

# Neopragmatist Landscape Research – from Theoretical Vocabularies to Research Practice and Back

Olaf Kühne | University of Tuebingen  
Department of Geography/Institute of Political Science | Urban and Regional  
Development

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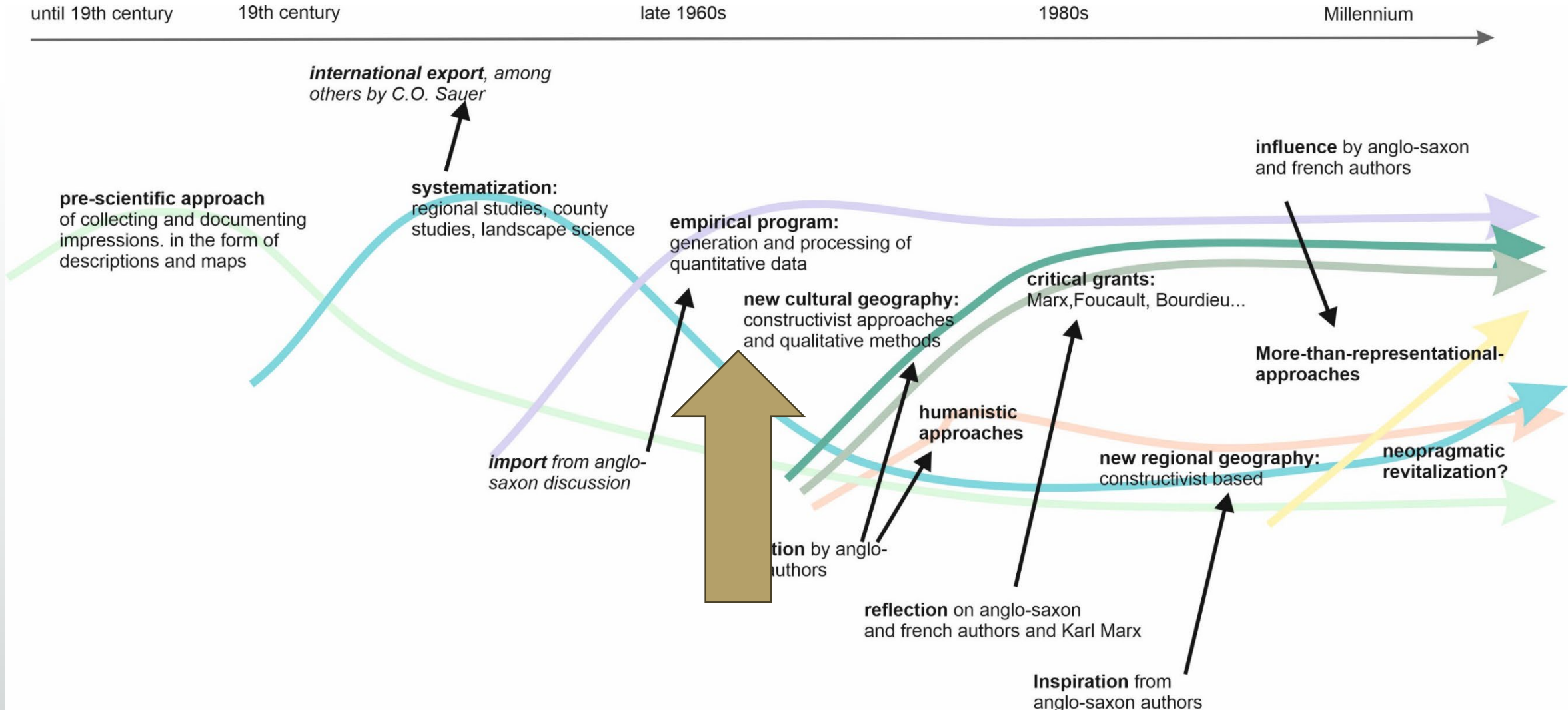
The scientific basis for this presentation was funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG) under the project title "Geographies of Unsustainability - A Neopragmatic Regional Geography of Louisiana". We would like to thank the DFG for this support.

# Introduction





# From the "crown of geography" to the residual ramp of geography - "horizontal geographies" in the course of research programs, in (Western) Germany





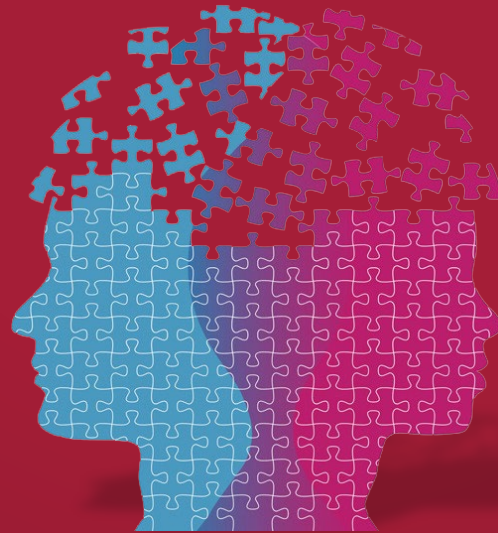


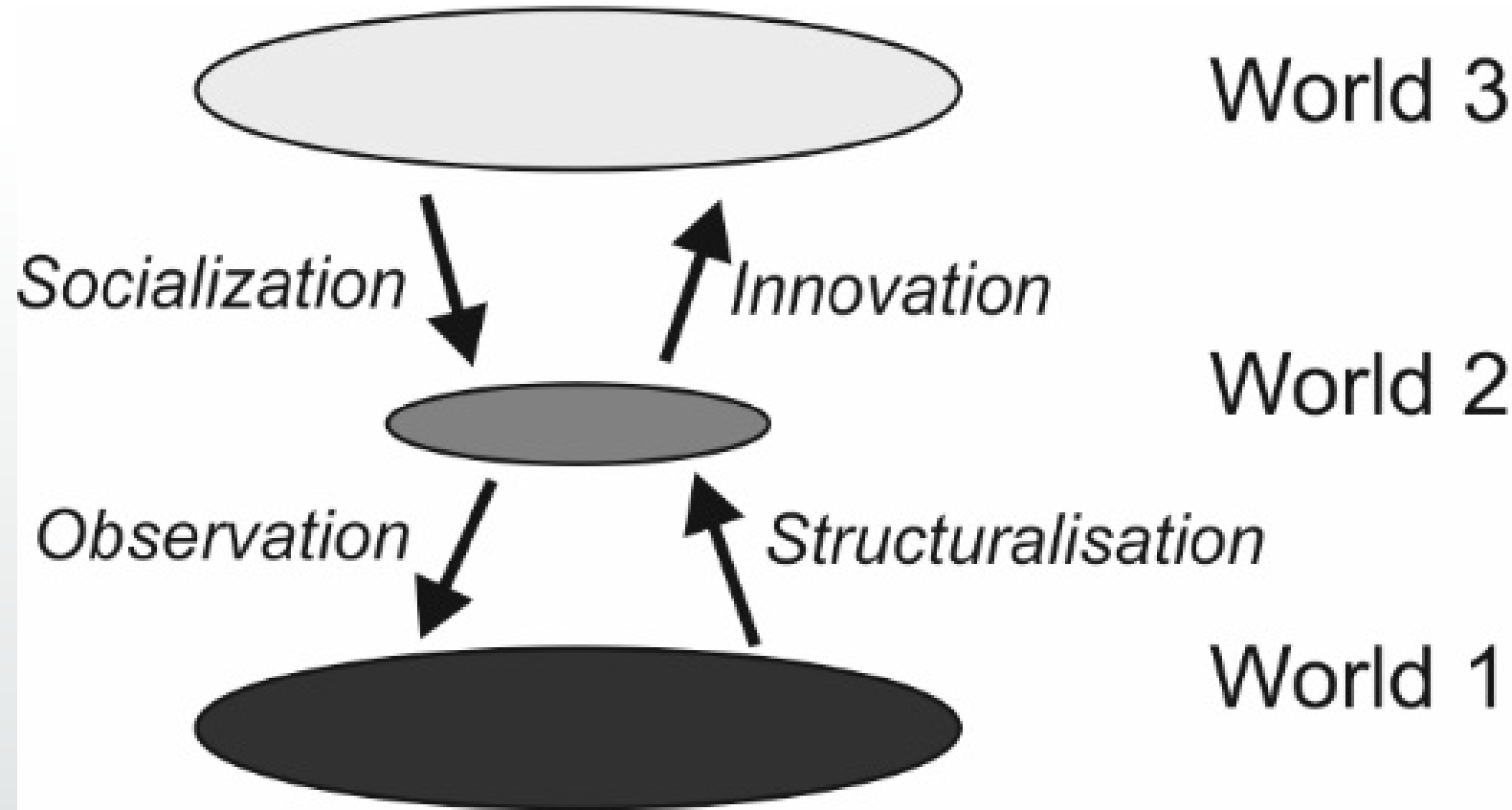
# Challenge landscape theories

"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).

Jones, M. (1991). The elusive reality of landscape. Concepts and approaches in landscape research. *Norsk Geografisk Tidsskrift*, 45, (4, 229–244).

# Propaedeutics to the Neopragmatic Landscape Theory: The Three Worlds Theory of Karl Popper as an Analytical Framework





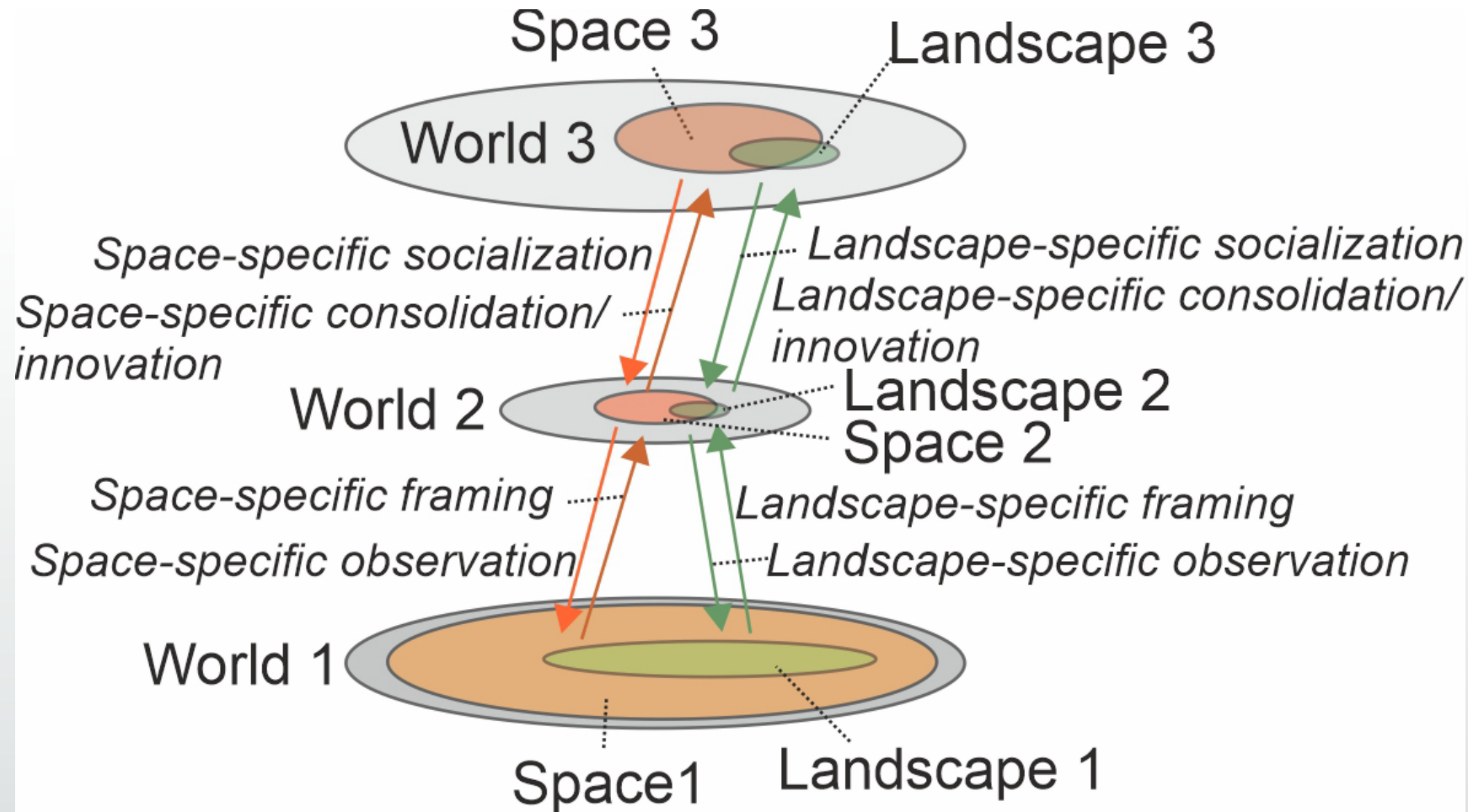
Kühne, O. (2020). Landscape Conflicts. A Theoretical Approach Based on the Three Worlds Theory of Karl Popper and the Conflict Theory of Ralf Dahrendorf, Illustrated by the Example of the Energy System Transformation in Germany. *Sustainability*, 12, (17, 1–20). doi:10.3390/su12176772

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)

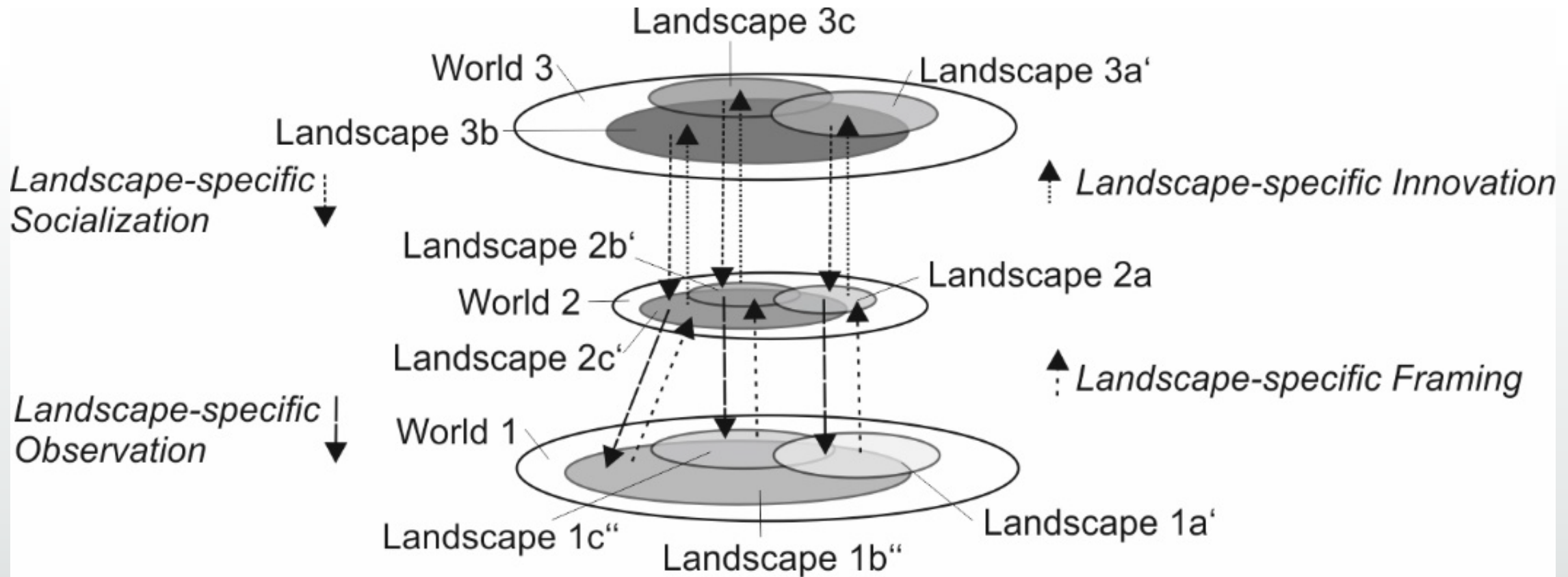
> The native landscape does not need to be (stereotypically) beautiful, but **familiar**.

