



Respondent No: 243

Login: Anonymous

Email: n/a

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IP Address: n/a

Q1. First name Peter

Q2. Last name Quirk

Q3. Phone not answered

Q4. Mobile [REDACTED]

Q5. Email [REDACTED]

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? Email

Q13. Would you like to receive further information and updates on IFOA and forestry matters? Yes

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?

The impact industrial logging will do to our forests.

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?

None. I cannot see any positive outcomes from this legislation and the ensuing timber extraction that it enables.

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?

1) The zonings of our forests include previously protected old growth which will no longer be considered as such under this new arrangement. I cannot understand how old growth forest somehow is no longer considered as such. Why is this? Old Growth is still Old Growth. And must be protected at all costs. 2) Rain forests are a type that requires rain to remain so. Logging the region around the rain forest pockets will dry out the area and radically reduce the water availability leading to the destruction of the rain forests as well. This leads to devastation of the populations of birds and animals who dwell within these forests. 3) Forests have changing regions and populations of trees and under-story plant species that are complex blends in nature that provide life support for many many species of birds, reptiles, animals and insect life. Cutting down the trees, burning and poisoning the forests - is extremely detrimental for the health of these living systems and life forms. 4) We need the complexity within these forests to remain untouched, unhurt - for future generations of humans as well as the populations of life forms within them. Science is beginning to find extremely important compounds within the plants and micro-organisms that only appear within our forests that are undisturbed. We must look for cures for human diseases as well as a multitude of other as yet undiscovered uses within these substances that logging will destroy all together. A scorched earth plan to clear natural forests for stands of one or two species of tree - will lose the complex chemistry within forests that have developed over millions of years. To clear this country is absurd within this context alone. 4) Corridors - animals and birds, insects and reptiles - all moving life within a forest - needs to be able to feed on a multitude of plants and flowers, pods and seeds - in their natural flows and foraging habits developed again - over hundreds of thousands - millions of years. Our birds are a direct line from dinosaurs so their calls that can be heard are our window into that distant time. Our birds are unique. Australia has the oldest races of birds in the world and their beauty and diversity, their characters and habits, will be lost to us. This is so important to understand what we will lose, if we allow this logging madness to expand to such an extent that the forests will become silent. 5) Iconic species like the koala - are in serious decline. Forestry practices have been directly linked with this decline, along with urban growth and wild dogs. Koalas are beloved by Australians and people all across the world. Tourists come here to see one and hold one. Why would our government want to kill off Australia's most loved animal? The logging operations are already devastating koala populations by destroying their habitat so it is not in Australia's interest to disappoint tourists or the tourism dollars that would flow from healthy forests with healthy and growing populations of koalas. 6) The draft Coastal IFOA allows a reduced buffer on headwater streams from 10 m to 5 m. This means that falling trees, soil disturbance and mud flows will clog up the streams, destroying life forms within them and create muddy waters to flow down to the oceans, silting up rivers, seriously effecting riverine fish farms and oyster leases, natural fish populations and offshore siltation to negatively effect fisheries and marine systems. Farmers and fishers businesses will be severely effected. This will have a flow on effect to restaurants, seafood outlets, industry connected by these suppliers and their customers. 7) Water. With the forests being cut down, which create steam, oxygen and nutrients to the soils, recycling water and influencing climate to become dryer is a major concern. Australia is a very dry continent and the forests of the eastern seaboard are some of the most important to us as they only live in wet regions which they directly create. Without these forests our coast will dry out as well and our populations will suffer from water shortages, which would be an inevitable outcome of logging. This again, will effect the country's ability to feed itself and provide enough water for the populations that are ranged up and down the eastern seaboard. Continual logging will have the inevitable effect of drying our continent right out. 8) This new Coastal IFOA will be a green light to heavy logging of coastal forests with a reduced requirement for surveys to ascertain the life within any given habitat before destroying it. The logging that has gone on so far in NSW has been so poorly overseen and controlled by any government bodies that illegal practices have been commonplace across the board. Areas are taken that are on steep slopes, old growth trees have been cut down as per usual and siltation in forest streams is ongoing. This IFOA will be doubling the intensity of 'selective' logging in selected forests and REMOVING the need to protect mature recruitment habitat trees and eucalypt feed trees currently requiring to be protected. This means no feed trees or nesting or holes for bird and animal life who require these spaces for protection and reproduction. 9) The Coastal IFOA intends to turn our diverse and complex forests into quasi plantations, where same species trees are grown to be cut down. These types of forests are barren of genuine life systems as they are reduced in their diversity of requirements FOR those life systems. Already logged and destroyed areas for life as usual should be used for growing plantations, rather than cutting down old and established forests to make new plantations. If this keeps going we will have plantations everywhere and few real, viable forests left. 10) Economy. The tax payer has been footing the bill for Forestry which is not a viable economic model. We the tax payers have been paying our government to cut down our forests and the model has been uneconomic. We are losing money every year by this system of logging our forests. "The Forestry Corporation of NSW ('Forestry Corporation' or 'the

