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GREEN SUPERSTRUCTURE- SOLUTION TO REDUCE THE EFFECT OF LOCKDOWN IN BAKU CITY

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Abstract. The infrastructure networks and superstructure facilities of the city of Baku have been committed to specific patterns of production and consumption with complex methods to ensure the provision of people's needs for many years. Obligations that under the shadow of infrastructure systems relying on natural resources and through a linear model, they have turned goods and services into a set of unstable flows, which has caused a lock effect by preventing the implementation of more stable alternatives in the city's infrastructure; And on the other hand, it has made the superstructure facilities as a catalyst by speeding up the unstable infrastructure services and transferring them in a concentrated manner on the city bed. The access and receipt of these services for the citizens of Baku has been associated with adverse and destructive effects of environmental pollutants. However, the city of Baku by placing a large network of small green spaces of the city among residential areas, inter-neighborhood spaces, street intersections, public squares and industrial areas in addition to a list of its large parks, in fact, it will find this opportunity to maintain and improve its infrastructure networks; By the way, some of them are also located in the scale of green city superstructure, by applying sustainable optimal innovative methods, obsolete and inconsistent words will reduce the effect of the lock with the green key of sustainability.
Keywords: green superstructure, urban infrastructure, sustainable optimal methods, locking effect

YAŞIL SUPERSTRUKTUR- BAKI ŞƏHƏRİNDƏ KİLİDLƏNMƏ TƏSİRİNİ AZALDA BİLƏN HƏLL

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Xülasə. Bakı şəhərinin infrastruktur şəbəkələri və superstruktur qurğuları uzun illərdir ki, insanların ehtiyaclarını təmin etmək üçün kompleks üsullarla spesifik istehlak və istehsal nümunələrinə sadidirlər. Problem ondadır ki, təbii ehtiyatlara əsaslanaraq və xətti model vasitəsi ilə onlar mallar və xidmətləri qeyri-sabit infrastruktur sistemləri altında axınlar toplusuna çevirmişlər ki, bu da bloklaşma effektinə gətirib çıxarmışdır və daha stabil altenativlərin şəhər infrastrukturunda reallaşdırılmasına manea törətmişdir. Digər tərəfdən bu, qeyri-stabil infrastruktur xidmətlərini sürətləndirərək onları şəhərdə cəmləşdirmişdir. Bakı şəhəri sakinləri üçün bu xidmətlərə çatma və əldə etmə imkanı ətraf mühiti çirkləndirən maddələrin mənfi və dağıdıcı təsiri ilə bağlıdır. Bununla belə, Bakı şəhəri öz iri parklarının siyahısına böyük miqdarda yaşayış massivlərin, məhəllələrarası məkanların, küçələrin, ictimai meydanlar və sənaye sahələrinin arasında olan yaşıllıqlar şəbəkəsini daxil etməklə əslində öz infrastruktur şəbəkələrini saxlamaya və təkmilləşdirə bilər. Eyni zamanda, onların bəziləri həm də yaşıl şəhər superstrukturu miqyasında yerləşərək, davamlı optimal innovativ üsulları tətbiq etməklə yaşıl dayanıqlı "açarla" kilidlənmə effektini azalda bilər.
Açar sözlər: yaşıl üst quruluş, şəhər infrastrukturu, davamlı optimal üsullar, kilidləmə effekti

Introduction. Cities are now recognized as potential leaders in responding to global environmental challenges and climate change. The rapid reduction of natural resources and the pollution of natural ecosystems can be attributed to a large extent to the economic activities that are full of content and energy that are usually found in cities, but the economic power of cities, their clustering of expertise and their compact nature provide significant opportunities for transformation

