

The Construction and Remodeling of Site by Landscape Photography in the Post-photography Period

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Abstract

The post-photography period has its unique characteristics. With the prevalence of the Internet, people can take photos through digital technology without printing them into photographic paper. Instead, they can directly store them in the computer and upload them to the network for sharing. The number of images in this period is enormous, tens of thousands of images are captured on the Internet every day. In order to increase the influence of landscape photography pictures, it is necessary to construct and reshape the selection of locations, use inherent models, understand the changes of landscape photography, and formulate scientific processes and algorithms through these changes. Adding contradictory elements, presenting the landscape in a concentrated way, abstracting the landscape and collage are all points that need reference in the construction. Finally, the remodeling is realized.

Keywords

Post-photography period, landscape photography, site selection.

1. Introduction

Some people believe that in photography, the photographer's emotion is independent, rational, calm and detached, and this understanding is actually a spirit that photography should have [1, 2]. However, in landscape photography, the photographer needs to be able to effectively make use of the mental state of putting himself in his own position. The angle of his position does not need to be exciting or beautiful, but it is able to capture the mental state that photographer wants to reflect from the perspective of the landscape, which requires higher requirements for the selection of the location. In combination with the analysis of The Times, this kind of work can be explored as the ideological response of photographers to a kind of macro value of society [3-6].

In the post-photography period, people pay more attention to the spirit and value reflected in the photos. The construction and remodeling of places in landscape photography is to achieve the ultimate goal of meditation construction. Photos taken under such circumstances can deeply touch people's hearts, so that the features of the landscape can be fully reflected in the new composition [7, 8].

2. The Understanding of Photography in the Post-Photographic Period

2.1. Borrowlism of Post-Photographic Period

There is a big difference between the understanding of photography in the post-photography period and the previous photography period, which is marked by the digital technology. And this is a huge impact on traditional photography. The carrier of photography has changed from the original physical objects like photographic paper and film into intangible computer data, which are stored in files in the cyberspace. In this process, the masses can share and transmit

photos in this way. On the Internet, there are a lot of photos and pictures that anyone can save, download, or use.

Photography has got rid of the photographer’s arrangement on a certain level, the masses can easily take pictures through mobile phones or home cameras, and then upload them to the network. Search engines constantly grab new images uploaded by users and feed them to another user who is interested in the image. However, in this process, there is a problem, that is, people gradually do not need to take photos of themselves, and only by searching on the Internet, they can obtain related pictures and photos. People look for ready-made pictures on the Internet, and then express their ideas through processing. This is the borrowism.

2.2. Changes in the Focus of Photography

Soon after the advent of photography, there emerged a large number of photographers with great enthusiasm for photography. With their early cameras, they traveled all over the world with their feet. They recorded all the mountains and rivers they saw along the way with their cameras, and then developed them and brought them back to their hometown to show them to more people. So, a profession was slowly formed: photographer. With the development of camera technology, people are not satisfied with only using the camera to record real and vivid travel photos as before, they want to record more pictures conceived by creative ideas, such as high-speed moving objects. In the post-photographic period formed after the development of industrialization, photographers began to focus on the life of ordinary people and recorded all the activities of ordinary people in work, entertainment and war, reflecting their concern for the vulnerable groups. The conceptual model of photography service and service extension is as follows:Fig. 1.

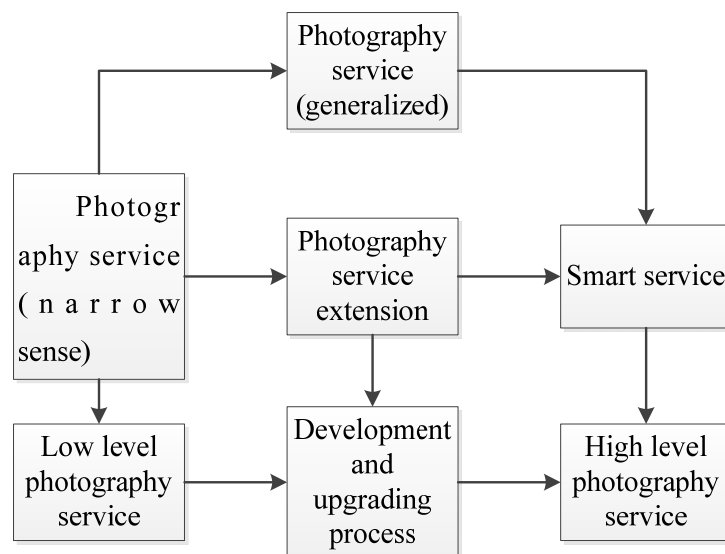


Fig 1. Conceptual relationship model between photography service, photography service extension and smart service

3. The Construction and Remodeling of Site by Landscape Photography

3.1. Creative Inspiration of Landscape Photography

Photography is a kind of creative perceptual creation. In landscape photography, the purpose of actual photography should be mastered. Especially in the post-photography period, people have a large number of similar photos, and in order to be highlighted in a large number of photos, the site needs to be reconstructed, and the technical acceptance model is shown below.

