

SPRING

มรดกโลกไทย

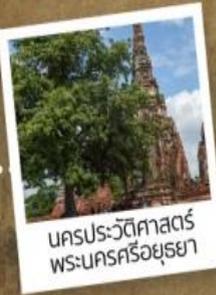
รับรองจากยูเนสโก

วัฒนธรรม
และธรรมชาติ

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เมืองประวัติศาสตร์สุโขทัย



นครประวัติศาสตร์
พระนครศรีอยุธยา



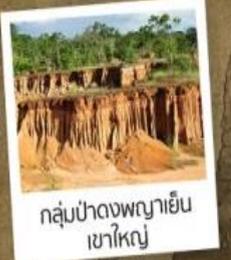
เขตรักษาพันธุ์สัตว์ป่าทุ่งใหญ่นเรศวร-ห้วยขาแข้ง

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แหล่งโบราณคดีบ้านเชียง

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กลุ่มป่าดงพญาเย็น
เขาใหญ่



กลุ่มป่าแก่งกระจาน

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อุทยานประวัติศาสตร์ศรีเทพ

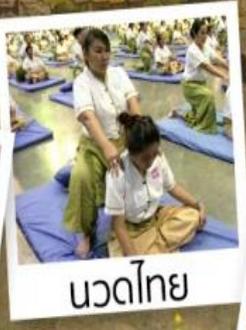
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ภูมิปัญญา
ทางวัฒนธรรม

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โขน



นวดไทย

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โนรา

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สงกรานต์ไทย

2566

ที่มา : ยูเนสโก

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TIH 1301

World Heritage



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Physical Risk Score
 A B C D E F

A map shows the UNESCO World Heritage Sites located with the U.S. and the extent to which they are at risk from climate change; mouse over individual sites for more detailed information. According to the analysis, the Everglades National Park in Florida is the most threatened site in the United States, followed by the Olympic National Park in Washington.

Newsweek Map: Ian Randall • Source: Climate X • Created with Datawrapper

World Heritage

World Heritage, a term coined by UNESCO, represents a collection of sites globally recognized for their outstanding universal value. These sites, be it cultural or natural wonders, hold profound historical, scientific, or aesthetic significance. They embody the collective memory of humanity and serve as a testament to the rich tapestry of our shared past and present. From ancient civilizations to breathtaking landscapes, World Heritage sites offer a glimpse into the beauty and diversity of our planet and the remarkable achievements of human civilization.



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Meaning and Importance of World Heritage

1 Cultural Heritage

Cultural World Heritage sites encompass monuments, buildings, archaeological sites, and landscapes that bear witness to the ingenuity and creativity of humankind. They represent a tangible connection to our past, showcasing the evolution of human societies, artistic expressions, and technological advancements over time.

3 Universal Value

The concept of "outstanding universal value" emphasizes the significance of World Heritage sites beyond national borders. They are considered to be of exceptional importance to all humankind, embodying shared values and heritage that transcend cultural and geographical boundaries.

2 Natural Heritage

Natural World Heritage sites are distinguished by their exceptional beauty and outstanding natural phenomena. They encompass diverse ecosystems, unique geological formations, and rare species, reminding us of the power and wonder of nature. They provide essential habitats for a myriad of life forms and contribute to global biodiversity.

4 Conservation and Education

The designation of World Heritage status brings with it a commitment to preserving these sites for future generations. It fosters international cooperation in conservation efforts, promoting sustainable practices and raising awareness about the importance of safeguarding our shared heritage.



Types of World Heritage Sites

Cultural World Heritage

Cultural World Heritage sites encompass a wide range of sites, including:

1. Architectural masterpieces
2. Archaeological remains
3. Historical centers
4. Monuments
5. Sacred sites
6. Landscapes

Natural World Heritage

Natural World Heritage sites cover diverse natural phenomena, such as:

1. Forests
2. Mountains
3. Deserts
4. Islands
5. Caves
6. Coral reefs
7. Waterfalls
8. Volcanoes

Mixed Cultural and Natural World Heritage

Some sites are recognized as both cultural and natural World Heritage sites. These mixed sites demonstrate the harmonious interplay between human civilization and the natural environment. They encompass cultural landscapes, where the interaction of people with nature has created unique and valuable environments.

Prominent Examples of Cultural World Heritage Sites



Prominent Examples of Cultural World Heritage Sites



This iconic hilltop citadel houses the Parthenon, a masterpiece of ancient Greek architecture, showcasing the pinnacle of classical art and civilization.



