

Constructivist Perspective on Landscape and Tourism Semiotics **BIOM&NTM**

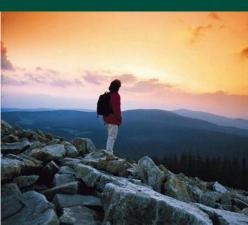
Prof. Dr. Erik Aschenbrand
Mai 2023











Quelle (alle Bilder): Wikinger Reisen 2017



Quelle (Foto und Zitat): Studiosus 2017

"Our travel tips for you off the beaten track"







Quelle (Foto und Zitat): Wikinger Reisen 2017

Advertising by tour operators shows:

- Landscape (Term 'landscape', descriptions, photos)
- People in the landscape

Similar (statements about) landscape by different actors

→ Tourism Advertising: Discourse on Landscape

- → Construction of (beautiful [worth protecting]) Landscape (what is displayed as "typical", what is hidden and not shown?)
- → Construction of desirable **Experiences**
- → Construction of **Regions**



Quelle: Wikinger Reisen 2017

Tourism destination management (Steinecke 2013)

Tourism destination management (Steinecke 2013)

• From a management perspective: Ideally, the layout of a marketing destination should be oriented towards the **guests' perception of the space** (Steinecke 2013).

Steinecke, A. (2013): Destinationsmanagement. UVK Konstanz.

Tourism destination management (Steinecke 2013)

Tourism destination management (Steinecke 2013)

- From a management perspective: Ideally, the layout of a marketing destination should be oriented towards the guests' perception of the space (Steinecke 2013).
- Problem of the spatial layout: Who organizes destination marketing? usually associations of municipalities...

Steinecke, A. (2013): Destinationsmanagement. UVK Konstanz.

