

Your details

Name / Organisation name:

Hannah Sadler

Reducing Tasmania's greenhouse gas emissions

1. What do you think are the key opportunities to reduce Tasmania's emissions?

Please choose your top three.:

- incentivise the uptake of Electric Vehicles for businesses and private use. Not only to significantly reduce transport emissions, especially now that Tasmania is now technically 100% renewable, but also to allow individuals to engage with emissions reduction at a personal visible level. - Stop further agricultural land conversion from native vegetation/wetlands to pasture, especially in the far north-west and King Island. This is tainting the image of our Beef and Dairy industry as these industries strive to fulfill their national sustainability and climate strategies. - Stop Old-growth logging and the conversion of in-tact native forest to plantation or limited species flammable eucalypt forest. These are globally recognised carbon sinks, the IPCC reports explicitly say to protect old-growth forests. Tasmania risks its global reputation in continuing to harvest them.

2. What do you think are the key gaps in Tasmania's current efforts to reduce emissions?:

- Forestry. Our forest reserves and the changes in its management are the only reason that Tasmania can claim Net Zero status at present. There is not open discussion about how forestry fits into the climate story in Tasmania, from either side of government. We need to recognise the value of the assets we have and openly discuss and prioritise them; great productive soil, plentiful rainfall and intact and highly sought after nature and carbon sinks. - Electric vehicles; our vehicles can be powered by 100% renewables, we just need to help the community with uptake and show what is possible. - Community education: in 2021 the climate science is well and truly clear that our burning of fossil fuels is warming our climate. There is no leadership on this issue and education in the community on the requirements to solve the problems. We need to ensure that the community is willing to come on board with the climate solutions.

3. What do you think are the main opportunities for Tasmania to transition to a low carbon economy?:

- Electric vehicles - On- farm carbon sequestration (including carbon credits) and regenerative agriculture, and relevant premium markets - Clean Hydrogen for heavy transport, industry

Helping Tasmania adapt to a changing climate

1. What aspects of Tasmania's projected future climate most concern you and why?:

- Climate migration from mainland Australia and OS and its impact on safe, sustainable and affordable housing. - Decimation of marine ecosystems and industries by marine heatwaves, species migrating south and pressuring local species and introduced pests thriving in warming waters - Bush fire threat and smoke: I endured extensive smoke exposure while pregnant during the 2016 summer bushfires which decimated much of Tasmania's remote wilderness areas, alpine vegetation communities, forestry and native rainforest. And during the Black Summer fires of 2020 smoke was regularly clouding our skies in northern Tasmania, travelling many hundreds of kilometres over Bass Strait and much further.

2. Which parts of Tasmania (for example locations, industries, communities) do you think are most vulnerable to a changing climate?:

- Local Government and the pressure of planning response around increased threats from Coastal erosion and inundation, fire abatement and protection, disaster preparedness and management - Marine industries - Hobart and surrounds due to increased fire risk and proximity to vegetative fuel load.

3. What do you think are the key opportunities to help Tasmania adapt to a changing climate? Please choose your top three.:

Education about the facts; the climate is changing and we need to change drastically and rapidly to reduce the impacts on this. Education on what the future will look like; Tasmania will be under a huge amount of pressure as the global and local climate changes. We need to be aware of what pressures will be exerted on us from beyond our state and nation, as well as what adaptation measures we must take locally.

General

Is there anything else you'd like to add?:

Tasmania is technically, according to approved climate reporting standards I assume, producing net-zero carbon emissions, and yet Tasmanians consume more energy, drive more and waste more per capita than almost anywhere in the world. If our State and Federal climate action does not engage with and carry along everyday citizens of our state and we do not take action to actually reduce the diverse everyday use of fossil fuels within our community then we are going to find ourselves stranded and lacking; reinvesting in old technologies and sticking to old principles. Tasmania has a opportunity right now, with the review of this Act and Climate Change Action Plan to show leadership and ambition and truly live our clean green image. NET-zero by 2050 means nothing if we're already there. Lets get pragmatic and ambitious and work out how we can actually reduce our emissions- no offsetting and sequestering, but actual rapid and drastic emission reductions, as is called for.

Publication

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