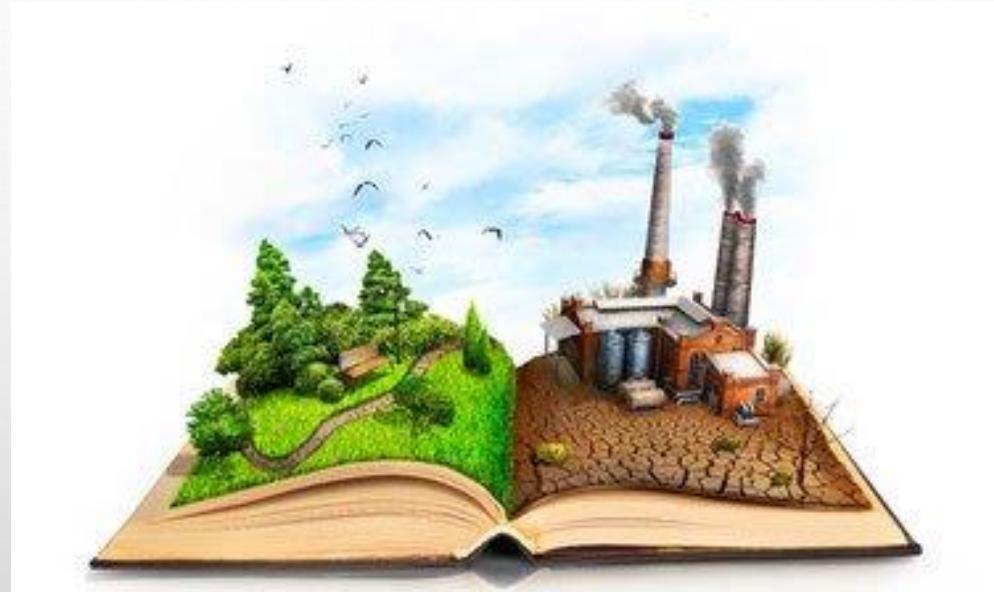


# **MORPHOLOGY OF LANDSCAPE**



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# MORPHOLOGY AND LANDSCAPE?

- The term **morphology** is derived from *Greek* and is a makeup of ‘*morphe*’- meaning 'shape, form', and – ‘*logos*’ which means 'the study of'.
- The term ‘*landscape*’ refers to a common perceivable part of the earth's surface, land has to do with soil, ground, and territory.

# What is Landscape?

- 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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.

- 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**.

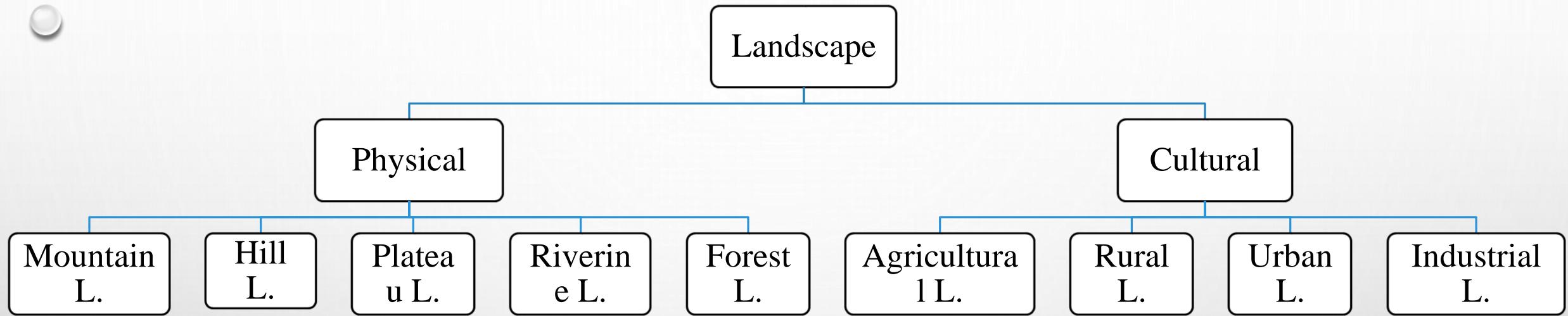
- **Troll** (1997) considered landscape as a sector of earth's surface defined by a certain spatial configuration that results of an exterior aspect, of cluster of its elements and its external and internal relationships, limited by natural thresholds of other distinct landscapes.

- **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.

- 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

# MORPHOLOGY OF A VILLAGE LANDSCAPE

- Forest patches----grazing----temporary settlements (*pam ghar*)----agriculture----settlements----hamlets-----village

Similarly, the concept of **urban morphology** can be drawn.

# 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