The existing PNF regulations seem reasonable, but more selectivity in definition of species might benefit them. Eucalyptus microcorys and E. punctata, for example, are very valuable native species for timber; Acacia melanoxylon is also valuable when grown in cool climates, but in northern New South Wales it is very fast-growing and quite useless for timber and will outcompete valuable species and seriously damage them when, after fifteen years or so, it falls. A plant species being native does not guarantee that it is desirable in forestry; Cissus antarctica and C. hypoglaucu are quite capable of killing young, or even mature, trees, and will do so happily if not regularly controlled.

Please indicate which code/s you are referring to:

All codes

2. Do you have any suggestions to ensure the Private Native Forestry regulatory settings are efficient, enforceable and effective?:

3. How can the NSW Government improve the authorisation and approval system for Private Native Forestry?:

4. What training and advice services would assist landholders, industry and the community?:

Obviously plant identification, but that is available. Its use might be further encouraged

5. Do you have any other comments or feedback relevant to Private Native
Forestry that you would like
to share with us?: