

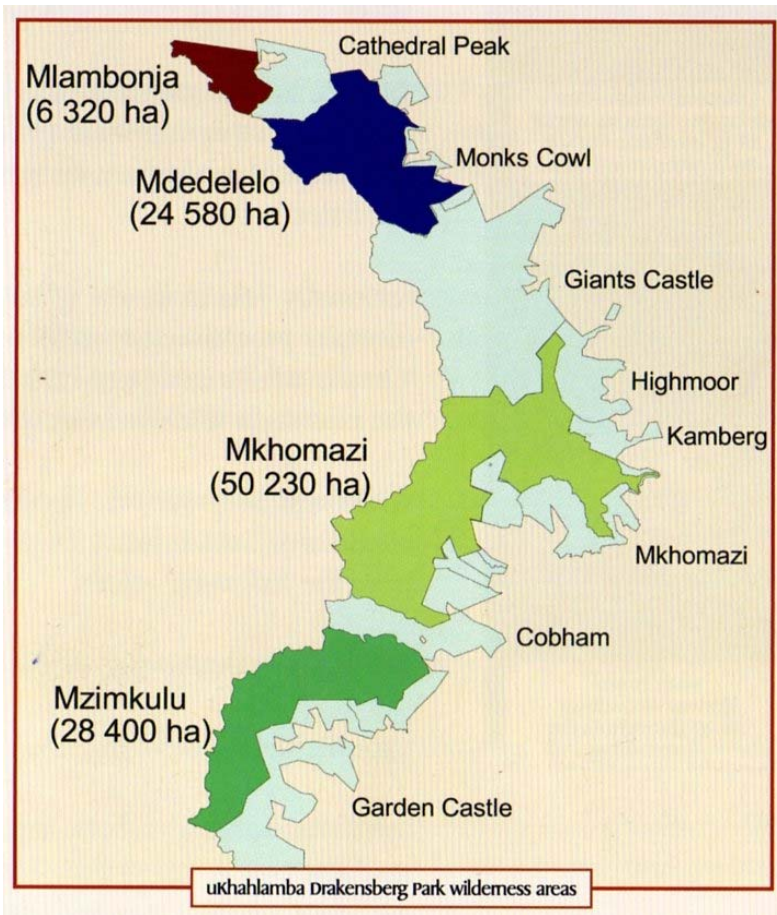
Maps and satellite images of the Maloti-Drakensberg Park (World Heritage Site)



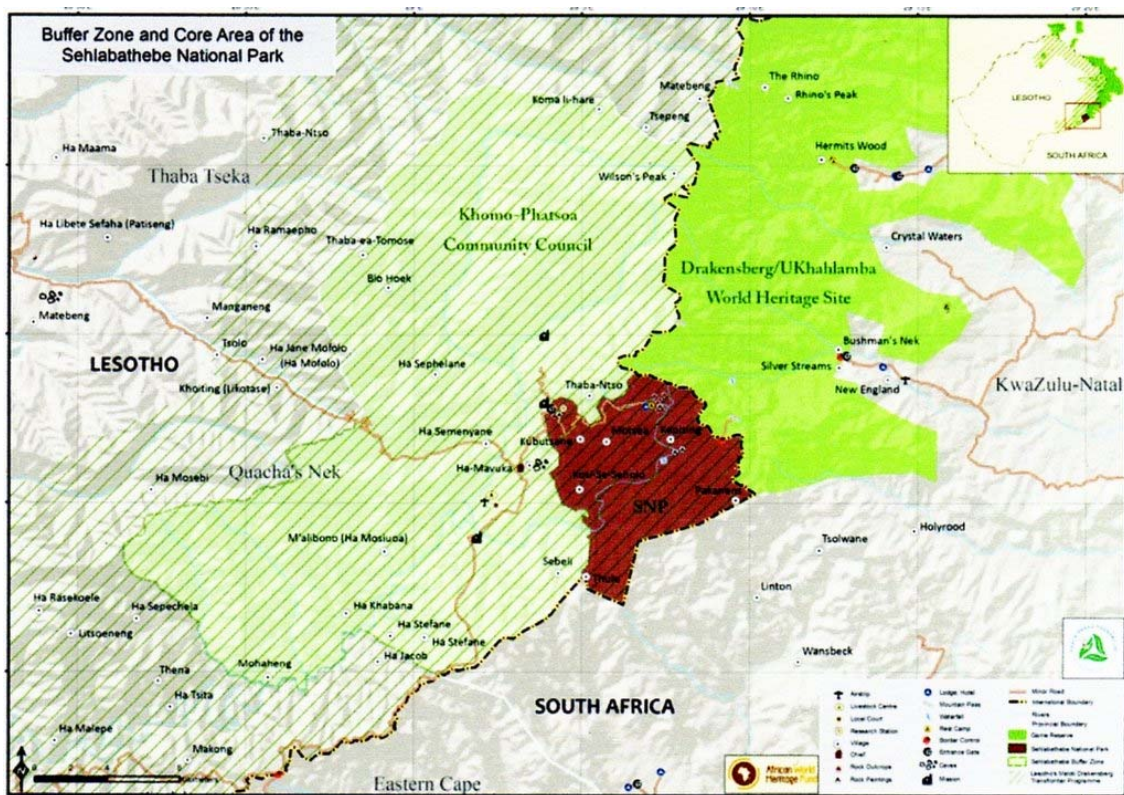
Map showing the location of the Maloti Drakensberg Park in a southern Africa context (from: www.AfricanNaturalHeritage.org)



