Highlights of the Mason-Bruce-Girard study to determine the ability of the KFSC Vegetative Guidelines to produce a comparable ASQ to the KNF Preferred Alternative and the effects of regeneration sideboards.

- KFSC Vegetative Guidelines treat more acres-removes less volume per acre than KNF preferred alternative.
- Budget is the primary limitation to increases to the ASQ for both alternatives.
- The KNF preferred alternative model only allows 500 acres/year of uneven aged harvest, but in the first decade no unevenaged harvest is scheduled in order to force an ASQ of 47.5 mmbf/yr. Uneven aged harvest is generally only scheduled in the model over time when there is no budget limitation or when there is a Max timber objective function.
- The KNF preferred alternative ASQ is limited over time by the amount of openings caused by even-aged regeneration harvest.
- The KNF preferred alternative when modeled without a budget or ASQ restraint scored slightly lower than the KFSC model, based on the DFC score. The KFSC alternative harvested essentially the same ASQ with the same budget.
- Assuming no budgetary restraints the KFSC vegetative guidelines allow an annual ASQ of 70-90 mmbf.
- KFSC vegetative guidelines are more restrictive with regeneration harvest than the KNF preferred alternative, but this does not result in a reduction in ASQ. An increase in uneven-aged harvest improves the DFC objective function. Also, the increase in acres that can be treated using evenaged management, under the KFSC guidelines, improves the DFC objective function when comparing Run 9 to Run 52.
- Lower regeneration costs are recognized in the analysis under the KFSC alternative as fewer acres are planted than in even aged management. *It could be argued that implementing un-even aged management is going to be more expensive and complicated, however efficiencies can be gained through treating larger areas at one time.

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