A symbol of love and architectural grandeur, the Taj Mahal is a white marble mausoleum commissioned by Mughal emperor Shah Jahan for his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal.



This prehistoric monument, composed of standing stones, has captivated archaeologists and historians for centuries, offering clues to ancient rituals and beliefs.



A city carved into the rose-colored sandstone cliffs, Petra was once a thriving Nabataean trading hub, showcasing remarkable architectural prowess.



Prominent Examples of Cultural World Heritage Sites



Acropolis of Athens, Greece

This iconic hilltop citadel houses the Parthenon, a masterpiece of ancient Greek architecture, showcasing the pinnacle of classical art and civilization.



Taj Mahal, India

A symbol of love and architectural grandeur, the Taj Mahal is a white marble mausoleum commissioned by Mughal emperor Shah Jahan for his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal.



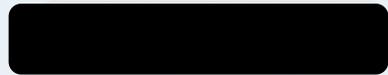
Stonehenge, United Kingdom

This prehistoric monument, composed of standing stones, has captivated archaeologists and historians for centuries, offering clues to ancient rituals and beliefs.



Petra, Jordan

A city carved into the rose-colored sandstone cliffs, Petra was once a thriving Nabataean trading hub, showcasing remarkable architectural prowess.



Prominent Examples of Natural World Heritage Sites



Prominent Examples of Natural World Heritage Sites



A vast canyon carved by the Colorado River over millions of years, the Grand Canyon offers a breathtaking spectacle of geological formations and natural beauty.



The world's largest rainforest, the Amazon is a biodiversity hotspot, teeming with an astonishing array of flora and fauna, playing a vital role in global climate regulation.



The largest coral reef system on Earth, the Great Barrier Reef is a vibrant and fragile ecosystem, home to a wide array of marine life, showcasing the beauty and vulnerability of coral reefs.



The Serengeti is famous for its annual wildebeest migration, a spectacle of nature that draws millions of visitors, demonstrating the power of nature's cycles.



Prominent Examples of Natural World Heritage Sites



Grand Canyon, United States

A vast canyon carved by the Colorado River over millions of years, the Grand Canyon offers a breathtaking spectacle of geological formations and natural beauty.



Amazon Rainforest, South America

The world's largest rainforest, the Amazon is a biodiversity hotspot, teeming with an astonishing array of flora and fauna, playing a vital role in global climate regulation.



Great Barrier Reef, Australia

The largest coral reef system on Earth, the Great Barrier Reef is a vibrant and fragile ecosystem, home to a wide array of marine life, showcasing the beauty and vulnerability of coral reefs.



Serengeti National Park, Tanzania

The Serengeti is famous for its annual wildebeest migration, a spectacle of nature that draws millions of visitors, demonstrating the power of nature's cycles.



รู้จักมรดกโลก 8 แห่งในไทย

ที่ยูเนสโกรับรอง มีที่ไหนบ้าง?



The 8 World Heritage Sites in Thailand

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Challenges in Preserving World Heritage

Climate Change

Climate change poses a significant threat to World Heritage sites. Rising sea levels, extreme weather events, and altered precipitation patterns can damage delicate ecosystems, erode coastlines, and threaten the integrity of historical structures.

Pollution

Pollution from industrial activity, agriculture, and transportation can degrade air and water quality, harming ecosystems and threatening cultural heritage sites. Acid rain can erode stone monuments, while plastic waste can pollute marine environments.

Overtourism

The increasing number of tourists visiting World Heritage sites can put a strain on infrastructure, lead to overcrowding, and damage fragile ecosystems. It's essential to manage tourism sustainably to minimize its impact on these valuable sites.

Conflict and Development

Armed conflicts and uncontrolled development can damage World Heritage sites, displace communities, and disrupt traditional livelihoods. It's crucial to prioritize the protection of these sites in conflict zones and to ensure that development projects are sustainable and respect cultural heritage.



The Future of World Heritage

Adapting to Climate Change

World Heritage sites must adapt to the changing climate. This includes developing strategies to mitigate the impact of rising sea levels, extreme weather events, and altered precipitation patterns.

Investing in Conservation

Continued investment in conservation efforts is vital to safeguard World Heritage sites. This includes providing financial resources, supporting research, and training local communities in conservation techniques.

Engaging with Youth

Educating the next generation about the importance of World Heritage is crucial for its future. Engaging youth in conservation efforts, promoting cultural understanding, and inspiring them to become stewards of our shared heritage is essential.

