

# ACTA GEOGRAPHICA SLOVENICA

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2

# ACTA GEOGRAPHICA SLOVENICA

## GEOGRAFSKI ZBORNIK

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# WHAT IS THE TOURIST LANDSCAPE? ASPECTS AND FEATURES OF THE CONCEPT

Ewa Skowronek, Andrzej Tucki, Edward Huijbens, Marta Józwik



WALDEMAR KOCIUBA

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## **What is the tourist landscape? Aspects and features of the concept**

**ABSTRACT:** This paper will present a systematic review of the main publications for landscape and tourism research in Scopus and polish language databases. These were used to identify papers on landscape and tourism published from January 2003 to September 2013. A total of 382 articles and 37 other sources were identified, but 116 analysed. The analysis, focusing on the explicated relation between landscape and tourism, shows that it is a new but growing concern for geographers, ecologists, and landscape architects contributing to the debate. The result is a veritable smorgasbord of definitions and approaches. The objective of this paper is to systematise the current knowledge on tourism and landscape, review the existing definitions of the term »tourist landscape«, and determine its aspects and components in the context of functions of regions. The paper concludes with a tentative definition of a tourist landscape and proposals for further scholarly research and some policy advice.

**KEY WORDS:** sustainable development, literature review, definitions of landscape, landscape structure, features of tourist landscape, tourism space, landscape perception

## **Kaj je turistična pokrajina? Vidiki in značilnosti pojma**

**POVZETEK:** Članek vsebuje sistematičen pregled glavnih del s področja raziskav pokrajine in turizma, vključenih v bibliografsko zbirko Scopus in poljske podatkovne zbirke. V teh podatkovnih zbirkah so avtorji iskali članke na temo pokrajine in turizma, objavljene med januarjem 2003 in septembrom 2013. Skupno so našli 382 člankov in 37 drugih virov, od katerih so jih analizirali 116. Analiza, pri kateri so se osredotočili na razmerje med pokrajino in turizmom, je pokazala, da je to novo, a vse pomembnejše področje za geografe, ekologe in krajinske arhitekte, posledica česar je široka paleta definicij in pristopov. Cilj tega članka je sistematično urediti trenutno znanje o turizmu in pokrajini, pregledati obstoječe definicije pojma »turistična pokrajina« ter ugotoviti njegove vidike in sestavine v kontekstu funkcij regij. Avtorji članek zaokrožijo z okvirno definicijo turistične pokrajine, predlogi za nadaljnje raziskave in nasveti za politiko obravnavanega področja.

**KLJUČNE BESEDE:** trajnostni razvoj, pregled literature, definicije pokrajine, zgradba pokrajine, značilnosti turistične pokrajine, turistični prostor, dojemanje pokrajine

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# 1 Introduction

Social awareness of the importance and function of landscape has been increasing in recent years. It is commonly considered as the primary element of European heritage, and as an important factor affecting the quality of life of people (Costanza et al. 1997, De Groot, Wilson and Bouman 2002; Millennium Ecosystem Assessment 2005; Wylie 2007; Gkoltsiou and Terkenli 2012). The establishment of the European Landscape Convention (ELC) in 2000 aptly demonstrates this importance and demonstrates landscape's social, economic, cultural, and ecological role, as well as contribution to society's wealth (European Landscape Convention 2000). Because landscape is a »common resource«, and its state is subject to continuous changes, it requires continuous assessment, protection, management, and planning. Proper functioning of landscape is supported by development based on long term and mutually sustainable relations between social needs, economic activity, and the environment (Nučič 2012).

Tourism, as a currently important area of the economy, also benefits from landscape, leading to its positive and negative transformations (Millennium Ecosystem Assessment 2005; Zaręba 2010). Supporting sustainable development of tourism in relation to landscapes requires treating it as a necessary factor in finding the balance between the maintenance of natural and cultural heritage and social needs and regional economy (Briassoullis 2002). Following the aims of developing sustainable tourism requires paying close attention to the description and evolution of landscape, and ways of managing its resources (Bole, Pipan and Komac 2013).