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

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



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

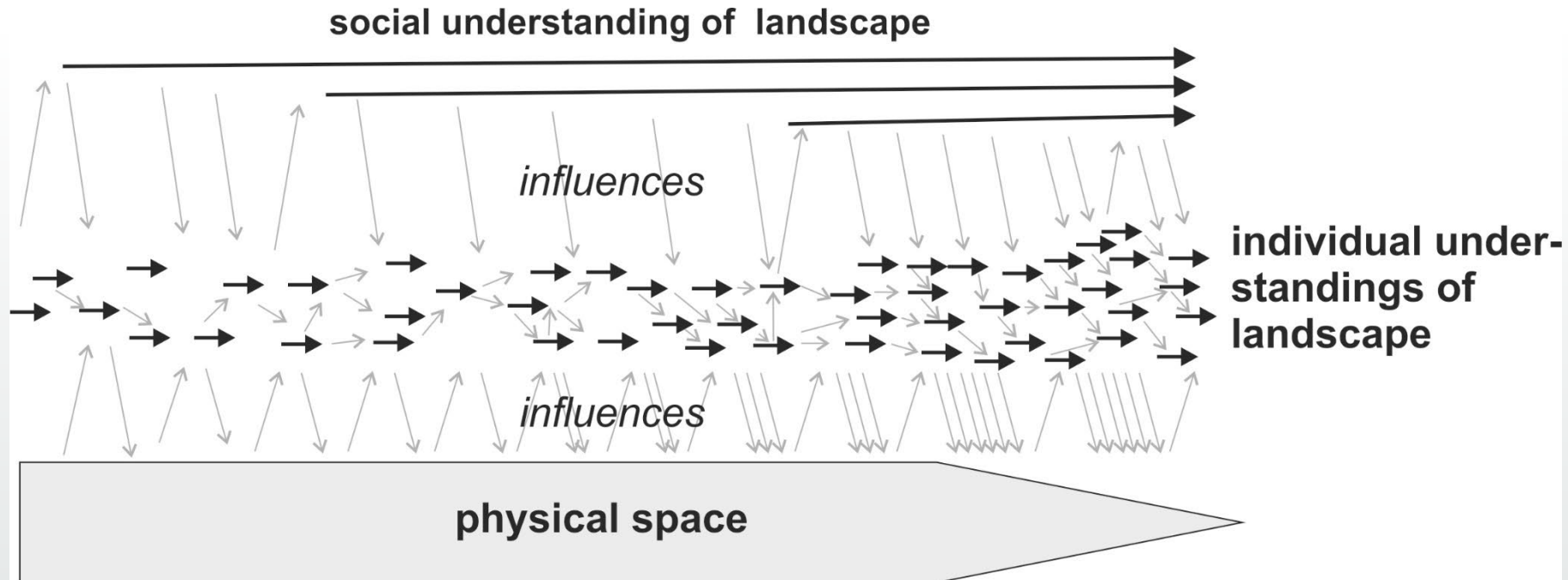


Kühne, O. (2020). Landscape Conflicts. A Theoretical Approach Based on the Three Worlds Theory of Karl Popper and the Conflict Theory of Ralf Dahrendorf, Illustrated by the Example of the Energy System Transformation in Germany. *Sustainability*, 12, (17, 1–20). doi:10.3390/su12176772



Notion relatedness	Generalization degree	Types of world access	Examples from the landscape context	Shares of the three worlds of the world access	Main focus of the modes of landscape construction
Notional conception of the world	Abstractness	Theories about theories	Neopragmatic Landscape Theory	World 3	mode c
		Theories	Autopoietic landscape theory, social constructivist landscape Theory		
		Syntheses of syntheses	Landscape	World 2 in the tension relationship	mode b
		Complex syntheses	Forest, meadow, valley, garden		
		Simple syntheses	Tree, flower, house	World 1	mode a
		Simple notions	Stone, blade of grass, table		
		Sensory perception	Sensation of hardness, warmth, sweetness		
Pre-notional conception of the world	Concreteness				





Landscape 3

Landscape 2

Landscape 1

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

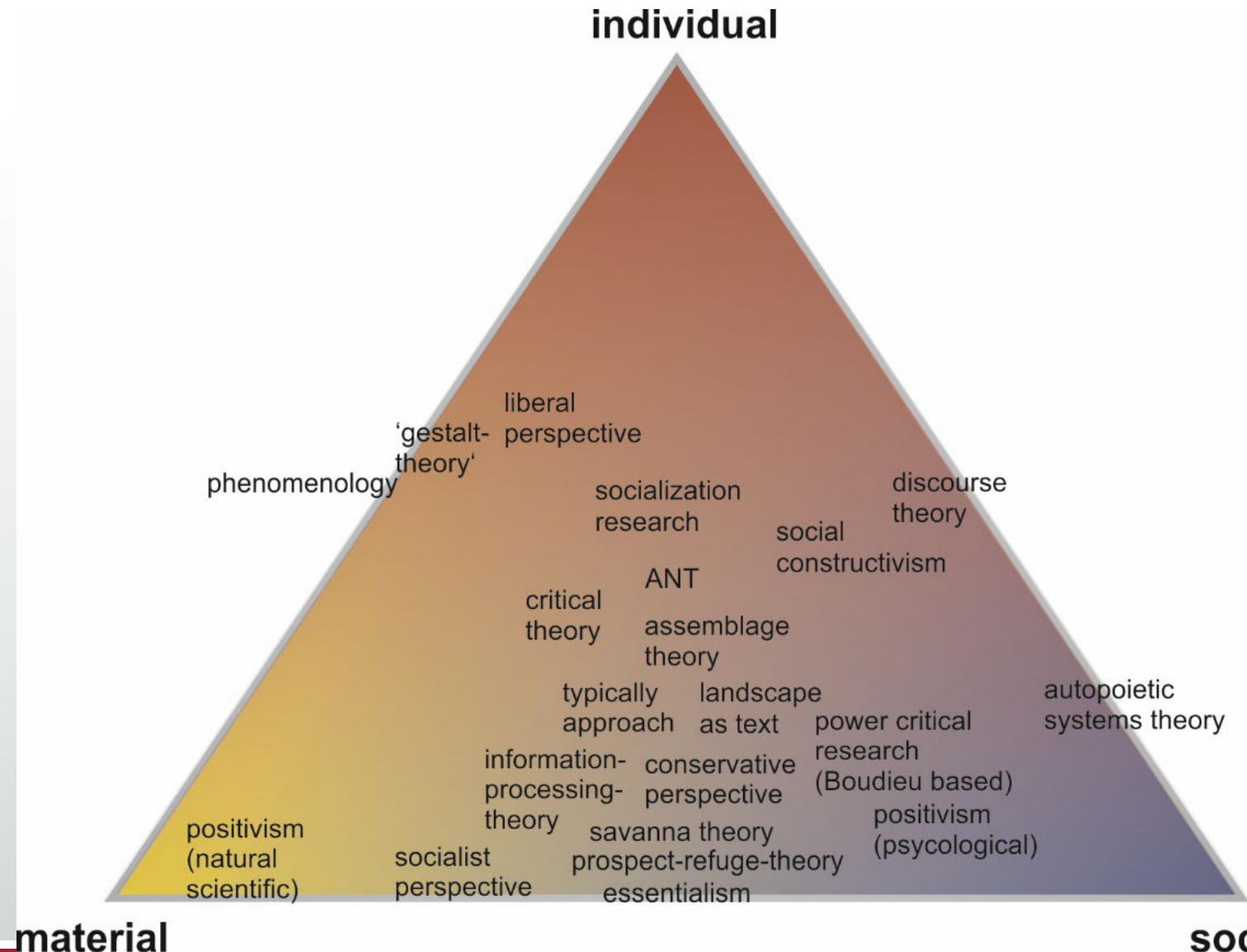
# Currently Discussed Theoretical Perspectives On Landscape





# (Collection of) Approaches to landscapes

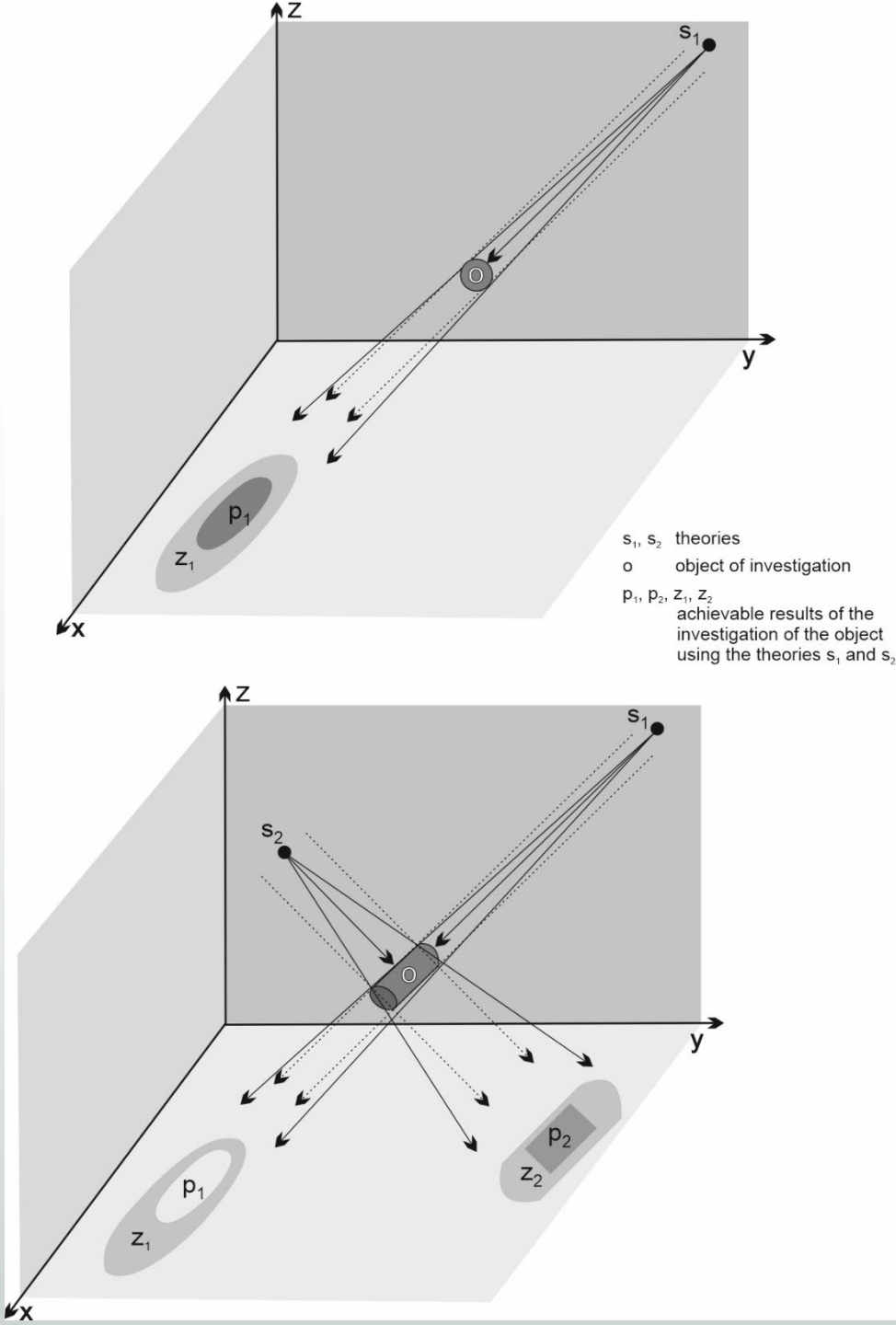
- Essentialist approach
- Positivist approach
- Constructivist approaches
  - Social constructivism
  - Radical Constructivism
  - Discourse Theory
- Critical approaches
  - Critical Theory
  - Landscape as a Medium of Social Distinction
- More-than-representational Approaches
  - Phenomenology
  - Assemblage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







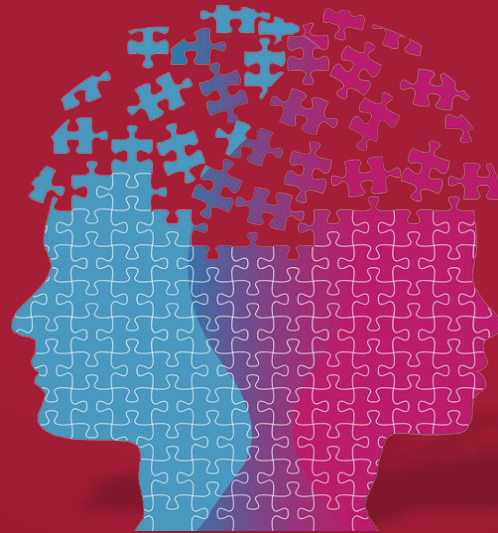
## Visualization of Karl Popper's spotlight theory (after Hügin 1996)



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



# A Neopragmatic Approach to 'Landscapes'





# 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,
  - emphasizes **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.



Rorty's concept of truth: "Knowledge of truth as a universally valid and therefore uncorrectable knowledge is replaced by **justified conviction in the form of correctable statements**" (Kronenberg 2014, p. 109).

Very condensed: Neopragmatism combines **philosophy of language/poststructuralism** with **pragmatist thinking** (Rorty 2023).

