

Master Plan Development Outline

Bryce Canyon National Park, Utah

LIBRARY
BRYCE CANYON
NATIONAL PARK, UTAH

b. Interpretation

(1) Principal Features

(a) Natural History.

- ((1) Shakespeare Point. A colorful promontory in the Wasatch formation near the north end of the park.
- ((2) The Paunsaugunt Fault. This is an important geologic feature which runs the length of the park just east of the cliffs.
- ((3) Water Canyon. This canyon carries irrigation water which comes from Tropic Reservoir. Many odd and delicate formations are found along its lower reaches.
- ((4) Fairyland Canyon. This is the area just north of Boat Mesa which contains many intricately "carved" and delicately colored formations.
- ((5) Boat Mesa. This remnant of a higher erosion level now overlooks Fairyland Canyon on the north and Campbell Canyon on the south. Its flora contains some uncommon plant species.
- ((6) Unnamed Formations at Head of Campbell Canyon. This group contains an incomplete natural bridge, spires, castle-like structures, and many other interesting and colorful remnants. Since they are high on the rim and quite close to the campground a trail can be developed for easy access to this area.
- ((7) Oastler Castle. Pink walls, columns and a large natural window mark this imposing natural feature named for Dr. Frank Oastler. A "stone tree" decorates one end of this group.
- ((8) Tower Bridge. This is a striking feature consisting of tower-like columns supporting between them a "bridge deck" of more resistant limestone. The opening below the bridge is about 10 feet high and 18 feet long. It is located south of the lower part of Campbell Canyon.
- ((9) Queen Victoria. This is one of the favorite natural features of Bryce Canyon. The whitish figure on a base of pink limestone is indeed a reasonable facsimile of that famous and ample person.



- ((10) Queen's Garden. A multitude of figures of all sizes and shapes located to the north of the Queen Victoria formation. The Queen's Garden Trail leads from Sunrise Point to Queen Victoria and The Queen's Garden.
- ((12) Sunset Point. This extension of the rim forms a strategic point to view the formations of Bryce Amphitheater and the Queen's Garden section. It is the most popular viewpoint in the park.
- ((13) Wall Street. This vertical-walled avenue below Sunset Point displays several strata of the Wasatch formation at close range for people taking the Navajo Loop trail.
- ((14) The Silent City. Closely spaced walls separated by deep canyons make this area city-like in appearance just south of Sunset Point. Viewed from Sunset Point in the afternoon when the walls in view are illuminated by reflection from the pink formations, the "city" seems to have an incandescent glow.
- ((15) Inspiration Point. This point on the rim provides one of the best views of Bryce Amphitheater.
- ((16) Bryce Point. A weather-resistant conglomerate cap rock here forms a projection into the south side of Bryce Amphitheater. It provides a superlative view of Bryce Canyon, the Paria Valley and the town of Tropic.
- ((17) Paria View. A rather narrow and deep amphitheater here has been cut in the Paunsaugunt rim by Yellow Creek. This spot is a favorite habitat for the swifts and swallows during the summer season.
- ((18) Swamp Canyon. This canyon at the head of Sheep Creek is an excellent illustration of the theft of a stream drainage by a more actively eroding drainage. Here the East Creek drainage has been stolen by Sheep Creek.
- ((19) Far-View Point. This location on Whiteman Bench affords excellent distant views of Navajo Mountain, The Henry Mountains, Table Cliffs, Kaiparowits Plateau, etc. Its location in the scattered forest of ponderosa pine, douglasfir, white fir and (below the rim) blue spruce offers an opportunity for forest interpretation.
- 2
((20) Bryce Natural Bridge. Visitors consider this natural feature a major point of interest. The opening is about 125 feet high and 85 feet across - too large to be photographed with normal camera lenses. Tourists nevertheless shoot countless pictures of this formation in the hope that something will be better than nothing.

Here the divide between the Great Basin drainage and the Colorado drainage is very sharp, and the encroachment of the Colorado system is very apparent.

