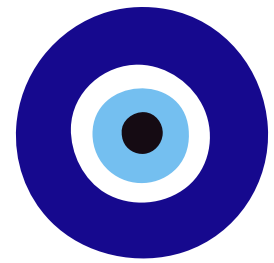


FUTURQUOISE

Norbert Csizmadia



“The Future is Turquoise
The Turquoise Planet”

Norbert Csizmadia

THE GEOGRAPHY OF TURQUOISE ZONES



FUTURQUOISE: The Future Has Begun!

Turquoise Zones (fusions of blue and green zones)

The future is born on our planet, manifesting in the hue of turquoise. A symbol of viability, sustainability, and a vision for the future. The convergence of the blue (oases of longevity) and green (zones of biological diversity) zones represents a pivotal meeting point. **Turquoise zones are life-centred, comprehensive and sustainable, innovative and creative.**

The convergence of **water** (blue) and **land** (green) represents a nexus, a meeting point, and a frontier. It signifies the rebirth of ancient principles, including those related to nature, knowledge, and technology. **The colour turquoise is a combination of blue and green.** The colour blue is associated with a number of natural phenomena, including water, oceans, seas, mountain lakes and the sky. It is therefore considered a colour that represents the universe. Green is the colour of land, of renewal, of forests, of fields, and of nature. It symbolises vitality and sustainability. The colour turquoise is both protective and innovative, healing and inspiring, and can be considered a symbol of innovation and creativity, representing a synthesis of the ancient and the new. Turquoise is pervasive in our environment, yet its presence is often unnoticed. Despite its subtle nature, the effects of turquoise are palpable, imparting a sense of well-being, creativity, and innovation. It is also a symbol of auspicious locations.

It is at the margins that great epochal changes begin.

The great epochs (both geological and historical) originate at the margins of the oceans and the land. Similarly, the geopolitical epochs emerge at the meeting of the seas and the land. It is similarly predicted that the new Eurasian era will be reborn at the margins, with the most significant regions being those which act as gateways. In the context of Asian cultures, gateways possess a distinctive cultural significance. Over the past 500 years of the Atlantic era, which commenced with the advent of significant geographical discoveries, the regions that have emerged are those situated in close proximity to European Atlantic ports. This trend continued into the 20th century, with the Atlantic coasts of America also becoming prominent. In the present era, 500 years after the commencement of the Atlantic era, a new

Eurasian world order

world era has begun. However, its starting points remain maritime and inland, gateway-related. This is because gateway regions are currently being created not only on the coasts but also on the mainland. One of the principal challenges of the Eurasian era is to utilise land connectivity in conjunction with maritime routes, thereby establishing economic, commercial, cultural and political links that have existed for centuries along the ancient Silk Roads. The emergence of gateway areas is a notable phenomenon. These include the gateways of South-East Asia, the land gateways of Central Asia, the Persian Gulf and Arabian Peninsula, and Central Europe. Hungary occupies a unique position between Europe and Asia, acting as a crucial transit point between the two continents. It can be considered a gateway between Europe and Asia, and thus a gateway to Eurasia.

Life-centred and comprehensive world order

A life-centred and comprehensive world order

The global landscape is undergoing constant transformation as a result of megatrends. The three key concepts that define our contemporary era are complexity, connectivity and sustainability. In other words, we are witnessing the advent of a novel "geo-civilizational" world order that is life-centred, comprehensive and interconnected. The formation of innovation zones and axes gives rise to the emergence of new geographical patterns. New forms of living and lifestyle spaces are emerging, while geographic locations are being revalued. In light of the growing impact of global climate change on our daily lives, adaptation is becoming increasingly crucial. In his writings, Darwin observed that it is not the strongest or largest organisms that survive significant changes, but rather those that are best able to adapt.

The underlying mathematical principle that underpins the success formula is the interdependence of family and work, with the future represented by the product of **nature, culture and future**. In other words, the fundamental elements of nature and life, culture and society, and the future, which is a synthesis of **talent, knowledge, technology, and capital**, must be considered. Furthermore, the resurgence of ancient knowledge will become a significant phenomenon in the forthcoming era, largely due to the technological revolution.

The turquoise Zones: 101 locations where it is conducive to a high quality of life

The 5 **Blue Zones** (Okinawa, Ikaria, Sardinia, Loma Linda in California and Nicoya in Costa Rica) are areas of exceptional longevity, and the 36 **Green Zones** (biological ecoregions) represent the most significant biodiverse regions on Earth. The combination of the aforementioned blue and green zones results in the formation of the **Turquoise Zones**. These 101 locations on Earth represent sites of rebirth, inspiration, freedom, and creativity. Ancient cities of rebirth, coastal cities, islands, ancient cultures, modern global hub centres, health, safety, new lifestyles, hotspots and zones of quality and innovation.

