

Respondent No: 193 Login: Anonymous

Email: n/a

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IP Address: n/a

Q1. First name	
Q2. Last name	_
Q3. Phone	
Q4. Mobile	
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?	Yes
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?

Logging of old growth zones and reducing the extent of the forest reserve network. Increasing clear-felling of forests is a backward step. The government's overall values. Government only sees the monetary value of publicly-owned native forests and prioritises the benefits to corporate interests. Demands from overseas markets (Europe, Japan, China) for wood chips will intensify and result in severe impact on 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?

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?

Allowing more clear-felling devastates the ecology of an area. It damages waterways and endangers wildlife. This is not 'selective' logging but a very destructive logging method. Allowing wood to be pelletised and burned in wood-fired power stations is not sustainable. It contributes to worsening of climate change.

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)?

To combat climate change successfully, we must allow forests to return to their mature natural state. The claim that wood is a renewable energy resource ignores the fact that it takes many decades to recapture the carbon emitted by their burning, time we do not have. The timber industry needs to start managed plantations on marginal land, and leave old growth and native forests alone. Wood is a scarce and valuable resource, one that should be used for vital industries only, such as furniture and construction. It should not be burned as a fuel when other energy-production methods are available, ones that are cheaper and cleaner.

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

The Threatened Species Expert Panel Final Report refers to increased intensity of logging that has been occurring over the last 11 years. No effort was made to assess the environmental impact of such intensive harvesting. What scientific, objective measures are used to design the new IFOA?

Q21. General comments

Burning wood for electricity generation is more expensive and more polluting than using wind and solar power. Wood burning emits more greenhouse gases than coal. All over the world solar and wind power have created more business and employment opportunities than the highly mechanised logging industry. Logging should be phased out and only used for furniture and housing, not power regeneration. Governments have to stop prioritising economics over environment. Without a thriving environment there will be no economic activity. New policies indicate a race to the bottom, not an improvement. Start prioritising renewable energy.

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