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TRAVEL TO AUSTRALIA

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Australia

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Australia

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Hello Australia

A visit to Australia

www.australia.com
www.railaustralia.com.au

Down Under, the Opera House, Crocodile Dundee, the Outback are just some of the things that spring to mind when one hears the name Australia. And indeed, all that and much more is just waiting to greet the visitor.

Magnificent nature, where one can drive for hours without seeing any buildings alternates with modern, all luxury included, metropolises, in the country's warm climate, and it is precisely this mixture that makes visiting Australia such a varied experience.

A holiday trip to Australia could include a visit to the urbanized Southeast where Sydney, Canberra and Melbourne constitute the backbone of the country. The trip could also signify a roundtrip from the Southeast to Australia's Red Centre, which is the heart of the country around Alice Springs, and on to the tropical and subtropical North and Northeast, where Darwin, Cairns, Brisbane and the coral reef, the Great Barrier Reef, is located.

An exciting way of experiencing the country is by railroad. Two lines in particular offer a truly unforgettable experience: The Indian Pacific line, connecting the great cities to the Southeast with Perth to the West and The Ghan, which cuts from South to North from Adelaide to Darwin.

Have a nice trip!

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Hello Sydney

Sydney

www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au
www.visitnsw.com.au

Historical outline

The area in which Sydney is located today has been inhabited by Australian aboriginals for 40,000 years. The European interest in the area began with the British explorer James Cook's arrival in 1770 to what is known today as Botany Bay.

After the discovery, the British government decided to found a new colony there, and in 1788 a settlement of convicts was established by Captain Arthur Phillip. Phillip named the town after the British minister, Thomas Townshend, who held the title Lord Sydney.

Townshend had initiated the new colony after the loss of part of Great Britain's North American territories to the new country, USA.

Within a few years, the city received three large fleets of colonists, and by 1792, as many as 4,000 people were already living here. In addition, a number of convicts were sent to Sydney to build a larger city as fast as possible. Development was rapid, and within the next 25 years banks, markets, harbour facilities and several housing developments were established. The population was also growing rapidly as many ships were arriving with settlers, primarily from Great Britain and Ireland. In 1847, almost 40,000 people were living in Sydney and the proportion of convicts was down to around 3 %.

In 1851, gold was discovered at Bathurst in New South Wales, 200 km West of Sydney, which created an immigrant boom, with many traveling to the area where gold fever was rampant. Sydney's population more than quintupled in only twenty years, with around 200,000 people living there by 1870.

The state made a lot of money from issuing temporary licenses for gold digging, and this contributed to the development of Sydney to an even larger extent than before the valuable mineral deposits were dug out of the ground.

The industrialization of the city likewise began in earnest in the 1850s. The first railroad, connecting Sydney with nearby Parramatta, was built in 1855.

It was a fully modern Sydney that held the British Intercolonial Exhibition in 1870, and only nine years later the city was once more the host of a worldwide event: the great Sydney International Exhibition.

In the 1890s, the Australian colony experienced an economic downturn after many years of prosperity driven by natural resource discoveries and the initiative and activity of new immigrants.

In 1901, the new state, the Commonwealth of Australia, was established, and Sydney and New South Wales were a part of it. However, the ties to Great Britain remained strong, and during the First World War the country sent troops to fight in Europe.

During the first decades of the 20th century, the Australian economy blossomed again. Great public institutions were erected, and new rich natural resources were continually being discovered in the large country. The growth rate remained high until the depression at the end of the 1920s.

But the economic downturn did not last long. By 1932 the good times were back, not least because of an increase in the price of wool, which was one of the country's big export products. In the same year, the Sydney Harbour Bridge was constructed, which was a great engineering feat. It still remains today, one of the city's most characteristic features.

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During the Second World War, Australia again took part on the British side, but as Japan expanded in the Pacific region, the country increased its own defences as well, among other things by fortifying Sydney's harbour. In 1942, there was combat in the city when Japanese submarines entered the harbour, but despite enduring some bombardment Sydney made it through this period relatively unscathed.

After the war ended, a new wave of immigration to Sydney and to Australia began. The many new citizens brought growth and renewed wealth to the country. Sydney once again expanded heavily in a short period of time, and primarily the western suburbs came into existence during the following decades.

After the Second World War, Australia strengthened its ties to the U.S. which until this time only had been customary with Britain. From the mid-1960s, Australia's participation alongside the U.S. in the Vietnam War established Sydney as a place of recreation for American soldiers and that naturally influenced the street scenery. In 1972, the Australian troops were withdrawn from Vietnam.

One of the world's most famous buildings, Sydney's Opera House, was completed in 1973 to a design by the Danish architect Jørn Utzon. Since its inauguration, the building has become the icon of the city.

The 1980s saw a decade of investment in several new high-rises, and it was during this time the city's present skyline took shape.

The city's continued growth was reinforced by great events; first in connection with its bicentenary in 1988, and again in the year 2000 when Sydney hosted the Olympic Games. The events demonstrated the city's capacity, and all it had to offer tourists were showcased worldwide. The city's almost constant growth has so far made it the home of nearly five million people.

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Tour 1: Sydney

1. Sydney Harbour Bridge

Station: Circular Quay
www.bridgeclimb.com
The Sydney Harbour Bridge is one of the city's most characteristic constructions. The 1,150 metres long bridge connects the central business quarters with the areas on the North Shore.

In 1815, the first proposals for the bridge had been put forward, but it was not built until 1932 and remained Sydney's tallest structure until 1967. The inspiration was partly derived from the Hell Gate Bridge (New York, USA) which was built to the same design in 1916.

Sydney Harbour Bridge, with its 49 metres, is one of the widest in the world, and its height measures 134 metres. Regular hikes to the top are arranged. The bridge, together with the city's skyline and the Opera House, constitute an incredibly beautiful whole, particularly when viewed in the evening.

At New Year, Sydney Harbour Bridge hosts the city's great public fireworks display whose beautiful images are shown throughout the world.

2. The Rocks

George Street
Station: Circular Quay
The city section, The Rocks, was founded soon after Sydney itself. The original buildings were made from sandstone, which is what gave the area its name.

Today, The Rocks is one of Sydney's most atmospheric neighbourhoods with its many reserved historical buildings, housing restaurants, cafés, shops and venues for various activities.

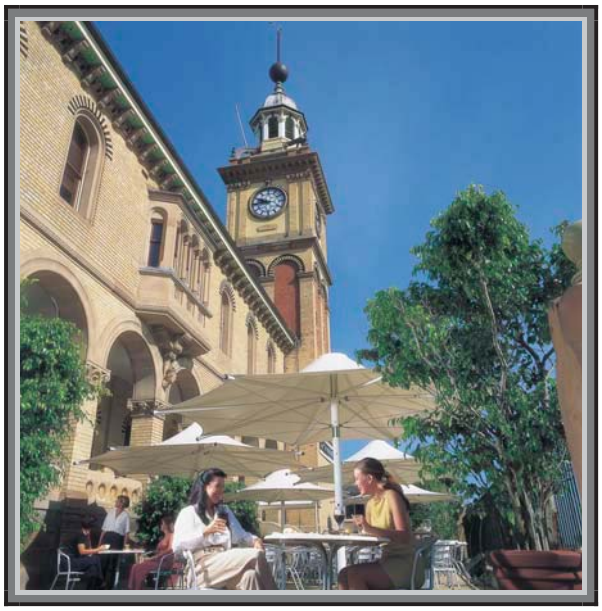
3. Museum of Contemporary Art

George Street 140
Station: Circular Quay
www.mca.com.au
Sydney's Museum of Modern Art showcases a wide variety of artwork from among others Andy Warhol, Christo and Robert Rauschenberg. A

substantial part of the museum's holdings is from J. W. Power's large collection.

The impressive museum itself was built from sandstone for the Port and Marine Authorities in 1949-1952. The building is located at the site where the first British fleet laid anchor in 1788.

4. Customs House



Alfred Street 31
Station: Circular Point
www.sydneycustomshouse.com.au
This beautiful building was built in 1845 to function as Sydney's customs house. The Customs House is located at the site where the aboriginal natives are said to have seen the first British ships arrive. Today the building is full of cultural activities, such as ever changing exhibitions and restaurants.

5. Museum of Sydney

Phillip Street 37
Station: Circular Quay
www.hht.net.au/museums/museum_of_sydney

At the Museum of Sydney, the visitor can experience the history of the city from before the European colonization to the time it was founded and on to the present day. The museum was built in the exact place where Governor Arthur Philip in 1788 erected the first government building. The remnants of that building have been excavated and are among the many exhibits on display.

6. Sydney Opera House

Bennelong Point
Station: Circular Quay
www.sydneyoperahouse.com

Sydney's Opera House is Australia's best known building, famous the world over for its unique design with the many white shells giving an impression of ships under full sail.

The Opera House was designed by the Dane Jørn Utzon for an architecture competition in 1957. The construction began in 1966 and the building was inaugurated by Queen Elizabeth II in 1973. The many halls, among them the great stage with room for more than 2,700 spectators, make for a fascinating visit.

The Opera House is beautiful when viewed close-up as well as from a distance, and by night the illumination adds yet another dimension.

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7. Government House

Macquarie Street
Station: Circular Quay
www.hht.nsw.gov.au/museums/government_house

The Government House was built in Gothic Revival style in 1837-1845. The mansion was the governor's residence and the museum reflects how it looked during the 19th and 20th centuries.

In the guest rooms, the State Apartments, different heads of state as well as the British Regent used to stay when visiting the city.

8. Conservatorium of Music

Conservatorium Road
Station: Circular Quay
www.music.usyd.edu.au

The Conservatorium of Music is currently used for concerts. The construction was commenced by Francis Greenway in the 19th century. It was intended as housing for labourers and stables for the nearby Government House, but this plan was never realized.

9. State Library of New South Wales

Macquarie Street
Station: Martin Place
www.sl.nsw.gov.au
The State Library of New South Wales is one of Sydney's most imposing buildings. It was built in 1845 in strict classicistic style.

10. State Parliament House

Macquarie Street
Station: Martin Place
The British colony's legislative assembly has been holding meetings at Parliament House since 1829, and later it came to house the parliament of the state of New South Wales.

Originally the building, with its elegant verandas, was part of the north wing of the Rum Hospital.

11. Sydney Mint Museum

Macquarie Street 10
Station: Martin Place/St. James
www.hht.net.au/museums/the_mint
The present day Sydney Mint Museum is the city's former mint. It was built in 1811-1816 as the south wing of the Rum Hospital.

In 1854, the first British mint outside England was established here, as a consequence of the discovery of gold in New South Wales in 1851. In 1926, the Australian Mint was moved to Canberra, the capital, where federal offices were established, and in its stead an exhibit about the history of the place was created.

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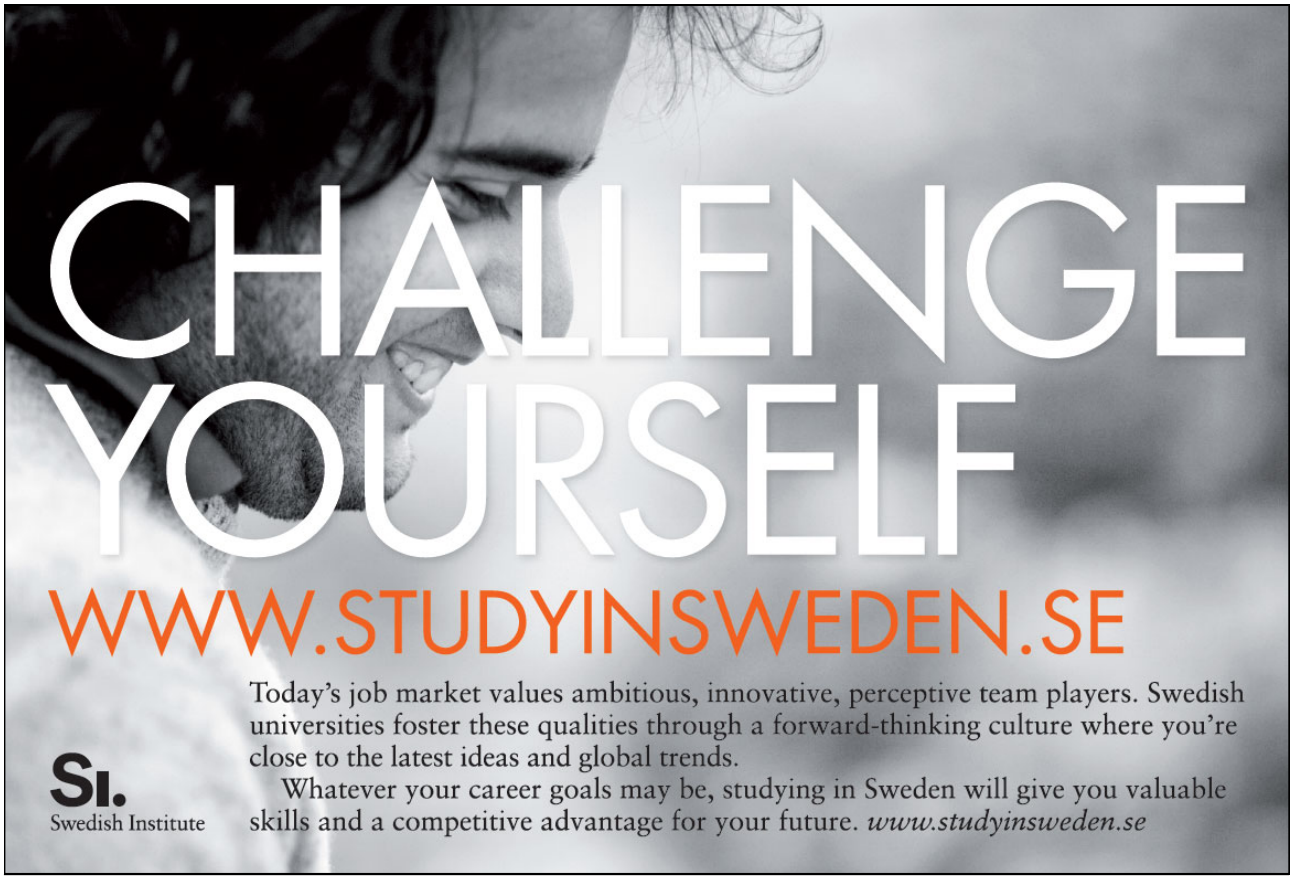

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Tour 2: Sydney

12. Darling Harbour

Station: Harbourside/Darling Park
www.darlingharbour.com.au
Darling Harbour is named after the governor of New South Wales from 1825-1831, Lieutenant-General Ralph Darling. It was originally part of Sydney' commercial harbour area and had deteriorated rather extensively when the city renovated the area in the 1980s and changed it into an exciting place full of shops, restaurants and tourist activities.

13. Powerhouse Museum

Harris Street 500
Station: Paddy's Markets
www.phm.gov.au

As the name suggests, the Powerhouse Museum is situated in a former power plant, which is why it has a unique industrial atmosphere.

The museum includes fascinating exhibitions, among other things, countless technological milestones, means of transportation and themes from Australia's historical development. They are all presented in a highly interactive format.

14. Chinatown

Dixon Street
Station: Paddy's Markets
Sydney's present day Chinatown is the third of its kind in the city. In the 1920s, the Chinese community established itself here after having previously occupied two other locations.

Chinatown streches from the area around Dixon Street, which is a walking street with many ethnic Chinese businesses and restaurants. At both ends, the area is marked by traditional Chinese portals.

On the corner of Hay Street and George Street, there is a wooden sculpture called Golden Water Mouth, which is believed to bring luck to the Chinese community.

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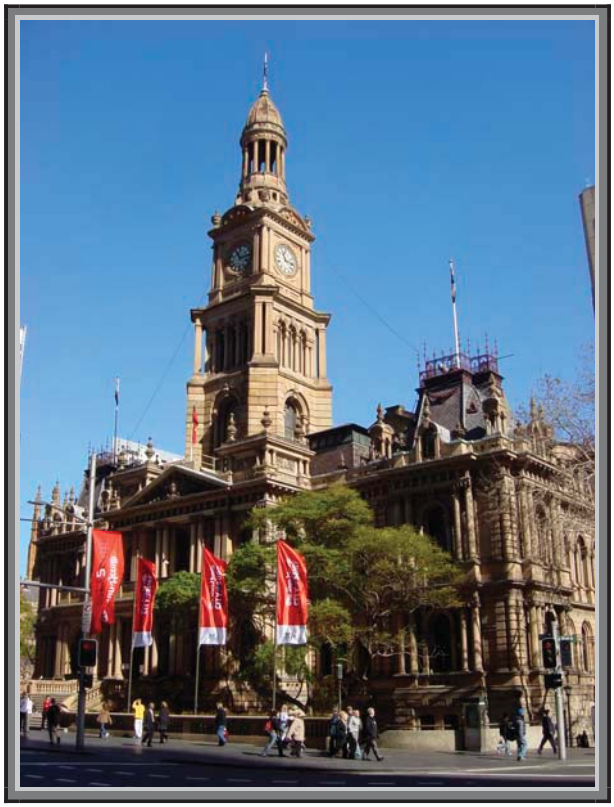
The Chinese city of Guangzhou is Chinatown's sister city and at Australia's bicentennial anniversary Guangzhou gave the city its Chinese Garden of Friendship, which is situated opposite the northern end of Dixon Street It is one of the few traditional Chinese gardens outside of China.

15. Town Hall



George Street 483
Station: Town Hall
www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au
Sydney's Town Hall is built in an elegant Victorian style. It has many beautifully decorated halls, the most impressive being Centennial Hall, which is known for its great organ.

16. St. Andrew's Cathedral

George Street/Bathurst Street
Station: Town Hall
www.cathedral.sydney.anglican.asn.au
The Anglican St. Andrew's Cathedral is Australia's oldest cathedral. It achieved this status in 1868. The nearby cathedral school was opened in 1885.

The cathedral's Gothic interior is very impressive, as are the great glass mosaic windows and the organ from 1866.

17. Queen Victoria Building

George Street 455
Station: Town Hall/City Centre
www.qvb.com.au
This colossal building with its characteristic dome was built in 1898 in a Victorian style which borrowed inspiration from Byzantine palaces.

The Queen Victoria Building was originally the city's central food market and, today, it is a modern shopping center.

18. Sydney Tower

Market Street 100
Station: St. James/City Centre
www.sydneyskytour.com.au
www.skywalk.com.au

The 305 metres tall Sydney Tower is the second tallest in the southern hemisphere [factually incorrect!!], only surpassed by the Sky Tower in Auckland, New Zealand. The complex had been commenced in 1970 and opened in 1981.

It has a fully-enclosed observation deck at 250 metres above ground level that offers a beautiful 360 degrees view of Sydney. There are two floors with restaurants near the top. Further up, at 260 metres, the Sydney Tower Skywalk is situated. It is an outdoor deck with glass floors. Access, which is via special arrangement, allows the visitor seemingly to float freely in the sky above the city.

The Tower also offers the simulated trip, the Oz Trek, which takes the visitor on a fantastic journey through Australia's culture, history and geography.

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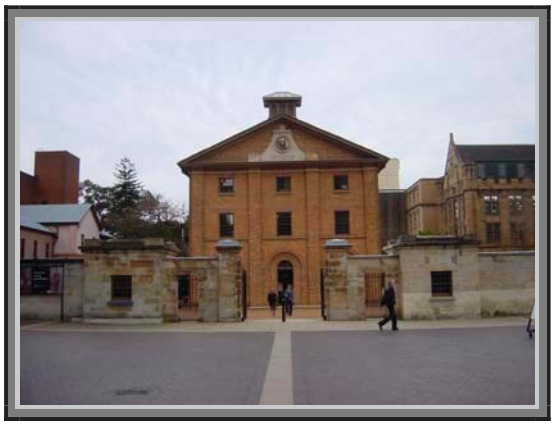
19. St. James' Church

King Street 173
Station: St. James
www.stjameschurchsydney.org.au
St. James' Church is an Anglican church. It is Sydney's oldest church, built in 1822 under Francis Greenway's supervision.

After its completion, the church spire became a landmark for incoming ships. Today it lies surrounded by the city's skyscrapers, so one can only imagine its original prominence among the low structures of the past.

20. Hyde Park Barracks



Queens Square
Station: St. James
www.hht.net.au/museums/hyde_park_barracks_museum
The Hyde Park Barracks were built in the period 1818-1819 using convicts as labour. They are recognized as one of the architect Francis Greenway's most distinguished works. Francis Greenway is known primarily for his colonial style buildings.

The complex was used as housing for convicts while they worked on public projects. It was closed in 1848 and became a home for female immigrants, and from 1887 to 1979 it was utilized as court rooms and public offices.

Today, it is a museum where the visitor can experience various aspects of the living conditions and daily routines of convicts.

21. St. Mary's Cathedral

College Street/Cathedral Street
Station: St. James
www.sydney.catholic.org.au
In 1820, the first Catholic priests came to Australia, and the following year the construction of the original St. Mary's Cathedral began. The church was destroyed in a fire in 1865 and the construction of the present cathedral began in 1868, but was not completed until the year 2000. Several Popes have celebrated Mass there.

The magnificent building is 107 metres long and 75 metres high. The great church room with its beautiful glass mosaics is well worth a visit.

22. The Australian Museum

College Street 6
Station: Museum
www.austmus.gov.au
This museum is Australia's national museum for anthropology and natural history. The large permanent exhibition showcases various interesting collections, featuring among other things the original inhabitants of Australia, the aboriginals. The exhibited effects include items of clothing and weapons. In the collections are also found many examples of Australia's varied fauna.