A review of the available literature referring to the relationship between landscape and tourism shows that it is a new but growing concern amongst geographers, ecologists, and landscape architects. Moreover, a detailed analysis of this literature revealed the appearance of a new term, namely »tourist landscape«, reflecting some evolution in outlining the relationship between the two. However direct descriptions and definitions of the term appear only in a handful of current publications. It is most commonly used in titles of papers without a clear definition (Skowronek, Józwick and Tucki 2013).

This paper attempts to present a conceptual framework for tourist landscapes and provides an analysis of the structure of tourist landscapes based on existing literature.

The analysis of the literature described in this paper represents an attempt to provide answers to the following questions:

- In what context are the relations between tourism and landscape presented?
- How has tourist landscape been defined so far?
- What are aspects and detailed elements of tourist landscape?

The determination and understanding of the essence of the tourist landscape is an important component of understanding the geography of any place. Tourist landscape is a resource, permitting the development of various functions, among others social-economic and cultural, including tourism. As emphasised by among others Zaręba (2010) and Kulczyk (2013), any activities aimed at the use of tourist landscape should consider maintenance of the harmony between the natural and cultural environment and social-economic activity. The maintenance of the balance of the aforementioned components contributes to the preservation of spatial order, and permits the development of regions in the long run. It is a very important task for communities and local authorities. It generates the necessity of investigation and determination of components of tourist landscape important from the point of view of its users (tourists and residents) for the purpose of its proper planning and management, as also emphasised by the European Landscape Convention.

## 2 Material and methods

The objectives of this paper were approached through a content analysis of the literature. Content analysis is a method for an objective, systematic, quantitative, and reliable study of published information and is extensively used as a method for literature reviews.

The content of Polish and international literature focusing on »tourism/tourist« and »landscape(s)« was performed. Among Polish journals, we selected the longest standing scientific journal concerning the theory of tourism (Turyzm), and journals dedicated to landscape and its transformations: Problemy Ekologii

Krajobrazu (issued by Polska Asocjacja Ekologii Krajobrazu – Polish Association for Landscape Ecology) and Prace Komisji Krajobrazu Kulturowego (Polskie Towarzystwo Geograficzne – Polish Geographical Society). Moreover, we considered the most important papers and publications cited by the authors of articles in the above journals, referring to the issue of tourism and landscape.

The analysis covered volumes of journals and publications issued in the years 2003–2013, with titles including key words tourism and landscape, recreational landscape, and tourist space. Initially 362 scientific articles were reviewed, 59 of which were selected for further analysis. Moreover, 19 books and textbooks were collected and used.

The review of articles by international authors was performed based on available papers published in the citation database of Scopus. The search criteria included again the following key words: tourist/tourism, landscape/landscapes. A total of 20 articles were collected, published in 11 journals in the years 1977–2012,

Table 1: Identified papers in literature review

<b>Polish sources</b>		
Journals	Number of papers	Papers included in the analysis
Problemy Ekologii Krajobrazu	228	38
Prace Komisji Krajobrazu Kulturowego	27	8
Turyzm	103	9
Other journals	4	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>Books</b>		
		Included in the analysis
Books		12
Chapters in books		7
<b>Total</b>		<b>19</b>
<b>International sources</b>		
Journals		Papers included in the analysis
An International Multidisciplinary Journal of Tourism		1
Annales de Géographie		1
Annals of Tourism Research		5
Environmental Management		1
Human Geographies		1
International Journal of Energy and Environment		1
Journal of Cultural Heritage		1
Landscape and Urban Planning		3
Tourism Geographies		4
Tourism Management		1
Tourism Review		1
<b>Total</b>		<b>20</b>
<b>Books</b>		
		Included in the analysis
Books		13
<b>Total</b>		<b>13</b>
<b>Other sources</b>		
		Included in the analysis
Other sources		5
<b>Total</b>		<b>5</b>
<b>Total number of books and papers included in the analysis</b>		
Total papers included in the analysis		79
Total books/chapters included in the analysis		32
Other sources included in the analysis		5
<b>Total</b>		<b>116</b>

and 13 books published in the years 1982–2011. Moreover, five conference speeches and presentations related to the issue available on the internet were identified and reviewed. An overview of the publications covered by the analysis is presented in table 1.

