

World Heritage Site 1



Photograph by Sam Abell

This site is managed by both the national government of this country in the southern hemisphere and the native people who have lived here for thousands of years. Tidal plains, lowlands, plateaus, floodplains, rare species and ancient archaeological areas characterize this diverse site.



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World Heritage Site 2



Satellite image courtesy NASA

This natural marvel can be seen from space and is the world's biggest single structure made by living organisms—coral! A biological hotspot, it is home to over 2,000 species of fish, coral, birds, and reptiles. The reef is under threat of climate change including rising air and water temperatures, which can result in a process known as coral bleaching. Overfishing has also led to an overabundance of coral's predators.



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World Heritage Site 3



Photograph by David Dudley, MyShot

This more modern example of a World Heritage Site was completed in 1973, after 16 years of construction. The performance venue's creative design and innovative use of engineering make it one of the greatest architectural achievements of the 20th century.



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World Heritage Site 4



Photograph by Daryl Lacey, MyShot

The archaeological remains of this Pacific island site provide information about the progression of agricultural practices over approximately 7,000-10,000 years. The site contains evidence of several technological innovations in farming and chronological information about when these advances occurred.



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World Heritage Site 5



Photograph by Jens Troeger, MyShot

The expansive protected area on these South Pacific islands contains unique animal and plant habitats on both land and sea. Its Marine Protected Area, the largest in the world, holds an extensive, beautiful coral reef and several large underwater volcanoes, as well as rare species of sea turtles, fish, coconut crabs, and giant clams.



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World Heritage Site 6



Photograph by Paddy Ryan, UNESCO

This site is located in the southern region of Rennell Island, which is the biggest raised coral atoll in the world. An atoll is an island made of coral that encircles a body of water. This forested island is mostly isolated and untouched by humans, making it home to many endemic plant and animal species. In addition, the island is often hit by strong hurricanes. These features make the island a major spot for biogeography, the study of the distribution of plants and animals around the world.



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World Heritage Site 7



Photograph by Phoebe Swan, MyShot

A major feature in Oceania's cultural landscape, this domain features three different sites from the 1600s that represent the life and death of the last chief of a small South Pacific island country. The site represents the accuracy of the island's oral tradition and continued respect for its government system.



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World Heritage Site 8



Photograph by Jason Gayton, MyShot

Containing numerous volcanoes, diverse habitats from rainforests to ice fields, and several endemic bird and bat species, Tongariro is a site with stunning natural beauty. In addition, this park has cultural significance to the native Maori people, who believe the mountains have great religious symbolism.



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World Heritage Site 9



Photograph by Frans Lanting

This five-island group in the Southern Ocean is famous for its great abundance and diversity of bird life, especially pelagic seabirds, penguins, and rare ducks.



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World Heritage Site 10



Photograph by Christian Mehlführer, WikiCommons

Located on a large island country southeast of Australia, this park features a fascinating landscape of mountains, fjords, glaciers, waterfalls, and wetlands. Two rare birds, the kea and the takahe, both exist in the park in addition to diverse and unique vegetation.



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World Heritage Site 11



Photograph by Zi Sheng Neoh, MyShot

This large, elegant building and the beautiful, expansive gardens surrounding it were constructed in the 1800s for two international exhibitions held in Melbourne. The purpose of these exhibitions, two of many held around the world in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, was to display different industrial innovations from countries all over the globe. This extraordinary site represents the importance of industry in the late 1800s, as well as a legacy of innovation, progress, and international collaboration.



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World Heritage Site 12



After World War II, the United States began testing nuclear weapons at this site, which is located on a Pacific archipelago. These tests continued for 12 years, greatly harming the physical environment and the health of people exposed to radiation. This site represents the beginning of the “nuclear age,” and the full potential of its destructive power.



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World Heritage Site 13



Photograph by Michael Walter

This expansive protected area spans more than 1 million hectares (2.5 million acres) and is one of the last remaining temperate rainforests in the world. Its rugged, densely vegetated landscape is filled with diverse habitats that house a wide variety of flora and fauna. In addition, the native Aboriginal population has inhabited the area for more than 30,000 years.

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World Heritage Site 14



Photograph by Dan Thubron, MyShot

This extensive area of central sand plains contains two stunning geological formations: the monolith Uluru and the rock domes of Kata Tjuta, both of which have important religious significance to the native Aboriginal people. In addition to representing the cultural traditions of these ancient people, this landscape is also home to several native mammals, including kangaroos and dingoes.

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World Heritage Site 15



Photograph by Juls Mayoramsay, MyShot

This Southern Ocean island is a very significant geological site because it is the only place in the world where the Earth's mantle can be seen above sea level. These protruding rocks from the Earth's middle level provide information about tectonic plates and sea-floor spreading. The island is also a popular area for penguins, elephant seals, and albatrosses.

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ID# And Name of Site	Type of Site	Latitude/ Longitude	Country
1. Kakadu National Park	Natural/Cultural	12° S, 132° E	Australia
2. Great Barrier Reef	Natural	18° S, 147° E	Australia
3. Sydney Opera House	Cultural	33° S, 151° E	Australia
4. Kuk Early Agricultural Site	Cultural	5° S, 144° E	Papua New Guinea
5. Phoenix Islands Protected Area	Natural	3° S, 172° W	Kiribati
6. East Rennell	Natural	11 S / 160 E	Solomon Islands
7. Chief Roi Mata's Domain	Cultural	17 S / 168 E	Vanuatu
8. Tongariro National Park	Natural/Cultural	39 S / 175 E	New Zealand
9. New Zealand Sub-Antarctic Islands	Natural	50 S / 166 E	New Zealand
10. Te Wahipounamu	Natural	45 S / 167 E	New Zealand
11. Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens	Cultural	37 S / 144 E	Australia
12. Bikini Atoll Nuclear Test Site	Cultural	11N / 165 E	Marshall Islands
13. Tasmanian Wilderness	Natural/Cultural	41 S / 145 E	Australia
14. Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park	Natural/Cultural	25 S / 131 E	Australia
15. Macquarie Island	Natural	54 S / 158 E	Australia

Site 1
Kakadu National Park

12 S / 132 E

Site 2
Great Barrier Reef

18 S / 147 E

Site 3
Sydney Opera House

33 S / 151 E

Site 4
Kuk Early Agricultural Site

5 S / 144 E

Site 5
Phoenix Islands Protected Area

3 S / 172 W

Site 6
East Rennell

11 S / 160 E

Site 7
Chief Roi Mata's Domain

17 S / 168 E

Site 8
Tongariro National Park

39 S / 175 E

Site 9
New Zealand Sub-Antarctic Islands

50 S / 166 E

Site 10
Te Wahipounamu

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**Royal Exhibition Building and
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