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Green Mountain Area Eco Project

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Objectivity represents the intention, without falsifying facts in accordance with a preconceived world view, to consider things as they are. The extent at which findings and experiments can be repeated is considered to be appropriate. The scientific method also includes the interplay of inductive reasoning (related to special observations and experiments in order to produce more general hypotheses and theories) and inductive reasoning.[1]

The Content

- Title Page
- Abstract
- Background and Introduction
- Methods and Materials
- Finding and Results
- Result Discussion
- References
- Acknowledgments

The preparation of a scientific paper develops your ability to logically organize ideas, think clearly and concisely. All documents (except the abstract) will be written with a double spacing at least one-inch width on both hands. Any not original claims should be

[1] Pearce N. Style: What is it and does it matter? In: Hall GM, ed. How to write a paper, 2nd edition. London, BMJ Books, 1998

properly stated in the text used and described at the end of our paper in the "References" section.

The most effective way to convey research conclusions to other scientists and health practitioners is to publish a science article. Objectivity, transparency and integrity will also be taken into account by writers when presenting their work.[2]

1. Title Page

The substance of the paper should be appropriately represented in the least possible words with a good title. It should not be too long or too short, usually 10–12 words.
For example: **Green Mountain Area Eco Project**

2. Abstract

The Report starts with the second page of the science article. The introduction simply and quickly notes what is discussed in the document. The issues, general methods, theoretical observations and primary assumptions of the paper are briefly discussed. This is a short segment that sums up what you are thinking about in the other paper and it will be published second, after you remember what you meant! The abstract should be published as a single-spaced paragraph and not surpass 200-250 words in any other line.[3]

Many academic journals allow writers to provide the indexers with 3 to 10 main terms or short sentences. Typically, important terms are below the summary.

3. Introduction

The introduction provides a perspective and positions the work into a fitting context (e.g. research concepts, environmental concerns, etc.). In your research, what questions do you ask? What organizations or theories have been researched and why are they important or interesting? Identify subjects and focus on theories.

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[2] Docherty M, Smith R. The case for structuring the discussion of scientific papers. Br Med J 1999;

[3] Alexandrov Andrei V. , How to Write a Research Paper**,** Stroke Treatment Team, Houston Medical School, University of Texas, Houston, Tex., USA,2004

The introduction should be:

- remind the reader of why the work has begun and explain the question to be asked. Fishing expedition isn't science. It is designed to fix a particular problem.
- Raise the reader's curiosity. The first couple of lines in the article will draw or delay the reader. Investigators are advised to convey their enthusiasm but not to exaggerate.[4]

Applied to our project this is how it is looks like.

Ecotourism has been a critical aspect of sustainability the local community and is currently the fastest growing sector of tourism. While ecotourism can be defined by different terms, in essence ecotourism is the opposite of mass tourism and is in harmony with nature. Wight said ecotourism can be called nature tourism, sustainable tourism, traditional tourism, soft tourism, ecological tourist, and adventure tourism.

Green Mountain project is an effort for the future undertaken in collaboration with a group of the foreign consultants headed by the British Ramboll, which is being undertaken by the Engineering Consultancy Office for Services (ECOU). In 2009, ECOU was one of Libya 's leading architecture consulting companies participating in the construction of large projects. She also promotes urban and metropolitan planning, work in conservation areas and national parks.

4. Methods and Materials

The section "Materials and Processes" discusses how the research has been performed. A knowledgeable worker would explain the tests in adequate depth. No approaches have been followed? What materials have been used for research? Provide a summary, where appropriate, of the statistical techniques used for analysis. Writing this section attentively is important because the foundation of the experimental method means

[4] Day, R. How to write and publish a scientific paper, 5th edition. Orynx Press., 1998.

that findings can be repeated and that you need to have a basis for repeating experiments by others to replicate the findings. [5]

Access to the further development of the Libyan tourism, in order to be competitive, especially eco-tourism in the specific area to which the Decleration Cyrene is dedicated, group for intervention in strategic areas makes general recommendations in the section entitled "maximize local benefits from tourism" and covers the institutional, regulatory and enabling environment at the national and regional levels.