[13]. The compact nature of a networked form to the physical spatial system of a city like Baku has created opportunities for the efficiency of its resources. This city has infrastructure systems such as (power plant, water supply and electricity networks, sewage and surface water disposal network, waste collection and disposal, subway, streets and roads, etc.) and related and common superstructure facilities with its infrastructure such as (green and open spaces, educational, sports, cultural, religious, administrative, commercial, industrial, manufacturing, military and other places) this has allowed a large population to benefit from the centralized services provided by the physical and spatial system of the city [14]. It should be added that the connection of the infrastructure and superstructure systems of the city of Baku have been established in complex ways to ensure that the needs of the people are met. This means that the infrastructure systems of the city turn from a waste of goods and services that rely on natural resources into a set of flows that are able to meet the needs of the city. For example, they turn oil into mobility services, and on the other hand, superstructure networks act as a catalyst that speeds up infrastructure services and transfers them in a concentrated manner on the city bed; better and more access to these services has been facilitated and made possible for the residents of Baku city. A close example that can be mentioned is urban lighting equipment. These devices, as part of the superstructure facilities of Baku city, are able to receive the electricity extracted from the fossil power plant, which is transmitted and distributed through the power supply network, and provide it to the citizens and the city environment in the form of lighting. But this is not the whole story related to the spatial physical system of Baku city because with the addition of 50% of the population and 60-65% of the superstructure facilities of the whole country such as oil and gas distribution and refining industries along with the absorption and concentration of a major part of commercial, cultural, industrial, military, manufacturing complexes, higher and professional education institutions; Also, with a building density 2.5 times higher than European megacities in Baku, it puts its infrastructure in a locked state [11]. Before entering the discussion of green urban superstructure in the materials and methods section, it is necessary to give an explanation about the effect of locking in the urban infrastructure at the end of the introduction of the aforementioned article. Infrastructures are usually long-lived, thus committing cities to certain patterns of production and consumption for many years. When commitments are operationalized in an unsustainable way from infrastructure such as electricity grids that are supported by polluting and dirty fossil fuels, then the lock-in effect can prevent the implementation of more sustainable alternatives in cities for decades. It should be acknowledged that this is the description of the infrastructure of a city like Baku, which has fallen into the trap of a linear or one-way consumption model to provide services to the city and its citizens; where the non-renewable resources after production and consumption without having a window to return to the consumption cycle are disposed of in a completely unstable way as waste and industrial waste [2].

Materials and Methods. The city of Baku has tried to compensate for the lack of green buffers and save the city by using a smart idea by adding a large network of small urban gardens and to the garden list of large parks that live in isolation, provide wider development for the green and public spaces of the city. The idea that by placing green and small urban lands among residential areas, inter-neighborhood spaces, street intersections, public squares and industrial areas, While establishing a green connection between these areas, it has formed a single system of green spaces with an area of approximately 8000 thousand hectares in Baku city.

Now, years have passed since the implementation of such an idea, we continue to see the adverse and destructive effects of environmental pollution on the body of the city's ecosystem. Now the main question is why the city of Baku, having a large number of gardens and green spaces, has not been able to reduce its environmental problems [11].

In order to answer this sensitive and key question, one should look for a cause that is affected by its effect. The increasing growth of the urban population and its influx into the city created a dense supply and demand of superstructure facilities and infrastructure services. The concentration of a major part of the superstructure networks of the country such as (industrial, administrative, commercial, residential, military, educational, cultural centers, etc.) along with its infrastructure such

as (streets, roads, subway, electricity and water networks, sewage and surface water disposal network, waste collection and disposal, etc.) it has caused not only the greatest possible pressure in harvesting non-renewable resources and turning them into a set of unstable flows in the city, rather, the ecosystem inevitably deviates from its natural evolution path and sees its ecological capabilities weakened by going to a path different from its original and natural path [17]. And as for the effect that is the result of the proposed cause, it is the physical system of the city's green space, which on a smaller scale, by copying the unstable patterns of consumption in the urban infrastructure of Baku, has caused the green superstructure of these spaces to not be able to participate in the self-regulation of the city's ecosystem as they should. The described cause and effect is a reminder of a fundamental point, which means that the way of communication between the infrastructure and the superstructure of the city, especially in its green areas, which are committed to linear production and consumption patterns, must be changed in some way. With the possibility of having more sustainable alternatives in infrastructure and superstructure, urban green spaces have an exceptional position to reduce the effect of locking in the infrastructure and thus the pressure on the city ecosystem. For this purpose, by comparing the infrastructure and construction of the usual green spaces of the city with green spaces that have changed their consumption pattern through sustainable optimal methods, it can be shown how the green and public lands of the city will have the greatest potential to influence the flow of resources [18].

First, how to connect the infrastructure (drainage system for disposal of surface water) with its surface (impervious pavement) in the usual urban green space:

In this type of urban green space, the connection of the surface water disposal system with the superstructure, such as impermeable pavement, is completely self-centered and single-functional. The impervious surface of the area and the sidewalks of the usual urban green space are designed in such a way that by having the necessary slopes, they only implement the drainage mechanism. In simpler words, because these surfaces do not have the necessary porosity to absorb and prevent excessive water wastage, they allow a large volume of excess water from storms and rain or excess water to flow and from watering the plants and washing the green area, without any obstacles directly and in a one-way path and without returning to the reuse cycle, the water enters the drainage system through the outlet diverters and from there to the sewer and finally disposed of [16].