- ((21) Agua Canyon. Overlook. The view from this point is particularly colorful since the various beds of the Wasatch formation are more sharply defined into pink and white bands.
- ((22) Rainbow Point. This highest point in the park affords a superb view northward along the edge of the plateau. In the distance the Aquarius Plateau stands sharply elevated, indicating the displacement along the Paunsaugunt fault. Distant views of the Henry Mountains and Navajo Mountain add to the charm of this spot. The town of Henrieville can easily be seen to the northeast.
- ((23) Yovimpa Point. This southern extremity of the road system marks the southern climax of the pink cliffs formations. To the southwest fewer cliffs are exposed. To the south and east a vast lower area of canyons and mesas extends to the Colorado River. Erosion ^{below} here has completely removed the Tertiary deposits.
- ((24) The Forest Near Yovimpa Point. Trees growing in this area represent a higher (Canadian) Life Zone and they interest many people. White fir, bristlecone pine, douglasfir, blue spruce and aspen are the more prominent species.
- ((25) Lower Forest Belt. Less prominent forest growth occurs below the rim and extending down to the Paria Valley. More important species are the Utah Juniper, pinyon pine, Gambel's oak, mountain mahogany,
- ((26) Wildflowers of Bryce Canyon. Many visitors consider the wildflower display in the early summer one of the most notable features of Bryce Canyon. Hundreds of species are found at the peak of the blooming season about the end of June.
- ((27) Mammals. Though Bryce Canyon does not form a biotic unit and does not claim unique species, it still has a very interesting fauna. Public interest is perhaps highest in the chipmunks and ground squirrels which are very numerous. ~~Further study of the mammals is needed for proper interpretation~~ At least two score species are known to exist here but several of the very interesting larger forms are rare or extinct. A colony of prairie dogs in Weatherspring Draw can be developed into an interesting roadside interpretive feature.
- ((28) Birds. As with mammals, birds in Bryce Canyon are more typical than unique. About 92 species have been observed here, but further study will doubtless reveal more.

- ((29) Amphibians and Reptiles. These animals are rare on the plateau rim but more plentiful in the warmer areas below the rim. Further study is needed for proper interpretation.
- ((30) Insects. Little is known about this phase of the native life, except for forest pests. It is believed the species present are typical of this region and elevation. Further study is needed for proper interpretation.

(b) History

No important historic sites are located within the park. The history of the Paria Valley and the settlements to the north and west, however, is closely linked with that of Bryce Canyon. In subtle ways the folkways of these Mormon settlements pervade the area and must be taken into account in planning interpretive developments.

(c) Archeology.

There are no known archeological sites within the park. Evidence of visitation by earlier inhabitants (Basket Makers, Puebloans, and ^{Piutes} ~~Plutes~~) is found occasionally. Visitor interest in these pre-white peoples is nevertheless quite high.

(2) Status of Research

(a) Research Accomplished

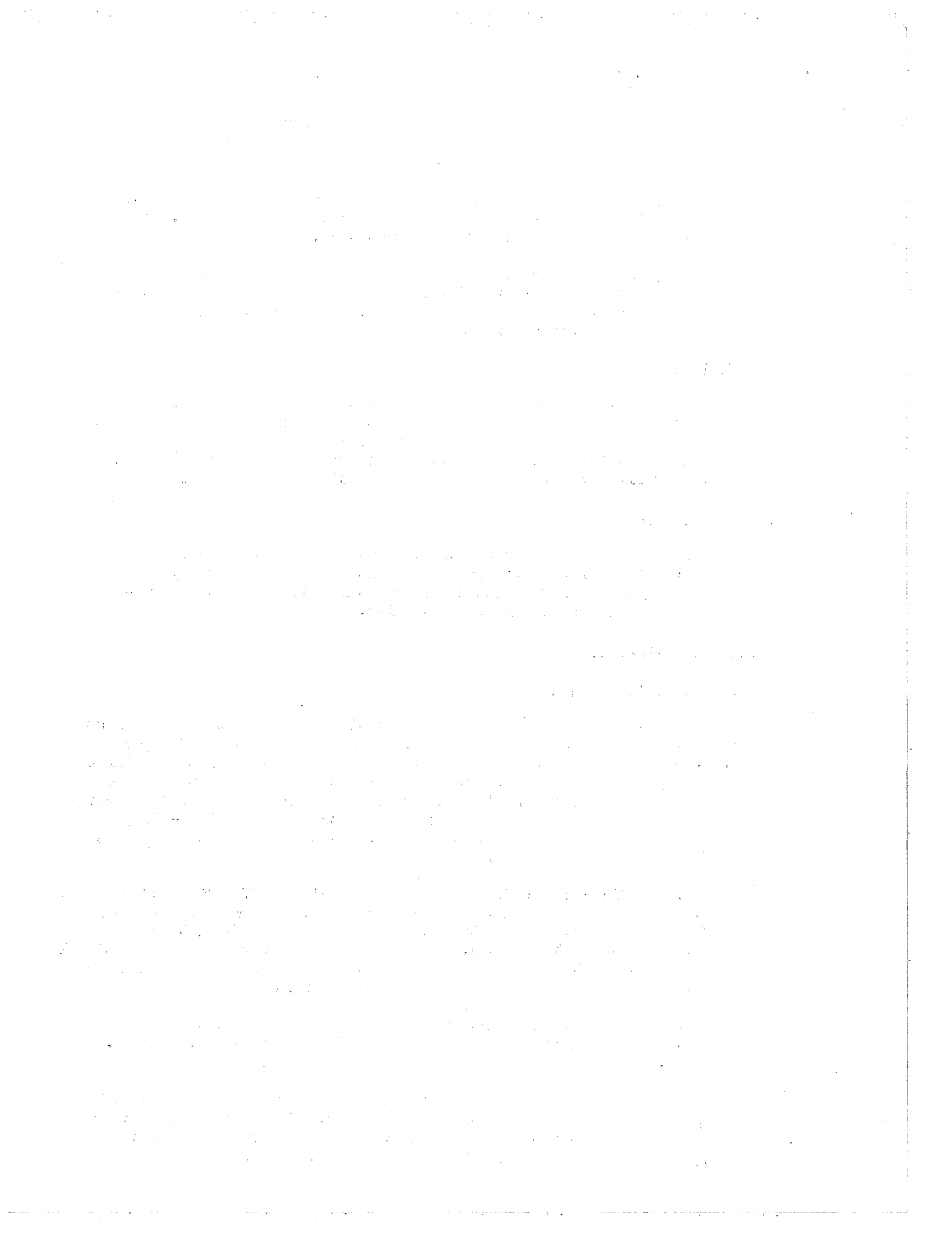
Scientific exploration from 1872 until 1876 constitutes the first research in the Bryce Canyon region. Under the direction of Major J. W. Powell, Almon H. Thompson, geographer, made the first scientific traverse, including a description of salient features, of the base of the Paunsaugunt Plateau. The "Diary of Almon Harris Thompson" covering explorations of the Colorado River and its tributaries (1871-1875) was published by Dr. Herbert E. Gregory. Further exploration followed by Wheeler, Howell, Gilbert, and Dutton.

