



Respondent No: 104

Login: Anonymous

Email: n/a

Responded At: Jun 21, 2018 05:45:55 am

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IP Address: n/a

Q1. First name [REDACTED]

Q2. Last name [REDACTED]

Q3. Phone not answered

Q4. Mobile not answered

Q5. Email not answered

Q6. Postcode [REDACTED]

Q7. Country not answered

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? Mobile

**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, but anonymous

**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?

not answered

**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?**

not answered

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?

not answered

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)?

not answered

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

not answered

Q21. General comments

I object to the new laws re logging in NSW. Our government tells us that excess carbon dioxide (CO2) is building up in our atmosphere, contributing to climate change. Trees absorb CO2, removing and storing the carbon while releasing oxygen back into the air. In one year, an acre of mature trees absorbs the same amount of CO2 produced when a car is driven 30,000 km. In one year an acre of mature trees can provide enough oxygen for 18 people. The new laws will permit the logging of giant trees up to 140cm in diameter, or 160cm in the case of blackbutt and alpine ash (preferred timber species). The new laws will reduce headwater stream buffers i.e., areas around waterways that cannot be logged. They will be reduced from 10 metres to five. These buffers protect the quality of the water we drink; intercept non-point source pollutants carried by surface water runoff and remove the excess nitrogen, phosphorus and other substances that can pollute water bodies; stabilize stream banks and minimize erosion; decrease the frequency and intensity of flooding and low stream flows; prevent sedimentation of waterways; and through shading, reduce swings in stream temperatures and prevent elevated temperatures harmful to aquatic life; provide food and habitat for wildlife of the land, water and air and allow for wildlife movement within natural corridors; and replenish groundwater and protect associated wetlands. The wider the buffer, the greater the benefits delivered. Although the new laws will allow hollow-bearing trees are to be retained, no younger trees (which will eventually replace their elders) are required to be protected. This means that there will be an inevitable loss of hollow-bearing trees, exacerbated by logging rezoned old-growth. Koalas prefer large trees and mature forests, yet the intensive logging zone will cover almost half of the identified high quality koala habitat. Legally, loggers will only have to keep 10 trees of 20cm diameter per hectare – far too few and too small for koalas. There is no longer any requirement to protect eucalypt nectar trees, vital resources for the critically endangered regent honeyeater and swift parrot.

Q22. Attach your supporting documents (Document not answered

1)

Q23. Attach your supporting documents (Document not answered

2)

Q24. Attach your supporting documents (Document not answered

3)