The concept of genius loci, or "**the spirit of place**," provides a foundation for understanding the characteristics of these "good, innovative, creative sustainable and happy" places. It is the basis of geography, which maps the locations of these places, regions, and spaces. As Richard Florida posits in his book, *Who is Your City*: "The most significant decision one can make in their lifetime is the choice of their place of residence." Furthermore, if these locations possess the characteristics of the turquoise zones (quality, health, gastronomy, sunshine, water, culture, wealth, happiness, innovation, creativity, universities, education, talents), they represent the turquoise zones of our planet, manifesting as hotspots or contiguous zones, encompassing 4% of our planet's land area and accounting for 64% of sustainability and future viability. Given that the location of one's residence is a matter of personal choice, it is evident that these locations will assume particular significance in the future. However, it is of paramount importance to ensure the maintenance, protection and preservation of these areas, as the future has already begun, and the new centres of this future will be in the Turquoise Zones!

Geography of Turquoise Zones:

New Hotspots of the Quality of Life, Wellbeing and Happiness, Innovation and Creativity



The blue zones of our planet: The oasis of longevity

The **Blue Zones** of our planet indicate areas where the average age of people is over 100 years and groups of people who are ageing healthily. For more than a decade, author *Dan Buettner* has been researching the outstanding "hotspots" of longevity.

Buettner has identified five zones and areas that he has named the Blue Zone, these are: **Ikaria** (Greece), **Okinawa** (Japan), **Ogliastra** Province (Sardinia), **Loma Linda** (California, United States), **Nicoya** Peninsula (Costa Rica).



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The Blue Zones of our planet indicate areas where the average age of people is over 100 years and groups of people who are ageing healthily.

But in addition to the five blue zones, there are other areas where the role of vitality and health is paramount: the **Hunza Valley** of Pakistan, the Sherpas (Nepal - **Himalayan region**), the **Bama** region of China, the **Otomini** Indians of Mexico, the **Tarahumara** tribe of Mexico, the **Vilcabamba** Indians of Ecuador, the Yekana Indians of Venezuela, and the **Abkhazians** of the Caucasus region.

What people living in the "Blue Zones" have in common is that they live in harmony with nature, value leisure and relaxation, but also work hard, walk a lot, have a purpose in life, and know what they will wake up to every morning. In Okinawa it is referred to as "ikiagi", in Costa Rica as "pura vida" and "plan de vida".

These groups of people believe that our world is life-centred, nature-based, family, companionship and work-based. In addition to genetic endowment, awareness and lifestyle also play a prominent role. An optimistic outlook on life, purposeful living, staying active and eating healthy.



