



Landscape Theories – as a basis for dealing with Touristscapes

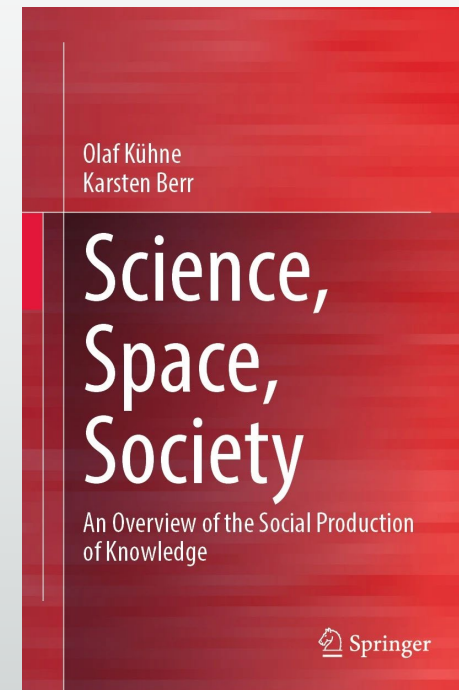
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Department of Geosciences | Urban and Regional Development



Content

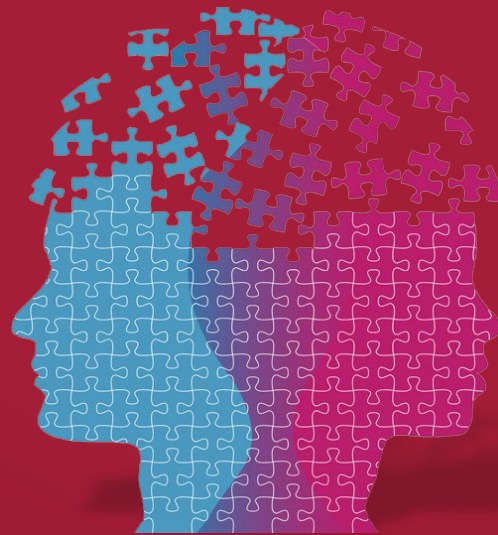
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Kühne, O., & Berr, K. (2022). *Science, Space, Society. An overview of the social production of knowledge*. Wiesbaden: Springer.



Kühne, O. (2019). *Landscape Theories. A Brief Introduction*. Wiesbaden: Springer VS.

Introduction





The understanding of science and the position of social science

Task of sociology and science in general:

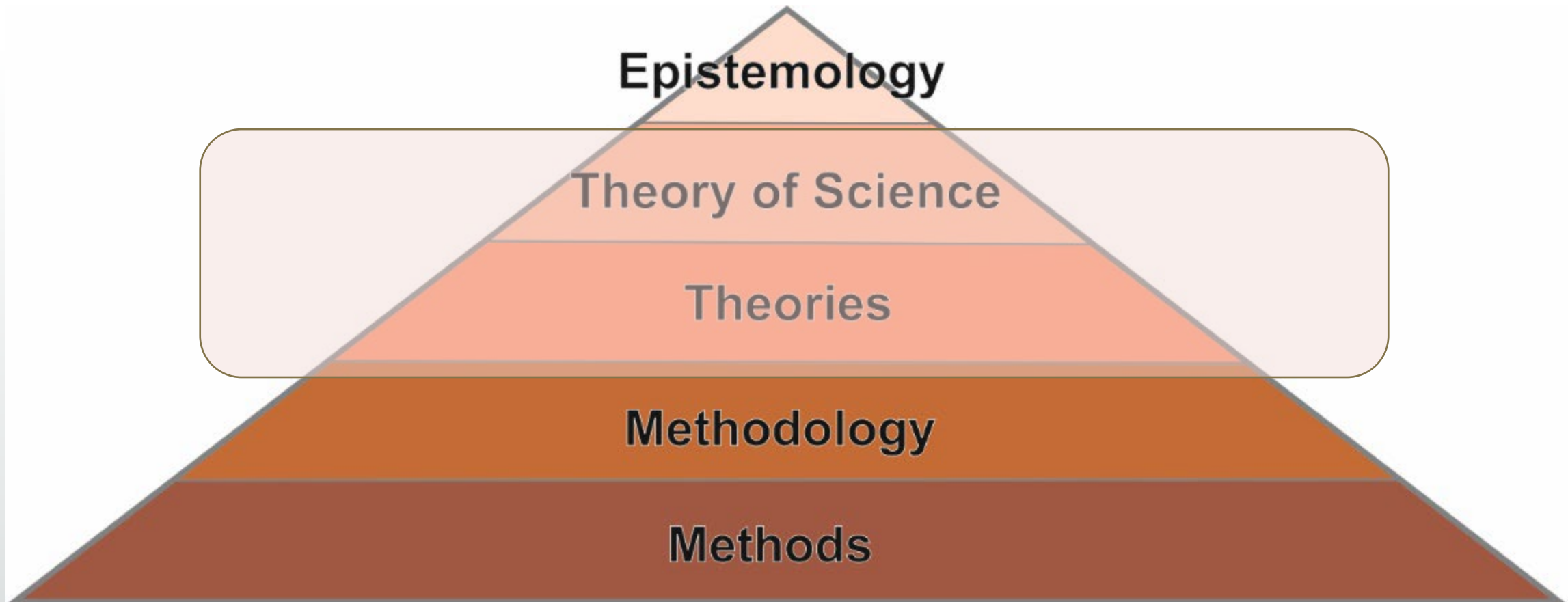
"Critique, critical distance from the self-evidences of one's own society"

(Dahrendorf 1968, p. 63)

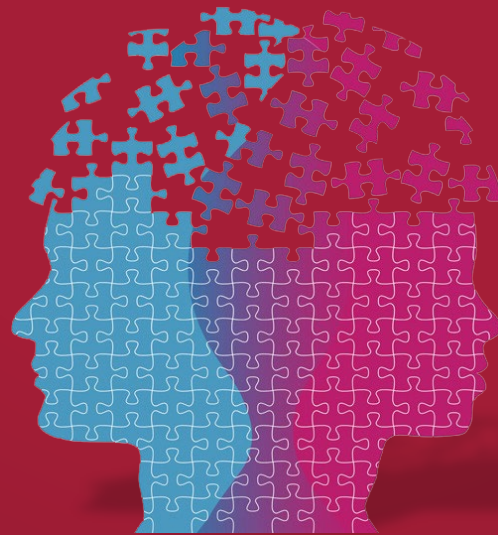


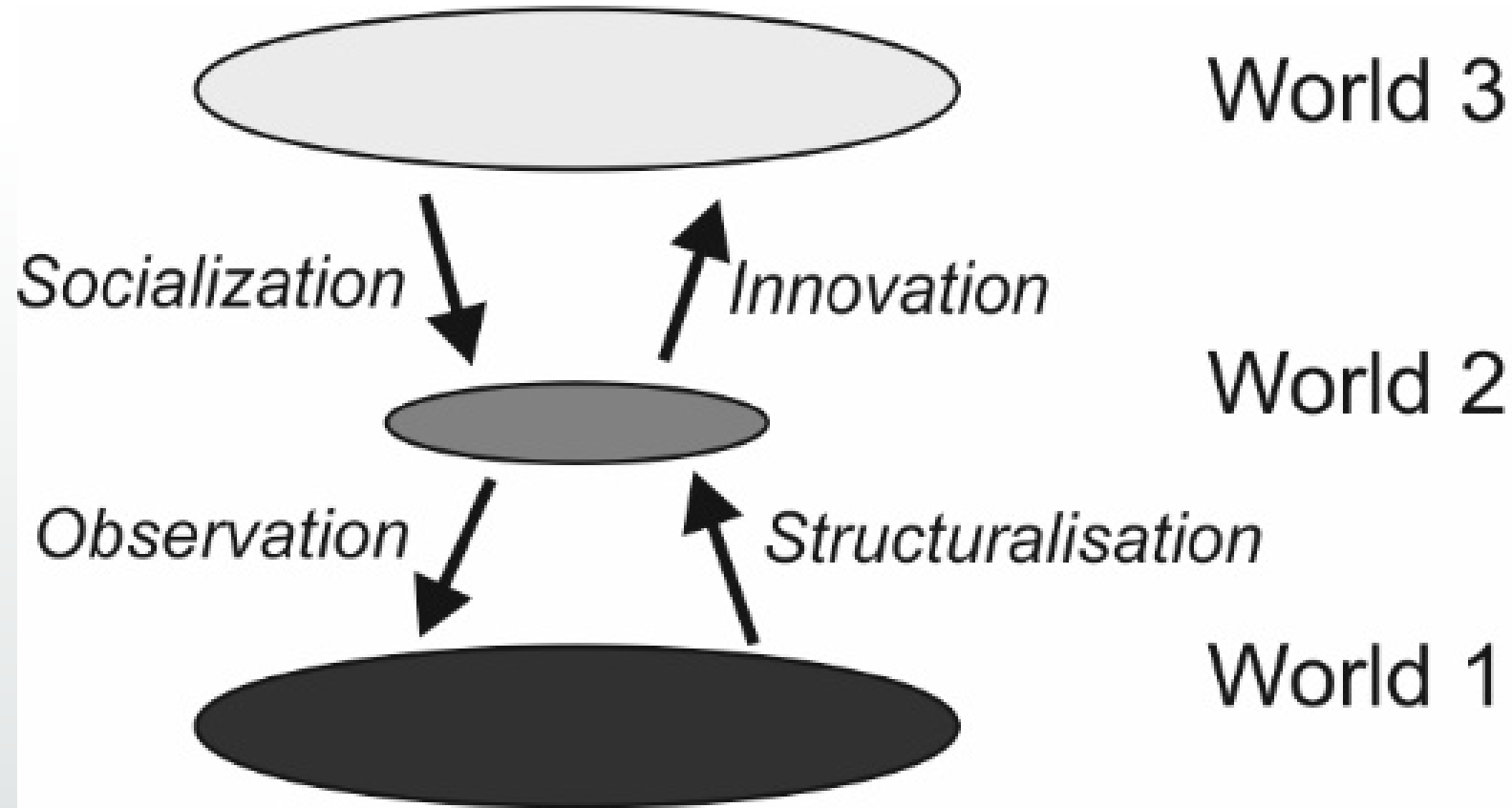
Challenge landscape theories

"The landscape concept embodies several unresolved **conflicts**: between **collective belonging** and **individual control**, between the **subjective** and the **objective**, and between the **mental** and the **material**" (Jones 1991, p. 234).



Propaedeutics to the neopragmatic
landscape theory:
The Three Worlds Theory of Karl
Popper as analytical framework



