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7 best places to visit in coorg

With pristine beaches, jewel-like lakes, ancient ruins, and more than 1,000 idyllic islands, Croatia is one of Europe's hottest tourist spots. Add to that some Michelin-starred restaurants, underwater wineries, and Westeros-worthy vistas, and you have yourself an undeniable bucket-list destination. Here, 13 can't-miss spots to explore on your next trip to Croatia, from Dubrovnik's old city to the famous Plitvice Lakes National Park.August 1, 2017This national park encompasses nearly 27,000 acres along the Krka River in central Dalmatia, easily reached from the town of Split. It is known for its blue-green pools, winding walkways, and gushing waterfalls—the waterfalls are so popular, in fact, that the park has started to limit the number of visitors.Zagreb has everything you could want in a capital city: pedestrian-friendly streets, museums, and galleries, outdoor cafes, and an ancient fortified center that rivals Budapest and Vienna. Don't miss the open-air Dolac Market, colorful St Mark's Church, or the Museum of Broken Relationships (yes, it's just as quirky as it sounds).Mljet National Park covers the entire western section of Mljet Island (a nice day trip from Dubrovnik). Highlights include two gorgeous saltwater lakes, pine tree forests, and the small, picturesque villages of Pomena and Polace.One of the country's most popular islands for sunbathers and oenophiles, Hvar is renowned for its sunny beaches, lavender fields, and lush vineyards. It also features a beautiful city center, complete with Gothic palaces and marble stone streets. Bonus: It's also Croatia's sunniest spot.This UNESCO World Heritage site is easily one of the most popular attractions in Croatia—with its turquoise lakes, limestone canyons, and hundreds of waterfalls, it's little wonder why. Just be sure to stay on the paths.The star of this seafront city is its wealth of Roman architecture, namely the Pula Arena. Constructed between 27 BC and 68 AD, the amphitheater is remarkably intact and is still used as a venue for concerts and festivals. Even non-history buffs will enjoy the city's seaside cafes, Lighting Giants art installation, and Aquarium Pula.Whether you know it as King's Landing or simply one of the world's most beautiful cities, there's no denying the appeal of Dubrovnik. Don't miss the city's white limestone streets, the lovely old town of Stari Grad, or scenic Mount Srđ (take the cable car to the top for some epic views). Looking for some exercise? We suggest getting on top of the surrounding walls to take in the city—they stretch completely around the Old Town, and you can walk their entire 1.2-mile length.Located on the northern Dalmatian Coast, Zadar is a quirky addition to any Croatia itinerary. Aside from its historic old town and string of beaches, the city boasts two particularly unique attractions: Sea Organ, a structure that plays music using the movement of the waves; and The Greeting to the Sun, an installation that collects the sun's energy during the day, then plays a trippy light show from sunrise to sunset.Come to this seaside fishing town for the food—specifically for Monte, the first restaurant in Croatia to nab a Michelin star. Stay for the offshore islands, cobblestoned streets, and Mediterranean charm.Of all the beaches in Croatia, Zlatni Rat stands out for its unusual shape (which changes depending on the current) and material (it's actually made up of smooth, tiny pebbles). The so-called "Golden Cape" is a popular spot for windsurfing, jet-skiing, and stand-up paddle boarding.Croatia's second-largest city is a fascinating mix of ancient and modern. Walk through the sprawling 4th-century Diocletian's Palace (pictured), where trendy clubs and boutiques alternate with ancient churches; or stroll along the Riva seafront promenade, which is dotted with cafes and souvenir shops. The island of Korčula is known for its dense forests, olive groves, local white wine, and stunning old town with fortified walls and Gothic cathedrals (it's called "Little Dubrovnik" for a reason). Unlike Dubrovnik, however, its remote location keeps the vibe mellow and the crowds to a minimum, and the town has been named one of the most romantic in Europe.With more than 140 uninhabited islands, the Kornati are the densest and largest archipelago in the Mediterranean. The Kornati National Park boasts some of the cleanest waters in the country, making it an ideal spot for diving, snorkeling, sailing, and swimming. No permanent settlements exist here, but there are seasonal fisherman's cottages that you can rent for a true, deserted island vacation. Do you have a wish list of amazing places you want to visit on this Earth? If so, this article is for you. Climate change, environmental disasters, and over development