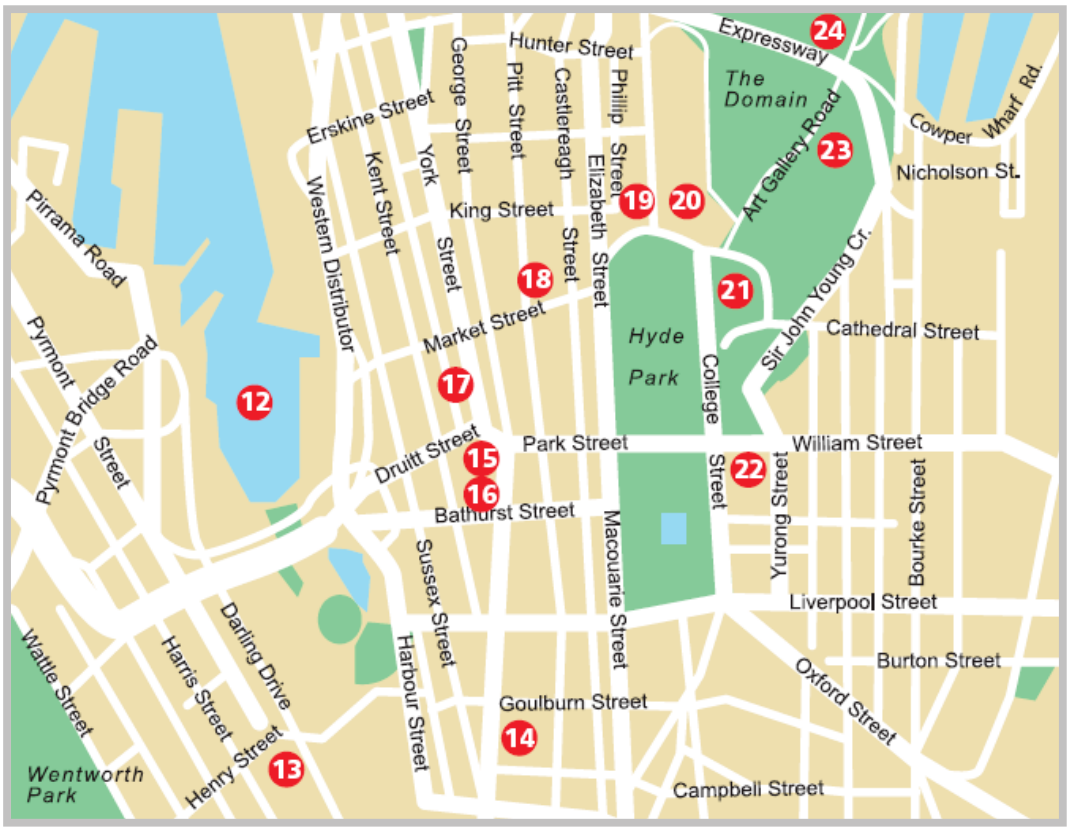
23. Art Gallery of New South Wales

Art Gallery Road
Station: St. James/Martin Place
www.artgallery.nsw.gov.au
The Art Gallery of New South Wales is the art museum of the state of New South Wales, which opened in 1879. Since then, it has been possible to admire a rich selection of primarily Australian art here.

24. Royal Botanic Gardens

Station: Circular Quay
www.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au

Sydney's Botanical Garden opened in 1816. Among the old garden's many beautiful facilities, the visitor can experience a traditional rose garden, large greenhouses and not least a fascinating collection of plants from the South Pacific region.



Day Tours from Sydney

25. Boat trip on Sydney Harbour

Darling Harbour
Station: Harbourside/Darling Park
A boat trip around the Sydney Harbour offers participants a unique view of the modern skyline and not least the city's two icons, the Sydney Harbour bridge and the Sydney Opera House. It is a beautiful scenery by day as well as by the glow of the illuminated city night.

There is a plentiful selection of boats ranging from katamarans to proper tour boats with dining aboard

26. Bondi Beach

8 km East
Station: Bondi Junction
Bondi Beach is one of the world's most famous beaches. The beautiful wide beach close to the city centre attracts large crowds of both locals and tourists.

During the Olympic Games in the year 2000, the Beach Volleyball competition took place at Bondi Beach.

Along the bay of Bondi Beach, one can enjoy a good meal in one of the many cosy restaurants.

27. Elizabeth Farm House

Alice Street 70, Rosehill, 25 km West
Station: Parramatta
www.hht.net.au/museums/ef
Elizabeth Farm House was built in 1793, and it is Australia's best preserved European-style building. The house is named after one of its owners, the coupple John and Elizabeth MacArthur.

The Australian wool industry was born on this small farm, where it was the main occupation for the family and their farm labourers. The farm's two most important buildings can be viewed. One, being the main building with 15 rooms and the other is the building housing the labourers consisting of 8 rooms.

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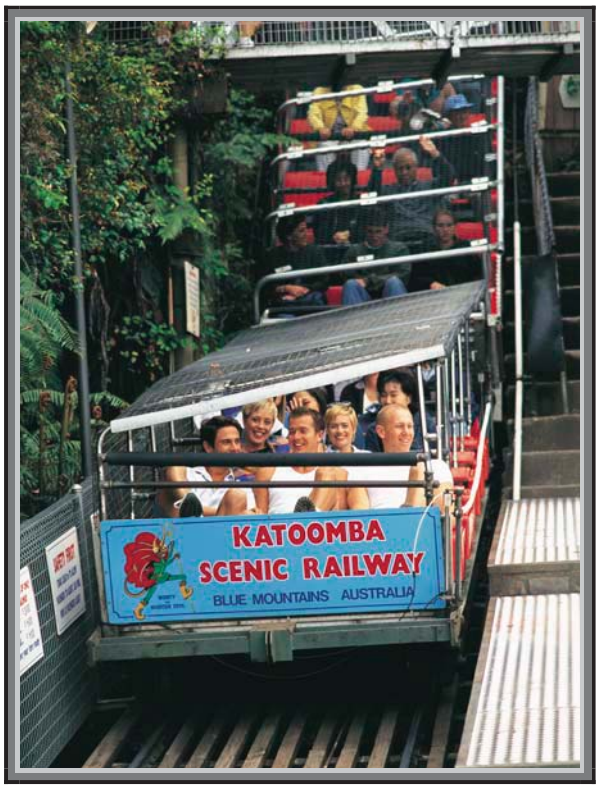
28. Blue Mountains National Park



60 km West
www.nationalparks.nsw.gov.au

The Blue Mountains derive their name from the bluish tinge caused by the release of oils from its eucalyptus trees. The range constituted the European colony's western border until 1813 when the first road crossing it was built. Today the area is a national park.

The city of Katoomba is an ideal starting point to experience the delightful scenery of the park. From Katoomba, one can visit the historic mines at Narrowneck and Mount Solitary. Katoomba Scenic Railway offers a steep but unique ride in one of the old mine trains. A trip on the renovated Zig Zag Railway is equally fascinating.

The beautiful nature scenes, Katoomba Falls and the rock formation, the Three Sisters, are also located at Katoomba.

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Cambelltown
Lilyvale
Scarborough
Bulli
Taralga
Crookwell
Mount Kembla
Wollongong
Berrima
Bowral
Dapto
Yallah
Moss Vale
Yellow Rock
Kiama
Bundanoon
Gunning
Goulburn
Berry
Yass
Nowra
Tarago
Fraser
Giralang
Bungendore
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With children in Sydney

Sydney Aquarium (Darling Harbour):
www.sydneyaquarium.com.au

Taronga Zoo (Bradsleys Head Road):
www.zoo.nsw.gov.au

Luna Park (Milsons Point):
www.lunaparksydney.com

National Maritime Museum (Darling Harbour):
www.anmm.gov.au

Shopping in Sydney

King Street, Pitt Street, Martin Place, The Rocks
Broadway Centre (Bay Street 1):
www.broadway-centre.com.au

Central Plaza (George Street 450):
www.westfield.com/sydneycentralplaza

Chifley Plaza (Chifley Square 2):
www.chifleyplaza.com.au

Harbourside (Darling Harbour):
www.harbourside.com.au

Imperial Arcade (Pitt Street Mall):
www.imperialarcade.com.au

Market City (Hay Street 9-13):
www.marketcity.com.au

Queen Victoria Building (George Street 455):
www.qvb.com.au

Skygarden (Pitt Street Mall/Castlereagh Street 77):
www.skygarden.com.au

The Galeries Victoria (George Street 500):
www.tgv.com.au

The Strand Arcade (Pitt Street Mall 193-195):
www.strandarcade.com.au

Public transportation in Sydney

Sydney Cityrail:
www.cityrail.nsw.gov.au

Sydney Metro Monorail:
www.metromonorail.com.au

Sydney Airport:
www.sydneyairport.com.au

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Train Map

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Hello Canberra

Canberra

www.visitcanberra.com.au

Historical outline

Canberra is the capital of Australia. With a population of approximately 325,000, it is Australia's largest inland city. Before European settlement began in the 1820s, the area that is now Canberra was inhabited by native aboriginals.

Canberra became Australia's capital in 1908 as a result of a compromise between the cities of Sydney and Melbourne both contending for this title. Canberra is situated between those two cities. The new capital is markedly different from other Australian cities, because it is a planned city; it had to function as capital before it had the capacity to do so.

In 1910, a general plan for the city's many new institutions, including the Parliament and the Supreme Court, was sought via an international architectural competition. Walter Burley Griffin's design was selected and in 1913 the great projects began.

The Federal Government moved to the city in 1927 when a temporary parliament building stood ready. The Great Depression of the 1930s and the Second World War forced delays and revisions to the planned extension, which led to a number of planned Anglican and Catholic cathedrals never being built.

After the Second World War, when the development of the city as a fully functional capital had been completed, many government offices were moved from Melbourne to Canberra.

Today, the planned outline of the city is obvious on a map of the city.

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Attractions

1. National Museum of Australia

Acton Peninsula
www.nma.gov.au
This museum opened in 2001 and shows many facets of Australian history, culture and nature in a technologically modern exhibition. The three primary themes are Australian history from 1788, the interaction with the environment and the aboriginal culture.

2. National Gallery of Australia

Parkes Place
www.nga.gov.au
At the National Gallery of Australia, works of art by both Australian and foreign artists can be viewed. In the museum's many separate galleries, works by, among others, Claude Monet and Jackson Pollock, as well as Australian artists, such as Albert Tucker and Arthur Boyd are on display.

Outside the museum, one can experience the beautiful sculpture park featuring a number of works by different artists

3. Parliament House

Capital Hill

The city plan was laid out in the beginning of the 20th century, and the Australian Parliament stood ready at the top of Capitol Hill in 1988.

Inside the building there are numerous works of art by different Australian artists, among them Michael Tjakamarra Nelson's mosaic "Meeting Place", which is located at the entrance. In the Great Hall, there is a 20 metres long work by Arthur Boyd.

4. Old Parliament House

King George Terrace
www.oldparliamenthouse.gov.au
The Old Parliament House was Australia's temporary government building. It was finished in 1927, at which time the Federal Government moved there from Melbourne, and the building became the country's political centre until 1988 when the new Parliament was opened.

Today, the elegant building houses part of the collections of the National Museum as well as the National Portrait Gallery of featuring portraits of famous Australians.

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With children in Canberra

National Zoo & Aquarium:
www.zooquarium.com.au

Questacon-experimentariet
(King Edward Terrace):
www.questacon.edu.au

Shopping in Canberra

Bunda Street
Canberra Centre (Bunda Street):
www.canberracentre.com.au

Westfield Belconnen (Benjamin Way):
www.westfield.com/belconnen

Westfield Woden (Keltie Street):
www.westfield.com/woden

Public transportation in Canberra

Canberra city transportation:
www.action.act.gov.au

Canberra Airport:
www.canberraairport.com.au

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Hello Melbourne

Melbourne

www.visitmelbourne.com
www.visitvictoria.com

Historical outline

Melbourne area was, like the rest of Australia, originally inhabited by Australia's native aboriginals.

The European presence in the area constituting present day Melbourne began with George Bass' exploration by sea in 1797, and three years later James Grant was the next explorer to navigate the Souhteastern coast of Australia.

Captain Murray was the first to sail into Port Phillip Bay in 1801, and two years later the entire bay was explored by Charles Robbins and Charles Grimes. On that occasion, they sailed up the Yarra River and arrived at the area which is now Melbourne's central part.

In 1803, the first European settlement was established at the present-day Sorrento on the Mornington peninsula. But it was soon abandoned, and it was not until 1834 that the next settlement was established in Victoria, this time at Portland.

In 1835, the Australian farmer and businessman, John Batman, sailed from Tasmania to the mouth of the Yarra River, where he bought 2,430 square kilometres of land from the aboriginals. Together with the British, John Pascoe Fawkner, Batman founded Melbourne, which was named after the Bristish Prime Minister William Lamb, who bore the title 2nd Viscount Melbourne.

In 1837, Robert Hoddle established a city plan; he laid out the new city after a strict pattern with carefully measured, perpendicular streets.

Governor Gipp's intention in choosing this arrangement was to get the land ready to be sold for development as quickly as possible. One of the plan's curiosities is the lack of city squares and markets, which were all left out on Gipp's orders. He thought this would help bring people together and promote democracy.

The following year, the pace accelerated. Several land sales were held in the city, and in 1838 the harbour opened, which made possible immigration in high numbers. Within the next decade, several public institutions were established, among them a hospital. In 1836 only 200 people were living in the area, but by 1850 the number had grown to 25,000.

The year 1851 became a milestone for Melbourne: With the city as the central part, Victoria became an independent colony, separate from New South Wales. Soon after, gold was discovered in Ballarat, west of Melbourne, and this caused widespread gold fever.

The gold fever led to an explosive growth in immigration, and in just a few years the population grew to 250,000. During this time, a third of the world's gold was mined in the State of Victoria.

General development accompanied the growing population and the wealth created by the gold. In 1852, a gas plant was opened, and two years later the first Flinders Street railway station was built. A university, a state library, a telegraph office and the City Hall are but a few of the many stately buildings that were erected in the 1850s.

Melbourne expanded culturally as well. The city's museum was founded in 1855, and six years later the first horse race, the Melbourne Cup, was held. That year the city also hosted the State of Victoria's great exhibition.

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The last decades of the 19th century saw virtually uninterrupted growth. The population grew and new large public and private developments were constantly being initiated. In 1885, the first cable tram line was opened, and today Melbourne is famous for its many tram cars. In this period, Melbourne was the industrial and economic centre, and it was the home of the Australian colonies' political administration.

The new nation, the Commonwealth of Australia, was established in 1901 by agreement of all the Australian states. Both Sydney, which had grown strongly and was enjoying great commercial success, and Melbourne laid claim to the title of capital. Canberra, situated between the two large cities, was chosen as a compromise. Two new government buildings had to be built, so Melbourne remained the de facto capital until the Parliament stood ready in 1927.

The first half of the 20th century saw hardship, for Melbourne as for the rest of the country. Australia sent more than 100,000 soldiers to fight in the First World War, and later came the Great Depression followed by the Second World War, in which Australian troops fought as well.

After the Second World War, a new wave of immigrants arrived in Melbourne. In the 1950s and 1960s, many Greeks and Italians came to the city, and they continue to leave their mark on the city today. Apart from the internationalization accompanying the large immigration, Melbourne also enjoyed worldwide attention as the host of the 1956 Olympic Games.

In the 1970s, many Asian immigrants began to arrive in Melbourne, and recently North Africans in particular have begun to settle in the now very cosmopolitan city with a population of more than 3.5 million.
At the end of the 19th century, restoration of the old, deteriorating harbour areas, Docklands, was commenced. They were imbued with an exciting modern atmosphere, including various activities and restaurants. Modern skyscrapers mushroomed in several places in the city, notably along the Yarra River. These are but some of the many delightful places in Melbourne's open and lively neighbourhoods.

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Tour 1: Melbourne

1. Circle Tram Line

Station: Flagstaff/Flinders Street/Parliament/Melbourne Central
www.tramrestaurant.com.au

A tram line for tourists circles the central quarters of Melbourne. It is possible to get on at many places along the route, which offers an excellent introduction to the city. Melbourne's old tram cars are very evocative, and they are known everywhere in Australia.

2. Melbourne Observation Deck

Collins Street 525
Station: Spencer Street
www.melbournedeck.com.au

Melbourne Observation Deck is the best viewpoint in the city. It is situated on the 55th floor of Rialto Towers, which is the southern hemisphere's tallest office building.

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Rialto Towers, built 1982-1986, measures 253 metres tall. The Observation Deck opened in 1994.

It takes 40 seconds to get to the top by elevator, or 1254 steps using the stairs. On clear days, visibility is 60 km, and the Observation Deck offers a beautiful view of central Melbourne.

3. The Block Arcade

Collins Street 282
Station: Flinders Street
Melbourne has a number of beautiful historic shopping arcades, but the most beautiful is The Block Arcade from 1892. The Arcade still houses various shops as well as a tea house, the Hopetoun Tea Rooms, which has a very rich tradition.

4. GPO Melbourne

Elizabeth Street
Station: Melbourne Central
www.melbournesgpo.com
GPO Melbourne is a modern shopping centre situated in the city's former post office, the General Post Office. The building, one of Melbourne's most characteristic, was built in the 1870s.

5. Chinatown

Little Bourke Street mellan Swanston Street och Exhibition Street
Station: Melbourne Central
Melbourne's Chinatown constitutes a colourful and lively section of Little Burke Street. Some of the city's Chinese immigrants operate shops and restaurants there.

6. Old Melbourne Gaol

Russell Street
Station: Melbourne Central
www.nattrust.com.au
Old Melbourne Gaol is Melbourne's best preserved jail, as well as one of the oldest buildings in the city.

Throughout its history, a total of 136 people were hanged in the gaol, among them the feared bushranger Ned Kelly, known as the Man with the Iron Mask.

The gaol closed in 1926, and it is now a museum detailing prison life in the 19th century. Walking down the long corridors, the visitor can view exhibits such as a death mask. Ghostly night tours by candlelight can also be arranged.

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7. Melbourne Museum

Nicholson Street 11, Carlton Gardens
Station: Parliament
www.melbourne.museum.vic.gov.au
The large, impressive Melbourne Museum uses modern technology to a large extent in presenting its collection detailing Australia's flora, fauna and culture. The museum also has a special exhibition about Melbourne's history.

The Evolution Gallery is a fascinating exhibition showing the evolution of life on Earth. Among the exhibits are five dinosaur skeletons. The visitor can also experience a tropical rain forest.

The museum houses the stuffed remains of the thoroughbred Phar Lap, viewed by many as the greatest race horse of all time. Phar Lap was born in 1926 in New Zealand, and died under mysterious circumstances in 1932 in California. The legendary horse won 37 out the 52 races it entered.

The museum's modernistic architectural style has made it one of Australia's most famous buildings.

8. Royal Exhibition Building

Carlton Gardens
Station: Parliament
www.museum.vic.gov.au/reb
The impressive Royal Exhibition Building was finished in 1880 as part of the Melbourne International Exhibition. The style was inspired by Florentine cathedrals.

In 1901, the building hosted the opening of Australia's first Parliament as an independent state. Later, it became home of the State of Victoria's Parliament for several years.

In 2004, the Royal Exhibition Building was added to UNESCO's list of world heritage sites as one of the 19th century's few surviving fashionable exhibition buildings.

9. Parliament of Victoria

Spring Street 157
Station: Parliament
www.parliament.vic.gov.au
The State of Victoria's Parliament buildings are considered the most beautiful in Australia. The style is elegantly classicistic with a large stairwell turning towards Spring Street and Melbourne. The surrounding park is also very impressive; when visiting the Parliament Building, one should not miss the outdoor facilities.

10. City Museum

Spring Street 20
Station: Parliament
www.citymuseummelbourne.org
The City Museum showcases Melbourne's history, architecture, culture and modern life-style. The building itself is of historical interest. It was built as the National Bank of Britain's Australian colony, called Old Treasury, and the vaults for storing the Australian gold reserves can still be viewed.

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11. Cook's Cottage

Wellington Parade Street, Fitzroy Gardens
Station: West Richmond
www.fitzroygardens.com

Cook's Cottage was originally built in 1755 in England by James and Grace Cook, the parents of the famous explorer Captain Cook. In 1927, Sir Russel Grimwade bought the house, dismantled it and had it rebuilt in 1934 in Melbourne's Fitzroy Park in connection with the 100th anniversary of the European presence in the region.

Visiting the house gives a good impression of the 18th century and of Captain Cook's life and explorations.

In the Fitzroy Gardens nearby Cook's Cottage lies a model Tudor village. It was donated by English cities in appreciation of Melbourne's assistance during the Second World War. The model village was built in cement by the Englishman Edgar Wilson and it opened in 1948.

12. Melbourne and Olympic Parks

Batman Avenue
Station: Richmond
www.mopt.com.au

Melbourne Park and Olympic Park constitute the largest area in the city for sports events, concerts etc. Every year in January, the first Grand Slam tennis tournament is played in Melbourne Park. It is the historic Australian Open, which was held for the first time in 1905. The main court of the tournament is the Rod Laver Arena, which was built in 1968. It has room for more than 15,000 spectators. Olympic Park was host of the 1956 Olympic Games, which were held in Melbourne.

The facilities can be viewed on a tour which takes the visitor through corridors full of exhibits from the many star-studded events and inside the changing rooms of the stars. The visitor also gains insight into the technical aspects of getting through an event like Australian Open.