Scientific research has been most extensive in the field of geology. Outstanding in this activity was Dr. Herbert E. Gregory who, beginning in 1909 devoted much of his time to studies of the high plateaus and deep canyons of southern Utah. His numerous publications are exceptional in their interpretation of earth movements and earth forces which have produced the unique landscape of the Bryce region.

Major historical research is recorded in the publication, "A History of Southern Utah and Its National Parks", by Dr. Angus M. Woodbury.

As part of a research project, which also includes Zion National Park, Walter Buss of Weber College, Ogden, Utah has established study plots in the below-the-rim area to determine the rate of movement of mantle material downslope. This study is continuing.

USGS
Geological
- perhaps more
the late work
here
Also - Prof. Dr.
study of
See Appendix 2
Full
information



Mr. Hayle Buchanan is conducting a research project on "The Ecology of Bryce Canyon National Park" in connection with his advanced studies at the University of Utah. This research should produce a fund of basic information that will be useful in interpretation and park management. Mr. Buchanan serves as a ranger naturalist here during the summers.

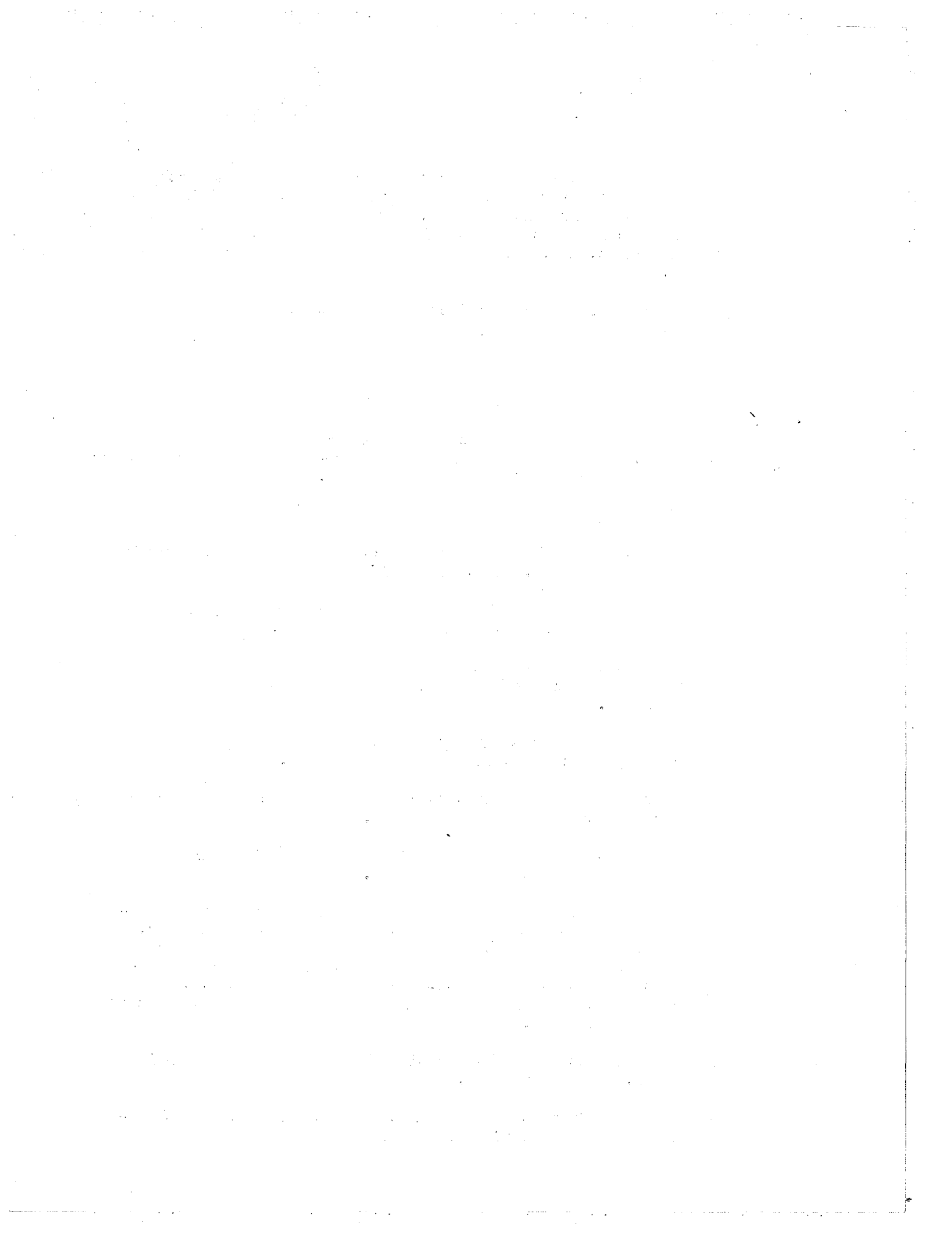
(a) ~~Major staff~~ research projects have led to the following publications *by the Zion Bryce Natural History Assoc.*

