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Submission ID: 203597

Organisation: N/A

Location: New South Wales

Supporting materials uploaded: N/A

Submission date: 10/9/2024 5:25:56 PM

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

Continued intensive logging in native forests in NSW is unsustainable because it reduces biomass and carbon storage. Removing mature trees also takes away valuable food sources for native animals. Logging also reduces the number of hollow bearing trees, which are relied on by 174 species of native animals in NSW to build dens and nests.

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

There are 269 nationally listed threatened species in NSW and logging native forests compromises many ecosystems and habitats throughout the state. 150 threatened species are directly impacted by logging native forests. Mature and unlogged native forests are also critical for pollinators and play a key role in pollination across the landscape, both inside and outside of forests.

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

Sawn and treated softwood logs and composite timber products made from softwoods can substitute for all current uses for native forest and plantation hardwoods.

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 critical habitat for threatened species and the biodiversity of our own state.

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 will allow previously logged forests to regain lost carbon and make a significant contribution to meeting our emissions targets. Continued logging in native forests is exacerbating the risks associated with climate change. Forests that have not been logged are more resilient to the changing climate and the catastrophic fires that are occurring as a consequence of climate change.