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Promoting Sustainable Tourism

Responsible tourism practices are essential to protect World Heritage sites. This involves promoting sustainable travel, managing visitor numbers, and educating tourists about the importance of conservation.

Building Partnerships

Strengthening partnerships between governments, NGOs, local communities, and the private sector is crucial for the long-term preservation of World Heritage sites. Collaboration is key to addressing complex challenges and ensuring the sustainability of these sites.

The Role of International Cooperation

1

Sharing Expertise

International cooperation facilitates the exchange of knowledge and expertise in conservation techniques, best practices, and sustainable management strategies. This collaborative approach helps countries learn from each other and improve their efforts to preserve World Heritage sites.

2

Joint Funding

International cooperation allows for joint funding initiatives, providing resources to support conservation projects that require significant financial investments. These collaborative efforts help ensure the long-term sustainability of World Heritage sites.

3

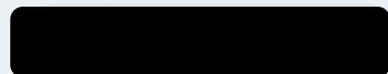
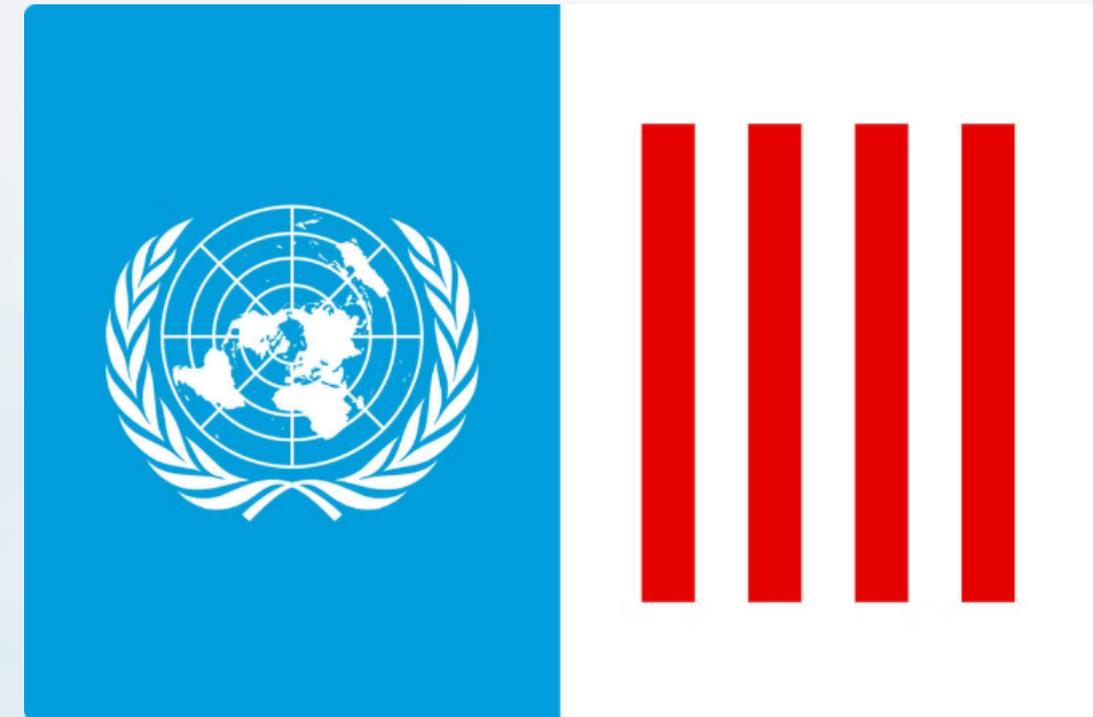
Addressing Transboundary Issues

Many World Heritage sites span multiple countries or encompass transboundary ecosystems. International cooperation is essential to coordinate conservation efforts across borders and ensure the protection of these shared resources.