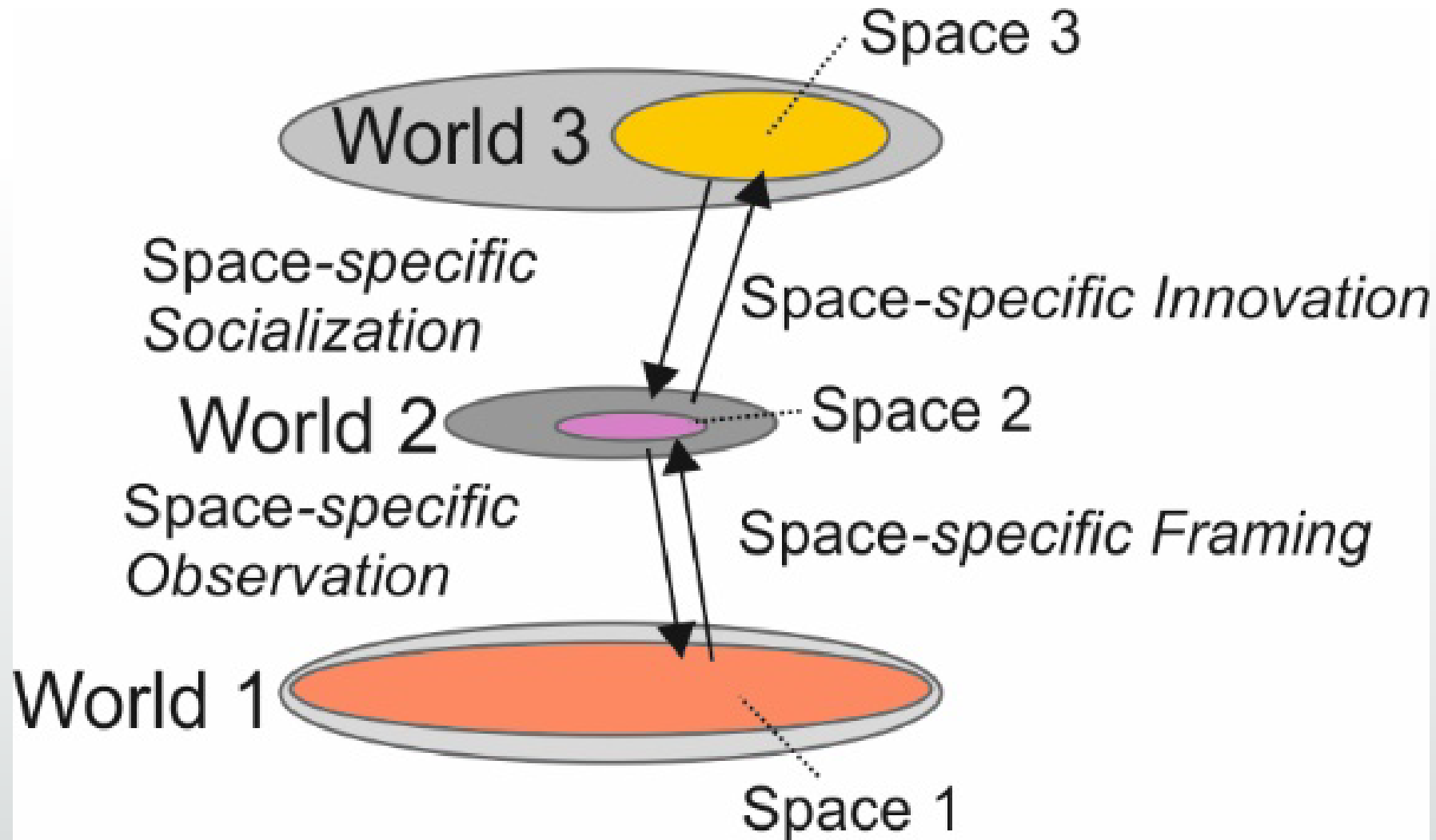


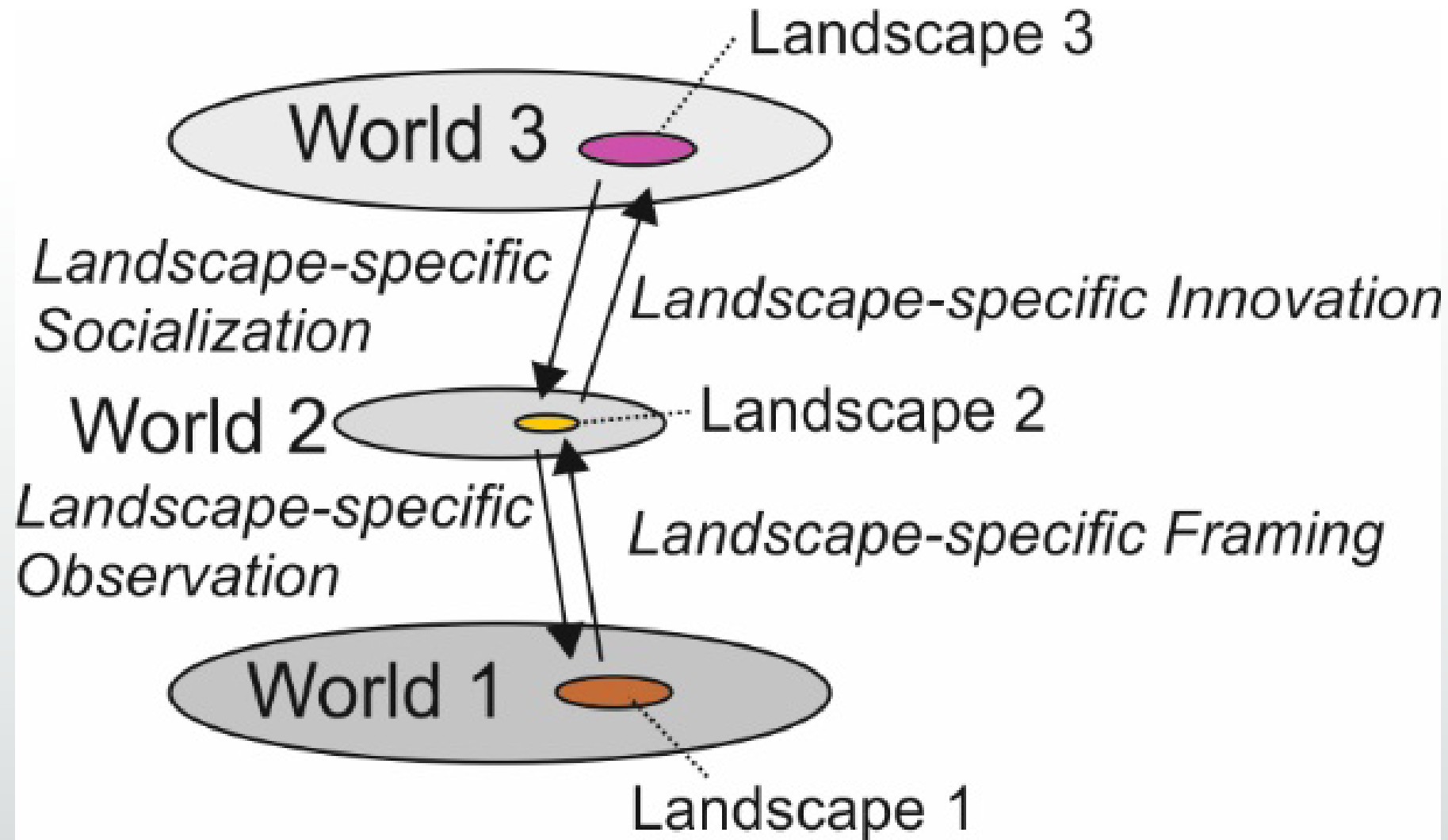
Kühne, O. (2020). Landscape Conflicts. A Theoretical Approach Based on the Three Worlds Theory of Karl Popper and the Conflict Theory of Ralf Dahrendorf, Illustrated by the Example of the Energy System Transformation in Germany. *Sustainability*, 12, (17, 1–20). doi:10.3390/su12176772

Popper, K. R. (2018 [1984]). *Alle Menschen sind Philosophen*. München: Piper (Herausgegeben von Heidi Bohnet und Klaus Stadler).

Popper, K. R. (2019 [1987]). *Auf der Suche nach einer besseren Welt. Vorträge und Aufsätze aus dreißig Jahren*. München: Piper.

Popper, K. R., & Eccles, J. C. (1977). *Das Ich und sein Gehirn*. München: Piper. (Kühne 2020)





Kühne, O. (2020). Landscape Conflicts. A Theoretical Approach Based on the Three Worlds Theory of Karl Popper and the Conflict Theory of Ralf Dahrendorf, Illustrated by the Example of the Energy System Transformation in Germany. *Sustainability*, 12, (17, 1–20). doi:10.3390/su12176772



Landscape socialization

...is divided

a) the **native landscape (mode a)**

b) the **common sense landscape (mode b)**

c) **expert knowledge (facultative; mode c)**

> The native landscape does not need to be (stereotypically) beautiful, but **familiar**.

> The **change in native landscape** is often reconstructed as a loss of home („Heimat“)

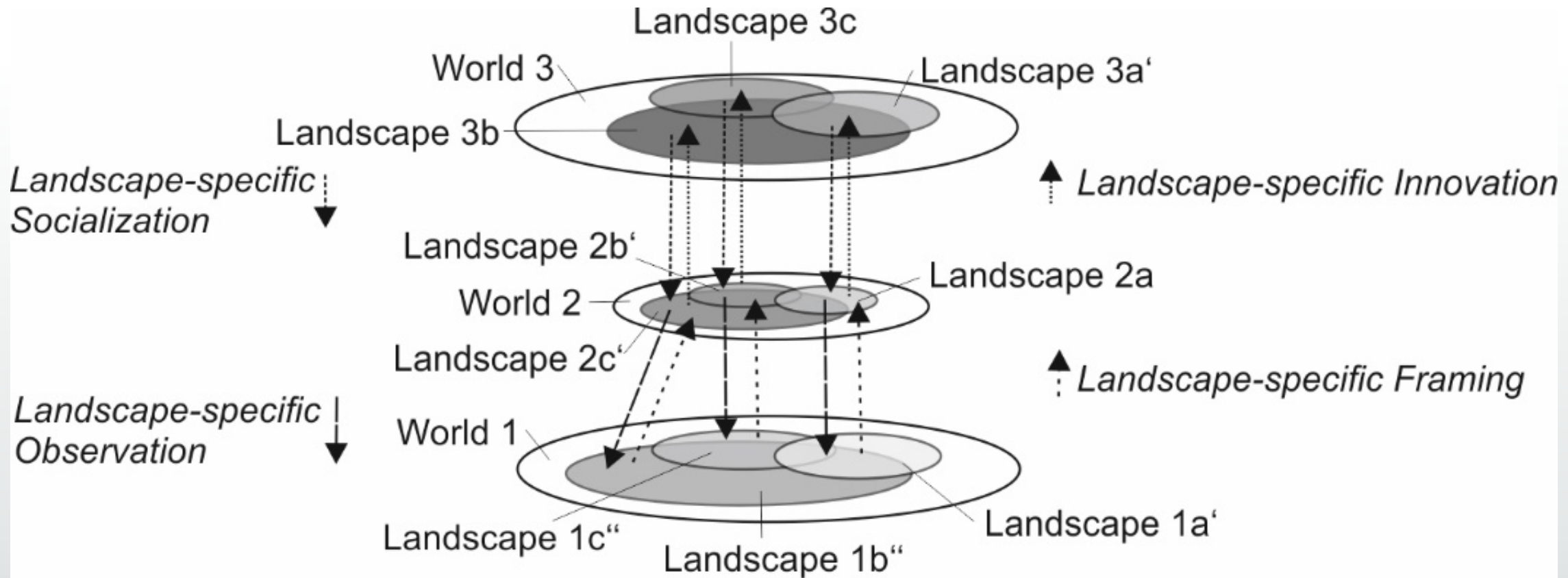
> But native landscape is subject to **intergenerational change**.



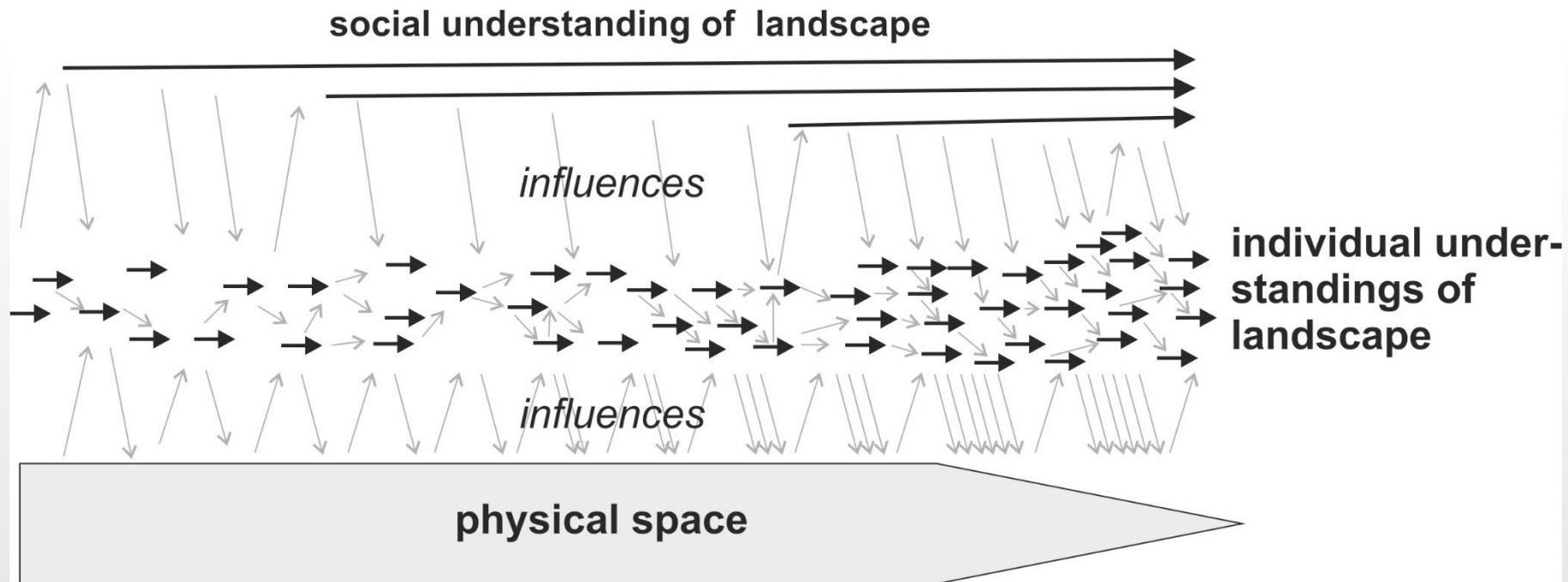
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<http://images.artnet.com/WebServices/picture.aspx?date=20071010&catalog=124798&gallery=110998&lot=00166&filetype=2>

Hartz, A., & Kühne, O. (2009). Aesthetic approaches to active urban landscape planning. In: van der Valk, A./van Dijk, T. (Eds.): *Regional Planning for Open Space*, London: Routledge.