threaten to wipe out some of the planet's most spectacular places. If any of the 8 discussed in this article are on your list you should move up the date for your trip. These places may deny access or disappear altogether in as little as a few decades.1. The SeychellesThe Seychelles Archipelago is a cluster of 115 islands in the Indian Ocean. Powdery sand, topaz water, and lush green hills are “ordinary” sights in this tropical paradise. The archipelago is unique, with 45 of its islands formed from granite! Huge granitic boulders are scattered on beaches and throughout cities and towns. The Seychelles are in danger. Rising sea levels and beach erosion because of coral reef destruction threaten the island paradise. Some scientists see the entire island chain entirely submerged in 50 to 100 years.2. AntarcticaPhoto via FlickrAntarctica is one of the most spectacular places to visit on Earth. It's enormous ice shelves and majestic mountain ranges are stunning examples of nature's grandeur. Scientists warn the icy continent is melting. While it may be a long time before it thaws entirely, steps to shrink the environmental impact of tourism mean stricter limitations are on the way. Don't wait too long to book your trip, visit while you still can. 3. The Athabasca Glacier, CanadaPhoto via FlickrThe Athabasca Glacier is the most visited glacier in North America. It is conveniently located alongside Highway 93 between Banff and Jasper in the Alberta, Canada. It tumbles down impressively from the Columbia Ice Fields, the largest ice fields in the majestic Canadian Rockies. The glacier itself has been melting for 125 years, with its Southern edge receding almost a mile already! Parks Canada says it is melting quicker, losing 6 to 10 feet a year and is in danger of disappearing within a generation.An ornate mausoleum of white marble, The Taj Mahal is the sparkling jewel of Muslim art in India. Built in the 17th century by Emperor Shah Jahan as a memorial to his favorite wife, The Taj Mahal currently hosts 3 million visitors a year. India's star attraction may be barring entry soon as heavy foot traffic, air pollution, and poor restoration have eroded the structures integrity both internally and externally. Until the magnificent structure is sound, the days of up-close encounters are numbered. If the Taj Mahal is a must see for you, you should travel soon. Pollution is gradually staining the stunning mausoleum a sickly yellow color.5. Venice, ItalyPhoto via FlickrVenice, an Italian city heralded as one of the most romantic places to visit in the world may soon go the way of Atlantis. Known for epic grandeur, seafood feasts and its beguiling network of watery canals, Venice has been sinking slowly for years. A steady increase in severe flooding year after year has scientists theorizing how long the city will remain above water. Some say it will be uninhabitable by the turn of the century. 6. Beaches on Oahu, HawaiiPhotos via FlickrKnown as “The Gathering Place”, friendly Oahu is the center of the Hawaiian universe. It boasts all the allure of the Islands with the buzz of busy Honolulu and slow paced Island life on Northern and Eastern shores. The most visited Hawaiian Island, Oahu welcomes 4.5 million travelers each year. Surprisingly, many of its star attractions are in serious danger. A rising amount of Oahu's coastline has been eroded because of rising sea levels. Studies found 24% of Oahu's beaches have narrowed significantly or disappeared altogether.Photo via FlickrThe Dead Sea is one of the saltiest bodies of water in the world. Some say its mineral rich waters relieve conditions from psoriasis to arthritis. For the past 40 years, countries bordering the Dead Sea have been siphoning up amounts of water from the River Jordan, the seas primary water source. This has caused the water level to drop 80 feet! Shrinking the Dead Sea by a third already, scientists believe it could dry up in as little as 50 years. 8. The Galapagos IslandsPhoto via FlickrThe Galapagos Islands are magical. Visiting this special collection of islands, you'll feel like you've stumbled upon an alternate universe. Sea Lions are the heralds for this utopian colony of diverse animal species. The Galapagos Islands have been in danger before, threatened by economic and environmental degradation. The islands are in jeopardy today because of massive tourism growth and smuggled animal species. Both threaten delicate ecosystems and many native plants and animal species. Some of the Galapagos Islands will never be as they are at this moment. Sadly, the environmental condition on some Islands is much worse now than even 10 years ago.Are any of these spectacular places to visit on your list? I hope reading about their possible fates motivates you to book a trip soon. Where all of them aren't in danger of completely disappearing, it