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

That's the thing, forestry at industrial scale levels has never been sustainable if one looks closely at soil chemistry pre and post-logging, as well as floral and faunal assemblages, biodiversity and water delivery into catchments. Only time scales of hundreds of years, let alone to 30+ year turn around timescales used up and down the state, will deliver the forests back to something resembling health, but never the same as if they were unlogged at all.

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

We are in the midst of an anthropogenic extinction crisis. State forests along with NPWS reserves will be vital in ensuring that this is reversed or minimised, but only if they are left essentially as they are; unlogged, rehabilitated, actively managed for weeds and pests, appropriately burned using mosaic cool burning practices.

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

Timber for most construction uses now comes from pine, lamination, veneering and other innovative processes. Hardwood can be sourced from plantations where quality and consistency is much greater than from native forests.

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

See above. Native forests are no longer suitable for the extraction of building related timbers. They are worth orders of magnitude more for water production, C abatement and biodiversity values.

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

All state forests should be managed under a model that sees them protected from harvesting and helped to rehabilitate. No point in continuing to have a Forestry Commission bureaucracy since they got us into this mess to begin with. Manage all under the umbrella of National Parks and Reserves.

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

Logging of State Forests under the auspices of current ideologically driven and unscientific practice has damaged forests as C sinks, havens for biodiversity and deliverers of water into catchments. Logging has dried forests out, greatly contributing to the flammability of forests and

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this has made regional communities (eg Cobargo, Mogo, Malua Bay, Moruya near where I live) much more vulnerable to catastrophic fire conditions. I am a 2020 bushfire survivor. The bureaucrats who supervised the logging of local state forests should be in front of the courts for the damages caused and exacerbated by the fire bombs they left in forests adjacent to towns and villages.