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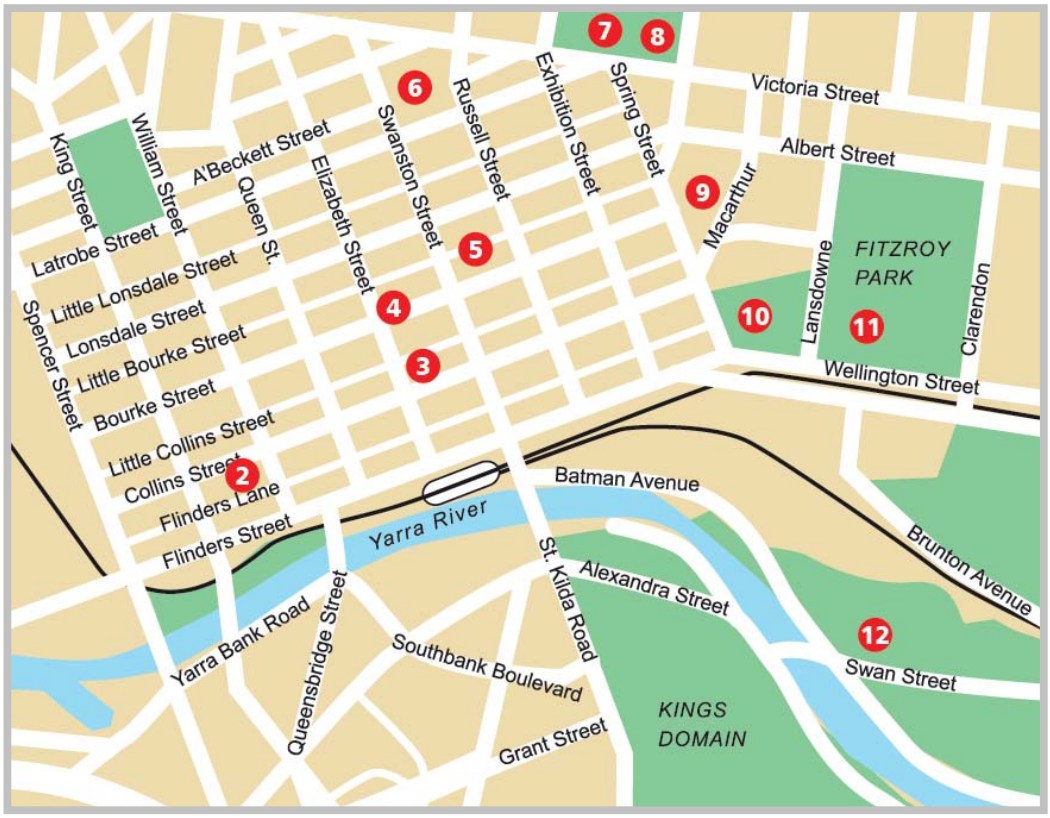
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Victoria Street
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Latrobe Street
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FITZROY
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Clarendon
Wellington Street
Little Collins Street
Collins Street
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Flinders Lane
Flinders Street
Yarra River
Batman Avenue
Brunton Avenue
St. Kilda Road
Alexandra Street
Yarra Bank Road
Queensbridge Street
Southbank Boulevard
12
Swan Street
KINGS
DOMAIN
Grant Street

Tour 2: Melbourne

13. Melbourne Maritime Museum

South Wharf Road
Station: Spencer Street
www.melbournemaritimemuseum.com.au
In the Melbourne Maritime Museum, the maritime history of the State of Victoria is exhibited. The Museum's biggest attraction is the three-masted barque Polly Woodside, which lies in one of the city's old historical docks. Polly Woodside was built in 1885 and has been reconstructed in its original form.

There is also a comprehensive description of the river traffic, the city's harbour and the importance of navigation for Melbourne's development, notably as it relates to immigration.

14. Immigration Museum

Flinders Street 400
Station: Flinders Street
www.immigration.museum.vic.gov.au
At the Immigration Museum, the stories are told of people from all over the world who migrated to the State of Victoria, from the 18th century up until present day. Many lives are detailed through stories, pictures, personal effects and other information. There is also a 17 metres long reconstruction of one of the ships that brought people across the oceans to Australia.

15. Flinders Street Station

Flinders Street
Station: Flinders Street
Melbourne's Railway Station in Flinders Street is the oldest of Australia's large station buildings.The railway station is built in a palatial style, and it is one of Australia's busiest.

The first station building was built in 1854, but the need for an extension became apparent after a few years. In 1882 the decision was made to add to the building, but the station was not opened until 1910.

16. St. Paul's Cathedral

Swanston Street/Flinders Street
www.stpaulscathedral.org.au
Station: Flinders Street
St. Paul's Cathedral is Melbourne's Anglican cathedral. The building was opened in 1891, at which time it was Melbourne's tallest building, dominating the skyline of the city.

The architectural style exhibits traits of neo-Gothicism, but there are also some decorative elements, as in the other major buildings from this period, and the interior of the church is quite beautiful.

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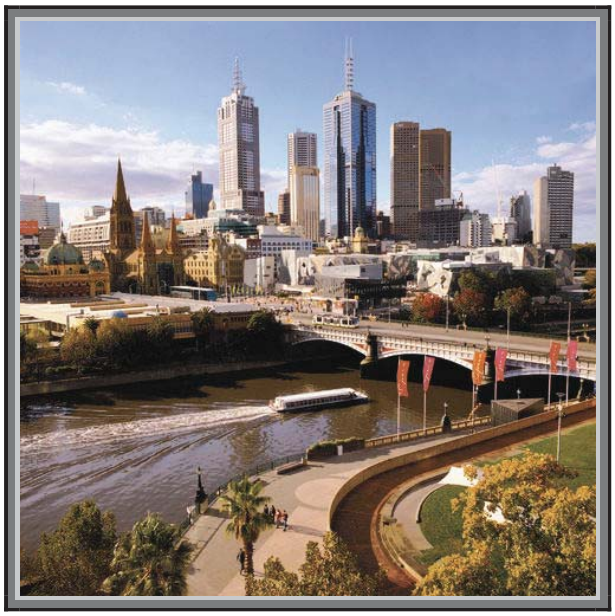
17. Federation Square



Federation Square
Station: Flinders Street
www.fedsquare.com

The newly finished Federation Square is one of the most unique experiences in Melbourne. The square is dominated by buildings in an original style, and by the many activities taking place there.

At the Federation Square lies the Australian Centre for the Moving Image, which details the history of Australian film-making and shows a rich variety of Australian movies. Visitors can also experience the world of horse racing at the museum, at the Champions, the Australian Racing Museum and Hall of Fame.

From the nearby skyscraper, Eureka Tower, featuring the observation deck, Skydeck, the visitor has the opportunity to view the area from above.

17a. The Ian Potter Centre, National Gallery of Victoria

www.ngv.vic.gov.au

In the mid-1990s, the decision was made to build a new home for the National Gallery of Victoria, which had grown too large for the premises on St. Kilda Road. The Ian Potter Centre was established, and it now houses the museum's Australian collection

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18. National Gallery of Victoria

St. Kilda Road 180
Station: Flinders Street
www.ngv.vic.gov.au
The National Gallery of Victoria has held international art exhibitions in its main building since 1861. In addition to its impressive international collection, the museum hosts various other exhibitions. The works of countless artists have been exhibited there, among them René Magritte, El Greco, and Rembrandt.

19. River Boat

Southgate Promenade
Station: Flinders Street
www.melbcruises.com.au
A boat trip on the Yarra River is a wonderful experience. The river runs through some of Melbourne's many green areas, straight through the modern quarters in the city centre and South Bank and on to the newly developed Docklands area.

20. The Arts Centre

St. Kilda Road 100
Station: Flinders Street
www.theartscentre.net.au
The architecturally fascinating Arts Centre is one of Melbourne's foremost cultural institutions, with a wealth of offerings for the visitor, such as theatre, opera, outdoor concerts and art exhibitions.

21. Shrine of Remembrance

St. Kilda Road
Station: Flinders Street
www.shrine.org.au
The Shrine of Remembrance, the memorial shrine for the State of Victoria's 114,000 men and women who participated in the First World War, is perhaps Melbourne's most characteristic building. Of the 89,000 Australians who served abroad, 19,000 never returned. The central monument was built during 1928-1934, but additions were made in connection with wars and conflicts taking place after the First World War.

After the Second World War, the Eternal Flame was lit, and the Remembrance Garden was built in memory of post-1945 armed conflicts, such as the Korean War and Vietnam War.

22. Government House

Parliament Place 4
Station: Flinders Street
www.nattrust.com.au
The Government House is the official residence for the State of Victoria's governor. The style was inspired by Italian architecture, and when it opened it was one of Victoria's most distinguished buildings.

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Government House is open to visitors. Tours start in La Trobe's Cottage, which is on the corner of Birdwood Avenue and Dallas Brook Drive.

23. Royal Botanic Gardens

Birdwood Avenue, South Yarra
Station: Flinders Street
www.rbg.vic.gov.au

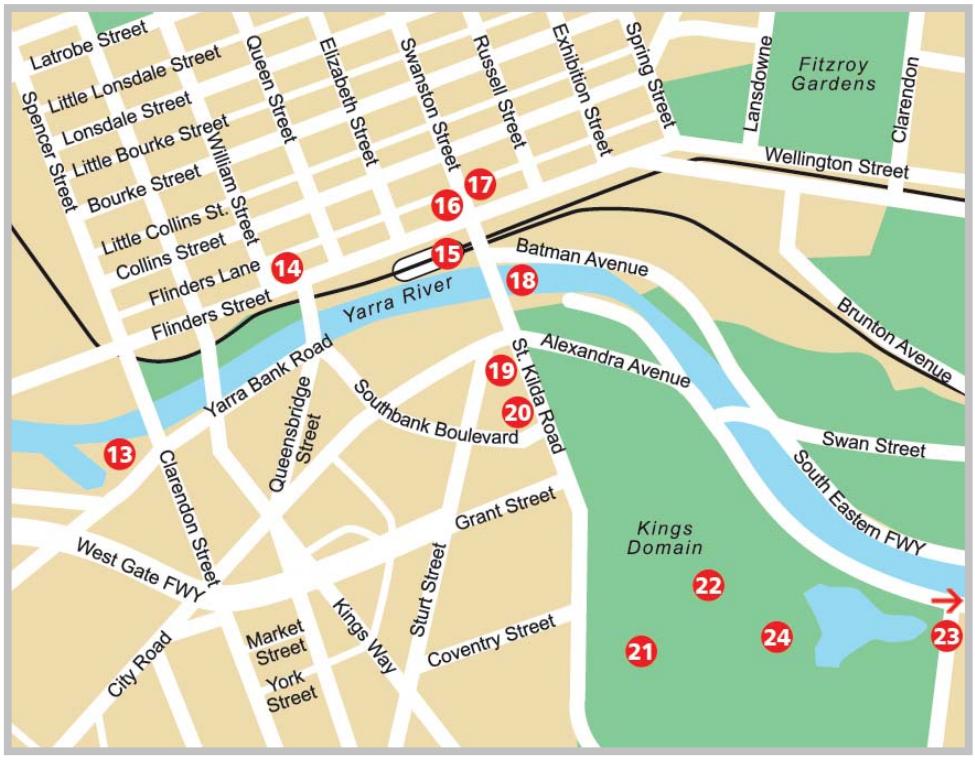
Melbourne's Royal Botanic Gardens, with their wealth of different plants, large lawns and delightful lakes, are considered among the most beautiful in the world.

Melbourne's modern skyscrapers provide a fascinating backdrop to the occasionally rather dense vegetation.

24. Como Historic House & Garden

Williams Road/Lechlade Avenue, South Yarra
Station: Hawksburn
www.nattrust.com.au

The beautiful colonial-style mansion, Como House, offers the visitor an insight into the life-style of the privileged classes around the year1900. In addition to the main building, the garden facilities are very charming with their lawns, flower beds, lakes and many trees.



Day Tours from Melbourne

25. Rippon Lea Estate

Hotham Street 192, Elsternwick, 8 km Southeast
www.nattrust.com.au

Sir Frederick Thomas Sargood had this large beautiful mansion built in a distinguished Victorian style in 1868-1903. In the 1930s, several additions were made, including the great hall. The mansion's greatest attraction is the surrounding 5 hectares of garden landscape, beautifully arranged with lots of flowerbeds, a lake and a tower, from the top of which one has an excellent view of the facilities.

26. Phillip Island Penguin Parade

Phillip Island, 100 km SÖ
www.penguins.org.au

On Philip Island, the visitor can experience the fascinating penguins inhabiting the small island and their daily rituals. On Summerland Beach at sunset, scores of penguins will come waddling up out of the ocean and across the beach to the sand dunes where they spend the night.

Please click the advert

The ritual occurs every night with clockwork precision, and the penguins pay no heed to the many visitors watching the unique phenomenon every day.

Next to Summerland Beach lies an information centre where visitors can learn about the penguins and their life.

But Phillips Island's animal attractions comprise more than its penguins. In the Vestnor Koala Reserve and in the Koala Conservation Centre it is possible to watch koala bears in the trees, in the Phillip Island Wildlife Park visitors can get close to animals such as kangaroos, and seals can be viewed at the Seal Rocks on the island's western tip.

Yet another attraction, the island's vineyards are found at the Philip Island Winery.

27. Great Ocean Road

200 km Southwest
www.greatoceanrd.org.au

The Great Ocean Road is a beautiful stretch along the southwestern coast of the State of Victoria. The route goes through historical cities, delightful beaches, forests and incredible rock formations. Among the historical cities are Portland, the oldest European settlement in Victoria, Camperdown, Port Fairy and Queenscliff.

The Otway Fly is another fascinating experience. It is a 600 metres long tree-top walk 25 metres in the air. The Otway Fly can be reached from Apollo Bay via the Great Ocean Road.

27a. Twelve Apostles

The rock formations of the Twelve Apostles are the Great Ocean Road's landmark. The 45 metres tall rocks lie spread out next to the 70 metres tall coastal cliffs like, stones thrown into the waterby a giant. The Twelve Apostles have been shaped by the ocean during the past 20 million years. The fascinating scenery can be viewed from several well-placed viewpoints.

To the west of the Twelve Apostles lies the Loch Ard Gorge, whose treacherous coast is infamous for the many shipwrecks it has caused, and the rock formation London Bridge.

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28. Grampians National Park

225 km Northwest
www.parkweb.vic.gov.au

The Grampians National Park offers a possibility to experience Australia's magnificent nature. Visitors can climb over naked crags while admiring the view of green-clad mountains and roaring waterfalls. Among the most beautiful sights in the park are the many wildflowers growing in several places along the nature trails.

The information centre in Halls Gap is a good place to start the trip.

29. Ballarat

120 km Northwest
www.visitballarat.com.au

The city of Ballarat has played a large part in Melbourne's development; it was here that gold was discovered in 1851. More than 20,000 people came to the city in search of gold and fortune, and the entire region around Ballarat prospered. Several beautiful buildings have been erected in the city through the years, for example Her Majesty's Theatre from 1875 and Craig's Royal Hotel from 1862. In Ballarat lies also Lake Wendouree, where the 1956 Olympic rowing competitions were held.

29a. Sovereign Hill

www.sovereignhill.com.au

Sovereign Hill is a historical restoration from the time when Ballarat was a mining town. Visitors can try their hand at panning gold, watch the Western Highway Stage Coach and visit the many stores of the middle of the 19th century. It is quite like being part of a Western movie.

30. Dandenong Ranges

50 km East
www.bluedandenongs.com.au

The Dandenongs is a low mountain range with a maximum height of 660 metres on Mount Dandenong. The natural scenery of the range is magnificent, including the large temperate rain forests and eucalyptus groves.

30a. Puffing Billy Steam Train

www.puffingbilly.com.au

Puffing Billy is a historic narrow gauge railroad running through the Dandenongs. The railroad was opened in 1900 to transport timber, among other things. The railroad originally went from Upper Fern Tree Gully Station, but today it starts at Belgrave Station.

The line was taken over by Victorian Railways, who discontinued it in 1954. A historic railroad society was founded that has since maintained the line, which today is 24 kilometres long. The rolling stock comprises the charming old steam engines with their carriages. The stretch is fantastically beautiful, leading deep into pristine jungle-like forest.

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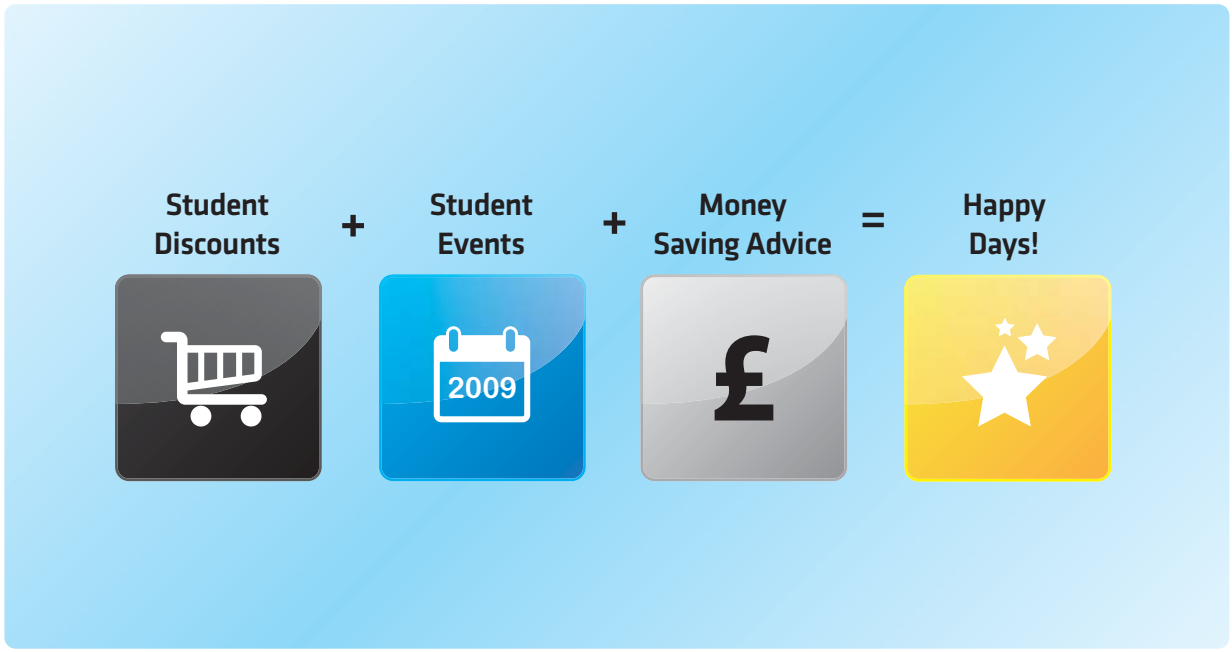
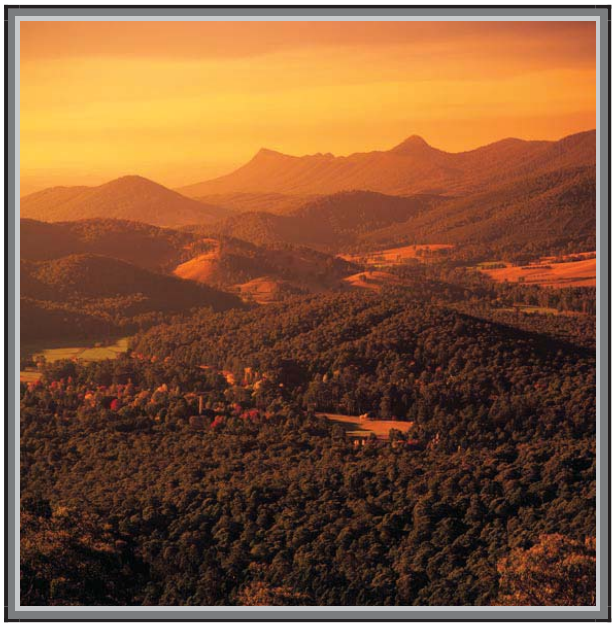


wealthystudent.co.uk

31. Yarra Valley

50 km Northeast

www.visityarravalley.com.au



The Yarra Valley is one of the State of Victoria's largest and richest wine-producing areas with more than 40 vineyards situated in the green undulating landscape.

It is possible to visit the vineyards, view the facilities, learn about wine production and of course taste the many different wines made there. Visiting the Yarra Valley can be a culinary pleasure as well if one makes sure to include some of the restaurants associated with the vineyards.

With children in Melbourne

Melbourne Zoo (Elliott Avenue, Parkville):
www.zoo.org.au

Melbourne Aquarium
(Queenswharf Road/Kings Street):
www.melbourneaquarium.com.au

Luna Park (Lower Esplanade, St. Kilda South):
www.lunapark.com.au

Scienceworks & Planetarium (Booker Street 2, Spotswood):
www.scienceworks.museum.vic.gov.au

Shopping in Melbourne

Bourke Street Mall, Bridge Road, Collins Street, Flinders Lane, Southgate
Chadstone Shopping Centre (Monash Freeway/Princes Highway):
www.chadstoneshopping.com.au

GPO Melbourne (Elizabeth Street):
www.melbournesgpo.com

Highpoint (Maribyrnong):
www.highpoint.com.au

Knox City (Burwood Highway):
www.knoxshoppingcentre.com.au

Melbourne Central
(LaTrobe Street/Swanston Street):
www.melbournecentral.com.au

Queen Victoria Village
(Lonsdale Street/Swanston Street)):
www.qv.com.au

The Block Arcade (Collins Street 282)

Westfield Southland
(Nepean Highway 1239, Cheltenham):
www.westfield.com/southland

Public transportation in Melbourne

Melbourne city transportation:
www.metlinkmelbourne.com.au

Melbourne Airport:
www.melair.com.au

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Train Map

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Hello Perth & Fremantle

Perth

www.cityofperth.wa.gov.au
www.westernaustralia.com

Historical outline

The native Australian Aboriginals have lived in the country for thousands of years. In 1616, the first Europeans came to the western part of the great country when the Dutchman, Dirk Hartog, landed at Shark Bay near Carnarvon.