may become impossible to gain access or experience some in the same state they are in today. Photo Courtesy: FILIPPO MONTEFORTE/Contributor/AFP/Getty Images It's time to dig out your bucket list and take a hard look because the world might have to say goodbye to some of its most iconic places soon. Scientists predict that some of the world's most famous landmarks, including Brazil's Amazon Rainforest and Venice, Italy, will disappear much sooner than you think. Many threats play a part in the upcoming demise of these key spots, including human intrusion and rising temperatures. Are any of your bucket list locations on the list? Be sure you know which famous places to visit before they disappear for good. Ever since Kate Middleton and Prince William picked the Seychelles Islands for their royal honeymoon, the islands became hot destinations. However, there's bad news for honeymooners and paradise-seekers: The Seychelles Islands are sinking. Researchers believe they will eventually completely disappear. Photo Courtesy: DEA/V. GIANNELLA/Contributor/De Agostini/Getty Images Located in the Indian Ocean, the Seychelles Islands could submerge in the next 50 to 100 years due to changes in temperature. The surrounding coral prevents beach erosion, but when water temperatures started to rise near the islands, the coral began dying. Soon, the islands may be gone forever. The world's second-largest island country, Madagascar, is a dreamland for nature and outdoor lovers. It's known for its unique animal and plant kingdom, such as the "Avenue of the Baobabs." In fact, you can't find 80% of Madagascar's plant life anywhere else on the planet. Photo Courtesy: Frank Vasson/Flickr Unfortunately, the country's forests may be gone in the next 35 years due to deforestation and fires. More than 90% of Madagascar's forests have been lost to slash-and-burn agriculture techniques, which has also put 23 lemur species on the endangered list. Massive glaciers from the last Ice Age carved the gorgeous mountains of Glacier National Park in Montana, but these glaciers won't last forever. The park logged 150 glaciers in 1850, but the number has melted down to only 25 in 2019. Eek! Photo Courtesy: Ingram Publishing/Getty Images If current climate trends continue, all the glaciers may disappear by 2030. This is a big problem for the plants and animals that rely on living in a cold habitat. The loss of glaciers also decreases stream flows, leading to a higher risk of forest fires. Romantic gondola rides on the canals of Venice, Italy, won't exist much longer because the city is sinking. Each year, Venice subsidizes almost 0.08 inches into the depths. The Italian city has been sinking for centuries, so this information is nothing new. Photo Courtesy: FILIPPO MONTEFORTE/Contributor/AFP/Getty Images However, Venice faces another threat in recent years: flooding. Frequent, severe floods have damaged historical monuments and churches and are playing a huge part in Venice's disappearance. In fact, the city is currently suffering from record-breaking floods that have locals and tourists walking in water up to their knees. As of November 12th, the historic floods have reached 6 feet, 2 inches above sea level. The future doesn't look good for the city. Scientists warn that Venice will be underwater by 2100. More than 10,000 plant species, 1,000 bird species and 400 mammal species call the Congo Basin home. Found in Central Africa, the Congo Basin is one of the most biodiverse places in the world and the second-largest rainforest on the planet. Photo Courtesy: Brent Sturton/Getty Images News/Getty Images However, the Congo Basin won't exist for much longer. Deforestation due to small-holder cultivation and illegal logging has destroyed plants and wildlife. The United Nations estimates that the rainforest will vanish as soon as 2040. By 2100, the entire Congo Basin rainforest could disappear. Bordering Jordan and Israel, the Dead Sea attracts tourists for its unique swimming. It's 10 times saltier than the ocean, making the Dead Sea one of the saltiest bodies of water in the world. That high salt density allows people to float effortlessly. Photo Courtesy: makarenko07/Stock/Getty Images Plus The Jordan River gave the Dead Sea life, but the river was rerouted for agriculture and drinking water purposes. Consequently, the sea is drying up. It also doesn't help that the water evaporates faster than it refills. In the past 40 years, the Dead Sea has dropped 80 feet, and the water may disappear completely in 50 years. In the 17th century, Mughal ruler Shah Jahan built a palace as a tomb to bury his beloved wife. This palace became known as the world-famous Taj Mahal, which includes a mosque, a guest house and gardens. However, the Indian landmark is suffering from some serious threats. Photo Courtesy: Yann/Wikimedia