

World Heritage Site 1



Photograph by Mario Roberto Duran Ortiz

These falls lie on the border of two countries in South America and extend over 2,700 meters (8,858 feet) wide. The huge sprays of mist from the 80 meter (262 feet) high fall sustain the lush vegetation and surrounding rain forest all around it.

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World Heritage Site 2



Photograph by Andrezej Barabasz

This lake in Asia holds the impressive honor of being the deepest lake at 1,642 meters in depth (5,387 feet) as well as the oldest lake (25 million years old) in the world. Around half of the thousands of species of plants and animals there are not found anywhere else on the planet.

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World Heritage Site 3



Photograph by Mark Thiessen

This site is the world's first national park and a haven for endangered animals, including grizzly bears, gray wolves, and bobcats. It holds over half of the world's geothermal features, including two-thirds of all the world's geysers.



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World Heritage Site 4



Photograph courtesy National Park Service

This site, which is also on the UNESCO "List of World Heritage in Danger," contains the largest mangrove ecosystem in the western hemisphere, and the most significant breeding ground for wading birds in North America. Sometimes called a "river of grass" this subtropical area has an incredible variety of water habitats that make it a vital and fragile ecosystem for humans, plants, and animals alike.



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World Heritage Site 5



Photograph by Sam Abell

This site is managed by both the national government of this southern hemisphere country and the native people who have lived there 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 6



Photograph courtesy of Winfield Parks

This huge canal was constructed in the early 19th century for military purposes, but has been one of the few canals from that period to survive and remain operational. Covering 202 kilometers (125 miles) of river, this monumental feat of engineering was pivotal in the development of the capital city of the large, northern country that grew around it.



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World Heritage Site 7



Photograph by Doug Vavrick

This site, known for its spectacular gorges and mighty river, can show the passing of history through the lines of the canyon walls. Layers of rock carved by the river winding through it reveal two billion years of geologic history.

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World Heritage Site 8



Photograph by Brian Pereira

This site is well-known for its network of canals used for transportation and has been a major maritime power throughout its history. It is also known for being the patron city for many of the world's most famous artists. It is now at serious risk, however, from climate change and rising sea levels.

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World Heritage Site 9



Photograph by Sergey Mankevich

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.

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World Heritage Site 10



Photograph by Petr Cunderlik

These massive waterfalls are located on the border of two African countries. The native name for the falls translates to "Smoke that Thunders." The mist from these thundering river features can be seen from over 20 kilometers (12 miles) away.

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World Heritage Site 11



Photograph by Chen Elnekave

This vast expanse of land, known as the “Endless Plain” by the local Maasai people, is home to some of the most famous animal predators in the wild world including lions, leopards, and crocodiles.

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World Heritage Site 12



Photograph by Daveahern, Wikimedia Commons

This ancient site is one of the most curious places in Europe, as very little is known about who built it or what it was used for. Scientists do know that construction began 5,000 years ago and that the stones are aligned almost perfectly with the sunrise on the summer solstice.

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World Heritage Site 13



This national park on an island in the Pacific Ocean is home to two of the world's most active volcanoes, Mauna Loa and Kilauea. The climate here ranges from rain forest to desert, providing ideal conditions to study the ever changing geological landscape, and unique natural phenomenon such as the giant fern forests.

Photograph courtesy U.S. Geological Survey

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World Heritage Site 14



Photograph by Ka Tezniek

Located just north of the Niger River, this city has a long history as a trading outpost. An important site on the trans-Saharan trade route, merchants traveled across the desert by camel to exchange salt for gold and vice versa.

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World Heritage Site 15



The National Geographic Society sponsored the first expedition to this forgotten city in the Andes, and the world first saw photos of the discovery in the April 1913 issue of National Geographic Magazine. The ancient Incan city is an important site for studying the ancient empire as well as diverse flora and fauna.

Photograph by Naterima, Wikimedia Commons

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World Heritage Site 16



This natural marvel can be seen from outer 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.

Satellite image courtesy NASA

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World Heritage Site 17



Photograph by Sam Garza, Wikimedia Commons

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 century.

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World Heritage Site 18



Photograph by Lance McMillan, MyShot

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

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World Heritage Site 19



This entire city is a UNESCO World Heritage Site, best known for its massive walls surrounding the entire Old Town. The city rivaled Venice as a successful Mediterranean port in the Middle Ages and was almost destroyed by an earthquake in 1667.

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World Heritage Site 20



The site is one of the most recognized places in the entire world, but its proper title is lesser known, named for the ancient capital city and the surrounding funeral monuments such as the Great Sphinx, pyramids, and royal tombs.

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| ID# And Name of Site | Latitude/Longitude |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1. Iguazu Falls | 25° S, 54° W |
| 2. Lake Baikal | 53° N, 107° E |
| 3. Yellowstone National Park | 44° N, 110° W |
| 4. Everglades National Park | 25° N, 80° W |
| 5. Kakadu National park | 12° S, 132° E |
| 6. Rideau Canal | 44° N, 75° W |
| 7. Grand Canyon National Park | 36° N, 112° W |
| 8. Venice and its Lagoon | 45° N, 12° E |
| 9. Sagarmatha National park | 27° N, 86° E |
| 10. Victoria Falls | 17° S, 25° E |
| 11. Serengeti National Park | 2° S, 34° E |
| 12. Stonehenge, Avebury, and Associated Sites | 51° N, 1° W |
| 13. Hawaii Volcanoes National Park | 19° N, 155° W |
| 14. Timbuktu | 16° N, 3° W |
| 15. Machu Picchu | 18° S, 147° E |
| 16. Great Barrier Reef | 13° S, 72° W |
| 17. Angkor | 13° N, 103° E |
| 18. Great Wall of China | 40° N, 116° E |
| 19. Dubrovnik | 42° N, 18° E |
| 20. Memphis and its Necropolis | 30° N, 31° E |

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