Green Zones of our Planet

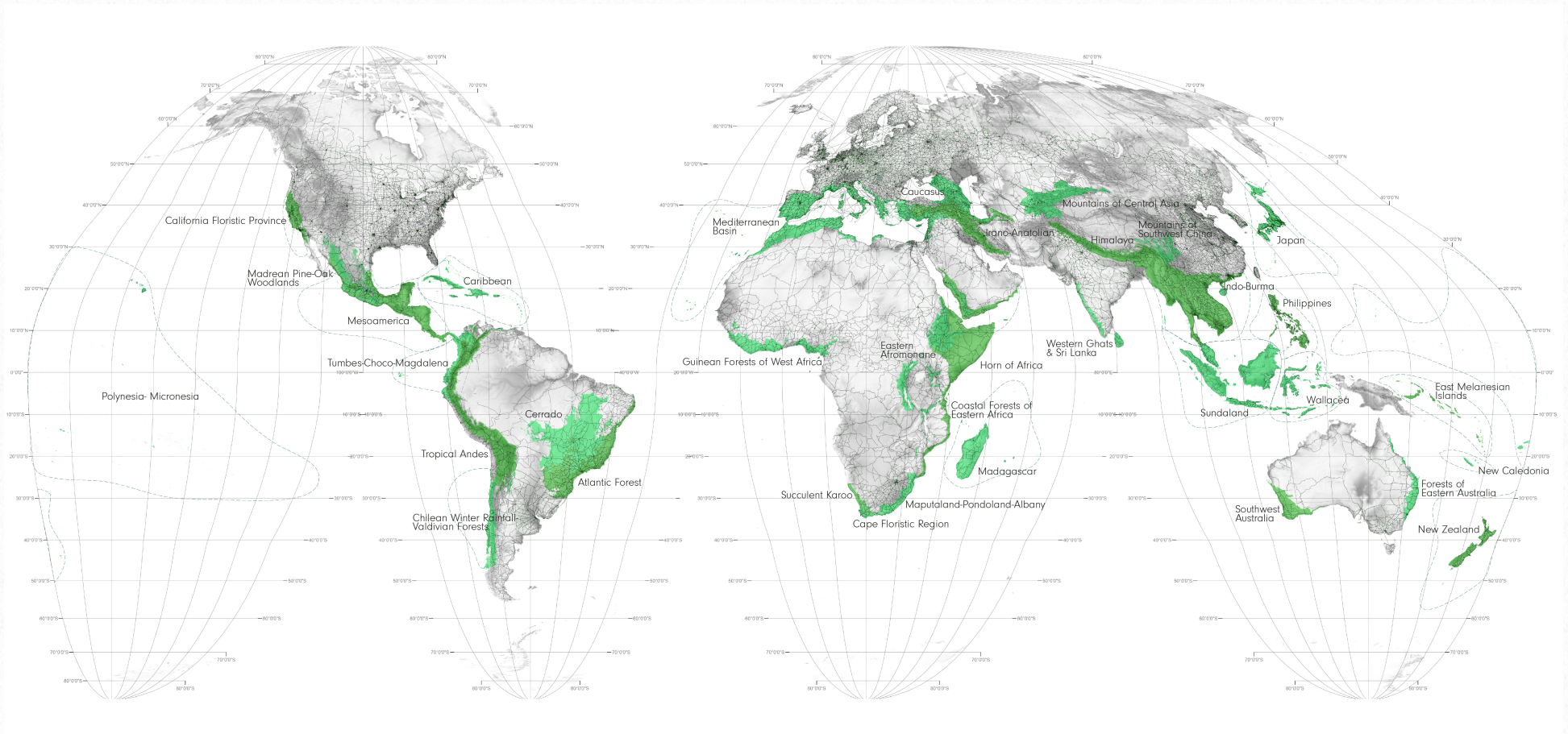
Biodiversity hotspots, areas for global sustainability

Biodiversity is the inherent form of existence of living things and living nature. Biodiversity is the natural capital of our planet. Biodiversity is essential for human well-being, providing services that sustain our economies and societies.

Today, there are 36 areas on Earth that are the most important areas for biodiversity. These are the biodiversity hotspots - the Earth's most biologically rich ecoregions, our Earth's green zones. Today, our planet is home to 36 areas that scientists and naturalists believe are home to the world's greatest diversity of plants and animals. Together, these **36 biodiversity hotspots** account for at least 50% of the world's plant species and 42% of the world's terrestrial vertebrates. 142 countries belong to these outstanding biodiversity hotspots. These priority areas include some 391 ecoregions and 422 cities.