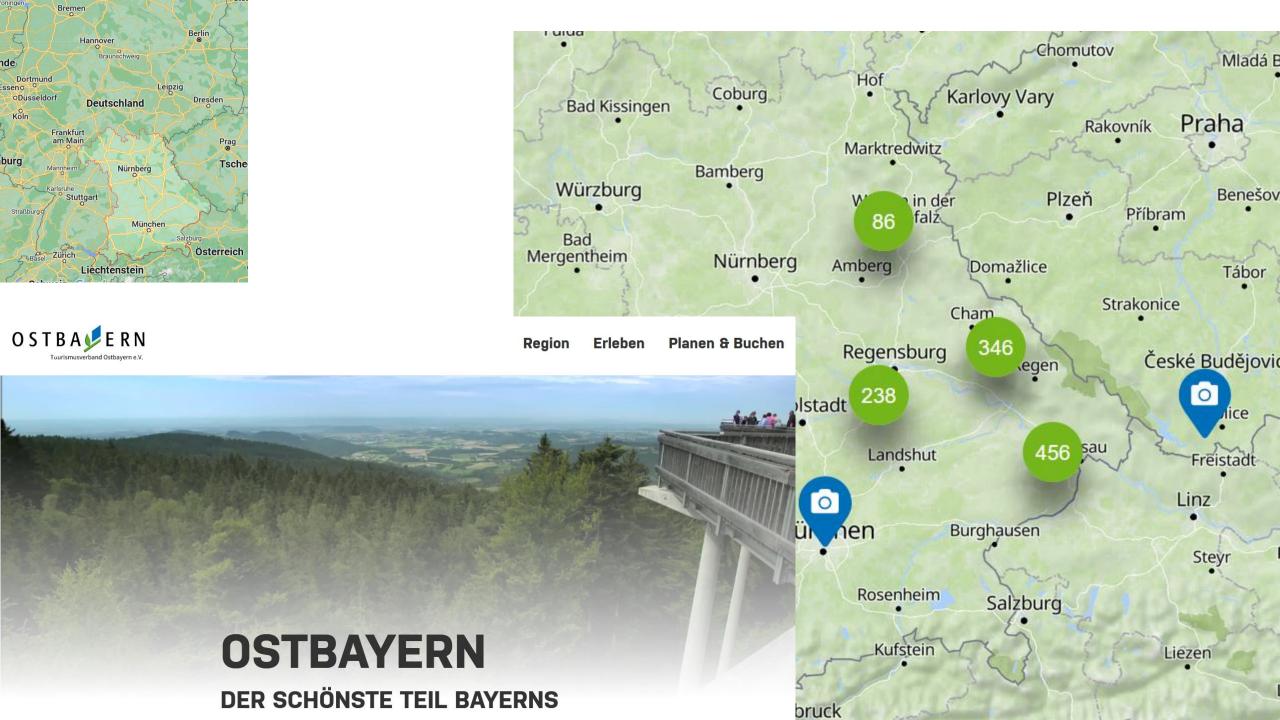




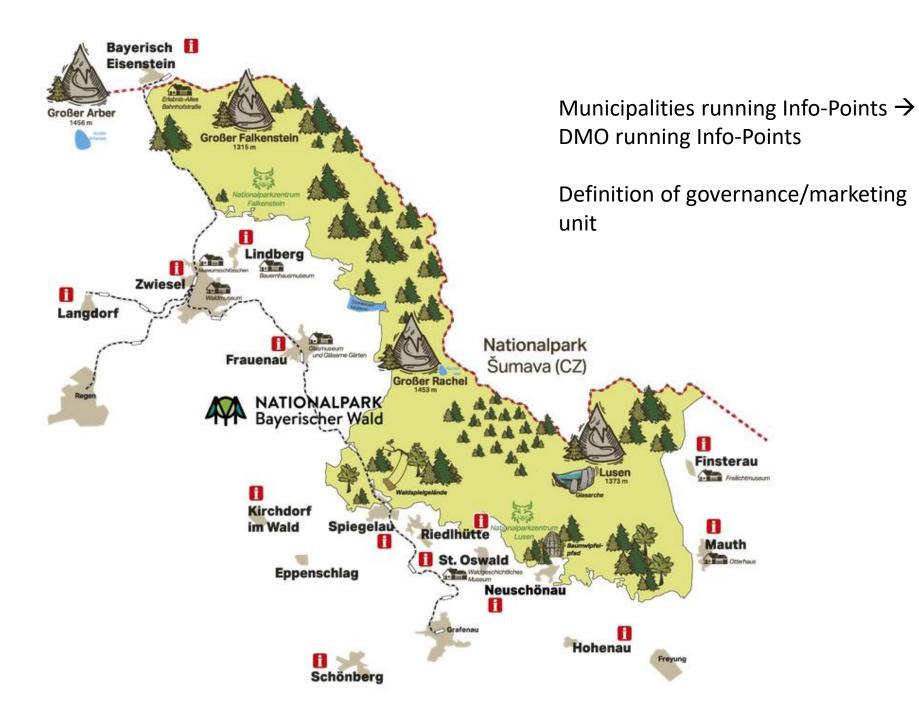
Unser Bayern. Dein Bayern!

Traditionell anders









The Tourism Area lifecycle: Butler (1980)

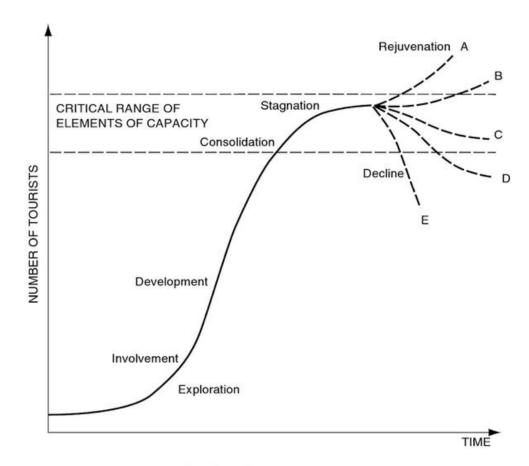
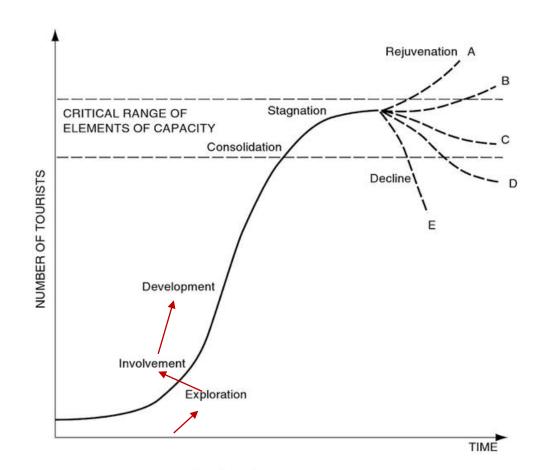


Figure 13.1 A tourism area cycle of evolution *Source*: Butler 1980.

