unburnt areas results in the surviving wildlife having no bases for species recovery. Research has shown that Native Forest logging increases fire threat and intensity, erosion and water way pollution, and the penetration of weeds and other invasive species.

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

Forests generate rainfall and clean our air and water. Approximately 150 native species under threat depend on our native forests. There are 269 nationally 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.

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

A significant majority of logged native timber is turned into WOODCHIPS!

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

Plantations already supply 90% of the industry output. Subsidising the logging of public native forests by the Forestry Corporation is non-competitive and distorts the market away from the more profitable softwood plantation industry.

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 native forest hardwood division of the Forestry Corporation operates at a loss that runs into tens of millions of dollars, at the expense of the NSW public. It also additionally receives tens of millions of dollars in regular equity injections

The people of NSW should not be paying millions of dollars to destroy the biodiversity of our own state and critical habitat for threatened species

Public native forests have a much higher economic value when they are allowed to function naturally and without logging.

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

Research has determined that native forest logging contributes a massive 3.6 million tonnes of carbon each year ! Climate change is driving increased risks for forest health and continued logging in native forests is exacerbating that risk
Forests that have not been logged are more resilient to the changing climate and catastrophic fires that are occurring as a consequence.