

A very sample of the evidence that industrial native forest logging is not sustainable, in the ecological sense.

'The mitigation benefit of carbon stock changes due to forest management is determined by the net effect on the atmospheric carbon dioxide concentration over time [77]. Based on this assessment, we found that the greatest mitigation benefit from native forest management, over the critical decades within the next 50 years, is achieved by protecting existing native forests.

Under What Circumstances Do Wood Products from Native Forests Benefit Climate Change Mitigation? Heather Keith¹, David Lindenmayer, Andrew Macintosh, Brendan Mackey

Conventional intensive logging promotes loss of organic carbon from the mineral soil, Christopher Dean, James B. Kirkpatrick, Andrew J. Friedland
2016, <https://doi.org/10.1111/gcb.13387>

Extract from abstract of *Long-term impacts of wildfire and logging on forest soils*, published in Nature Geoscience, 2019/02/01 by Bowd, Elle J, Banks, Sam C, Strong, Craig L, Lindenmayer, David B.

'Natural disturbance (fire) and human disturbances (clearcut logging and post-fire salvage logging) can significantly alter the composition of forest soils for far longer than previously recognized. Using extensive sampling across a multi-century chronosequence in some of the tallest and most carbon-dense forests worldwide (southern Australian, mountain ash (*Eucalyptus regnans*) forests), we provide compelling evidence that disturbance impacts on soils are evident up to least eight decades after disturbance, and potentially much longer. Relative to long-undisturbed forest (167 years old), sites subject to multiple fires, clearcut logging or salvage logging were characterized by soils with significantly lower values of a range of ecologically important measures at multiple depths, including available phosphorus and nitrate. Disturbance impacts on soils were most pronounced on sites subject to compounding perturbations, such as multiple fires and clearcut logging. Long-lasting impacts of disturbance on soil can have major ecological and functional implications.