Q1. First name  
Wayne

Q2. Last name  
Martin

Q3. Phone  
not answered

Q4. Mobile  
not answered

Q5. Email  
[

Q6. Postcode  
[

Q7. Country  
Australia

Q8. Stakeholder type  
Individual

Q9. Stakeholder type - Other  
not answered

Q10. Stakeholder type - Staff  
not answered

Q11. Organisation name  
not answered

Q12. What is your preferred method of contact?  
Email

Q13. Would you like to receive further information and updates on IFOA and forestry matters?  
No

Q14. Can the EPA make your submission public?  
Yes

Q15. Have you previously engaged with the EPA on forestry issues?  
No

Q16. What parts of the draft Coastal IFOA are most important to you? Why?  
Landscape protections Wildlife Habitat Selective Harvesting

Q17. What parts of the draft Coastal IFOA do you think have a positive outcome on the management of environmental values or the production of sustainable timber? Why?  
Ease of enforcement
Q18. What parts of the draft Coastal IFOA do you think have a negative outcome on the management of environmental values or the production of sustainable timber? Why?

GIANT & HOLLOW BEARING TREES: • I’ve personally seen a majority of these remaining trees perish over time, most probably deceased by altered soil hydrology, trampled roots & overall compaction. yet there is no mention for such companies to be liable for their survival. • Selective Harvesting: Should be abolished as it introduces pathogens, weeds & greatly alters soil hydrology. Burned trees or ‘defective’ trees which have poor habitat significance are discarded by loggers. I consider conservation ‘to conserve the environment’ not alter it by compaction, infrastructure, disease etc… 10 square metres of trees per hectare, will be retained in regrowth forests. They need to indicate the quality of trees & understorey vegetation. What if a bush fire were to occur? • Wildlife surveys to be undertaken & wildlife maps to be constantly upgraded prior to all deforestation.

Q19. What are your views on the effectiveness of the combination of permanent environmental protections at the regional, landscape and operational scales (multi-scale protection)?

Legislations & governments change. Once the logging companies bribe political parties to change rules then they will log the protected areas. It’s of no use due to government corruption

Q20. In your opinion, would the draft Coastal IFOA be effective in managing environmental values and a sustainable timber industry? Why?

No Because the population is far too great to continue timber use, the logging industry is hindering the advancements to alternative replacement materials. Population growth x limited resource = Alternative material financial incentive is required.

Q21. General comments

The primary objective should be along the lines of 0% timber harvesting by 2025, this draft should be a transition to that objective. I don’t believe the terminology ‘sustainable’ should be used to any regard of deforestation. Any & all logging is disastrous regardless of which way we look at it, both economically & environmentally. As a growing population timber cannot sustain the population, encouraging deforestation is not the way to go. I appose all methods of deforestation, but interesting points are made by myself highlighting some potential errors The most important approach would be financial incentive paid for by the Timber industry to use synthetic materials as a replacement to Timber. Revenue can also be obtained by: • Export tax for all timber products • General Tax for Timber

Q22. Attach your supporting documents (Document 1) not answered

Q23. Attach your supporting documents (Document 2) not answered

Q24. Attach your supporting documents (Document 3) not answered