Grafik aus: Butler, R. W. (2004): The Tourism Area lifecycle in the Twenty-first Century. In: Lew, A. / Hall, M. / Williams, A. M. (2004) (Hrsg.): A Companion to Tourism. Blackwell Publishing. Malden, USA. 159 – 170

Zuerst in: Butler, R. W. (1980): The concept of a tourism area lifecycle of evolution. Implications for management of resources. *The Canadian Geographer*. 24 (1), 5-12.

The Tourism Area lifecycle: Butler (1980)



What makes the curve rise?

Figure 13.1 A tourism area cycle of evolution *Source*: Butler 1980.

Grafik aus: Butler, R. W. (2004): The Tourism Area lifecycle in the Twenty-first Century. In: Lew, A. / Hall, M. / Williams, A. M. (2004) (Hrsg.): A Companion to Tourism. Blackwell Publishing. Malden, USA. 159 – 170

Zuerst in: Butler, R. W. (1980): The concept of a tourism area lifecycle of evolution. Implications for management of resources. *The Canadian Geographer*. 24 (1), 5-12.

1. The constructivist perspective on landscape









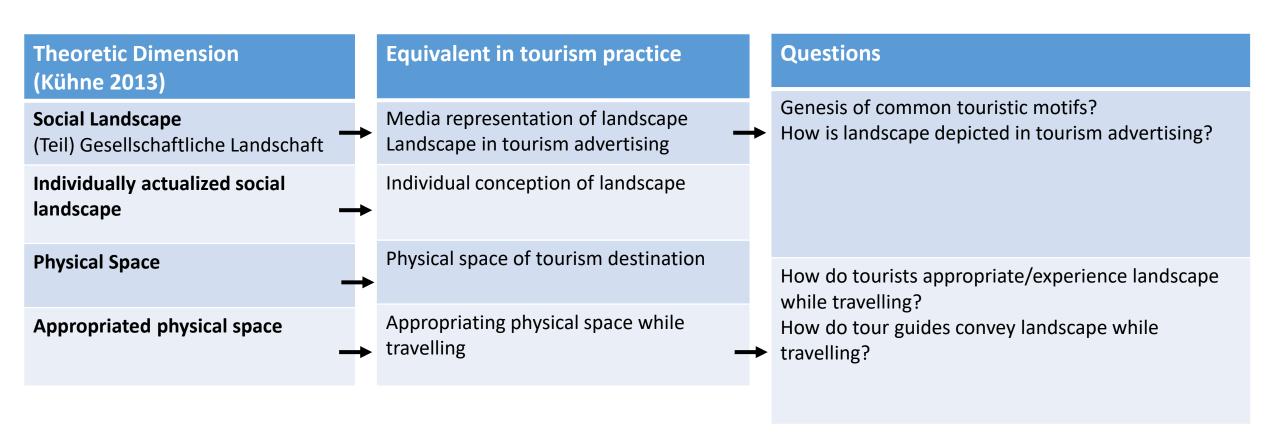


Quelle (alle Bilder): Wikinger Reisen 2017

Social constructivist perspective on landscape

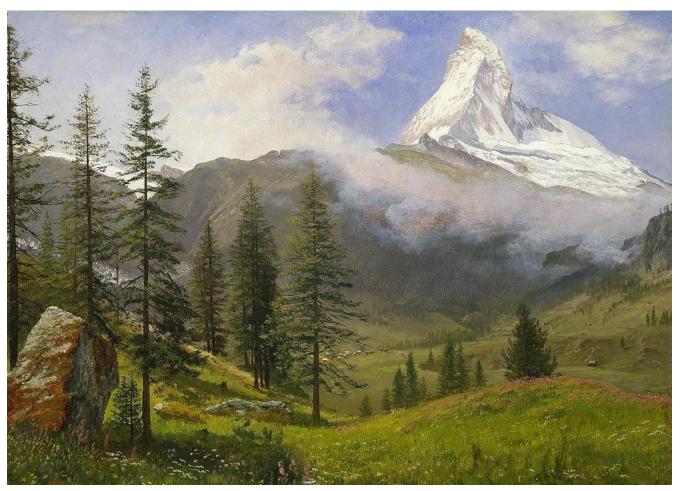
- Landscape as a way of interpreting a perceived constellation of objects (Cosgrove/Daniels 1988, Burckhardt 2011).
- Tree, forest, meadow, landscape = socially learned typifications
- Typification: abstraction enables efficient communication
- Interpretations carried out individually, but based on socially learned typifications (Kühne 2013)