Fig. 2.

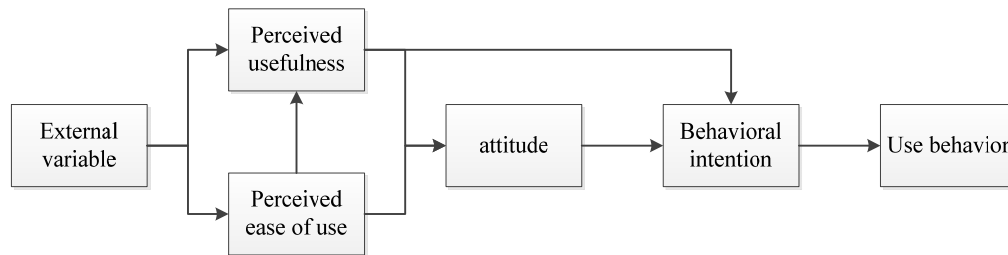


Fig 2. Technology Acceptance Model (TAM)

3.2. The Creative Thinking of Landscape Photography

Firstly, the photographer observes the display through personal consciousness and conceive the main picture, and the display of external objects in the photos is also an emotional need of the photographer for the landscape. Secondly, in landscape location remodeling, the photographer places his emotions into the landscape, and the lens can refine and process the photographer’s emotional tendency. Finally, the technique used by the photographer in his creation is also dominated by emotion, and the photographer uses ingenious photographic elements such as color, light, shadow, line and structure to express his thoughts and feelings.

The location of landscape photography is selected. By comprehensively analyzing the concept of photography and the level of culture, it is possible to not only analyze the reality but also the spiritual value brought by this landscape. Photographers need to choose the digital technology of the new era to find a view and recreate. Only correct aesthetic value orientation can create valuable works. In daily life, people want to take photos when they appreciate the scenery, but the photos they take at will can’t reflect the joy at that time, so they need to use the photography service and the usability function of the Internet for analysis, the specific content is shown in the figure below. Fig. 3.

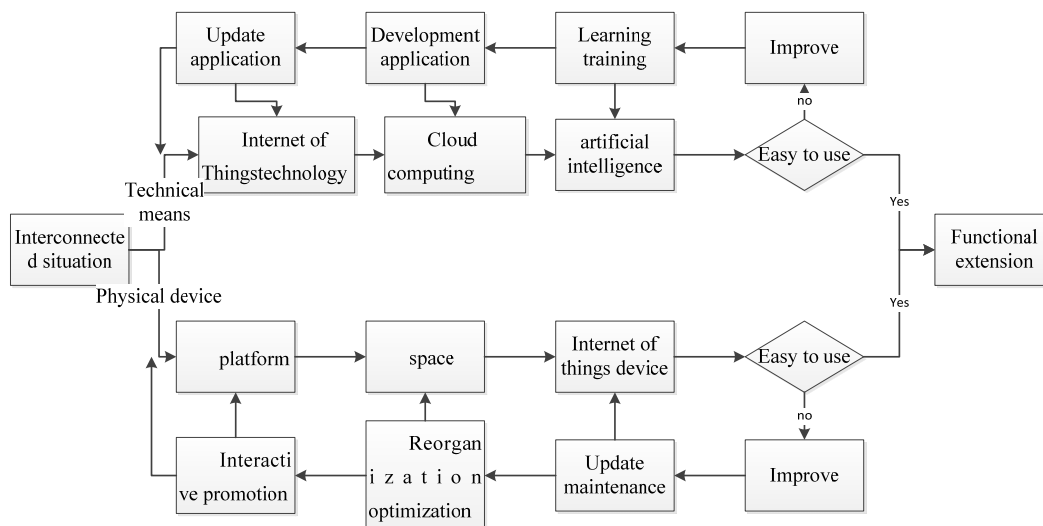


Fig 3. Wisdom library photography service interconnection situation ease of use function extension path

4. Method of Construction and Remodeling of Site

With the development of society, beauty has gradually become a product of mass production and modularization. It is very difficult to find something beautiful. However, aesthetics should not only remain on the surface, but also enable photographers to endow works with certain photographic value. For example, landscape photos can make the viewer feel a kind of momentum and shock. A good work is one that can trigger reflection and association. It should

give the definition of “beauty” and “ugliness” to the subject. The following is an elaboration on the construction and remodeling of the site.