- ((1) Birds of Zion, Bryce, and Cedar Breaks
- ((2) Mammals of Zion, Bryce and Cedar Breaks
- ((3) Wildflowers of Zion, Bryce and Cedar Breaks. This new publication, just off the press, is illustrated by color photo reproductions and should be very helpful in interpretation.

(b) Research Needed

Adequate research should be conducted to provide necessary information for the ~~development~~ *(preparation)* of the following:

- ((1) A publication on the trees of Zion, Bryce and Cedar Breaks, developed in cooperation with Zion personnel.
- ((2) A publication dealing with the reptiles and amphibians of Zion, Bryce and Cedar Breaks, developed in cooperation with Zion personnel.
- ((3) A revision of the booklet "Mammals of Zion, Bryce, and Cedar Breaks", in cooperation with Zion personnel.
- ((4) A revision of the booklet "Birds of Zion, Bryce and Cedar Breaks", in cooperation with Zion personnel.
- ((5) A publication on the insects of Zion, Bryce and Cedar Breaks, in cooperation with Zion personnel.
- also to write the Area History which has been requested by WASO*
((6) ~~To assist Dr. Angus M. Woodbury in the revision of his publication "A History of Southern Utah and Its National Parks".~~ If Dr. Woodbury cannot make the needed revisions for a new edition, efforts should be made to get out a historical publication that is up to date. More information about the area *adjacent to* ~~around~~ Bryce Canyon should be included, and a complete list of place names added.
- Would either of these provide data on the recession of the river?*
((7) A detailed study of the stratigraphy of the Bryce region, ~~is needed for a publication.~~
- ((8) A publication on the origin of the Wasatch Formation with emphasis on the mode of deposition, *and covering also*



~~((9)) A publication on "jointing" in the Wasatch formation and its influence on erosional forms and amphitheater development, &~~
recession of the river.

(3) Patterns of Public Use

Total interpretive contacts in 1957 (245,960) were 93.5% of the total park travel (262,994). Since many visitors participate in several interpretive activities and are counted each time, somewhat more than 6.5% of the people who came to Bryce Canyon received little or no interpretive service. This situation will be greatly improved when the new visitor center goes into operation in 1959. At that time a large proportion of all visitors are expected to look through the exhibit room and perhaps as many may attend the short orientation program. Under these circumstances interpretive contact figures may ~~greatly exceed~~ total entrance travel, indicating more than one interpretive contact per visitor, *and every visitor will have an opportunity to make use of interpretive facilities if he desires.*

Bryce Canyon is at present a "summer park". In 1957, 47% of the year's travel arrived during July and August. From June first through September 30 more than 82% of the year's travel passed through the entrance station. "Off-season" travel, though small, *percentage increase* has been increasing each year since a portion of the park roads have been kept open for travel. *22,000 people are expected to come.* As the scenic beauty of Bryce Canyon in winter becomes better known, and as information as to its all-year accessibility is more widely disseminated, this ~~travel~~ *interpretive* is expected to increase still more. No interpretive services are at present available to people ^{who} come between October 15 and April 22, but with the new facilities of the visitor center available in 1959, the exhibit room will be available all year and some additional services will be provided. *"off season"*

Variation in visitor attendance between days of the week is ~~usually~~ small. Most popular day is Sunday with 15.3% of the week's travel. Fewest visitors arrive on Fridays when ~~only~~ 13.5% of the week's travel occurs. Interpretive staffing under these conditions can remain constant through the week.

