

WORLD HERITAGE 2016-2017



Ministry of Culture and National Heritage of the Republic of Poland



Nestled along a gentle curve of Vistula River, the Historic Centre of Krakow is a cultural, economic, and political capital where Poland's kings were crowned from the 14th to the 18th century. The royal Wawel Castle still stands as a museum on a hill above the city, welcoming visitors to the city's Gothic cathedrals, synagogues, and museums. In the great market square, the largest of medieval Europe, locals and tourists please on the hour to listen to a bugle call from the tower of St. Mary's Basilica as song played as the city's emblem for centuries.

Ourplace
THE WORLD HERITAGE COLLECTION

The OUR PLACE World Heritage photo book is developed in partnership with the UNESCO World Heritage Centre. The OUR PLACE team has now photographed nearly 400 World Heritage sites in more than 90 countries. Visit www.ourplaceworldheritage.com

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.

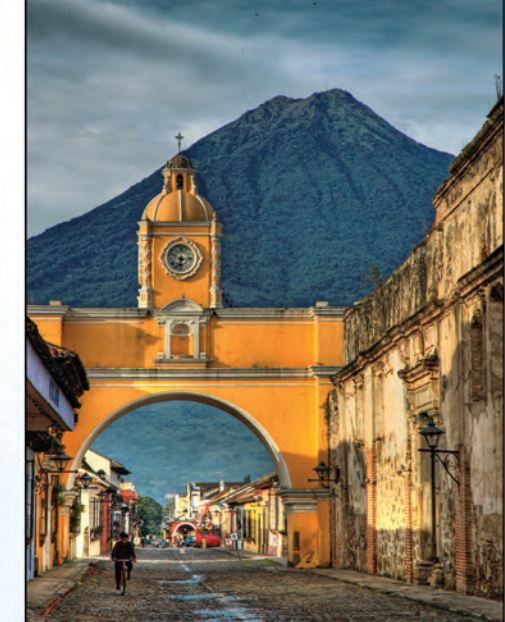
... [with] the magnitude and gravity of the new dangers threatening... [the world's heritage], it is incumbent on the international community as a whole to participate in the protection of the cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value...

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...

Three shallow, alkaline lakes in Kenya's Great Rift Valley sustain dozens of species, including cheetahs, gazelles, and white pelicans. Geothermal activity in the form of hot springs and geysers helps nourish green algae to feed up to a million lesser pink flamingos each year.

Aqua Wilcoxon looms above the elegant cloaca arch of Santa Catalina convent in Antigua, Guatemala. Originally called Santiago, the city ruled Spanish lands in Central America from the 16th to the 18th century, until earthquakes devastated the area in 1773. Franciscan and Baroque structures survived to tell the story.



The grey stone columns of a tall toll still stand at Nelson's Dockyard in Antigua (Antigua and Barbuda), where the Atlantic Ocean and Caribbean Sea meet. In the 18th century, thousands of enslaved Africans worked as sail makers and shipwrights in this protected harbor on the island's southern coast. The dockyard supplied the British Navy in the Caribbean from 1725 to 1869.



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At Victoria Falls, or Mosi-oa-Tunya ("the smoke that thunders"), the Zambezi River roars and splashes over rocky basalt gorges on the forested border between Zambia and Zimbabwe. Mist and rainbows rise in the air along the two-kilometer span of the falls, which reach a depth of 108 meters.



In Greece, Macedonian King Philip II founded Philippi in 356 B.C., erecting a grand theater and fortifications. Two hundred years later, the city was an outpost of imperial Rome and, in the first century A.D., a centre of the new Christian faith.



Medina of Tunis frames the restored Al-Zaytuna Mosque, founded in 698 A.D. Some 700 palaces, madrasas, mosques, and other monuments spanned the 7th to the 20th century preserve and honor one of the most spectacular cities in North Africa.



The thick stone and mud brick walls of Oman's Bahja Fort extend 1.3 kilometers, and its tower rises over 50 meters high. The fort was built to protect a wealthy oasis and trading center that served as the capital of the Bara Nebban people from the 12th to the 15th century.



The Honghai Rice Terraces intersect in complex patterns of blue and green in the Hailu mountains of Hunan, China. Farmers have managed this mountainous environment in harmony with nature for 1,300 years, growing red rice, protecting dense forests that capture rainwater, and tending over 400 kilometers of canals.



With 52 marine lakes—more than any other place on Earth—Palau's Rock Islands provide a laboratory for studying unique plants and animals, including 385 species of coral. Barul sites reveal humans have thrived among the forests and lagoons for over 3,000 years.

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 places, 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

- Cultural property
- Natural property
- Mixed property (cultural and natural)
- Transitional property
- Property currently inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger

See country index on back side of map for site listings. Number indicates site order by year of inscription within each country. Letters are assigned to transitional 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 shown as of October 2016. <http://whc.unesco.org> <http://www.nationalgeographic.com>

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Robinson Projection
SCALE 1:43,720,000

The reduced scale of the maps and the cartographic projections have resulted in approximate locations of some properties.
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