Kronenberg, B. (2014). *Die Zerbrechlichkeit des Wahren. Richard Rortys Neopragmatismus und Adornos Negative Dialektik* (Edition Moderne Postmoderne, 1st ed.). Bielefeld: transcript Verlag.

Rorty, R. (2023). *Pragmatismus als Antiautoritarismus*. Berlin: Suhrkamp.



**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).

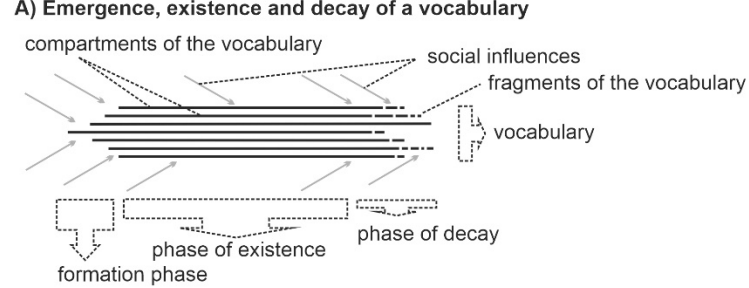
Thus, under the condition of **contingency**, these 'time-honored' vocabularies are subjected to **re-cyclization** (Rorty 1997; Topper 1995).

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

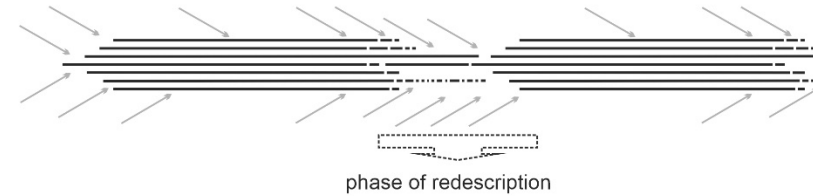
Topper, K. (1995). Richard Rorty, Liberalism and the Politics of Redescription. *American Political Science Review*, 89, (4, 954–965). doi:10.2307/2082520



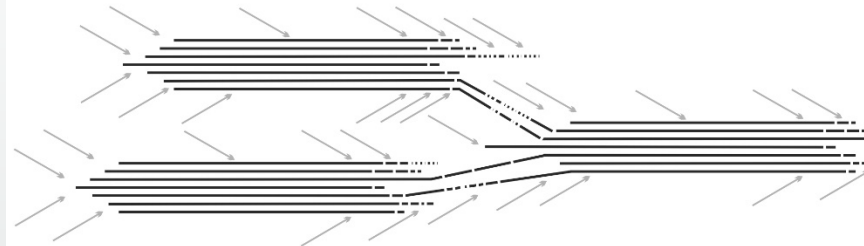
# Different types of redescription of vocabulary



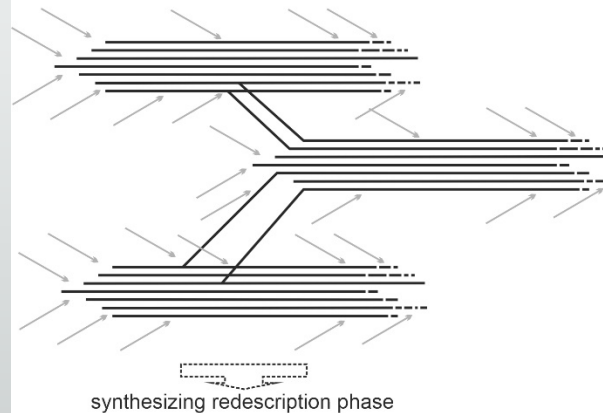
B) Redescription of one vocabulary by another



C) Redescription of two different vocabularies by another



D) Redescription as a (selective) synthesis of two vocabularies



Kühne, O. (2024). *Redescribing Horizontal Geographies. A Neopragmatist Approach to Spatial Contingency, Complexity, and Relationships*. Cham: Springer.



## Three criteria of usefulness of neopragmatic redescription:

- a. **Higher usefulness** at the time of their generation to interpret the 'world' than former vocabularies were able to.
- b. The greatest possible degree of openness to be integrated into **structures of future redescription** .
- c. Must clarify the **contingency of the world** and at the same time enable a contingent interpretation of the world.

→ Central expression of contingency: **irony**.

Calder, G. (2007). *Rorty's politics of redescription* (Political philosophy now). Cardiff: University of Wales Press.

Kühne, O., Berr, K., & Koegst, L. (Eds.). (2023). *Landscape conflicts*. 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

**Trinangulation** means, according to Davidson (2004)

- a) The **relation** of at least two elements (such as theories) before
- b) the background of a **framework** that contains them (e.g. meat theory).

Davidson, D. (2004). *Subjektiv, intersubjektiv, objektiv*. Frankfurt (Main): Suhrkamp.

**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**.

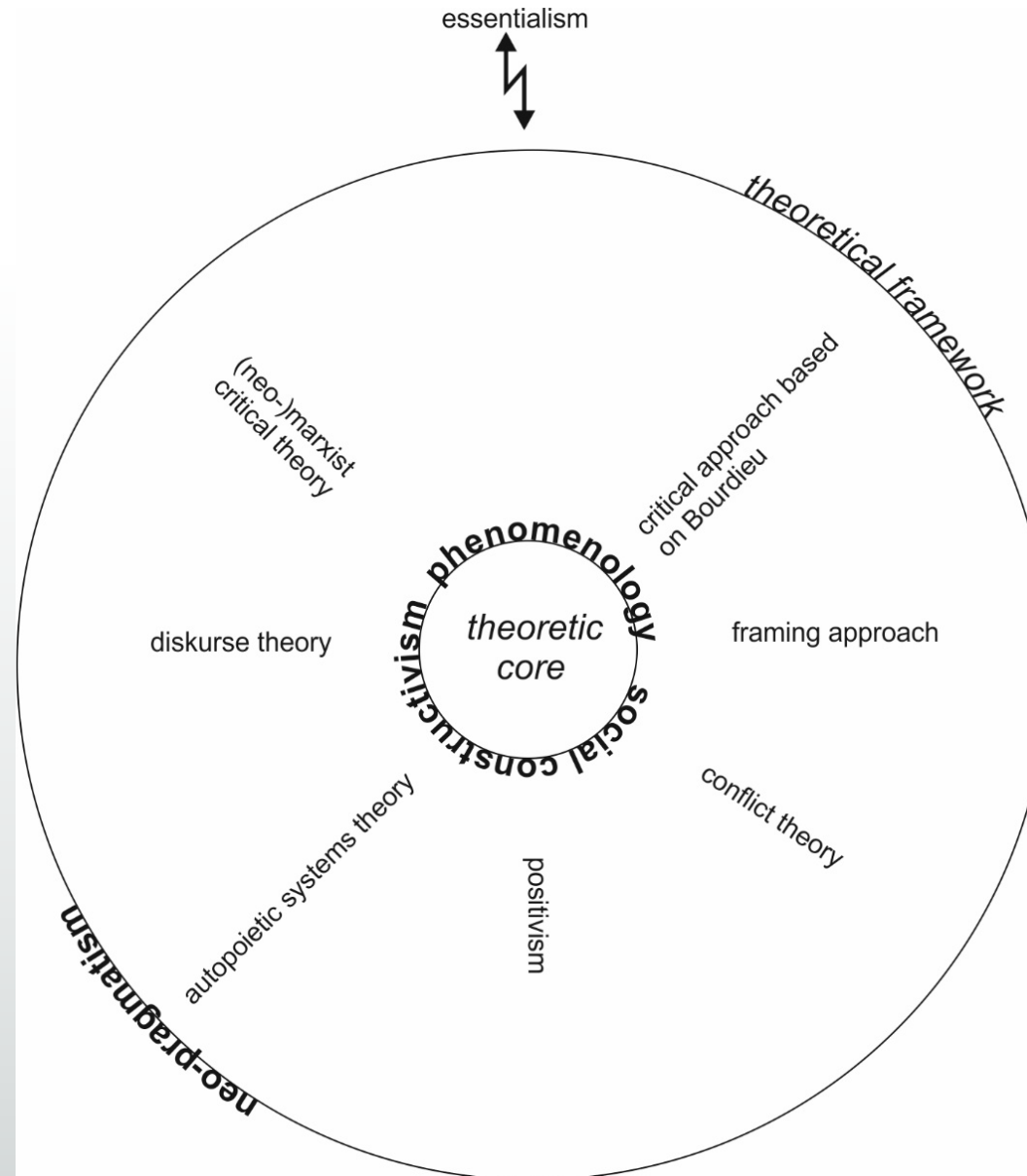
These triangulations are not an end in themselves but would have to be **derived** from the **thematic focus** of the spatial synthesis.

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

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

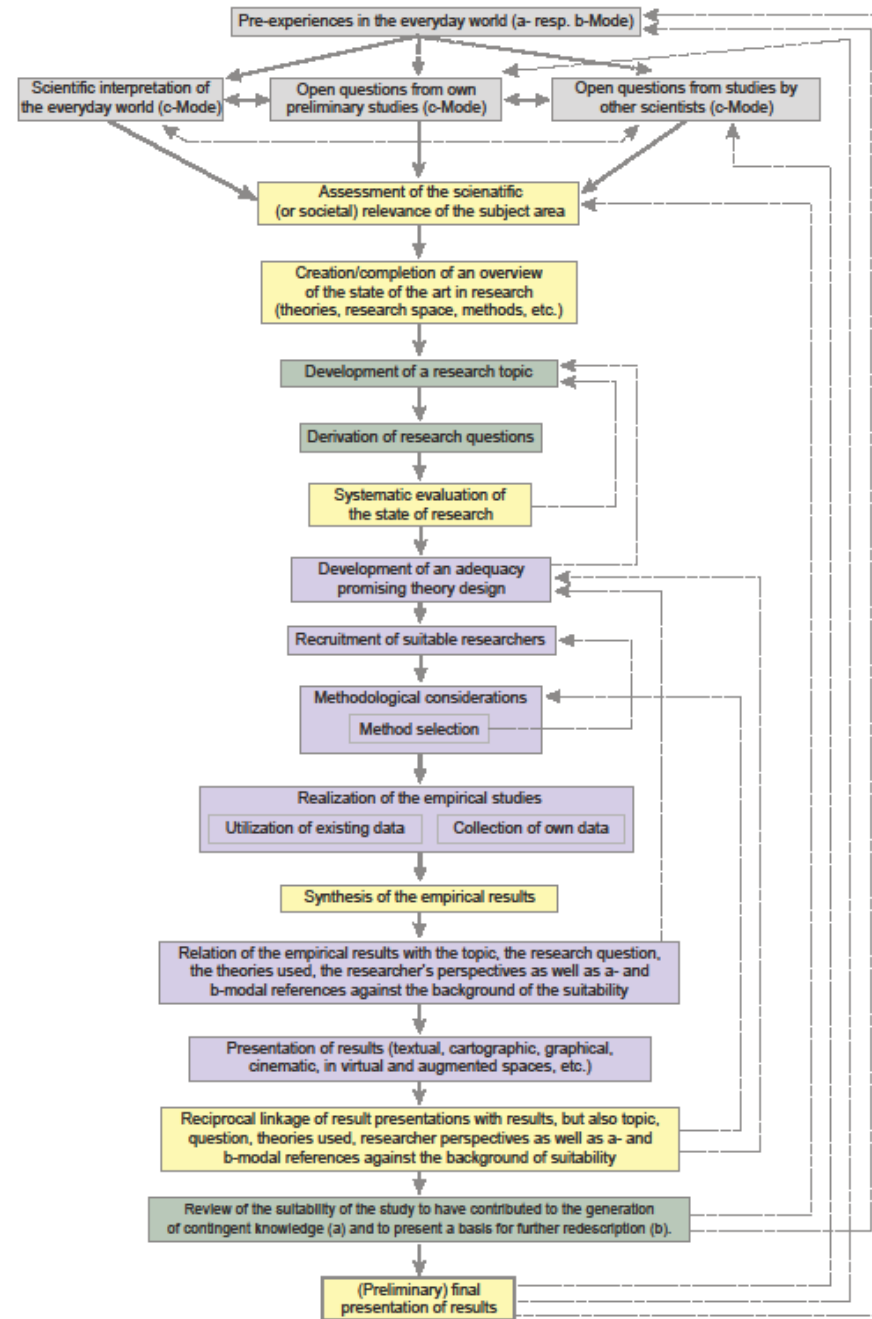
Kühne, Olaf; Jenal, Corinna (2021): Baton Rouge – A Neopragmatic Regional Geographic Approach. In: Urban Science 5 (1), S. 1–17. DOI: 10.3390/urbansci5010017.



