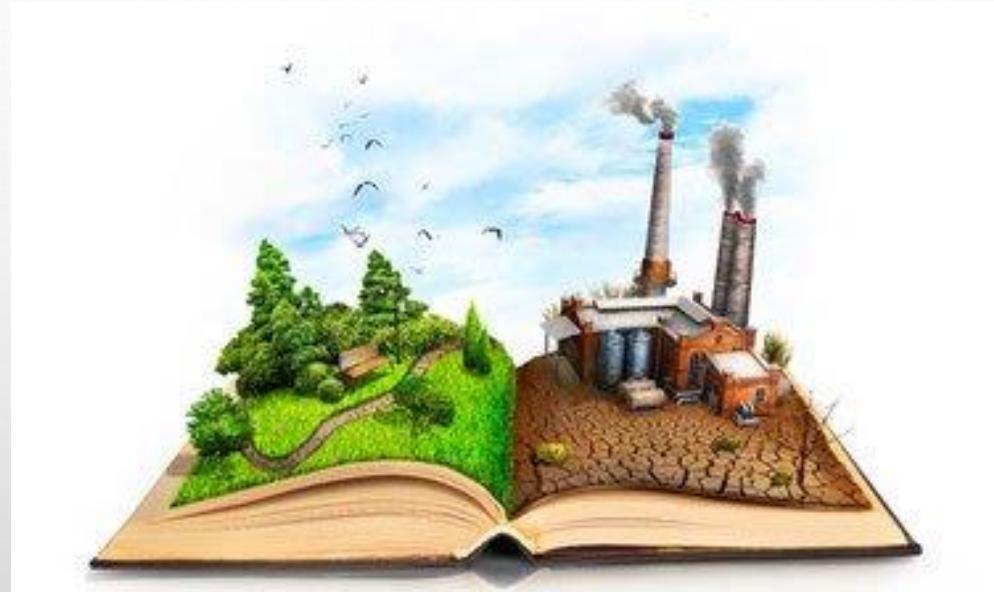


LANDSCAPE SCHOOL OF THOUGHT



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What is Landscape?

- The term ‘landscape’ refers to A common perceivable part of the earth's surface, land has to do with soil, ground, and territory.
- The concept of ‘landscape’ came from the hand of soviet geographers however, it was popularized in germany.
- The concept of ‘*landchaft kunde*’ (landscape science) gained popularity in germany in the beginning of the 20th century.
- In geography, the landscape concept was matter of study since the beginning of 20th century.

FOLLOWERS OF THE SCHOOL

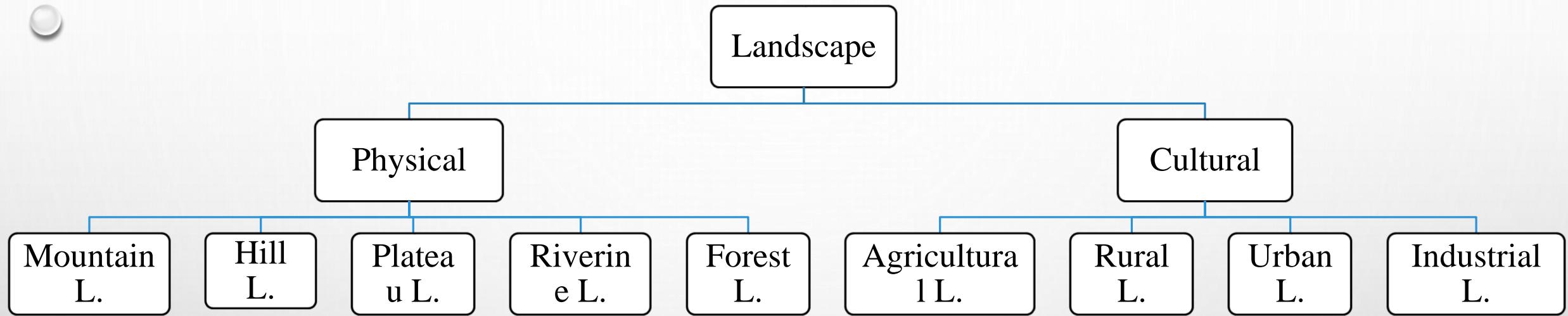
- Initially, the concept of ‘**Landschaft**’ was developed by the German geographers, Passarge and Schluter.
- Influenced by them, **Carl O’ Sauer** in his book “**The Morphology of Landscape**” (1925) introduced the concept of **Landscape** in American Geography. He defined landscape “as an area constituted of a distinct association of shapes, physical and cultural in same time”.
- Sauer’s approach favored a morphological analysis of landscape, considering only the material aspects of culture.

- According to **Sauer**, the study of landscape is **scientific**. Under this view, landscape was defined as an area made up of a distinct **association** of forms of both **physical** and **cultural**.
- Thus, the study of landscape by **Sauer** and his **followers** became the study of **cultural history** which is also called the “**landscape school**” or “**berkeley school**”.
- The concept of **landscape** was an alternative to **environmental determinism**.
- The followers of this school of thought tried to **describe** and **explain** the **man-environment relationship** with primary attention given to **human impact on environment**.

- **Troll** (1997) considered landscape as a sector of earth's surface defined by a certain spatial configuration that results of an exterior aspect, of cluster of its elements and its external and internal relationships, limited by natural thresholds of other distinct landscapes.
- This definition is characterized by the functional approach, emphasizing the relationship between landscape elements that constitute an harmonious and interdependent cluster.
- **Tuan** (1979; 1980) considered landscape as an image, being a construction of mind and feelings. The tuan approach is a fusion of functional and moral-aesthetic perspectives.

- **Corrêa & rosendahl** (1998), cultural or geographic landscape results of action, along the time, of the culture on the natural landscape presenting simultaneously, many dimensions that each epistemologic matrix favors.
- The study of the landscape spread from a core topic in geography to many other disciplines. Thus, landscape is a dynamic synthesis between the natural and cultural environment of a region and has strong holistic properties.
- In the beginning, landscape ecology brought the ecologists to a higher scale of observation. Gradually, landscape ecology became a multidisciplinary and is still widening towards transdisciplinarity.

TYPES OF LANDSCAPE



Note: Similarly, there can be various other types of physical as well as cultural landscape

DIFFERENT PHYSICAL LANDSCAPES



HUMAN LANDSCAPES



SIGNIFICANCE OF LANDSCAPE CONCEPT IN GEOGRAPHY

- Helps in understanding the nature and associated processes and resultant patterns of man-environment relationship.
- Helps in understanding cultural and landscape ecology.
- Helps to examine and investigate the natural set up and cultural make up.
- Helps in planning and management purposes.
- It is the starting point of geographical enquiry.

Thank You