How the infrastructure (green drainage system to reuse surface water) interacts with the superstructure (permeable surfaces, porous pavement) in an optimal sustainable green space:

In this form of urban green space by replacing the surface water disposal system as well as impervious surfaces with sustainable concepts such as storage and reuse of surface water along with permeable surfaces, one-way connection of infrastructure and green space superstructure in a way of interaction will change course. In this method, by using porous paving stone as a green space pavement, sufficient permeability for the passage of rainfall to the path of the pavement foundation is done, and in this case, we will witness three important events.

First of all, with the slower release of rainwater and other flowing water on the paving surface of the area and the sidewalk of the green space, this permission is issued in order to overcome the major impact caused by impermeable surfaces with the gradual penetration of water through the voids on the surface while better interaction with the soil takes place [15].

Second, with the gradual infiltration of storm runoff and surface water from washing and irrigation into the soil layers, along with the impurity of the water being filtered through the soil, an opportunity is provided to recharge the underground aquifers.

Thirdly, by directing excess storm runoff and surface waters to the optimal sustainable drainage system and by collecting and storing water in underground reservoirs, not only will it be possible to reuse water as water for irrigation and other non-potable uses in the green space of the city, but it will also prevent further flooding and soil erosion [12].

Figure 1. How the infrastructure (green drainage system to reuse surface water) interacts with the superstructure (permeable surfaces, porous pavement) in an optimal sustainable green space
Source: The Sustainable Sites Handbook, Meg Calkins, 2012 [12]

How to connect the infrastructure (water supply lines) with the superstructure (landscape vegetation) in the usual urban green space: In the usual urban green space, the connection and operation of water supply lines with superstructure such as vegetation has challenging points. Urban green space water supply lines with excessive dependence on the city's water supply network, its existing springs and wells, the process of extracting water from treatment plants and underground aquifers for purposes such as irrigation of landscape plants is completely non-renewable and non-recyclable. But this is not the whole story, because on the other side, there is a green pavement whose survival depends on this type of irrigation [10]. As it is not a secret to everyone, urban green space plants have always had an active and effective participation in reducing air and noise pollution, adjusting temperature, increasing relative humidity, absorbing air dust, etc. But the typical green space of the city in order to adopt an unsustainable planting design, i.e. using the planting of native and other native plants in its green landscape, while it practically does not have a specific meter and standard for interacting with its infrastructure, which is the vital lines of water transmission and is automatically trapped in the cycle of one-way consumption [6]. Adopting such an unsustainable method in the green landscape of city 2 made an inevitable event, in the first case, due to the necessary adaptation to the region's climate and the higher resistance they have to drought, pests and diseases, the cost of keeping them at a lower level is offered to the green landscape of the city and this is despite the fact that in the second case, which is exactly opposite to the first case, it is planting foreign species. Due to the difficulty in controlling their rapid growth, these types of plants can become invasive species that consume a large amount of the city's water resources, and not only impose high costs for their maintenance on the green space of the city, rather, the amount of water used by native plants in an optimized way due to the practical values of their planting is uncertain and passive [9].

How the infrastructure (water supply system) interacts with the superstructure (landscape vegetation) in the optimal sustainable green space:

Water supply system (by applying the optimal and sustainable method). Optimum sustainable green space, as opposed to its unstable model, instead of linear and unstable water harvesting, by identifying potential sources of additional water in landscape site, it will have the ability to supply water to green city site by collecting, purifying (if necessary), storing, redistributing and delivering water without using non-renewable energies. For this purpose, the foundation of sustainable optimal green space water supply has been planned and adjusted based on the pattern of water supply and demand during different months of the year [8]. According to the mentioned model, when the supply of water in the urban greenery of Baku exceeds the demand, i.e. in wet and cold seasons such as autumn with an average rainfall between 15 and 30 mm, winter with an average rainfall between 20

and 26 mm and spring with an average rainfall between 18 and 21 mm, this golden opportunity will be provided to the city so that by applying sustainable management on excess runoff from storms, rainfall, surface water (earth surface) and finally, excess gray water for washing toilets in green spaces, it will be available for the green consumption cycle. Also, when the demand for water is greater than its supply that is, in the hot months of the year, such as summer, with an average rainfall between 2 and 8 mm, due to dehydration and lack of water, the green landscape of the city is severely damaged, it is possible to reduce the demand for water consumption by releasing the stored water and using and redistributing it in the form of green space water supply system [1].