Corporation') is a state-owned corporation that manages more than two million hectares of commercial native and plantation forests in NSW for the primary purpose of timber production. Forestry Corporation has two operating segments; the Softwood Plantations Division, and the Hardwood Division (which is primarily engaged in native forest logging). For the six years between FY09 and FY14, the Softwood Plantations Division cross-subsidised loss making native forestry logging to the order of \$79m. Through significant headcount reductions in FY14, the division broke even in FY15, but this was before making any contribution to the Corporations \$8m interest charge. Furthermore, a declining outlook for demand of native forestry products will make this result hard to repeat. In response to declining volumes, the native forestry industry has increasingly lobbied for forest waste products to be sold to biomass electricity generation plants as a feedstock. In the current economic and regulatory environment, however, the economics of biomass power generation are not likely to provide any meaningful new demand for the Hardwood Division of the Forestry Corporation. Given that native forest logging currently struggles to generate a profit, that demand is declining, and that supplying biomass power plants will not provide the uplift required, potentially the highest economic use of native forestry would be to leave the trees standing. Although the Emissions Reduction Fund does not currently recognise the protection of native forest from logging as a method for which revenue can be claimed, if the industry were to push for inclusion, Forestry Corporation could finally begin generating decent earnings by simply ceasing native forest logging. If native forest logging were to be discontinued in NSW, existing grants and avoided losses could provide funding for ongoing management by the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service. Furthermore, the impact on jobs is likely to be minimal, as approximately only 600 people are directly employed in the native forestry industry in NSW, less than 0.1% of the total workforce." (The Australia Institute).

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)?

My views are that the NSW Liberal and National Government are failing in their role to protect our environment in its need to placate lobbying industrial and extractive industries like mining and logging. Permanent environmental protections are being scaled back to such a degree that there are no protections at all.

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

No, the Coastal IFOA would be a disaster to our region for its rampant invasive destruction of our forests for logs at any cost, even though its losing money. The whole plan is based on jobs and short term gains though logging industrially and voraciously, killing off our native wildlife and ancient forest heritage. It won't be effective in managing environmental values because protecting the environment is the last thing this plan has in its sights.

Q21. General comments

It is time this country began to value its most important advantages in its natural beauty and yes, our rich land. We have space, we have intelligence and surely - can do better with our resources than plundering them until its all gone. It is time to look to new ways of finding building materials than cutting down trees. Recycling plastic to make new fabrications for building is already happening in other countries. Plantations can take care of the last 13% of wood required to our industry needs, rather than taking from forests full of life. Jobs can be made from other industry in this capacity of manufacturing and recycling, using other materials like earths, bricks, etc. Our population is growing fast, and the need for building materials is undeniable, but not at the cost to our native wildlife, our water, our temperatures remaining within two degrees of global warming, our climate, our country's health and future.

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)