Very good!
Visitors from California outnumber those from any other state. In 1957, 31.2% of total travel was from that State, with Utah in second place providing 13.5% of total travel. Arizona, Illinois, Ohio, Texas, New York and Michigan follow in that order and together provide another 25% of total travel. Alaska, Hawaii and foreign countries contributed 1.24% of the total travel. The cosmopolitan nature of park visitors is revealed by these figures, and this ~~probably~~ should be taken into account in selecting the interpretive staff.

No figures are available as to school, military, or other special groups. Many such parties do visit Bryce Canyon in a season and some are given special interpretive services. With a more adequate staff such services ~~should be increased~~ *expanded.*

for such groups might

Accurate statistics as to length of stay are not available; however, it is believed that the average visitor stays about one day. Probably one third of the traveling public swishes through in a half day or less. ~~Probably~~ ^{Probably} less than a third stays two days or longer. Since the ~~large~~ majority of our visitors are in the park less than two days, it is necessary to repeat the key interpretive stories often~~er~~ at evening programs. This also makes it possible to rotate subjects weekly and run little risk of repeating the information.

About 96% of 1957 travel was by private automobile. The remaining ~~34~~ 4 % is almost entirely composed of bus tours sponsored by the concessioner. Our attempts to provide special guide service to sight-seeing bus parties have met with indifferent success due to a reluctance on the part of the bus drivers to all^{ow} anyone except themselves to give information to the parties. ^{they should improve, however,} Naturalist talks at the Lodge evening programs are very well received and are expected to continue.

The elevation at the developed area of Bryce Canyon is 8,000 feet, which is somewhat higher than most areas of visitor concentration. Some people experience physical discomfort due to the altitude, particularly if they exercise vigorously in the heat of the day. Naturalist guided walks are carefully timed and planned so as not to overtax people unaccustomed to the rarefied atmosphere. When ~~inviting~~ visitors to take part in more strenuous hikes, the elevation and its possible effects should be mentioned.

Horseback trips are provided twice daily over the Peek-A-Boo Canyon Loop trail, sponsored by the concessioner.

(4) Interpretive Program

(a) Initial Visitor Reception Facility

The first informational and interpretive contact with visitors will be made (beginning winter 1958-59) in the lobby of the new visitor center. This building will be located beside the entrance station and convenient to the ~~entrance station of the~~ main park road. Ranger naturalist personnel will be on duty at the information desk during the principal tourist season. Uniformed personnel are expected to be available throughout the year. Park literature and selected sales publications will be available here. Adequate facilities for orientation of visitors will be provided at the information desk.

(b) Interpretive Center

Contained in the new visitor center will be an exhibit room, auditorium, and all park offices. Adequate displays are planned for the exhibit room. Naturalist offices and workshop will be sufficient to contain study collections, library, etc.

(c) Self-Guiding and Conducted Trails and Tours

Route
Drawing NP-13C-2102

- (1') The Navajo Loop Trail. (Master Plan Nos. 2 and 3). All present guided walks take this trail because in its $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles it traverses the heart of Bryce Canyon formations. Here the geologic story is ~~unfolded~~ ^{*exposed*} in rock walls a few feet away. Two walks will be conducted each morning over this trail, the first starting from Sunset Point at 8 a.m. and the second from the same point one hour later. Since the trail drops 521 feet to its lowest point, the tour is made in a leisurely manner, requiring $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours for completion. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

On this route four wayside exhibits, eight point-locating devices and 12 interpretive signs are proposed. These are:

Wayside Exhibits

- (a') The "plastering" of the walls
(b') Erosion lines on the walls
(c') Formation of natural bridges
(d') Formation of vertical-walled canyons

Point-Locating Devices

- (a') Thor's Hammer
(b') Temple of Osiris
(c') The Sentinel
(d') The "Popo"
(e') The Gossips
(f') The Cathedral and Organ
(g') The Camel and Wiseman
(h') The Turtle

Interpretive Signs

- (a') Douglasfir
(b') Ponderosa Pine
(c') Colorado Blue Spruce
(d') Rocky Mountain Juniper
(e') Pinyon Pine
(f') Limber Pine
(g') Rocky Mountain Maple
(h') Common (dwarf) Juniper
(i') Mountain Mahogany
(j') Oregon Grape
(k') Service Berry
(l') Rock Spiraea
(m') Hematite-rich shale layer

Some place in this outline we need to emphasize that these must be very small & unobtrusive. "Wayside Exhibit" to me denotes a large massive structure.

not necessarily. Size depends on the design of the exhibit shelter, if any.

