World Heritage Site 1

This lake in Asia holds the impressive honor of being the world’s deepest, at 1,620 meters (5,315 feet), and oldest (25 million years old). Of the thousands of species of animals and plants there, about half are not found anywhere else on the planet.

Photograph by Andrezej Barabasz

World Heritage Site 2

This site is home to the highest mountain peak in the world. Unique ecosystems and rare animal species found here face pressure from a changing climate as well as human populations in the area that rely on the consistent flow of freshwater from the region’s glaciers for drinking, farming, and more.

Photograph by Sergey Mankevich
World Heritage Site 3

This architectural wonder was built in the 12th century as a king’s temple. It was originally used as a place for worship for Hindus, but is now a Buddhist center. The park that this temple resides in contains the magnificent remains of the different capitals of the Khmer Empire, from the 9th to the 15th centuries.

Photograph by Sam Garza, Wikimedia Commons

ASIA

World Heritage Site 4

Contrary to popular belief, you cannot see this “great” architectural wonder from space, even though it does stretch for more than 8,850 kilometers (5,499 miles) across the East Asian landscape.

Photograph by Lance McMillian, MyShot

ASIA
World Heritage Site 5

Built in the 17th century by Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan, this enormous marble mausoleum was created to honor the memory of the emperor’s favorite wife. Surrounded by beautiful and expansive gardens, this site, which took 17 years to build, is one of the most famous examples of Muslim art and architecture in the world.

Photograph by Anna Lulejian Kaki, MyShot

World Heritage Site 6

This massive, magnificent Buddhist temple is located on a Southeast Asian archipelago. The temple was built in the 8th and 9th centuries, and it extends over 2,500 square meters (26,910 square feet). The extensive reliefs covering the temple’s walls display many important Buddhist narratives and reflect spectacular artistry.

Photograph by Dean Conger
World Heritage Site 7

One of the most renowned archaeological sites in the world, this ancient city nestled in the mountainous, dry area between the Red and Dead seas holds remains from a vast number of settlements dating from prehistoric to medieval times. A famed caravan and trading center in the Roman and Hellenistic periods, this site formed the intersection between Arabia, Egypt, and Syria-Phoenicia. The city contains evidence of this cultural diversity, as well as proof of its civilizations’ great ingenuity, in the remains of an extensive water network.

Photograph by Fadi Freij, MyShot

ASIA

World Heritage Site 8

Located on an island country in the Pacific Ocean, this peninsula contains vibrant, diverse ecosystems on both land and sea. Numerous threatened birds, fish, and marine mammals can be found here.

Photograph by Phui Ying Thong, MyShot

ASIA
World Heritage Site 9

These Southeast Asian rice fields, carved into the mountainous landscape in stone and mud terraces, represent a sustainable farming practice that has been used in the region for 2,000 years. This site reflects the history and traditions of the Cordillera tribe and a successful interaction between humans and the environment.

Photograph by Alexander Sotelo, MyShot

World Heritage Site 10

This central Asian site contains two nature reserves that are crucial to protecting the region's ecological diversity. Its wetlands are important habitats for threatened bird species, and its steppe region is a vital haven for threatened and endangered plants, birds, and animals, including the critically endangered Saiga antelope.

Satellite image courtesy NASA
World Heritage Site 11

Located in the Gulf of Tonkin, this bay contains more than 1,500 islands, which protrude out of the sea as giant limestone structures. This beautiful landscape of geomorphic formations is largely untouched by human civilization.

World Heritage Site 12

Surrounded by forests, lakes, and waterfalls, this East Asian mountain is known for its incredible scenic beauty, which has made it the subject of many works of art and literature. Its unique ecosystem contains numerous threatened plant and animal species, as well as a rich and ancient geological past.
World Heritage Site 13

Dating back to the 7th century, this site is the winter palace of the Dalai Lama, the main leader of Tibetan Buddhism. Towering above the Lhasa Valley on top of the Red Mountain, this beautiful palace is a monument of Tibetan culture, art, history, and religion.

Photograph by Inka Trollsas, MyShot

World Heritage Site 14

Lying along the lowlands of the Rapti, Reu, and Narayani rivers, this forested national park is home to a rich diversity of rare flora and fauna. Among many other mammals, the park is a haven for the greater one-horned Asian rhinoceros and the Royal Bengal tiger, two particularly endangered species.

Photograph by Susheel Shrestha, MyShot
Located in the mountains of the Arabian Peninsula, this ancient Islamic city contains abundant architectural, cultural, and religious history dating back 2,500 years. The city's vibrant past is easily visible today: 103 mosques and more than 6,000 homes built before the 11th century are still standing and in use.

Photograph by Don Whitebread, MyShot
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID# And Name of Site</th>
<th>Latitude/Longitude</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Lake Baikal</td>
<td>53 N / 107 E</td>
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<tr>
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<td>27 N / 86 E</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Angkor</td>
<td>13 N / 103 E</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. The Great Wall</td>
<td>40 N / 116 E</td>
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<td>5. Taj Mahal</td>
<td>27 N / 78 E</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Petra</td>
<td>30 N / 35 E</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Shiretoko</td>
<td>43 N / 144 E</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras</td>
<td>16 N / 121 E</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Saryarka- Steppe and Lakes of Northern Kazakhstan</td>
<td>50 N / 69 E</td>
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<td>11. Ha Long Bay</td>
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<td>12. Mount Huangshan</td>
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