Commons Erosion and environmental pollution constantly damage the Taj Mahal. The pollution (specifically acid rain) turned the landmark yellow. In 2010, the tomb began cracking, and the minarets started tilting because of rotting wooden bases. Researchers predict the monument will soon collapse. The Great Barrier Reef in Australia is dying. The natural wonder is known for its colorful corals, but much of the reef has turned white and lifeless in recent years. In fact, the ARC Centre of Excellence for Coral Reef Studies discovered almost 93% of the site is dying from mass coral bleaching. Photo Courtesy: coralcoe/Flickr The sad truth: Scientists believe the Great Barrier Reef may disappear by 2030. Since 1985, more than 50% of the site's coral has been lost due to rising temperatures and acid pollution. Will the Great Barrier Reef ever recover? The iconic Egyptian pyramids attract about 35 million visitors each year. Some of the pyramids date back to around 2667 to 2648 B.C.E. After standing for thousands of years, the Egyptian wonders are growing weaker. Observers predict the pyramids, monuments and tombs will eventually collapse. Photo Courtesy: Dan Lundberg/Flickr Erosion caused by modern-day pollution threatens Egypt's pyramids and the Great Sphinx. Everyday, seawater destroys the plates the complexes stand on. Tourism is also making the problem worse because some visitors climb and walk on the structures — some even steal parts of the pyramids. Brazil's Amazon Rainforest experienced a record-breaking number of fires in August 2019, engulfing nearby cities in smoke and blackening the sky. But the world's largest rainforest has faced serious problems before. In the first eight months of 2019 alone, the Amazon suffered from more than 70,000 fires. Photo Courtesy: luoman/Stock/Getty Images Plus The Amazon rarely catches fire on its own, so what — or who — is the culprit? Humans. Mass deforestation has destroyed a giant chunk of the rainforest, which is home to the most diverse species on Earth. Frogs, turtles, snakes and lizards are dying in the Amazon, while trees, grasses, shrubs and soil are disappearing. Stretching 13,171 miles, the Great Wall of China is one of the world's largest man-made structures. It took the power of 300,000 soldiers and 500,000 common folk to construct the wall. The iconic structure was used to protect Chinese empires and transport goods. Photo Courtesy: Sami Paju/500px Prime/Getty Images The Great Wall of China has stood for more than 2,300 years, but the world's favorite landmark is in trouble. Within 20 years, the Great Wall could crumble. Two-thirds of the wall is already damaged or destroyed due to over-farming, erosion and brick theft. The Grand Canyon is one of the top tourist attractions in the U.S. It's also one of the most endangered historic places in the country, according to the National Trust for Historic Preservation. More development projects are putting the canyon's future in danger. Photo Courtesy: Matteo Colombo/DigitalVision/Getty Images Projects range from uranium mines and tourist resorts to tramways, which could destroy many parts of the Grand Canyon. Even the Colorado River isn't safe from future development plans. At one point, the government wanted to turn the river into reservoirs for jet-skiing and boating activities. Looking for a tropical vacation? Start booking tickets to the Maldives because the destination is sinking. Located in the Indian Ocean, the Maldives are a hot spot for diving and snorkeling in turquoise clear waters. Seaplane tours are popular too. Photo Courtesy: Ibrahim Faiz/EyeEm/Getty Images The thousands of small islands and atolls that make up the Maldives won't be there forever, however. Coral bleaching and rising sea levels are sending the country to its doom. In 100 years, scientists predict the island nation will be completely underwater. The ancient city of Petra is a jaw-dropping archaeological site that was built as early as the 5th century B.C. Carved into pink sandstone cliffs, Petra gained its nickname, "The Rose City." Tourists venture to Jordan's southwestern desert to explore the city and its temples and tombs. Photo Courtesy: Westend61/Getty Images However, tourists have been an issue for Petra for the past 100 years. All the constant touching of the walls is causing Petra to erode away. The city's sandstone walls are fragile, so it's suggested to keep your hands to yourself when visiting. Unfortunately, wind and rain also threaten the ancient city. Belize Barrier Reef is the second-largest reef system in the world. Its beautiful waters are perfect for sea kayaking and snorkeling. In 2009, the UNESCO World Heritage Centre added the Belize Barrier Reef to its endangered list, but nine years later, the reef beat the list. Photo Courtesy: Keith Levit/Design Pics/Getty Images Belize's fishing