In order to increase the tourism benefits, the population of Cyrene Declaration Area has to help strengthen the three main items:

- Must increase the number of so-called. tourist days, ie. More tourists must visit area for longer periods of time.
- The amount of money per tourist to spend has to be increased. There is scope to increase personal (from the pocket tourist consumption).
- Must be increased and the total profit and the upper ends to the local economy.

Green Mountain area that has already established a partnership between Tobruk and Benghazi. The scheme will involve organic farming, the national park and eco-hotels, providing more than 70,000 young Libyans with jobs. This program also intends to rebuild abandoned archeological sites, many of which regard as the finest in the southern Mediterranean basin. Libya plans to build a village green and protect the Greek and Roman ruins in Cyrene from damage. Cyrene was one of the oldest and wealthiest of Greek cities and lies in a lush valley of Jebel Akhdar. It is home to some of the most beautiful old buildings such as the Temple of Apollo, the temple of the temple of Demeter and Zeus.

3-D, geophysical mapping, geo-morphological evaluations are used in Cyrene Archaeological Project

[5] Goben, G., and J. Swan. 1990. The science of scientific writing. Am. Scientist 78: 550-558., [Available online at http://www.research.att.com/~andreas/sci.html]

- 3D scanning and panoramic imaging of Demeter and Persephone Sanctuary in Wadi Bel Gadir and other Cyrene-based locations (Vincent Gaffney, Helen Goodchild and Gareth Sears)
- A GPS search in uncharged sample areas in the region (Richard Cuttler, Christopher Gaffney) •
- Evaluation in and around Cyrene (Andrew Howard) for paleoenvironmental study;

This work has different aims:

- To construct detailed, highly precise designs of individual monuments and of the whole region, using 3D models.
- Create a surface map using magnetometry data in the unvacated parts of the city.
- Perform a GPS-derived cinema in low resolution
- Integrate the GIS database analysis and tests, etc.

5. Results

The section "Results" provides the main study findings in words. Data will be momentarily displayed as tables or graphs in the whole report and detailed. However, in both tabular and graphical form the same data are not displayed in the same text. The conclusions must be quick and simple if they are to be accurate. Do not want to explain the data analysis – this should be addressed in the segment "Discussion."

The results segment will be written so that any student can read the text in order to understand what they did. Refer to the graphs and tables as you show the findings in the document section.

3D mapping, geophysical analysis, and geomorphological assessment results Cyrene Archeological mission

A series of 3D models of some of the most interesting features in the Upper Cirene city as well as the American excavations in the Bel Gadir Wadi have been created through the research and modeling process. It is of special interest to the CAP in view of the ability of joint ventures between Institutions and the Department of Antiquities to provide a deeper

understanding of the city and its hinterland in ways that cannot be obtained by individual projects. Laser scanning in 3D and panoramic imaging have already demonstrated the possible promise of Cyrene and its surroundings for the use of these technologies. 3D virtual models at extremely high resolution are a powerful tool for understanding the remains that occur in the area, their relationship with each other and with the site's topography and the remains that are being studied using geophysics. The 3D models can also be used to document the remains and restore them to a resolution which cannot be done by traditional archeological drawing. Although the scanner reaches ± 0.002 m, the designs to be built from architecture and the topography by using model slices goes way beyond what could be accomplished in standard archeology preparation. In addition to the scientific uses this will render the 3D models a critical digital archive for potential development and they may be an irreplaceable tool for studying Cyrene and other Graeco-Roman cities whether their constructions were damaged or demolished by natural or manmade processes.

6. Discussion

You will explain the findings in depth, speculating about patterns, potential explanations and hypotheses in the discussion section. Seek to explain the concepts, interactions and common outcomes. And keep in mind when you think about the findings of a successful conversation, do not recapitulate them. Discuss the abstract ramifications and functional applications of the research.

