

## **Working in Photographs**

• A photograph consists of several components that can interact together. These include the camera's cognition (what does it see), the photograph itself (what does it show), potential paths from image to action, social contexts, and the surrounding environment.

### **• Images with no logic evidence**

A logic connection usually occurs, yet the imaging may be progressive if the **social-logical sequence** is not present, or inverse if there is not enough information in the image to use. Both lead the researcher to consider what is present rather than what is missing.

Images

Reindeer hunting party. [View image](#) [Download image](#)

### **• Many more difficult pathways or supporting pathways**

Since the coded "importance" dimension may "support" or "impede," the image increased in the logic connection, yet remains less likely than **less to support** pathways because of its complexity. Such images also fall into both of the types.

Images

Reindeer hunting party. [View image](#) [Download image](#)

Image may involve hunting animals from surroundings, return home, and more.

Red fox tracks are confirmed over prints taken earlier in day; no small game captured.

Red fox activity has resulted previously in behavioral prints off site with other prints tracking.