(How about the development of a "formation" by erosion - or is this too complicated & involved for "wayside"? Freezing & thawing could easily be explained here, I think, also the effect of "jointing")

(2') The Queen's Garden Trail

Route
Master Plan No. 4, *Sunrise* *Drawing NP-BC-2102*

This self-guiding trail starts at Sunset Point and extends eight tenths of a mile to the vicinity of the Queen Victoria formation. Self-guiding leaflets are available at both ends of the trail and at the visitor center. Principal points of interest on this trail are formations called:

- (a') Queen Victoria
- (b') Queen's Garden
- (c') Queen's Castle
- (d') Gulliver's Castle

Point-locating devices are proposed for these formations.

(3') Rainbow-Yovimpa Trail

(Not on the Master Plan)

to

This trail is proposed wind through the Canadian Zone forest between these two points. The distance would be from one half to three quarters of a mile over terrain of gentle slopes. Its chief purpose would be to interest visitors in the trees and shrubs that occur in the area. A self-guiding leaflet would be provided.

(4') "Campbell Crest Trail"

(Proposed)

This trail would leave the present Rim trail (6B) at the old section of the campground and pass among and below the spectacular formations northward for about one half mile where it would rejoin the Rim trail. The scenic qualities of this route are excellent. Trail grades could be kept moderate, and construction could be planned to make this route suitable for those unable to take the more strenuous hikes. *This would be especially inviting to overnight campers!*

(d) Other Facilities and Services

(1') Branch Museums. None.

(2') Observation Stations

(a') Rainbow Point. This is the only present observation station in the park. Open on three sides, this roofed structure has the display panels attached to the walls at the rear. In order to study these panels, visitors must turn their backs on the superlative scenery to the north. It is proposed that the displays be redesigned and located in front of the visitor as he looks out over the landscape, but sufficiently low and at such an angle as to avoid intrusion into the view. Subject matter for presentation here should be:

(1'') General orientation (panoramic map) of southern Utah showing the relation of Bryce Canyon to other topographic features, roads, towns, National Parks, etc.

- (2'') The Paunsaugunt Fault and its influence on the Bryce Canyon topography.
- (3'') Erosion - rapid on the Colorado drainage and slow on the Sevier (Great Basin) drainage.
- (4'') The Chipmunks and Squirrels.
- (5'') Invitation panel to develop interest in the self guiding trail to Yovimpa Point.
- (6'') Point-locating devices ^{Paria Valley?} here should point out Table cliffs, Bryce Point, Henry Mts., Henrieville, Kodachrome Flat, Navajo Mt., Tushar Mts.

(b') Inspiration Point

Here a "gun emplacement" type observation station is proposed, at a natural depression in the canyon rim. The roof line should blend with the adjacent rim, and the roof itself should be designed to carry the weight of visitors who may prefer to view the area from the top. Inside, displays should be arranged below and in front of the visitor as he looks out across the amphitheater. The erosion story can be told here quite vividly since the washes through the formations continue in view ~~xxx~~ to the Paria Valley. Point-locating devices should identify the more prominent named features in the amphitheater and some of the more distant points of interest.

(c') Sunset Point

negative!!
proposed
(After testing the design of the Inspiration Point "gun emplacement" type observation station in actual use for one or two years, it is proposed to build two ~~such~~ *similar* stations near Sunset Point. *if it proves satisfactory*

(3') Trailside and Roadside Exhibits

(a') Yovimpa Point

extent
A trailside exhibit ~~for~~ near Yovimpa Point should impress the visitor with the vast ~~region~~ of canyons and plateaus to the south and east, largely uninhabited. It should also raise a question in his mind as to what happened to the rock layers which break off so sharply here but which evidently once extended far to the south *(at least if it is to be a point to look back to)*.

Another panel near Yovimpa should introduce the ~~visitor~~ to the trees and shrubs of the vicinity.

(b') Agua Canyon

Here a roadside exhibit should draw attention of visitors to the high coloration of the cliffs, and present a brief explanation.

(c') Natural Bridge

The typical methods by which natural bridges are formed should be presented in a roadside exhibit at this point.

(d') Farview Point

An exhibit is needed here to ^{explain} ~~present~~ the diseases and insect pests of the forest. Here also the problem of over-browsing by deer can be explained. Point-locating devices should identify Table Cliffs, Henry Mountains and Navajo Mountain.

(e') Prairie Dog Colony in Weatherspring Draw

Since the prairie dogs seem not to be too well established in this location, it is believed wise to leave them undisturbed for the present. If these animals continue to thrive, a roadside display (and parking area) will be needed.