Landscape vegetation (using sustainable planting method): A very important issue that has caused a problem with the vegetation of the urban green landscape has been the imbalance between the diversity and homogeneity of plants. A problem caused by the planting of different native and non-native (foreign) plant species next to each other and the lack of clarity about the water requirements of these plants in the green space of the city has caused more water to be wasted [3]. But the optimal sustainable green space to solve such a problem by using and applying sustainable planting method in its green landscape has the potential to establish a balance between its plant species. In this method, the basis of the work is based on preserving the health of the landscape that can be designed and maintained while serving the city without wasting water. For this purpose, this method by planning on green superstructure such as vegetation with low water consumption and optimized infrastructure such as water supply lines that provides part of the water needed for the city landscape with the help of renewable water sources and excess water on the site, this will provide the opportunity to avoid high consumption plant species such as grass and other foreign (invasive) species, to achieve the disturbed balance between plant species this time through diverse plants which restores their homogenous features such as adaptation to the climate, resistance to drought, dehydration, pests and diseases in interaction with a specific framework of consumption, i.e. supply and demand water supply system[7].

How to connect the infrastructure (landscape soil) with the superstructure (collecting, separation and waste disposal tanks) in the usual urban green space: The soil in the urban green landscape site is of high and key importance because of the role it can play in supporting the plants and the surface of the area and the passages related to it. But unfortunately, the soil of the usual urban green space has always suffered from problems of instability due to its lack of stable interaction with pavements such as paved surfaces and waste collection, separation and disposal tanks [5]. For example, the urban green space having an unstable superstructure of impervious surfaces, on the one hand, under these hard surfaces, the soil is strongly compressed and on the other hand, relying only on the collection tanks, unsustainable separation and disposal of waste should follow the linear consumption pattern in which materials are produced, consumed, and then collected and disposed of as small waste materials in reinforced polyester tanks without being reused or recycled. Therefore, it is very clear that the soil in a typical urban landscape will have unstable conditions without interacting with the benefits of waste recycling in its environment [4].

How the infrastructure (landscape soil) interacts with the superstructure (waste collection, separation and recycling tanks) in the optimal sustainable green space: Compared to the usual urban landscape, the soil in the optimal sustainable landscape site plays the role of supporting the plants, the surfaces of the area and its passages with more strength. For this purpose, the soil of an optimal sustainable urban landscape with a stable interaction with pavements such as porous paved surfaces and waste collection, separation and recycling tanks is able to reduce unstable problems in its environment [18]. For example, the optimal sustainable green space with a permeable pavement, compresses the soil under its non-rigid surfaces; That is, it allows the flow of water through the porous surfaces of the site and the passageways of the landscape site to absorb and store the soil; And on the other hand, by using the cyclic pattern of materials, i.e. production, consumption and sustainable absorption of waste, it is possible to collect and separate the waste from food and pruning of green space plants in recyclable containers and then bury it in the landscape soil using the green compost method to produce a product called humus through the process of decomposition and fermentation

by soil microorganisms by increasing the volume of soil humus particles, the ability of permeability and water retention in the landscape soil will also be strengthened [3].

How to connect the infrastructure (landscape soil) with the superstructure (vegetation) in the typical urban green space: The condition of the soil in a typical urban landscape is not stable, if not unstable, compared to other infrastructures. In general, soil is one of the important resources of nature and its purifier and purifier. Urban landscape soil as a part of these natural and valuable urban resources by interfering in the nutrient cycle of the ecosystem, growth and nutrition of plants, water storage and purification, pest suppression, not only has it resisted the erosion and pollution in the city environment, but it has also been one of the pillars of the health and sustainability of urban ecosystems [10]. In the meantime, the usual urban green space with the planting of diverse and heterogeneous native and foreign plant species in its green landscape in addition to the discussion of beauty, always looking for the routine harvest of the positive effects of plants such as creating shade, protecting the environment from wind and rain, absorbing energy and heat from the air and cooling it by evaporation air purification and dust settling, helping to stabilize the soil and increasing its permeability, it has had a positive effect on the landscape and viewpoint and reduces noise pollution in its environment.

