

WORLD HERITAGE 2018-2019



From the vast plains of the Serengeti to historic cities such as Vienna, Lima and Kyoto; from the prehistoric rock art on the Iberian Peninsula to the Statue of Liberty; from the Kasbah of Algiers to the Imperial Palace in Beijing — all of these World, as varied as they are, have one thing in common. All are World Heritage sites of outstanding cultural or natural value to humanity and are worthy of protection for future generations to know and enjoy.

Key

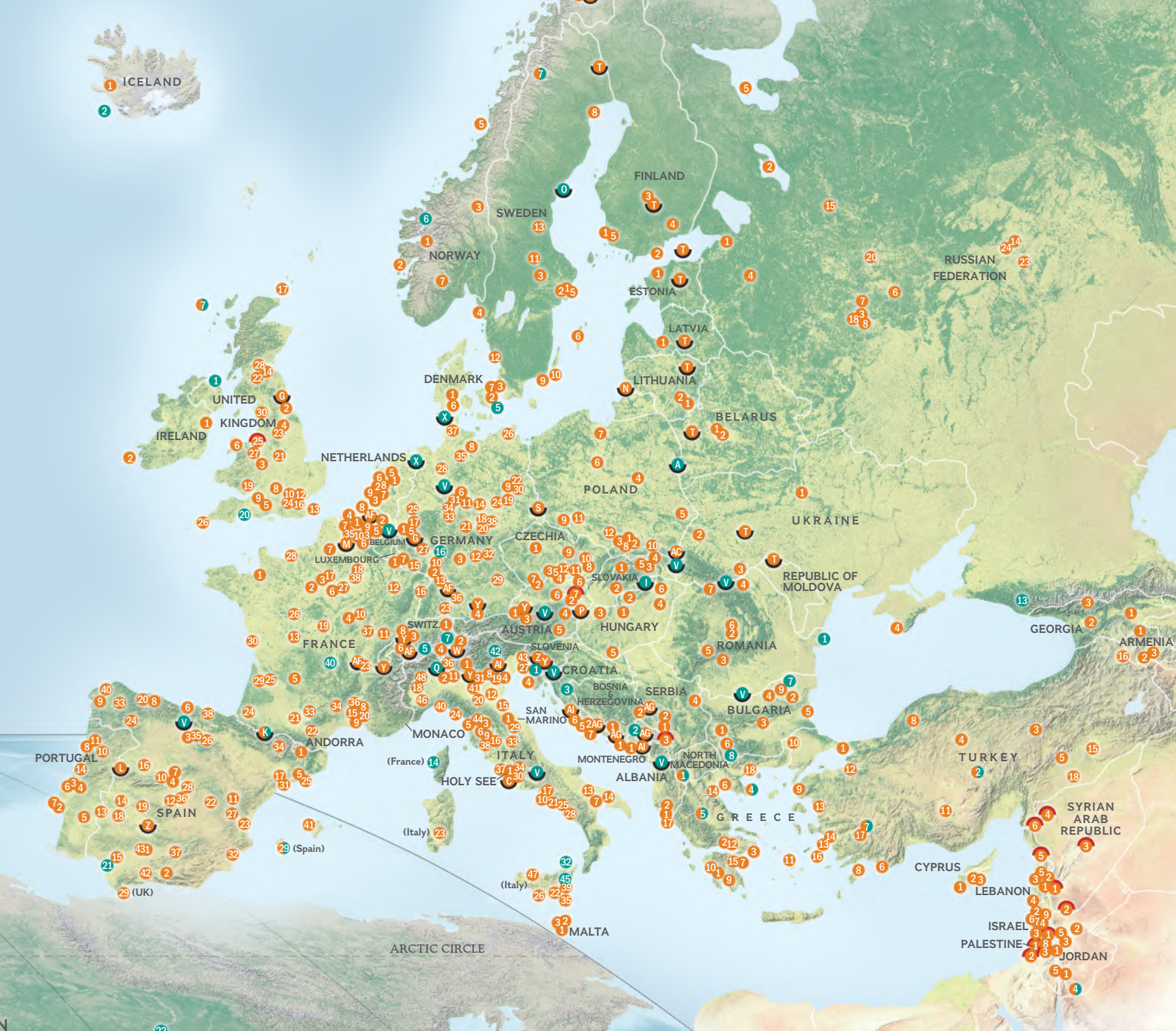
- 1 Cultural property
- 2 Natural property
- 3 Mixed property (cultural and natural)
- 4 Transnational property
- 5 Property currently inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger

See country index on the back side of map for site listings. Number indicates site order by year of inscription within each country. Letters are assigned to transnational properties in the order of their inscription on the List. Only States Parties to the World Heritage Convention are labeled on this map. United Nations (UN) country boundaries are shown as of December 2018. www.unesco.org www.nationalgeographic.com © 2019 UNESCO Printed April 2019

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The dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

The final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined.



Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Azerbaijan
Baku's historic inner city, known as Icherisheher, includes the 12th-century Maiden Tower and the complex of the 15th-century Shirvan Shah's Palace, considered the peak of Azerbaijan architecture. Perfectly situated on the shore of the Caspian Sea and along the famed Silk Road, medieval Baku was a busy trading center where Arabic, European, Persian, Ottoman, and Russian cultures shared caravanserais and culture as they brought treasures from China to Constantinople and back again. Today Icherisheher is home to 1,200 families and includes mosques, bath-houses, ateliers and other historical buildings, making it an open-air museum.

The World Heritage emblem symbolizes the interdependence of the world's natural and cultural diversity. The central square represents the achievements of human skill and inspiration, and the circle celebrates the gifts of nature. The emblem is round, like the world, a symbol of global protection for the heritage of all humankind.

The Earthen Architecture Conservation Programme works toward conserving and revitalizing earthen architecture, which is threatened by natural disasters and industrialization. Currently, some one hundred properties on the World Heritage List are partially or totally built with earth.

World Heritage sites are inscribed on the List on the basis of their merits as forming a significant contribution to the cultural and natural heritage of the world. Their outstanding universal value is considered to be of importance for future generations.

Conserving the diversity of life on Earth is critical to global human welfare. With the support of the World Heritage Convention, the most important biodiversity sites receive international recognition as well as technical and financial assistance to deal with threats such as agricultural encroachment, alien species and poaching.

Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, adopted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, at its General Conference, Paris, 16 November 1972.

EXTRACTS

... parts of the cultural or natural heritage are of outstanding interest and therefore need to be preserved as part of the world heritage of humankind as a whole.

... [with] the magnitude and gravity of the new dangers threatening... [the world's heritage], it is incumbent on the international community as a whole to participate in the protection of the cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value...

An Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection of the Cultural and Natural Heritage of Outstanding Universal Value, called "the World Heritage Committee", is... established within UNESCO.

... the Committee shall establish... under the title of "World Heritage List", a list of the properties forming part of the cultural heritage and natural heritage... which it considers as having outstanding universal value...



Dense forests of cacti cover the dry Tehuacan Cuicatlan Valley in southern Mexico. Here archaeologists have identified the remains of the oldest cities in North America and evidence of the origins of agriculture in Mesoamerica, where indigenous cultures domesticated maize, beans, pumpkins, and peppers.



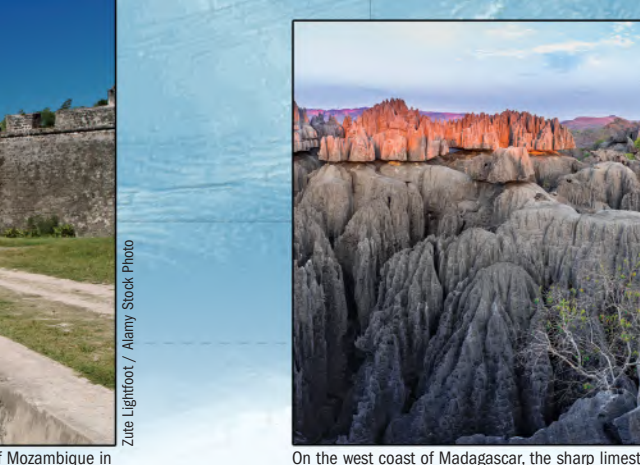
Colorful fish, dolphins, and sea turtles swim in the protected waters around Cuba National Park just 30 miles off Havana's Pacific coast. The park encompasses Cuba, 28 smaller islands, and an enormous coral reef. Endemic animals and plants evolved in near isolation on Cuba, which housed only a small penal colony for nearly a century.