In 1828, British ships sailed up the Swan River, and the following year Britain claimed the territory after Captain Freemantle's landing.

The year 1829, was also the year when Captain James Stirling sailed further up Swan River with a group of settlers and founded Perth at the place where the Town Hall lies today. The city is named after Perthshire, the birthplace of British Minister Sir George Murray.

The Swan River colony experienced great difficulties in the beginning. The isolated location meant shortage of manpower, economic problems and communication difficulties. The British government solved the problem by sending thousands of convicts to participate in the development of the area.

Perth was heavily expanded and many of the historical buildings in existence today were built by the hands of convicts. Among them are the Town Hall and Government House, seat of the State of Western Australia, which had made Perth its capital.

Despite the new cheap labour, Perth did not develop as quickly as the cities on the east coast. But when gold was discovered in the 1890s, development became rapid and Perth's population quadrupled in just ten years.

In the year 1900, Western Australia was voted into the Commonwealth of Australia. The isolated Western Australia, with Perth leading the way, demanded a railroad connection across the wide uninhabited country in oder to become a part of the new nation. After initial surveys, the construction of the railroad began in 1912, and it soon became an important means of trade across the country. Minerals such as gold and nickel could be exported more easily and this contributed to Perth's wealth.

Perth experienced constant growth throughout the 20th century as the rich natural resources brought new wealth to the city. Many historical buildings were demolished and replaced by modern skyscrapers

Today Perth's population is around 1.5 million, which constitutes the main part of the Western Australian population. The city has renovated its historical buildings and added many new ones to present a beautiful modern skyline. Tourism has also grown considerably, not least because of the state's natural wealth, which begins with Perth itself and its beautiful location.

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Attractions

1. Western Australian Museum

James Street
www.museum.wa.gov.au
www.artgallery.wa.gov.au

At the Western Australian Museum, the history, culture and nature of the great region is portrayed. The large exhibition is very interesting and visitors get a good general impression not only of Perth, but of the entire region and its background.

Next to this museum lies the city's art museum, the Art Gallery of Western Australia.

2. Perth Railway Station

Wellington Street

This historic building was built as the terminal for one of the world's great railroad constructions, the Indian Pacific, which ran between Perth and Sydney.

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3. Forrest Place

Forrest Place

Events of various kinds are often held at Forrest Place. Here lies also the city's remarkable post office, the General Post Office, which was opened in 1923.

4. St. Mary's Cathedral

Victoria Square
www.perthcatholic.org.au/html/cathedral.html

Perths' gothic-style Catholic cathedral was built on high ground in the central part of the city. It was originally intended as an Anglican church, but the site was judged to be too far from the city centre. The western part of the building is from 1865 and the rest from around 1930.

Visitors to the cathedral can also view the episcopal mansion, of which the Catholic Bishop opened the first section in 1860. When Pope John Paul visited Perth, he stayed in the episcopal mansion.

5. The Perth Mint

Hay Street 310
www.perthmint.com.au

The Perth Mint is the oldest active mint in Australia. It was established in 1899 as a branch of the Royal Mint, London. The Perth Mint is built in a grandiose and elegant colonial style. The museum's collection of gold nuggets is the world's largest on exhibition. The exhibition also includes jewelry, a 12 kilogram gold bar and, of course, coins.

6. Perth Concert Hall

St. George's Terrace 5
www.perthconcerthall.com.au

Perth Concert Hall is Perth's most prominent concert hall. Those who have performed there include Ray Charles and the London Philharmonic Orchestra.

7. Government House

St. George's Terrace
www.govhouse.wa.gov.au
Perth's stately Government House was build in the period 1859-1864 to function as government building and as residence for the State of Western Australia's governor. The style is inspired by the Tower of London in the British capital. The building also has beautiful English-style garden facilities.

8. The Deanery

St. George's Terrace/Pier Street

The Deanery is one of the few extant buildings from the 1850s. It was built as a residence for Perth's first Provost. Today it serves as offices for the Anglican Church.

9. St. George's Cathedral

St. George's Terrace 38
www.perthcathedral.org
The beautiful Anglican St. George's Cathedral was built in a neo-Gothic style in the period 1880-1888. It is the city's most prominent Anglican Church.

10. Town Hall

Hay Street/Barrack Street
www.perth.wa.gov.au
Perth's Town Hall is one of the city's oldest and most important public buildings. It was built in 1867-1870 using convict labour. The 38 metres tall bell-tower is one of the city's most characteristic high structures.

11. London Court

Hay Street Mall
www.londoncourt.com.au

This shopping arcade was built in 1937 in aristocratic English Tudor-style. The many shop buildings show a wealth of fine architectural detail.

12. His Majesty's Theatre

Hay Street 825
www.hismajestystheatre.com.au

His Majesty's Theatre with its extravagant Edwardian style was opened in 1904. It houses the State of Western Australia's opera and ballet theatre, as well as a museum.

13. The Cloisters

St. George's Terrace 220

The Cloisters is a two-story building situated among some of Perth's many modern high-rises. It was built in 1859 as the city's most exclusive boys' school.

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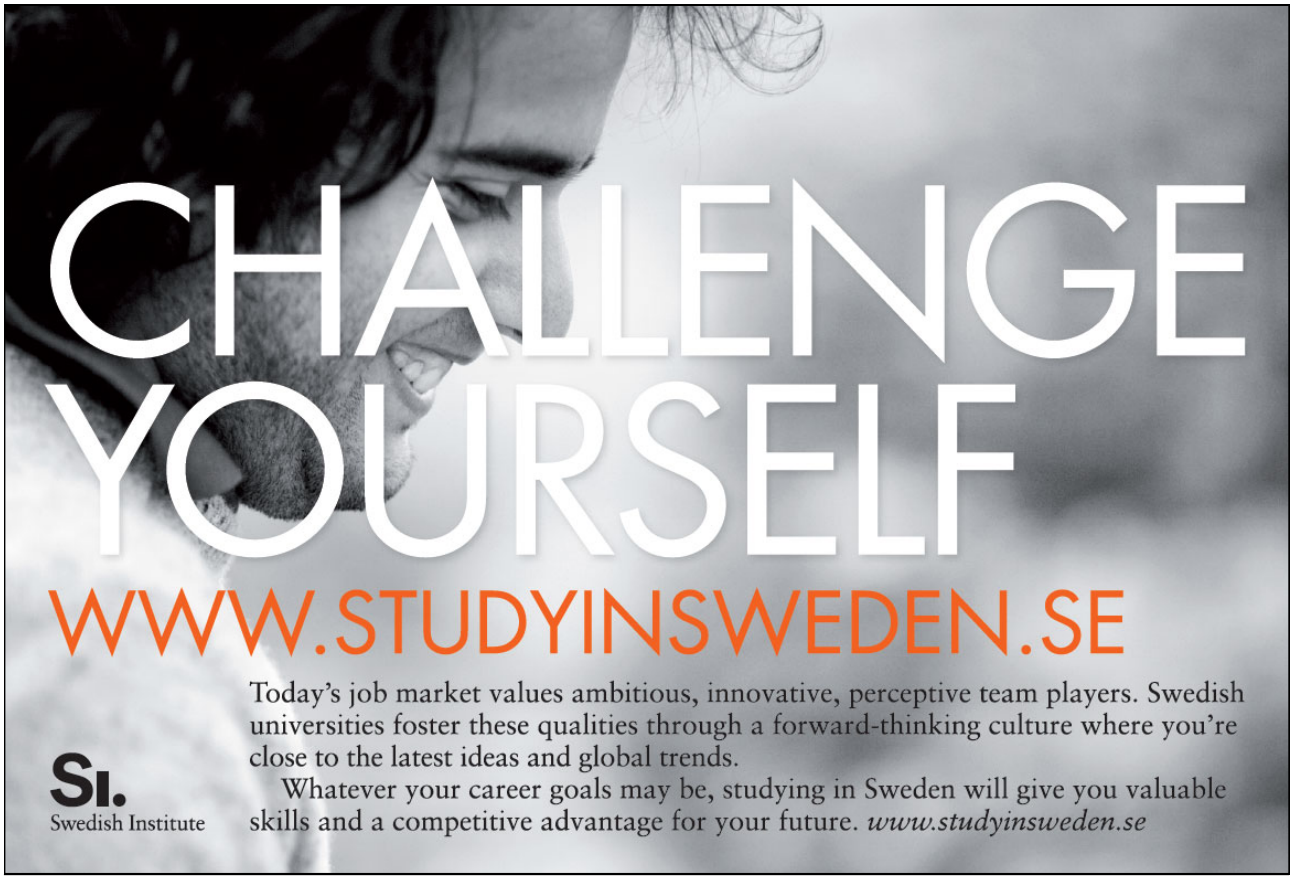

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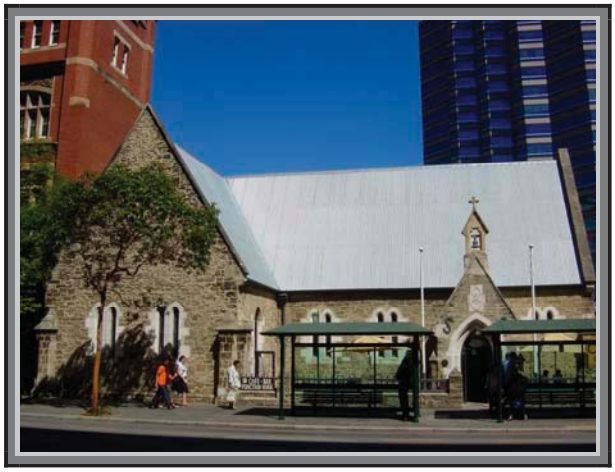
14. The Old Perth Boy's School



St. George's Terrace 139
www.ntwa.com.au/places/perthproperties/perthboyschool.shtml
The Old Perth Boys' School is Australia's second-oldest school and Perth's oldest. It was built in 1854, and after many years of use it was beautifully restored in 1977. It is now an information centre.

15. Allan Green Conservatory

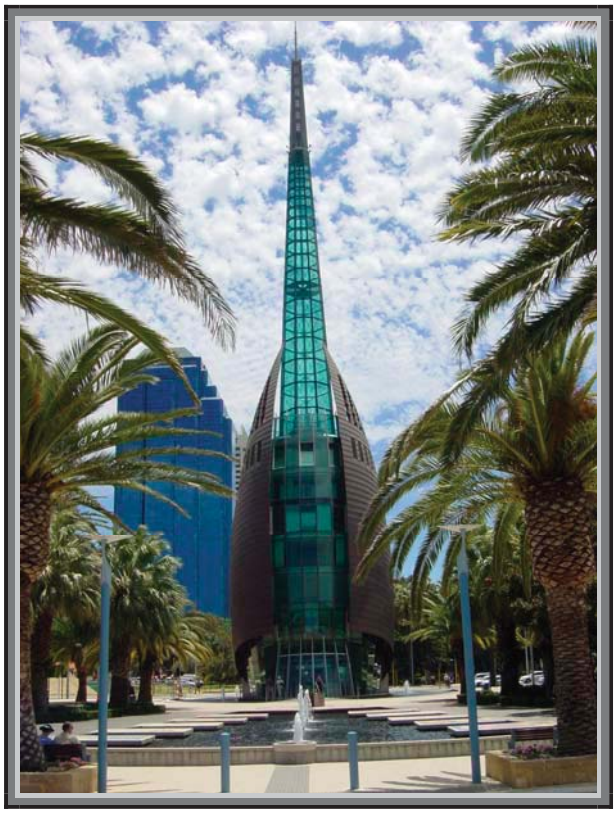
The Esplanade
This building was built in 1979 in connection with the State of Western Australia's 150th anniversary. Visitors can admire beautiful tropical and subtropical plants in the large indoor facilities.

16. Supreme Court & Gardens

Barrack Street
www.supremecourt.wa.gov.au
Perth's Supreme Court was built in 1897 in a classicistic style. The gardens behind the building are, with their old trees and impressive facilities, like an oasis in the middle of the city.

17. Swan Bells Tower

Barrack Square
www.swanbells.com.au



The Swan Bells Tower is one of Perth's most characteristic modern buildings. It was built in connection with the Millenium celebrations. The building is 82.5 metres tall and looks like a standing guitar.

The Swan's Bell Tower exhibits the Swan Bells from the church St.-Martin-in-the-Fields, in Trafalgar Square in London. The original Swan Bells are from the 14th century, but current bells were primarily recast in 1725. The Swan Bells are one of the few sets of British royal bells in existence outside of England. The Bells have pealed on many famous occasions, such as Captain James Cook's homecoming from his explorations in 1771 and the English victory over the Spanish Armada in 1588. The bells came to Perth in 1988 and can be heard in the fascinating building. In front of the building lies the Swan River and Barrack Square, where there's plenty of life and a delightful atmosphere.

18. King's Park

www.bgpa.wa.gov.au/kingspark

The large King's Park is one of Perth's most popular recreational areas. The park areas, created in 1872, lie side by side with the traditional Australian bush landscape.

From the 400 hectares park, visitors have a beautiful view of the Swan River and Perth's skyline. There is also a tree-top walk, the beautiful Lotterywest Federation Walkway, which begins by the statue of Lord Forest. The walk has a maximum height of 16 metres above the ground.

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Day Tours from Perth

19. Swan River Cruise

Barrack Square

Visitors can cruise the Swan River aboard beautifully furnished tour boats. It is a good way to experience Perth's skyline. On some of the longer trips, it is possible to view a large part of the region. Among the destinations are Fremantle, Rottnest Island and Swan Valley.

20. Swan Valley

20 km Northeast

www.swanvalley.com.au

Swan Valley is a large wine-producing area, which was cultivated in the 19th century when settlers sailed up the Swan River to find new fertile land. Western Australia's many hours of sunshine produce lovely wines. At the more than 30 vineyards, visitors can learn about wine production and taste the final product.

Apart from wine production, the area is mostly recreational, and many of the original buildings are preserved. Along with the vineyard tours, a number of other acitivities and sights have been created, such as galleries and a chocolate factory.

21. Rottnest Island

40 km West

www.rottnestisland.com

Rottnest Island is famous for having Australia's best beaches and diving sites. The water in the many bays around the island is warm and shallow, so everybody can take part regardless of experience and skill. On the boat trips arranged from the island it is possible to see dolphins and whales.

The island's was given its peculiar name, which means the rat nest, in the 17th century by Dutch sailors, who mistook the miniature kangaroos living here for rats.

Rottnest Island can be reached in 30 minutes by ferry from Fremantle, or in an hour from Perth's Barack Square.

22. Rockingham

50 km South

Rockingham City is a deligthful place, known for its beaches and many maritime activities. Visitors can go on boat- and fishing trips from the harbour, and surfing is popular as well.

Rockingham is famous for its large herd of dolphins, with which one can get to go swimming on specially arranged trips. It is also possible to admire the dophins from boats.

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22a. Shoalwater Islands Marine Park

Across from Rockingham lie the beautiful Shoalwater Islands, home to several interesting animal species. Of special interest are the penguin colony on Penguin Island, the sea lions on Seal Island, and the many birds on Bird Island. It is not allowed to visit the islands and disturb the animals at certain times, for instance during the mating season.

23. The Southern Caves

275 km South

The caves of southwestern Australia are considered to be among the most beautiful in the world The caves are sign-posted along Caves Road between Yallingup and Augusta. The sights mentioned below are but a few of the most impressive.

The Lake Cave by Margaret River lies next to a large crater from which there is access to the cave and its glistening subterranean lake. The stalactites and mineral deposits all shine like gems and make an unforgettable impression.

The Jewel Cave lies north of Augusta, and as the name suggests, the cave is like a jeweled grotto. Inside the cave, visitors walk along a subterranean stream with the fantastic rock formations glimmering all around.

24. Pemberton

300 km S

www.pembertontourist.com.au

Close to Pemberton City lies the Warren National Park, which is known for its karri trees, which reach more than 60 metres. Many of the trees are 300-400 years old, making them older than the first European settlements in Australia.

The massive size of the karri trees is very impressive. The most famous karri tree is the Gloucester Tree, which is the tallest fire lookout tree in the world. The tree has 153 steps to the top, and there is access for visitors not suffering from vertigo.

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The city of Pemberton is very pleasant. The visitor can go for a ride in the atmospheric tram cars, or on one of the steam-trains running in the city. Pemberton also has many galleries and workshops.

25. New Norcia

130 km North

New Norcia is Australia's only monastic town. It was founded in 1846 by a group of Benedictine monks, and its many historic buildings in a Spanish style of architecture give an impression not found elsewhere in Australia of early Spanish colonies.

The altogether 27 preserved historical buildings set against the Australian bush landscape makes New Norcia an atmospheric and peaceful destination

26. York

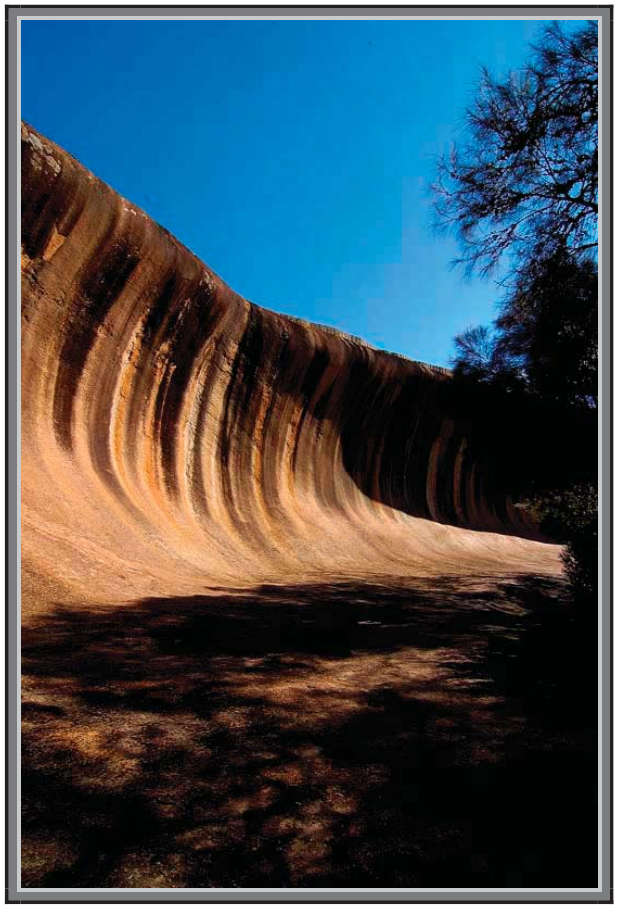
120 km East

www.yorkwa.com.au

York is the oldest inland town in Western Australia. It was built on fertile land by the Avon River in 1830, and it has been delivering agricultural products to Perth ever since.

A visit to York is like a trip back to the time of colonization of the bushland in the 19th century. The many low colonial buildings in Victorian style make York one of the most charming towns in Western Australia. There are several museums and activities in the town detailing the history and way of life of its people, including the gold rush in the nearby Shire of Yilgarn in 1889.

27. Wave Rock



350 km East

www.waverock.com.au

The 2,700 million years old Wave Rock is one of Australia's most fascinating natural phenomena. The wind, sandstorms, rain and heat have carved the 50 metres tall rock into a wavelike shape in the middle of the landscape. Wave Rock is situated a few kilometres to the east of the town Hyden.

28. Indian Pacific Railway

www.gsr.com.au

One of the world's great railroads, the trans-continental Indian Pacific, begins in Perth. The route goes from Perth through the large Australian desert to Adelaide on the South Coast and terminates in Sydney: a journey of 4,352 km.

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Special features include the world's longest stretch of straight railway track, the desolate plain of Nullarbor and the trip across the Blue Mountains. One can stay aboard the comfortable and well-stocked train for the duration of the journey, which lasts four days and three nights.

Another possibility is to make part of the journey, for example the 500 kilometres to the fascinating city of Kalgoorlie, known for its rich gold finds.

With children in Perth

Perth Zoo (Labouchere Road):
www.perthzoo.wa.gov.au

Scitech Discovery Centre (Sutherland Street):
www.scitech.org.au

Aqwa (Sorrento Quay, Hillarys Boat Harbour):
www.aqwa.com.au/main.asp

Adventure World
(Progress Drive 179, Bibra Lake):
www.adventureworld.net.au

Shopping in Perth

Barrack Street, Hay Street, King Street, Murray Street, St. Georges Terrace
Carillon City (Murray Street 207):
www.carillloncity.com.au

Carousel (Albany Highway 1382):
www.westfield.com/carousel

Forrest Chase (Murray Street):
www.forrestchase.com.au

Harbour Town (Wellington Street 840):
www.harbourtownperth.com.au

Innaloo (Ellen Stirling Boulevard):
www.whitfield.com/innaloo

London Court (Hay Street Mall):
www.londoncourt.com.au

Whitford City
(Marmion Avenue/Whitfords Avenue):
www.westfield.com/whitforcity

Public transportation in Perth

Perth city transportation:
www.transperth.wa.gov.au

Great Southern Railway (Indian Pacific):
www.gsr.com.au

Perth Airport:
www.perthairport.net.au

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Hello Perth & Fremantle

Fremantle

www.fremantlewa.com.au

Historical outline

Three Dutch ships had arrived at Rottnest Island, across from present-day Fremantle, in 1696-1697. On that occasion they baptized not only the island but also the Swan River, which they had used as land mark.