This is the usual way of harvesting plants and urban landscape soil by ignoring plant treatment and bioremediation of the soil and then not planting food-producing plant species whose products depend on this level of treatment. The vacant place shows a method by which the element of soil and urban landscape plants can be used in a more optimal way [18].

How the infrastructure (landscape soil) interacts with the superstructure (biological and food-producing vegetation) in an optimal sustainable green space: Urban soils are often highly compacted, structure less, and altered by excess materials and debris. But urban green landscape soil, as a part of high-quality urban soil, has the ability to increase the harvesting capacity and yield of soil in urban environments by applying optimal methods such as soil bioremediation and phytoremediation and planting edible landscapes. Bioremediation and phytoremediation should be considered as a set of environmental techniques that rely on the physiology of plants to provide purification or absorption of pollutants. In this method, through plant remediation, urban landscape vegetation will be able to store, destroy or decompose harmful pollutants such as organic compounds, metals, petroleum substances and solvents, pesticides and chemical poisons and other chemical pollutants [17].

In simpler words, when plants separate the nutrients they want from soil particles or they take it out of the water for growth and development, they have the ability to absorb soil pollutants by breaking their chemical bonds and separate the food molecules they want. The importance of plant remediation and soil bioremediation will become more apparent when we want to create edible landscapes in the green spaces of the city with polluted air. The effects of city air pollution on the soil are such that it reduces the ability of the soil to grow food-producing plants; because contaminated soil causes many pollutants in the soil to be absorbed by plants and enter their food cycle, and finally the food product of these plants becomes contaminated and lacks necessary health.

Therefore, the edible landscapes of the city will be able to produce healthy and organic products for the consumption of the city's residents by placing them at a level of optimal plant refinement [1].

Figure 2. How the infrastructure (landscape soil) interacts with the superstructure (biological and food-producing vegetation) in an optimal sustainable green space Source: The Sustainable Sites Handbook, Meg Calkins, 2012 [1]

How to connect the infrastructure (electricity system) with the superstructure (electricity receiving equipment) in the usual urban green space: The way of connecting the electricity supply system with the electricity receiving equipment in the usual green spaces of the city due to the connection to the city's power grid and its natural fossil fuel power plants has imposed a linear consumption pattern on these green spaces of the city [8].

In simpler words, by producing energy from polluting sources and its transmission and distribution along with solid waste and lack of energy storage and waste, it has practically put the city's green spaces in a pattern of unsustainable consumption. What the usual urban green space consumes today is actually Co2, Co, Nox, Sox and hydrocarbons that it enters its power supply system under the guise of energy; a very bitter truth that has caused the mission of green spaces to reduce environmental pollutants in the city to be contradicted [7].

How the infrastructure (green power supply system) interacts with the superstructure (electricity production, storage and transmission equipment) in an optimal and sustainable green space:

The amazing geographic territory of Baku city is located in the north latitude (24, 23, 40) and east longitude (36, 51, 49); This city has 2210 hours of annual sunshine and an average annual temperature of 22.7 degrees Celsius and on the other hand, being a neighbor to the west of the Caspian Sea, while having an annual relative humidity equal to 70%, the city has been blessed with an interesting wind regime between 4.5 and more than 6 meters per second.

This combination of wind and sun in the climate and geography of Baku city has made the combined energy package of 1500 megawatts of wind energy and 1381 kilowatt hours of solar energy available to the city and the presence of 8000 hectares of garden and green lands in the city; A God-given opportunity to acquire energy, which will be able to transform the high-quality and green lands of Baku city into an environment for the activation of wind and solar renewable energies by adding an optimal method. In this method, by using solar panels and vertical axis turbines in the green environment of the city, we will have direct inputs of clean fuel, which by not depending on the polluting energy extracted from unstable infrastructures such as dams and fossil power plants, will put the green space of the city in special conditions. In accordance with a cyclic pattern of energy, its production and transmission without waste and industrial waste is stored and returned to the consumption cycle [11].