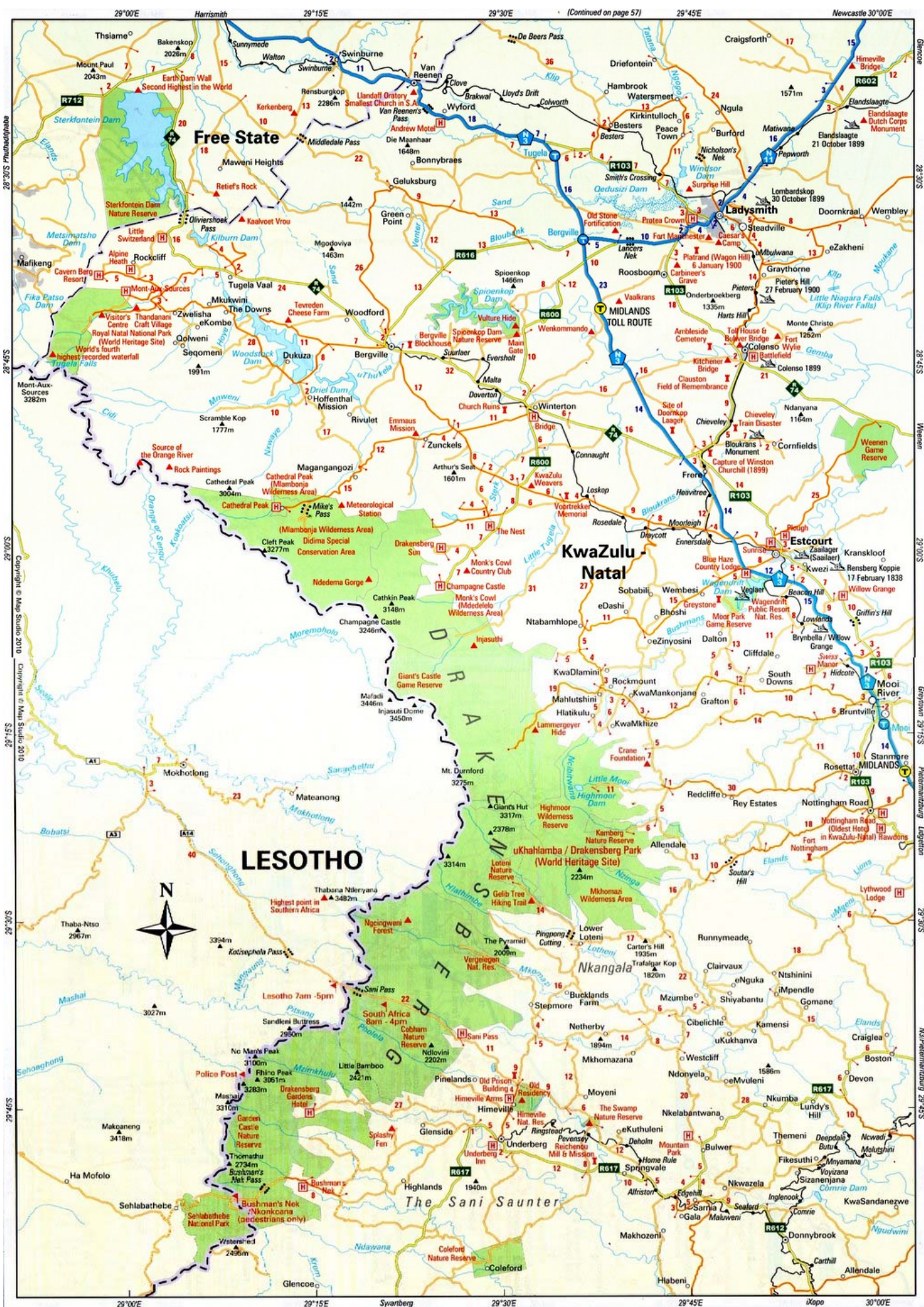
Schematic map showing the main management areas of the uKhahlamba Drakensberg Park and road access from KwaZulu Natal Province (from KZN Wildlife site brochure).