Fremantle was the first city founded along the Swan River. That happened in 1829 when Captain Fremantle raised the British flag to signify that the territory belonged to Great Britain, and that a new settlement had been founded.

Shortly afterwards, construction commenced of, among other things, the prison and the Round House from 1830-1831, which is now the oldest preserved building in Western Australia.

When convicts were sent to the colonies of Fremantle and Perth to assist in expanding the settlements, the large Fremantle Prison was established.

During the following decades there were built many new public buildings, hotels and other facilitites essential to an ambitious seaport city.

In 1891, Fremantle's harbour was deepened on the initiative of the Irish engineer Charles Yelverton O'Connor. Because of this improvement, large ships were now able to enter the harbour, which meant renewed growth for the city, as well as for Perth 20 kilometres further up the Swan River.

During the 2nd World War, Fremantle was a submarine base for the Western Powers. Until the United States built its bases on the Philippines, more than 150 American, British and French submarines were based at Fremantle.

As Perth grew and developed during the 20th century, so did Fremantle. But being much smaller than the capital, Fremantle has managed to preserve large parts of its historical city centre instead of building new high-rises.

In 1987, the prestigious America's Cup was held in Fremantle, which drew worldwide attention to the city. The event is detailed by the city's maritime museum.

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Attractions

1. Fremantle Railway Station

Phillimore Street

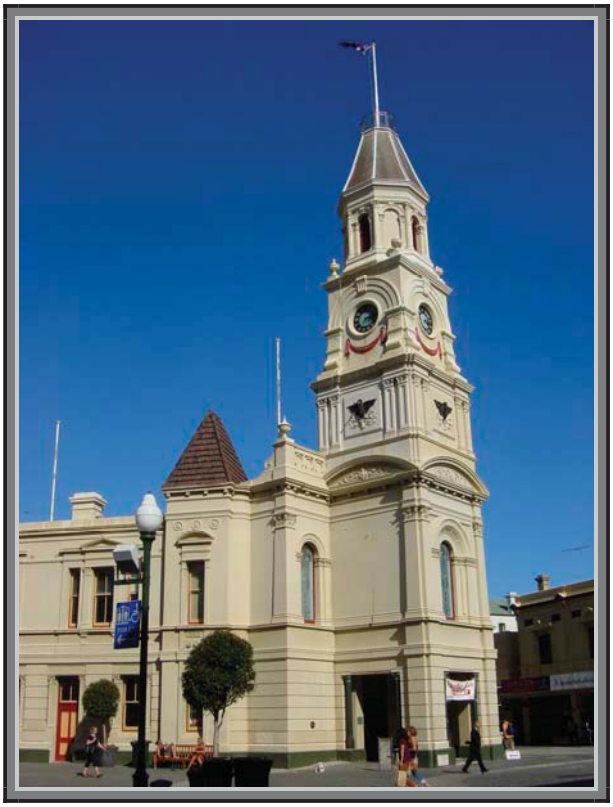
Those travelling by train to Fremantle will get an impression of its historical charm immediately on arrival. The city's train station has many fascinating features, such as the grandiose toilets. The first train arrived in Fremantle in 1881, but the station is of a later date

2. The Taylor Memorial Fountain

Beach Street/Market Street

The Taylor Memorial Fountain was brought to Fremantle from England and put on display in 1905. It is a memorial erected by John Taylor in honour of his sons Ernest and Peter, who are thought to have perished during an expedition in the deserts of Western Australia. The fountain was renovated in 1982 and moved two metres from its original position.

3. King's Square



King's Square

This is Fremantle's central square, named in 1833, and the place where old meets new. Saint John's Church was built in 1882, and the beautiful Town Hall in 1887. The opening of the characteristic Town Hall with its decorated tower coincided with the celebration of Queen Victoria's Jubilee. Next to the Town Hall lies the modern Town Hall Centre.

3a. Fremantle Tram Tour
www.fremantle.wa.gov.au/gettingaround/html/tours_tram.cfm

A guided tram-car trip around Fremantle is a great experience. One gets to see most of the city and feel the historical atmosphere of the place.

4. Fremantle Prison

The Terrace
www.fremantleprison.com.au

The large Fremantle Prison is one of the great historical monuments of Western Australia. It was built in the 1850s as the last prison by and for convicts. Before the practice of sending convicts to Australia ceased in 1868, Fremantle Prison would house a maximum of 10,000 inmates. It was used as a high-security prison until 1991.

The prison has the longest cell corridors of any in Australia; walking down them gives a good impression of the conditions in the large institution. Night-time torchlight tours are arranged, and it is also possible to descend below the building into the tunnel system, which was created in the 1890s as part of the city's water supply.

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5. Fremantle Markets

Herderson Street/South Terrace
www.fremantlemarkets.com.au
The city's old Victorian-style market building opened in 1897, and there is still a delightful atmosphere in its many shops. The shops have a large and varied selection, and they convey an impression of Fremantle's history and culture. The area around the market has several historical buildings, such as the nearby Hotel Norfolk, which opened in 1857 under the name of The Oddfellows.

6. Fishing Boat Harbour

The atmosphere in Fremantle's old Fishing Boat Harbour is fantastic. Visitors go for a walk along the pier and enjoy the view over the water with all the fishing boats. There are a number of restaurants in the quay areas, offering delicious fresh seafood.

7. Anchor Walk

Mews Road
Most of the anchors displayed on Anchor Walk have been found in the harbour area and in South Bay. Visitors can read about the history of the individual anchors at the site.

8. Shipwreck Galleries

Cliff Street
www.museum.wa.gov.au/maritime/swg.asp
At this museum of the shipwrecks of the Australian West Coast, one is met with colourful stories of explorations, commerce, mutinies catastrophes at sea. The exhibition showcases various items brought up from the bottom of the sea and dating back to the 17th century, when Dutch ships first arrived in the area.

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9. The Round House & Whalers Tunnel

Arthur Head 10

The Round House is Western Australia's oldest building. It was built in 1830-1831 and intended as a prison. But with only 8 cells it turned out to be too small, so Fremantle Prison was built in the 1850s.

Whaling was carried out in Bathers Bay below the Round House, and the Whalers' Tunnel was constructed in 1837 for ease of access from the town to the ocean.

10. Western Australian Maritime Museum

Victoria Quay

www.museum.wa.gov.au/maritime

This modern and fascinating maritime museum describes Fremantle's and the region's importance as a seaport.

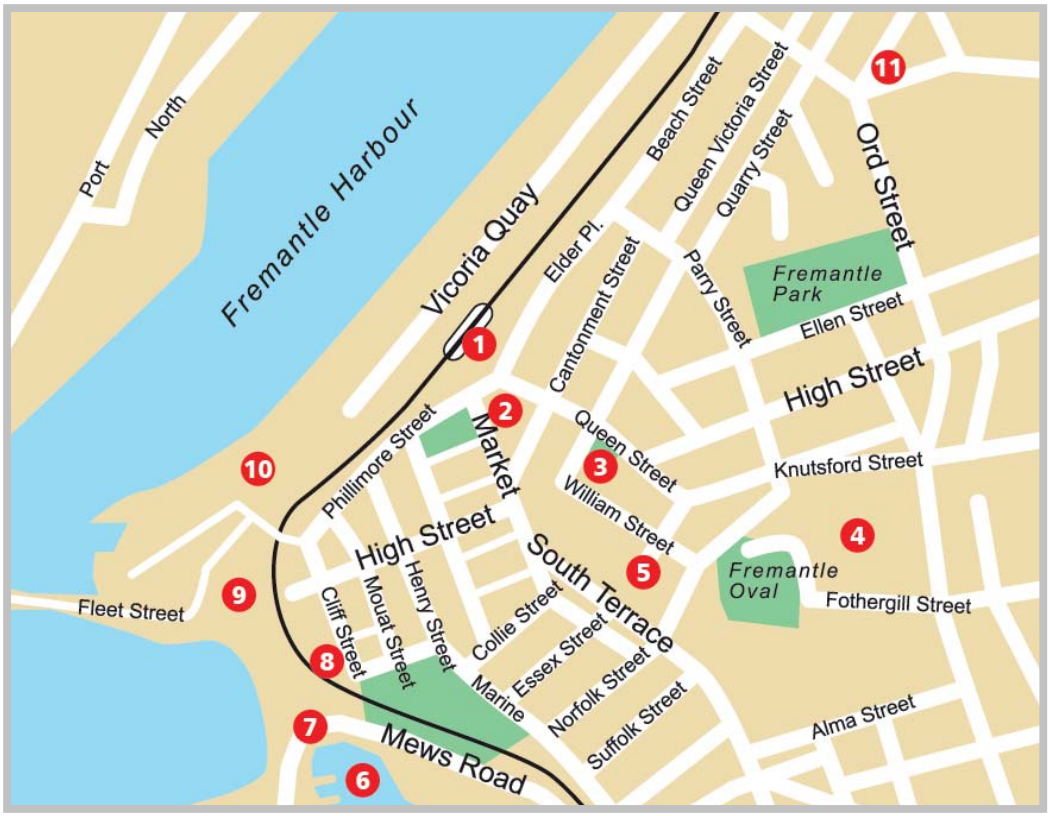
The exhibition contains many themes, from historic navigation to technologically modern navigation and naval defence to mention a few. Among the exhibited vessels is Australia II, with which an Australian team won the America's Cup, and HMAS Owens, an Oberon-class submarine.

11. Fremantle History Museum

Finnerty Street 1

www.museum.wa.gov.au/oursites/freohistory/freohistory.asp

Fremantle History museum was constructed in the former lunatic asylum, which was built by convicts in the 1860s. Through photographs and various other items, the museum portrays daily life in the city from its foundation until present-day.



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With children in Fremantle

Fremantle Tram Tour (King's Square):
www.fremantle.wa.gov.au/gettingaround/html/tours_tram.cfm

Western Australian Maritime Museum (Victoria Quay):
www.museum.wa.gov.au/maritime

Shopping in Fremantle

King's Square, Essex Street, High Street, Market Street

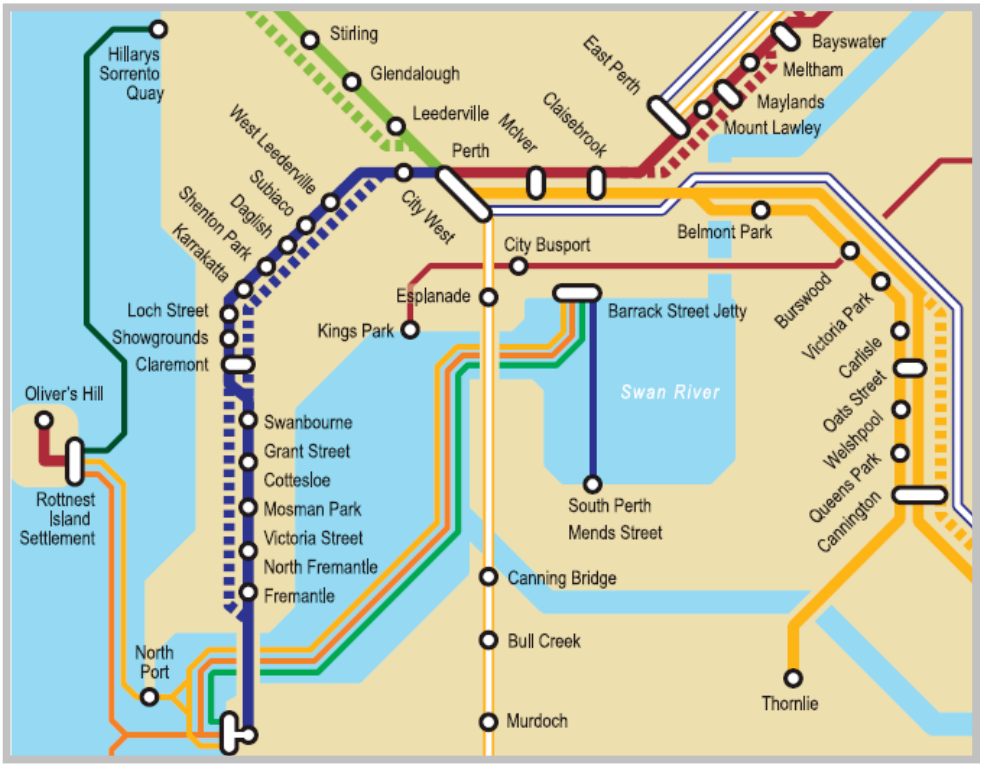
Fremantle Markets (Henderson Street/South Terrace):
www.fremantlemarkets.com.au

Public transportation in Fremantle

Fremantle city transportation:
www.transperth.wa.gov.au

Perth Airport:
www.perthairport.net.au

Train Map



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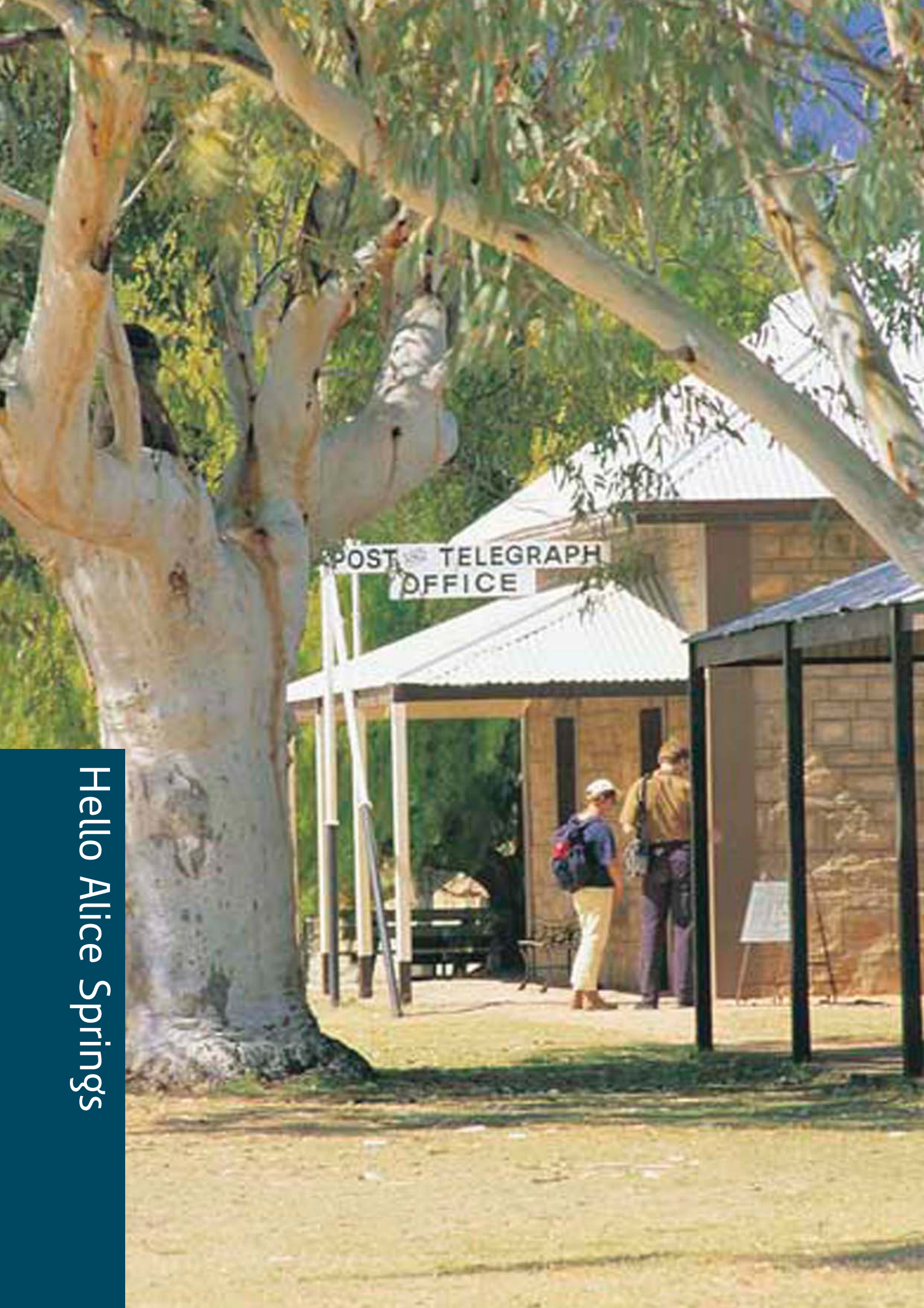

Hello Alice Springs

Alice Springs

Historical outline

Alice Springs lies in central Australia, far from the large cities. The first Europeans came to the area in 1862 when John McDouall Stewart led his expedition to find a way across the country from South to North. Following Stewart's journey, a telegraph line was constructed from Adelaide to Darwin, and the telegraph station was called Alice Springs. In connection with the telegraph station, the town of Stuart was founded, but it was officially renamed Alice Springs in 1933. The town started growing when gold was discovered in 1887 in Arltunga, 100 kilometres to the east, but the population did not grow beyond a few hundred until well into the 20th century.

Alice Springs was isolated, and for the first many years camel trains were the only means of travelling to and from the town. It was not until the railroad line was opened in 1929 that Alice was made generally accessible. The town has since then grown steadily, and today the population is 27,000.

The town has a large tourist industry, and there are daily flights to and from several of the large Australian cities. Since 2004 it has also been possible to go there by train from Darwin to the north.

Because of its central location, Alice Springs is the natural starting point for trips into the magnificent landscape in the heart of Australia, not least to Uluru/Ayers Rock. The area around Alice Springs is also called Red Australia because the sand and the rocks contain a high degree of ferric oxide. The light at sunset further adds a red glow to the scenery.

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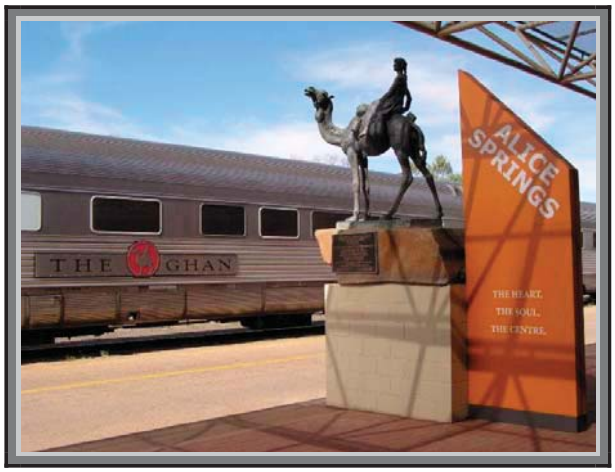
Attractions

1. Alice Springs Railway Station



Many people travel to Alice Springs on the Ghan, the train from Adelaide to Alice Springs, which ran for first time in 1929. By the station, visitors can view three sheds that were built when the line opened. Two of the sheds were used by the local personnel, while the third was reserved for the staff on the Ghan.

2. Royal Flying Doctor Service

Stuart Terrace
www.flyingdoctor.net
The Australian Royal Flying Doctor Service began in 1928, and a base was established in Alice Springs in 1939. Over the years additional bases have been built so doctors can reach the remotest corners of the large country relatively quickly. Every year they fly millions of kilometres, and tens of thousands of patients receive their help. Visitors can learn about the Corps here and in the Central Australian Aviation Museum.

3. Aboriginal Desert Art Gallery

Todd Mall 87
www.aboriginal-desert-art.com.au
This gallery has one of the city's largest Aboriginal art collections. More than 50 local artists are represented, covering a wide variety of original styles.

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4. Mbantua Art Gallery and Cultural Museum

Gregory Terrace 71
www.mbantua.com.au
More than 100 local Aboriginal artists' works of art are exhibited at this gallery, which is among the largest of its kind in Australia. There is also a fascinating exhibition portraying the way of life of the Aboriginals

5. Stuart Town Gaol

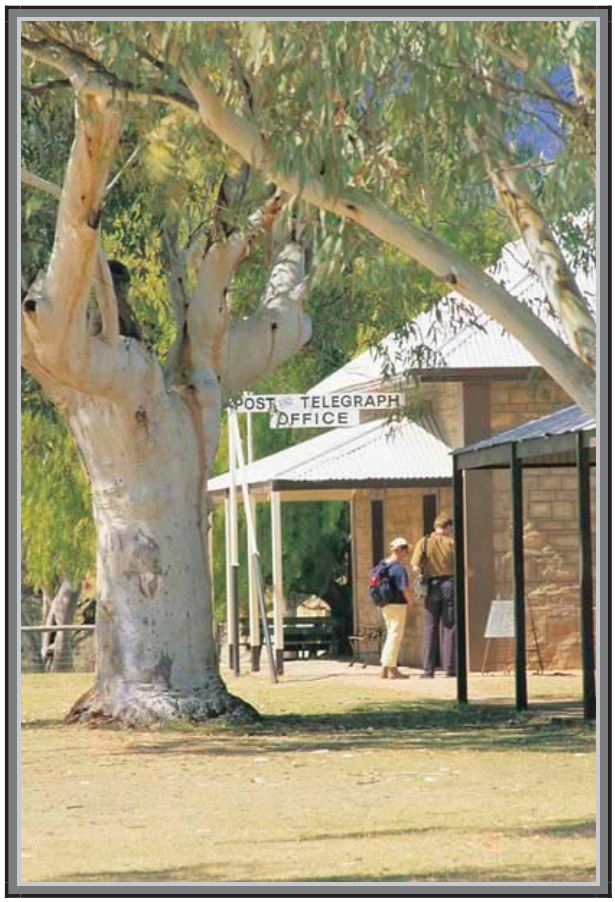
Parsons Street 8
The construction of Alice Springs' gaol and police station began in 1907. The Gaol was completed in 1909, and it was in use until 1938, when it became a storage building for the local police. Stuart Town Gaol has now been renovated and stands as a fascinating memorial to life in Alice Springs at the beginning of the 20th century.