Kühne, O. (2020). Landscape Conflicts. A Theoretical Approach Based on the Three Worlds Theory of Karl Popper and the Conflict Theory of Ralf Dahrendorf, Illustrated by the Example of the Energy System Transformation in Germany. *Sustainability*, 12, (17, 1–20). doi:10.3390/su12176772



Kühne, O. (2020). Landscape Conflicts. A Theoretical Approach Based on the Three Worlds Theory of Karl Popper and the Conflict Theory of Ralf Dahrendorf, Illustrated by the Example of the Energy System Transformation in Germany. *Sustainability*, 12, (17, 1–20). doi:10.3390/su12176772



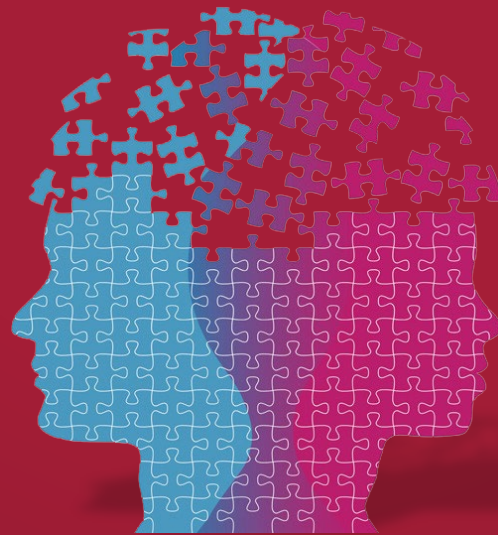
Landscape 3

Landscape 2

Landscape 1

Kühne, O., & Jenal, C. (2020). *Baton Rouge – the Multivillage Metropolis. A Neopragmatic Landscape Biographical Approach on Spatial Pastiche, Hybridization, and Differentiation*. Wiesbaden: Springer VS, im Druck.

Currently Discussed Theoretical Perspectives On Landscape

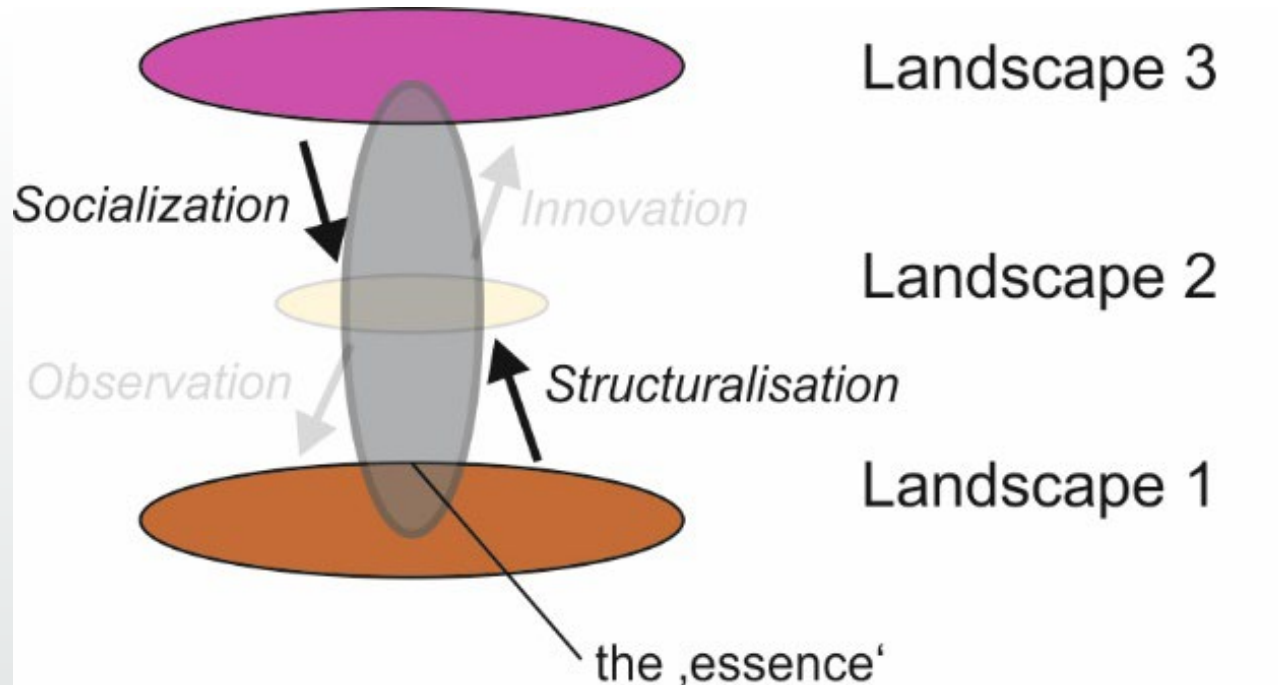




(Collection of) Concepts of landscapes

- Essentialist approach
- Positivist approach
- Constructivist approaches
 - Social constructivism
 - Radical Constructivism
 - Discourse Theory
- Critical approaches
 - Critical Theory
 - Landscape as a Medium of Social Distinction
- More-than-representational Approaches
 - Phenomenology
 - Assemblage Theory
 - Actors-Network-Theory
- Meta-perspective: Neo-Pragmatism

Essentialist approach



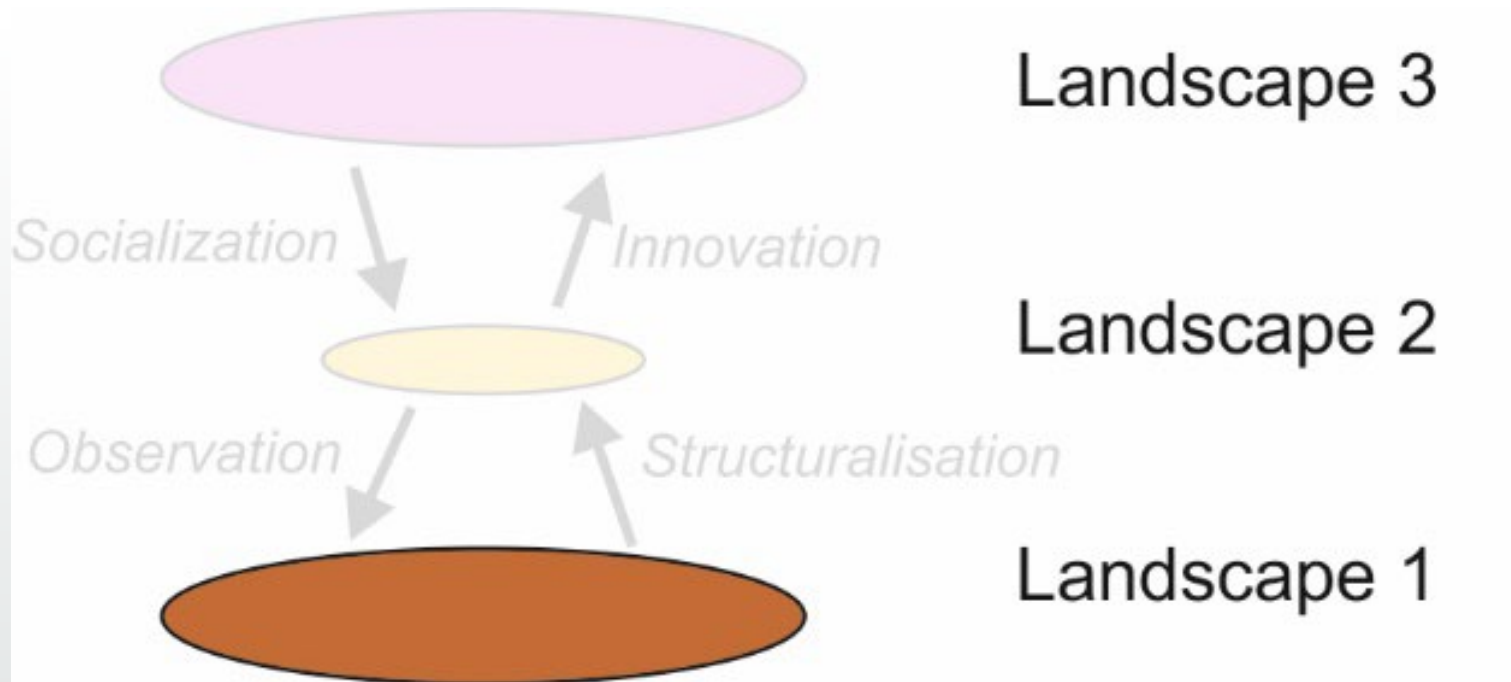
- The fundamental attitude of an essentialist (from Latin '*essentia*') assumes that things have **necessary qualities** that constitute their essence (Albert 2005).
- Accordingly, 'landscape' becomes a '**thing in itself**'. This is equipped with specific properties and values. The outer appearance is not 'landscape', but merely an expression of its 'essence' (more in: Weber & Kühne 2019).

Albert, G. (2005). *Hermeneutischer Positivismus und dialektischer Essentialismus Vilfredo Paretos*. Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften.

Weber, F., & Kühne, O. (2019). Essentialistische Landschafts- und positivistische Raumforschung. In O. Kühne, F. Weber, K. Berr, & C. Jenal (Eds.), *Handbuch Landschaft* (pp. 57–68). Wiesbaden: Springer VS.



Positivist approach



The focus of positivist scientific research is on those objects "which exist in the world outside human consciousness and which can be experienced and discovered through **measurement and perception**" (Egner 2010, p. 30).



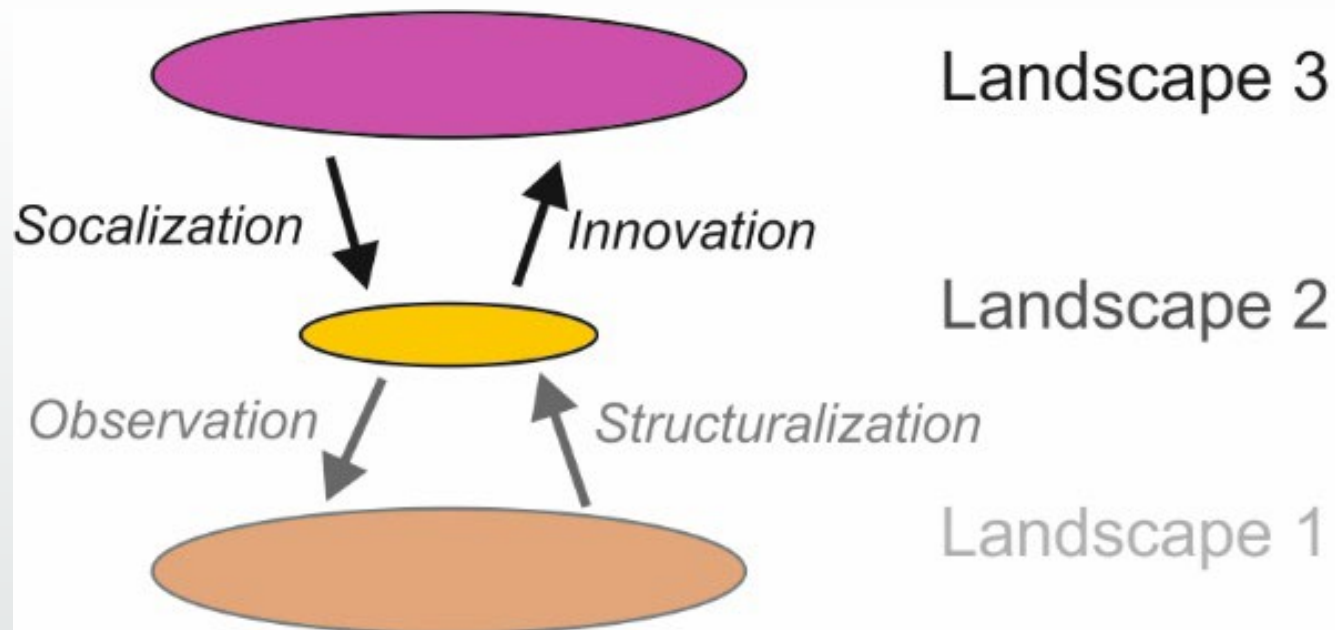
Constructivist approaches

- The process of 'construction', which is central to social constructivism, is described as "not an intentional action, but a **culturally mediated pre-conscious process**" (Kloock and Spahr 2007[1986], p. 56).
- Cosgrove's (1984) classical statement: 'Landscape not simply the world we see; it is a **way of seeing the world**'.

Cosgrove, D. E. (1984). *Social Formation and Symbolic Landscape*. London: University of Wisconsin Press.

Kloock, D., & Spahr, A. (2007 [1986]). *Medientheorien. Eine Einführung* (UTB). München: Fink.