Map showing the management units within South Africa's uKhahlamba Drakensberg Park, highlighting the four areas designated as wilderness areas (where visitor facilities are very limited; from KZN Wildlife 'wilderness areas' brochure)



Map of the southern part of the Maloti-Drakensberg mountain range showing the location of Lesotho's Sehlabathebe National Park and its buffer zone which was added to the world heritage site in 2013 (from the UNESCO world heritage site nomination dossier)



Map of the Maloti Drakensberg Park and road distances in neighbouring areas (from Map Studio's Road Atlas)



Google Earth satellite image of the Kingdom of Lesotho, the Maloti Mountains, and the Drakensberg escarpment (along the Kingdom's eastern border with South Africa). The world heritage site covers most of the protected land below the edge of the escarpment (on the South African side of the border) as well as a small portion of the southern Maloti mountains within Lesotho's Sehlabathebe National Park. The satellite image clearly shows the drainage system within Lesotho (the upper reaches of the Orange River) and the differences in land use pressures along Lesotho's western border with South Africa, where a clear demarcation line can be seen.



Satellite image of a section of the northern part of the escarpment looking west, with Champagne Castle, Cathkin Peak and Monk's Cowl on the left and the upper reaches of the Mnweni/Tugela Rivers (right).



Google Earth satellite image of the Tugela Falls at Mont aux Sources, Royal Natal National Park.



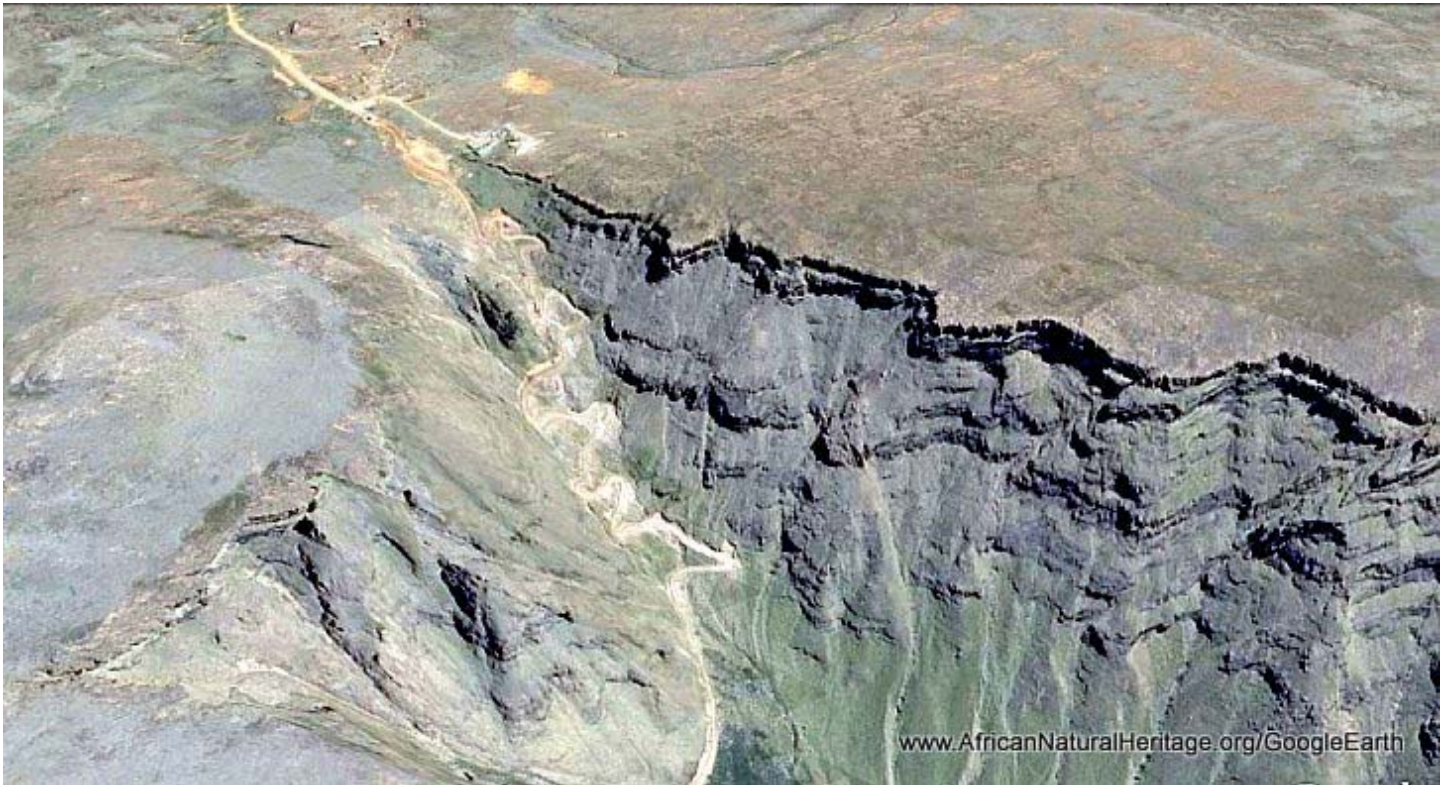
Google Earth satellite image of the Drakensberg escarpment in the Mnweni area, just south of Royal Natal National Park.