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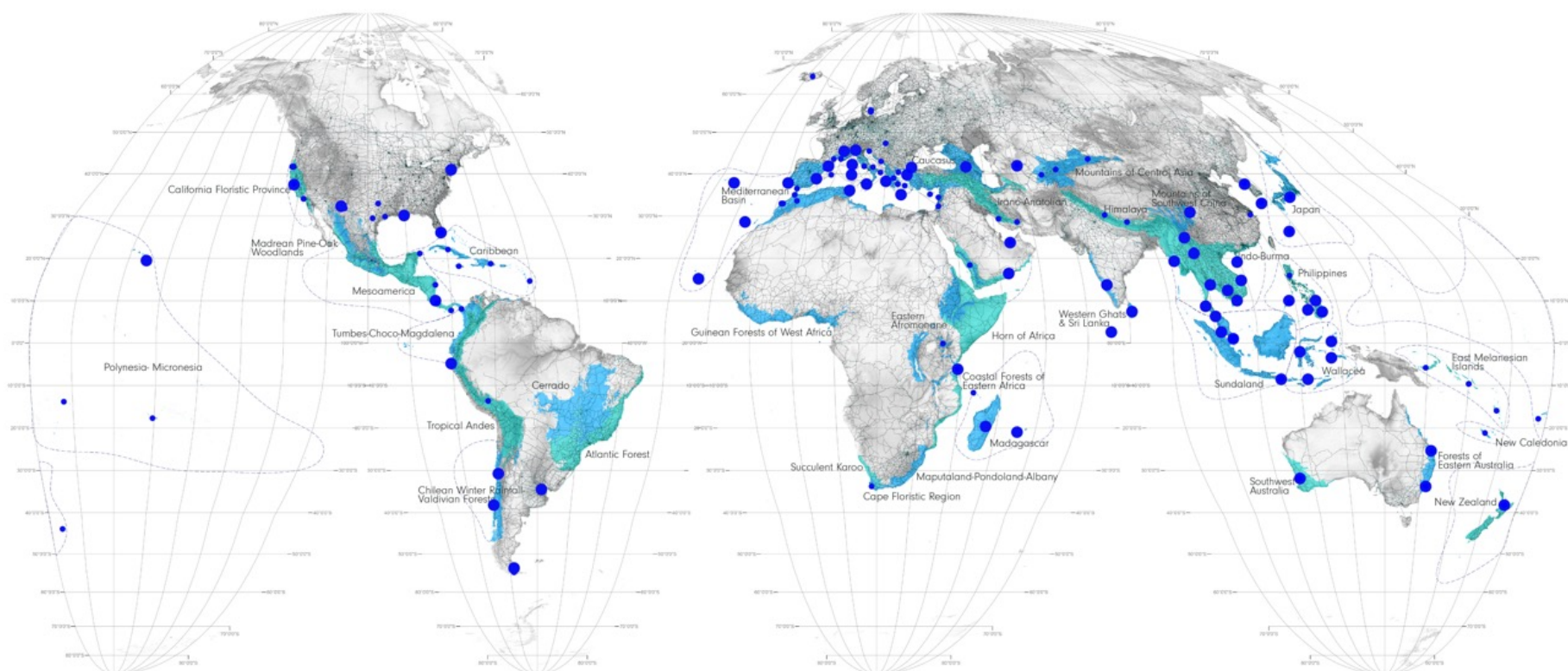
Source: Russell Mittermeier, Cristine Mittermeier and Norman Myers - *The Biodiversity Hotspots*

<https://www.environmentbuddy.com/endangered-wildlife/list-of-biodiversity-hotspots-examples/#cerrado>

The future is long-term sustainable eurasian growth

In the long term, our planet can only function efficiently and healthily if it is as biodiverse as possible, which is why what David Attenborough suggests in his book and film *The Living Planet* is important - that we need to make the world “wild” again into its natural state. Tipping points abound in ecosystems. Disaster can only be avoided if we pay attention to all the little signs that matter.

This is why it is of the utmost importance that we need a sustainable way of being, that we need to develop a new form of sustainability, that modern man must find harmony with nature once again. The global components of our planet's resilience model are human well-being, safe housing, healthcare, clean water, healthy food, access to energy, good education, ecological cap-setting, thereby a safe and liveable future for all.



Turquoise Zones of our Earth - 101 places for wellbeing, and new quality of life

The Turquoise Zones of our Planet

New habitats havens new quality of life hotspots

If you mix the **blue** and **green** colours, you get the **turquoise** colour!

Turquoise is an extremely precious and versatile gemstone that combines geological rarity, cultural significance, and aesthetic beauty. Its value is significant not only from a material point of view, but also from spiritual, cultural, and artistic points of view.

Turquoise is typically found between 1000 and 2500 metres above sea level in arid climates. Its best-known deposits are in the American Southwest (Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Nevada), but it is also mined in significant quantities in Iran, China, Egypt and Kazakhstan.

Turquoise is an extremely valuable and culturally significant gemstone with a history dating back thousands of years. The value of turquoise is primarily determined by its quality and rarity. Stones with a harder and more intense colour are generally more valuable. Natural, untreated turquoise is much more highly valued, with high quality turquoise costing up to three times the price of gold. Only about 4% of mined turquoise is considered a "gem".

