

EVIDENCE PHOTOGRAPHY PACKING LIST

- Two No. 2 ABFO-type Photomacrographic Scales – Metric
- Two No. 2 ABFO-type Photomacrographic Scales – Inch
- One MicroMini Pocket Microscope with Smartphone Adapter
- One 15-pack of Disposable Evidence Tents

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Tips

- Photograph any and all evidence, no matter how small or large.
- Evidence photos must represent facts. Proper care and attention of photographed objects will guard against misleading interpretation.
- Evidence photos should be clear images unobscured by shadows. To achieve this, you may need to use a camera flash.
- If you need to highlight indentations or subtle markings on a surface, position lights at the side at a low angle—a technique known as oblique lighting—to bring out details.
- For close-up photos, line up the two side of the L shape of the scale with the edges of the viewfinder or camera screen to avoid distorting the image.
- When using the photomacrographic scale on the evidence tents or the No. 2 scales, check your photo after you take it. If the circle on the scale appears elongated in your photo, the photo wasn't taken at a 90° angle and is distorted. Adjust your angle, and retake the photo.

Photographing the Crime Scene

Photograph the entire crime scene from multiple perspectives. Start with overview photos, then mid-range, and finally close-up.

- **Overview photography** – use to capture the entire scene including the approach to the scene and all areas of the scene.
- **Mid-range photography** – use to establish the distance of an object from surrounding objects.
- **Close-up photography** – use to capture identifying marks like scars and tattoos, serial numbers, glass shards, etc.

For more evidence photography tips, information, and activities, visit <https://forensikit.com/evidence-photography/>