

love
planet
earth

2023

PLANET EARTH: OUR HERITAGE

Protecting our common legacy from Space

UNESCO's mission to identify and protect territories of our Planet that are particularly important to humanity has been embraced by the space technology of the COSMO-SkyMed radar constellation, which, as part of its background acquisition activities, has set itself the goal of monitoring a number of UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

These numerous and continuous monitoring activities represent a means of obtaining data, images and analyses with which to protect these sites and preserve them for future generations.

Indeed, the UNESCO World Heritage Sites are a heritage to be preserved, shared and defended from the threats of pollution and the effects of climate change.

The actions of COSMO-SkyMed to protect such sites, as a contribution to a more sustainable world (and as a commitment to contribute to the sustainability of the Planet and its conservation), are reflected in the images chosen for the LOVE PLANET EARTH 2023 calendar, featuring some of the natural territories under UNESCO protection.

**Appropriate steps have been taken to minimize this calendar's environmental footprint.
All the materials used comply with environmental regulations.**

- **Not a single tree is cut down nor water used to make Stone Paper;**
- **Stone Paper does not contain alkalis, plasticizers or other chemicals;**
- **The calendar base is made from 100% recycled, FSC® certified fibers;**
- **The spiral selected saves one kilometer of metal.**



Find out more about how to recycle this calendar:



PLASTIC

Stone paper photodegrades within a few months of sunlight exposure. Alternatively, it can safely be disposed of as plastic waste instead of paper.



PAPER



METAL



Located in the Pacific Ocean, at the confluence of three ocean currents and 1,000 km away from the South American continent, these 19 islands were the first inscription in UNESCO's World Heritage List in 1978. They are considered a unique 'living museum and showcase of evolution'.

The Galápagos Islands, Ecuador.

COSMO-SkyMed Second Generation Image © ASI.

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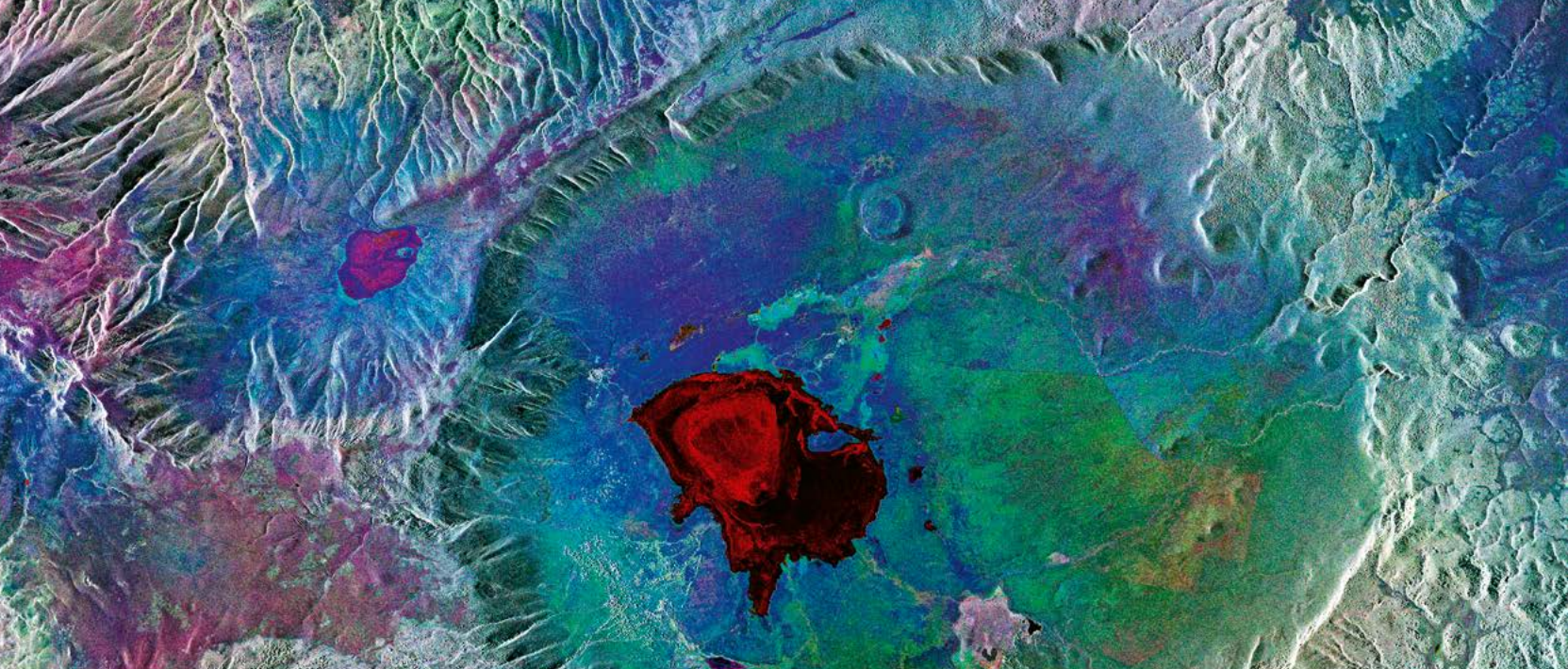
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JANUARY 2023



The “City of Seven Mountains” is the gateway to the Norwegian fjords. Bryggen, listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1979, has perpetuate the memory of one of the oldest large trading ports of Northern Europe.