6. Anzac Hill

Wills Terrace

Från Anzac Hill lies in the centre of Alice Springs, and from the top there is a nice view of the city and the surrounding area. Many people go to the place to watch the characteristic red sunset. In 1934, a monument was erected on Anzac Hill in honour of those who fell during the 1st World War. It has now become a memorial dedicated to all those who have served and sacrificed in all the wars Australia has fought.

7. Alice Springs Telegraph Station



Herbert Heritage Drive
www.nt.gov.au/nreta/parks/find/astelegraphstation.html
The historic Alice Springs Telegraph Station marks the place of the first European settlement in the area. When the Overland Telegraph Line had to be established between Adelaide and Darwin (and Asia), 12 telegraph stations were built, of which Alice Springs is the best preserved.

The building was built in 1871-1872, and it served as a telegraph station for around 60 years. For a

period after this, it was used as a school; today it is a historical museum

8. Central Australian Aviation Museum

Larapinta Drive/Memorial Avenue
Alice Springs' Aviation Museum is constructed in the city's former airport. Apart from exhibiting aeroplanes, the museum describes the huge importance aviation has had for the development of European settlement in Northern Territory.

The first plane landed there in 1921, and during the following decades mail was delivered by air to the large cattle ranches. For many people this was the most frequent contact they had with the rest of the world

In the period 1939-1973, Connellan Airways operated all flights for the Royal Flying Doctor Service. During this period, there were more than 5,000 medical flights, and at the museum, which is built in Connellan Airways' hangar, two of the historic airplanes are on display.

9. Museum of Central Australia

Larapinta Drive/Memorial Avenue With the great Australian wilderness stretching endlessly all around, Alice Springs is the ideal place for a museum of natural history, and that is exactly what the Museum of Central Australia is.

The museum shows the evolution of the Australian landscape and the animals that have lived there. There are pictures of a gigantic fresh water crocodile and the Dromoris Stirtoni, the largest bird to ever walk the earth.

10. Alice Springs Desert Park

Larapinta Drive
www.alicespringsdesertpark.com.au
This elegantly constructed desert park is a miniature version of the landscape and wildlife of

central Australia. The park has walking trails where one walks through different landscapes, such as Desert River areas and Sand country.

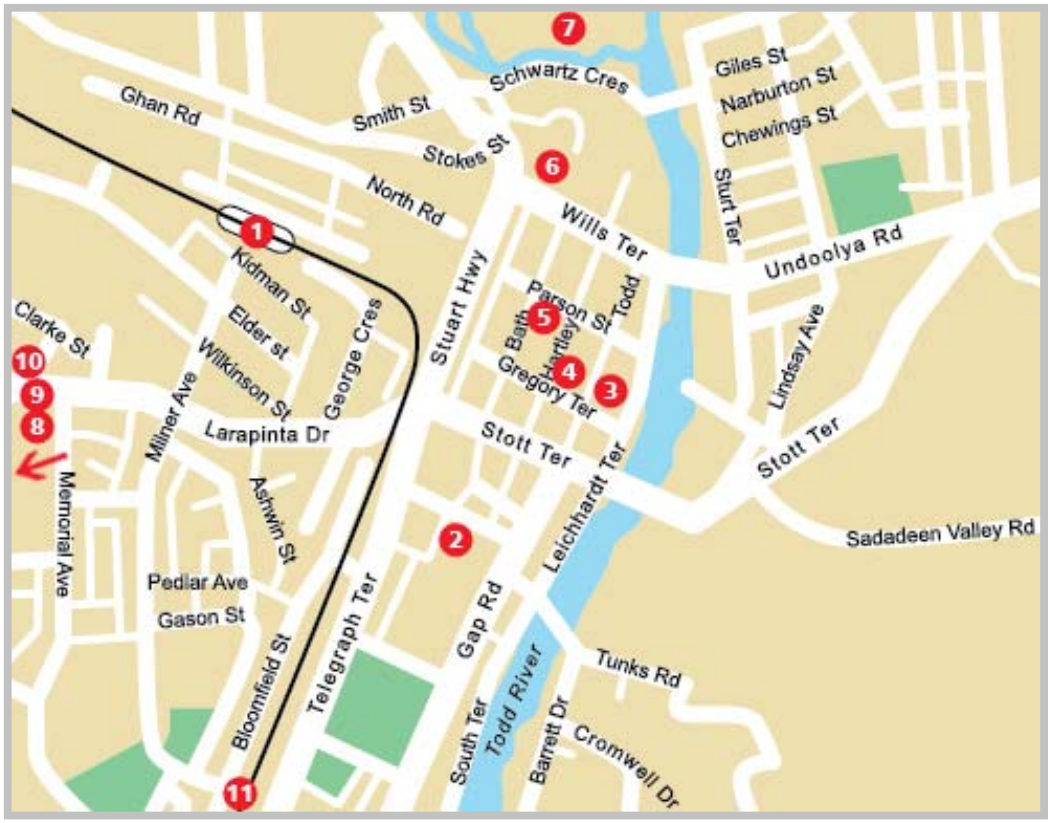
Signs along the trails carry information about the different features.

11. Old Ghan Heritage Railway and Museum

McDonnell Siding, Norris Bell Avenue, 8 km S
www.oldghan.com.au

The "Old Ghan" was in use on the Adelaide-Alice Springs railway line until 1980. During the first decades, steam locomotives were used on the line, but in the 1950s they were replaced by modern NSU locomotives.

The Old Ghan is now a museum, where much of the rolling stock, as well as the history of the famous railway, is exhibited.



With children in Alice Springs

Alice Springs Desert Park (Larapinta Drive):
www.alicespringsdesertpark.com.au

Alice Springs Reptile Centre (Stuart Terrace 9):
www.reptilecentre.com.au

Royal Flying Doctor Service (Stuart Terrace):
www.flyingdoctor.net

Shopping in Alice Springs

Todd Mall

Alice Plaza (Todd Mall)

K-Mart (Bath Street)

Yeperenye (Hartley Street 36-38):
www.yeperenye.com.au

Public transportation in Alice Springs

The Ghan:
www.gsr.com.au/our-trains/the-ghan/the-journey.php

Alice Springs Airport:
www.ntapl.com.au/ASIndex.htm

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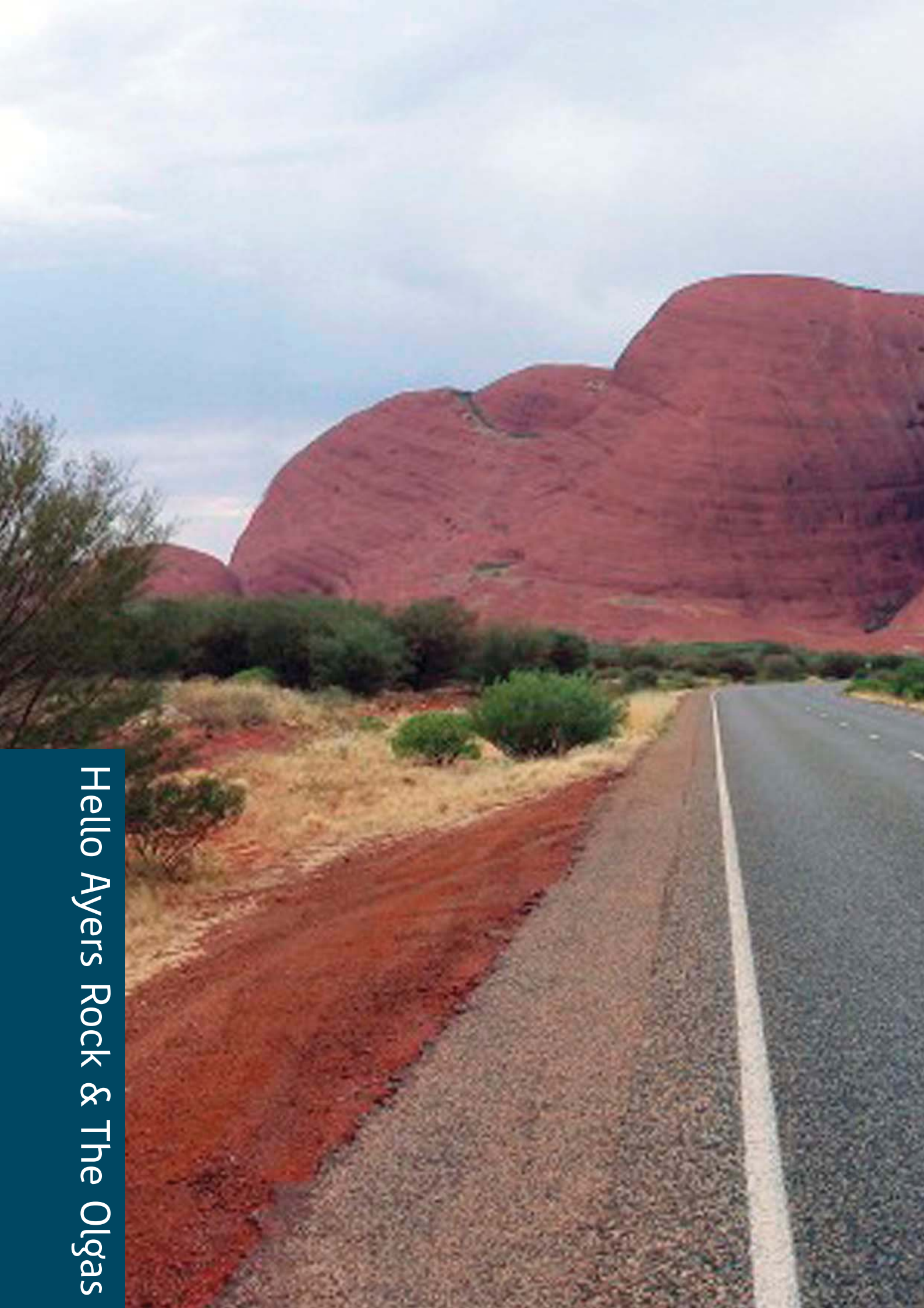
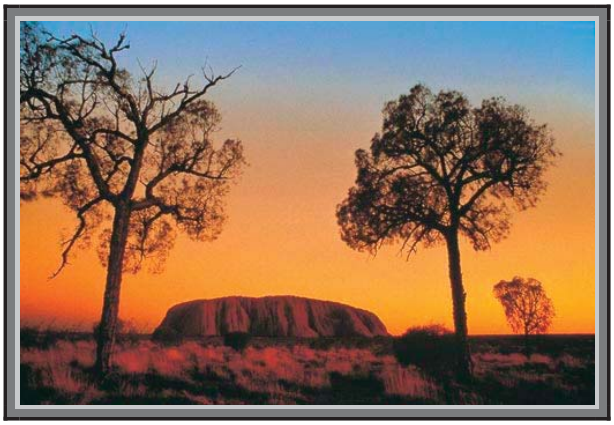


Hello Ayers Rock & The Olgas

Uluru/Ayers Rock & Kata Tjuta/The Olgas

www.environment.gov.au/parks/uluru



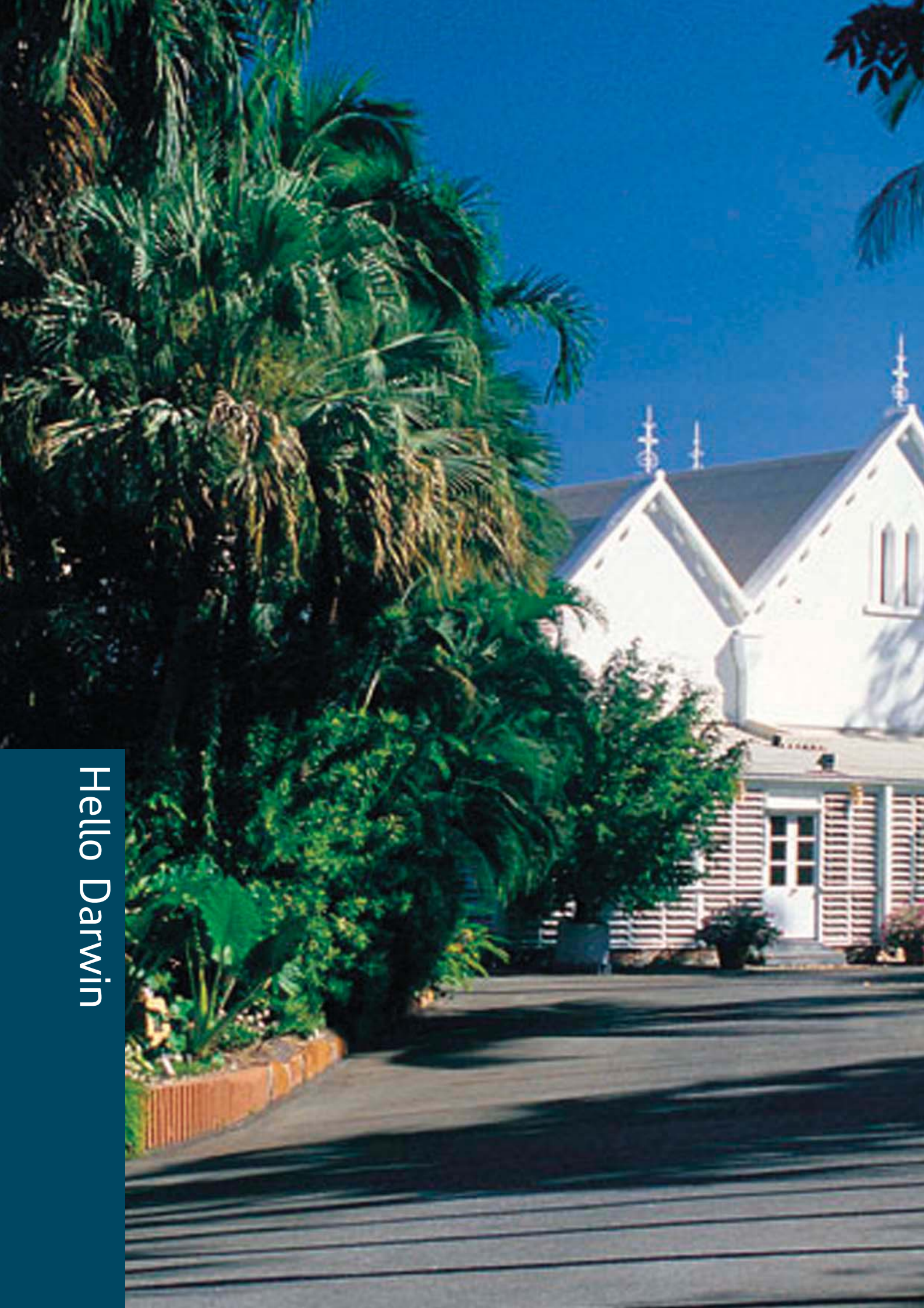
Uluru, also known as Ayers Rock, is one of Australia's most famous natural icons, and it is on UNESCO's world heritage-site list. Uluru/Ayers Rock is one of the world's largest rocks. It lies on flat land 450 kilometres southwest of Alice.

Uluru/Ayers Rock stands 348 metres high and measures an astounding 9.8 kilometres in circumference. It is famous for its magical colours, which change with the sunlight to appear a deep rusty-red at evening time The special viewing area Sunset Strip is a popular place with visitors wishing to enjoy the beautiful sight.

Uluru is the aboriginal name for the place; it got its English name, Ayers Rock, in 1873, when the first European climbed the rock and named it in honour of South Australia's Prime Minister, Henry Ayers.

To the north of Uluru/Ayers Rock lies the Cultural Centre, which offers a fine introduction to the area, its history and its sights.

Not far off to the west of Uluru/Ayers Rock, lies another natural wonder, Kata Tjuta/The Olgas, which consists of 36 domed rock formations reaching 545 metres above the surrounding landscape. Like Uluru/Ayers Rock, Kata Tjuta/The Olgas is a sacred place to the Aboriginals. Kata Tjuta is an Aboriginal name alluding to the head-shape of the formations. Mount Olga, which is the tallest peak, was named in 1872 in honour of Queen Olga of Württemberg.



Hello Darwin

Darwin

www.travelnt.com/en/explore/darwin/region/darwin-city.htm

Historical outline

The European era on the Australian north coast began in the 17th century, when the Dutch navigated the area. They drew the first European maps and named areas like Arnhem Land east of Darwin.

In 1839, the English ship HMS Beagle landed at present-day Darwin, and an expedition ashore, led by John Wickham, named the harbour after the scientist Charles Darwin, who had sailed with the HMS Eagle during an earlier expedition.

It was not until 1869 that a proper settlement consisting of 135 settlers was established, and the place was named Palmerston.

The following year, they began to erect telegraph poles, stretching from Port Augusta on the south coast via Darwin to the rest of the world, which gave the city strategic importance.

In the 1880s, while they were working on the telegraph line, gold was discovered at Pine Creek, and this caused the population to increase. After a few years of steady progress, the city was officially named Darwin, and the name Palmerston now refers to one of Darwin's suburbs founded in the 1980s.

On February 19, 1942, Japanese aircraft attacked Darwin. Several hundred people were killed and many buildings were destroyed. The attack was the first of many in the period 1942-1943.

The next large catastrophe occurred on December 25, 1974 when the cyclone Tracy ravaged the city. It killed 71 people and destroyed 70% of the buildings.

Despite the destruction wrought by Tracy and other cyclones, Darwin has been rebuilt and is now much better able to withstand natural disasters. The current population is 110,000, which makes Darwin the largest city on the Australian north coast.

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Attractions

1. Lyons Cottage/BAT House

The Esplanade 74
www.nt.gov.au/nreta/museums/lyons
Lyons Cottage is a good example of Darwin's early architecture; it is in fact the city's only extant bungalow built in original colonial style.

Lyons Cottage was built in 1925 and is also called BAT House after the British Australia Telegraph Company, which used the house as lodgings for its top employees at the telegraph station which connected Australia with Asia via an under-sea cable from Darwin.

After the 2nd World War, John Lyons, who later became mayor of Darwin, moved into the house.

2. Old Court House

The Esplanade
Darwin's erstwhile Court House and police station was built in 1884. During the 2nd World War it was occupied by the Australian Navy; today it serves as government offices.

3. Parliament House

State Square
www.nt.gov.au/lant/parlhouse/features.shtml
Parliament House is the residence of Northern Territory's Parliament. It is one of the government buildings situated at Liberty Square and State Square, where the Supreme Court also lies.

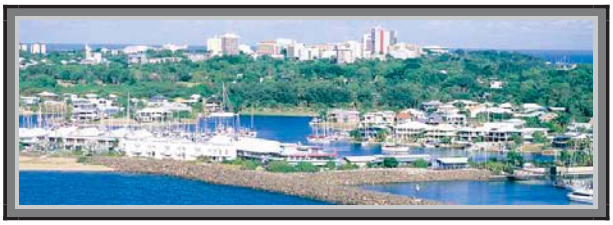
The building was built in a modern style in the period 1990-1994. Northern Australian symbols and materials have been used for the interior of the building.

4. Government House

The Esplanade 29
www.nt.gov.au/administrator
Darwin's Government House was built between 1870 and 1878. It is one of the buildings that have been only minimally impacted by the many cyclones that have hit the city during the 20th century. It is in the typical colonial style of the period, and it is situated on a hill with a nice view of the city.

5. Darwin Wharf

www.nt.gov.au/dpa/cruiseship_wharf.html



Darwin's modern marina has a delightful atmosphere with beautiful sunsets. There are also numerous activities, such as boat trips for sightseeing or for fishing, shops, restaurants and various kinds of entertainment.

6. Australian Pearling Exhibition

Kitchener Drive
www.nt.gov.au/nreta/museums/magnt/pearling
This exhibition details the history of pearl fishing and pearl production in northern Australia, from early production methods to present-day pearl farming. There is also an aquarium with a living coral reef in the associated Indo-Pacific Marine.

7. Chinese Chung Wah Temple

Wood Street 25
During the 19th century, many Chinese migrated to Darwin, and the city's first Chinese temple was built on The Esplanade next to

Old Court House. But the ceremonies taking place in the temple were considered too noisy, and in 1887 the present temple was built in a new location. In spite of looting during the 2nd World War and damage from cyclones, several effects from the old temple have been preserved.

8. Aquascene

Doctors Gully
www.aquascene.com.au
At Aquascene, not far from the city centre, it is possible to hand-feed wild fish at high water. The tradition started in the 1950s and since then it has become popular, with the fish as well as with the tourists, to meet in the warm, shallow waters.

Be aware that the tide varies with the season, and even daily, so it is advisable to check in advance.

9. Botanic Gardens

Geranium Street
www.nt.gov.au/nreta/parks/botanic
The tropical Darwin Botanic Gardens is an orgy of plants and flowers. Originally the place was a swampy eucalyptus grove, but since the Gardens were established in 1886, a rich variety of plants has been introduced there.

The Gardens have been damaged by cyclones several times, but fortunately the plants regenerate quickly in the tropical climate. One of the Gardens' interesting themes is found in the collection of Aboriginal and Southeast Asian utility plants.

10. Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory

Conacher Street
www.nt.gov.au/nreta/museums/magnt/magnt.html
The collections at the Northern Territory's main museum and art gallery portray the region's natural, cultural and art histories. The natural-history collection is the largest, with more than one million items, but the exhibited portion of the more than 30,000 items related to cultural and art history also conveys an impression of the great variety found in the Northern Territory.

The museum is built in a tropical garden, and it is a pleasant place for a walk.

11. Fannie Bay Gaol

East Point Road
www.nt.gov.au/nreta/museums/gaol
Fannie Bay Gaol is one of the most historically significant buildings still preserved in the Northern Territory. It was opened in 1883, and functioned as a gaol until 1979. The last execution took place in 1952.

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The original buildings consist of the A and B wings; later was added an infirmary (1887), a wing for female prisoners (1928) and cells for Aboriginal prisoners.

Today the Fanny Bay Gaol is a museum.

12. East Point Military Museum

Alec Fong Lim Drive

At the East Point Military Museum, the war-time history of Darwin is detailed; not least the Japanese bombardments during the 2nd World War.

Australia's Pearl Harbor, the first attack on Darwin, took place on February 19, 1942. 188 Japanese aircrafts attacked the strategically important city, which had a fleet and an airbase. During 1942 and 1943, there were 64 bombing raids on the city, several hundred people were killed and many houses destroyed.

With children in Darwin

Darwin Crocodile Farm
(Stuart Highway, Palmerston):
www.crocfarm.com.au

Australian Pearling Exhibition (Kitchener Drive):
www.nt.gov.au/nreta/museums/magnt/pearling

Indo Pacific Marine (Wharf Precinct)

Shopping in Darwin

Smith Street Mall, Mindil Beach Sunset Markets, Mitchell Street

Casuarina Square (Trower Road 247, Casuarina):
www.casuarinasquare.com.au

Mitchell Centre (Mitchell Street)

The Galleria (Smith Street Mall)

Public transportation in Darwin

Northern Territory transport:
www.dpi.nt.gov.au/whatwedo/transport/public

Darwins flygplats:
www.ntapl.com.au/DIIndex.htm

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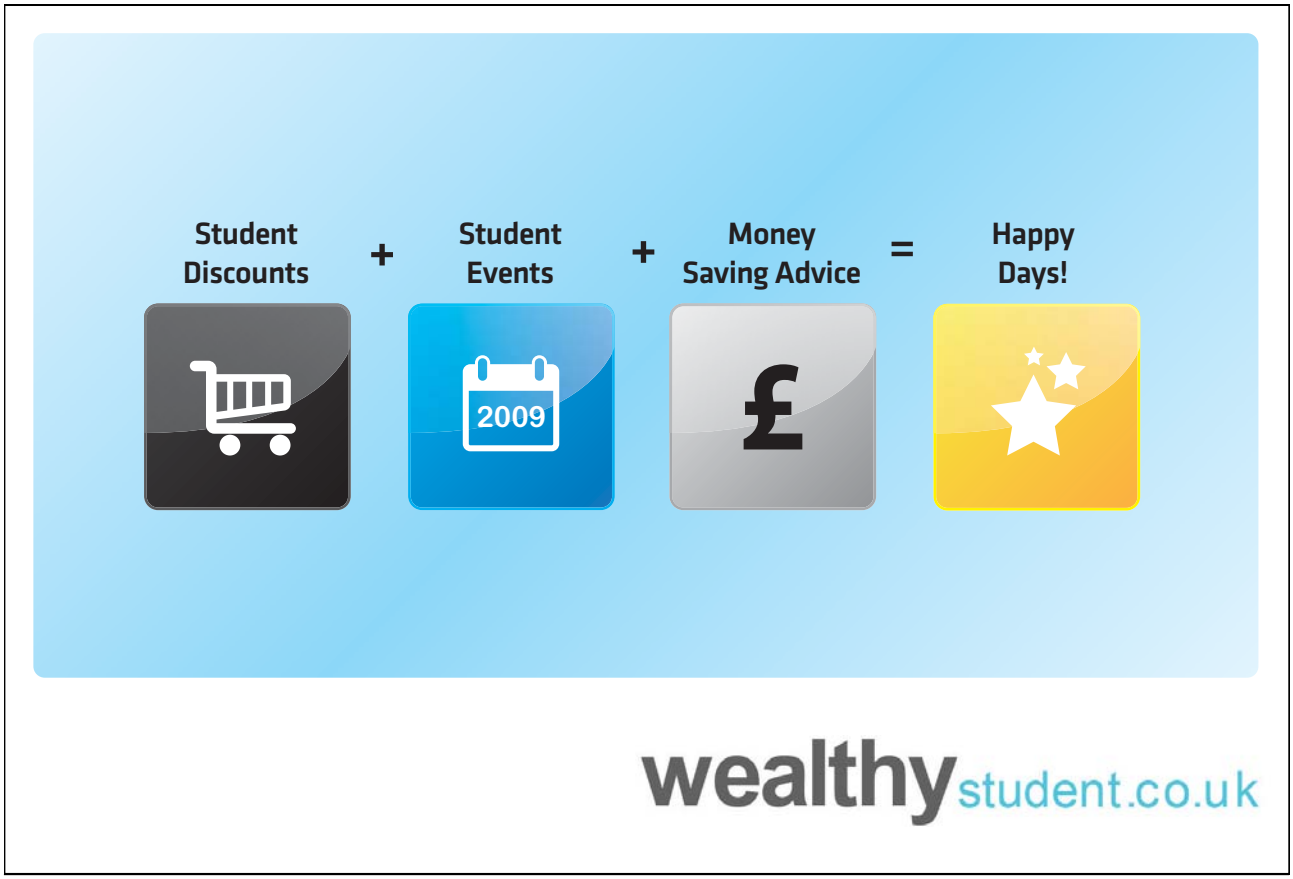

Hello Cairns

Cairns

www.cairns.qld.gov.au/tourism
www.tropicalaustralia.com.au

Historical outline

The first Europeans arrived in the present-day Cairns area when Captain Cook came in sight of land, although he did make making actual landfall.

Around 100 years later, when gold was discovered by the Hodgkinson River in 1876, Cairns was founded as a supply station for the many miners. Cairns was named in honour of the Governor of Queensland, William Wellington Cairns.

Traffic between Cairn and Hodgkinson River diminished when an easier route was discovered from Port Douglas. But in spite of this, Cairns continued its growth as it developed into a railhead and a shipping port, not least for the region's sugar production. The construction of a railway from Cairns began in 1886.

Today Cairns has a population of 130,000, and a significant part of the city's income stems from tourism. Cairns has a tropical climate, and in addition to the city's own attractions, many visitors go there to enjoy the beautiful nature, notably the Great Barrier Reef, which is only a short boat trip from Cairns

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Attractions

1. Cairns Museum

Lake Street/Shields Street
www.cairnsmuseum.org.au
A visit to the Cairns Museum is a good introduction to the city and the adjacent areas. The museum details the history from the earliest Aboriginals to the present-day modern city. Among the many themes are the Chinese influence on Cairns, the history of the railway, logging and mining and the 2nd World War.

2. Cairns Regional Gallery

Abbott Street/Shields Street
www.cairnsregionalgallery.com.au
This art museum is known as one of Australia's main regional museums. The Museum makes an effort to host exhibitions showcasing a broad and varied selection of national and international art, not least from northern Queensland, including the work of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander artists. Cairns Regional Gallery occupies one of the city's beautiful historical buildings.

3. Cairns Esplanade

Cairns Esplanade

www.cairnsesplanade.com
Cairns Esplanade is a fashionable street along the coast, offering a wealth of shops, restaurants, playgrounds, artwork, entertainment and beautiful nature.

Along the northern part of the street, a promenade has been built, called Foreshore Promenade, where there are some nice viewpoints, from which visitors can watch some of the many birds living there.

Centrally located by Cairns Esplanade lies the Lagoon, an artificially enclosed bay, full of saltwater and measuring 4,800 square metres. This is a lovely place to go bathing by day, and by night there is a cosy illumination.

Next to the Lagoon lies Cairns Marina with its maritime atmosphere and beautiful view along the bay to the city. It is also possible to take a walk along the wooden bridge leading from the Marina to Trinity Inlet.

At Cairns Esplanade lies also Cityport, from which many boats are saiing to the Great Barrier Reef.

4. Flecker Botanical Gardens

Edge Hill
Flecker Botanical Gardens is a tropical oasis only 5 kilometres from the city centre. The Gardens contain a wealth of rare and beautiful plants, such as Amorphophallus Titanum, a giant flower weighing 70 kilos.

The Gardens were founded shortly after Cairns itself in 1886. Many of the large plants are from the period immediately after the Gardens were established.

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5. Skyrail Rainforest Cableway

Caravonica, 12 km NV
www.skyrail.com.au
www.ksr.com.au

Skyrail Rainforest Cableway, is an exceptionally beautiful and fascinating ride through Barron Gorge National Park.

The 7.5 kilometre trip, gliding above the tropical rain-forest, begins from the Cairns suburb of Caravonica and ends in the village of Kuranda. There are several stops on the way, so there is plenty of opportunity to enjoy the splendid natural scenery.

A popular alternative is to ride on the cableway to Kuranda and return via the Kuranda Scenic Railway, which offers a trip on a historic train through the magnificent landscape.

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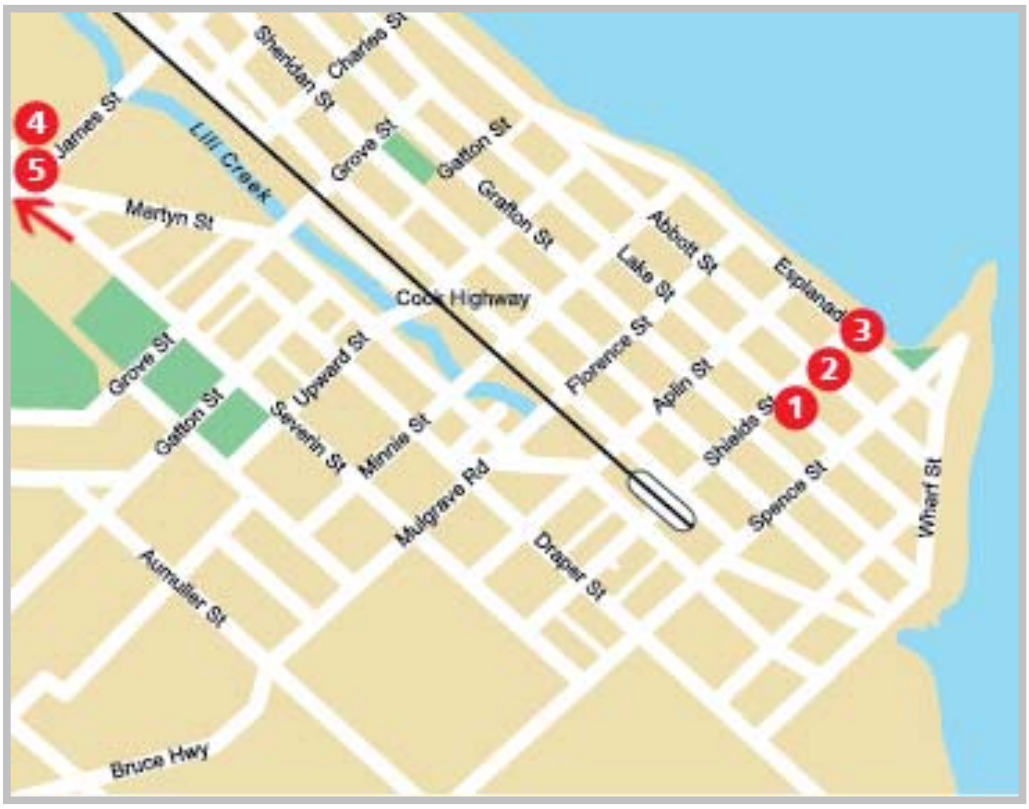

Sheridan St
Charles St
James St
Lilli Creek
Grove St
Gatton St
Martyn St
Grafton St
Abbott St
Lake St
Esplanade
Cook Highway
Florence St
Aplin St
Shields St
Upward St
Severin St
Minnie St
Mulgrave Rd
Spence St
Wharf St
Draper St
Aumuller St
Bruce Hwy
1
2
3
4
5

With children in Cairns

Birdworld Kuranda:
www.birdworldkuranda.com

Cairns Tropical Zoo:
www.wildworld.com.au

Shopping in Cairns

CBD, Esplanade, Lake Street
Cairns Central Shopping Centre
(Aplin/Spence/McLeod/Bunda Streets):
www.cairnscentral.com.au

Orchid Plaza (Abbott Street)

Stockland Cairns (Mulgrave Road 537, Earlville):
www.stockland.com.au

Public transportation in Cairns

Sunbus:
www.sunbus.com.au

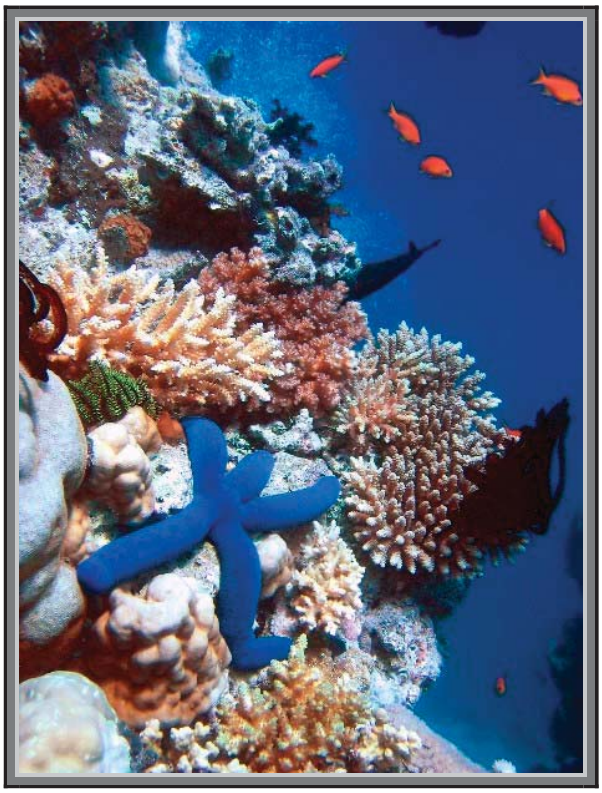
Pacific National Railway:
www.pacificnational.com.au

Queensland Rail:
www.qr.com.au

Cairns International Airport:
www.cairnsport.com.au

Hello Great Barrier Reef

Great Barrier Reef



www.gbrmpa.gov.au

The Great Barrier Reef is the world's largest system of coral reefs. It is composed of a coral belt of around 3,000 individual reefs and almost 1,000 islands, stretching for more than 2,000 kilometres along the Australian northeast coast.

The fauna is rich on the reef, which functions as one large organism. Many species are endemic, and among the larger animals there are whales, dolphins, rays, turtles and saltwater crocodiles. There are around 200 species of bird living on or around the reef, along with the more than 1,500 fish species inhabiting it underwater. But central to this wide diversity of life are the 400 species of coral.

The Great Barrier Reef is a high priority on most tourists' "must see" list, and there is a wide variety of trips to the Reef, such as diving trips, and trips in glass-bottom boats, which give a good impression of this magnificent eco-system. Many trips depart from Cairns on the mainland, but the Reef can also be reached from Proserpine and Townsville, among others. It is also possible to fly to some of the islands on the reef, such as Hamilton Island and Lizard Island.

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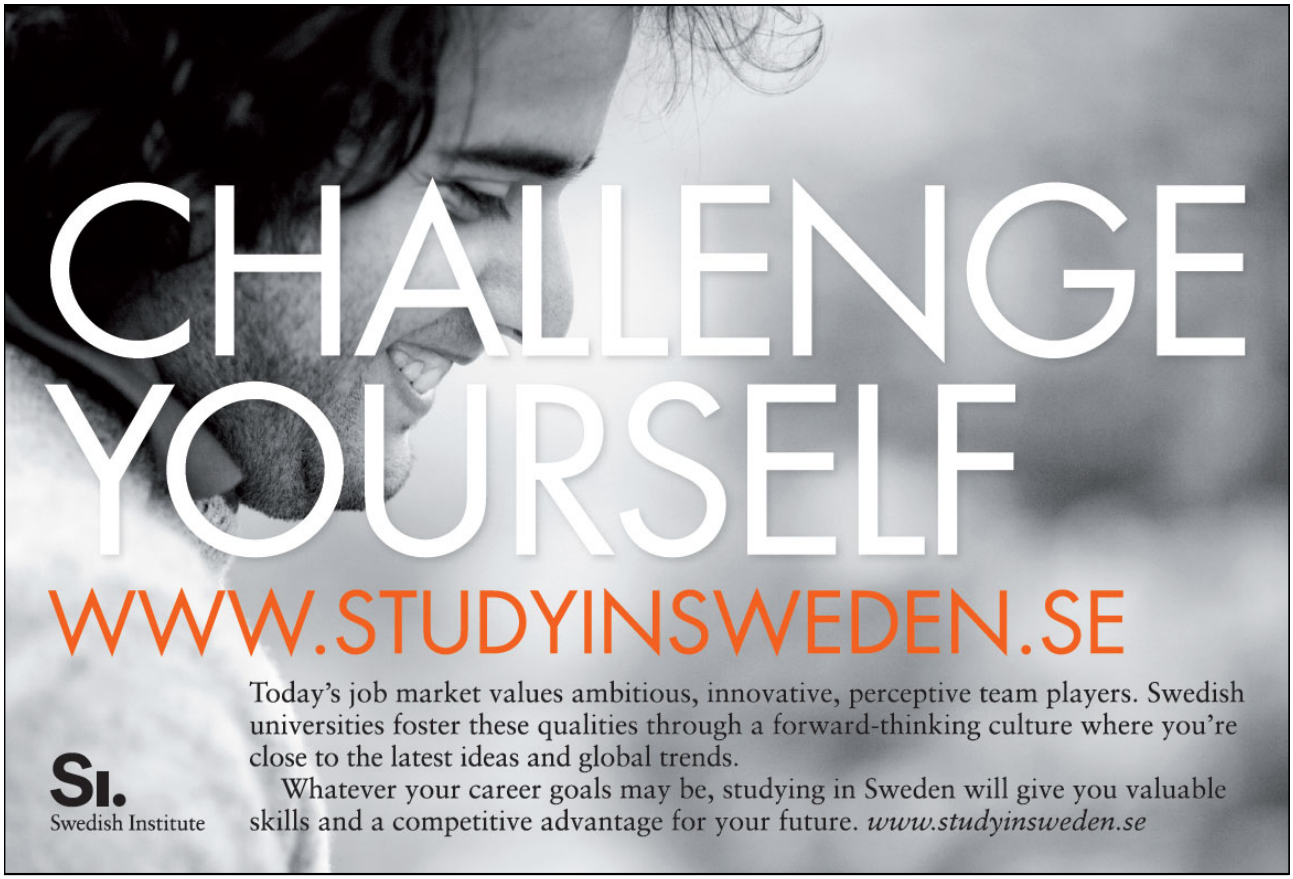

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Hello Brisbane

Brisbane

Historical outline

Brisbane was named in honour of Sir Thomas Brisbane, who was Governor of New South Wales in the period 1821-1825. When the European settlement was established on the Governor's orders in 1824, it was intended as a penal colony. The original location was at Redcliffe, 28 kilometres from the present city centre, but because of a better water supply, it was moved in 1825 to the place where the business district is located today.

During the following decades, the settlement remained a penal colony without much urban development, but in 1842 Brisbane was opened for free settlers and development began. Houses were built and the population increased from 829 in 1846 to 6,000 in 1859. In the same year Brisbane was elected capital when the State of Queensland was proclaimed.

During the latter half of the 19th century, most of the signs of the city's former status as penal colony disappeared with the construction of many new and stately buildings, symbolizing Brisbane's and Queensland's strengthening economy and political status. When Australia was formed in 1901, Queensland was the fastest growing state, and Brisbane was the engine of its growth.

The general poverty and depression of the 1930s impacted Brisbane as well; the city stagnated and many of the poorest were forced to live in tents.

During the 2nd World War, Brisbane started growing again, and the population increased to 750,000. The growth was partly due to the establishment of General Douglas MacArthur's military headquarters in the city and the thousands of American soldiers stationed there.

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After the 2nd World War, Brisbane's economy boomed, and new suburbs and businesses flourished. In the 1980s, the city was transformed by hosting both the Commonwealth Games (1982) and the World Fair (1988), which brought a lot of development, such as construction, modernization of infrastructure and the establishment of several new cultural institutions.

To the south of Brisbane lies Gold Coast, a large recreational area, and the tourism industry has been an important factor in the city's positive development during the last couple of decades. Today Brisbane is Australia's third largest city with a population of 1.8 million.

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Attractions

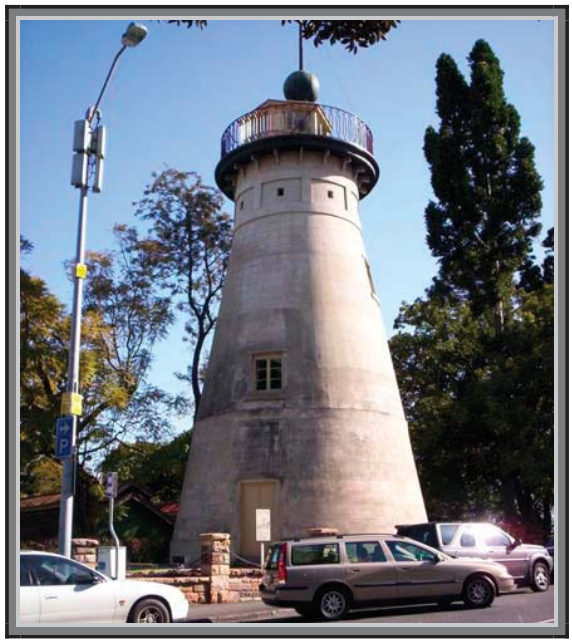
1. St. John's Cathedral

Ann Street 373
www.stjohnscathedral.com.au
St John's Cathedral in Brisbane was designed in 1888 in the Gothic Revival style. The construction took place in several stages, primarily in the periods 1906-1910 and 1963-1968. The cathedral's interior is very impressive, as is often the case with Gothic cathedrals, and its woodwork and stained-glass windows are among the things that attract visitors.

