

BEN OSBORNE

Submission ID: 204249

Organisation: N/A

Location: New South Wales

Supporting materials uploaded: N/A

Submission date: 10/11/2024 7:50:59 PM

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

Timber harvesting in state owned forests is the responsible use of state owned asset. There is no viable alternative to meet our timber or alternative product needs.

The forest values are still in the forest after perpetual harvesting for over 100 years. This is evidence of sustainable management.

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

The values in the forest, including threatened species and Aboriginal cultural values are persistent in harvested native forests. This is evidenced by groups with no understanding of forest management crying out to save them. A freshly harvested area has obviously disturbed, but it is managed to regenerate, protected from fire and weed infestation and revisited for harvesting decades and decades later. Forests are renewable, timber is renewable.

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

Forests are renewable, timber is renewable. Timber should be encouraged, not replaced with an alternative non-renewable material. With population growth, new housing and new and updated infrastructure there is no way demand for timber will go down.

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

The 2020 vision aimed to replace native timber with a plantation resource. The management of the policy and then the plantations in the landscape put the hardwood plantation industry back decades on what we could have access to now. More research, more funding, specialised milling and land or landholder incentives will be needed to get the industry off the ground.

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 above values are exactly what state forests are managed for.

In this time of cost of living crisis, visiting a state forest to enjoy the beauty of a forest, camp, walk, relax is one of the last free things we have left!

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

Carbon and biodiversity don't know that the forest they exist in are not in a reserve but a working forest. The idea that they would be worth less is stupid, unless it is marketed that way. The

fraction of a % that is harvested could be factored into figures, as could fire reduction burns and other management events.