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Australian Trade and Investment Commission



AUSTRALIA



Exploring Australia 澳大利亚探索之旅

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The Blue Mountains

*Traditional Owners:
Darug¹, Gundungurra²,
Wiradjuri³, Wanaruah⁴,
Darkinjung⁵ and Tharawal⁶*

Fast facts

- ✓ World Heritage listed
- ✓ European exploration in 1813
- ✓ First Nations name, Colomatta, means “Koala Place”
- ✓ Three Sisters is one of Australia’s most photographed attractions

Did you know?

Early convicts believed that China lay beyond the Blue Mountains.



**Visit the
website**

1 “duh-roog”
2 “guhnh-duhng-ah-ra”
3 “wuh-ra-juh-ree”

4 “won-ah-roo-ah”
5 “dar-kin-yoong”
6 “da-ra-wuhl”

What’s the story?

The Blue Mountains, also known as Colomatta (“gu-lum-ada”), are a treasured part of Australia. A World Heritage site, their mysterious, naturally misty atmosphere adds to their enchantment.

The land has great significance to the Traditional Owners and their creation stories, with many cultural sites present throughout.

The area gets its modern name from the blue haze covering most of the foliage. It’s the result of dispersed light known as Rayleigh scattering, the same effect that makes the sky appear blue.

Once seen as an impassable barrier, the Blue Mountains deterred convicts from trying to escape, and it wasn’t until 1813 that European expeditions made it to the interior of the region.

Today, walking under the leaves of the Wollemi (“wuh-luh-mah”) pine or Sydney peppermint trees is an easy trek. As you explore the bush, you can spot many famous critters. Eastern Grey Kangaroos and wallabies hop through the fields. Wombats march along trails that you might discover.

A hallmark is the Three Sisters rock formation, standing tall against the backdrop of the foggy eucalyptus forest.

蓝山

传统土地拥有者：
达鲁格 (Darug)、贡敦古拉
(Gundungurra)、维拉朱瑞
(Wiradjuri)、瓦纳鲁阿
(Wanaruah)、达金容
(Darkinjung) 和萨拉瓦尔
(Tharawal)

速览信息：

- ✓ 列入世界自然遗产名录
- ✓ 1813年首次有欧洲探险者踏足
- ✓ 原住民名称“Colomatta”，意为“树袋熊之地”
- ✓ “三姐妹峰”是澳大利亚最受欢迎的打卡景点之一

你知道吗？

早期流放犯曾以为翻过蓝山就能到达中国！



访问网站

背后的故事

蓝山，又称为“树袋熊之地”，是澳大利亚的一处瑰宝级自然景观。作为世界自然遗产，这里常年云雾缭绕，带着一丝神秘气息，让人仿佛置身童话之中。

对原住民而言，这片土地意义非凡，许多古老的文化遗址和创世神话都与这里息息相关。

蓝山之所以得名，是因为山林上空常年弥漫着一层淡蓝色的雾气。这种现象叫做“瑞利散射”，和天空呈蓝色的原理一样。

曾几何时，这片崎岖的山地被视为“天堑”，阻挡了许多试图逃离的流放犯。直到1813年，欧洲探险者才成功穿越蓝山，深入澳大利亚内陆。

如今，在沃勒迈松或悉尼薄荷桉树下漫步已成为轻松惬意的徒步体验。穿行在这片原始灌木林中，你可能会偶遇不少可爱的澳洲动物：东部灰袋鼠和沙袋鼠在林间跳跃，袋熊则慢悠悠地沿着小径散步。

而最负盛名的三姐妹峰，巍然矗立在雾气氤氲的桉树林前，构成一幅绝美的自然画卷。



Bondi Beach

*Traditional Owners:
Gadigal (“gad-ee-gall”)*

Fast facts

- ✓ Home to the first Surf Lifesaving Club
- ✓ “Bondi” originates from the Aboriginal word “Boondi” (“boon-dai”)
- ✓ Free beach wifi since 2011

Did you know?

A life-size Buddha once overlooked Bondi Beach as part of an art exhibition.



**Visit the
website**

What’s the story?

Just minutes from Sydney’s city centre, Bondi Beach is where a crescent of golden sand meets the ocean.

Long before the surfboards and sunbathers, the Gadigal people fished and gathered here, deeply connected to the land and water. In the late 1700s, European settlers arrived.

No visit to Bondi is complete without a stop at the Icebergs Pool. Located by the southern headland, this iconic ocean pool has hosted winter swimming races as a local tradition since 1929. The post-war surf boom of the 1950s and ’60s also cemented Bondi’s global fame. Today, fashion, food, and music converge here.

The Bondi Beach Sea Wall acts as an ever-evolving outdoor gallery, proudly exhibiting works from Australia’s most exciting up-and-coming artists.

Bondi also plays host to the annual Sydney City2Surf race, which began in 1971 with just 1,576 participants and has grown into one of Sydney’s biggest sporting events, drawing tens of thousands from the CBD to the beach.