Four dimensions of landscape – an analytical framework



Own figure inspired by Kühne, O. (2013): Landschaftstheorie und Landschaftspraxis. Wiesbaden.

Landscape



Albert Bierstadt (ca. 1867): Matterhorn. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Albert Bierstadt - Matterhorn.jpg

Landscape has

- Material
- Individual
- Social dimensions

Sozialkonstruktivistische Landschaftstheorie (Kühne 2019):

- 1. Gesellschaftliche Landschaft
- 2. Individuell aktualisierte gesellschaftliche Landschaft
- 3. Physischer Raum
- 4. Angeeigneter physischer Raum

Distinction between **emotional** and **cognitive** reference to:

Products

→ Important for designing a marketing strategy

Landscapes

Tourism

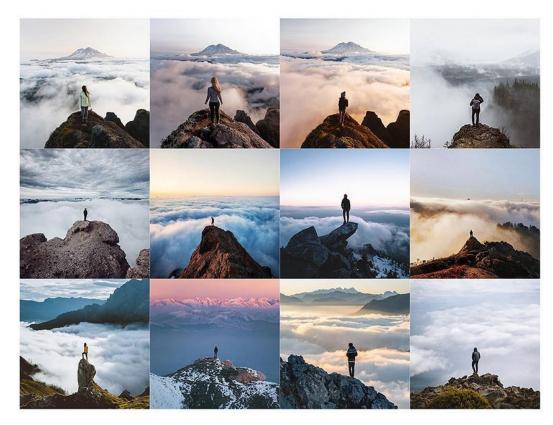
Nature Conservation

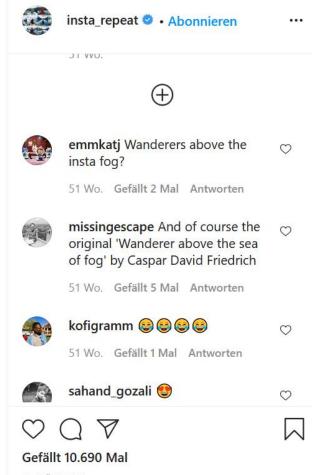
Agriculture

Energy Sector (renewables)

Where are emotional and where are cognitive references to landscape dominant?

emotional perspective on landscapes





Travel and travel documentations (e.g. pictures)

https://www.instagram.com/p/B995ZTYnGSx/

cognitive perspective on landscapes



Perspective on landscape integrates: Future and present yield and quality of product

How are yield and quality effected by: weather, technical innovations (mechanical as well as chemical)...

Michael Gäbler (2013): Weizenernte. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Unload w heat_by_the_combine_Claas_Lexion_584.jpg

cognitive perspective on landscapes?





Nature conservation Environmental Monitoring

→ Construction of landscape based on expert knowledge.

Rationalized (using professional/scientific criteria to classify observation): **Yes**

Rational: ?

emotional perspective on products



Explore, discover and save





Emotional marketing tries to appeal to the consumer emotionally through imagery, colours, music and storytelling.

People make a large part of their decisions unconsciously.

→ Transporting <u>emotions</u> and a mood to the customer

Random tour operator online content

https://www.expedia.co.uk/?siteid=3



Stay in the know with the Expedia app

Get real-time notifications, view your trip details and access mobile-only deals.



cognitive perspective on products



Marketing more oriented on numbers and explaining/quantifying characteristics of the product

→ <u>Transporting</u> technical data and <u>information</u> to the customer

Find a Solution



Herbicides

Stay weed-free with the right herbicides and careful planning.



Fungicides

Keep your crops healthy by combating disease and fungus.



