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

Native forest logging is unsustainable, and the current yields make it much less important than it used to be.

Protection for mature trees is much more important in terms of biomass and carbon storage.

Removing mature trees takes away valuable food sources and hollow bearing trees for over 170 native species of animals.

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

Healthy and unlogged forests are the bedrock of First Nations people's culture and identity.

They are also critical for non-First Nations people providing recreation and positive health outcomes.

They are also critical in the provision of pollinators both inside and outside the forest area.

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

Native forests provide only a small proportion of total forest output.

Of that output, a large portion is made into woodchips which is wasteful.

Plantation softwood products can easily be substituted for native hardwood logs.

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

Plantations already the vast majority of Australia's log production.

Subsidising the logging of public native forests doesn't make economic sense. It is non-competitive and distorts the market.

High-end and luxury native hardwood products should only be selectively harvested on private land and under strict conditions.

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

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

First Nations knowledge and management can help restore the natural and critical function of these forests.

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. Healthy forests, particularly ones that haven't been logged, are more resilient to the changing climate and catastrophic fires that are occurring as a consequence climate change.