City of Bergen, County of Hordaland, Norway. COSMO-SkyMed Image © ASI. Processed and distributed by e-GEOS



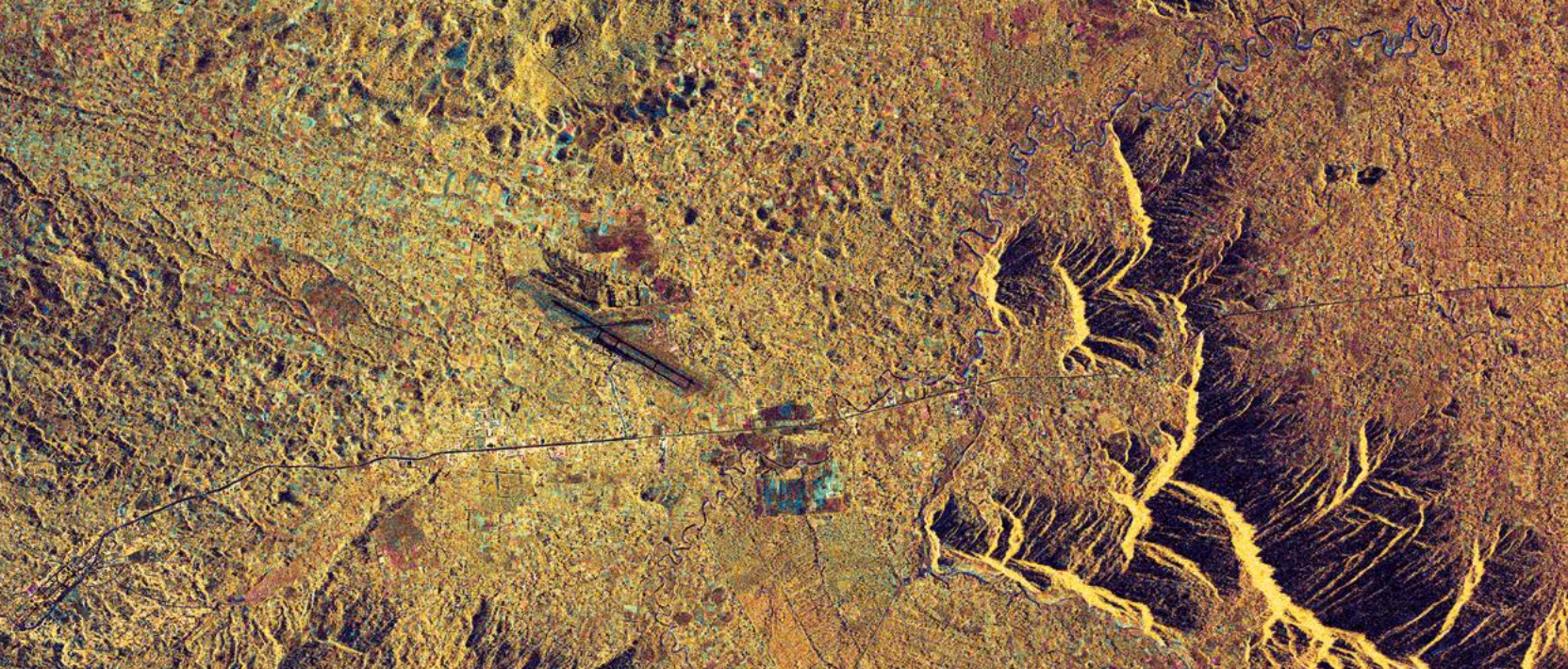
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FEBRUARY 2023



In 1979, UNESCO chose to protect this area of global importance for biodiversity conservation, made up of highland plains, savannas and forests, due to the presence of threatened species, the density of its wildlife, and the annual migration of many animals.

The Ngorongoro Conservation Area, United Republic of Tanzania. COSMO-SkyMed Image © ASI. Processed and distributed by e-GEOS



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MARCH 2023



Kuk provides evidence of independent agricultural development and changes in agricultural practice over possibly a 10,000 year time span. UNESCO considers Papua New Guineans among the world's earliest agriculturists and inscribed the area on its World Heritage List in 2008.