Insecticides

Maintain strong crops by keeping yield-reducing pests out of your fields.



Seed Treatments

Help maximize your investment and per-acre profits with protective seed treatments.

https://www.instagram.com/p/B995ZTYnGSx/

Differences: Social constructivist perspective and marketing

Main difference: objective/goal/target!

Marketing: Essentialisation → loading objects/landscapes/regions with meaning

<u>Ideal</u> \rightarrow Myth-making : opposite of rationality. ritual customer behaviour: e.g. buying new iPhone (Holt 2004).

Differences: Social constructivist perspective and marketing

Main difference: goal!

Marketing: Essentialisation \rightarrow loading objects/landscapes/regions with meaning Ideal \rightarrow Myth-making: opposite of rationality. ritual customer behaviour: e.g. buying new iPhone (Holt 2004).

Social constructivist perspective → understanding how meaning is created in social processes ("deconstructing")

Our lives are full of behaviour guiding myths (not just from advertising). Ideal: reflecting them.

2. The constructivist landscape dimensions: a closer look at the social landscape











Quelle (alle Bilder): Wikinger Reisen 2017

- Symbolic relations and cultural representations
- → This is what tourism lives off.



Johann Heinrich Wilhelm Tischbein (1787): Goethe in der Campagna.



Claude Lorraine (1639): The roman Campagna. Claudes idyllic-arcadian landscapes were at the start of the genre of landscape painting

sublime + lovely = picturesque: Landscape stereotypes are not invented by the tourism industry

Aschenbrand (2017): Die Landschaft des Tourismus. Springer.



Jaques André Albert Lugardon (1827 - 1909): Cows in the meadow in front of the Eiger and Jungfrau (without date). Bildquelle: Schweizerisches Institut für Kunstwissenschaft 2010. Copyright: Koller Auktionen, Zürich.



Picture from the travel description for the trip WIKINGER Classic Picture Book Landscape in Tyrol (Quelle: Wikinger Reisen 2017)

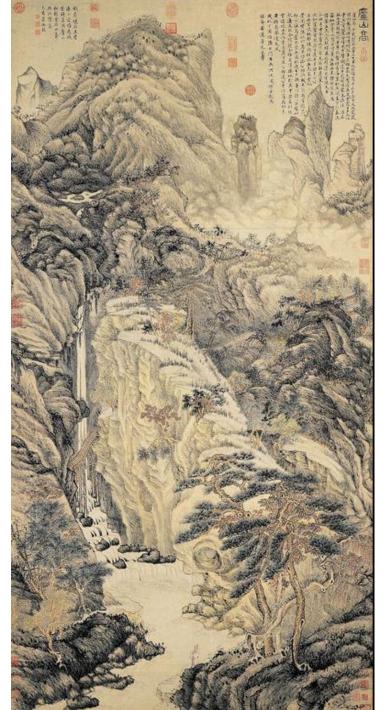
- Symbolic relations and cultural representations
- → This is what tourism lives off.

Shan shui (Mountains and water) - Chinese landscape painting genre Appreaciation of similar landscape features developed in western painting much later with turn towards sublime nature

Mountain: yang

River: yin

indivisible unit



- Symbolic relations and cultural representations
- → This is what tourism lives off.

Shan shui (Mountains and water) - Chinese landscape painting genre Appreaciation of similar landscape features developed in western painting much later with turn towards sublime nature



Dai Jin (ca 1450): travellers through mountain passes.

- Symbolic relations and cultural representations
- → This is what tourism lives off.

"Mountaineers have played a key role in the history of tourism. The birth of alpinism can be dated to 1787. At that time, Saussure was the first to climb Mont Blanc" (Enzensberger 1958).



