

Non-adopter scenario

High/low density residential areas have been proposed to meet the housing needs of the projected population. With the increase of settlement areas, road, institutional area and recreation area needs were foreseen and therefore suitable areas for these uses were proposed. A "farm house project" has been proposed to encourage people to agricultural activities. Small-scale agricultural industrial establishments are proposed in the immediate vicinity of existing agricultural areas. With the current policy it is thought that until 2050, the construction will increase, so areas for afforestation have been proposed in order to ensure the balance of green space.

Study details for early adopter scenario

Living Wall

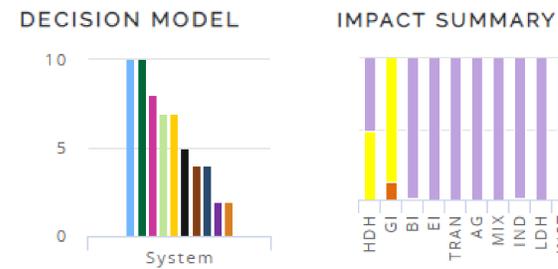
Living walls reduce urban heat island effect and smog, clean air pollutants and dust and offset the carbon footprint. Soil and plants are natural filter that can clean the water that flows through the wall, creates habitats for birds and beneficial insects, increasing biodiversity. They can also be used for growing food in urban settings, creating sustainable and local control of food sources.

Eco Village

Sustainable eco villages work on a very simple principle-create villages systems that require little or no use of external resources to function in a way that is healthy for all residents. Some of the environmental benefits are; reduce the release of CO2 through a reduction in transport, carbon 'banking' through tree and plant growth, carbon 'banking' within the biomass created through improved soil quality, habitat for wildlife and an overall increase biodiversity, improved Water Quality-leading to greater numbers and biodiversity of aquatic life.

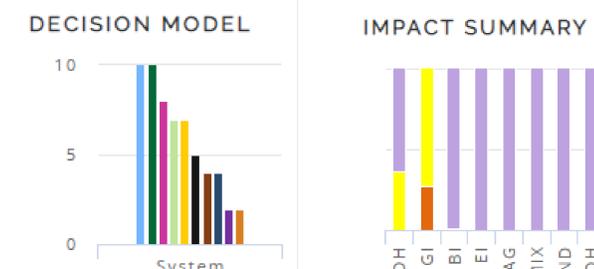
Bioenergy Structures

Biofuels are biofuels, renewable energy sources in recent years energy sources. Volumes of at least 80% of the content of the last decade live organisms grown



Early adopter: 2035

Non-adopter: 2050



Early adopter: 2050



Non-adopter: 2050

Study details for early and late adopter

Solar Panels (renewable energy)

The rays that emanate from the sun can produce nearly 1,000 watts of energy for every square meter of the earth's surface. By collecting that energy, we would never have to rely upon damaging fossil fuels again. Use to solar power at home or office that can reduce carbon footprint and impact on the environment.

Rainwater Harvesting

Rainwater harvesting is one of the main methods to manage rural and urban landscapes in the context of climate change adaptation. With this method, rain water is stored in urban and rural areas and water needs of different sectors can be met.

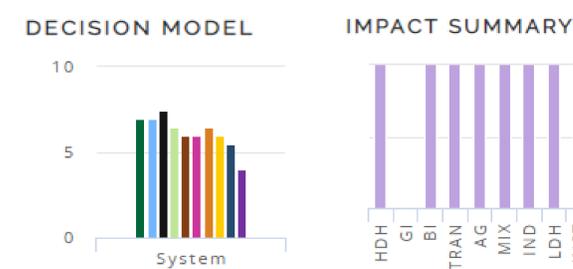
Roof Gardens

One way to increase the albedo of a roof is to plant vegetation. Rooftop gardens create a buffer preventing heat from entering the building. They have a positive impact on temperature both within the building and outside as well as improving air quality.

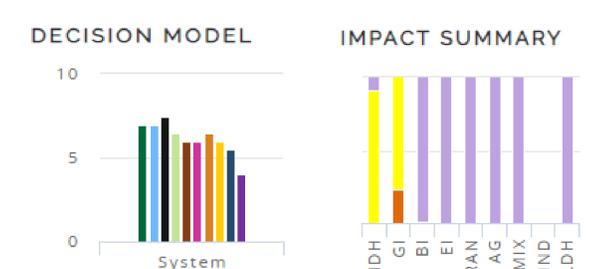
Study details for all scenarios

Hobby Gardens

Hobby gardens help control urban temperatures, mitigating the effects of extreme heat and cold. They prevent flooding by absorbing rainwater that would otherwise overload drainage systems. They support human health by easing stress and providing physical exercise.



Late adopter: 2035



Late adopter: 2050



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