restrictions and ban on offshore drilling in its waters helped with the reef's removal from the list. Woo hoo! However, the Belize Barrier Reef is still in hot water. Some researchers are surprised by its removal because the reef is damaged beyond repair. Cruise ship tourism, development and coral bleaching continue to weaken the site. It's already bad when one giant iceberg breaks off a glacier, so when two icebergs separated from Chile's glaciers, it was definitely a sign of a larger problem. Chile's Patagonian region is a stunning place featuring ice fields and glaciers, so what's the issue? Photo Courtesy: @CNNphotos/Twitter The glaciers are melting and shrinking, and it's not small pieces either. In 2019, two icebergs equal to the size of 12 soccer fields split off a thousand-year-old glacier. Scientists believe heavy rainfall and higher temperatures are causing these marvels to diminish, and it shows no signs of stopping anytime soon. Found in the Atlas Mountains of Morocco, the Telouet Kasbah was once a palace for the powerful El Glaoui family. It was developed in the 18th and 19th centuries and features Moorish architecture, ornate windows and painted ceilings, but these details won't continue to exist for long. Photo Courtesy: Storvandre Photography/500px Plus/Getty Images The Telouet Kasbah is crumbling and collapsing due to a small entrance fee for tourists helps save the kasbah from decay, but it's still not enough. If no further work to restore the property continues, the mud-brick structure will completely disintegrate. Located in California, Big Sur is known for its scenic highway and jaw-dropping beaches. However, Big Sur's beautiful terrain has been weakened by landslides, droughts and forest fires. In fact, a major landslide closed a section of California's highway in 2017. For 14 months, the state cleared 6 million tons of dirt and rock from the region. Photo Courtesy: @latimes/Twitter The droughts and wildfires aren't only affecting Big Sur's landscape; they also impact wildlife. Big Sur has always been known as a place for tourists to whale watch, but there have been fewer sightings of whales in the region in recent years. At 13,420 feet, Potosí is one of the world's highest cities. It's also home to Cerro Rico Mountain, the location of a notorious silver mine. Mining has been part of the mountain's history for hundreds of years, but it has also become a huge problem. Photo Courtesy: cicloco/iStock/Getty Images Plus Cerro Rico Mountain earned the nickname the "mountain that eats men" due to the high number of workers dying in the mine. Now, all the mining activity has left the mountain crumbling. In 2011, a massive sinkhole appeared at Cerro Rico's summit, putting many miners' lives in danger. The Everglades is a system of wetlands and forests filled with unique animal life and 200 archaeological sites. Florida's Everglades National Park was built to protect more than 800 species of land and water animals that live there. With so much to see, it's no surprise that a million tourists visit the park each year. Photo Courtesy: J Roark/NPS Photo However, Everglades National Park faces many threats, including pollution and urban development, that are leading to a loss of habitat and species. The problem is so big that the UNESCO World Heritage Centre put the park on the endangered list twice (first from 1993 to 2007 and second from 2010 to the present). Ernest Hemingway made Mount Kilimanjaro famous with his short story, "The Snows of Kilimanjaro." Found in Tanzania, Mount Kilimanjaro is a popular snow-covered summit for climbers. It also draws many scientists due to its melting glaciers and vanishing ice fields. Yikes! Photo Courtesy: Mike McHolm/Flickr From 1912 to 2011, Mount Kilimanjaro's ice fields shrunk by an alarming 85%. Scientists expect the ice to disappear completely as soon as 2040. Deforestation and higher temperatures are melting the ice and the glaciers on this highest point in Africa. Plenty of children grow up believing Santa Claus and his magical elves live at the North Pole. In reality, the winter wonderland is home to real organisms, like polar bears and arctic foxes. Unfortunately, the North Pole's future looks bleak. Photo Courtesy: Olaf Kruger/Getty Images By 2040, the summer Arctic sea ice could all melt. As the North Pole heats up, its ice shrinks — at alarmingly rapid rates. That's really bad news for polar bears that depend on the cold environment. Additionally, the mammals are also dying. Shibam, also called the "oldest skyscraper city" in the world, has survived since the 16th century. The Yemen city is a great, unique model of buildings higher than five stories. Modern-day skyscrapers are made using steel framework, but the ones in Shibam are made from natural elements. Photo Courtesy: Dan/Flickr Found in the middle of a