

SANDRA SHERGILL

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

In NSW Forestry is unsustainable, in economic terms yield is declining, harvest is regularly overestimated, and biomass and carbon storage is reduced. At least 147 species rely on hollows etc for their survival. The health and quality of waterways are reduced and fire threat and intensity increased. Forestry is unsustainable.

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

Environmental Healthy and mature forests clean the air, generate rainfall, and cool the landscape. They are critical for pollinators and play a key role in pollination across the landscape, both inside and outside of forests AND 150 threatened species in NSW are directly impacted by logging native forests. Native forest logging compromises many ecosystems and habitats throughout NSW resulting in 269 nationally-listed threatened species.

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

Environmental Healthy and mature forests clean the air, generate rainfall, and cool the landscape. They are critical for pollinators and play a key role in pollination across the landscape, both inside and outside of forests AND 150 threatened species in NSW are directly impacted by logging native forests. Native forest logging compromises many ecosystems and habitats throughout NSW resulting in 269 nationally-listed threatened species.

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

Plantations already provide 91% of Australia's log production but 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

Native forests have benefits to the entire ECOLOGY and ECONOMY of NSW; from water quality in reservoirs to greater tourism industry opportunities, and carbon storage and abatement. By creating healthy productive ecosystems the whole planet benefits. The people of NSW should not be paying millions of dollars to destroy the biodiversity of our state and the critical habitat of threatened species. The native forest hardwood division of the Forestry Corporation operates at a loss that runs into tens of millions of dollars. That is false economy

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

Native forest logging in NSW is estimated to release 3.6 million tonnes of carbon every year. ENDING NATIVE FOREST LOGGING would be the equivalent of removing 840 thousand cars from the roads per year ending such practices is immediately effective. Ending native forest logging will also allow previously logged forests to regain lost carbon make a significant contribution to meeting our emissions targets and put an end to the increased fire risks created by logging as forests that have not been logged are more resilient to the changing climate and catastrophic fires that are occurring as a consequence and logging creates greater fire dangers.