本模型充分考虑了森林管理中可能出现的各种情况，如砍伐率和轮伐期、种间竞争、生态文化价值等等，同时应用于实际场合，说明是一个较为完善的策略系统。

优点：1.应用自动机原理设计森林元胞，仿真模拟森林自然演替的过程，实际性强；

2.经过与实际数据的对比验证，说明二元材积模型可以较为精确地计算一定面积森林的碳封存量，保证了模型的可靠性和可应用性。~~且经过验证很好地进行预测和说明森林管理的过渡点，还能对未来策略的制定进行预测，为管理人员提供极佳的参考；~~

3.FCSME模型对多树种森林的相互竞争作用以及不同气候带林种的解释和说明，适用于全美的不同森林类型，同时可以进一步地推广，因此能作为政府管理政策的有效指导和参考；

4.时间序列预测模型能够在比较高的精确度上预测未来的发展走势，与实际相契合

5.我们的模型将各种指标归结为对生态价值和文化价值的评价，并且考虑森林及位置特征，量化在社会范围内森林价值的大小，对政府确定不同森林之间管理策略过渡点十分有益。

缺点：模型未在超大面积森林的制定计划中进行实践，可能需要在具体的实践中进一步修正。

Our model fully considers various possible situations in Forest management, such as harvest rate and Rotation years, interspecific competition, ecological and cultural value, etc. and it is suitable for real conditions, indicating that it is a relatively perfect strategy system.

Advantages:

1. Apply the principle of Cellular Automata to design Forest cells, and simulate the process of Forest natural succession, which is highly practical;

2.After comparison and verification with the actual data, it shows that the binary timber volume model can accurately calculate the carbon sequestration of a certain area of Forest, ensuring the reliability and application of the model.

3. The interpretation and explanation of the FCSME model on the competition among multi-species Forests and Forest species in different climate zones are applicable to different Forest types across the United States, and can be further extended, and thus can serve as an effective guidance and reference for government management policies;

4. Time series prediction model can predict the future development trend at a relatively high accuracy, consistent with the reality.

5.Our model attributes various indicators to the evaluation of Ecological Value and Cultural Value, and considers the Forest and location characteristics to quantify the size of the Forest value in the social range, which is very beneficial to the government to determine the management strategy transition points between different Forests.

Disadvantages:

1. Our models are not practiced in the formulation plan of ultra-large Forests and may need to be further corrected in specific practice.