4.1. Added Contradictory Elements

The juxtaposition of things with certain contradictions will produce a strong sense of contrast between the two and better reflect the reality. For example, comparing two pictures, the first picture is divided by a road, it is a desolate desert, and the only remaining green vegetation on the desert is struggling like a blood vessel that has been drained; the other picture is a densely packed house, arranged in an orderly manner, and the gap between the rooms can no longer have any spare space, as if it is as difficult to survive as the green vegetation on the first picture. The strong sense of shock brought by the sharp contrast between the two is self-evident. Therefore, expressing the landscape through contrast and contradiction can lead to deep thinking.

4.2. Concentrated Landscape Presentation

The location of this landscape is chosen to create an imposing visual image with huge size, and the image details are clearly presented to create a strong sense of reality. This photo seems to be a real record, but it is actually made by digital collage of hundreds of video materials, so as to create a rich and exquisite picture that can't be directly obtained by the eyes and photographic equipment.

If one photo doesn't make a difference, then hundreds of photos can make a difference. Similarly, if taking a picture of a river doesn't mean much, then taking a picture of thousands of rivers lined up together can cause people to get a visual impact in the face of so many landscapes and think about it. Therefore, things with a certain scale and a certain number can be attractive, and people also want to understand the story behind and reflect on it. The dynamic types of target service extension are shown in the table below. Table 1.

Table 1. User-aware photography services extend endogenous power types

Photographic service receptor	Content
Perceived ease of use	Perceived ease of use refers to the degree of perceived ease of use on knowledge service system provided by an intelligent library
Perceived usefulness	Perceived usefulness refers to the extent to which users feel that the information resources and knowledge products provided by the smart library are helpful to his work performance, learning, research and personal development.
Perceived inspiration	Perceived inspiration refers to the degree of users' desire for continuous use of knowledge services provided by smart library, and it is a comprehensive measure of motivation for continuous use

4.3. Landscape Abstraction

Abstract scenery can be reflected in a group of housing photos in Hong Kong taken by a German photographer. The initial impression in the photo is not like a photo, like a blanket texture. Different perspectives are intercepted, and the architectural appearance is abstracted and planar. It's really hard to imagine people living in this compartment. As the scale of cities becomes larger and larger, people's living space is also forced to be compressed, which reflects the control and repression of urban development on people. The accustomed landscape is shot from an abstract perspective, which makes it not like its original appearance and makes people not recognize it, thus making people curious and making them re-examine this common landscape and think about it. This external impact is reflected in the table below. Table 2.

Table. 2 Extended exogenous power type of photography service of wisdom library

External power	Content
Service ontology	Information, including all information resources provided by the smart library: traditional resources, recycled resources and new knowledge products, etc.
The main part of service	Information person, including all participants of platform users: professional librarians, individual users and main parts of management and control of knowledge service.
Service media	Information technology, including all integrated technology platforms: Internet terminal, interactive platform, cloud computing, artificial intelligence technology, etc.
Service space	Information environment, including the cultural environment and the physical environment that constitute the service information ethics, information system and creative space of the intelligent library.

4.4. Collage

Collage or digital processing of different materials or landscapes is also a feasible way of creation. Collage is a means of photographic performance as opposed to objective recording. It tries to get rid of the camera's original function of pure record, explores and tries the possibility of image itself and extension, and turns the focus to the connection between image and society.

5. Conclusion

In the post-photography era, there were a lot of similar photos on the Internet. In order to stand out in a large number of photos, deepen the people's impression, and trigger reflection, it is necessary to construct and reshape the landscape and place, and then reflect the spirit and value of the idea in the photos. The photographer remodels the landscape by collage: the building materials that can be observed everywhere on the roadside are shot one by one, and the series of materials such as green trees, rivers, clouds, pavilions and so on are also shot and pieced together for reconstruction. So the beautiful scenery of green mountains and green waters has conflicts between traditional culture and modernization process, and it is also a reflection and criticism of modern landscapes.

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