

NAME REDACTED

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**Organisation:** N/A

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**Location:** New South Wales

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**Supporting materials uploaded:** N/A

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

I am concerned that Protections for mature trees were removed in 2018 and logging was intensified to try and get more wood from native forests.

There are 174 species that require tree hollows for their nesting and dens. Logging reduces the number of hollows that will be created in native forests.

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

Over 148 threatened species in NSW are directly impacted by logging native forests

Mature and unlogged native forests are critical for pollinators and play a key role in pollination across the landscape, both inside and outside of forests

Native forests provide recreation and improved health outcomes to locals and visitors alike and are a source of community pride and connection to place

Native forests in NSW hold significant cultural and spiritual value for First Nations people

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

It is not necessary to log our native forests as half of the logs taken from native forests in 2023 were turned into woodchip and exported. This could have been provided by plantation wood.

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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**

A higher proportion of harvested logs from plantations should be prioritised as saw and veneer logs, rather than exporting them as wood chips

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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**

We 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

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**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**

Ending native forest logging will allow previously logged forests to regain lost carbon and make a significant contribution to meeting our emissions targets.

Native forest logging in NSW is estimated to release 3.6 million tonnes of carbon every year