

**Snapshort Wisconsin**

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Independent Research

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# Introduction

This project is done with the intention to help researchers understand wildlife populations and behavior, while getting required data for wildlife management decisions and improved survey efficiency. In this study I have classified 100 images, tracting the species observed, their behavior/ activity, and number. ( Although in the Google sheet, I have not recorded the behaviour part due to exhaustion after academics and poor mental state.)

Snapshot Wisconsin data are integrated into wildlife decision making for deer and wolves. There are on-going research projects to develop catch-per-unit-effort metrics for all species and hen-to-poult ratios for turkeys. Snapshot Wisconsin data have been used to understand how deer behavior changes throughout the winter when there are especially cold and warm days. Also, Snapshot Wisconsin data led to the finding that species interactions are more compressed in landscapes with more human impact (Zooniverse. (2025). *Snapshot Wisconsin*. [Snapshot Wisconsin » About — Zooniverse](#))

# Methods

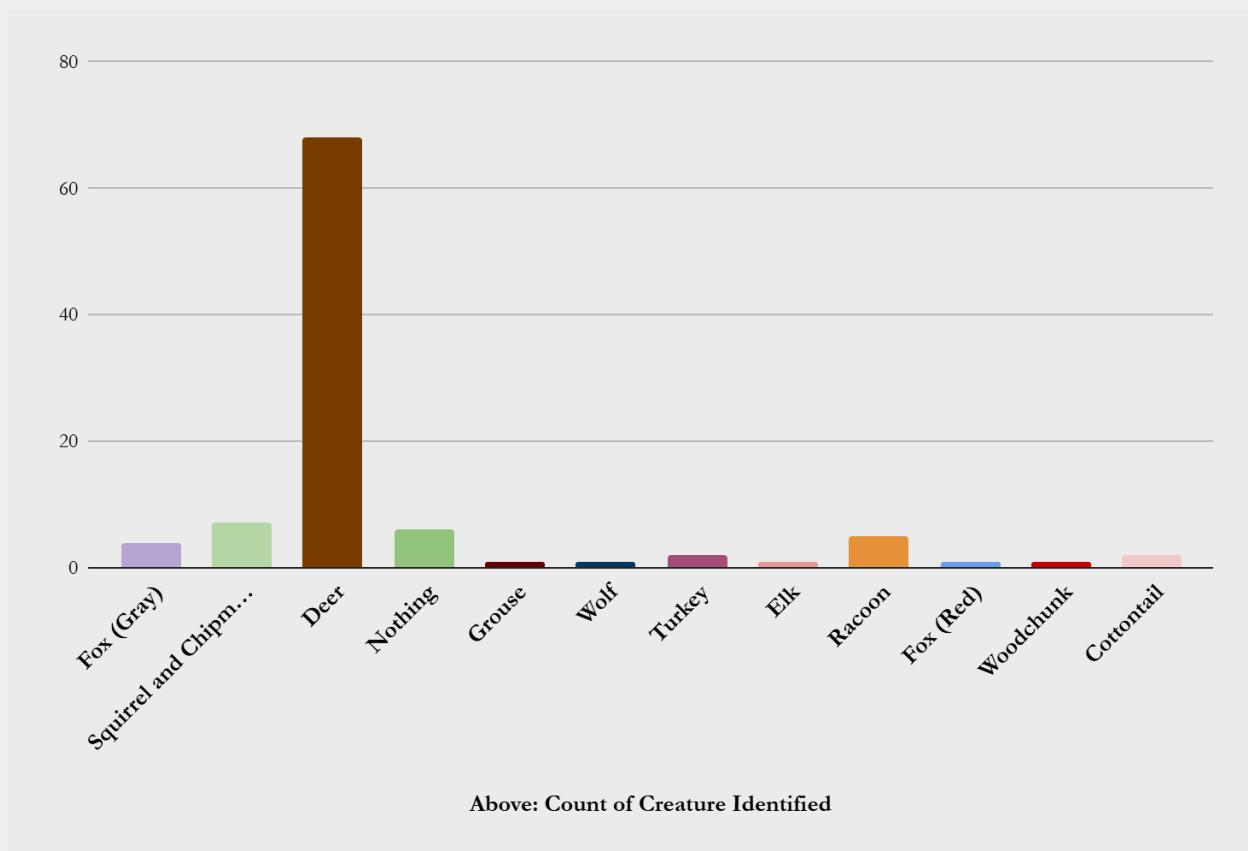
Volunteers has to answer a few questions concerning the images like : What species is present in the image? How many and what are they doing? Is there any young present? Any collar visible (In case of wolfs)

In this project, observations on 100 images were recorded on Google sheet, and then organized properly in this paper.