Kuk Early Agricultural Site, Papua New Guinea. COSMO-SkyMed Image © ASI. Processed and distributed by e-GEOS



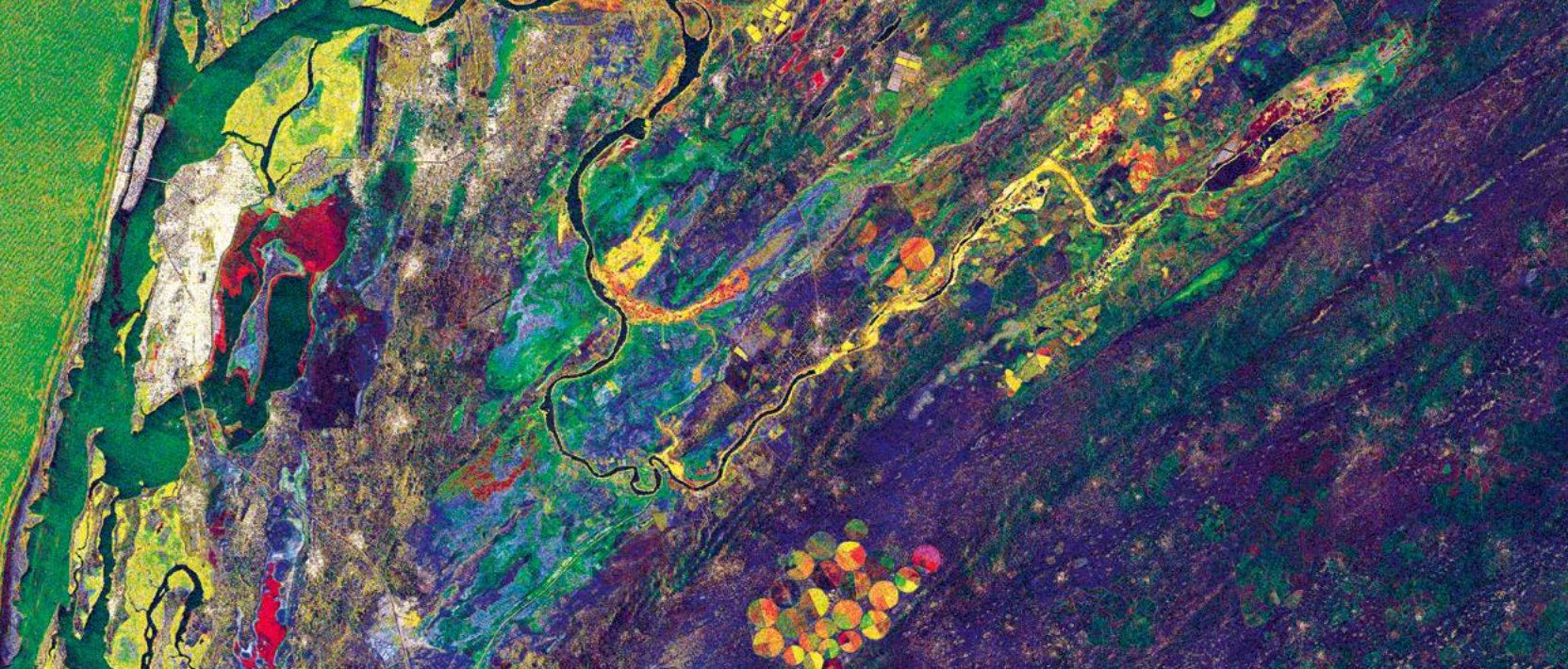
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APRIL 2023



Listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2003, the Mausoleum of Khoja Ahmed Yasawi, built between 1389 and 1405, is one of the largest and best-preserved constructions from the Timurid period. The site represents an exceptional testimony to the culture of the Central Asian region.

Mausoleum of Khoja Ahmed Yasawi, Kazakhstan. COSMO-SkyMed Image © ASI. Processed and distributed by e-GEOS



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MAY 2023



The unique landscape of this West African oceanic port is formed by a tiny strip of land located at the mouth of the Senegal river. The capital of Senegal from 1872 to 1957, the Island of Saint-Louis was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 2000 due to its important exchange of values and influences.

