

Methodology for photographing nose/snout

General principles

- **The minimum resolution of the photos** taken is 1,920×1,080 (FullHD) – meets the vast majority of cameras in mobile phones in basic settings. Only the quality must not be artificially reduced in the settings of the mobile phone system.
- **Do not use digital zoom**, i.e., do not enlarge the shot, but leave the magnification 1.0, which is automatically pre-set when the camera is turned on.
- **Have the recording of GPS coordinates in the EXIF photo enabled** (if you have not turned it off yourself, the coordinates recording will be turned on automatically).
- Before taking photos of **the nose/snout, clean it of dirt and blood** (e.g., with a cloth, tissue, toilet paper, towel, etc.).
- **Take photos with or without flash, but always all photos of a given piece of the game equally. Pay attention to the overexposure of the photo.**
- **The camera distance** (shown below approx. 6-15 cm) can change depending on how close your mobile device can focus. **It is always necessary that the entire nose/snout is visible in the photo** - it is better to take a photo of a part of the head and the surroundings than to have a piece of the nose/snout missing.
- **Check that the camera is focused correctly. After taking the photo, it is necessary to check the photos so that they are not focused elsewhere than where they should be.**
- **Do not process or enhance photos in any way** (e.g., do not crop, adjust colors, contrast, or brightness, do not sharpen using software, do not delete information from EXIF, etc.).
- **Do not send photos via communication programs (e.g., WhatsApp, Viber, or Signal)**, which shrink photos and remove information in EXIF.
- It is ideal to **download photos from your mobile phone to your computer, send them via email/storage, or save them on a flash disk and hand them over to the responsible contact.**
- **When saving photos, some information needs to be reflected in their names.** An example here is SUS_SCR_230519_1_3a_3_M_KV_MiLo (SUS=three initial letters of the genus name, SCR=three initial letters of the species name, 230519=hunt date 5/19/2023, 1=1st piece of that day, 3a=type of photo according to images below, 3=age estimate 3 years, M=male or F=female, KV=district of Karlovy Vary, MiLo = shortcut of the photographer – the first two letters of the first and last name).
- **Alternatively, take several photos of the entire individual so that the species, age, and sex data can be estimated later.**

Nose photography (red deer, fallow deer, sika, mouflon, roe deer, white-tailed deer, chamois, moose)

1. **Take photo no. 1a.** View of the nose from the front from 6-15 cm (depending on the camera phone used). It is ideal to take a photo of the mouth as well, as shown in photo **1a**.
2. **Take photo no. 1b.** This is a view from slightly above from 6-15 cm (depending on the camera phone used). Here, as much of the nose area as possible should be visible, as shown in photo **1b**.
3. **Take photo no. 1c.** This is a frontal view of the head, with the nose should be captured approximately in the center of the photo. The space between the ears must also be captured, as shown in photo **1c**.
4. **When photographing chamois**, it is better to take several photos to make them perfect. However, for chamois, a frontal shot, as shown in photo **2**, would be sufficient.

Snout photography (boar)

1. **Take photo no. 3a.** View of the snout from the front from 6-15 cm (depending on the camera phone used).
2. **Take photo no. 3b.** Vertical view from above from 6-15 cm (depending on the camera phone used). Here, as much of the snout area as possible should be visible, as shown in photo **3b**.

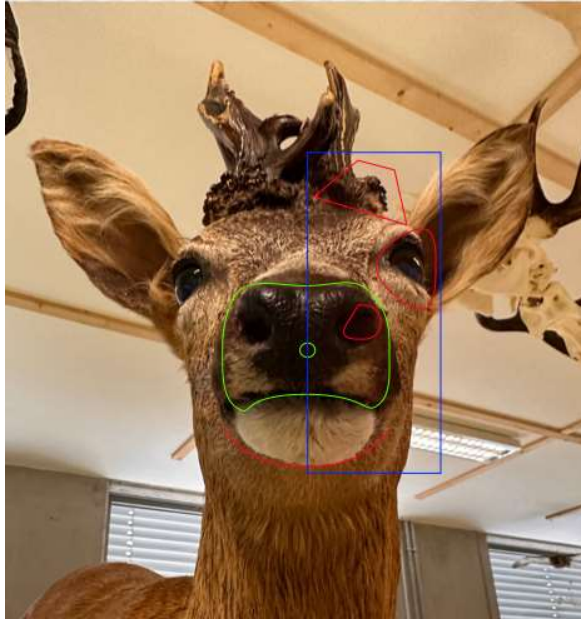
1a



1b



1c



2



3a



3b