Satellite image of a section of the southern escarpment looking north from the Drakensberg Gardens area, showing the Cobham, Hodgson's Peaks and Sani Pass areas. The highest point in southern Africa (Thabana Ntlenyana, 3,482m) lies just out of the picture (top left).



Google Earth satellite image of the rim of the Maloti-Drakensberg escarpment showing the prominent landmarks of Hodgson's peaks (left) and the narrow cleft at Sani Pass (the hairpin bends of the mountain road can just be seen)



The top of Sani Pass showing the hairpin bends of the mountain road and the hotel and border post buildings on the Lesotho side of the border at Sani Top. (Google Earth satellite image)



Google Earth satellite image of the central part of Lesotho's Maloti mountains looking south, with the steep escarpment on the South African side of the international border (protected within the uKhahlamba Drakensberg Park, left). The road through Sani Pass can just be seen (centre) as well as southern Africa's highest point at Thabana Ntlenyana (3,482m) (bottom, right of centre)



Satellite image of commercial farmland in Underberg District, adjoining the uKhahlamba Drakensberg Park. The village of Himeville can be seen (bottom right) as well as three of the roads providing access into the park via Sani Pass (right), Cobham (centre) and the Mzimkhulu/Drakensberg Gardens area (left).



Satellite view of the upper Mnweni River area of the northern Drakensberg, bordering the world heritage site, where land use pressures arising from inappropriate settlement of the fragile mountain environment (a legacy of South Africa's Apartheid era) have resulted in excessive soil erosion, removal of vegetation and degradation of vital water catchment functions.



Satellite image of the Drakensberg foothills near Lotheni Nature Reserve where the spread of invasive exotic vegetation (such as wattle, shown here) is a major conservation problem, threatening the area's unique native biodiversity.



Satellite view of the extensive Drakensberg Gardens Resort. Tourism revenue provides a strong incentive for appropriate protection and management of the adjacent world heritage site



Satellite view of the landscape at Lotheni Nature Reserve, blackened by fire. Controlled fires are an important management tool, with designated blocks burned deliberately in rotation.



Google Earth satellite image of Sehlabathebe National Park, a southern extension of the Maloti-Drakensberg Park world heritage site added in 2013. View looking west with Bushman's Nek in the foreground (the yellow line shows the international border between South Africa and Lesotho)



Google Earth satellite image of Sehlabathebe National Park viewed from the south, with the Bushman's Nek area of South Africa's uKhahlamba Drakensberg Park visible at top right. Blackened areas are management blocks that have recently been (deliberately) burned, while the yellow line denotes the international border. The Maloti-Drakensberg Park is one of only three trans-frontier world heritage sites in Africa (the others are Victoria Falls/Mosi-oa-tunya and Mount Nimba) and one of only four that qualify for world heritage listing under both natural AND cultural criteria (the other 'mixed' sites are Tassili n'Ajjer, Lope-Okanda and the Cliff of Bandiagara (Land of the Dogons).