At the next stage of the research, a detailed analysis of the content of the 116 scientific papers demonstrating actual engagement and/or use of the term *tourist landscape* was performed. As a result, the collected sources were divided into groups in terms of the presented relations between tourism and landscape (Table 2). Next, specific papers including definitions of *tourist landscape* were identified and their definitions scrutinised (Table 3). It turned out that among all of the publications, only 14 scientific papers included such a definition, representing only 12% of the total presented literature on the subject.

The collected and chronologically listed definitions were used for the identification of aspects, components of *tourist landscape*, and for the development of its proposed definition in this paper.

### 3 Tourist landscape in the literature

Defining the *tourist landscapes* is a demanding task. The term *landscape* itself has multiple aspects, dimensions and meanings depending on the disciplinary context in which it is deployed (Wojciechowski 1986; Terkenli 2001; Ostaszewska 2002; Andrejczuk 2010). In tourism, activities are considered in spatial terms covering also the adaptation of space and its management aimed at satisfying tourist needs (Richling 2010). *Landscape* is, therefore, a crucial aspect of *tourist space* (Terkenli 2000; 2002; 2006; 2011; Włodarczyk 2009b). Consequently, *landscape* is an important object of research for tourism, as one to be manipulated, shaped and managed (Pietrzak 2010). The research problems addressed in works pertaining to the relations between *tourism* and *landscape* dealing with delimitation and the analysis of its structure and functioning are summarised in table 2.

Referring to the term *tourist landscape* and its meaning one should be aware that only some recent scientific publications refer to it directly or try to define it. The first works containing the term »*tourism/tourist landscape(s)*« were published in 1970's, including Ferrario (1978) »The *tourist landscape*: a method of evaluating tourist potential and its application to South Africa«. Closer to the turn of the Millennium publications such as Healy (1994) »The »*common pool*« problem in *tourist landscapes*«, Dietvorst (1998) »*Tourist landscapes*: Accelerating transformations« and Aitchison, MacLeod and Shaw (2000) »*Leisure and Tourism Landscapes*« emerged. The works by Terkenli (2000, 2002, 2006, 2011) and Gkoltsiou and Terkenli (2008), focus on *tourist landscapes* analysing its geographic and cultural components. Papers by Pritchard and Morgan (2000a, 2000b), Rickly-Boyd and Metro-Roland (2010), consider the term in relation to *tourist marketing* and the evaluation of attractiveness of *tourist destinations*. The concept of *resortscapes* was introduced by Lu (2011) while analysing the changes in *rural landscape structure* and local residents' attitude to *mass tourism development*.

It should be emphasised that in most cases *tourist landscape* is analysed for specifically defined research objectives, without providing or building on a more general definition (see e.g. Chronis and Hampton 2008; Fyhri 2009; Chrenka and Ira 2011; Kulczyk 2013; Xiaobo 2010). However some of the authors did define the term »*tourist landscape*« in their works. These include Gunn (1979), Wall (in: Jafari 1982), Lozato-Giotart (1993), Dietvorst (1998), Terkenli (2001; 2002), van der Duim (2007), Włodarczyk (2009a; 2009b; 2011), Kowalczyk and Derek (2010), Richling (2010) and Myga-Piątek (2012). Table 3 presents the definitions that can be encountered in their work in chronological order.

The first definitions contained many different wordings. Their common feature, however, was to highlight the *touristic function* of a *landscape* as well as its key purpose of meeting the *tourists' needs*.

