

## Your details

Name / Organisation name:

Rosemary Farrell

## 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.:

1# Stop logging ALL remaining native forest production zones in Tasmania and on ALL land zoned for native forest logging, so that woodchip mills and export quotas will be fed ONLY from carefully managed E.nitens plantations. 2# Immediately commence REGENERATING cleared native forest production zones, currently designated for E.nitens or P.radiata plantations, with locally occurring native species to enable SLOW regeneration of native seed already in the soil - thus conserving soil biodiverse, carbon-capturing properties WITHOUT high carbon-emitting hot regeneration burning and escaped fires. 3# Retrain LOCAL forestry workers around Tasmania, redirecting them to undertake/supervise this slow regenerating of all currently cleared LOCAL native forest production zones (see 1# & 2# above) BUT NOT those Sustainable Timbers Tasmania employees necessary to continue to work in EXISTING PLANTATIONS of E.nitens and P.radiata to ensure and procure better market value.

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

Industrial forestry based on native forest clearing is one key gap, another being tragically evident in ALL Tasmanian marine riverine, estuarine, harbour and coastal environments. WHERE industrial salmon farming is occurs, despite dire mismanagement due to negligent GOVERNMENT regulation, RETURNING healthy marine biodiversity - there for tens of thousands of years AND a vital part of Tasmanian domestic economy (pre and post settlement) up until the last decade – is now ESSENTIAL. Waters heated by overstocking, fertilisers, faeces, anti-biotics and dying salmon are an increasing gap in efforts to reduce emissions. ALL processes and salmon stock must be transferred to land bases, constantly regulated and legally enforced. Sea water surrounding Tasmania needs to AGAIN cool and recover its role in carbon-capture with our kelp forests, NATIVE fin and shell fish stocks providing environmentally healthy and sustainable LOCAL JOBS.

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

WHEN environmentally-sensitive, job-creating, forest/marine regulation/management is underway, THEN crop, livestock and alcohol production can regain confidence AND the government attention required to play their VITAL roles in our State economy. Tourism will "grow" based on high-value agricultural outputs and experiences, and take pressure off WHAs as destinations. Carbon emissions from heavy transport, plus road maintenance costs, will reduce more when forest product exports are sourced ONLY from plantations. Land Use, Land Use Clearing and Forestry LULUCF legislation and concepts MUST BE URGENTLY REVISITED to finally enable DETAILED data-collection for SEPARATE research and statistics of:- employment; finance; green-house gas reduction; and carbon capture. SEPARATE State government ministers MUST be responsible for either Forestry or agriculture as SEPERATE departments. This has been a politically motivated failure by Tasmanian governments for decades. NB. The Tasmanian Regional Forest Agreement RFA is 5 years past its TRUE use by date and needs to be renegotiated with the Commonwealth.

## Helping Tasmania adapt to a changing climate

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

#Business as Usual forestry; # industrial salmon farming; # the clearing of native forest habitats concern me AND NOW #a mammoth transmission-scar to be slashed above-ground through protected and precious migratory-shorebird beaches and the Boullanger Bay wetlands - from the north west coast to the Tamar River - to export 95% Tasmanian produced wind energy from Robbins Island through a second (yet to be built and financed) Basslink cable. TasNetworks' Marinus Link- is a carbon-emitting, NOT carbon reducing, nightmare for Tasmania. I could not believe this madness when I first heard about it. Robbins Island wind energy should be immediately down-scaled and replaced by a smaller purpose-built cable to be transported under-ground no further east than Ulverstone. The energy produced should be used in new LOCAL industries - NOT EXPORTED TO VIC. Tasmanians need to know WHO in government gave Marinus and TasNetworks the slightest belief that this project was possible, let alone encouraged or permitted. Enormous environmental damage and cultural, social, aboriginal, emotional, financial, political costs are beyond calculation. We are better than this in Tasmania in 2021.

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

Tasmania is a unique and precious world icon of natural beauty and biodiversity. ALL migratory-shorebird beaches; eucalypt, alpine and rainforest ecosystems; fauna, insects, flora inside and outside our World Heritage Areas; Boullanger Bay and all other wetlands in this state; our unique cave systems; biodiverse mountains; gullies; gorges; rocky alpine scenery; lakes; productive pasture and cropping land; native forests and their habitats; our biodiverse marine coastal environments above and below the shoreline; from the NW coast to the NE coast and from N to S and Tasmanian islands are vulnerable to a changing climate. SADLY our DEMOCRACY appears even more vulnerable as past experience with majority Labor and Liberal State governments have shown voters in Tasmania.

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

#1 Fair, transparent state and federal elections uninfluenced by self-serving donors. (NB. Voter cynicism of Peter Gutwein's timing of the May 1st election a year early due to his so far UNFULFILLED promise of a donor register and publication of donations, which WE need PRIOR to each election. #2 The immediate withdrawal of the undemocratic Interim Planning Directive No.4 (the IPD) from the Minister for Planning replacing un-re-elected Roger Jaensch – whom voters dropped. #3 Limiting the SCALE of developments and especially EXPORTS in this on-going COVID pandemic.

## General

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

(NB. All email responses which elected members sent me when I asked this (above #2) question (on the Interim Planning Directive No.4) prior to the election were uniform, bland and suspiciously similar text. Minister Jaensch made THIS statement in his letter to me dated 12.4.21 :- "The IPD contains ONLY provisions that are NOT subject to review through the LPS process, such as standard application requirements, EXEMPTIONS and General Provisions. It brings forward these UNIVERSAL provisions into the current interim planning schemes to provide a greater CONSISTENCY and CERTAINTY SOONER and HAS NO BEARING ON THE CONSIDERATION OF NATURAL and CULTURAL VALUES". REALLY ? ! Impossible to believe ! The above occurred just prior to the release of this NEW CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN FOR TASMANIA on 25.4.21 - public submissions to which were to be

in by 29.4.21 .... TWO DAYS before a Tasmanian State ELECTION called by Premier Gutwein to be held on 1.5.21 REALLY ? !

## Publication

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