Island of Saint-Louis, Senegal. COSMO-SkyMed Image © ASI. Processed and distributed by e-GEOS



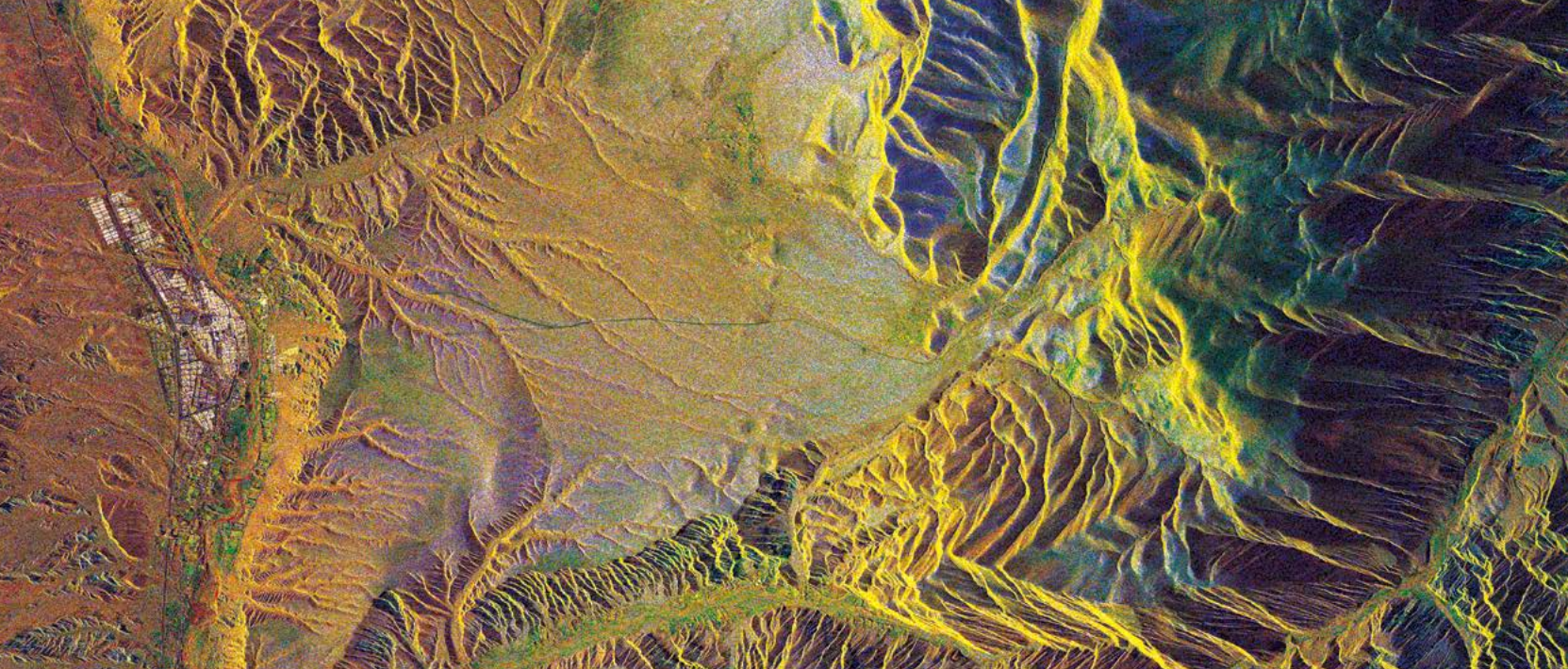
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JUNE 2023