At the turn of the Millennium and the years to follow definitions considered the internal consistency (system), the genesis of the *landscape*, which was the result of environmental changes caused by *tourism* and the potential of the *landscape*, which over time can become a *tourist landscape*.

Table 3 highlights the diversity of the attempts to construct the term »*tourist landscape*«. They result from authors' research attitude and specifications. Moreover, they are brought about by the lack of scientific discussion of the term in the publications on the topic, where the problem fails to win researchers' attention.



Table 2: The relations between landscape and tourism, a review of research.

Framing of landscapes	Sources
Landscape as a value of tourism development	Scraton (1998) Aitchison, MacLeod and Shaw (2000) Briassoulis and van der Straaten, J. (ed.) (2000) Knudsen et al. (2008) Rickly-Boyd and Metro-Roland (2010) Kulczyk (2013) Pietrzak, M. (2003) Woloszyn, W. (2006) Balon, J. and Jodłowski, M. (2009) Piechota, S. (2009) Richling, A. (2010) Kistowski, M. (2012) Turyzm (2005); 15/1-2, 16/2 (2006), 17/1-2(2007), 19/1-2(2009) Prace Komisji Krajobrazu Kulturowego 14 (2010)
Practical aspect of using landscape for tourism product development	Pritchard and Morgan (2000a; 2000b) Terkenli (2002; 2011) Périgord and Donadieu (2007) Clivaz (2008) Franch et al. (2008) Glińska (2010) Kaczmarek, Stasiak and Włodarczyk (2010) Dudek-Mańkowska (2011)
Landscape as an important link in theoretical discussions on the functioning and development of recreational areas	Kostrowicki (1975) Krzymowska-Kostrowicka (1980)
The role of landscape in visual aesthetic evaluation of natural environment and its influence on tourist and recreational use of the areas	Wojciechowski (1986) Krzymowska-Kostrowicka (1999a; 1999b) Bezowska (2005)
Landscape perception by tourists	Kowalczyk (1992a; 1992b) Eleftheriadis, Tsalikidis and Manos (1990) Hunziker (1995) Piechota (2006) Jacobsen (2007) Parzych (2009) Fyhri, Jacobsen and Tømmervik (2009)
Landscape as an element of tourist attractiveness of the area	Bezowska (2003) Kowalczyk (2007) Meyer (2008) Gkoltsiou and Terkenli (2008) Cracolici and Nijkamp (2008) Iatu and Bulai (2011)
4L tourism (Landscape, Leisure, Learning and Limit)	Franch et al. (2008)
Place and significance of landscape in using natural heritage for tourist purposes	Howard and Pinder (2003) Przybyś (2008)
Forming the attitudes towards specific forms of landscape, including tourist landscape	Miossec (1977) Wojciechowski (1986) Dann (1999)
Harmony and authenticity of landscape in tourist destinations	MacCannell (2005) Urry (2002) Chylińska (2008) Suchodolski (2008) Chronis and Hampton (2008) Terkenli (2000; 2002)
Negative influence of tourism on landscape – »landscape depletion«	Zaręba (2010) Chrenka and Ira (2011)

Table 3: Chronological review of the definitions of tourist landscape.