Figure 3. How the infrastructure (green power supply system) interacts with the superstructure (electricity production, storage and transmission equipment) in an optimal and sustainable green Space Source: Advances in Renewable Energies and Power Technologies, Imene Yahyaoui, ublisher: Jonathan Simpson, 2018 [11]

Discussion and results. In the built environment of Baku city for many years, its infrastructure systems have been committed to specific patterns of production and consumption to provide services such as water, energy, sewage, waste and mobility. Commitments that rely on natural reserves and turn these resources into unstable sets of goods and services have caused the implementation of more sustainable alternatives in the infrastructure and reducing the effect of locking on it to face serious difficulties and obstacles [4]. Green spaces that can be optimized by

applying sustainable methods, they will have the ability to provide sustainable and more reasonable solutions, which happen to be derived from natural systems, to solve the environmental problems of the city through the strategy of biological preservation in their superstructures and infrastructures compared to the usual green space of the city. The proof of such a claim can be found in the function of words that are contradicting each other between the superstructure and infrastructure of both stable and unstable urban green fronts [2].

For example, instead of collecting, storing and reusing surface water and excess storm runoff, the drainage system in the infrastructure of the urban green space uses rejected words such as release, irrevocable disposal of water. And in the discussion of pavements such as permeable surfaces by using impervious surfaces, not only has the possibility of reducing erosion with the gradual infiltration of water into the soil layers and as a result, better charging of the underground aquifers; [17]. Rather, it has led to the dominance of words such as soil erosion and dehydration on its environment. In an infrastructure like the water supply system, the usual green space of the city, instead of identifying the potential sources of additional water in the site for purification, storage, distribution and redelivery to the green site of the city with excessive dependence on the city's water network, out of date words such as harvesting, waste and disposal of water has benefited and this is despite the fact that in the matter of construction such as vegetation, the usual urban landscape instead of using the existing balance between the diversity and homogeneity of native (defensive) forests that are compatible with the climatic data of the region. It suffers from opposite terms such as inequality between diversity and homogeneity, non-native plants (invasive) and climatic incompatibility [16].

In terms of infrastructure such as soil, the usual urban green space has no better condition than other infrastructure systems. This means that instead of having non-solid and non-compacted soil surfaces to absorb and store water in its soil, the urban landscape site has used words such as hard surfaces, compacted and unstructured soil. At the opposite point of this infrastructure, other facilities such as reuse of waste are also provided. The typical green space of the city instead of using a cyclical model in which waste is consumed through the decomposition and fermentation process that leads to the production of a product called humus in its environment, the usual green space prefers to be satisfied with irreversible words such as linear pattern and unsustainable disposal of waste from the environment [8]. Of course, the way the soil is related to the vegetation of the typical urban landscape also has some thought-provoking shortcomings. For example, in the daily form of urban green landscape vegetation, seeking to create an aesthetic sense, shading, protecting the environment against wind and rain, absorbing air heat through evaporation, purifying the air and settling dust, and even helping to stabilize has been soil and this is in a situation where the empty space of words that can provide other services such as bioremediation and production of edible landscapes through the physiology of plants in a mutually influencing function to the city and its residents is noticeable [4]. And finally, the usual green space of the city, instead of producing, storing, transmitting and consuming green electricity, adjusts it based on the cyclic pattern of energy, which relies on the geography and the amount of climatic data of the region, with its sickly dependence on fossil polluting power plants, it has started to use words of unsustainability from the heart of a linear model of energy, which by producing industrial wastes and absolute consumption along with energy waste, has actually distorted the city's green face and credibility more than before [18].

Conclusion. While all humans have the same needs, each city faces different infrastructure challenges according to its context, growth rate and level of development. Developed cities have more opportunities to invest in infrastructure but the key point here is that the degree of lock-in effect on their infrastructure network may limit their options compared to fast-growing cities that have not yet invested in their infrastructure; therefore, in a situation where cities are investing with rapid growth, they focus on new infrastructure. An established city like Baku, by maintaining and improving its existing networks, which happen to be located in the hot spots of biodiversity, will find the possibility and opportunity to apply sustainable innovative methods on a scale of the city's green structure; abandoned and contradictory words are the effect of locking from communication to interaction, rejection to green absorption, release and waste to collection and storage, evasion to a renewed

attempt to use, diverse covers to diverse species homogeneous in characteristics, compact and unstructured to a refined and structured productivity, it modifies dependence into stable independence and linear pattern into a purposeful cycle of energy. Until we witness it, not only will part of the effect of the existing lock on the infrastructure of Baku be reduced, but with the opening of this lock, the shaken character of the city's green structure will also reach its true stability.

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