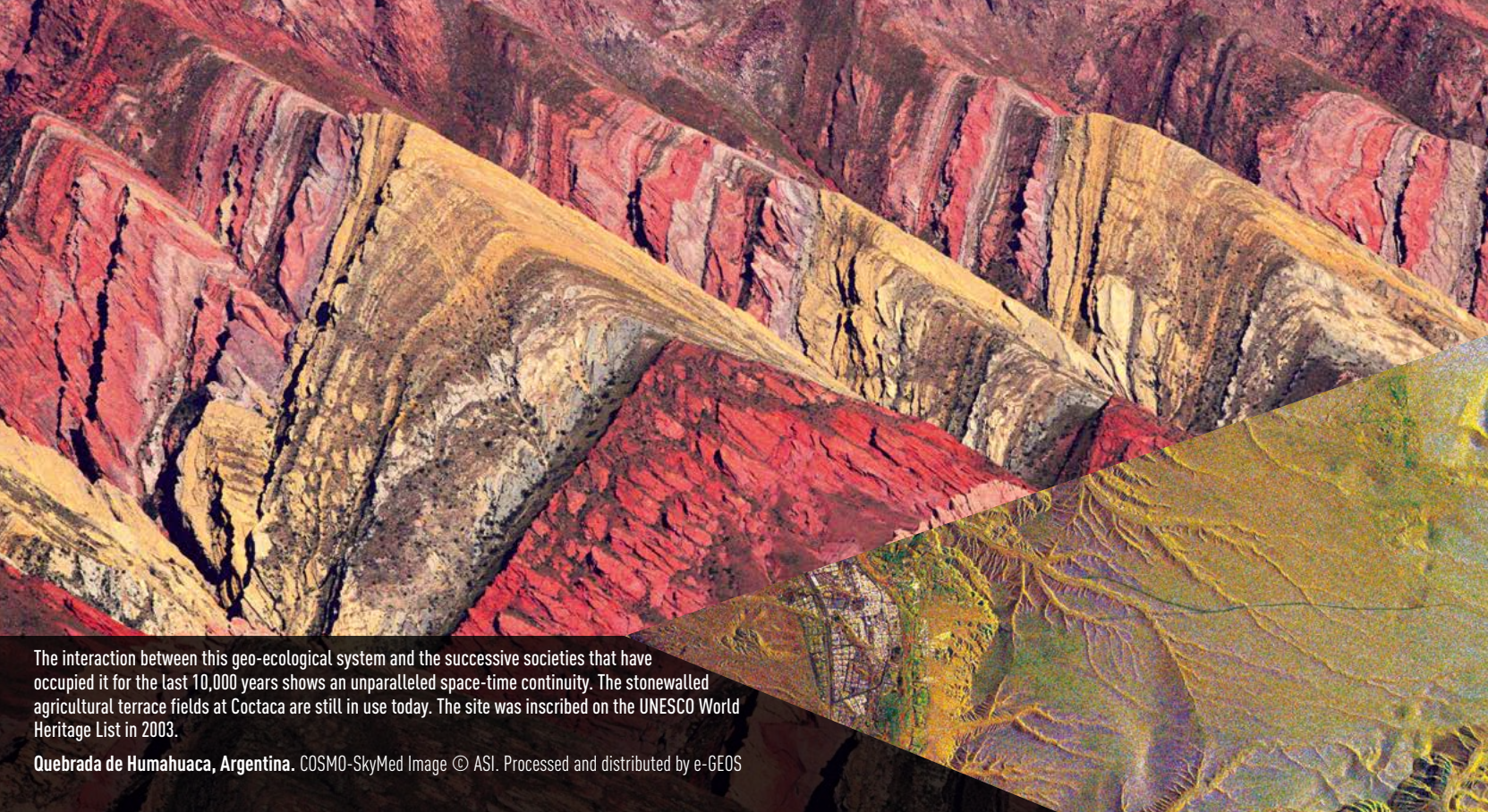
This site provides exceptional evidence, at the global level, of the impact of a meteorite, and is highly significant in terms of its past, present and future contribution to science. The outstanding fossil record at Stevns Klint, dating back millions of years, has been a World Heritage Site since 2004.

Stevns Klint, Denmark. COSMO-SkyMed Image © ASI. Processed and distributed by e-GEOS



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JULY 2023



The interaction between this geo-ecological system and the successive societies that have occupied it for the last 10,000 years shows an unparalleled space-time continuity. The stonewalled agricultural terrace fields at Coctaca are still in use today. The site was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 2003.

Quebrada de Humahuaca, Argentina. COSMO-SkyMed Image © ASI. Processed and distributed by e-GEOS



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AUGUST 2023



The fossils from this region date from the Pleistocene, and the archaeological evidence of human occupation dating from 45,000–60,000 years ago have provided significant insights into how early humans interacted with their environment. The site was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1981.

Willandra Lakes Region, Australia. COSMO-SkyMed Image © ASI. Processed and distributed by e-GEOS



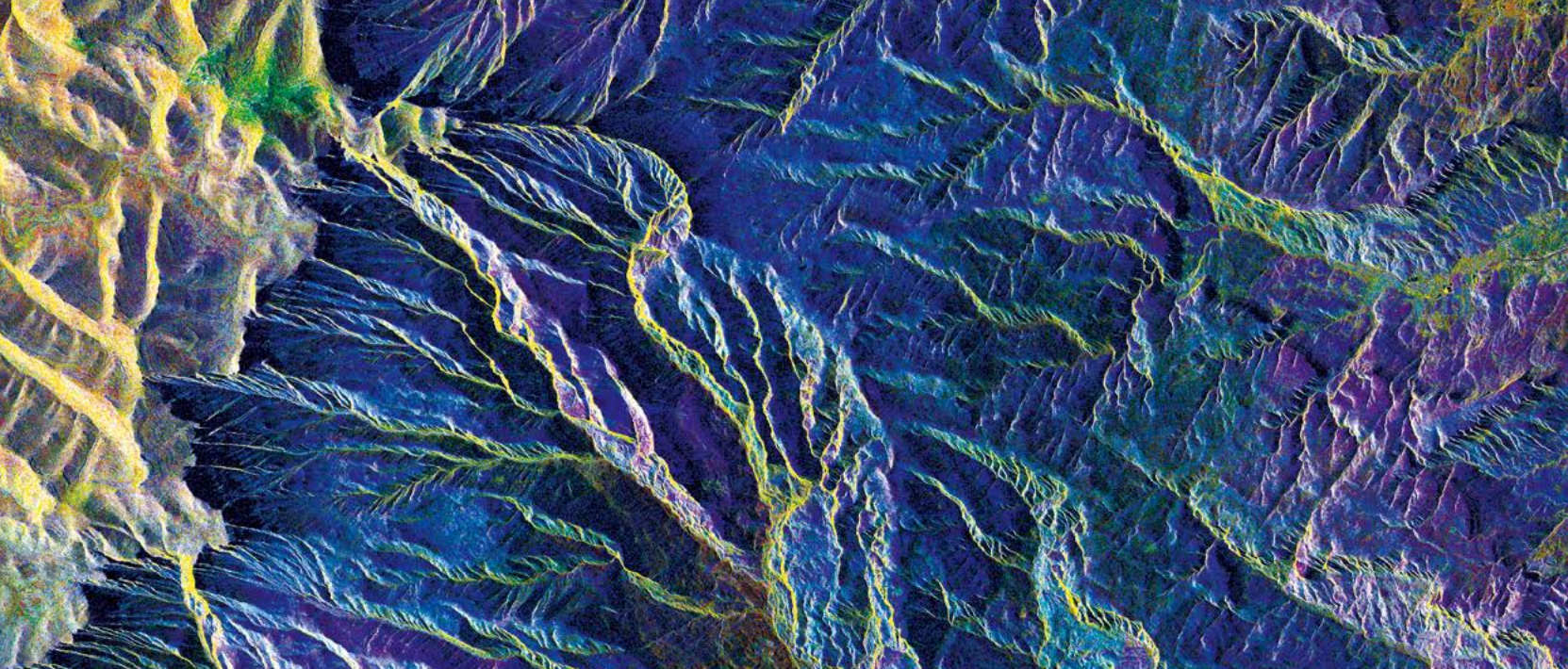
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SEPTEMBER 2023