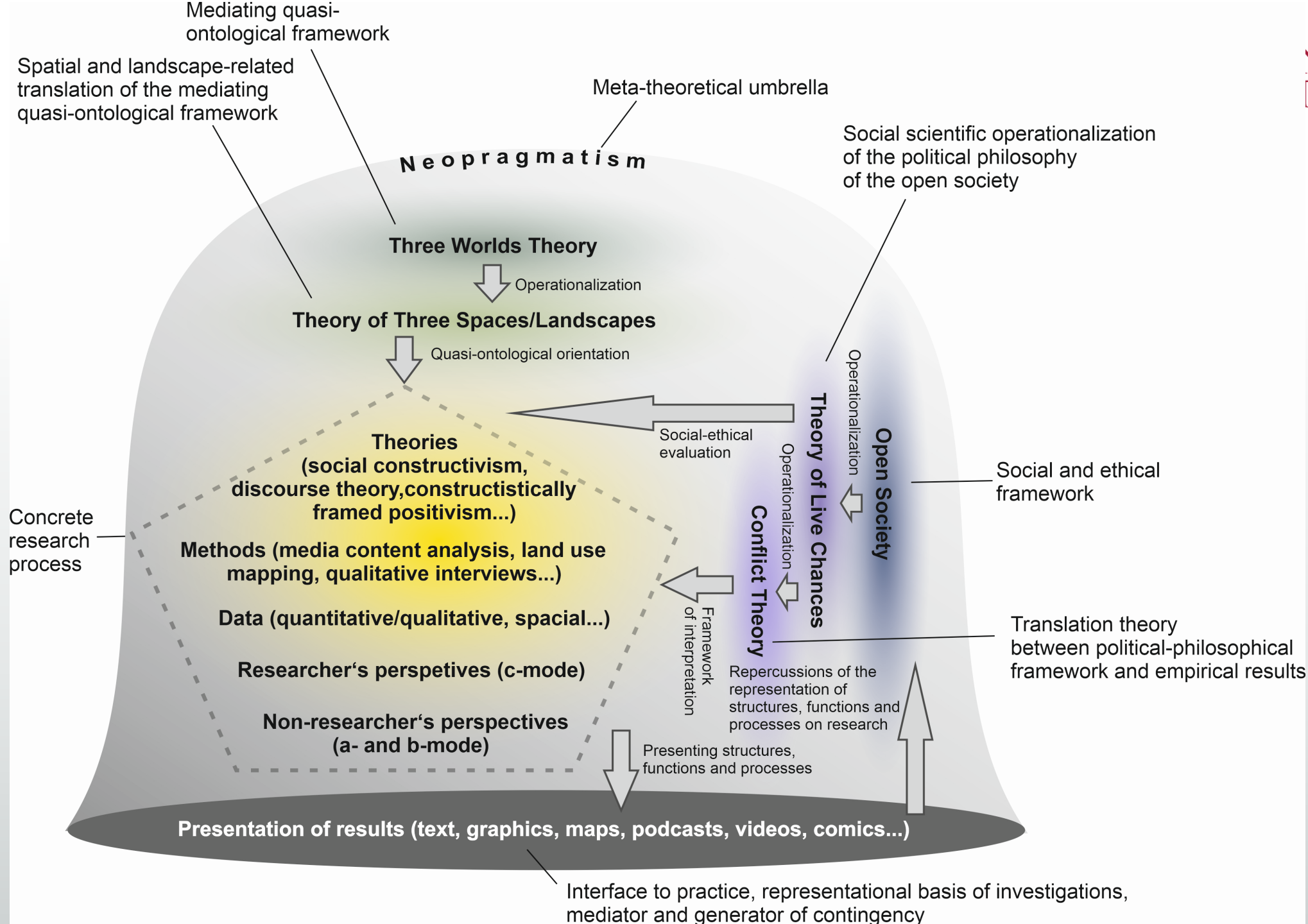


Kühne, O., Edler, D. & Jenal, C. (2021). A Multi-Perspective View on Immersive Virtual Environments (IVEs). ISPRS – International Journal of Geo-Information 10 (8), 1–22.  
doi:10.3390/ijgi10080518

# Neopragmatist research process

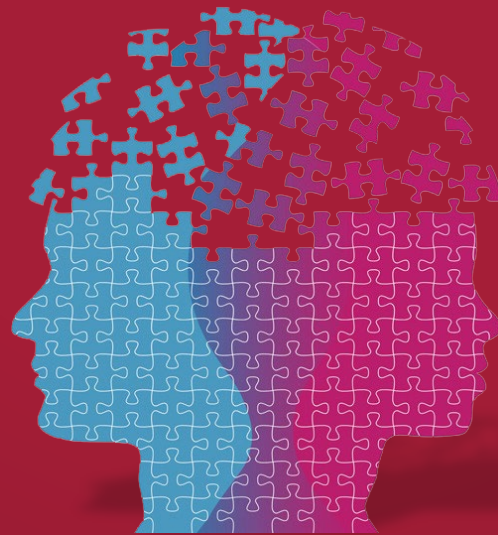


Kühne, O. (2024). *Redescribing Horizontal Geographies. A Neopragmatist Approach to Spatial Contingency, Complexity, and Relationships*. Cham: Springer.

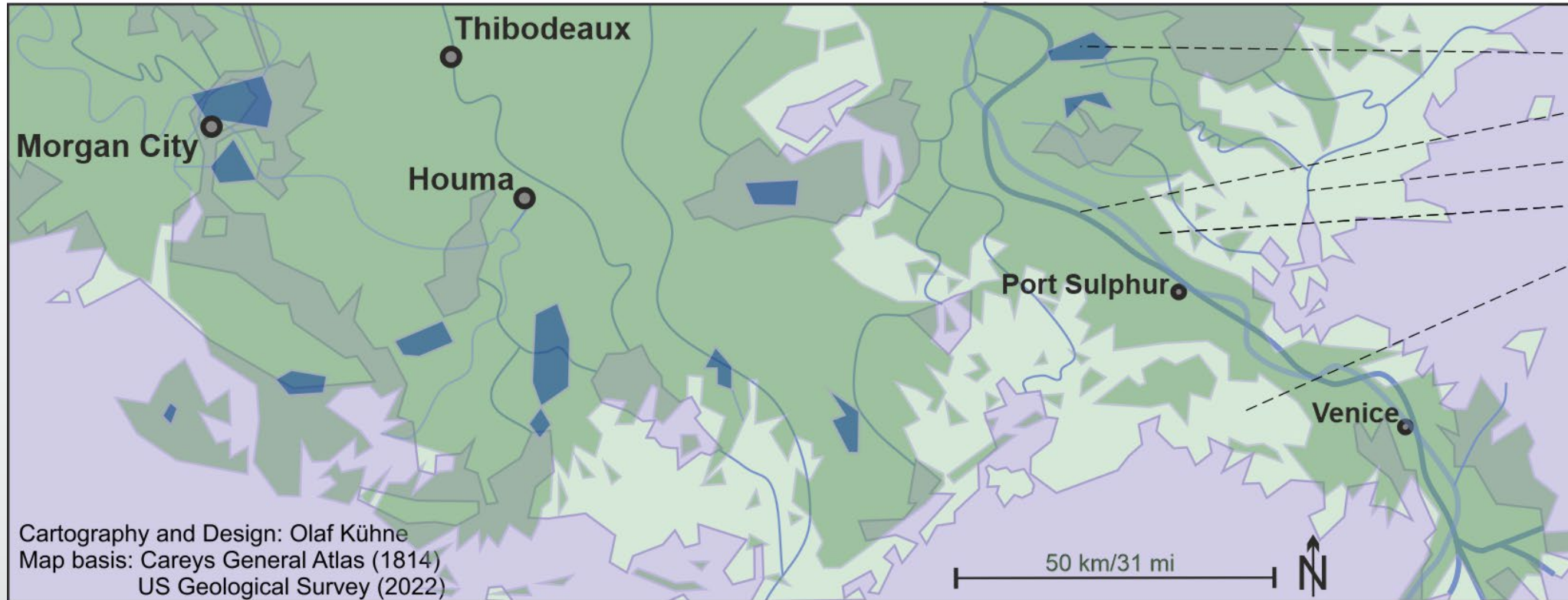


Kühne, O. (2024):  
Redescribing horizontal  
geographies – a  
neopragmatist  
approach to spatial  
contingency,  
complexity, and  
relationships. Cham.

# Land loss in Louisiana – a brief overview







## Classifications

- Lake 2022
- River/Bayou 2022
- River/Bayou 1814
- Land 2022
- Land 1814



## Causes for landloss

- Glacial isostatic compensation
- Geosynclinal subsidence
- Isostasy due to water loading
- Sediment reaction
- Listiric deportations

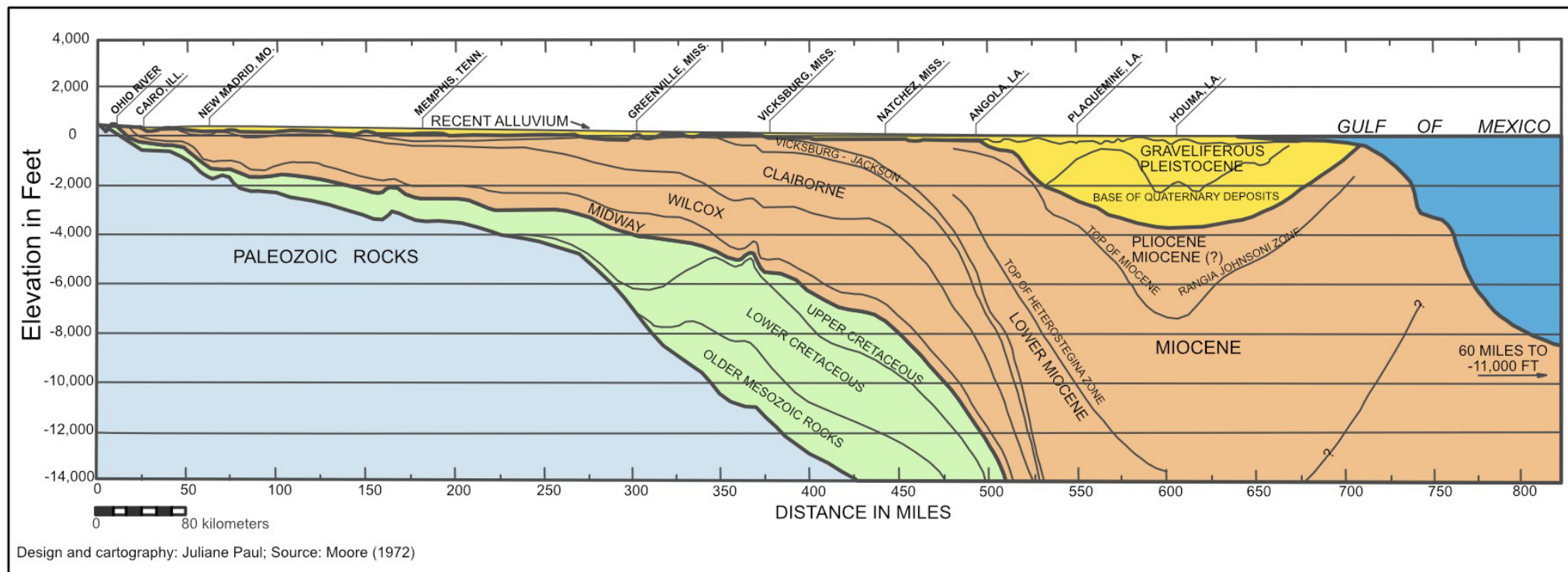
Olea RA, Coleman JL. A Synoptic Examination of Causes of Land Loss in Southern Louisiana as Related to the Exploitation of Subsurface Geologic Resources. *Journal of Coastal Research* 2014;297:1025-44.

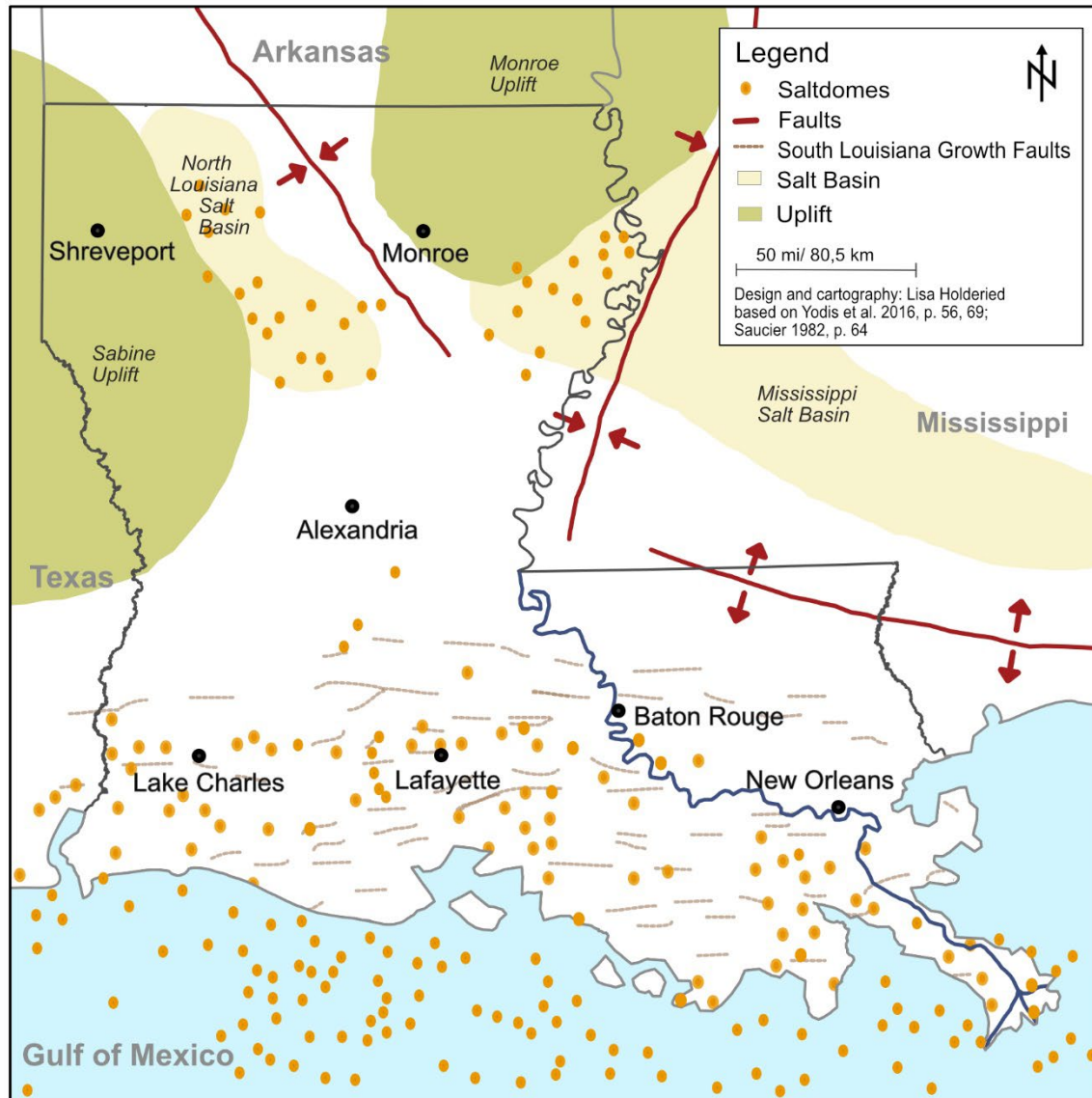
Colten CE. State of disaster: A historical geography of Louisiana's land loss crisis. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press; 2021.

Dokka RK. The role of deep processes in late 20th century subsidence of New Orleans and coastal areas of southern Louisiana and Mississippi. *Journal of Geophysical Research* 2011;116(B6):1-25.