Social constructivism



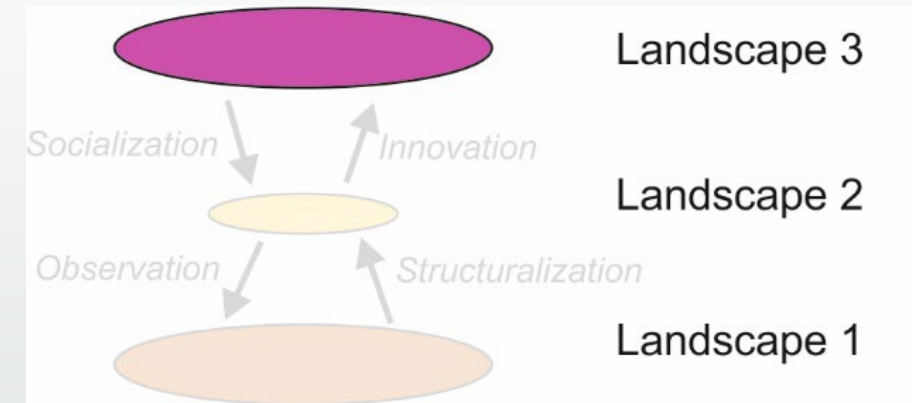
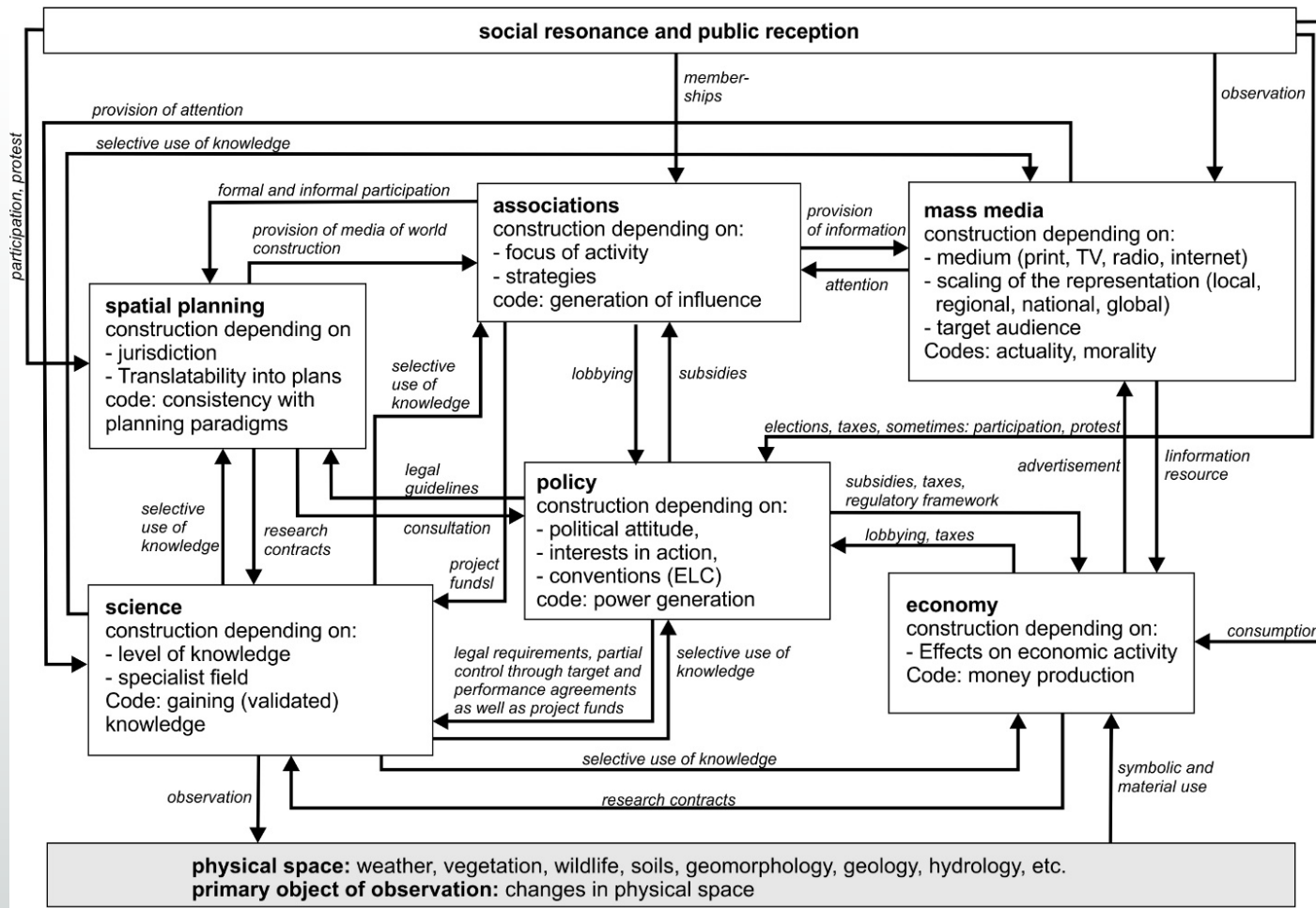
Process of social construction is based on the fact that **abstractions** in the form of prior knowledge of the world flow into every perception (Schütz 1971), whereby "**nowhere** is there anything like **pure and simple facts**" (Schütz 1971[1962], p. 5).

Schütz, A. (1971 [1962]). *Gesammelte Aufsätze 1. Das Problem der Wirklichkeit*. Den Haag: Martinus Nijhoff.

Schütz, A. (1971). *Gesammelte Aufsätze 3. Studien zur phänomenologischen Philosophie*. Den Haag: Martinus Nijhoff.

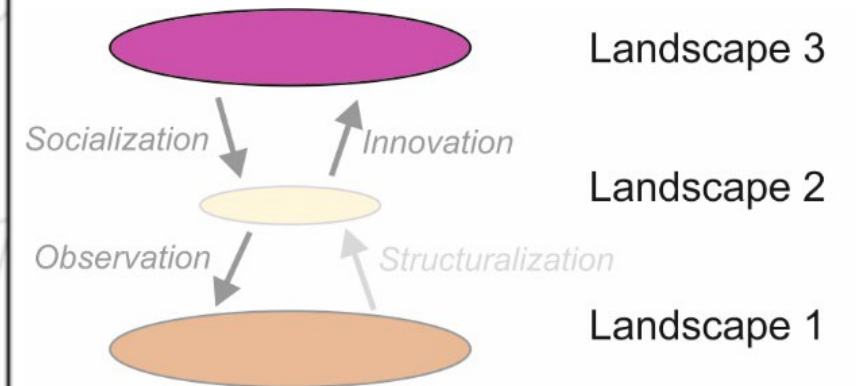
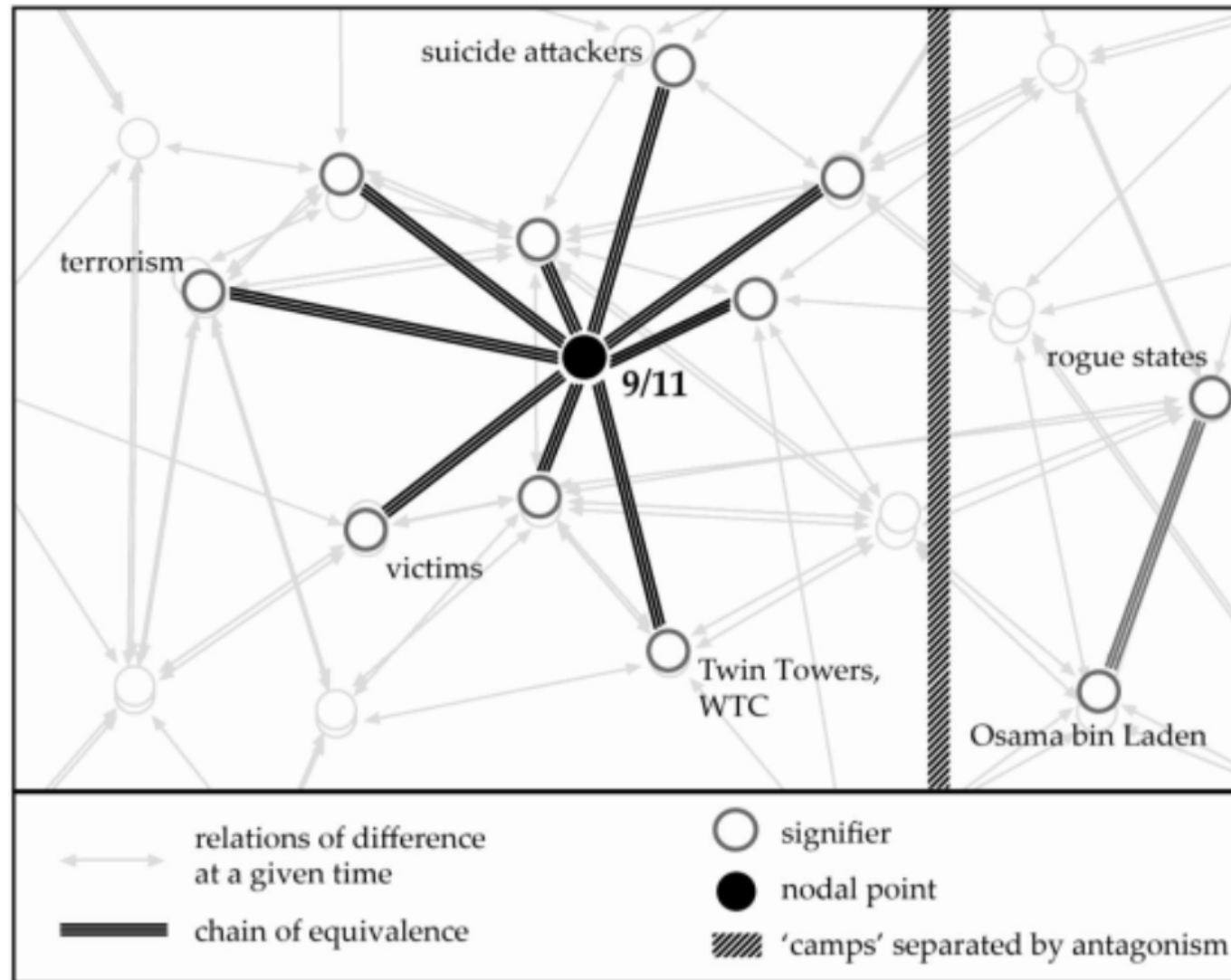


Radical Constructivism



Theoretical background: Luhmann, Niklas (1989): Ecological Communication. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
Figure: Kühne, Olaf (2019): Landscape Theories. Wiesbaden: Springer VS.

Discourse Theory



Weber, F. (2016). The Potential of Discourse Theory for Landscape Research. *Dissertations of Cultural Landscape Commission*, (31, 87–102).
<http://www.krajobraz.kulturowy.us.edu.pl/publikacje.artykuly/31/6.weber.pdf>. Accessed: 31 August 2020.



Critical approaches: Critical Theory

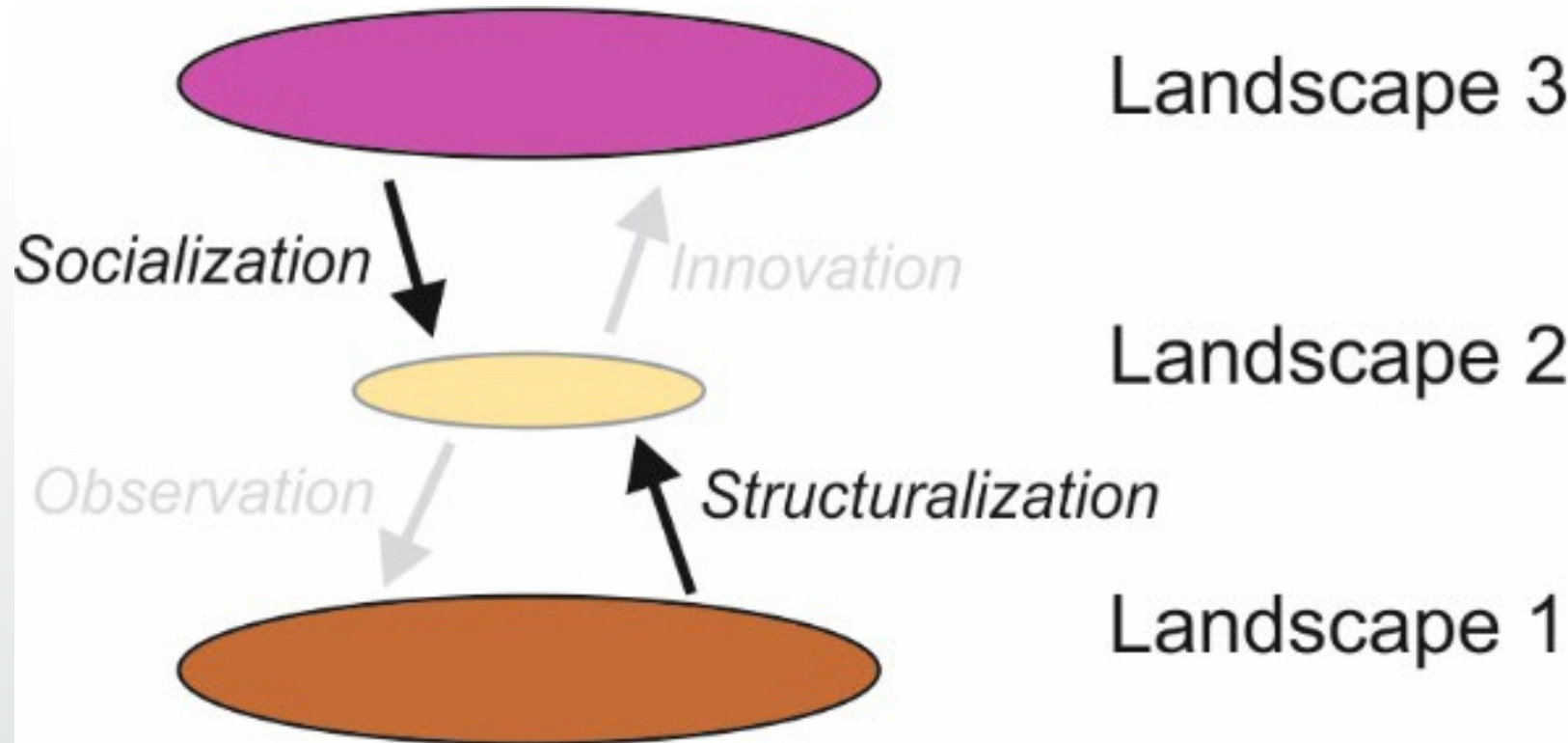
- "The facts that our senses bring us are **socially preformed** in two ways: by the **historical character** of the perceived object and by the **historical character of the perceiving organ**" (Horkheimer 1977[1937], p. 17).
- The **Marxist-oriented** spatial and social sciences have their own claim not only to describe and analyse the world on their own, but also to **change** it (e.g. Samers, Bigger and Belcher 2015).
- One important principle of Horkheimer and Adorno (1969) view is, "that the history of man's liberation from overpowering powers has not led to a reasonable state of the world. By setting their **emancipation** in motion, an enterprise that consisted essentially in making themselves the masters and owners of nature, people have exposed themselves to a purely **technical-instrumental rationality**" (Lehmann 2009, p. 1).