I have actually climbed Mount Everest





I have actually climbed Mount Everest



Adventure Experience Report



Documentary Movie

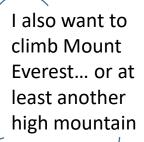


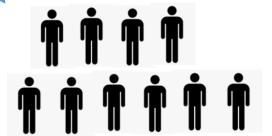
I have actually climbed Mount Everest

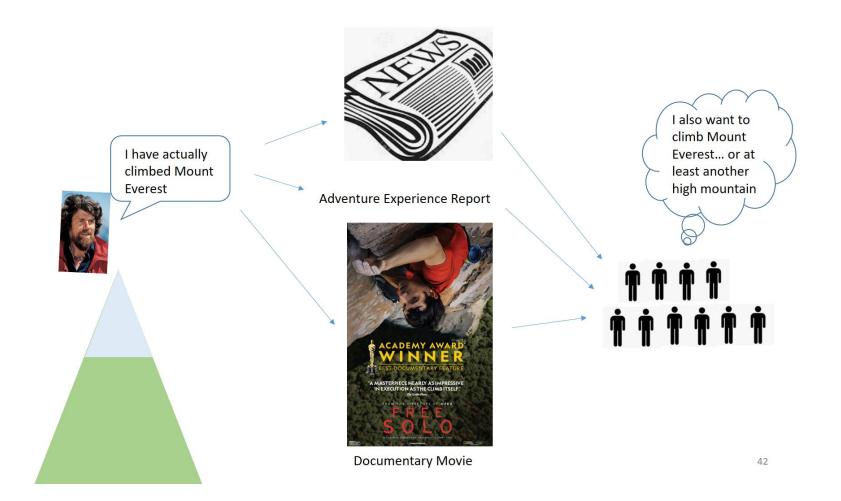












"As the pioneers soon had to realise, mostly to their reluctance, their privileged role did not last. The society whose interests bore them was pursuing its own with them. Whoever gave them fame was already on their heels. The mature bourgeoisie gave them a nimbus, which it hoped to gain for itself by plunging into the repetition of their deeds, which is called tourism" (Enzensberger, 1958).



Tourism semiotics and landscape interpretation

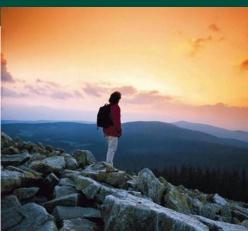
Prof. Dr. Erik Aschenbrand











Quelle (alle Bilder): Wikinger Reisen 2017

5. Dean MacCannels Tourism Semiotics, site sacralization and landscape interpretation











Quelle (alle Bilder): Wikinger Reisen 2017

Mac Cannell: Tourism semiotics

[Represents / something / to someone] sign

[marker / sight / tourist] attraction

On-sight marker ← → off-sight marker

Marker: "information about a specific sight" (MacCannell 2013, p. 110)

Mac Cannell: Tourism semiotics

[Represents / something / to someone] sign

[marker / sight / tourist] attraction

On-sight marker ← → off-sight marker

Sight involvement ← → marker involvement

New York (AP): Less than an ounce of moon rock went on display at the American Museum of National History, and 42,195 people, the largest one-day crowd in the museum's history turned out to see it. "It looks like a piece of something you could pick up in Central Park" one 13 year-old boy said. "But its cool that its from the moon" (As quoted in MacCannell 2013, 113).

Mac Cannell: Tourism semiotics

[Represents / something / to someone] sign

[marker / sight / tourist] attraction

On-sight marker ← → off-sight marker

Sight involvement ← → marker involvement

New York (AP): Less than an ounce of moon rock went on display at the American Museum of National History, and 42,195 people, the largest one-day crowd in the museum's history turned out to see it. "It looks like a piece of something you could pick up in Central Park" one 13 year-old boy said. "But its cool that its from the moon" (As quoted in MacCannell 2013, 113).

"The important element in (pleseant?) sightseeing need not be the sight" (MacCannell 2013, 113)

Grimsey / Iceland: Monument to the Artic Circle





Grenke (2016): Wartburg, Eisenach. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:WartburgBeiEisenach.jpg

Sight involvement: what is so great about an old wooden desk?



Marker involvement: Martin Luthers hiding place: Translation of the new testament → Luther Bible

Sight involvement: what is so great about an old wooden desk?