The Sassi di Matera, listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1993, highlight Man's ability to adapt to the environment, exploiting the constant temperature of excavated spaces, the calcarenite of the rocky banks for construction purposes, and the use of slopes to control meteorological phenomena.

Matera, Italy. COSMO-SkyMed Image © ASI. Processed and distributed by e-GEOS



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OCTOBER 2023



Inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 2000, the property contains significant natural habitats for in situ conservation of biological diversity. It provides a vital refuge for more than 250 endemic plant species and their associated fauna, including many threatened species.

Maloti-Drakensberg Park, South Africa. COSMO-SkyMed Image © ASI. Processed and distributed by e-GEOS



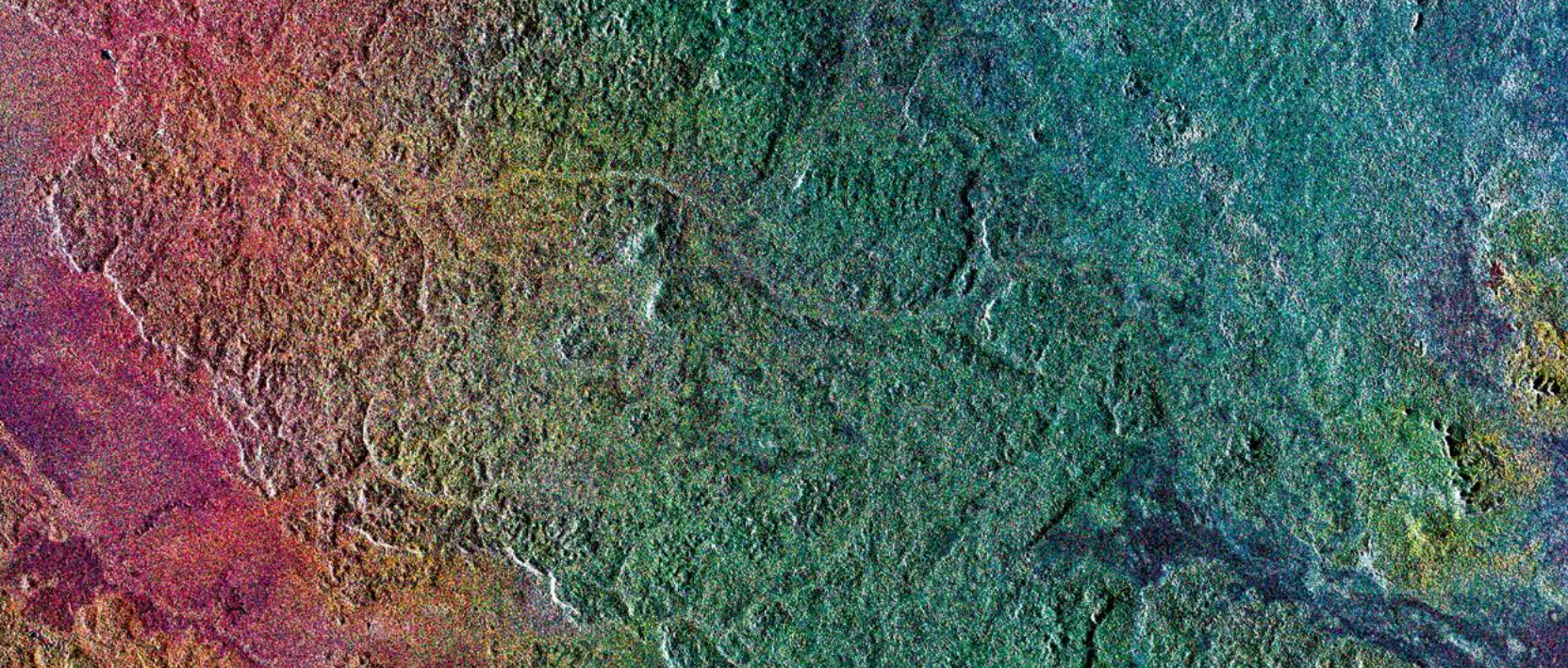
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NOVEMBER 2023