(f') Paria View

Two easel or wayside exhibits here should cover the swallows and swifts (1), and the origin of the multiple fractures leading to the intricate erosion pattern, (2).

Point-locating devices should identify Yellow Creek, White Cone, and springs and meadow below the cliffs.

(g') Bryce Point

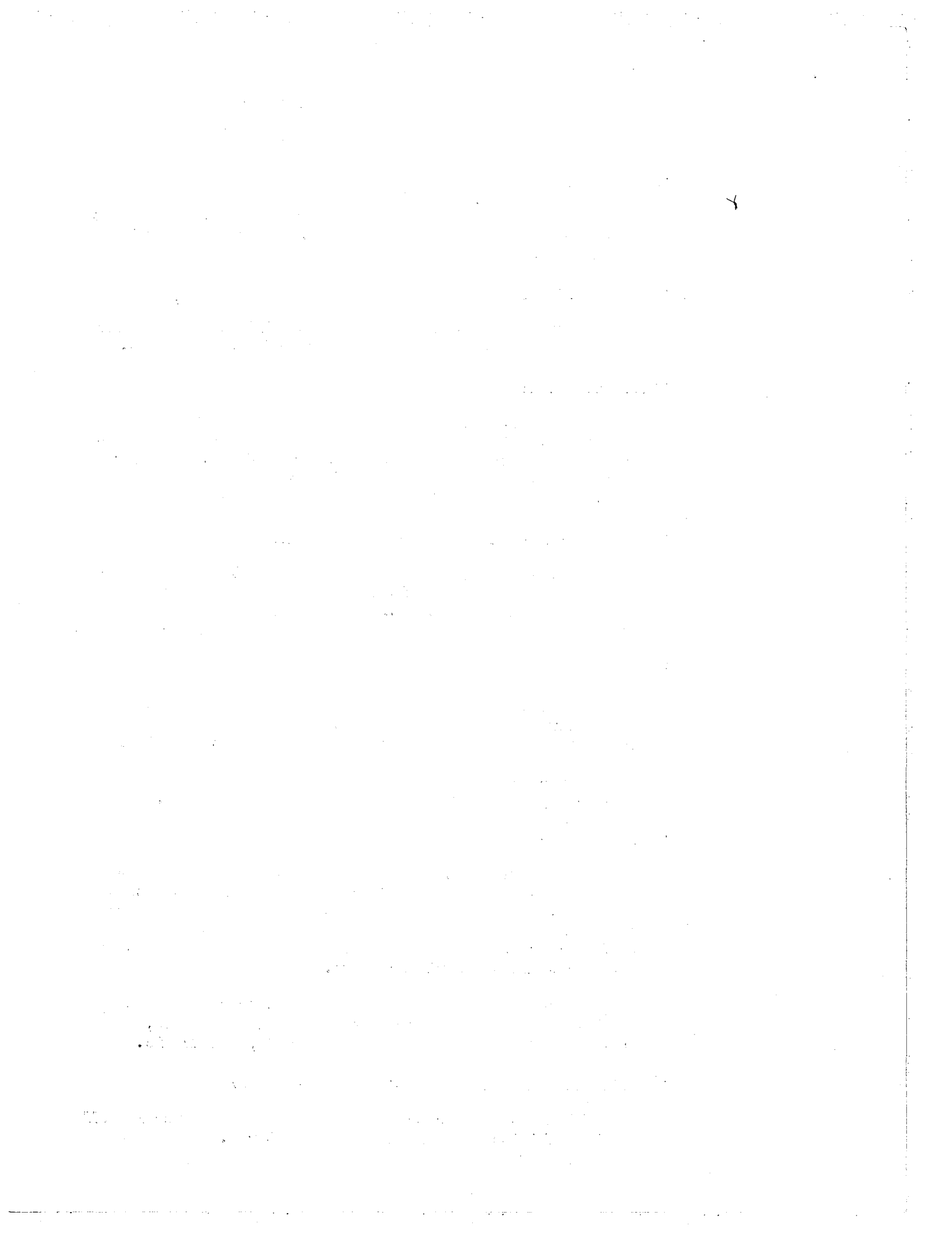
This is one of the best view points overlooking the Bryce Amphitheater and it affords a good view of the town of Tropic. Here a wayside exhibit should tell of Ebenezer Bryce, where he settled and how his name came to be applied to this canyon. The display should also mention the other settlements in the Paria drainage.

Point-locating devices should identify The Alligator, Inspiration Point, Sunset Point, The Wall of Windows, Boat Mesa, The Sinking Ship, Table Cliffs, and Tropic.

(h') Navajo Loop Trail (Master Plan Nos. 2 & 3)

This most popular trail in the park needs several small wayside exhibits to explain natural features.

already covered on p. 8 - not repeated



Subject matter for these displays should be: "Plastering of the Canyon Walls", "Erosion Lines on the Walls", "Formation of Natural Bridges", "Formation of Vertical-Walled Canyons".