Grenke (2016): Wartburg, Eisenach. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:WartburgBeiEisenach.jpg



The relationships of markers (signifier) to sights (signified)

Relationship is arbitrary



Sight → marker for NY or USA



Marker → sight





Marker → sight

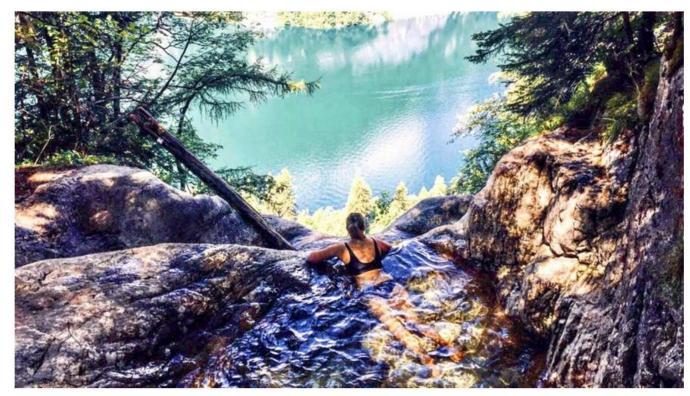


Instagram

Wenn Likes und Geotags die Natur zerstören

Tausende Menschen kletterten zu einem natürlichen Becken oberhalb des Königssees in Bayern, um sich in Pose für das Netz zu fotografieren. Der Run auf die perfekten Instagram-Spots macht mittlerweile vielerorts Probleme.

06.07.2021 um 14:23 Uhr - Pia Stenner - in Kultur - 3 Ergänzungen



Die Vorliebe der Instagram-Community für Infinity-Pools lockte Tausende an den Königsbach.

- Alle Rechte vorbehalten IMAGO / Roland Mühlanger

Quelle: Netzpolitik.org 2021: https://netzpolitik.org/2021/instagram-wenn-likes-und-geotags-die-natur-zerstoeren/

Discursive demarcations - this is not what the tourism landscape stands for:

- Everyday life, infrastructure, new housing developments
- Poverty, crime, disease (usually faded out, but dominant in other discourses, e.g. news)
- Mass tourism (active permanent demarcation)

Examples of discursive demarcation: poverty

- "The destination of this journey is the splendour of the Orient. It leads far away from the prejudice that India is the land of poverty. In rural Rajasthan, with its castles and residences, there are no slums, but there are ancient traditions. There, the world of the Rajas has been impressively preserved "(TERRANOVA New years in Rajasthan)
- "This immeasurable wealth that runs like a golden thread through your journey has not reached everyone. It will still take a while before opportunities are equally distributed. For that long, the Chameleon Foundation will help to alleviate need and give perspectives. Help us, promote smiles, this morning at the Sanshil Foundation for Welfare, which gives women with no hope of social recognition the basic capital to survive in the form of old sewing machines" (CHAMÄLEON Thar).
- Poverty mostly faded out, except:
- Reaction to other discourses (news): India Poverty

Examples of discursive demarcation: mass tourism

- "[...] Tourists are rare here. We quickly come into **contact with the rural population and learn** how life works away from the big cities and tourist centres." (STUDIOSUS 2016 Sri Lanka).
- "The 11-day trip takes you to two of Africa's most famous reserves on the banks of the Zambezi and Luangwa Rivers in Zambia. There, with selected spotters and safari guides, you will experience an intact, green nature and a wildlife still unaffected by civilisation and tourism." (TERRANOVA 2016 Sambia).

Distinction chains



Examples of discursive demarcation: mass tourism

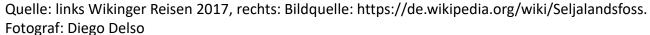
- "[...] Tourists are rare here. We quickly come into **contact with the rural population and learn** how life works away from the big cities and tourist centres." (STUDIOSUS 2016 Sri Lanka).
- "The 11-day trip takes you to two of Africa's most famous reserves on the banks of the Zambezi and Luangwa Rivers in Zambia. There, with selected spotters and safari guides, you will experience an intact, green nature and a wildlife still unaffected by civilisation and tourism." (TERRANOVA 2016 Sambia).

Widespread pattern:

"We therefore want to defend it [the journey; note E. A.] against the new bureaucratic, mechanical form of mass migration, the travel business. Let us save this small area of adventure in our overly ordered world, let us not allow ourselves to travel as freight of practical agencies, but let us continue to travel in the old-fashioned way of our own free will towards our own goal…" (Stefan Zweig 2010 [1926]: 71-74).