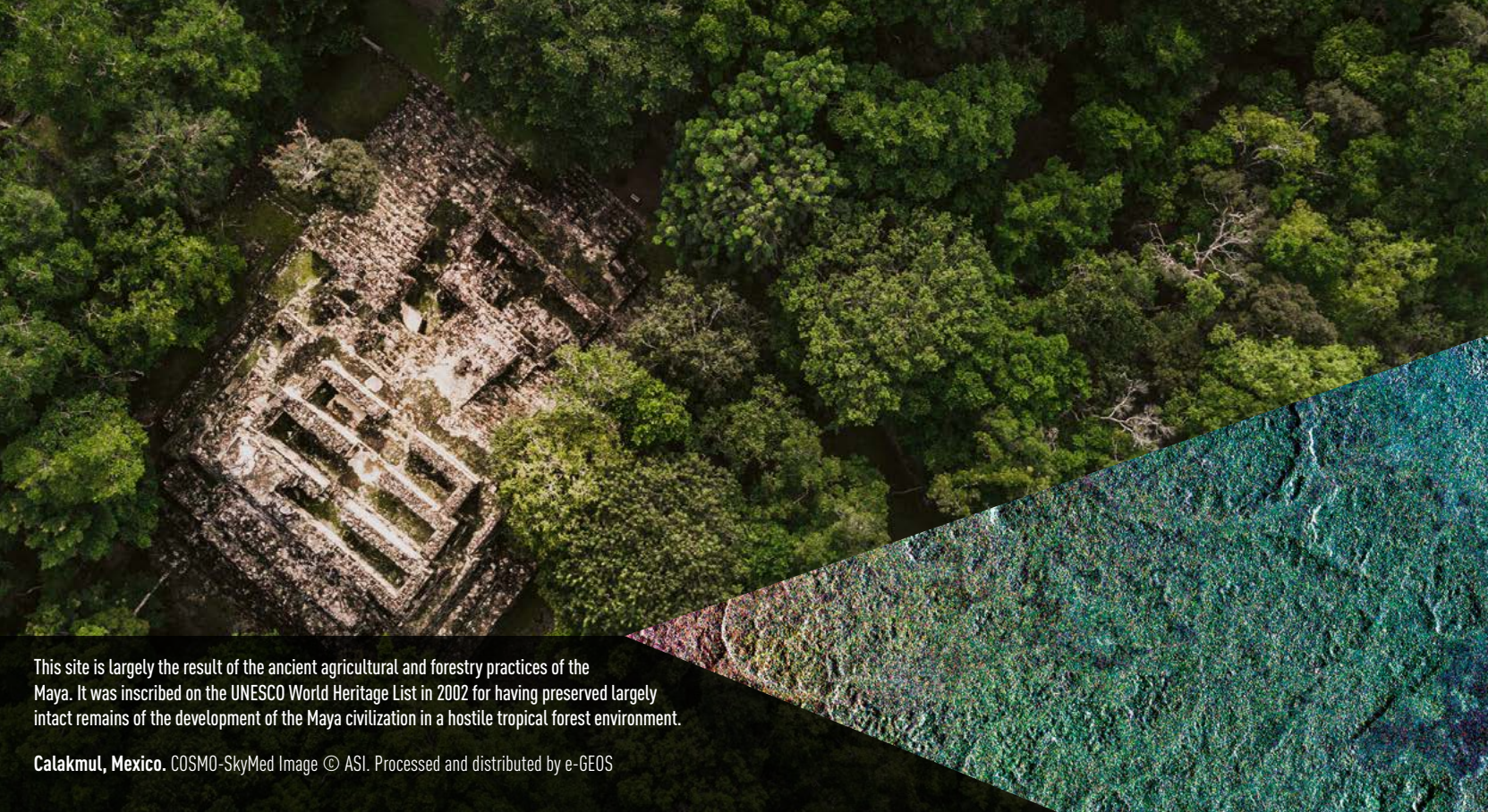
Inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 2017, Kulangsu is an exceptional example both of cultural fusion, emerging from the commercial exchanges taking place over the last two centuries, and of preservation, as it retain its original location and natural landscape setting.