Horkheimer, M. (1977[1937]). Traditionelle und kritische Theorie. Fünf Aufsätze. Frankfurt am Main: Fischer Wissenschaft.

Horkheimer, M. & Adorno, T. W. (1969). Dialektik der Aufklärung. Philosophische Fragmente. Frankfurt (Main): Fischer.

Lehmann, D. (2009). Die Verdinglichung der Natur. Über das Verhältnis von Vernunft und die Unmöglichkeit der Naturbeherrschung. In: Phase 2, Nr. 33

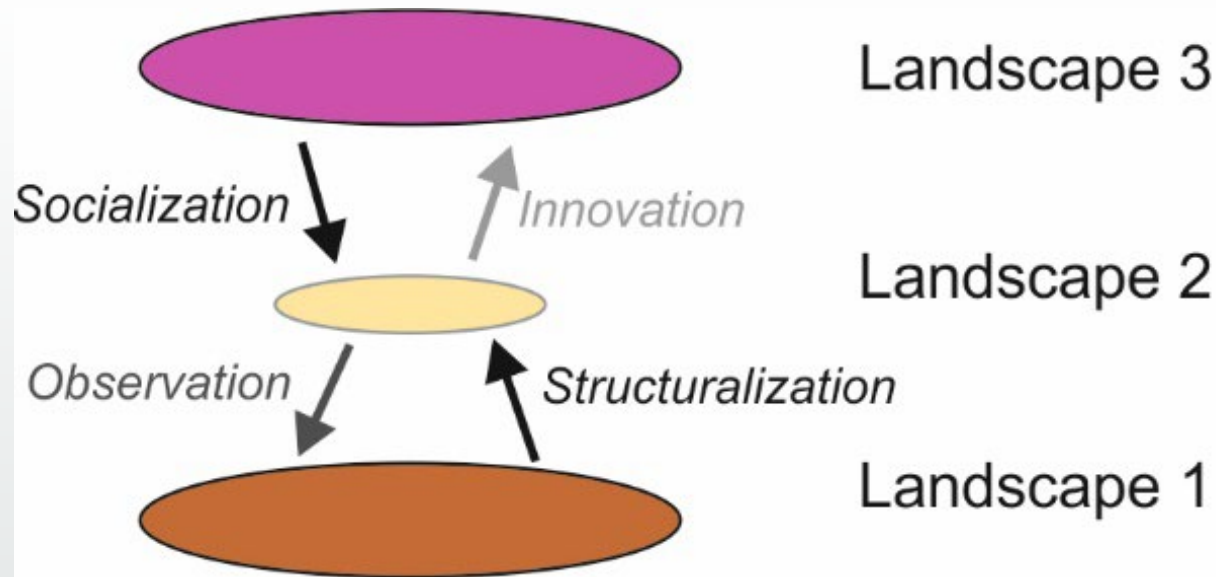
<http://phase2.nadir.org/index.php?artikel=730&print=ja> (zuletzt abgerufen am 23.03.2012). Samers, M.; Bigger, P.; Belcher, O. To Build Another World: Activism in the Light of Marxist Geographical Thought. In Approaches to Human Geography: Philosophies, Theories, People and Practices; Aitken, S.C., Valentine, G., Eds.; SAGE: Los Angeles, CA, USA, 2015; pp 344–360. ISBN 9781446276020.



Althusser (1977, p. 122): "No **ruling class** can permanently hold state power without at the same time exercising its **hegemony** over and in the **ideological state apparatuses**".



Landscape as a Medium of Social Distinction (following Bourdieu)



Bourdieu, P. (2005 [1983]). Ökonomisches Kapital – Kulturelles Kapital – Soziales Kapital. In P. Bourdieu (Ed.), *Die verborgenen Mechanismen der Macht* (pp. 49–80). Hamburg: VSA.

Maischatz, K. (2010). Eine Einführung in das Sozialkapital-Konzept anhand der zentralen Vertreter. In A. Fischer (Ed.), *Die soziale Dimension von Nachhaltigkeit – Beziehungsgeflecht zwischen Nachhaltigkeit und Benachteiligtenförderung. Berufliche Bildung und zukünftige Entwicklung* (Leuphana-Schriften zur Berufs- und Wirtschaftspädagogik, vol. 3, pp. 31–54). Baltmannsweiler: Schneider-Verlag Hohengehren.





More-than-representational Approaches

In contrast to representational (positivist or constructivist) theories, the focus of "more-than-representational" (Lorimer 2005, p. 85) theories lies specifically

in focusing on the mutual influence of man and non-humans,

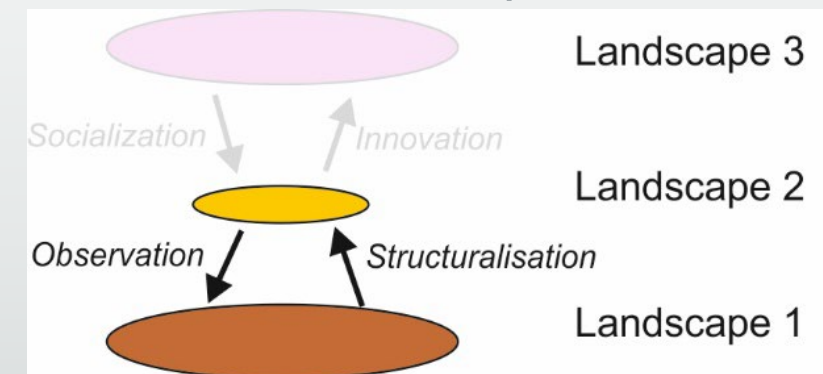
which also **removes the dichotomous** separation between human being/society and environment (Krauss 2019).

Krauss, W. (2019). Postenvironmental landscapes in the Anthropocene. In P. Howard, I. Thompson, E. Waterton, & M. Atha (Eds.), *The Routledge Companion to Landscape Studies* (2nd ed., pp. 62–73). London: Routledge.

Lorimer, H. (2005). Cultural geography: the busyness of being 'more-than-representational'. *Progress in Human Geography*, 29, (1, 83–94). doi:10.1191/0309132505ph531pr

Phenomenology

- "Phenomenology involves the understanding and description of things as they are **experienced** by a subject" (Tilley 1997, p. 12).
- The phenomenologically oriented landscape researcher thus becomes a "**storyteller**" (Tuan 1989, p. 240): "His or her description is inexpungibly mixed with exegesis and interpretation, for ordinary language not only contains interpretative conjunctions that invite use (since, for, because, therefore, etc.), but is also very rich in words that reverberate – that hint at relationships – beyond their literal meanings".
- Berleant (1997, p. 109) summarises: "A landscape, an environment, even more, is **embodied experience**".



Berleant, A. (1997). *Living in the Landscape. Toward an Aesthetics of Environment*. Lawrence: University Press of Kansas.

Tilley, C. (1997). *A phenomenology of landscape. Places, paths and monuments* (Explorations in anthropology). Oxford: Berg.

Tuan, Y.-F. (1989). Surface Phenomena and Aesthetic Experience. *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, 79, (2), 233–241).

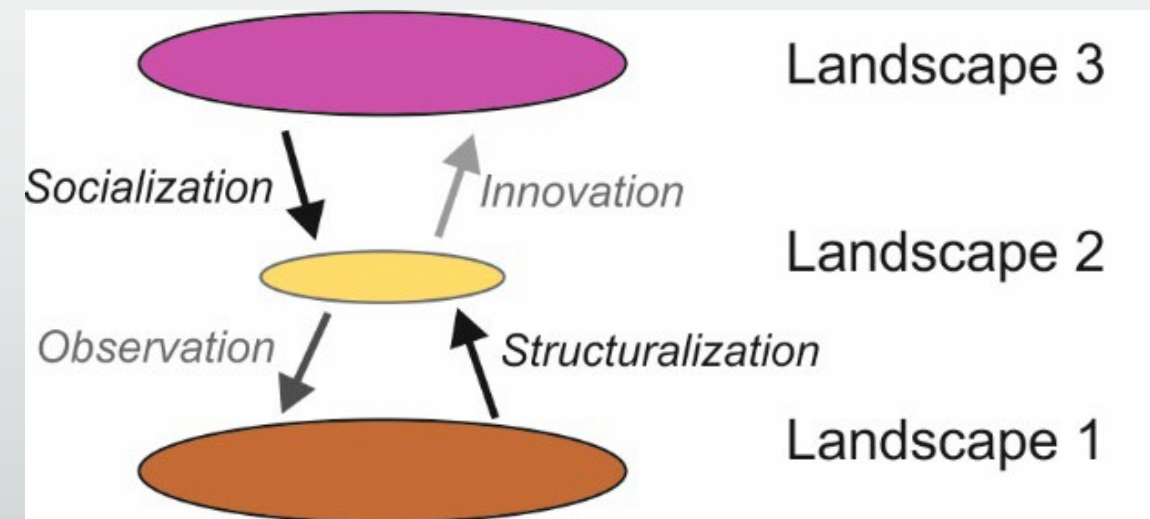
doi:10.1111/j.1467-8306.1989.tb00260.x

Assemblage Theory

- Assemblage theory can be understood as an approach "that addresses social ensembles on the basis of the processes they generate. It conceptualizes processes of creation and transformation of social ensembles called assemblages and proposes an approach to the analysis of **generative processes**" (van Wezemaël and Loepfe 2009, p. 108).
- Assemblage theory focuses on the types of relationship between **social constructs** and the **material substrates** of the world. **Material things become socially relevant** when they are negotiated discursively (Mattissek and Wiertz 2014).

Mattissek, A. & Wiertz, T. (2014). Materialität und Macht im Spiegel der Assemblage-Theorie: Erkundungen am Beispiel der Waldpolitik in Thailand. *Geographica Helvetica* 69 (3), 157–169.

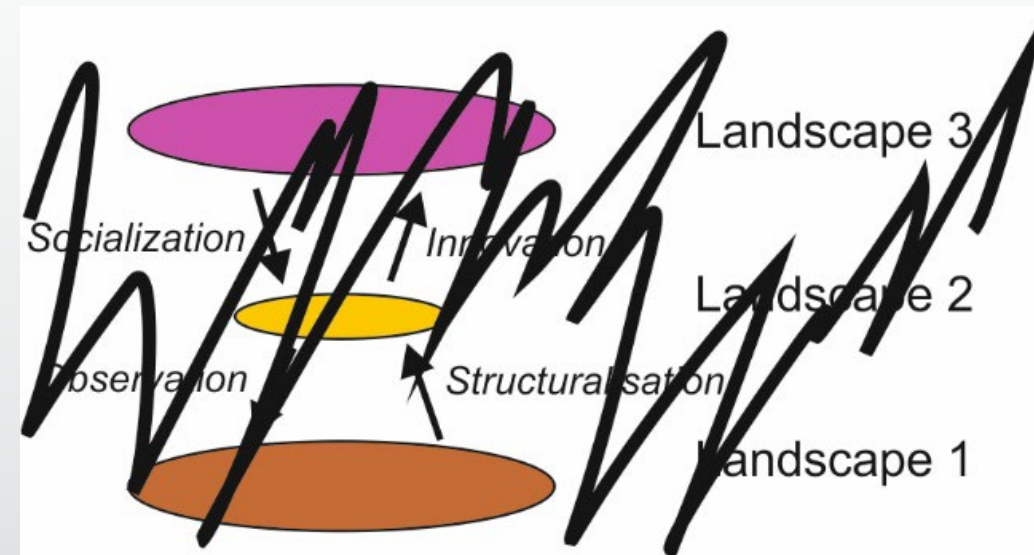
van Wezemaël, J. & Loepfe, M. (2009). Veränderte Prozesse der Entscheidungsfindung in der Raumentwicklung. *Geographica Helvetica* 64 (2), 106–118.



