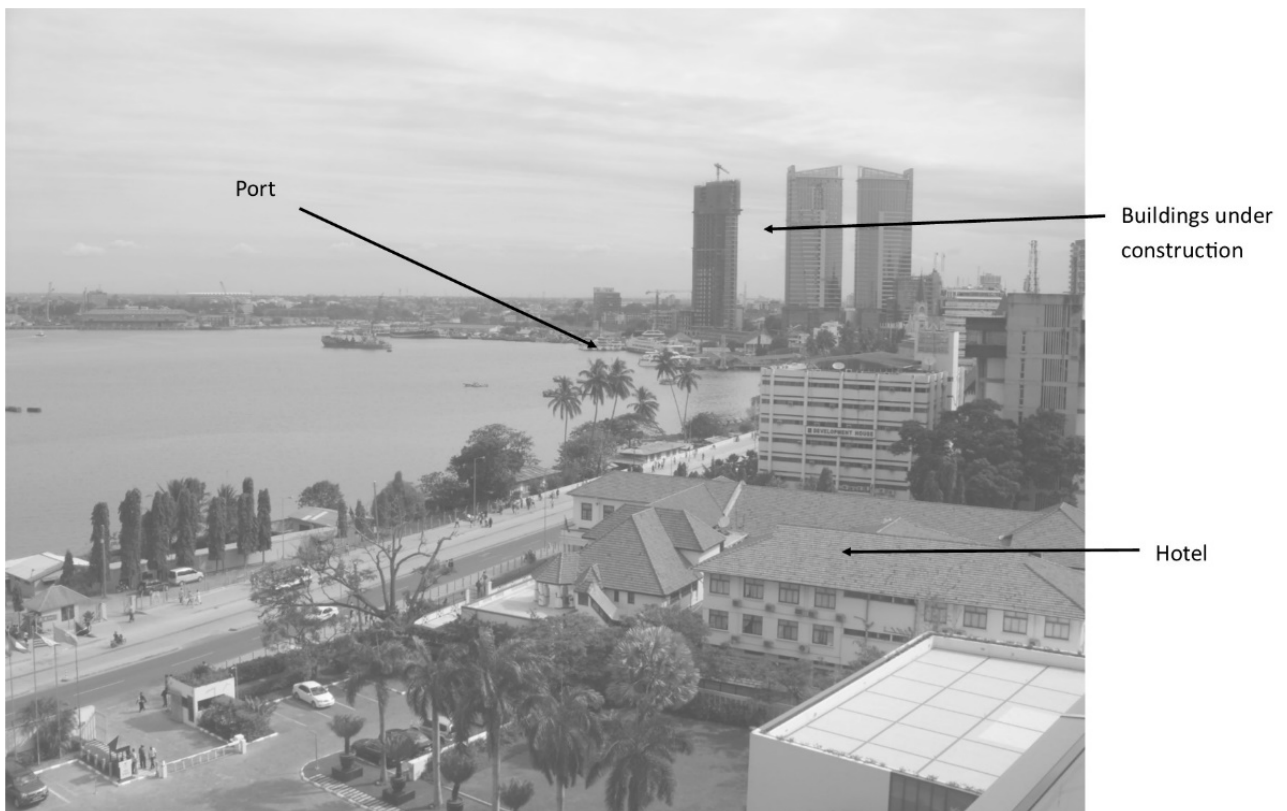


3k – A Guide to Pictorial Data Presentation

Sketches, Cross Sections and **Photographs** form an integral part of most data collection and their presentation in a report write-up can add context to quantitative data. The use of annotations can draw the reader's attention to things they might otherwise not see and add additional information such as background data or historical issues associated with the scene.