Kulangsu, China. COSMO-SkyMed Second Generation Image © ASI. Processed and distributed by e-GEOS



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DECEMBER 2023

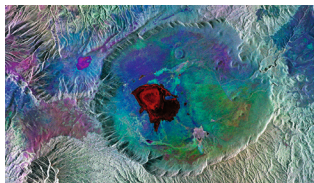


This site is largely the result of the ancient agricultural and forestry practices of the Maya. It was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 2002 for having preserved largely intact remains of the development of the Maya civilization in a hostile tropical forest environment.

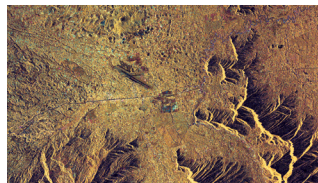
Calakmul, Mexico. COSMO-SkyMed Image © ASI. Processed and distributed by e-GEOS



City of Bergen, County of Hordaland, Norway.
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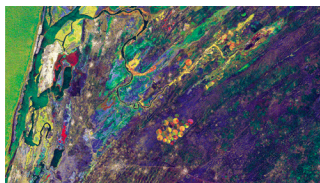
The Ngorongoro Conservation Area, United Republic of Tanzania. COSMO-SkyMed Image © ASI. Processed and distributed by e-GEOS



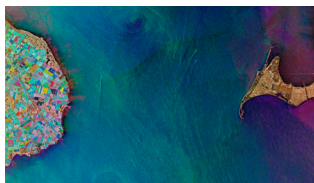
Kuk Early Agricultural Site, Papua New Guinea.
COSMO-SkyMed Image © ASI. Processed and distributed by e-GEOS



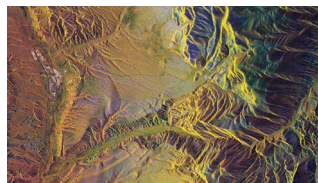
Mausoleum of Khoja Ahmed Yasawi, Kazakhstan.
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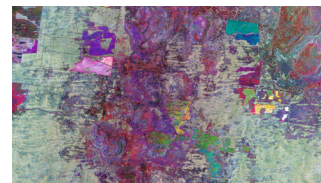
Island of Saint-Louis, Senegal. COSMO-SkyMed Image © ASI. Processed and distributed by e-GEOS



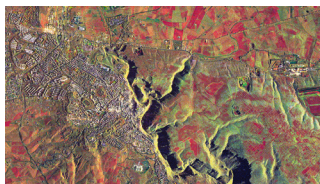
Stevns Klint, Denmark. COSMO-SkyMed Image © ASI. Processed and distributed by e-GEOS



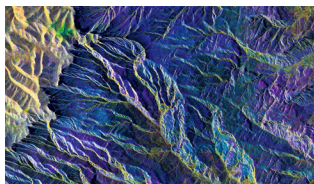
Quebrada de Humahuaca, Argentina.
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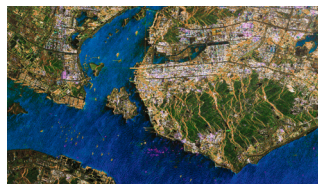
Willandra Lakes Region, Australia.
COSMO-SkyMed Image © ASI. Processed and distributed by e-GEOS



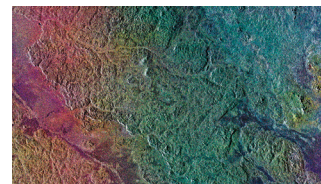
Matera, Italy. COSMO-SkyMed Image © ASI. Processed and distributed by e-GEOS



Maloti-Drakensberg Park, South Africa.
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Kulangsu, China. COSMO-SkyMed Image Second Generation © ASI. Processed and distributed by e-GEOS



Calakmul, Mexico. COSMO-SkyMed Image © ASI. Processed and distributed by e-GEOS

PLANET EARTH: OUR HERITAGE

Protecting our common legacy from Space

The need to protect the Planet for future generations involves protecting the culture and nature that surrounds us. We must look after our common heritage simply because it represents who we are. Generation after generation has adapted and preserved the most precious places on our Planet with their exceptional know-how in terms of land management, caring for Mother Earth as much as she cares for us. The healthier our ecosystems, the healthier the Planet - and its people. The more we protect her, the more she will protect us.

We observe the Earth from space in order to take care of it; in order to know when it needs help and where. We turn our eyes to the sky so that we can admire its beauty and ensure no one can harm it. We look after for the Planet of tomorrow, today.

love planet earth

