

Your details

Name / Organisation name:

Dr Michael Wadsley

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.:

Change to carbon emission-free transport on land, air and sea. Change to net carbon emission-free cement manufacture. Change to net carbon emission free metallurgical industries including aluminium and ferro-alloys.

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

Not enough is being done to encourage a rapid transition to electric road vehicles, to an electric ferry to Bruny Island and to electric air transport to and from and within Tasmania. Tasmania imports carbonaceous liquid fuels but makes its own green electricity. No effort is being made in Tasmania to transition away from Portland cement manufacture fired by coal. No effort is being made in Tasmania to eliminate the use of fossil carbon in aluminium smelting and in ferro-alloy manufacture.

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

Encourage a rapid transition to electric road vehicles by using economic incentives and not introducing new taxes. The new car ferry to Bruny Island should have been electric as is done in Norway and other places. Flag government support for electric air transport to and from and within Tasmania. Tasmania imports carbonaceous liquid fuels and petroleum coke but makes its own green electricity. No effort is being made in Tasmania to transition away from Portland cement manufacture fired by coal. No effort is being made in Tasmania to eliminate the use of fossil carbon in aluminium smelting and in ferro-alloy manufacture. Tasmania could produce charcoal as a form of green carbon provided it only came from plantations located away from wilderness areas. Brazil makes charcoal from eucalypt plantations.

Helping Tasmania adapt to a changing climate

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

That much of Tasmania seems to be suffering regular prolonged dry spells with increased risk of wild fires is of much concern as is the associated future lack of adequate potable water. Our hydro-electric generation system relies on adequate rainfall. Sea level rise appears to be endangering much of coastal Tasmania through increased erosion and inundation. This appears to be threatening homes, roads and even Hobart Airport. The large number of persons coming to Tasmania to escape adverse climatic conditions in other places seems to be overwhelming our existing infrastructure, housing and services.

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

All of Tasmania is under threat from out of control fires, through direct ignition or by ember attack. All coastal and estuarine communities are threatened by erosion and inundation. Markets for aluminium and ferro-alloys manufactured using fossil carbon are likely to disappear through

international boycott. All Tasmanian communities might be threatened by either significant reduction of rainfall or by significant increases in episodes of intense rainfall.

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

Tasmania should encourage industries associated with the electrification of all transport. The development of housing and infrastructure that might be subject to coastal erosion or inundation by sea or flood should be banned. This seems to be allowed by current planning regulations. Tasmania should consider producing green carbon and hydrogen.

General

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

Publication

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