(i') Fairyland Parking Area

An orientation map or sign here should show the relation of Fairyland Canyon to other parts of Bryce Canyon National Park.

(4') Lectures or Talks

Each afternoon of the summer a ranger naturalist is stationed at Sunset Point to give information and help interpret the natural features. At 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. he gives a 15 minute talk on "The Bryce Canyon Story". This duty seems to be quite effective and ~~it~~ is expected to extend ~~it~~ into the morning hours when personnel are available.

A 30 minute ranger-naturalist ^{illustrated} slide talk is a part of the Lodge program each evening. From 250 to 400 people attend these programs ~~throughout~~ the summer season.

^{nightly} Campfire programs are held each evening of the summer (weather permitting) at the Campfire Circle. These consist of a preliminary period of community singing, announcements, interviews, and occasional local talent, followed by a slide ^{illustrated} talk of about 30 minutes or an appropriate motion picture. The services of two ranger naturalists are preferred at these programs, though some are being handled by one man. The Campfire Circle should be moved to a site more protected from the wind and more convenient to the campground. It should also be made large enough to seat about 300 people. When weather is unsuitable for outside meetings the program will be moved to the auditorium of the new visitor center. Before June 15 and after Labor Day all "campfire programs" will be scheduled for the auditorium rather than the Campfire Circle ^{since the evenings are too cold for outdoor activities except during midsummer}.

e. Coop. Ag. & Conc.

1' Zion - Bryce Nat. Hist. Assoc.

2' UP Co.

a' Evening Prog.

b' Horseback Trips (2)

c' Guided Bus Trips (2)

f. Special Problems

1' Deer Management

2' Visitor Safety on Trails - need a research study to provide data which will let us anticipate fall of formations near Navajo Loop Trail?

Interpretation
Page 13 of 13
April 1953

Name of the Area Bryce Canyon National Park

Prepared by _____ Date _____

Reviewed

WESTERN OFFICE, DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

Architect _____ Date _____

Engineer _____ Date _____

Landscape Arch. _____ Date _____

Safety _____ Date _____

REGIONAL OFFICE

Cooperative
Activities _____ Date _____

Interpretation _____ Date _____

Operations _____ Date _____

RECOMMENDED

Superintendent Date _____

Chief, Western Office, Div. of Design and Construction Date _____

Regional Director Date _____

Chief of Design and Construction Date _____

APPROVED

Director Date _____

1. The first part of the report is a general introduction to the subject of the study. It discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research.

2. The second part of the report is a detailed description of the methodology used in the study. It includes information about the sample size, the data collection methods, and the statistical analysis techniques.

3. The third part of the report is a presentation of the results of the study. It includes tables, figures, and text describing the findings of the research.

4. The fourth part of the report is a discussion of the results and their implications. It includes a comparison of the findings with previous research and a discussion of the limitations of the study.

5. The fifth part of the report is a conclusion and a summary of the main findings. It includes a statement of the overall results and a discussion of the implications for future research.

6. The sixth part of the report is a list of references. It includes a list of all the sources used in the study, including books, articles, and other documents.

7. The seventh part of the report is an appendix. It includes any additional information that is relevant to the study, such as raw data, additional tables, or figures.

8. The eighth part of the report is a glossary. It includes definitions of all the key terms used in the study, ensuring that the reader can understand the terminology.

9. The ninth part of the report is a list of abbreviations. It includes a list of all the abbreviations used in the study, ensuring that the reader can understand the shorthand used.

10. The tenth part of the report is a list of figures. It includes a list of all the figures used in the study, ensuring that the reader can find the figures they are interested in.

11. The eleventh part of the report is a list of tables. It includes a list of all the tables used in the study, ensuring that the reader can find the tables they are interested in.

12. The twelfth part of the report is a list of appendices. It includes a list of all the appendices used in the study, ensuring that the reader can find the appendices they are interested in.

13. The thirteenth part of the report is a list of references. It includes a list of all the sources used in the study, including books, articles, and other documents.

14. The fourteenth part of the report is an appendix. It includes any additional information that is relevant to the study, such as raw data, additional tables, or figures.

15. The fifteenth part of the report is a glossary. It includes definitions of all the key terms used in the study, ensuring that the reader can understand the terminology.

16. The sixteenth part of the report is a list of abbreviations. It includes a list of all the abbreviations used in the study, ensuring that the reader can understand the shorthand used.

17. The seventeenth part of the report is a list of figures. It includes a list of all the figures used in the study, ensuring that the reader can find the figures they are interested in.

18. The eighteenth part of the report is a list of tables. It includes a list of all the tables used in the study, ensuring that the reader can find the tables they are interested in.