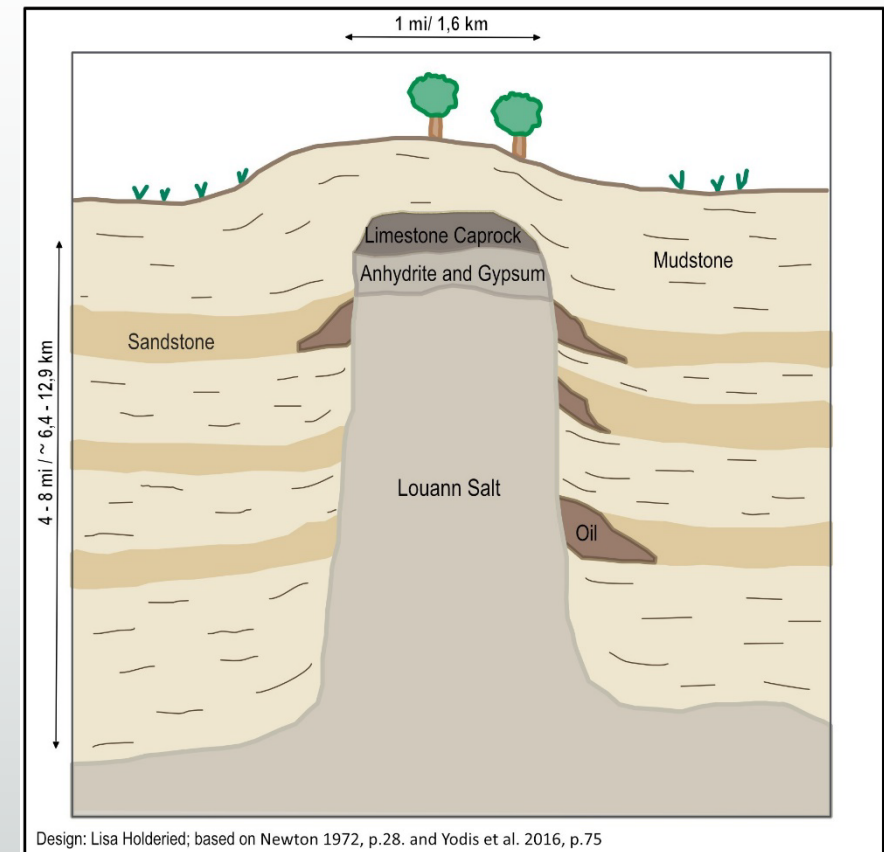
[Rogers JD, Boutwell G, Watkins C, Karadeniz D. Geology of the New Orleans Region. In: Seed, R. B. et al., editor. Investigation of the Performance of the New Orleans Flood Protection Systems in Hurricane Katrina on August 29, 2005: Final Report. New Orleans: Self-Publishing; 2006, III1-III49.

Dokka RK. Modern-day tectonic subsidence in coastal Louisiana. *Geology* 2006;34(4):281-4.





- Salt diapir dissolution







- Sediment loss due to stream flow regulation



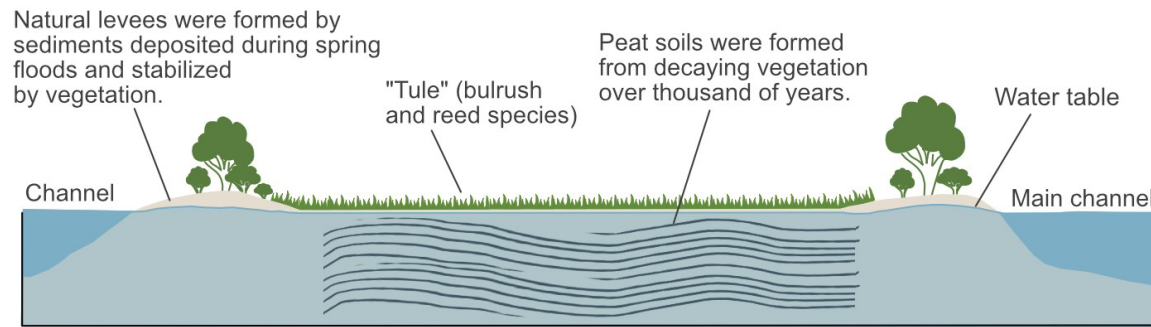
Colten, C. E. (2014). *Southern Waters. The limits to abundance*. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press.

Colten, C. E. (2021). Redirecting sediment and rearranging social justice. *Water History*, 13, (1, 33–43). doi:10.1007/s12685-020-00255-3

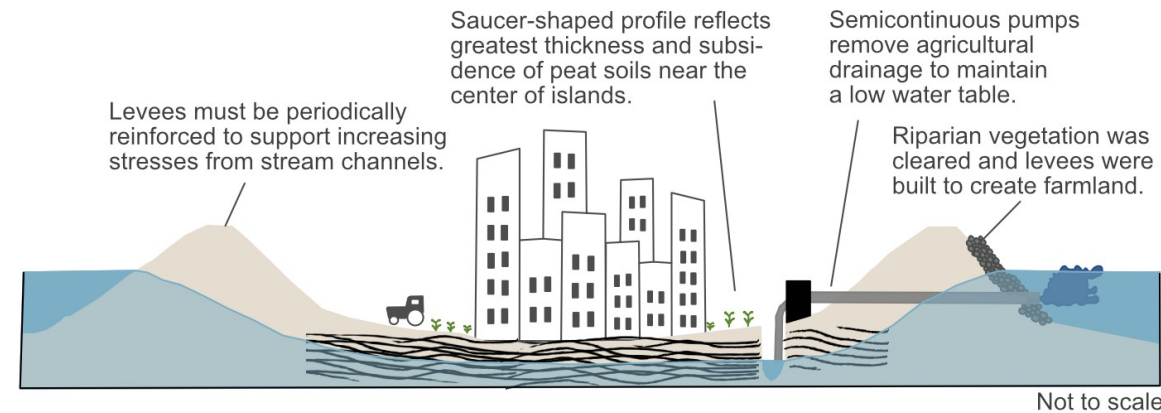
Moore, N. R. (1972). *Improvement of the Lower Mississippi River and tributaries, 1931–1972* (1st ed.). Vicksburg, Mississippi: Mississippi River Commission.



Predevelopment



Postdevelopment



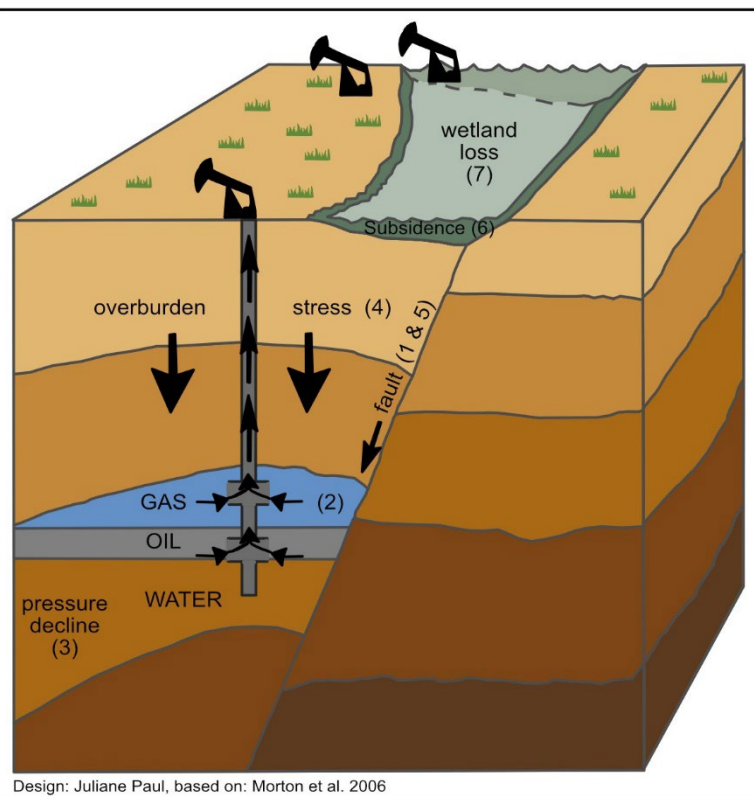
Design and cartography: Juliane Paul  
Source: American Institute of Professional Geologists (1993)

- Drainage of organic soils
- Degradation of organic matter (oxidation)
- Dewatering of mineral substance
- Compaction due to surcharge



Swenson D. These six factors explain why Louisiana is rapidly losing land. nola.com 2021, 31 May 2021; Available from: [https://www.nola.com/news/article\\_59675b8c-bfbc-11eb-9602-47cf4c0429dc.html](https://www.nola.com/news/article_59675b8c-bfbc-11eb-9602-47cf4c0429dc.html). [December 02, 2021].  
Barras JA. Land Area Change and Overview of Major Hurricane: Impacts in Coastal Louisiana, 2004-08. Reston, Virginia: U.S. Department of the Interior; 2009.



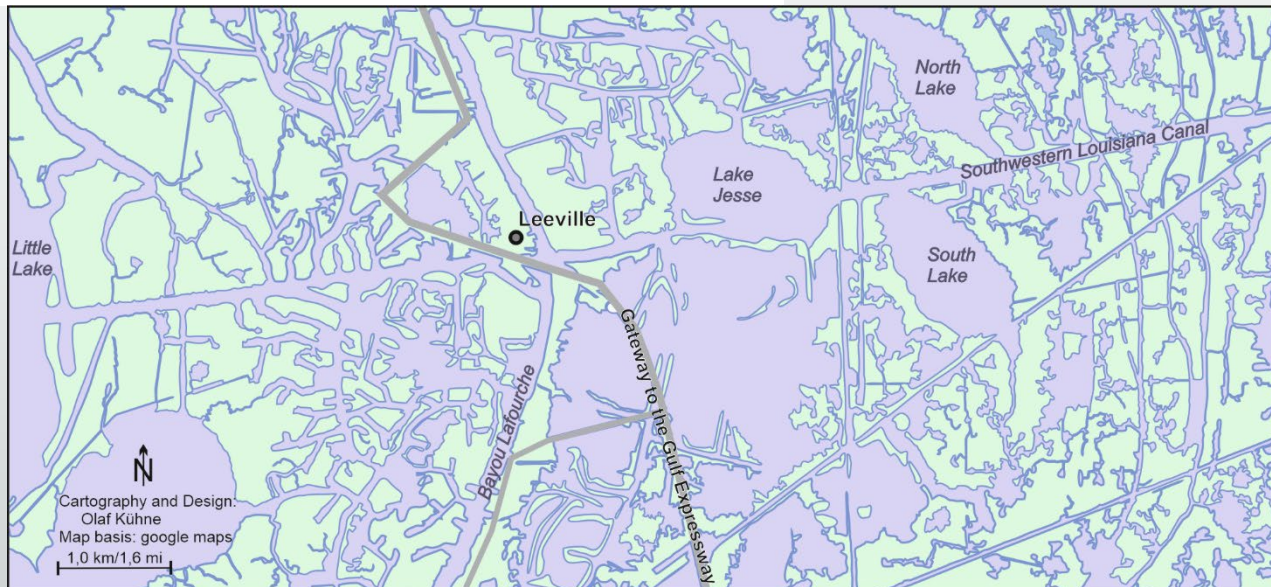


- Extraction of gases and liquids
- Canal and pipeline infrastructure

Colten, C. E. (2012). An Incomplete Solution: Oil and Water in Louisiana. *The Journal of American History*, 99, (1, 91–99). doi:10.1093/jahist/jas023

Colten, C. E., & Hay, Jenny; Giancarlo, Alexandra. (2012). Community Resilience and Oil Spills in Coastal Louisiana. *Ecology and Society*, 17, (3). doi:10.5751/ES-05047-170305

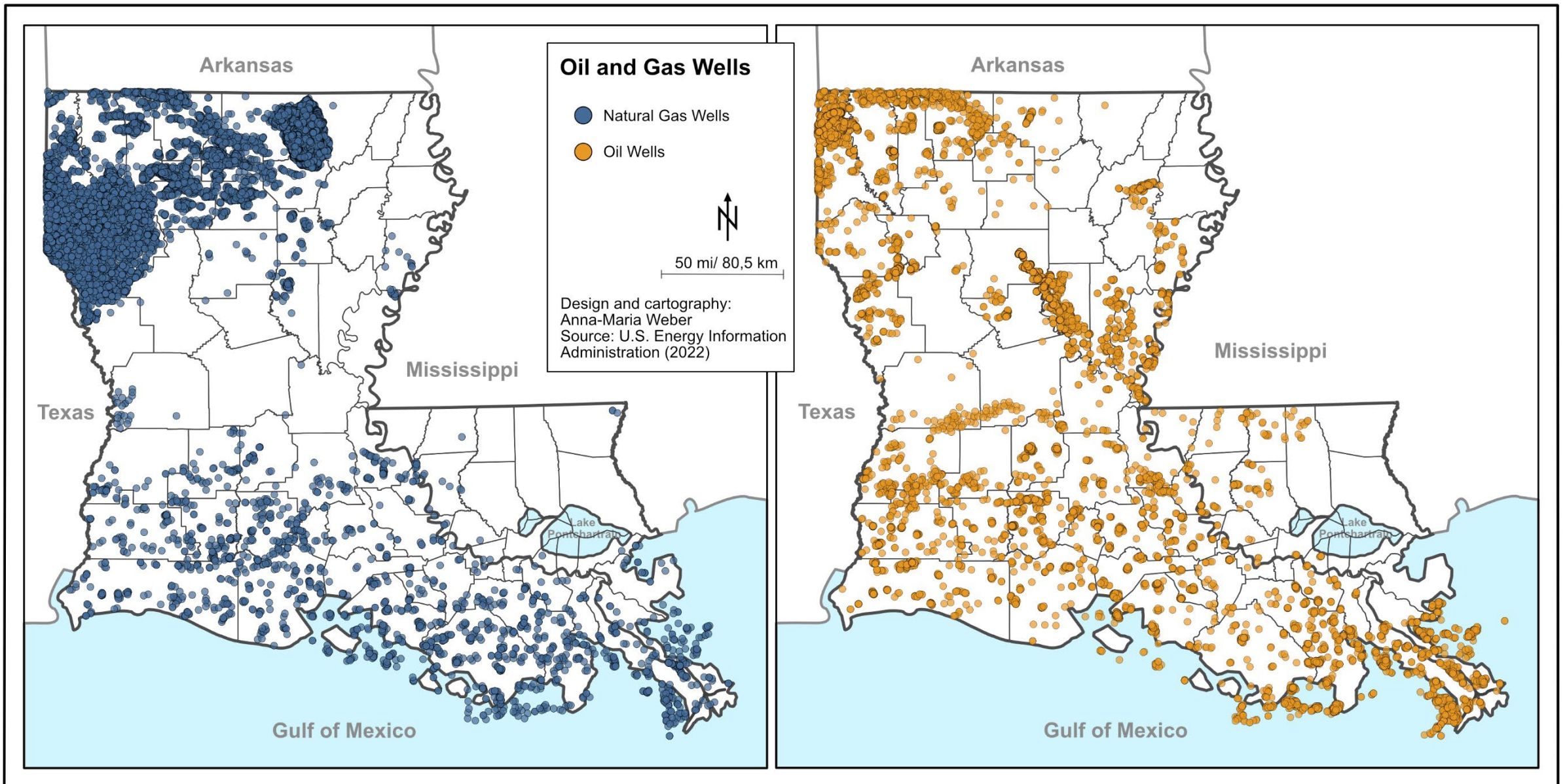
Lin, Q., & Mendelssohn Irving A. (1996). A Comparative Investigation of the Effects of South Louisiana Crude Oil on the Vegetation of Fresh, Brackish and Salt Marshes. *Marine Pollution Bulletin*, 32, (2, 202–209).