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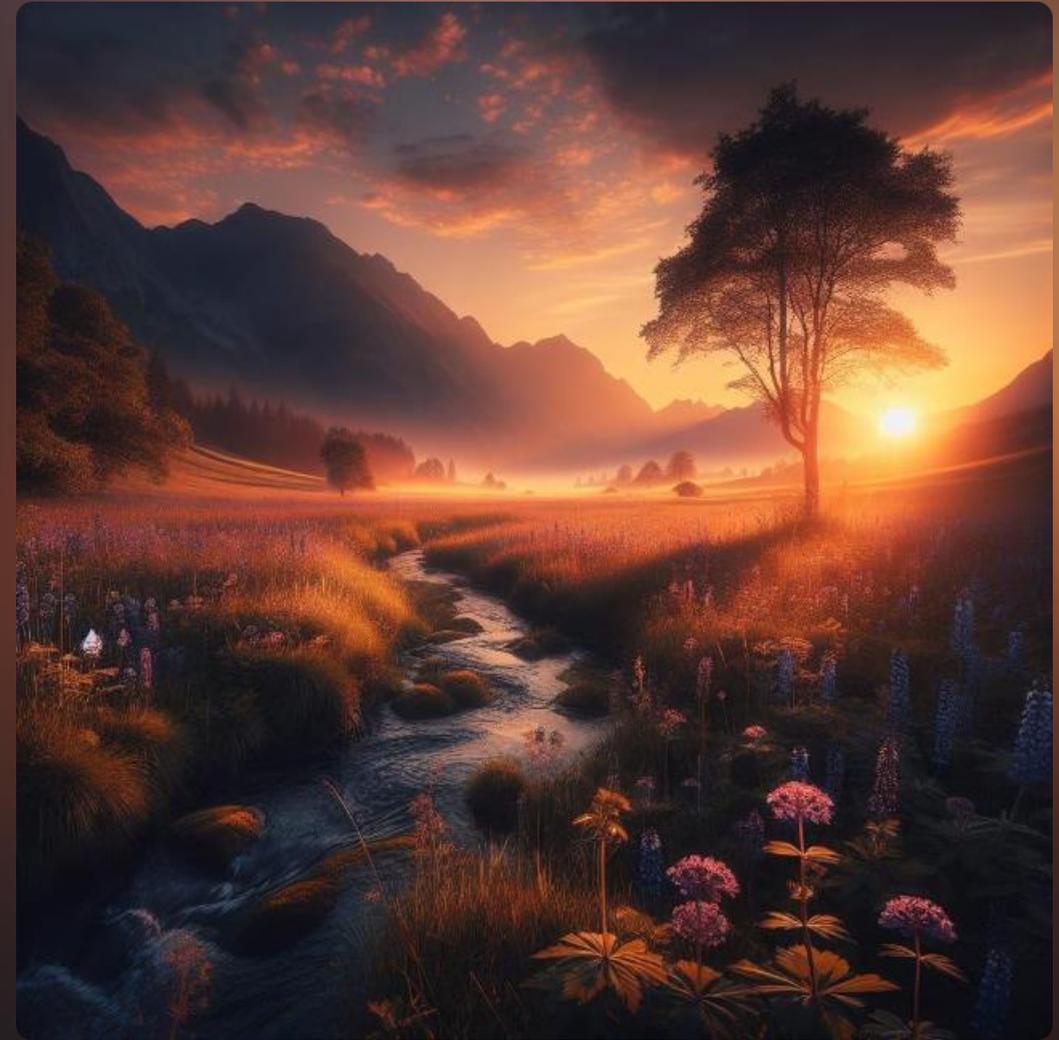
Promoting Cultural Understanding

International cooperation fosters cross-cultural understanding and appreciation. By engaging with different cultures and perspectives, we gain a deeper appreciation for the diversity of human heritage and the importance of preserving our shared legacy.



Conclusion:

World Heritage sites represent a shared legacy that transcends borders and generations. They serve as a testament to the richness and diversity of human civilization and the beauty of our natural world. By working together to preserve these sites, we ensure that future generations can continue to learn from, appreciate, and benefit from these invaluable treasures. The task of preserving World Heritage is not just a responsibility but an opportunity to celebrate our collective history, to embrace our shared future, and to safeguard the wonders of our planet for all humankind.



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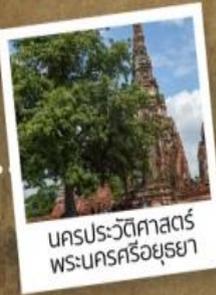
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นครประวัติศาสตร์
พระนครศรีอยุธยา



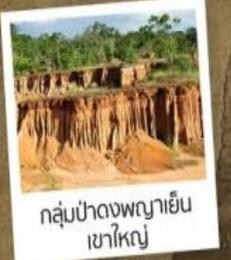
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เขาใหญ่



กลุ่มป่าแก่งกระจาน

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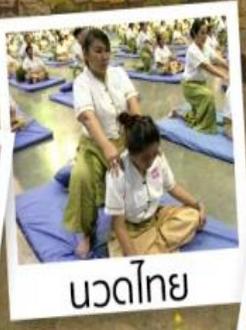
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World Heritage

Q & A



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