A good argument section...

- Present significant observations first and then minor; using evidence to justify these assumptions shows which assumptions may be made from the results;
- compare our results to those of other employees and read the comparative references;

- In our presentation, placing our findings in the setting of assumptions and other sources.
- shows where the broad image of our data suits,
- Addresses concerns occurring in our research and how they might in future be avoided; will attempt to explain why results might be inconsistent with the predictions we made (the theory or any other context knowledge that we felt would come in before we did our study).
- describes some unusual features or unpredictable effects of our knowledge,
- Checks for apparent faults or partialities,
- suggests additional research that could improve the findings of the analysis we submitted and
- Concrete examples from our data explain our key findings as simply as possible[6]

Energy in the project is planned to be from wind energy and solar energy. Waste is planned for recycling and conversion into biofuel. Buildings - resorts, hotels, villas and villages for local people - should seamlessly fit into the natural rugged landscape. The program calls for the preservation of the Greek and Roman spectacular ruins of Libya and its delicate coastal environment – one of the few Mediterranean areas left with untouched nature-from the dangers of haphazard growth. Project will bring tens of thousands of jobs and the development of small industries in the now impoverished areas. This project has the potential to support the local economy based on environmental and cultural tourism.

8. References (or References Cited)

A full list of all sources we have quoted in our paper is the Sources section. References by last name of the first author of a publication are given in alphabetical order. Including only those sources which we read and which we discuss directly in our article.

6 Docherty M, Smith R. The case for structuring the discussion of scientific papers. Br Med J 1999;

- The order of references in the Harvard method is purely alphabetical at the end of the article, independent of chronology. In the document text, the author's name and year of publication are listed in parentheses. If the name of the author is part of a paragraph, parentheses are only included in the year. If multiple references are given jointly, they should be mentioned and divided by a semicolon in chronological order. If two authors quote an article, all names are given. If more than two writers exist, the first time the citation is quoted it is possible to give both names.
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9. In-Text Citations

Citation types are also unique to a single discipline. Footnotes or endnotes are not generally used because they are in the arts or the social sciences of scientific literature. Since the most common use of the name-year scheme is natural sciences.

10. Acknowledgments

In this section, thank you to everyone who contributed to this project in all ways.

11. Conclusion

Increase the standard of living and leisure time allows us to travel and communicate with other people. Enjoying learning about other regions, cultures and traditions, once the

possibility of a small number, is now available to many. Tourism and its development has been a great success of our time, but in recent years increasing its negative impact and becoming more common warning signs. Unfortunately pays tribute civilization nature, as people from snatching it creates cities and industrial zones. Many of selfish desire to increase their own profits, neglecting basic laws of nature. Fortunately, in recent years more and more voice to those who want to preserve the planet for future generations. There is a great need to preserve and improve the achievements of human civilization. More and more countries come alive ecotourism and direct large sums of money in the industry, encouraging its development.

Science is not an operation, but an approach to activities which share the purpose of information discovery. Study is one such operation. For other approach, there are barriers to a science approach. Such constraints include logical deduction, development expectations, realistic intervention and integrity. Development metrics are constraints on how to determine the relative merits of the theories. Although these decisions are founded on empirical assumptions, it should be understood that their impartial interpretation and validity is limited to the context on which their significance and objectivity are focused. Intellectual integrity limits our adherence to a scientific approach. However, the fact that one believes in the empirical method does not mean that one believes in any one principle. Although science coverage is published to bring research outcomes in a theoretical sense, the theoretical meaning has also been scientifically extracted from the study. While a science approach involves the objective of detailed research hypotheses, there is no conclusive analysis given the fact that a scientific approach contains the purpose of detailed testing theories. No thesis provides the definitive answer to a question of the science, partially because there is still the scope for additional questions in a particular theoretical sense. It takes a lot of preparation to become an accomplished scientist and author in any area or discipline.

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