Seljalandsfoss waterfall/Iceland in advertising (left) and on Wikipedia (right) Stereotypical landscape/nature appropriation: Lonely → Exclusive experience → potential for social distinction







Seljalandsfoss waterfall, alternative perspective:

Visitor infrastructure and crowds of tourists complicate social distinction gain.

Solution: coming in the evening/morning or hiking

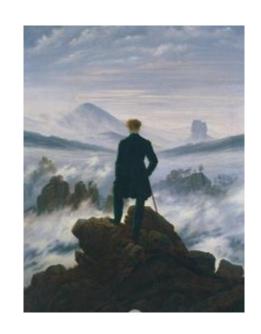


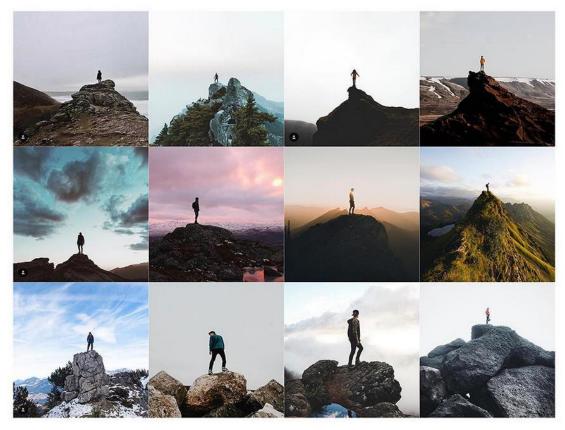
Own pictures

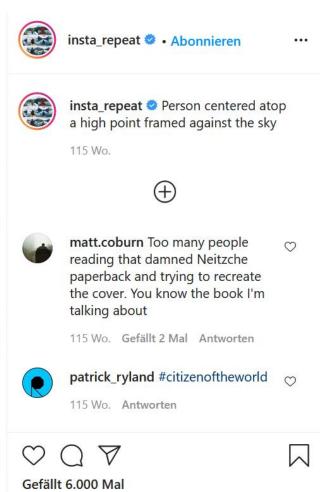
John Urry: Romantic gaze and collective gaze

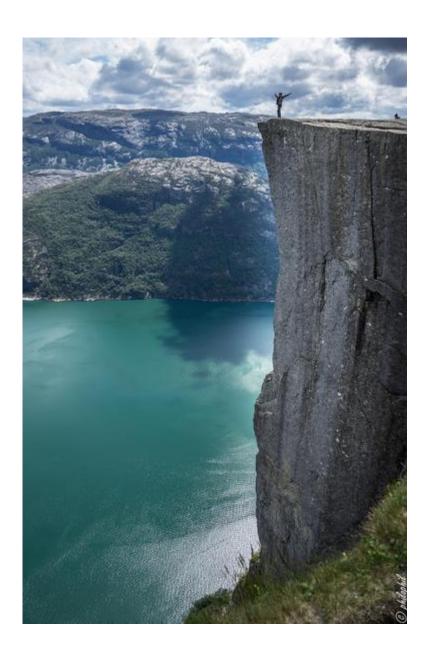
Distinction \rightarrow creation of social capital

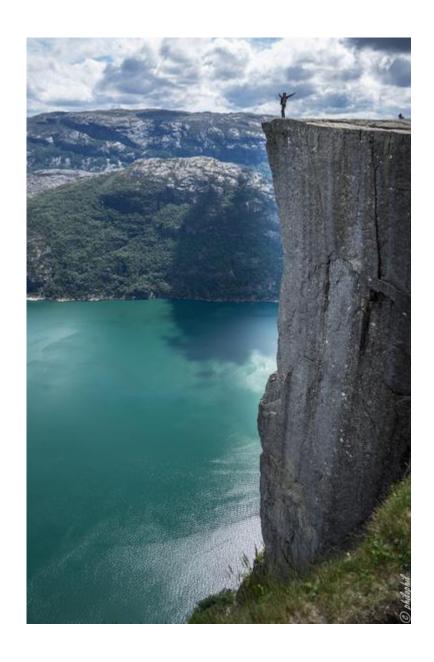
Romantic gaze











Norwegian police called after tourists form long queue at Preikestolen



Norway's Preikestolen/Pulpit Rock. Photo: Ivars Utināns/Unsplash

