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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	Community group
Q9. Stakeholder type - Other	
not answered	
Q10. Stakeholder type - Staff	
not answered	
Q11. Organisation name	
Q12. What is your preferred method of contact?	Phone
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?

The protections for wildlife and biodiversity because we have hundreds of species at risk and the highest extinction rate in the world. I'm particularly concerned about the rapid decline in koala numbers. Therefore a thorough and independent survey/audit of wildlife before any logging activity commenced would be essential to create safe exclusion zones.

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?

I don't believe that by weakening protections and removing conditions to allow greater intensity of logging that this draft can be considered a sustainable proposal. Clearfelling of native forests should not be allowed and cannot be regarded as adequate management of resources. Timber should not be sourced from our public native forests. Plantations should be established to meet future needs.

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?

Logging on steeply sloping land (above 30 degrees) is a disaster for soil erosion and will impact our coastal waterways, adding to water pollution and increasing weed infestation. This loss of topsoil will limit the ability of very steep sites to revegetate, thus promoting the spread of opportunistic weeds, leading to landscape degradation. The weakening of protections for vulnerable and endangered species will harm biodiversity.

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)?

These are not protections that can be called multi-scale because there is no measuring of threatened species and plants to be done pre-logging, so outcomes on any scale can only be guessed at. The funding cuts to parks and wildlife staff mean that assessment and maintenance of forest health is already greatly diminished. It is increasingly difficult to ensure compliance by the Forestry Corporation's logging operations as it is.

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

This draft dramatically winds back protection for hollow-bearing trees, does not ensure rainforest old growth areas are safe from logging and dilutes threatened species habitat protections. I am strongly opposed to these damaging approvals because they do not provide essential protection for endangered ecological communities and valuable natural assets like mountain streams and wildlife corridors.

Q21. General comments

Compliance and regulation of logging activities is the biggest challenge in maintaining biodiversity in our public forests. All very well to have IFOA's in place, but the drastic cutback in Nat. Parks and Wildlife staff numbers ensures that forest health is not being assessed and compliance is difficult to monitor. Weakening the regulations only compounds the problem of neglect.

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