The Power of Turquoise

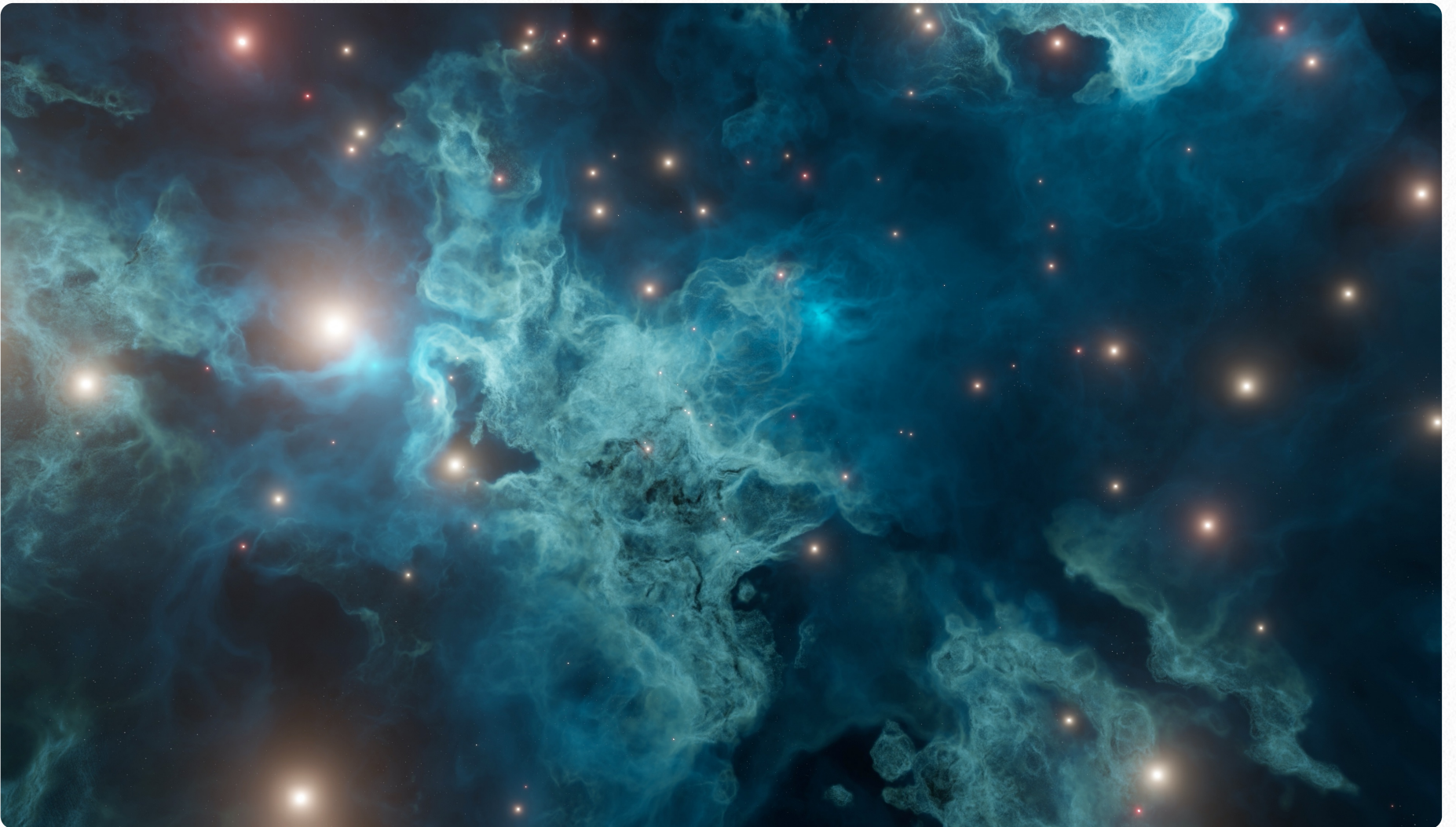
Turquoise is considered a sacred stone in the cultures of many Native American tribes in the Southwest. It is regarded as a symbol of sky and water, which is particularly important for peoples living in desert areas. It is one of the four sacred stones of the Navajo tribe and is believed to have healing powers.



The origin of the word "turquoise" comes from the French "turkeis" or "Turkish stone", referring to the route by which the stone reached Europe. Marco Polo mentions turquoise in his 13th century travelogue of Eastern Persia. Turquoise also plays an important role in modern pop culture. It often appears in films, music and

fashion as a symbol of southern style or a bohemian sense of life and sophistication. In many cultures, turquoise has been endowed with magical or healing properties. In the Himalayas and Nepal, it was revered as the 'Sky Stone'. In many cultures, turquoise was believed to offer protection, bring good luck and promote spiritual balance. It is believed to promote communication, emotional balance, creativity and spiritual growth. In some cultures, turquoise is seen as a symbol of loyalty, friendship and love.