author	year	definition
Gunn	1979	The tourist landscape – total physical and visual environment utilized by all tourism activities, including the whole context and infrastructure of tourism development, such as transportation, services, information, direction and, generally speaking, all such developments that attract people to a destination.
Wall	(in Jafari 1982)	The tourist landscapes are both natural and human-made, designed to serve – or products that emerge from – the accommodation of all needs of tourism development.
Lozato-Giotart	1993	The tourist landscape is a type of cultural landscape, which is reconstructed both in its functional and symbolic structure, from the phenomenon of tourism.
Dietvorst	1998	A tourist landscape can be described as constructed through a myriad of symbolic and material transformations of an original physical and/or socioeconomic landscape in order to serve the interests of tourists and the tourist industry.
Krzymowska-Kostrowicka	1999a	Tourist and recreational landscape is the physiognomy of geographic environment and subjective world of values perceived by a tourist in accordance with a given cultural model it is a natural or urbanised area, where tourism plays at least temporarily a predominant role
Terkenli	2001	The tourist landscape . . . a social interface where local and global perspectives, the sides of supply and demand, production and consumption etc. come together in the ready construction and consumption of place identity.
Terkenli	2002	The tourist landscape emerges as the product of tourism activities, which tend to dominate an area and »infect« its appearance.
van der Duim	2007	»tourism« – hidden network of agents/actors and the relations between them which constitute a tourist space, what is consequently called »tourist landscape« (as in Włodarczyk 2009b, 96). Significant features of »tourist landscape« include network links (internal and external) and its internal coherence (complementarity of facilities and services) (as in Kowalczyk, Derek 2010).
Włodarczyk	2009a, 124; 2009b 90-92; 2011, 268	» . . . tourist landscape is a physiognomy of tourist space synthesising natural and cultural elements and the effects of man's tourist activeness in space . . . [ . . . ] it can also be defined as a peculiar third dimension of tourist space« [ . . . ] »it is a specific kind or a part of broadly understood cultural landscape.«
Kowalczyk, Derek	2010, 131-132	»Tourist landscape is a type of cultural landscape that can be shortly defined as a natural landscape that was modified by tourist and leisure activities of men, [ . . . ] it concerns the areas that were modified by tourism to such an extent that they have their own specificity which makes them different from other of types landscape.«
A. Richli Richling	2010, 343	»Tourist landscape [ . . . ] can be defined [ . . . ] as a natural or natural-anthropogenic system which triggers, or can potentially trigger temporary population dislocations away from their place of residence [ . . . ] it is a landscape featuring a potency (non necessarily used) to have tourist functions or a system which is dominated by tourism or in which tourism plays an important role.«
Myga-Piątek	2012, 151	Tourism landscape is a prototype of cultural landscape, which forms as a result of tourism development, with its predominant function of serving incoming tourists. Tourist type of landscape is primarily determined by not only potential values or dominating functions, but by material elements of tourist infrastructure, which clearly define the space and make it different from other functional types of landscape.

## 4 The concept of the term

The analysis of the definitions collected in table 3 allows us to distinguish numerous, diverse conceptual approaches to tourist landscapes (see Figure 1). For some authors »tourist landscape« is a particular physiognomy of a geographic environment or tourist space (e.g. Krzymowska-Kostrowicka 1999a; Włodarczyk 2009a; 2009b). Others consider it as the area with its own characteristics resulting from the function (tourism), which distinguishes them from other types of landscape (Kowalczyk and Derek 2010; Myga-Piątek 2012). Yet, for others it is a consequence of the transformation of cultural landscapes resulting from the constant development of tourism (Dietvorst 1998; Kowalczyk and Derek 2010; Lozato-Giotart 1993; Myga-Piątek 2012). Moreover, »tourist landscape« is seen as:

- natural or natural-anthropogenic system with appropriate potential to have a tourist function, which generates or can generate tourism movement (Wall in Jafari 1982; Richling 2010),
- the area where tourism has, at least temporarily, a predominant role (Krzymowska-Kostrowicka 1999a; Richling 2010),
- the area where tourism development constitutes an important component of the landscape (Kowalczyk and Derek 2010; Richling 2010).

Slightly different approach is presented by van der Duim (2007), who sees the landscape as a network of agents, human and non-human, internally and externally connected, and by Krzymowska-Kostrowicka (1999) for whom it is tourist's subjective world of values and interpretations.

Having analysed the definitions presented in table 3, the authors suggest emphasising the following aspects and features of a tourist landscape:

**Genetic aspect** – in this approach »tourist landscape« is a form of cultural landscape. It is a consequence of landscape changes resulting from the development of tourist functions. It is a consecutive »layer of cultural landscape«, which can be homogeneous or heterogeneous (coexistence of different types of landscapes attractive for tourism in a given destination). It can be featured with different levels of authenticity.

