

Points to make in your letter:

1. After sustaining a supply of 23,000 cubic metres (m<sup>3</sup>) of sawlogs under the Eden Regional Forest Agreement for a decade, in the financial year 2009-10 Forests NSW Plan of operations proposes logging most of the remaining sawlog volume in the Eden region.
2. Trees in Compartments 2002 and 2001 in Bermagui State Forest, formally part of a koala moratorium area, were estimated to contain 15,000 m<sup>3</sup> or 65% of Eden's sustained annual supply of sawlogs. These compartments have been mostly logged by one crew over 4 months, between September and December 2009.
3. Forests NSW Plan of operations for the financial year 2009-10 includes thirteen compartments in Mumbulla State Forest. When combined these 13 compartments contain less sawlogs than Forests NSW most recent estimates for the two aforementioned Bermagui compartments (7,000 m<sup>3</sup>) and would supply the industry for less than 2 months.
4. As a result of community concerns and arrests over habitat management for the nominated koala population in Murrah State Forest during 2005, the NSW State Government, through the Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC), initiated a project called the Far South Coast Koala Management Framework (FSCKMF) for an area of close to 900,000 hectares.
5. In 2007 the NSW Scientific Committee rejected the nomination for koalas between Dignams Creek and Wapengo as an endangered population on the basis of NSW government claims that koala numbers have not declined.
6. According to the NSW Scientific Committee koalas can disperse up to 100 kilometres and the State-wide Koala recovery plan infers there is a koala population on the tablelands, but no evidence has been produced to validate and justify these claims.
7. The unlogged coupes in Mumbulla SF represent less than 0.2% of the FSCKMF area. Extensive canopy dieback and tree mortality has greatly reduced the number standing healthy live trees in these coupes over the past 15 years.
8. All information on the RGSAT surveys has been removed from the DECCW website, but what was available confirms community survey data (Phillips, 1997) that koalas between Dignams Creek and Wapengo prefer certain trees in forests on the Murrah soil landscape. The area of the Murrah soil landscape in these catchments accounts for less than 4% of the FSCKMF area.
9. As part of their Environment Protection Licence, Forests NSW and the NSW Environment Protection Authority have an agreement to ignore soil landscape mapping.
10. The FSCKMF proposed a series of categories to provide a focus for koala recovery efforts. In particular '**Category A** ; Areas likely to be currently used by a resident/breeding population of koalas and/or have the potential to be used by a resident/breeding koala population in the next 50 years. Performance criteria:
  - No loss of koala habitat quantity or quality in category A areas

- Improve or maintain the quantity of habitat in category A areas
- No development or activity approved, or undertaken, which has a potentially detrimental affect on koalas or koala recovery
- No development or activity approved which has the potential to increase threats to koalas
- Implementation of actions in these areas to be given top priority
- Category A areas and the performance criteria are included in the relevant LEPs, bioregional constraints mapping, and regional planning strategies

11. The NSW Scientific Committee acknowledged extensive canopy dieback and logging as threats that would lead to koala extinction. Current management ignores these threats, cannot demonstrate sustainability and therefore represents the greatest threat to the last koalas in the FSCKM area.