The colour of the universe: recent research suggests that the colour of the universe is pale turquoise. Interestingly, minerals like turquoise have also been found on Mars, opening new perspectives on the origin and distribution of the stone. The ancient Arabs called it "Fayruz", which means "lucky stone". Turquoise also plays an important role in modern art. Many artists use the colour turquoise or the stone itself in their work, often as a symbol of connection with nature or spirituality. In Islamic architecture, turquoise tiles and decorative elements often appear on mosques and palaces, especially in Iran and Central Asia. This colour symbolises Paradise and the heavenly realm.



TURQUOISE

History and positive outlook

Turquoise is a combination of blue and green, which has the qualities of both colours. Blue is calming and peaceful, while green is a symbol of nature and life. Turquoise is inspiring, promoting mental balance and positive thinking. Turquoise is a **symbol of optimism**, hope and **new beginnings**. The colour is often associated with **clear skies** and **crystal-clear waters**, symbolising **hope for the future** and openness to new possibilities. Turquoise objects and ornaments are therefore often displayed in places where **positive energies and good fortune** are enhanced.

In ancient Egypt, it was used as jewellery as early as around 5500 BC - four turquoise bracelets were found on the mummified arm of the Zar Queen. The Egyptians mined turquoise in the Sinai Peninsula around 3000 BC. In Persia (now Iran), turquoise was also discovered very early, around 4000 BC. In Ancient Egypt, turquoise was the colour of life, health and the protective gods. The gold mask found in the famous Tutankhamun's tomb was also decorated with turquoise stones, symbolising the divine protection of the ruler. In Mesopotamia and Persia, the colour turquoise symbolised **power** and **nobility**.



The Silk Road was a complex network of trade routes linking China to the Mediterranean, which flourished for over a thousand years. The link between turquoise and the Silk Road is an outstanding example of how different cultures and trade routes have been linked throughout history. In Persian art, turquoise was used to make mosaics and decorations. In China, art objects, jewellery and amulets carved from turquoise often depicted important symbols of Chinese culture, such as dragons. Marco Polo, the famous Venetian traveller, reported that while travelling along the Silk Road he came across Persian turquoise jewellery, which was very popular in China. According to some legends, the turquoise carried on the Silk Road offered special protection to travellers.

In medieval Europe, the turquoise colour had a special significance because of its rarity. Knights and nobles often wore jewellery and clothes decorated with turquoise stones, as they believed that the colour turquoise offered protection in battle and during dangerous journeys. In the Middle Ages, the colour turquoise was also often used to decorate churches and cathedrals to express their reverence for their faith and holy places. In the early 20th century, turquoise became fashionable again, especially during the Art Deco movement. Art deco artists and designers often used turquoise to create geometric patterns and modern designs. The turquoise colour became a **symbol of luxury and elegance** during this period. The hippie movement of the 1960s and 1970s and the **boho-chic style** made turquoise popular again. Lovers of **natural** and **ethnic styles** often chose turquoise clothes and accessories to express their natural and free spirit. Turquoise became a symbol of **freedom and**



