Respondent No: 561 Login: Anonymous Email: n/a	Responded At: Jul 13, 2018 14:05:38 pm Last Seen: Jul 13, 2018 14:05:38 pm IP Address: n/a	
Q1. First name	Vanessa	
Q2. Last name	Standing	
Q3. Phone		
Q4. Mobile		
Q5. Email		
Q6. Postcode		
Q7. Country	Australia	
Q8. Stakeholder type	Individual	
Q9. Stakeholder type - Other not answered		
Q10. Stakeholder type - Staff not answered		
Q11. Organisation name	not answered	
Q12. What is your preferred method of contact?	Email	
Q13. Would you like to receive further information and updates on IFOA and forestry matters?	Yes	
Q14. Can the EPA make your submission public?	Yes	
Q15. Have you previously engaged with the EPA on forestry issues?	Yes	
Q16. What parts of the draft Coastal IFOA are most important to you? Why?		

not answered

Q17. What parts of the draft Coastal IFOA do you think have a positive outcome on the management of environmental values or the production of sustainable timber? Why?

not answered

Q18. What parts of the draft Coastal IFOA do you think have a negative outcome on the management of environmental values or the production of sustainable timber? Why?

not answered

Q19. What are your views on the effectiveness of the combination of permanent environmental protections at the regional, landscape and operational scales (multi-scale protection)?

not answered

Q20. In your opinion, would the draft Coastal IFOA be effective in managing environmental values and a sustainable timber industry? Why?

not answered

Q21. General comments

not answered

Q22. Attach your supporting documents (Document 1)	
Q23. Attach your supporting documents (Document 2)	not answered
Q24. Attach your supporting documents (Document 3)	not answered

Also because some preferred browse species are also favoured timber species (e.g. Tallowwood), their removal reduces the potential food resource for the koalas and they will use secondary browse trees, some of which are not recognised in the koala browse tree list. Koalas will use other tree species at various times, particularly after rain when new growth makes them temporarily palatable. This needs to be considered when doing a pre-harvest marking of trees for retention. Research on palatability must be progressed so that it can be applied in the field on an individual tree level. There is still a lot to learn about how palatability changes under different conditions and it is crucial for forestry workers to have the understanding and technological ability to identify the best (most nutritious) trees in the forest so they can be protected for koalas and other arboreal species. The protection of habitat clumps in key locations in a forest is also welcome and these will help in healing the forests after years of degradation of wildlife habitat.

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