Actor Network Theory (ANT)



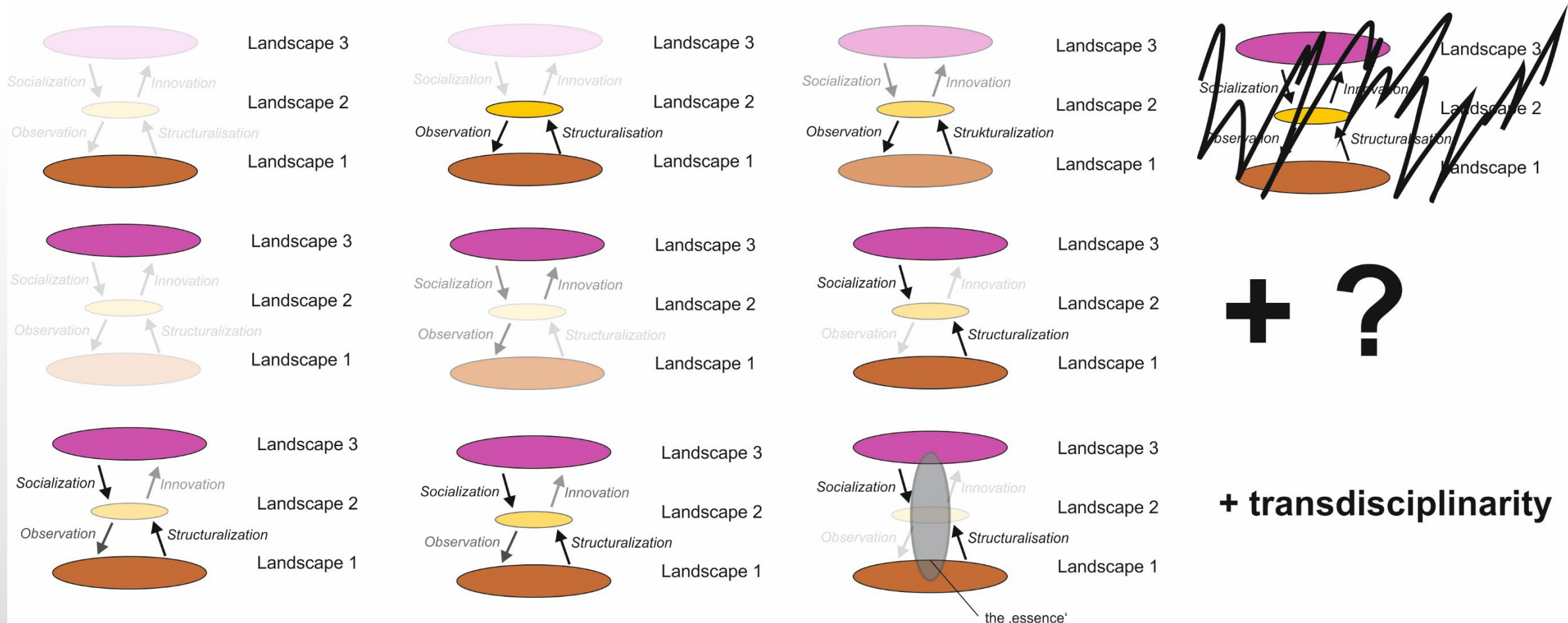
- ANT is based on the work of the French sociologists Michel Callon and Bruno Latour as well as the British scientist John Law (Kneer 2009).
- 'Natural' and man-made, animate and inanimate objects are regarded as part of the social world, and no longer the societies and communities of man alone. **Social, technical and natural units, and factors are treated** "as **Explananda** rather than **Explanans** by the actor network theory" (Schulz-Schaeffer 2000, p. 188).
- The references of different actants in the network are quite **variable**, as Latour (2002[1999], p. 218) vividly illustrates: "With the weapon in your hand until you hold someone else, and even the weapon in your hand is no longer the same. You are another subject because you hold the weapon; the weapon is another object because it maintains a relationship with you. No longer is it the weapon in the arsenal or the weapon in the drawer or the weapon in the bag, no, now it is the weapon in your hand, aimed at someone who cries out for his life".



Kneer, G. (2009). Akteur-Netzwerk-Theorie. In G. Kneer, & M. Schroer (Eds.), *Handbuch Soziologische Theorien* (pp. 19–39). Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften.

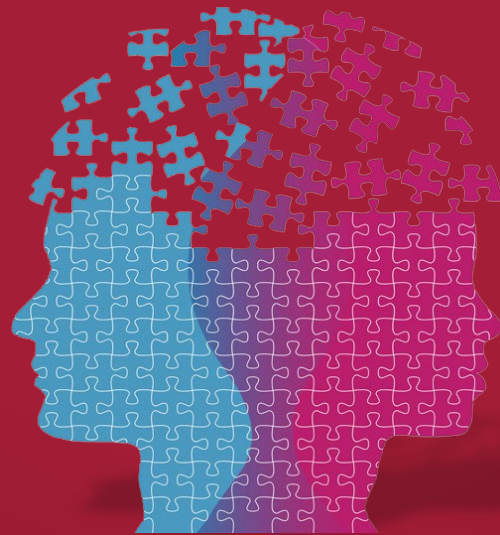
Latour, B. (2002 [1999]). *Die Hoffnung der Pandora. Untersuchungen zur Wirklichkeit der Wissenschaft*. Frankfurt (Main): Suhrkamp.

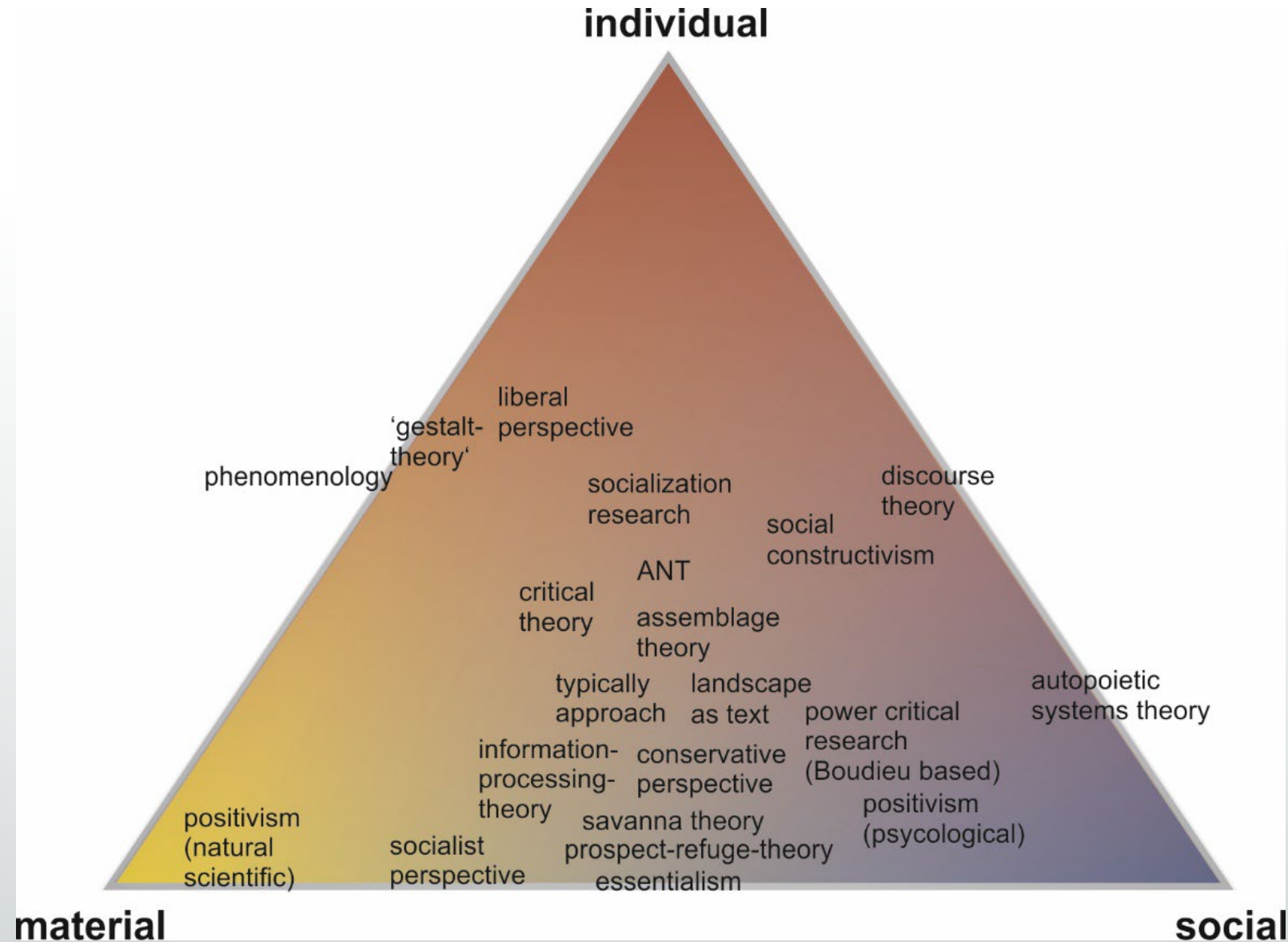
Schulz-Schaeffer, I. (2000). Akteur-Netzwerk-Theorie: Zur Koevolution von Gesellschaft, Natur und Technik. In J. Weyer, & J. Abel (Eds.), *Soziale Netzwerke. Konzepte und Methoden der sozialwissenschaftlichen Netzwerkforschung* (Lehr- und Handbücher der Soziologie, pp. 187–210). München: Oldenbourg.





A Neopragmatic Approach to 'Landscapes'





Kühne, Olaf (2019): *Landscape Theories*. Wiesbaden: Springer VS.



Meta-perspective: Neo-Pragmatism

- The central statement of **philosophical pragmatism** lies in the superiority of **practical criteria over theory**.
- Thus, pragmatism assumes that the **practical consequences** and effects of action, meanings, and truths should determine action, not **moral principles** or **great theoretical buildings**.
- 'Neopragmatism' is discussed in philosophy, associated particularly with Richard Rorty (1982, 1991) and Hilary Putnam (1995).
- This approach **recognizes**
 - **pluralistic views** of the world,
 - **contingency** and
 - provides a **framework for synthesizing** the different aspects of the world.
- Furthermore, neopragmatism is normatively oriented towards **open-ended, democratic negotiation** processes.

Putnam, H. (1995): Pragmatism: An Open Question. Blackwell Publishers.

Rorty, R. (1982): Consequences of Pragmatism: Essays: 1972-1980. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.

Rorty, R. (1991): Objectivity, Relativism, and Truth. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.



- Neopragmatic landscape research (whether with reference to city or region, landscape or general space) differs from pragmatic approaches by its **meta-perspective** and – associated with it – by a stronger **inclusion of theoretical elements**.
- Insofar as a gain in understanding of social developments and contexts can be expected, **different** constructivist and empirical (or positivist) approaches (and research methods) are **combined** (Eckardt 2014; Fine 2000; Kühne 2018).

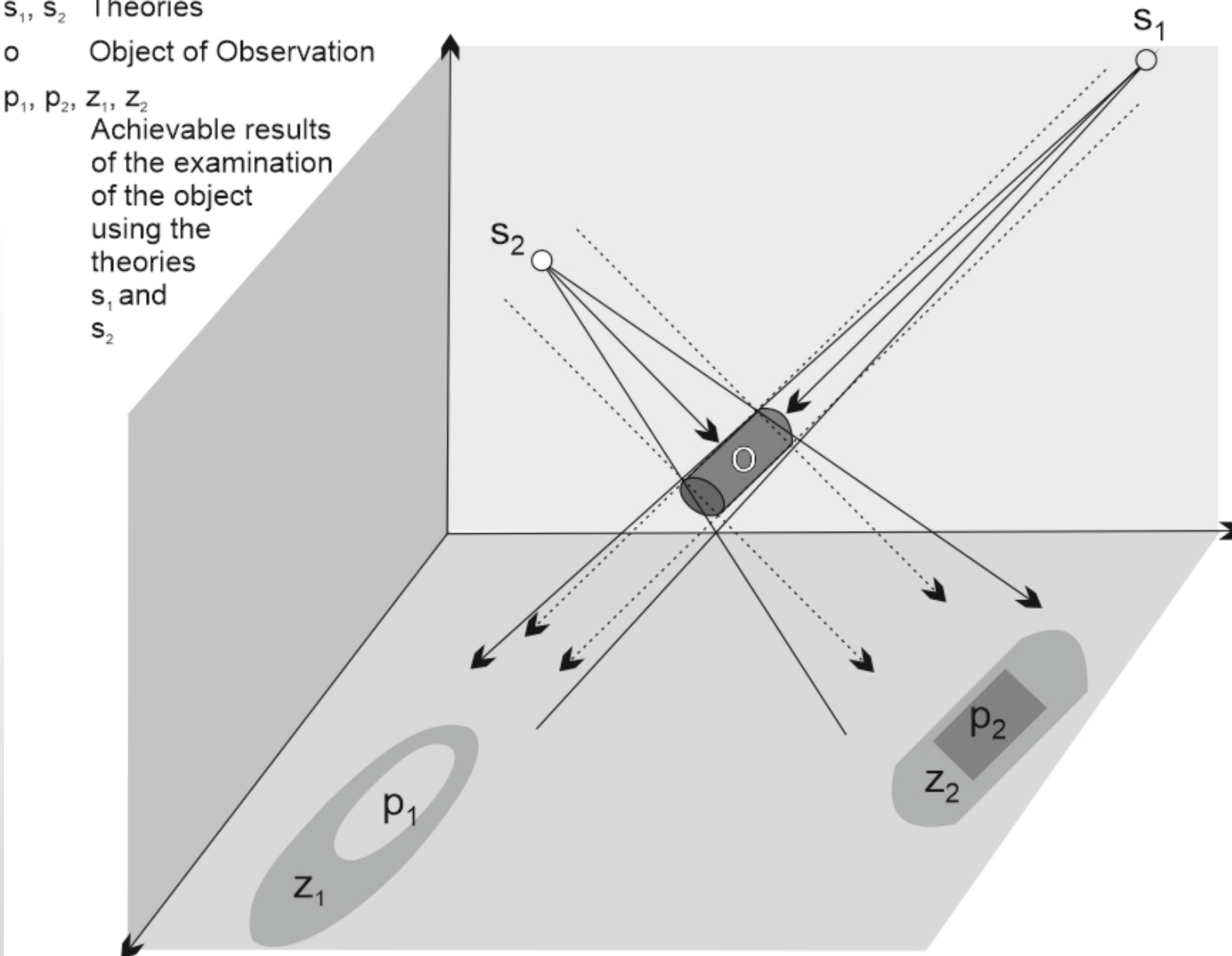
Eckardt, F. (2014). *Stadtforschung. Gegenstand und Methoden*. Wiesbaden: Springer VS.