desert, Shibam's buildings are built with mud bricks. As a result, they're constantly vulnerable to wind, rain and heat erosion. A tropical cyclone flooded the city in 2008 and almost collapsed the towers. Talk about a close call. Standing on the plains of Wiltshire, England, Stonehenge is one of the world's most famous monuments. The iconic structure is made of massive upright stones and stone arches that form a circle. Scientists don't know exactly who built it — some people like to believe aliens, the devil or glaciers created it. That's another story. Photo Courtesy: Momentum Dash/Flickr In the 1970s, Stonehenge was roped off to prevent further rapid erosion from constant human touch. However, the 5,000-year-old monument has remained susceptible to natural erosion, and that's not its only threat. Some researchers believe engineers working on a new tunnel under Stonehenge will damage the iconic site. The Swiss Alps are heating up, and they're definitely suffering from the harmful effects. At a lower altitude than other mountain ranges, the glaciers on the Alps have been melting for more than 150 years. In the 1980s, the accelerated retreat rate jumped significantly. Photo Courtesy: Jorg Greub/DigitalVision/Getty Images Each year, the Alps lose about 3% of their glacial ice, and scientists predict there might not be any more glaciers by 2050. That's terrible news for hikers and winter athletes. Some of the world's best slopes for winter sports may soon be gone forever. The Door to Hell, also known as the Darvaza gas crater, is one of Earth's spookiest places. The burning hole sits in the middle of the Karakum Desert, but it wasn't always blazing. In fact, it was a regular field that collapsed into an underground cavern after workers hit a natural gas pocket. Photo Courtesy: Tormod Sandtorv/Wikimedia Commons The workers lit the pit to burn off the dangerous methane gas, thinking the fire would only last for a few weeks. They were wrong. The "Gates of Hell" have burned for more than 40 years. However, the President of Turkmenistan, Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedov, wants to close the hole soon. Maybe the fiery pit spooks him too? Spanning 4,000 miles, the Sundarbans region consists of land and water in the Ganges Delta of Bangladesh. The area is home to the largest mangrove forest on the planet. Many endangered species live in the Sundarbans, including Royal Bengal tigers, Gangetic dolphins and ground turtles. Photo Courtesy: RNMittra/iStock/Getty Images In Bengali, Sundarbans means "beautiful forest," but it doesn't live up to its name due to constant dangers. Deforestation, pollution and fossil fuel projects have caused rising ocean waters and the erosion of the area's coastline. The beautiful forest and its creatures are slowly drowning. Located in Mali, the Djinguereber Mosque is also known as the great mosque of Timbuktu. It became legally protected by the UNESCO World Heritage Centre in 1998. However, no one can save the mosque from the rising temperatures and heavy rainfall that weaken it everyday. Photo Courtesy: JM/Flickr Built in the 1300s, the mosque of Timbuktu is made of Earth's elements: mud and limestone. As a result, it's extremely susceptible to natural damage. The site also faces another threat: humans. In 2012, terrorists attacked the mosque, damaging some parts of the structure. Will this ancient building turn to dust soon? Near Palm Springs and San Bernardino, Joshua Tree National Park is a California treasure. The Joshua trees in the park are native to the Mojave Desert, but in recent years, rain has been a struggle to the desert, and it's only getting worse. Photo Courtesy: blncalifornia/Flickr Joshua Tree National Park has suffered during severe droughts. The plants desperately need water. Rising temperatures and a loss of groundwater are creating serious problems for them. Sadly, the trees can't reproduce in these drier, warmer conditions. As a result, they will eventually die. Some people say Charles Darwin's famous study on Ecuador's Galápagos Islands was both a blessing and a curse. His work led to important theories on evolution and natural selection. However, with such a rich history and a large number of endemic species, how could tourists resist visiting the islands? Photo Courtesy: Westend61/Getty Images They couldn't. In fact, tourism for the Galápagos Islands boomed in the 1950s, with 1,800 tourists visiting the site per year. It continues to grow, with the number now swelling to 224,755 tourists per year. You can bet the islands have felt the negative effects of that many people. Overtourism is killing the ecosystem and native species. Some people believe the islands should only be admired from afar, but if you do visit, be sure to respect the animals and their habitat.

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