Towers of red sandstone loom above dunes in Algeria's Taoudeni National Park. In more than 15,000 paintings and engravings covering the rocks, prehistoric inhabitants depicted the hippos, giraffes, and ostriches that lived in this "land of many rivers" before the grassland became desert.



Portuguese colonizers built the St. Sebastian Fortress on the coral island of Mozambique in the mid-16th century after sailing routes to India and Southeast Asia from Arab traders. Stone churches, courtyards, and gridded streets recall the island's role as a colonial capital built on spices, ivory, and slaves.



On the west coast of Madagascar, the sharp limestone peaks of Tsingy de Bemaraha watch over the forests and rivers below. Biodiversity thrives in the 1,500-square-kilometer nature reserve that protects rare lemurs, birds, reptiles and amphibians.



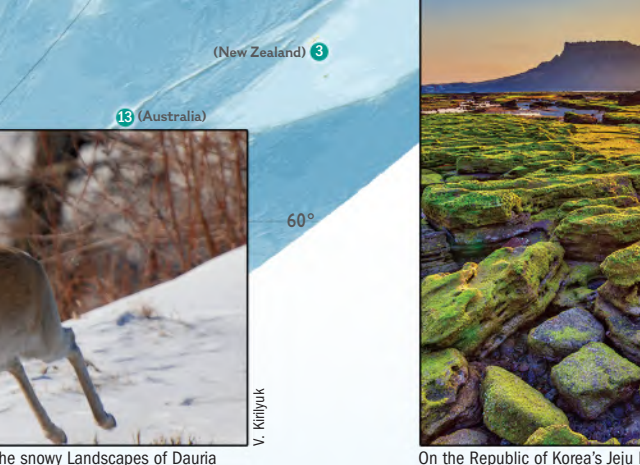
Eleven stone arches span 180 meters across the Dnieper River in Vilnius, Belarus and the Russian Federation. The transnational Stepan Razin Bridge honors a 16th-century Ottoman leader and symbolizes ties between East and West in the work of Tschelakovskiy No. 10.



At Jaisalmer, one of dozens of shimmering towers, palaces, and tombs constructed in all gold in the United Arab Emirates. For centuries, residents have used complex underground irrigation canals, known as qanats, to bring life to the desert, beckoning travelers and traders.



Heads of Mongolian gazelle, or drovers, winter in the snowy Landscapes of Dauria in Mongolia and the Russian Federation. The transnational steppe spans forests, grasslands, lakes, and wetlands that provide critical breeding and resting spots for millions of migrating birds, including seven endangered species.



On the Republic of Korea's Jeju Island, Seongsan Ilchulbong, also known as the "sunrise peak," is a tall cone formed by volcanic activity 5,000 years ago. Volcanic eruptions gave birth to Jeju's unique landscape of black rock and lava tubes two million years ago.

Robinson Projection
SCALE 1:43,720,000
1000 Miles
1000 Kilometers

The reduced scale of the map and the cartographic projections have resulted in approximate locations of some properties.
Land cover data: Tom Patterson, United States National Park Service
Text: Shelby Sperry
Design and production: National Geographic Maps

The Small Islands Programme focuses on preserving heritage on the islands of the Caribbean Sea and the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans.

The World Heritage Cities Programme seeks to protect living historic city centres and their cultural and architectural heritage from threats such as uncontrolled development or inappropriate construction.

The World Heritage Marine Programme helps countries nominate marine sites and manage them effectively to ensure that they will thrive for future generations. There are currently 49 marine sites on the World Heritage List.

Cultural heritage refers to monuments, buildings and sites with historical, aesthetic, archaeological, scientific, ethnological or anthropological value. **Natural heritage** refers to outstanding physical, biological or geological features and includes habitats of threatened species, as well as areas with scientific, environmental or aesthetic value. **Mixed sites** have both cultural and natural values.

