

NAME REDACTED

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

The damage to forests due to logging and then fire in the long grasses that grow after tree removal from over logging has left forests on many occasions dead, with only bare branches and trunks to show where once a green forest stood. The forest industry is unsustainable, due to over logging, harvesting large trees that were to protect and nurture young trees around them. Young forests do not grow well without their parent plants around, this includes Eucalypts and Grass trees.

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

There are over 100 hollow dependent species of birds and arboreal mammals that live in the forests, and are dependent on old hollow bearing trees. These birds and mammals care for the forests by eating excess flowers and nuts, while lightly pruning the canopy of the forest, free of charge to people. Bugs and insects are kept under control from becoming plague proportion by simply eating them, for free, saving agriculture millions of dollars of pesticide usage and the environment. Culturally the forests have roots holding the hillsides and country together, When it rains the ground swells with these roots and the mushrooms that grow along them with water, mitigating flooding down stream, saving home owners there expensive homes. Indigenous people long cared for the forests, proof can be seen by looking at a 5 hundred year old tree that they cared for, or camped by, burning country in patches here and there, while camped in and area. Then when the job was done and food became less plentiful, they would move camp and start again. Modern forestry practices dont provide for these practices anymore and the people live away from forest where only machines tear down the forest.

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

Plantations have been bought by forest corp and planted into sustainable timber products for years, supplying timber for many proposes. If managed as a farm properly these plantations will keep up with demand, if neglected, they wont. Be good farmers and working the land to obtain a saleable product is what farmer excel at. Put farmers in management of forests and watch them grow, add nest boxes for the birds and mammals and you get double the care and productivity.

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

End native forestry now, following west Australia, Victoria and South Australia. Continue to grow plantation timber on plantation land, with species endemic to the area, rather than pine trees from another country, which have a high water demand. Thereby drying the country further.

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

Disband state forests, its costing tax payers millions of dollars each year. Retrain its workforce in suitable industry's like roading or factory work where machine operators are needed and end native forestry. Employ properly trained and passionate people for the role that will become available in the care of forests. Like tourism, cultural burning/ fire management, flood mitigation and the production of free oxygen.

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

Leaving the big old trees will not only mitigate flooding, control fire and produce oxygen. Biodiversity of flora and fauna creates more of everything good, less of destructive drying of our country. Australia is worth more alive with a zoo full of fauna caring for the forests. Australia the wild natural oasis of unfenced nature roaming, hopping flying or gliding about, from range, to plain, to the coast. Caring for our carbon markets for free again.