The contained .csv file provides all basic information for the photo and associated identification information. This information is normally stored in the database across three different tables, but was queried out to a single table, and then exported in the resulting csv file. You may notice that there are more .jpg photos in the folder than what is listed in the .csv file. This is because the tedious photo identification process has only been completed for a period approximating mid-november 2016 through mid-june 2017. I swapped memory cards in mid-november 2017 and haven’t even had a chance to review the photos from that 5 month period.

A copy of the database is also provided with file names of all photos listed in the “Photos” table.

**Columns:**

*ImageID*: column used just in database

*ImageDate*: MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM (military)

*FileName*: concatenation of study area name, camera site name, and 5-digit image number from site.

* (i.e., “SPP” – “1-H-02” \_ “00001”.jpg)

*ObsID*: For a few camera sites, two different observers provided identification. Observer #2 provided identification for all sites. For simplicity, you might just delete all records from Observer #1.

*DetectionID*: GUID used in database

*SpeciesID*: short numeric identifier from a table in the database to uniquely name the species.

*CommonName*: text giving common animal name identified in the photo. Most animal names should be fairly self explanatory. However, photos of non-animal events are also identified, these include:

* “Setup” or “check” (deploying, testing, swapping the card, walking up to the camera)
* “False Trigger” or “None” (camera did not appear to be triggered by any animal, but may include vegetation blowing in wind, this might have also been assigned if the screen was completely white).
* “TimeLapse” (Most cameras were set to take a time lapse picture at some point during the day, this aids in determining approximate time when a camera shuts off from a dead battery)
* “No flash” (at least one site, at certain times, did not provide a flash at night; photos are dark).

*Individuals:* count of the number of individual animals (per animal species) that were identified, except in the case of cows.

**Other notes:**

1. Many of these cameras experienced period where the snow got deep enough to be buried under the snow.
2. Agreements have been made with land managing agencies where cameras are placed to blur out faces of humans. I have not yet got around to doing that for the set of provided photos. Therefore, any photos providing details in which a person may be identified SHALL NOT BE retained.