



Photo Analysis Guide

Look at the photograph and complete Steps 1-3.

Step 1. First Impression

What is your first reaction to the photograph? What images or feelings does this photo bring to mind?

Step 2. Collecting Data

Make a list of things and people in the photograph. Look for details. Does the photo include written information? What clues exist concerning the date of the photograph?

Step 3. Inferences

What theories or educated guesses do you have about this photograph? What do you think is happening? What are the people thinking or feeling? Is the picture staged or just a random moment in life?

Stop. Read and discuss Background Text for this photo, then complete Steps 4-5.

Step 4. Perspectives

What wildlife management techniques were depicted in the photograph? Why was the photo taken? Whose history is being told? What or who has been left out? Would anyone object to this photo?

Step 5. Conclusions

How are biology, ecology, geography, and soil science important to wildlife management? What insights about the past have you gained from analyzing and discussing this photograph? How did the background information change your understanding of the photograph?

When you are done reviewing all your photographs, answer the following questions:

What changes in wildlife management techniques did you note through the history represented in the photos?

What changes in the role of government in wildlife management did you discover?

Terms to Know

- **Consumptive** – in general terms related to wildlife, any use that involves activity resulting in the harvesting of wildlife
- **Nonconsumptive** – using wildlife by watching, studying, or recording without the killing or extracting of an organism
- **Market hunting** – when hunting is done on a commercial level for the sale of hides, pelts, or meat
- **Poaching** – hunting illegally, not complying with regulations regarding areas, sex, seasons, or limits
- **Stocking** – a practice in wildlife management of raising fish in captivity (in a hatchery), then releasing them into the wild to supplement an existing population or create a new one
- **Fry** – small, young fish that have recently hatched
- **Hatchery** – a place where fish eggs are hatched and raised
- **Transplant** – to transfer from one area to another