Fine, A. (2000). Der Blickpunkt von niemand besonderen. In M. Sandbothe (Ed.), *Die Renaissance des Pragmatismus. Aktuelle Verflechtungen zwischen analytischer und kontinentaler Philosophie* (pp. 59–77). Weilerswist: Velbrück.

Kühne, O. (2018). Reboot „Regionale Geographie“ – Ansätze einer neopragmatischen Rekonfiguration „horizontaler Geographien“. *Berichte. Geographie und Landeskunde*, 92, (2, 101–121).



s_1, s_2 Theories
o Object of Observation
 p_1, p_2, z_1, z_2 Achievable results of the examination of the object using the theories s_1 and s_2



Visualization of Karl Popper's spotlight theory (after Hügin 1996)

Hügin, U. (1996). *Individuum, Gemeinschaft, Umwelt. Konzeption einer Theorie der Dynamik anthropogener Systeme*. Bern: Lang.



Redescription does not mean the abrupt and complete replacement of an old vocabulary by a new one.

Rather, by means of redescription, 'ancient' vocabularies are interwoven (at least in parts) into new ones (Topper 1995).

Thus, under the condition of **contingency**, these 'time-honored' vocabularies are subjected to **re-cyclization** (Rorty 1997; Topper 1995).

The fitness of a redescription measures (Kühne and Koegst 2023):

1. They must be more **suitable** at the time of their creation (!) to interpret 'world' than 'ancient' vocabularies were able to do so.
2. They must allow a **contingent** interpretation of the world.
3. They must be open to be integrated into the **fabric of future redescriptions** (Rorty 1997; Topper 1995).

Kühne, O., & Koegst, L. (2023). *Land Loss in Louisiana. A Neopragmatic Redescription*. Wiesbaden: Springer VS.

Rorty, R. (1997). *Contingency, irony, and solidarity* (Reprint). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Topper, K. (1995). Richard Rorty, Liberalism and the Politics of Redescription. *American Political Science Review*, 89, (4, 954–965). doi:10.2307/2082520



Triangulation on six levels (Kühne and Jenal 2021; see also Flick 2011; Kuckartz 2014):

1. **Theory** triangulation, the 'heart' of the 'neopragmatic approach', different basic theoretical positions are additionally combined.
2. **Method** triangulation, different methods of data generation and evaluation are used.
3. Data triangulation combines **data** from different sources (official statistics, planning documents, scientific literature, but most importantly from the own survey).
4. **Researcher** triangulation is a common research of different perspectives.
5. Triangulation of a-, b-, and c-modal **perspectives**.
6. Triangulation of the (cartographic) **representations**.

These triangulations are not an end in themselves but would have to be **derived** from the **thematic focus** of the spatial synthesis.

Flick, Uwe (2011): Triangulation. Wiesbaden: Springer Fachmedien.

Kuckartz, Udo (2014): Mixed Methods. Methodologie, Forschungsdesigns und Analyseverfahren. Wiesbaden: Springer VS.

Kühne, Olaf; Jenal, Corinna (2021): Baton Rouge – A Neopragmatic Regional Geographic Approach. In: Urban Science 5 (1), S. 1–17. DOI: 10.3390/urbansci5010017.



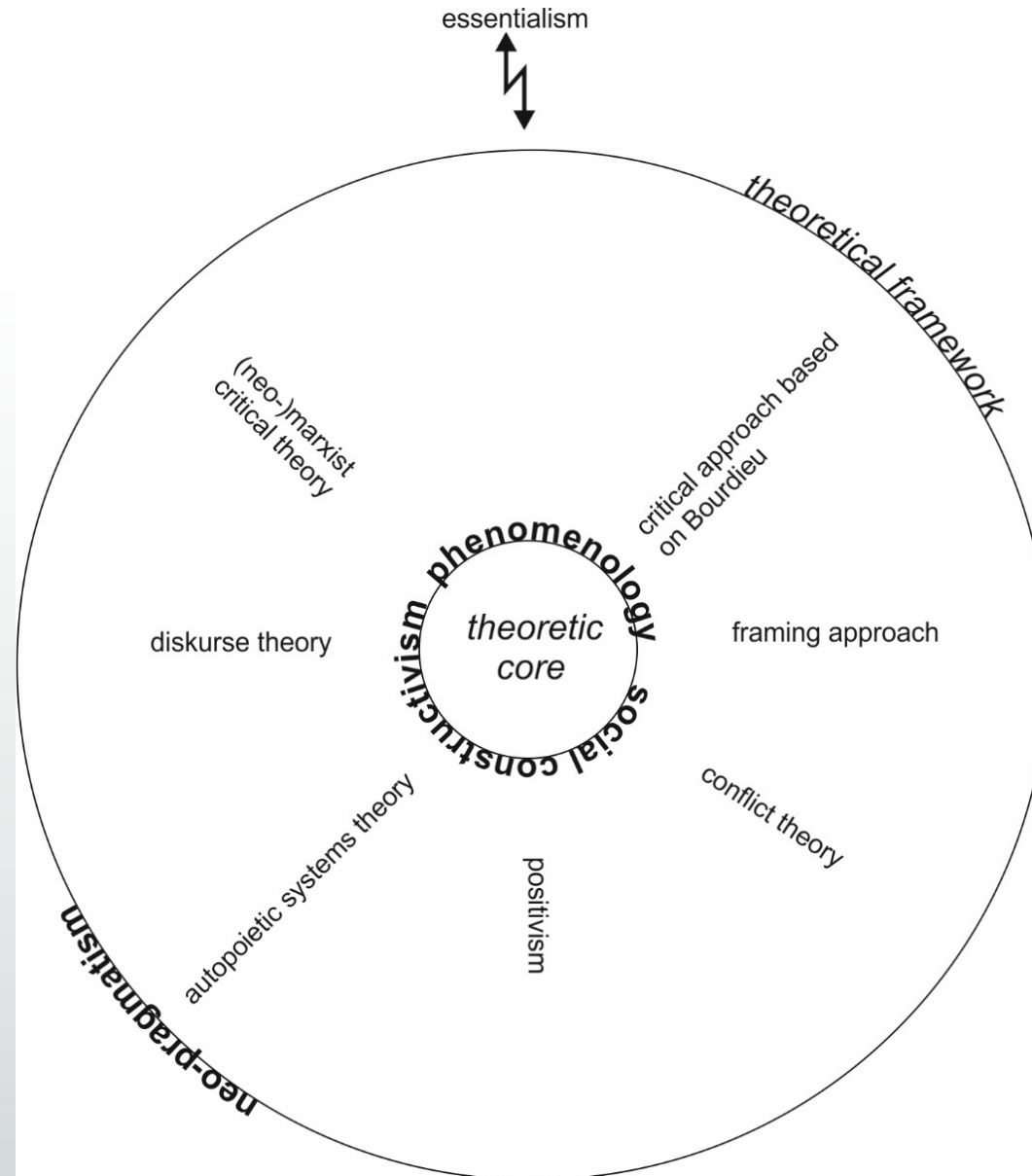
Hermeneutic reconnections

The triangulations do **not follow** a linear a priori determined **flow chart**.

They are developed in the **first draft** from the topic and the research questions. But:

At each research step, they must be **contextualized** and **justified** in terms of their **suitability**.

Should it increase the suitability, theories, methods and data can be **taken out, replaced, added, even newly developed**.



Kühne, O., Edler, D. & Jenal, C. (2021). A Multi-Perspective View on Immersive Virtual Environments (IVEs). *ISPRS – International Journal of Geo-Information* 10 (8), 1–22. doi:10.3390/ijgi10080518

Touristscapes



-scapes

-scapes can be described synthesis of different objects (material or immaterial), which share certain specific characteristics.

In geography, these go back (at least) to the middle of the 20th century.

In the spatial context:

- Cityscapes
- Foodscapes
- Infrastructurescape
- Seascape
-



Arjun Appadurai's concept of –scapes (1990)

Basic assumptions: Flows of people, technology, money, images, and ideas have increased in speed, reach, and volume to the point of disjuncture between the classic systems of economics, culture, and politics.

Appadurai considers the uneven distribution of these flows worldwide as (land-)scapes.

- **ethnoscapes:** deterritorial spaces of different mobile ethnic groups through (migration, refugee flows and tourism)
- **technoscapes:** contexts of technical space domestication (e.g. the Internet)
- **financescapes:** global network of financial flows (e.g. translocal investments)
- **mediascapes:** globally networked media
- **ideoscapes:** complex ideational landscapes, gobally shared ideas



Touristscapes (Kühne 2023a and b)

- Landscape 1: **tourism** has led not only to the **widespread displacement** of non-tourism-related economic activities and the expansion of the lodging economy (not least the share economy), but also to a dominance of restaurants and specialty stores that can be described as 'foodification' (Bourlessas et al. 2021; Loda, Bonati, and Puttilli 2020).
- Landscapes 3: The space 1 described as landscape is **socially** attributed little more than tourist functions.
- Landscape 2: **Individual** constructions of landscape occur almost exclusively in the context of tourist activities.

Bourlessas, P., Cenere, S., & Vanolo, A. (2021). The work of foodification: an analysis of food gentrification in Turin, Italy. *Urban Geography*, 42, (1–22).

doi:10.1080/02723638.2021.1927547

Kühne, O. (2023a). Florentinische Landschaften – eine Aktualisierung nach Georg Simmel zu ‚touristscape‘ und ‚trafficscape‘. In O. Kühne, T. Freytag, T. Sedelmeier, & C. Jenal (Eds.), *Landschaft und Tourismus* (RaumFragen, 579-595). Wiesbaden: Springer.

Kühne, O. (2023b). The multisensory Florentine landscapes – an update after Georg Simmel. In L. Koegst, O. Kühne, & D. Edler (Eds.), *Multisensory Landscapes. Theories, Research fields, Methods – an Introduction* (in this anthology). Wiesbaden: Springer Fachmedien.

Loda, M., Bonati, S., & Puttilli, M. (2020). History to eat. The *foodification* of the historic centre of Florence. *Cities*, (103, 1–11). doi:10.1016/j.cities.2020.102746

Landscape and Conflict



Three phases of conflict (Dahrendorf 1972)

- **The first phase:** is determined by the emergence of the structural starting position: Partial quantities emerge in society, 'quasi-groups', share the same latent interests
- **The second phase:** occurrence of an 'awareness of the latent interests', formation of conflict groups, increasing presence to the outside
- **The third phase:** the conflict is openly revealed, carried by the two organized conflict parties "with their own visible identity" (cf. Dahrendorf 1972, p. 36), all potential conflict parties to form two dichotomous bearings.



Three basic ways of dealing with conflicts

1. The suppression of conflicts
2. The solving of conflicts
3. The regulation of conflicts



Conflict regulation (Dahrendorf 1972)

- **Basic rights:** social conflict is normal and legitimate, and no party should be denied the right to express and pursue its lawful interests.
- **Concretization:** the focus should be on the immediate manifestations, not the underlying causes or overall social framework of a conflict.
- **Organization:** regulation can proceed more efficiently with conflicting parties that are well organized, with spokespersons, agendas etc.
- **Rule-keeping:** based on acceptance of the right of the opposing party to hold and express their different view, conflicting parties should agree potentially fruitful rules of procedure excluding, for example, insistence on unattainable maximum demands.

Prerequisite for conflict regulation: **Independent third instance**, endowed with the power to resolve the conflict without the conflict parties.