STADT- UND REGIONALENTWICKLUNG

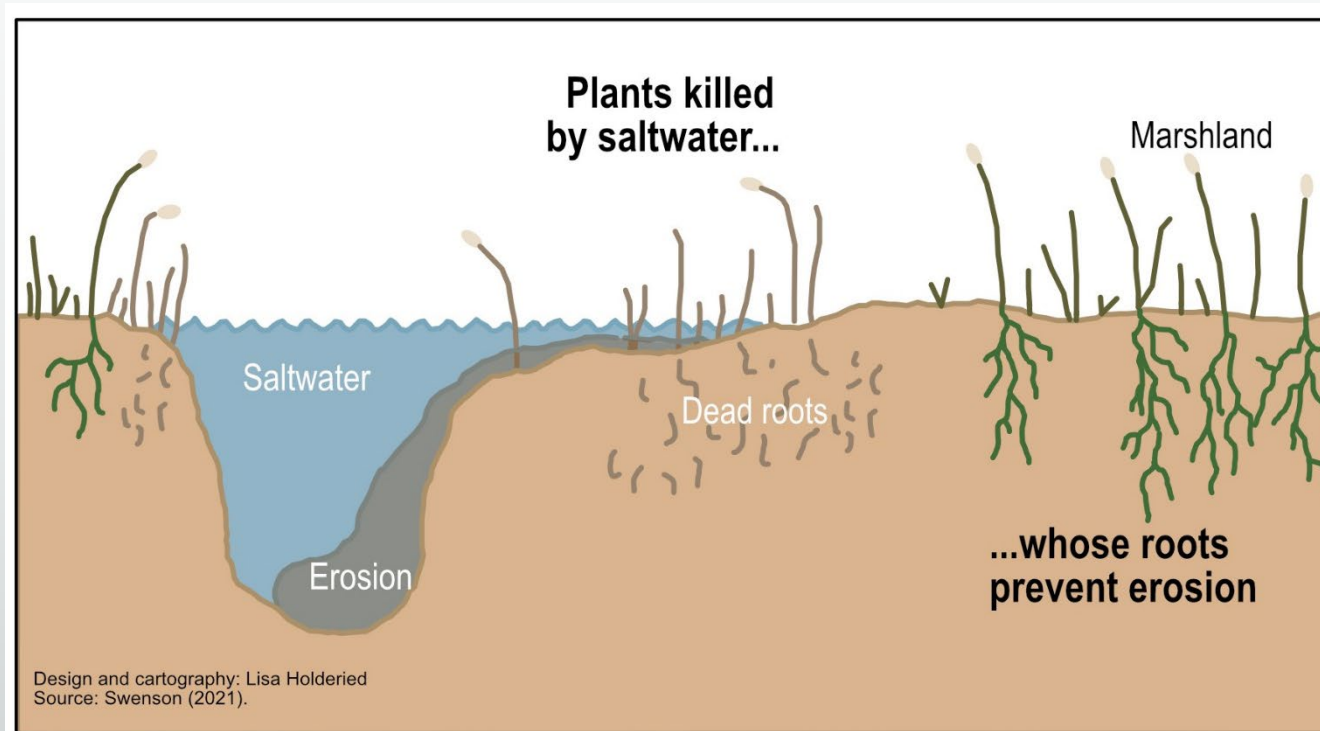








- Increased erosion due to the impact of invasive species on native vegetation.
- Impact of invasive plant species



Yodanis, E. G., Colten, C. E., & Hemmerling, S. E. (2016). Geography of Louisiana (7. Auflage). Boston: McGraw-Hill.

Swenson D. These six factors explain why Louisiana is rapidly losing land. nola.com 2021, 31 May 2021; Available from: [https://www.nola.com/news/article\\_59675b8c-bfbe-11eb-9602-47cf4c0429dc.html](https://www.nola.com/news/article_59675b8c-bfbe-11eb-9602-47cf4c0429dc.html). [December 02, 2021].





- Impact of storms and heavy precipitation events (especially hurricanes)
- Sea level rise

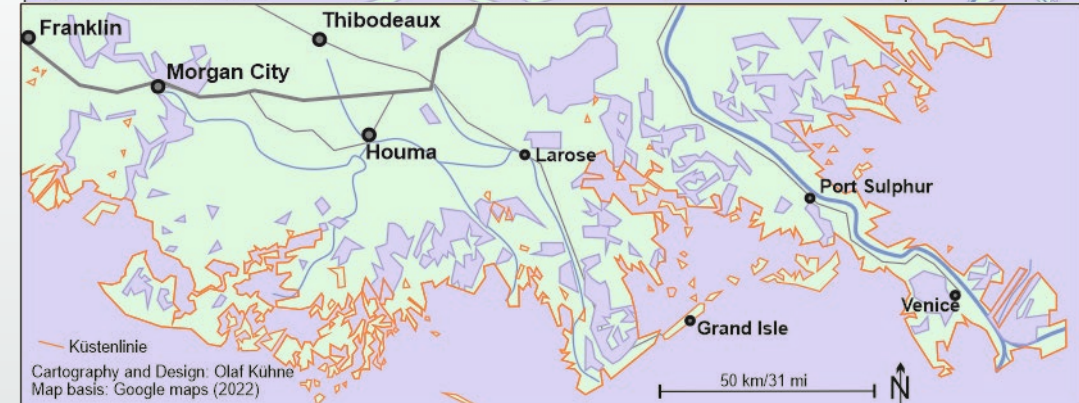
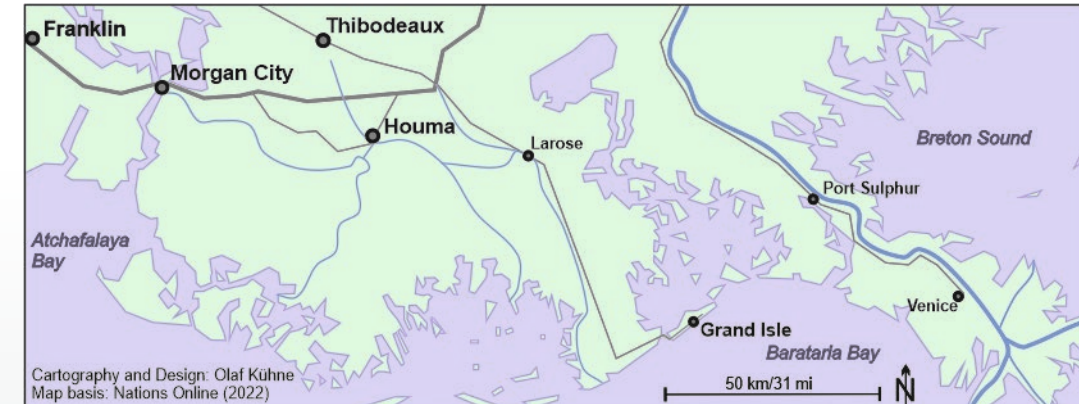
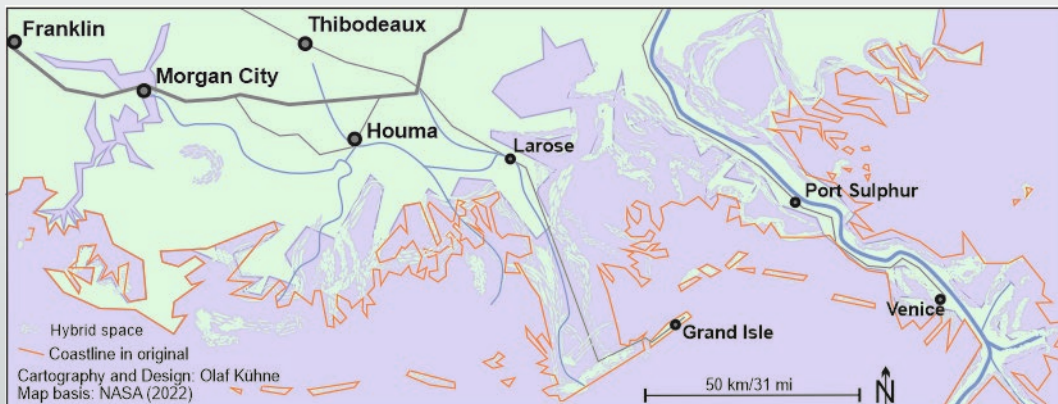
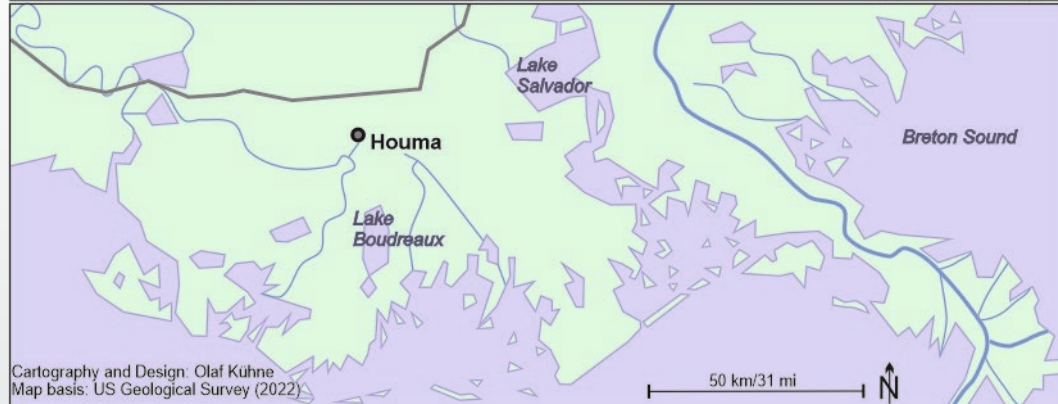
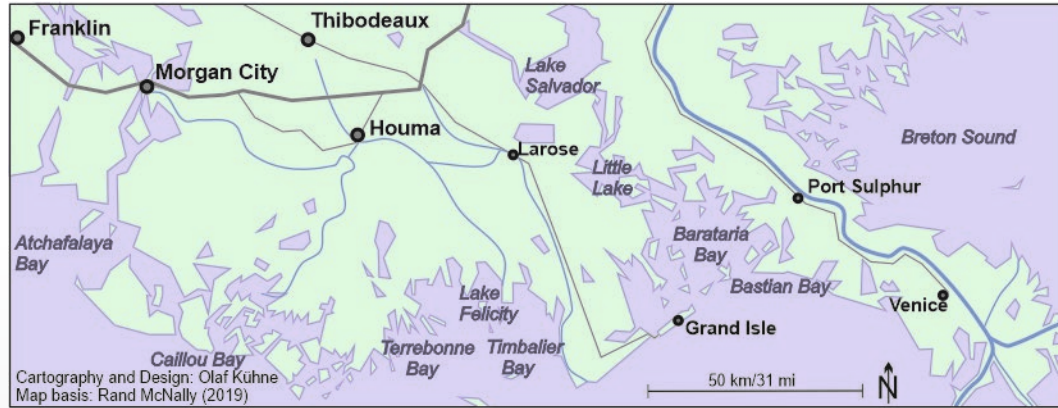
Gotham, K. F. (2016). Coastal Restoration as Contested Terrain: Climate Change and the Political Economy of Risk Reduction in Louisiana. *Sociological Forum*, 31, (787–806). doi:10.1111/socf.12273

van der Wiel, K., Kapnick, S. B., van Oldenborgh, G. J., Whan, K., Philip, S., Vecchi, G. A., et al. (2017). Rapid attribution of the August 2016 flood-inducing extreme precipitation in south Louisiana to climate change. *Hydrology and Earth System Sciences*, 21, (2, 897–921).



# The cartographic deceptions of coastal loss in Louisiana





Modernist thinking in **dichotomies** is reaching its limits.

➔ A cartography of hybridity and concentration is necessary

Kühne, O., & Koegst, L. (2022).  
Cartographic Representations of Coastal  
Land Loss in Louisiana: An Investigation  
Based on Deviant Cartographies. *KN-  
Journal of Cartography and Geographic  
Information*, 72(4), 309-323.

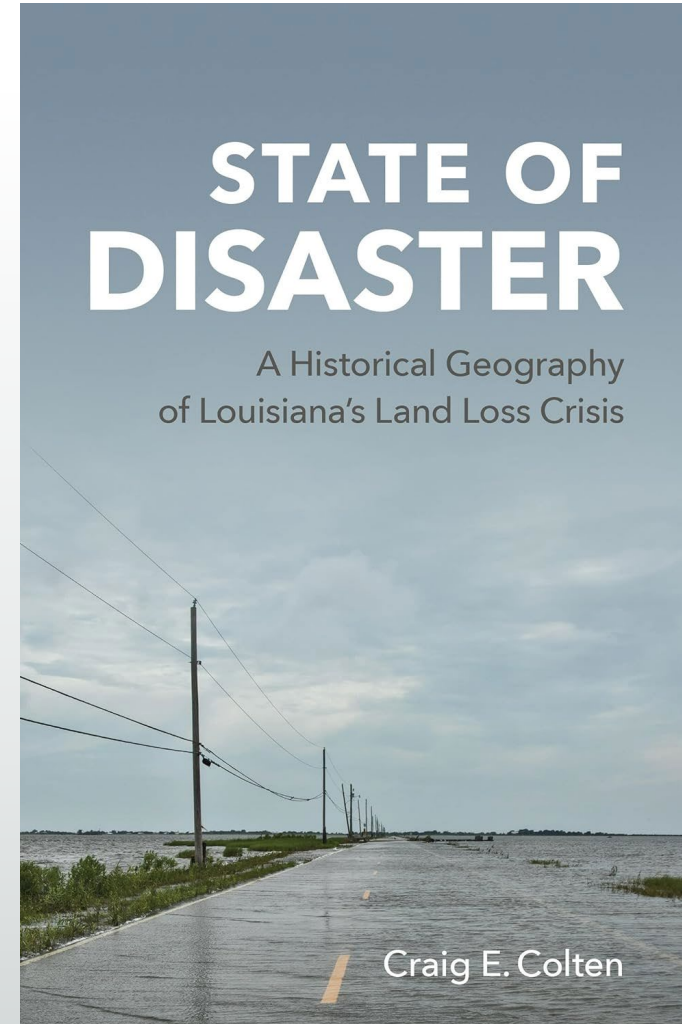
# Social resonances to coastal land loss