On summer weekends and holidays, volunteer Lifesavers in their signature red and yellow gear patrol alongside professional lifeguards, keeping one of the world’s busiest beaches safe.

And that’s just the start — Bondi continues to be an open-air stage for Australia’s favourite events and culture.



邦迪海滩

传统土地拥有者：
盖迪该尔 (Gadigal)

速览信息：

- ✓ 全球首个冲浪救生俱乐部的诞生地
- ✓ “Bondi”一词源自原住民语言“Boondi”
- ✓ 自2011年起提供免费海滩Wi-Fi

你知道吗？

这里曾展出过一尊与真人等高的佛像艺术品，静静守望整片海滩。



访问网站

背后的故事

距离悉尼市中心仅十几分钟车程，邦迪海滩是一道金色弧形沙滩与碧蓝大海交汇的地方。

早在冲浪板和日光浴出现前，盖迪该尔族人便在这里渔猎采集，与这片山海相依为命。18世纪末，欧洲殖民者陆续抵达。

来到邦迪海滩，绝不能错过著名的冰山泳池。这座位于南岬角的标志性海水泳池自1929年起就有冬泳比赛的传统。到了20世纪50至60年代，战后冲浪热潮席卷全球，这让邦迪海滩进一步声名远扬。如今，这里早已不只是一个海滩，更是时尚、美食与音乐文化的交汇地。

这里的“海边涂鸦墙”（Bondi Beach Sea Wall）更是一个不断变化的户外画廊，常年展出不少本地新锐艺术家的作品。

每年一度的“悉尼City2Surf路跑”也以邦迪海滩为终点。这项赛事始于1971年，当时只有1576人参加，如今已发展为悉尼最大型的体育活动之一，吸引数万人从市区一路跑到海滩。

夏季周末和暑假期间，你会看到穿着红黄制服的志愿救生员和专业救生员在沙滩上巡逻，为这座世界级热门海滩保驾护航。

而这，仅仅是邦迪的开始——这里永远充满活力，是澳大利亚各类精彩活动和文化展示的天然舞台。



Darling Harbour

*Traditional Owners:
Gadigal (“gad-ee-gall”)*

Fast facts

- ✓ Reopened in 1988 by Queen Elizabeth II
- ✓ Named after Lieutenant-General Ralph Darling
- ✓ Known as Tumbalong (“tum-bah-long”) to the Gadigal people

Did you know?

The eastern part of the harbour is called “The Hungry Mile” after maritime workers who would walk from wharf to wharf looking for work.



**Visit the
website**

What’s the story?

Darling Harbour sits on the boundary point between the Wangal and Gadigal clans of the Eora Nation and is a waterside precinct connecting the coast with greater Sydney.

Back in 1812, it was an industrial port of shipyards, factories and warehouses. Fast forward to the end of World War II, along with changes in manufacturing, it slowly became less functional as an active port.

In the early 1980s, the NSW government chose to redevelop the area as an entertainment and shopping precinct open to the public. It now features a host of shopping centres, museums, markets, theatres and over 50 restaurants.

It’s also home to the Chinese Garden of Friendship, which is a peaceful respite blending traditional Chinese design with modern Sydney. The garden was built to symbolise the friendship between Sydney and Guangzhou.

达令港 (又名情人港)

传统土地拥有者：
盖迪该尔 (Gadigal)

速览信息：



1988年由伊丽莎白女王二世重新揭幕



得名于英国殖民时期的芮福·达令中将 (Lieutenant-General Ralph Darling)



盖迪该尔族人称其为图巴隆 “Tumbalong”

你知道吗？

达令港东侧的一段区域曾被称为“饥饿一英里” (The Hungry Mile)，因为当年码头工人经常要从一个码头走到另一个码头寻找工作机会。



访问网站

背后的故事

达令港地处埃奥拉族国家 (Eora) 的旺加尔族 (Wangal) 和盖迪该尔族 (Gadigal) 部落交界处，是悉尼市中心通向海岸的重要水岸区域。

在1812年，这里曾是一个工业港口，有许多造船厂、工厂和仓库。二战结束后，随着制造业的变迁，港口逐渐停用，开始走向转型。

到了1980年代初，新南威尔士州政府决定将这里打造成一个对公众开放的休闲、购物和娱乐区域。如今，达令港不仅有大型购物中心、博物馆、市场和剧院，还有超过50家各色餐厅。

这里还藏着一处别有洞天的景点——“中澳友谊花园” (Chinese Garden of Friendship)。这座花园巧妙融合了中国古典园林艺术与现代城市风貌，更是广州与悉尼友好城市的象征。



Mrs Macquarie's Chair

*Traditional Owners:
Gadigal ("gad-ee-gall")*

Fast facts

- ✓ Hand-carved from sandstone in 1810
- ✓ Named after Elizabeth Henrietta Macquarie
- ✓ Known as Yurong ("yuh-rong") Point to the Gadigal people

Did you know?

Legend says Governor Lachlan Macquarie called for the seat to be carved so his wife could view the harbour and watch ships come and go.



**Visit the
website**

What's the story?