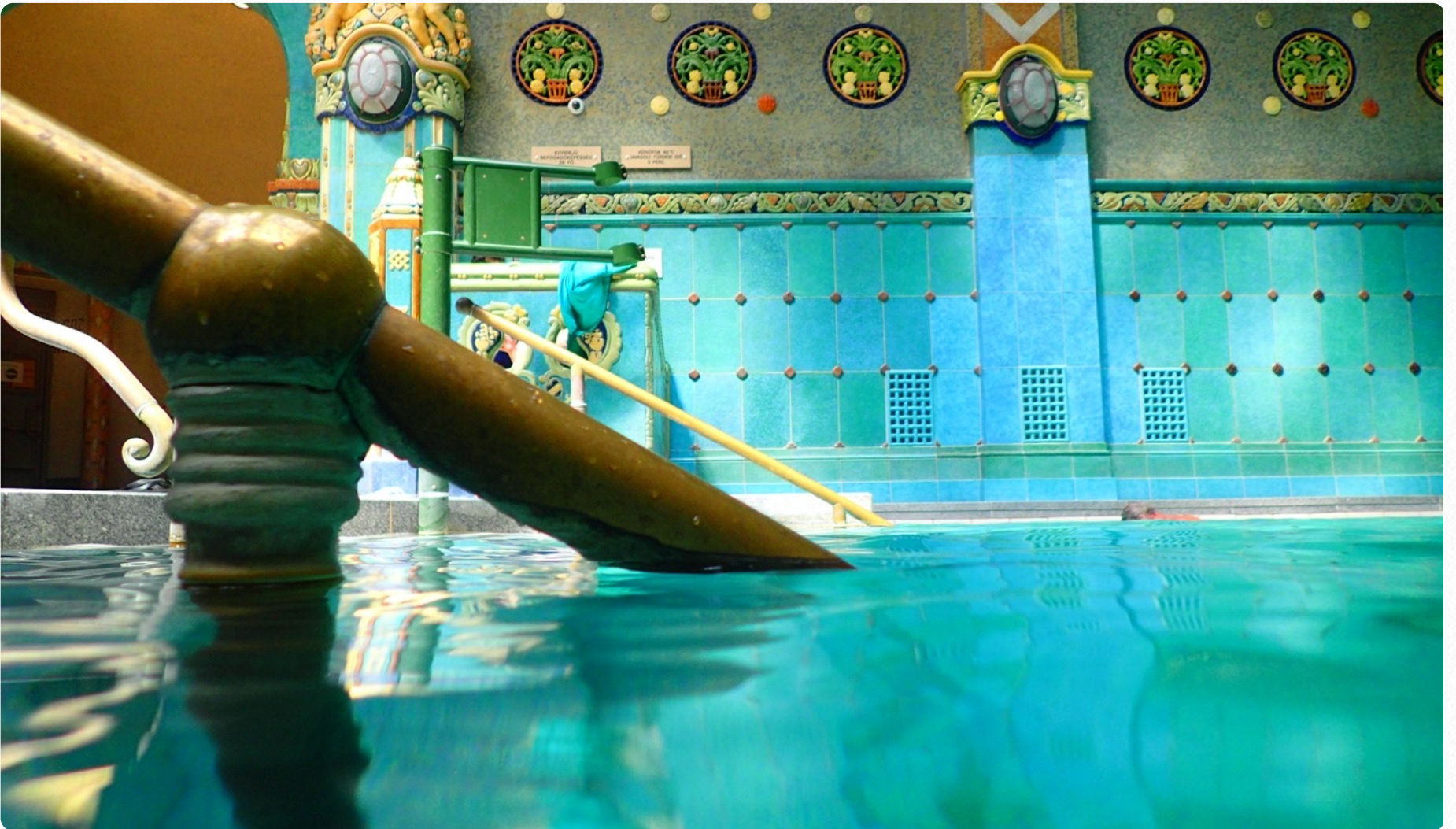
The Turquoise Zones of our Earth

creativity during this period. In modern fashion, turquoise remains popular.

The **Turquoise Zones** are also a more complex expression of a new quality of life. On the one hand, technological mobility has made the most remote areas easily accessible, and on the other, the social

impact of megatrends has brought new trends to the surface. These Turquoise Zones are characterised by a new quality of life, a new way of living.

What are the characteristics that define the Turquoise Zones of our planet? **Climatic conditions**, climate, number of hours of sunshine: mediterranean, subtropical areas and sunshine hours above 2000. The **beaches, water** (lakes, rivers, spa, and hot springs) location. **Technological and digital capabilities** (Wi-Fi coverage). **Quality services** (recreation, health, digital services). **Cultural and historical heritage**, cultural diversity (music, visual arts, literature, theatre, World Heritage Sites, UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage). **Nature and naturalness** (national parks, ecoregions). **Gastronomy**: restaurants, healthy food, superfoods, varied and special quality gastronomic offers, community spaces and bars, cafés. **Accessibility and connectivity. New lifestyle places**: creativity and innovation, the relationship and harmony between design, architecture and natureInnovation, education, productivity **Liveability**,



satisfaction **and Happiness factors, Price/value ratio**. Spiritualism, Religion, Selfness, Yoga, Mindset and Lifestyle. The Turquoise Zones are **unique and special**, offering something extra beyond the traditional tourist attractions and even avoiding the main and crowded tourist destinations. It can be a rural area, a global metropolis or even a meeting point for digital nomads. In fact, the first pioneers are the digital nomads themselves, who, thanks to technology and mobility, are looking for special places, places that attract digital nomads and new areas that are valorised. Turquoise Zones are the **new creative meeting points for innovation, technology, sustainability**, rebirth, creation, work, leisure and family.

Just like the Green Zones of our Earth, the Turquoise Zones draw bands and patterns. Their ancientness is a very important quality that is being reborn! In a new age of life-centred and inclusive sustainability, smaller places will become increasingly important in the future, but the Turquoise Zones will only remain viable if they are accompanied by quality developments and services.