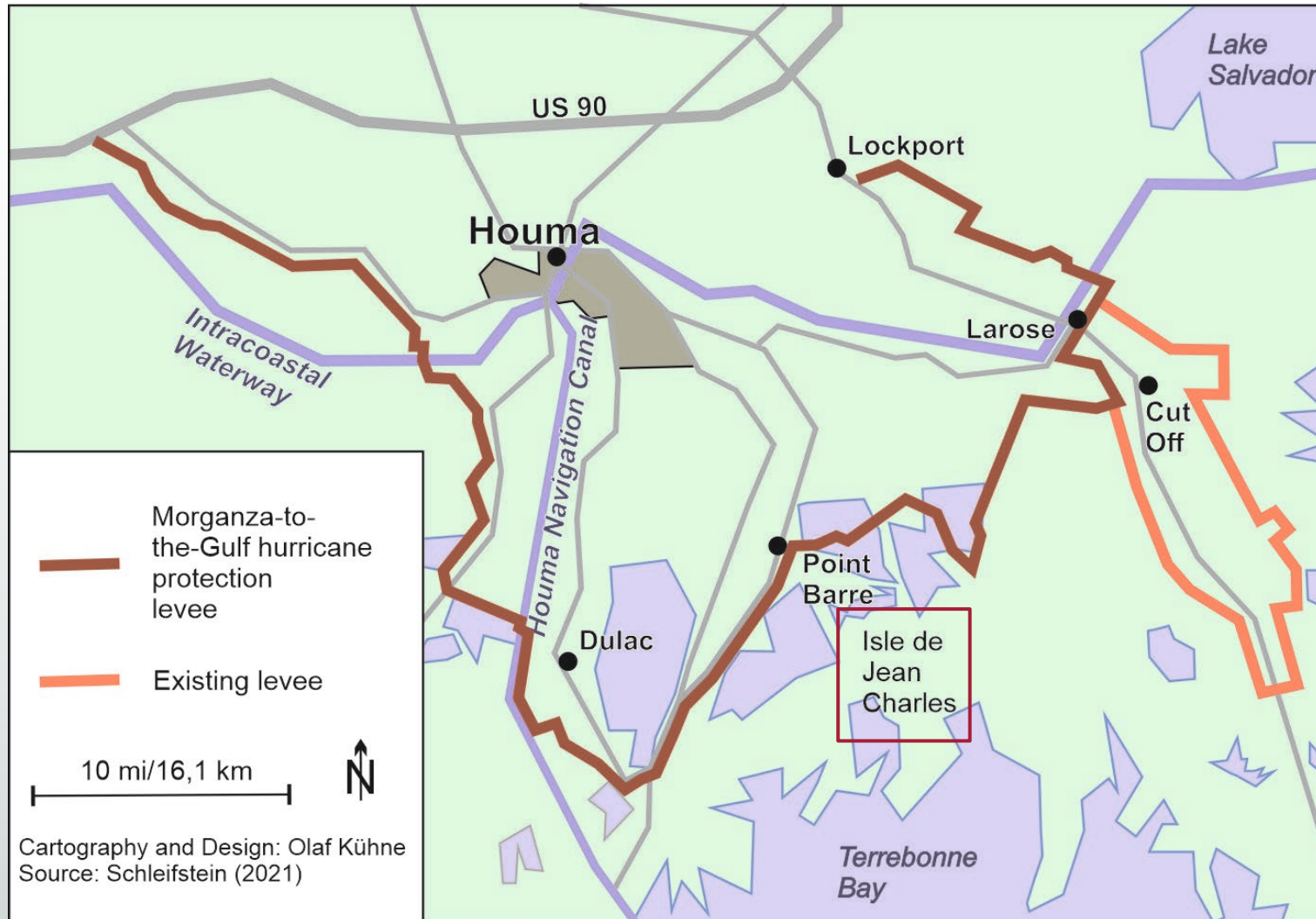
# STATE OF DISASTER

A Historical Geography  
of Louisiana's Land Loss Crisis



Craig E. Colten





- The 2018 Coastal Master Plan identifies twelve settlements that **are unlikely to remain habitable** within the next 50 years.
- The resettlement is accompanied by the loss of not only the **cultural capital** that came with the way of life adapted to the **specific space** **1**.

Clipp, A, Gentile, B., Green, M., Galinski, A., Harlan, R., Rosen, Z, Saucier M. 2017 Coastal Master Plan: Appendix B: People and the landscape.: Version Final. [May 31, 2022]; Available from: [http://coastal.la.gov/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/Appendix-B\\_People-and-the-Landscape\\_FINAL.pdf](http://coastal.la.gov/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/Appendix-B_People-and-the-Landscape_FINAL.pdf).

Lambert CE, Holley JR, McComas KA, Snider NP, Tucker GK. Eroding Land and Erasing Place: A Qualitative Study of Place Attachment, Risk Perception, and Coastal Land Loss in Southern Louisiana. *Sustainability* 2021;13(11).

Hemmerling SA, Barra M, Bond RH. Adapting to a Smaller Coast: Restoration, Protection, and Social Justice in Coastal Louisiana. In: Laska S, editor. Louisiana's Response to Extreme Weather: A Coastal State's Adaptation Challenges and Successes. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Nature; 2020, p. 113–144.



# Case Study: Grande Isle, Louisiana after Hurricane Ida (2021)

## Comments concerning the reconstruction of Grand Isle



*"Doesn't take a rocket scientist to determine you shouldn't build houses on a barrier island in the Gulf of Mexico.....but people will...Merica!" (K78)*

*"Build back better using steel, concrete or leave" (K52)*

*"[...] they should not allow this island to be rebuilt unless the locals build to standards that would involve lots of concrete and rebar and pay for the cost of rebuilding the infrastructure through their property taxes. It would be nuts to do otherwise" (K225)*

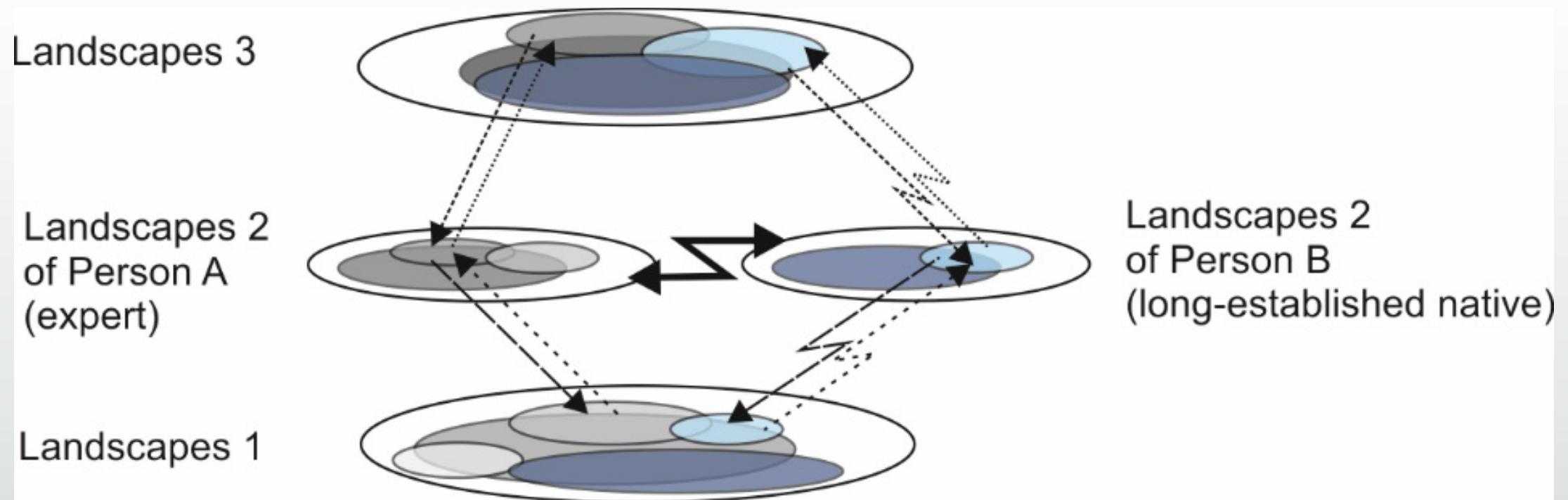
*"When you build your home or business this close to the water you are asking for trouble. Everyone has flood insurance which means the government will pay to rebuild their homes. My advice [...] is sell the land and move inland. It is not worth it" (K158)*

*"[...] considering the weather is going to get worse because of climate change... and we are NOT going to be able to stop it with what the world is currently doing, no matter what America does... these people should not be allowed to rebuild since we know this will happen again, and again... how many times, already, have they been flooded out or blown away? [...]" (K104)*





# Formation of conflict groups





# The concept of inverse landscapes

# Starting point



In "every halfway good, i.e. also: methodically reflected (social) geographical excursion [...] (today hopefully by default) not only asked what of society, economy, ecology and history **one can see or develop in the space, in the landscape, in the terrain, but also what one does not see why (although just that might be far more important for the given topic) – and what one perhaps only believes to see because one has projected one's possibly even wrong prior knowledge onto something that might mean something completely different"** (Hard 2008, p. 268).

Hard, G. (2008). Der Spatial Turn, von der Geographie her beobachtet. In J. Döring, & T. Thielmann (Eds.), *Spatial Turn. Das Raumparadigma in den Kultur- und Sozialwissenschaften* (pp. 263–316). Bielefeld: transcript.





# Inverse landscapes

Inverse landscapes are **concretized** projections of **spatiotemporal contingency**.

They are based assumptions, this side of **impossible** and that side of **occurred**.

They can be constructed for **pasts, presents and possible futures**.

Kühne, O. (2013a). Landschaft zwischen Objekthaftigkeit und Konstruktion – Überlegungen zur inversen Landschaft. In D. Bruns & O. Kühne (Hrsg.), *Landschaften: Theorie, Praxis und internationale Bezüge. Impulse zum Landschaftsbegriff mit seinen ästhetischen, ökonomischen, sozialen und philosophischen Bezügen mit dem Ziel, die Verbindung von Theorie und Planungspraxis zu stärken* (S. 181–193). Schwerin: Oceano Verlag.

Kühne, O. (2013b). Landschaftsästhetik und regenerative Energien – Grundüberlegungen zu De- und Re-Sensualisierungen und inversen Landschaften. In L. Gailing & M. Leibenath (Hrsg.), *Neue Energielandschaften – Neue Perspektiven der Landschaftsforschung* (S. 101–120). Wiesbaden: Springer VS.



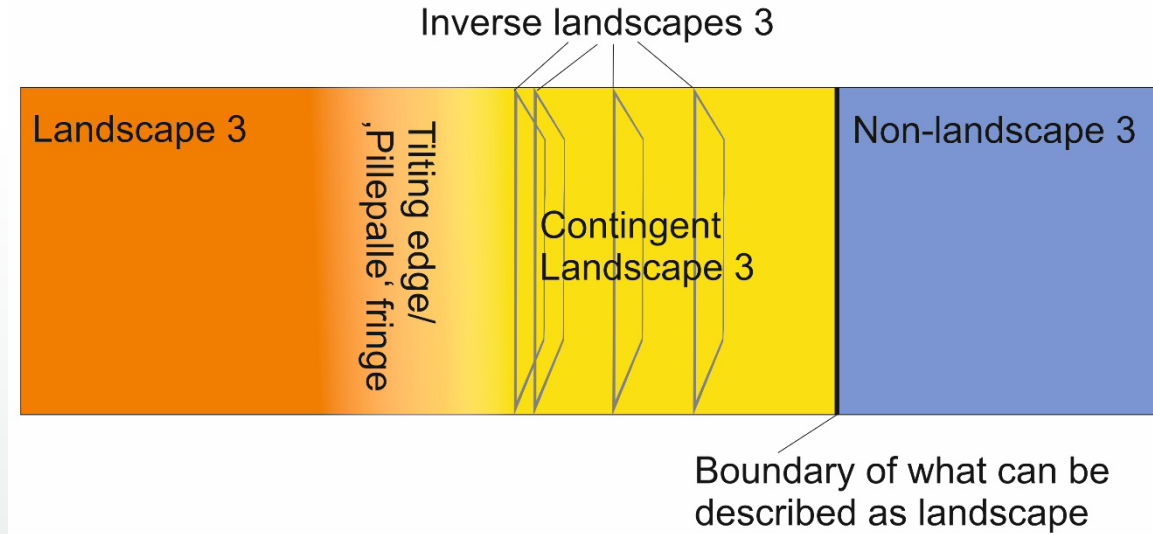
# The (cartographic) depiction of landscape is subject to a threefold contingency

1. The **contingency** of physical space, the social and individual construction of landscape.
2. The contingency of **modes of approaching landscape** (e.g. aesthetic and/or ecological), connected with different **methods of obtaining information about landscape**.
3. The contingency of **depictions of landscape**.

