TAGGING STRUCTURE

A software such as DigiKam helps in systematic meta-tagging, where the information is stored on each photograph. After retrieval of camera traps from the field sites, each photograph has a time stamp, date, location available. At the time of analysis, we tag each photograph following the structure (see figure below) which helps in easy management of the photographs. This information is stored on the photograph as tags, which can be read in R scripts to analyse the data and produce snow leopard densities for the camera trap sites.

Few conventions to be followed:

1. The first letter while tagging the species name should be in uppercase, followed by lowercase letters.
2. While identifying individuals, codes should be given to each profile indicating the location and individual number
   Example: USL11, where the site name is Upper Spiti Landscape (USL) and individual identification number is 11.
3. Ideally codes should not be too long (more than four letters) and must be followed by a number as provided in the figure.
4. If more than one flank is clearly visible in a photograph, tag all the applicable flanks used in identifying that individual profile.
5. A photograph with field staff should have the tags 'people' along with 'staff' to distinguish between staff and non-staff.
6. Spelling mistakes or different upper/lower case letters in a word will result in more tags than necessary and may give errors during analysis.

Species

- Snow leopards
- Wolves
- Red fox
- Pika
- Bearded vulture

Individuals

- USL1
- USL2
- USL3
- Tabo1
- Tabo2
- Pin1
- Pin2
- Pin3
- Kin1
- Kin2

Flank

- Right
- Left
- Back
- Tail
- Head

People

- Staff

Note: The four headings listed must be tagged along with the tags listed under them, wherever applicable.