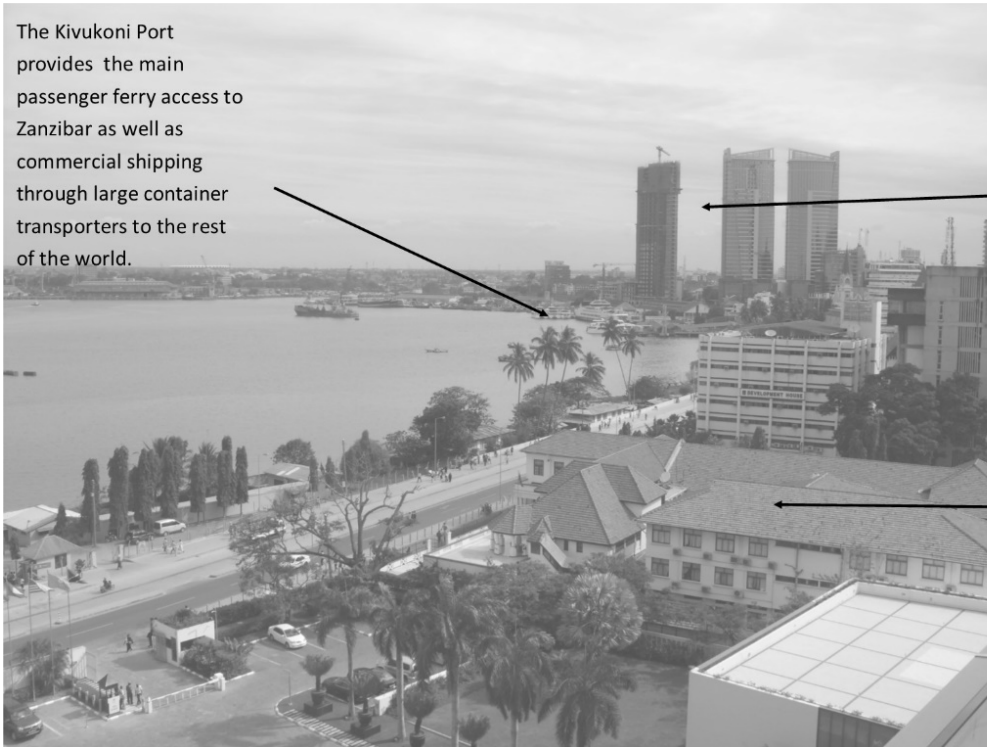
A label is used simply to highlight something in a sketch or photograph, while an annotation is likely to explain something in the scene in greater depth.



A labelled photograph of Dar Es Salaam.

If the researcher knows the direction in which the photograph was taken, or the orientation of the view of the fieldsketch, this should be included in the title of the graphic.

Title: Dar Es Salaam Port (facing South West)



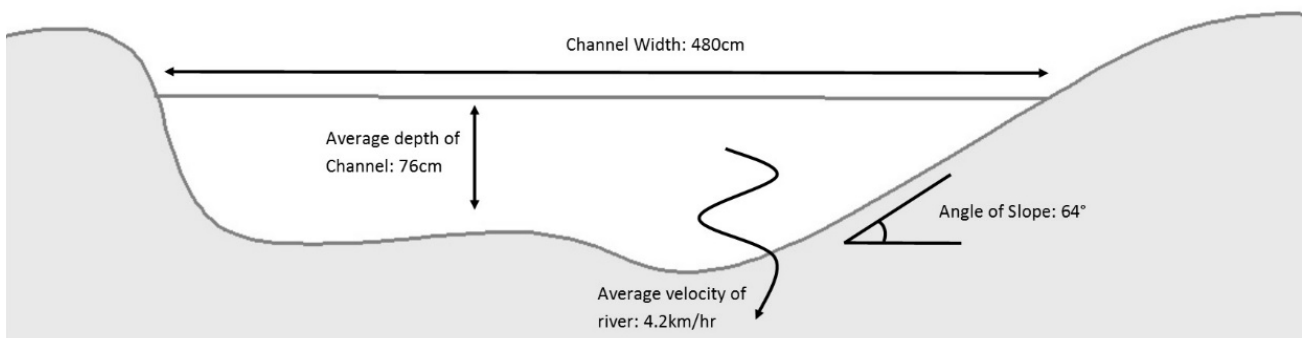
The Kivukoni Port provides the main passenger ferry access to Zanzibar as well as commercial shipping through large container transporters to the rest of the world.

The Tanzania Ports Authority Building, when completed, will be the tallest in Tanzania. Its construction has created hundreds of new jobs, and as a result of its newsworthy status in the Tanzanian press, an influx of young men from the outlying rural areas, hoping to gain employment.

The Hyatt Regency Hotel provides five star accommodation for wealthy visitors to the city as well as employment for English speaking locals. Begging is commonly seen along Kivukoni Road, outside the hotel.

The same photograph with annotations.

It is rare that a photograph, field sketch or cross section sketch will be used in a report write-up in isolation. Quantitative data that was also collected first hand may be put into the picture using arrows and appropriate annotations. This is especially true when data may be difficult to describe without a pictorial guide for the reader.



A cross section of a river annotated with data collected from one site in the field