**Physiognomic aspect** – tourist landscape reflects tourism development which is aimed at meeting tourists' expectations and the requirements of the tourist economy. It is a particular physiognomy of tourist space, which links natural and cultural elements with the effects of tourism activity, which differs fundamentally from other types of landscape.

**Functional aspect** – tourist landscape has a potential (not necessarily used) to have tourist functions. It is an area where tourism can have, at least temporarily, a predominant role. Each stage of development of tourist function is accompanied by different stages of development whereby tourist and para-tourist facilities are built.

**Interrelated network aspect** – tourist landscape is composed of various network connections (internal and external), characterising internal coherence which consists of complementary facilities and services.

**Social aspect** – tourist landscape is closely connected with the presence of tourists, it is the object of tourists' interest and can potentially generate tourist movement. It is made to meet tourists' expectations and build a tourist economy. It is selected and used by tourists according to the preferred form of action.

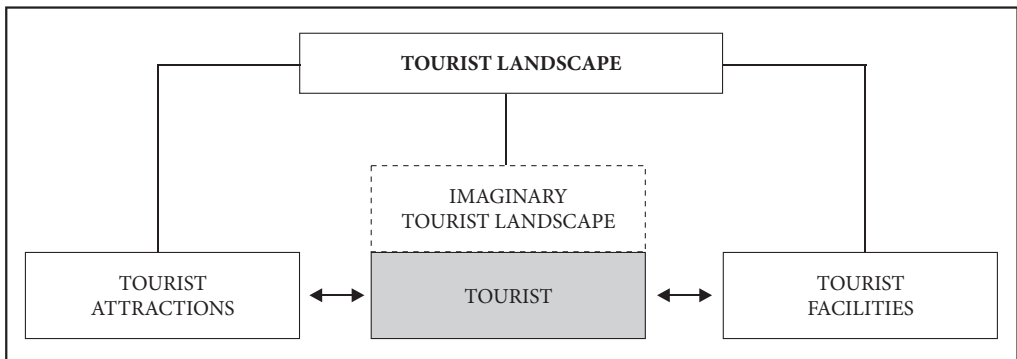


Figure 1: The components of the tourist landscape.

Tourist landscape is the object of subjective evaluation and confrontation by tourists having their expectations. It is taken into considerations in plans and implementation schedules.

The above five points demonstrate the complexity of the term and imply the necessity to conduct multidirectional research to operationalise the tourist landscape for purposes of analysis. Therefore a particularly significant issue in constructing a definition of tourist landscape is the selection of the main elements that constitute the term. Only one study (Gkoltsiou and Terkenli 2012) attempted that. On the basis of tables 2 and 3 we focus on the three components depicted in figure 1, in relation to the immaterial elements of tourists, perceptions and expectations.

The following three components entail attractions, facilities and presence.

**Tourist attractions** – in tourist landscape there are specific features and elements of natural or cultural environment which are the subject of tourists' interests, meet their preferences and expectations and attract them to a given destination.

**Tourist facilities** – tourist function of the area is conditioned by the presence of tourist facilities and services that are connected by their functions and complementarities, which were designed to make attractions available and accessible for tourists, and which serve the purpose of satisfying touristic and recreational needs (as in Kowalczyk and Derek 2010).

**Tourists** – the presence of tourists and tourist movement, resulting from the interest in a given landscape, make the previous natural or cultural landscape have a new function – a tourist one, which becomes equivalent or predominant to a previous one.