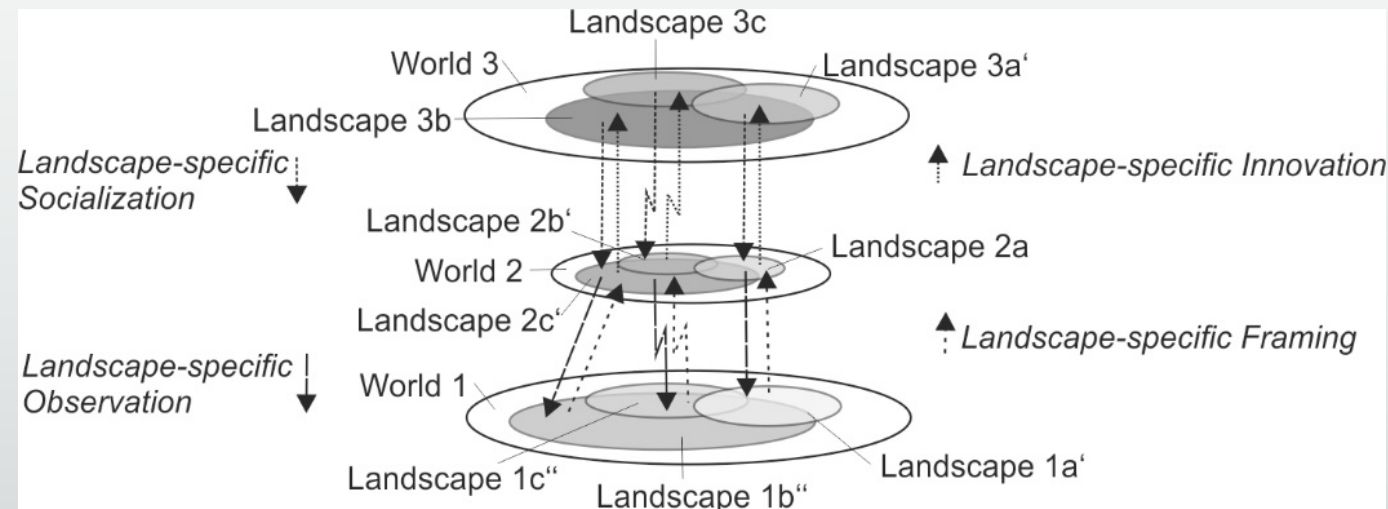
First conflict phase - Different dimensional references

Cognitive-functional regarding ‚Experts‘ (landscape 3c)

- perceived urgency of the Energy Transition and the need for mixed renewable energy sources
- focus on technical implementation issues

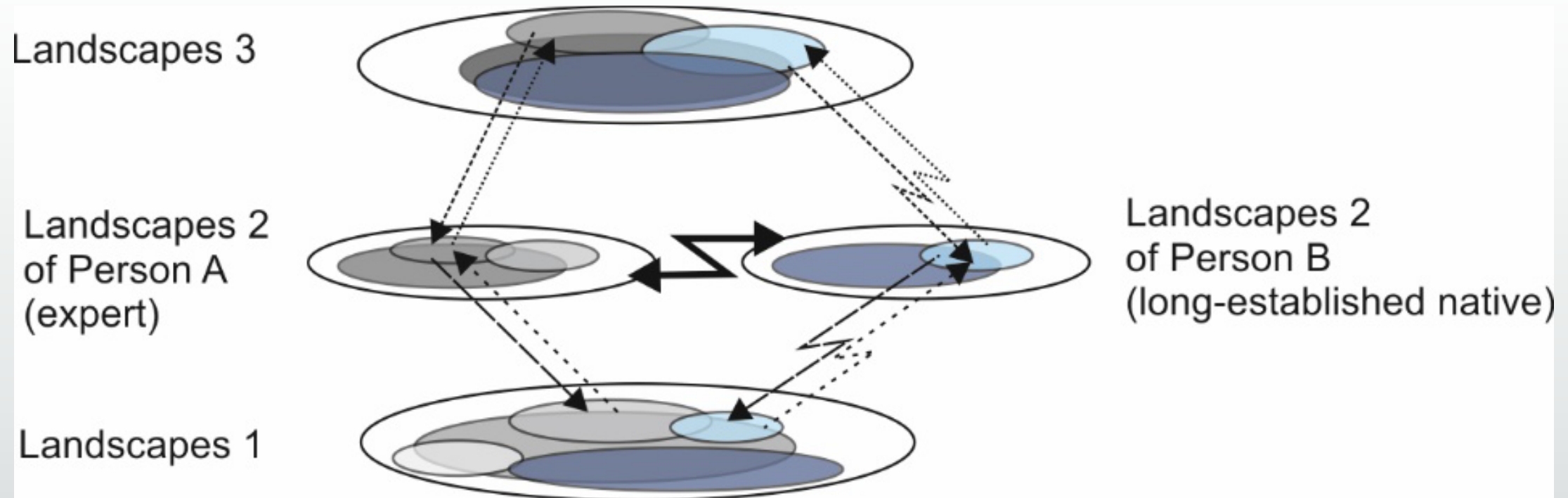
Aesthetic-emotional regarding ‚Residual Population‘ (landscapes 3a and 3b)

- wind turbines and transmission lines as ‘ugly’ (landscape 3b)
- change in native landscape as a loss of home (‚Heimat‘; landscape 3a)





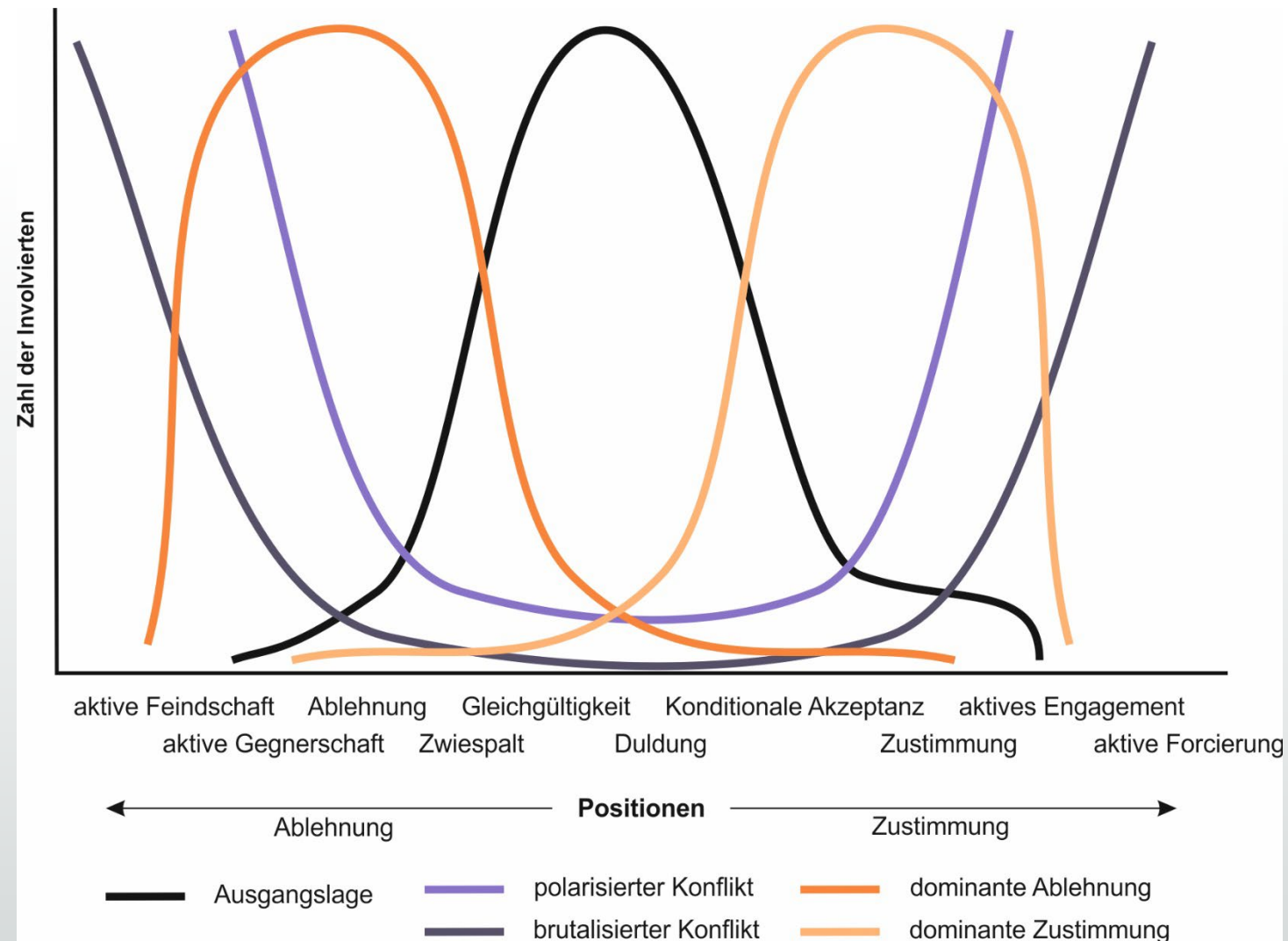
Second conflict phase: Formation of conflict groups

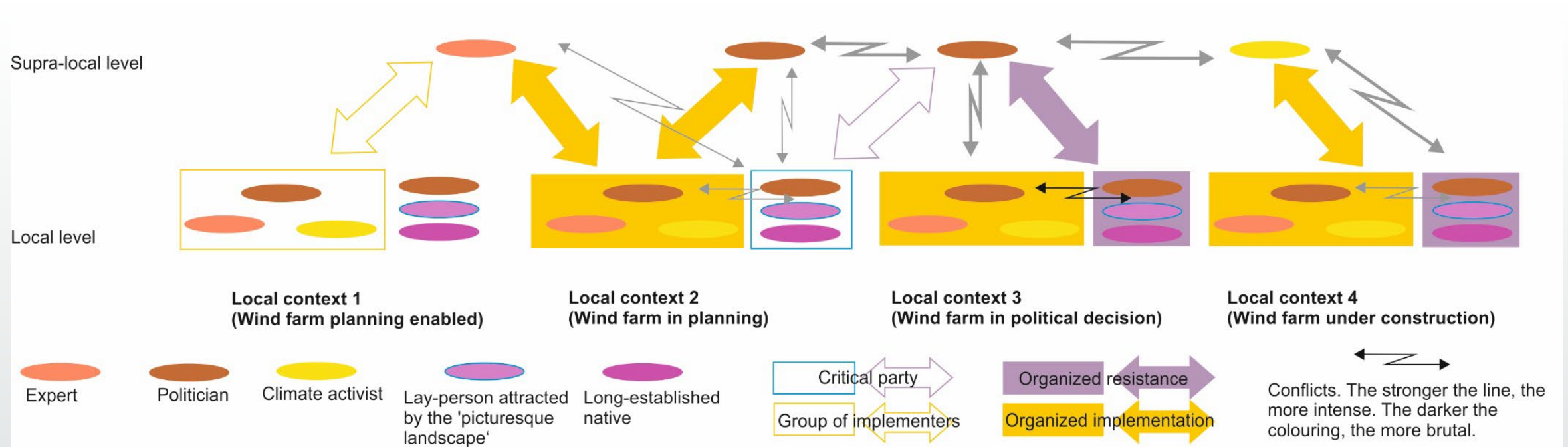




Third conflict Phase: conflict is openly revealed







Conclusions



Challenge landscape theories

"The landscape concept embodies several unresolved **conflicts**: between **collective belonging** and **individual control**, between the **subjective** and the **objective**, and between the **mental** and the **material**" (Jones 1991, p. 234).

- ➔ Using a neopragmatic approach, we do not need to **solve** these conflicts, we
- can understand the fruitfully as **different perspectives**,
 - can try to **regulate** in this sense conflicts of different discourses.



- The social construction of landscape takes place in a **recursive process**, especially between scientific research, politics, media and the population.
- **Cultural aspects** are crucial with regard to the resonance of the individual social subsystems.
- People's stance on landscape change, its consequences and social options for action are **not without contradiction**.
- Physical space, its **experience**, but also its **measurement** and **modeling**.
- Especially **cognitive and emotional connections** often create inconsistency.



Impact of scientific theoretical challenges to 'landscape research'

- Scientific 'landscape research' as a **reflective science** of the production of the production and distribution of geographic knowledge.
- Scientific 'landscape research' as the basis of (**interdisciplinary**) balanced access to spaces.
- Scientific 'landscape research' as a producer of professional standards for the **practice of geography** (also transdisciplinary).
- 'Landscape research' as a basis of theories and methods for researching **touristscapes**
- Thematic challenges in investigation and presentation of results: **digital media** (e.g. VR, social media).
- **Empowerment** of synthetic and contextualizing thinking.
- Certainty of the **contingency** of knowledge about spaces
- Perhaps also **self-irony**

Kühne, O. (2018). Reboot „Regionale Geographie“ – Ansätze einer neopragmatischen Rekonfiguration „horizontaler Geographien“. Berichte. Geographie und Landeskunde 92 (2), 101–121.

Good luck and joy with further
theoretical landscape
considerations