In the original project, trail cameras were set in Wisconsin. Those cameras were triggered by the heat and movement of passing animals. (Zooniverse. (2025). *Snapchat Wisconsin*.

[Snapshot Wisconsin » About — Zooniverse](#)

## Results

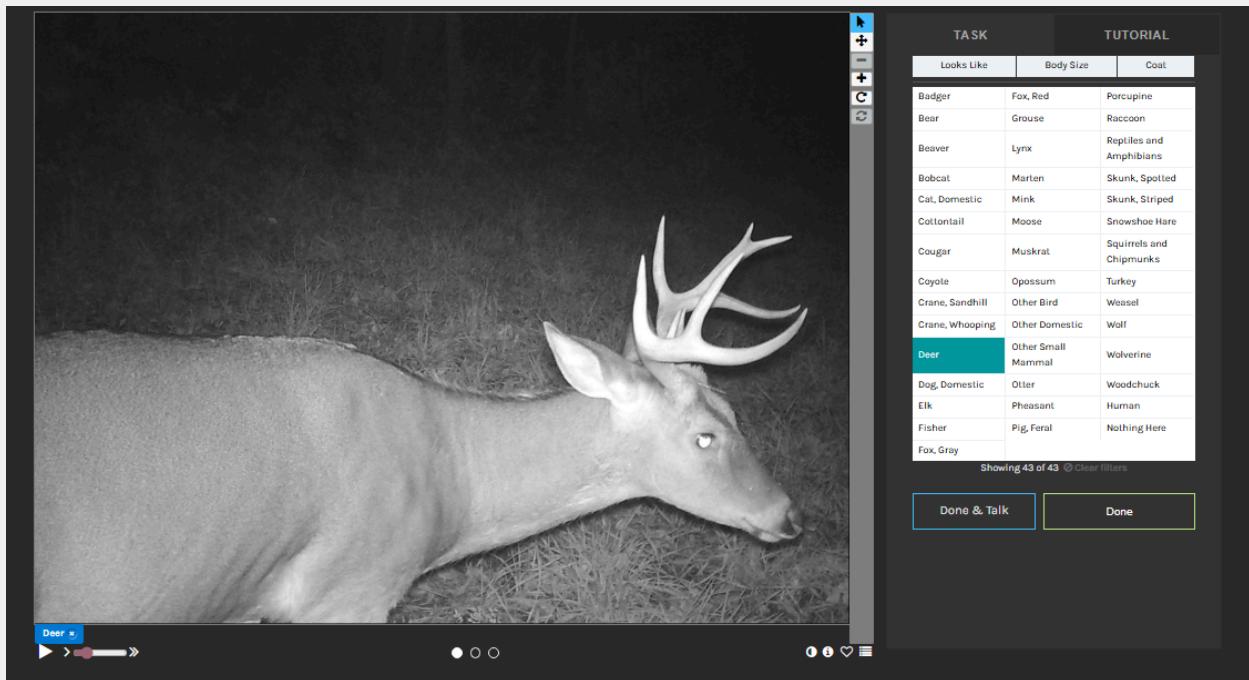


Like how the breakdown was shown in the original project that deer were the most common animal to find following squirrels and raccoons. (Zooniverse. (2025). *Snapchat Wisconsin*. [Snapshot Wisconsin » About — Zooniverse](#))

The number of species appearing in an image was usually 1-2 with occasional 3 or 4. Most animals were seen moving around or foraging.

## Discussion

Deers were the most observed animals followed by squirrels and raccoons. The result from this project can help researchers get insight in the animal populations while helping them make informed wildlife management decisions.



## References

Zooniverse. (2025). *Snapshot Wisconsin*. [Snapshot Wisconsin » About — Zooniverse](#)