**Imaginary tourist landscape** – underpins the three components of the tourist landscape. This is the immaterial elements directly related to a tourist. They are made of expectations, feelings and emotions, established before, during and after a trip by any tourist. Tourists choose the destinations according to preferred form of activities and interests. Then, during the stay in the landscape encountered at a destination these activities are contrasted with expectations that have been shaped by social environments and the media. The landscape of a destination is perceived with senses and emotions. All the above mentioned elements constitute a physiognomy of tourist landscape, which make it different from other types of landscape, e.g. urban, industrial or rural.

## 5 Definition of tourist landscape

On the basis of the provided comprehensive literature review we suggest that a tourist landscape is a significant type of landscape, functionally related to tourists and tourism activity. It's an integrated and complementary whole meeting the needs of tourists and tourism through its operationalising of natural and cultural elements. A tourist landscape is characterised by the dominant presence of tourists, tourist attractions and tourist facilities. Tourist landscape is not uniform (there are different types and variations thereof). It is characterized by subjective evaluation and a confrontation by tourists, in connection with their perceptions and expectations, which affect its continuous transformation.

Based on these considerations we identify tourist landscape as an area, peculiar in its physiognomy and structure, differing from other landscape types. It is recognizable and accepted by its users, created to meet their touristic and recreational needs and expectations.

## 6 Conclusion

Landscape is currently one of the most important resources for the development of tourism. This area of the economy has a multidimensional effect on the geographic environment. The effects are both positive (e.g. economic growth of regions, protection and promotion of the natural and cultural heritage) as well as negative – through appropriation of resources used for various purposes, increased pollution, and loss of the authentic character and harmony of places. Krippendorf (1975, see also: Jędrzejczyk 2000) described the tourist economy as the »devourer of landscape«, emphasising the ever growing tourism demand globally and how this leads to places being irreversibly transformed for tourism purposes. Following Krippendorf's provocation the analysis of the relations between tourism and landscape grew, reflected in the number of scientific publications referring to the issue, increasing over recent decades.

The objective of this paper was to systematise the current knowledge on tourism and landscape, review the existing definitions of the term »tourist landscape«, and determine its aspects and components in the context of the functioning of regions.

The literature review presented above shows that the analysed subject is valid and increasingly present in research papers by representatives of various scientific disciplines (among others geography, landscape ecology, sociology, and economy). By referring to the relations between tourism and landscape, the authors emphasise their mutual relations, varied interdependencies, use of landscape by tourism, and effect of tourism on landscape, resulting in its transformations. The direct effect of tourism on landscape, resulting from meeting various types of human needs, is its specific form and physiognomy described as »tourist landscape«. In prior research however, definitions of the term lack the rigour here presented as they suffer from the specificity of the research interests of the authors, and particularly from the lack of scientific discussion concerning the term in the literature on the subject. The diversity of approaches presented above, and the specified aspects and features of tourist landscape demonstrate the challenges of defining the concept and underline the necessity of performing multidirectional research on its essence. Our proposed definition of the »tourist landscape« should contribute to ordering knowledge resources and better understanding the essence of the term, and therefore help determine the conditions and desired directions of use of its resources and values.

Our tentative definition of the term tourist landscapes will permit the identification of spatial structures with specific features and parameters for tourism, determine functionality (preferences of various groups of recipients), sustainability (environmental capacity, preferred forms of tourism), and provide for measurability (price of the tourist offer, level of development of tourism in the region). This is in accordance with the guidelines of the European Landscape Convention in the scope of assessment, management, planning, and landscape protection and sustainable tourism.

Moreover, the results of the performed study suggest the appearance of another research problem, not considered in the paper's objectives, i.e. developing a tourist landscape typology. Lack of such detailed classifications is emphasised among others by economists dealing with the assessment of landscape capital for the purposes of tourism development (Panfiluk 2013).

The discussion included in this paper, and proposal of the definition and further research on the typology, constitute the authors' modest contribution to the scientific discussion. The explanation and specification of the term »tourist landscape« obviously requires further research and work. The literature review was performed based on online data sources available to the authors. Studies considering all possible sources could reveal a somewhat different image of the analysed phenomenon.

## 7 References

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