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the same time, the first two years of the study were spent in the field, collecting data and establishing the relationships between the variables. This was followed by a period of data analysis and interpretation, which took approximately one year. The final stage involved the preparation of the report and its presentation to the relevant authorities.

The study found that the relationship between the variables was complex and non-linear. There were significant interactions between the variables, particularly between the environmental factors and the management practices. The results showed that the best way to manage the forest was to combine different management practices, such as selective logging, regeneration, and silviculture, in a balanced way. This approach was found to be more effective than a single management practice, such as clear-cutting, which can lead to long-term ecological damage.

The study also found that the environmental factors, such as rainfall, temperature, and soil type, had a significant impact on the growth and development of the trees. The results showed that the trees grew faster and larger in areas with higher rainfall and temperatures, and in areas with better soil quality. This suggests that the environmental factors are important determinants of tree growth and development.

The study concluded that the best way to manage the forest is to take a holistic approach, combining different management practices and considering the environmental factors. This approach will ensure that the forest is managed sustainably, and that the long-term ecological health of the forest is maintained.