

Respondent No: 102 Login: Anonymous

Email: n/a

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IP Address: n/a

Q1. First name Q2. Last name Q3. Phone not answered Q4. Mobile Q5. Email Q6. Postcode Q7. Country not answered Individual Q8. Stakeholder type 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 Yes and updates on IFOA and forestry matters? Q14. Can the EPA make your submission public? Yes, but anonymous Q15. Have you previously engaged with the EPA on No

Q16. What parts of the draft Coastal IFOA are most important to you? Why?

forestry issues?

Mapping and protection of rain forests and other complex and life filled ecosystems which take lifetimes to establish and arise and play vital roles in the health of all life on the planet both directly and indirectly. The protection and preservation of giant, hollow bearing, native and old growth trees and forests and tighter regulations and restrictions on logging. The huge role old growth forests play in the wellbeing and continued existence of many lifeforms on earth is paramount, from providing clean air, healthy soils, healthy waterways due to erosion prevention, habitat and homes for many creatures which ultimately creates and maintains a world we can all thrive in and enjoy.

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?

Increases of areas of protection in the regrowth and no regrowth zones is always positive to me. Permanent protection of giant trees. Logging restrictions and retention of trees in areas.

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?

10 sqm of tress per 10000 sqm of land is still not a huge amount of preservation tho it is and improvement and enough to allow succession in growth. The classification of forest types and systems can create loopholes depending on who is funded to do the classification and under what conditions it is determined. Also the use of terms such as 'when practical' is very open to interpretation. Logging of native forests is always unneccessary in my opinion, there are more sustainable, profitable and ideal ways, which allow native forests to reach maturity and remain in those conditions.

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)?

I believe multi-scale protection is normally more effective.

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

It has positive points yet the practice of logging native forests on a large scale is unneccessary, unprofitable and ultimately unsustainable. Native forests and ecosystems should not be for prime logging, rather areas of intentional cultivation should be logged, allowing both more choice timber, preventing the spreading of ecosystem and species loss and creation of forestry systems and cultivation which is more effective. native forests and the ecosystems they support take a very long time to develop and it is unnecessary to log such a system when one can grow a plantation of the purpose of timber in a much shorter time and control the timber time and quality more consistently resulting in a better product and profit and a healthier more beautiful country and world.

Q21. General comments

not answered

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)