The elegant building opposite the cathedral, built in 1853, was the residence of Queensland's first Governor. As a matter of fact, the Colony of Queensland was proclaimed from its balcony in 1859. The building has belonged to the church since 1899.

2. The Old Windmill

Wickham Terrace



Brisbane's Old Windmill was built by convicts in 1828, which makes it the city's oldest building. At the time it was built, the mill had a fairly elevated position, but today it is partly hidden among Brisbane's modern high-rises.

The mill was constructed as a windmill, but it never became functional, so it was turned into a treadmill operated by convicts.

3. City Hall

King George Square
www.brisbane.qld.gov.au/cityhall
www.brisbane.qld.gov.au/mob

Brisbane's City Hall was built in the period 1920-1930, at which time it was the tallest building in the city. The design of the central clock tower was inspired by St Mark's Campanile in Venice. Above the clocks, there is an observation tower.

The ground floor of the building now houses the Museum of Brisbane, where the city's history is porrayed. The building has many rooms and halls, of which the large central rotunda is particularly impressive.

4. Treasury Building

Queen Street
www.conrad.com.au/treasury

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The former State of Queensland Treasury Building is built in a beautiful Italian style. It was completed in three stages in the period 1886-1928, and in the beginning it was a symbol of the self-government of Queensland, whose government held meetings there until 1905.

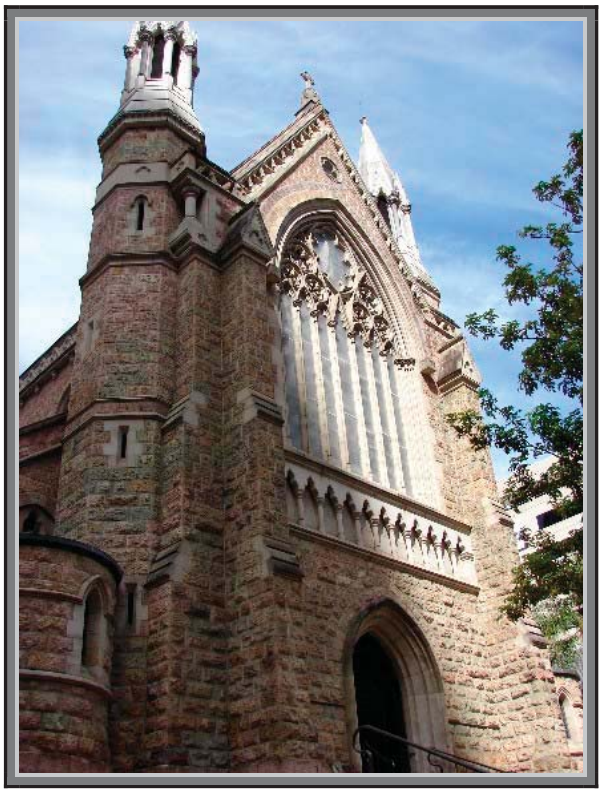
Today, the building functions as an activity centre with, among other things, a hotel, a casino and several restaurants.

5. Queen Street Mall

Queen Street Mall

Queen Street Mall is Brisbane's main business street. A walk down the Mall gives the visitor an impression of the modern buildings in the business district, as well as a view of a wide selection of shops and restaurants. In between the modern high-rises, there are also some beautiful houses from the early 20th century.

6. St. Stephen's Cathedral



Elizabeth Street 249
www.cathedralofststephen.org.au

The foundation stone of St. Stephen's Cathedral's was laid in 1863, but because of an economic downturn in the same decade, the construction was halted a few years before a smaller version than the one originally planed could be completed in 1874. Extensions and refurbishment have been made in several stages, notably in the 1920s and in 1988-1989.

Part of the Cathedral's beautiful and light interior are the stained-glass indows, which come from different European countries, as well as from Australia.

7. The Mansions

George Street & Margaret Street

The Mansions is the name of a beautiful set of three-storied terrace houses built in Victorian style in 1889-1890.

8. Parliament House

George Street & Alice Street

www.parliament.qld.gov.au

Parliament House is the seat of the Parliament of Queensland. The need for a Parliament House arose when Queensland was separated from New South Wales in 1859. In 1863, the plans for the building were selected from among several submissions, and the following year the construction began. In 1868, the part of the building facing George Street stood ready. Parliament House has guided tours for visitors.

9. City Botanic Gardens

George Street, Alice Street & Goodwill Bridge

www.brisbane.qld.gov.au/BCC:BOTANICG:241767152:pc=PC_1368

Situated in the business district and stretching along the winding Brisbane River, the City Botanic Gardens are a true oasis in the city. They were founded in 1865 and have therefore many ancient plants as well as a plenitude of flowers. There are, for example, mangroves and the Bamboo Grove, with 23 different sorts of bamboo. One of the more interesting parts of the gardens is Roma Street Parkland, which has been transformed from a training area for rangers to a diverse natural landscape, including waterfalls and gorges. A walk on the promenade along the river is also a delightful experience.

10. South Bank Parklands/South Bank

www.visitsouthbank.com.au

South Bank Parklands are, as the name suggests, a park located on the south bank of the Brisbane River. Actually South Bank Parklands' 17 hectares are more than just a park; they are home to a large part of the outdoor activities of Brisbane's citizens. South Bank Parklands have outdoor barbeques and playgrounds, and a delightful artificial beach, Streets Beach, by the Brisbane River. Streets Beach has a lagoon with warm, still water, in which visitors can swim. Some of the city's main museums are also situated on South Bank.

The great advantage of South Bank Parklands and the other recreational activities on South Bank is the proximity to the city centre.

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11. Queensland Museum

Queensland Cultural Centre, Museum Plaza/Whale Mall
www.southbank.qm.qld.gov.au
At the Queensland Museum, visitors can experience the area's cultural and natural history through different thematic collections and exhibitions. Full-size whales are exhibited, the history of Queensland's many kangaroo species is detailed, and there's the Sciencentre project.

The Museum also has a Dinosaur Garden, with a life-size

Tyrannosaurus Rex. The Museum's collections contain real dinosaur skeletons as well.

One of the museum's more curious items is Mephisto, a German tank from the 1st World War. The unique tank ended up in the museum when it was captured by a military unit from Queensland.

12. Queensland Art Gallery

Queensland Cultural Centre, QAG Plaza/Whale Mall
www.qag.qld.gov.au
Queensland Art Gallery, was founded in 1895, and it is among the best in Australia. The museum's collection has been growing steadily over the years, and today it has a permanent exhibition with paintings and sculptures, as well as changing national and international exhibitions.

Among the most interesting parts is the exhibition of Aboriginal art and art from the Australasian region.

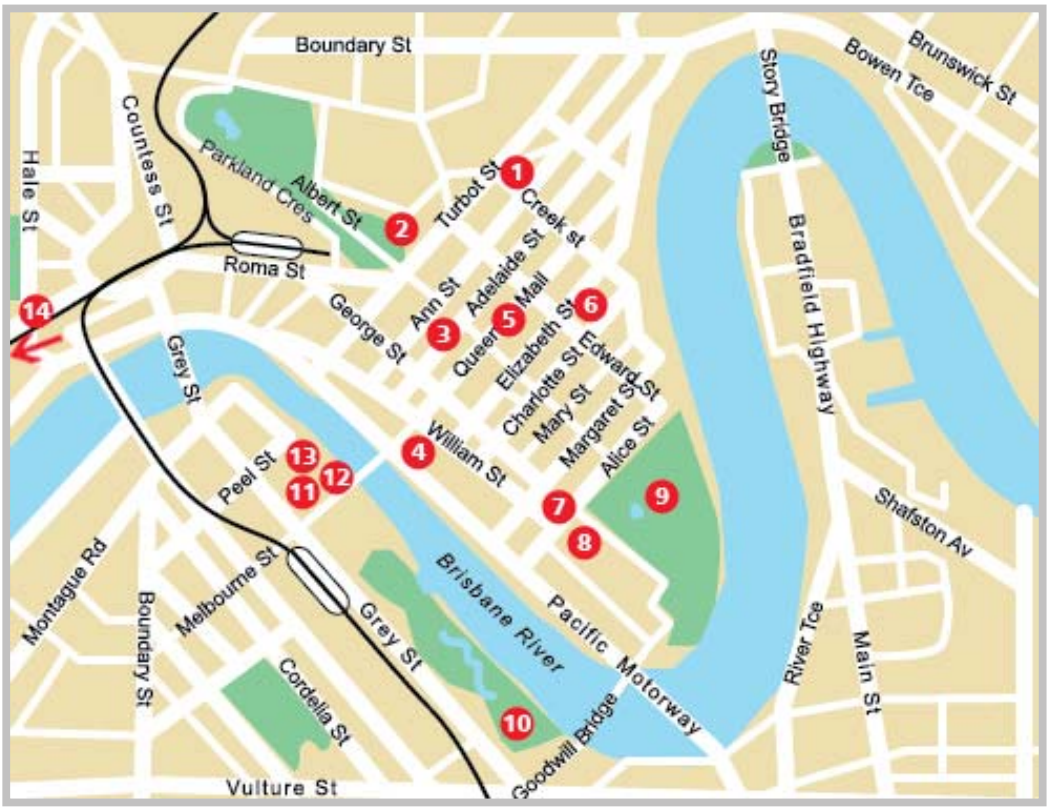
13. Gallery of Modern Art

Queensland Culturel Centre, Stanley Place
www.qag.qld.gov.au
The Gallery of Modern Art, exhibiting works from the 20th and the 21st centuries, was established in 2006 as a supplement to the Queensland Art Gallery. The gallery is the largest of its kind in Australia and focuses on art from the Pacific Region.

14. City Lookout

Mount Coot-Tha, 7 km V
www.brisbanelookout.com
www.brisbane.qld.gov.au/BCC:BOTANICG:241767152:pc=PC_1346
www.brisbane.qld.gov.au/planetarium
Mount Coot-Tha offers a fantastic view of Brisbane and its surroundings, including Moreton Bay and Glasshouse Mountains. The whole city lies spread out below, and especially the skyscrapers of the business district are impressive from the distance, both in the daytime and at night

when the city lights up. Mount Coot-Tha is a large recreational area with a botanical garden anda planetarium, among other things. The place has drawn visitors since the 18th century.



With children in Brisbane

Alma Park Zoo (Alma Road, Dakabin):
www.almaparkzoo.com.au

Paradise Country Aussie Farm Tour
(Entertainment Road, Oxenford):
www.paradisecountry.com.au

Temaparker i Gold Coast, se särskilt avsnitt

Shopping in Brisbane

Queen Street Mall, Ann Street, Chinatown, Little Stanley Street, MacArthur Central
Brookside (Osborne Road 159):
www.brookside.com.au

Capalaba Park
(Redland Bay Road/Mt Cotton Road):
www.capalabapark.com.au

Carindale (Creek Road 1151):
www.westfield.com/carindale

Chermside (Gympie Road/Hamilton Road):
www.westfield.com/chermside

Garden City (Garden City):
www.westfield.com/gardencity

Indooroopilly Shopping Centre (Musgrave Road/Station Road):
www.indooroopillyshopping.com.au

Myer Centre (Queen Street 91):
www.myercentreshopping.com.au

North Lakes (North Lakes Drive 101):
www.westfield.com/northlakes

Strathpine (Gympie Road 295):
www.westfield.com/strathpine

Toowong Village (Sherwood Road):
www.toowongvillage.com.au

Wintergarden (Queen Street Mall):
www.wgarden.com.au

Public transportation Brisbane

Translink:
www.translink.com.au

Brisbane Airport:
www.bne.com.au

Hello Gold Coast

Gold Coast

www.verygc.com.au

The city of Gold Coast lies in the southeastern corner of Queensland; it is one of Australia's larger cities. Gold Coast is known as a large holiday destination with delightful beaches, hotels, theme parks and various other entertainments.

Gold Coast is very popular with beach-goers and surfers. Among the most popular beaches are Main Beach, Surfer's Paradise and The Spit.

The many theme parks include Dreamworld, Sea World, Wet'n'Wild Water World, Warner Bros Movie World and WhiteWater World.

There are countless shopping centres, restaurants and high-rises in Gold Coast. The most impressive among its skyscrapers may be the Q1 Building, which opened in 2005. It has an observation deck on the 77th floor with a fantastic view of Gold Coast and the long coast line.

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Inés Aréizaga Esteva (Spain), 25 years old
Education: Chemical Engineer

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With children in Gold Coast

Dream World (Pacific Motorway, Coomera):
www.dreamworld.com.au

Sea World (Sea World Drive, Surfers Paradise):
www.seaworld.com.au

Warner Bros Movie World
(Pacific Motorway, Oxenford):
www.movieworld.com.au

Wet 'n' Wild Water World
(Pacific Motorway, Oxenford):
www.wetnwild.com.au

WhiteWater World (Pacific Motorway, Coomera):
www.whitewaterworld.com.au

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Facts about Australia

Politics	
Official name	Commonwealth of Australia
Capital	Canberra
System of government	Federal Constitutional Monarchy
Head of state	Queen Elizabeth II
Head of government	Prime Minister John Howard
National Holiday	26 January
Independence achieved	1 January 1901 from Great Britain
Primary religion	Christianity
Language	English
Area	7,741,220 km²
Population (2007)	21,097,000

Borders on	
North	The Indian Ocean, the Timor Sea, the Arafura Sea, Gulf of Carpentaria, the Coral Sea
South	The Indian Ocean, the Great Australian Bight, the Tasmanian Sea
East	The Tasmanian Sea, the Coral Sea
West	The Indian Ocean

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Tallest Mountains	
Mount Kosciuszko	7310 ft (2,228 m)
Mount Townsend	7247 ft (2,209 m)
Mount Twynam	7201 ft (2,195 m)
Rams Head	7185 ft (2,190 m)
Unnamed peak in Etheridge Ridge	7152 ft (2,180 m)
Rams Head North	7142 ft (2,177 m)
Alice Rawson Peak	7087 ft (2,160 m)
Unnamed peak by Abbott Peak	7083 ft (2,159 m)
Abbott Peak and Carruthers Peak	7037 ft (2,145 m)
Mt Northcote	6991 ft (2,131 m)

*The tallest mountain in the Australian Territories is, with its 9006 ft (2.745 m), Mawson's Peak on Heard Island.

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Largest islands	
Tasmanien	60 637 km²
Melville Island	5 786 km²
Kangaroo Island	4 416 km²
Groote Eylandt	2 285 km²
Bathurst Island	1 693 km²
Fraser Island	1 653 km²
Flinders Island	1 359 km²
King Island	1 091 km²
Mornington Island	1 002 km²

Largest lakes	
Lake Eyre	9 500 km²
Lake Torrens	5 900 km²
Lake Gairdner	4 300 km²
Lake Frome	2 685 km²

Longest rivers	
Murray	1566 mi (2,520 km)
Murrumbidgee River	979 mi (1,575 km)
Darling River	864 mi (1,390 km)
Lachlan River	851 mi (1,370 km)
Flinders River	521 mi (840 km)
Gascoyne River	472 mi (760 km)
Goulburn River	352 mi (566 km)
Victoria River	348 mi (560 km)

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Largest cities (2006)	
Sydney	4,120,000
Melbourne	3,593,000
Brisbane	1,763,000
Perth	1,445,000
Adelaide	1,105,000
Gold Coast-Tweed	528,000
Newcastle	493,000
Canberra-Queanbeyan	368,000
Sunshine Coast	276,000
Wollongong	263,000

States and Territories	
Australian Capital Territory2	358 km²
Jervis Bay Territory	67 km²
New South Wales	800,628 km²
Northern Territory	1,346,200 km²
Queensland	1,730,648 km²
South Australia	984,377 km²
Tasmanien	68,401 km²
Victoria	227,416 km²
Western Australia	2,529,880 km²
Ashmore and Cartier Islands*	199 km²
Christmas Island*	135 km²
Cocos (Keeling) Islands*	14 km²
Coral Sea Islands Territory*	n.a.
Heard and McDonald Islands*	372 km²
Norfolk Island*	2,114 km²

* External Territories

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Administrative Division	
State / Territory	**Capital**
Australian Capital Territory	Canberra
Jervis Bay Territory	Jervis Bay Administration
New South Wales	Sydney
Northern Territory	Darwin
Queensland	Brisbane
South Australia	Adelaide
Tasmanien	Hobart
Victoria	Melbourne
Western Australia	Perth
Ashmore and Cartier Islands*	Uninhabited
Christmas Island*	Flying Fish Cove
Cocos (Keeling) Islands*	West Island
Coral Sea Islands Territory*	Saknas
Heard and McDonald Islands*	Uninhabited
Norfolk Island*	Kingston

* External Territories

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Regents since 1788	
George III	1788-1820
George IV	1820-1830
William IV	1830-1837
Victoria	1837–1901
Edward VII	1901–1910
George V	1910-1936
Edward VIII	1936-1936
George VI	1936-1952
Elizabeth II	1952-

Prime Ministers since 1945	
Frank Forde	1945-1945
Ben Chifley	1945-1949
Robert Menzies	1949-1966
Harold Holt	1966-1967
John McEwen	1967-1968
John Gorton	1968-1971
William McMahon	1971-1972
Gough Whitlam	1972-1975
Malcolm Fraser	1975-1983
Bob Hawke	1983-1991
Paul Keating	1991-1995
John Howard	1996-

Holidays and memorial days*	
1 January	New Year's Day
26 January (or first working day)	Australia Day
Date varies	Good Friday
Date varies	Easter Sunday
Date varies	Easter Monday
25 April	Anzac Day
25 December	Christmas Day
26 December	Boxing Day

*Varies depending on the state

Miscellaneous information	
Currency	Australian dollar
Currency code	AUD
Time zone	Eastern Standard Time/EST (UTC+10) Central Standard Time/CST (UTC+9:30) Western Standard Time/WST (UTC+8)
Country postcode	AUS
Internet domain	.au
Telephone country code	+61

Climate Sydney	Avg. Temperature (°C)	Precipitation (Millimeters)
January	22.1	103
February	22.0	111
March	20.9	131
April	18.3	130
May	15.2	123
June	12.8	129
July	11.8	103
August	13.0	80
September	15.2	69
October	17.6	83
November	19.4	81
December	21.2	78

Source: WorldClimate (www.worldclimate.com)

Climate Melbourne	Avg. Temperature (°C)	Precipitation (Millimeters)
January	19.5	46
February	20.0	50
March	18.4	34
April	15.2	52
May	12.4	54
June	9.6	35
July	9.0	28
August	9.6	55
September	11.5	46
October	13.6	62
November	15.8	63
December	18.1	42

Source: WorldClimate (www.worldclimate.com)

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Climate Perth	Avg. Temperature (°C)	Precipitation (Millimeters)
January	23.8	9
February	24.1	13
March	22.4	19
April	19.4	45
May	16.2	122
June	14.2	182
July	13.2	174
August	13.6	136
September	14.9	80
October	16.5	53
November	19.3	21
December	21.8	13

Source: WorldClimate (www.worldclimate.com)

Climate Darwin	Avg. Temperature (°C)	Precipitation (Millimeters)
January	28.5	396
February	28.2	331
March	28.4	282
April	28.6	97
May	27.3	18
June	25.6	3
July	24.9	1
August	26.0	4
September	27.9	15
October	29.2	61
November	29.5	130
December	29.2	239

Source: WorldClimate (www.worldclimate.com)

Climate Brisbane	Avg. Temperature (°C)	Precipitation (Millimeters)
January	24.6	161
February	24.7	157
March	23.6	140
April	21.5	89
May	18.2	73
June	16.1	69
July	15.0	57
August	16.0	47
September	18.2	46
October	20.9	77
November	23.1	97
December	24.1	134

Source: WorldClimate (www.worldclimate.com)

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About the Author

Stig Albeck (1969) is the author behind the travel books at OnLibri.com. Stig writes the way you travel the destinations!

The books often take their departure in the world's most exhilarating cities and evolve to the attractions and sights in their vicinity. Stig is a devoted traveller and a passionate explorer which brings him around the world several times each year to search for new exciting destinations.

Going to big cities or more adventurous destinations, Stig writes his travel guides to help and inspire readers to get the full benefit of their destination of choice.

Travelling is about enjoying the moment, but also about taking home memories and gaining new knowledge. No matter how far or near by the destination might be there sure are great experiences waiting to be unveiled.

Stig holds a masters degree in marketing and tourism from Copenhagen Business School in Denmark. He has been working in the tourism industry and with global marketing of tourist destinations.

If you have questions or perhaps made a discovery that you would like to share, then send Stig an email to **travelstig@gmail.com** (if you attach photos you agree to letting us use these for future travel guides).

Stig offers lectures on his travel experiences, or any specific tour that you might be about to head out for. To learn more about things like touring Australia, visiting the Mongolian capital Ulan Bator, or enjoying a fresh smoked omul at the Lake Baikal in February, visit **www.stigalbeck.com**.

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