What the Turquoise Zones have in common: A stunning sight. Inspiring and creative. Rich cultural traditions and strong respect for traditions. Ancient knowledge is reborn (myths, legends, stories and music), that is, it is both ancient and new. Special and unique. High number of sunshine hours. Quality services. Clean and child-friendly. The fusion of “TKTC” i.e. Talent, Knowledge, Technology and Capital meets. Accessibility – connectivity. Healing.

CATEGORIES OF TURQUOISE ZONES

Global Cities, HUB Centres

New York (United States), London (United Kingdom), Singapore (Singapore), Dubai (United Arab Emirates), Seoul (South Korea), Paris (France)

Ancient Centres of the Silk Road

Isfahan (Iran), Samarkand (Uzbekistan), Bukhara (Uzbekistan), Mazar-i-Sharif (Afghanistan), Timbuktu (Mali)

Lifestyle Cities, New Creative and Digital Nomad Centres

Milan (Italy), Zurich (Switzerland), Shenzhen (China), Barcelona, Valencia Sevilla (Spain), Perth (Australia), Melbourne (Australia), New Orleans (United States), Austin (United States), Phoenix (United States), George Town (Malaysia), Ubud (Bali, Indonesia), Kyoto (Japan), Cusco (Peru), Valparaíso (Chile), Zurich (Switzerland), Geneva (Switzerland), Ubud (Bali, Indonesia), Chiang Mai (Thailand), Cancun (Mexico), Budapest (Hungary)

Knowledge Cities and Talent Hubs

Oxford (United Kingdom), Boston (United States), Singapore (Singapore), Shenzhen (China), Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia), Bangkok (Thailand)

Regional Sites

Balaton Highlands (Hungary), Székely Land (Szeklerland, Romania), Tuscany, Puglia (Italy), Andalusia (Spain), Provence (France)

Beach, Zen, Wellness Destinations

Phuket (Thailand), Greek Archipelago (Greece), Izmir (Turkey), Philippines (Philippines), Palawan (Philippines), Sulawesi (Indonesia), Costa Rica (Costa Rica), Sri Lanka (Sri Lanka), Maldives (Maldives), Gran Canaria (Spain), Zanzibar (Tanzania), Koh Rong (Cambodia), Bagan (Myanmar), Salalah (Oman)



Ancient Centres of the Silk Road

Istanbul (Turkiye)
Jerusalem (Israel)
Isfahan, Yazd, Persepolis (Iran),
Bagdad (Iraq)
Damascus (Syria)
Merv (Turkmenistan)
Samarkand, Bukhara, Tashkent, (Uzbekistan),
Dunhuang, Xian (China)
Mazar-i-Sharif, Herat (Afghanistan),
Timbuktu (Mali)
Bagan (Myanmar)
Angkor Wat (Cambodia)

Regional Sites

Balaton Highlands (Hungary),
Danube Corner (Hungary)
Székelyföld (Szeklerland),
Tuscany (Italy),
Provance (France)
Andalusia (Spain)
Costa Rica

Knowledge and Talent Hubs, Digital Nomad Centers

Oxford (United Kingdom), Boston (United States),
Singapore (Singapore), Shenzhen (China),
Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia), Bangkok (Thailand)
Ubud (Bali, Indonesia), Chiang Mai (Thailand),
Cancun (Mexico), Budapest (Hungary)

Global Cities, HUB Centres

New York (United States),
London (United Kingdom),
Singapore (Singapore),
Dubai (United Arab Emirates),
Seoul (South Korea),
Paris (France)
Shanghai (China)

Beach, Zen, Wellness Destinations

Greek Archipelago (Greece),
Izmir (Turkey),
Philippines: Boracay, Palawan, Cebu,
Bali (Indonesia),
Sri Lanka (Sri Lanka),
Maldives (Maldives),
Gran Canaria (Spain),
Zanzibar (Tanzania)
Thailand: Phuket, Koh Samui, Krabi
Malaysia Langkawi
Koh Rong (Cambodia),
Stone Town, Zanzibar (Tanzania),
Salalah (Oman)

Lifestyle Cities and New Creative Centers

Milan (Italy), Geneva (Switzerland),
Barcelona, Sevilla (Spain),
Lyon, Nice (France)
Shenzhen, Chengdu (China),
Kyoto (Japan)
Perth Melbourne (Australia),
New Orleans, Austin, Arizona, San Francisco (United States)
GeorgeTown (Malaysia), Ubud (Bali, Indonesia),
Kyoto (Japan), Cusco (Peru),
Valparaiso (Chile),