# General model of the relationships between different landscape categories



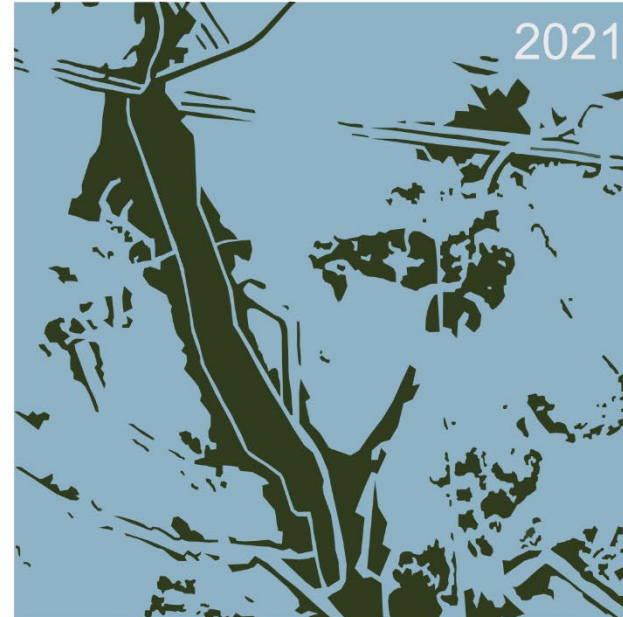
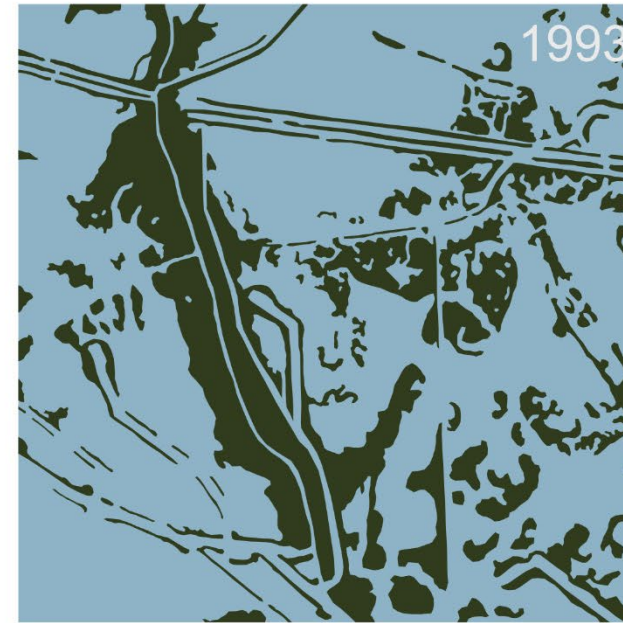
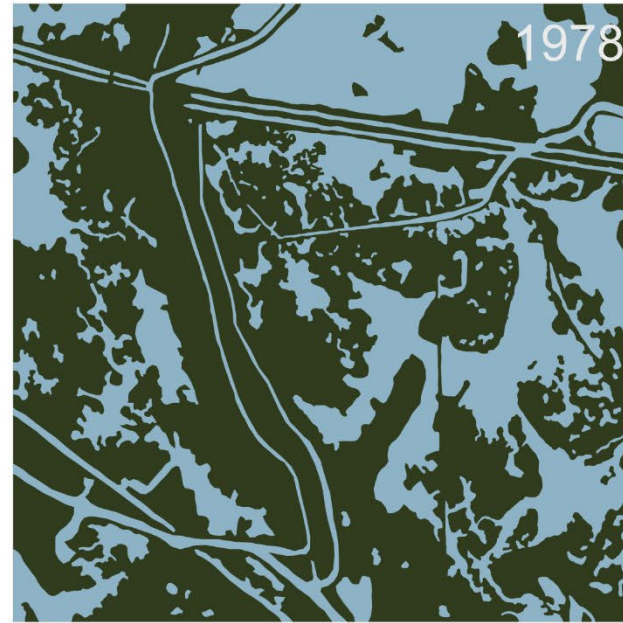
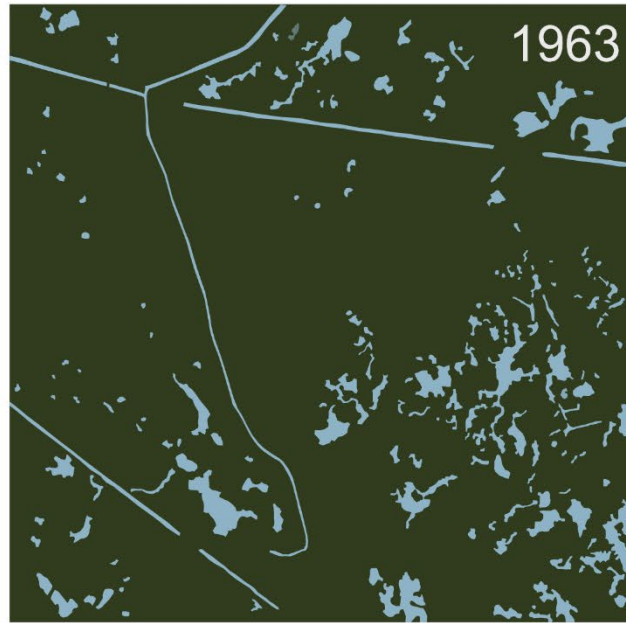
## a) Contingency-sensitive understanding of the landscape



Kühne, O.; Berr, K.; Edler, D., Lohmann, P.; Schuster, K. (2025):  
Neopragmatismus – inverse Landschaft  
– (karto)graphische Darstellung. Von der  
Kritik zur Weiterentwicklung.  
Wiesbaden: Springer VS. (forthcoming)

# Inverse (carto)graphies of Oilscaapes





### Isle de Jean Charles from 1963 to 2021

based on satellite images



#### Legend

 area recognizable as land on  
satellite images

 area recognizable as water on  
satellite images

0,6 mi/1,0 km

Design and cartography: Nina Sprißler  
Own representation based on Baurick (2022)

Kühne, O., & Koegst, L. (2023).  
Neopragmatic Reflections on  
Coastal Land Loss and Climate  
Change in Louisiana in Light of  
Popper's Theory of Three Worlds.  
*Land*, 12, (2, 1–17).  
doi:10.3390/land12020348



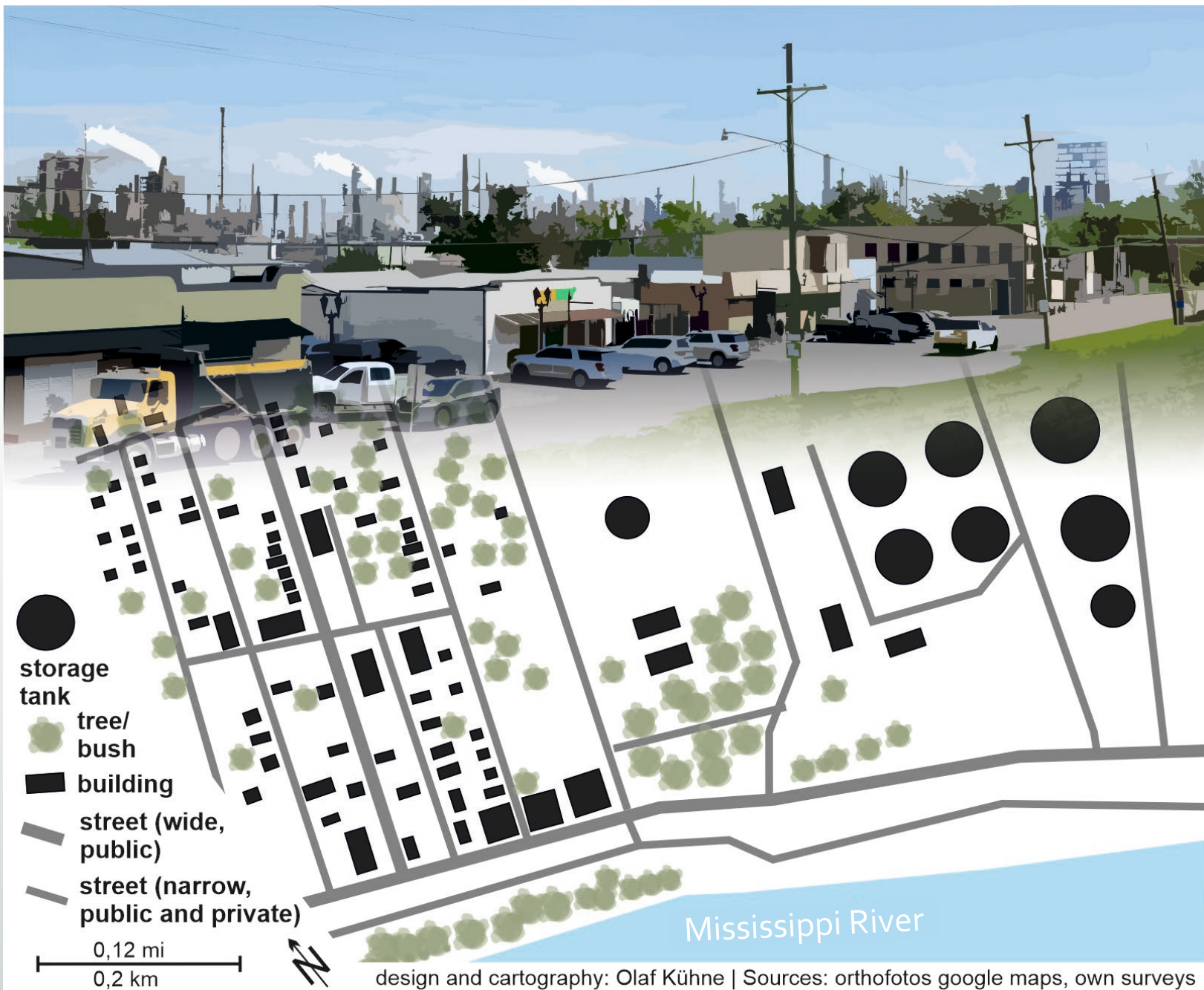
Inverse landscape 3:  
Petrochemical  
industry facilities  
between the  
sublime and the  
kitschy.



Kühne, O., Berr, K. & Koegst, L.  
(2023). Contingency and Landscape.  
Basic Considerations on Graphic and  
Cartographic Representations in  
Recourse to the Concept of Inverse  
Landscapes as a Contribution to  
Deviant Cartographies with  
Examples on Louisiana. *KN – Journal  
of Cartography and Geographic  
Information*, 1-12.  
doi:10.1007/s42489-023-00145-7



A (carto)graphic depiction of  
Norco, Louisiana.



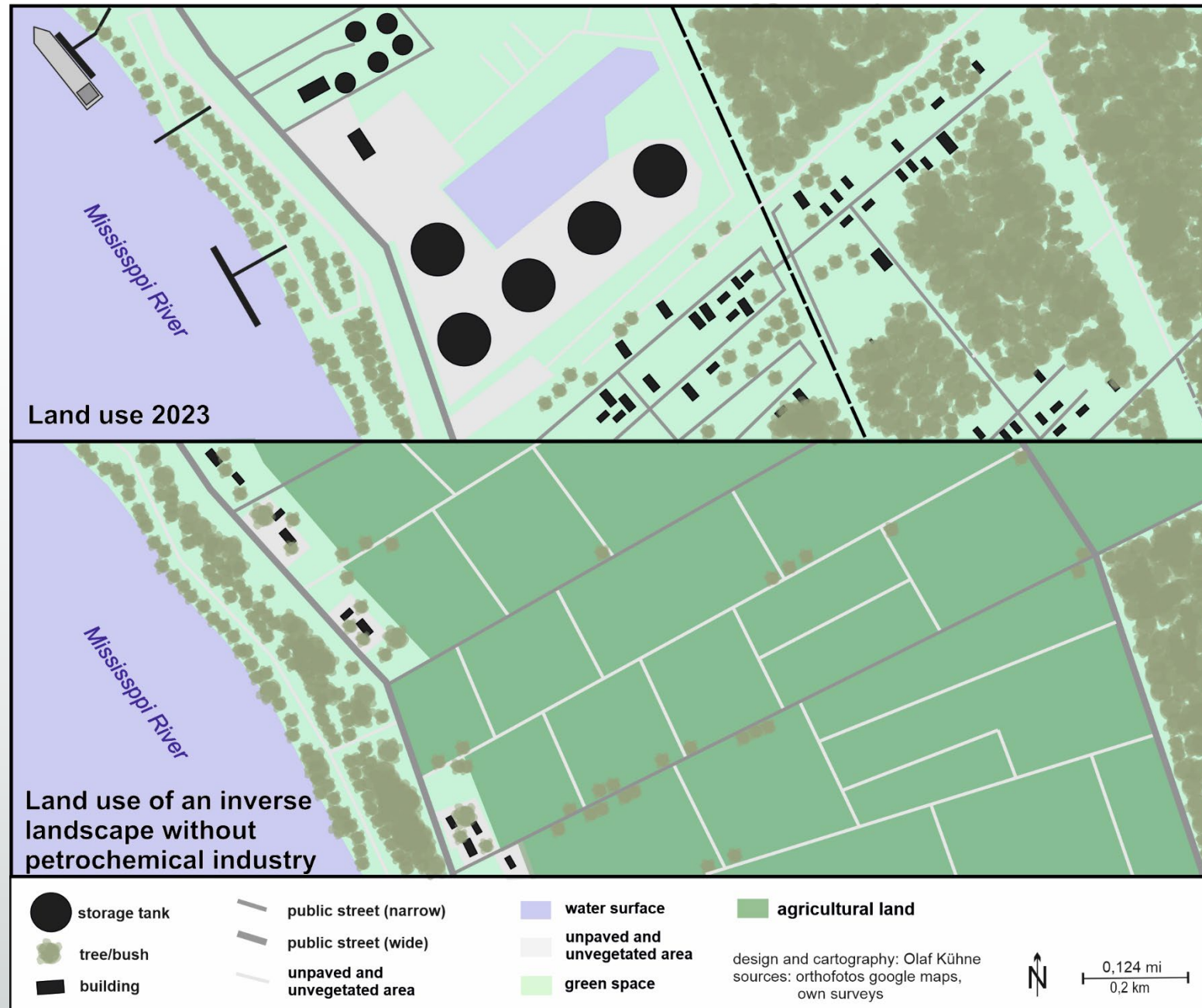
Kühne, O., Berr, K. & Koegst, L. (2023). Contingency and Landscape. Basic Considerations on Graphic and Cartographic Representations in Recourse to the Concept of Inverse Landscapes as a Contribution to Deviant Cartographies with Examples on Louisiana. *KN – Journal of Cartography and Geographic Information*, 1-12. doi:10.1007/s42489-023-00145-7



The cartographic depiction of an inverse landscape assuming that there are no oil reserves on the Louisiana coast.







Kühne, O., Koegst, L. & Berr, K. (2023).  
*Oilscares of Louisiana –  
 Neopragmatic Reflections on the  
 Ambivalent Aesthetics of Landscape  
 Constructions*. Wiesbaden: Springer  
 Fachmedien.

Depicting an inverse landscape 1 of Shreveport without the economic impetus of hydrocarbon extraction and processing.



Kühne, O., Koegst, L. & Berr, K. (2023). *Oilscapes of Louisiana – Neopragmatic Reflections on the Ambivalent Aesthetics of Landscape Constructions*. Wiesbaden: Springer Fachmedien (in Vorbereitung).





Depiction of an inverse landscape 1, assuming there would be no crude oil/it would not be used: As a result of the multiple dependencies of the health care system, the loss of people would be likely.

# Conclusion



# 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.

Jones, M. (1991). The elusive reality of landscape. Concepts and approaches in landscape research. *Norsk Geografisk Tidsskrift*, 45, (4, 229–244).





- In Louisiana, it is possible to capture what can be expected elsewhere in the course of **global climate change**.
- Louisiana is a cautionary tale...  
...for the future of **many coastal areas**,  
...for a failure to **transform energy systems**,  
...for the **political treatment** of those affected,  
...for the belief in **individual strategies and technical solutions**.
- The neopragmatic approach allows to **frame positivist and constructivist approaches (and others)**.
- This is necessary because of the **complexity** of the subject.

# Impact of scientific theoretical challenges to 'landscapes'

- 'Neopragmatic landscape research' as a **reflective science** of the production of the production and distribution of knowledge about 'landscape'.
  - 'Neopragmatic landscape research' as the basis of (**interdisciplinary**) balanced access to spaces.
  - 'Neopragmatic landscape research' as a producer of professional standards for the **practice of dealing with landscape** (also transdisciplinary).
  - 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.
- Also (**self-**)irony.
- Neopragmatism is a theory that seeks to seek the **complementary and unifying**, not the divisive and exclusionary.





- Inverse landscapes can be constructed **on physical space, individual construction and social construction.**
- They represent a concretized expression of **spatial contingency.**
- Their depiction uses a graphic design that stands at a **distance from the representational understanding** of subject and object.
- Thus they connect to the awareness of the **contingency of self, language and society.**
- This awareness expresses itself in an **ironic attitude.**





Thank you!