This is one of the best viewpoints to see Sydney Harbour. Its history is both a love story and a marker of Australia's past.

The area we're in now is known as Yurong Point and was a meeting place and a fishing spot for the Gadigal people for thousands of years.

While it's famous for the stunning view, the seat was commissioned by Major-General Lachlan Macquarie, who at the time was Governor of New South Wales.

As the story goes, Mrs Macquarie would spend hours on the point watching ships return from her homeland in Great Britain. So her husband had the seat carved to give her a bit of comfort while she sat.

The inscription on the bench tells details of 'Mrs Macquarie's road', which ran for about 4km from the Government House to the point and gave Mrs Macquarie easy access.

Both Mrs Macquarie and her husband are remembered for their advocacy and for having a major role in shaping the future of Sydney.

The seat is part of the Royal Botanical Gardens, which she was instrumental in developing, and as you look out to the west, you'll see the Sydney Opera House and the Sydney Harbour Bridge. During sunset or sunrise, it's an absolutely breathtaking sight.



麦考利夫人座椅

传统土地拥有者：
盖迪该尔 (Gadigal)

速览信息：

- ✓ 1810年由砂岩手工雕刻而成
- ✓ 以伊丽莎白·亨利埃塔·麦考利 (Elizabeth Henrietta Macquarie) 命名
- ✓ 盖迪该尔族人称此地为宇隆角 (Yurong)

你知道吗？

传说当年新南威尔士总督拉克兰·麦考利 (Lachlan Macquarie) 特意命人雕刻了这张石椅，好让他的妻子能舒服地坐着欣赏港湾、眺望船只往来。



访问网站

背后的故事

这里是欣赏悉尼海港美景的绝佳位置，也承载着一段浪漫的爱情故事和澳大利亚早期历史的印记。

我们现在所在的这片区域，在盖迪该尔族原住民文化中被称为宇隆角，几千年来都是他们聚会和捕鱼的重要场所。

这张石椅原本并非为游客而建，而是由时任新南威尔士总督麦考利下令修建的。

据说麦考利夫人常常在此眺望从英国故乡驶来的船只，一坐就是好几个小时。心疼妻子的总督便命人凿出这把石椅，让她等待时能坐得舒适些。

为了让夫人可以方便地前来休憩，总督还特意修建了“麦考利夫人之路” (Mrs Macquarie's Road)。这是一条约4公里长的道路，从总督府直通座椅所在地。椅子上的铭文记载了“麦考利夫人之路”的相关信息。

麦考利夫人和她的丈夫在悉尼历史上都占有重要地位，他们推动了这座城市的发展、公共建设与园艺事业。

麦考利夫人还是皇家植物园创建的重要推手之一，而这张座椅就位于植物园之中。向西眺望，悉尼歌剧院和海港大桥尽收眼底。特别是日出日落时分，霞光中的港湾美景绝对让您终身难忘！



The Rocks

*Traditional Owners:
Gadigal ("gad-ee-gall")*

Fast facts

- ✓ Established in 1788
- ✓ Historic buildings are mostly made of sandstone
- ✓ One of Sydney's first town centres

Did you know?

Cadmans Cottage, which was built around 1815, is one of the oldest standing colonial buildings in Sydney.



**Visit the
website**

What's the story?

We're standing in one of Sydney's most historic districts, where these sandstone buildings and cobblestone streets mark centuries of change, development and growth.

The area now known as 'The Rocks' was one of Australia's first settler town centres and is considered to be the birthplace of modern Sydney.

It was a bustling blend of sailors and merchants, and you can still feel the ripples of the past seen in much of the surrounding architecture.

The Rocks were home to some of Sydney's first Chinese settlers. Around 1911, Lo King Nam set up King Nam Jang, a boarding house and community gathering place in the area known as 'Little Canton'. The building still stands and is proof of the rich history around us.

Today, The Rocks is a hub for arts, food and entertainment. It's also been a central location for celebrating the Lunar New Year since 1909.

It's a place where the past meets the present, as we see monuments of history, sweeping views of the Circular Quay and the Museum of Contemporary Art.

The Rocks is also where you'll find some of the oldest pubs in Sydney, dating back to the early 19th century and still operating today.

With dozens of heritage-listed buildings, it's a popular spot for detailing the city's story and how Sydney continues to grow.



岩石区

传统土地拥有者：
盖迪该尔 (Gadigal)

速览信息：

- ✓ 建于1788年
- ✓ 许多历史建筑采用砂岩建造
- ✓ 悉尼最早的城镇中心之一

你知道吗？

卡德曼小屋 (Cadmans Cottage) 大约建于1815年，是悉尼现存最古老的殖民时期建筑之一！



访问网站

背后的故事

欢迎来到悉尼最有历史感的街区之一——岩石区。这里的砂岩建筑、鹅卵石街道，每一砖一瓦都见证着这个城市数百年的变迁与发展。

这里被称作“岩石区”，是澳大利亚最早的殖民定居城镇中心之一，也被誉为现代悉尼的摇篮。

当年这里聚集着水手、商人，一派热闹繁华的景象，而今天你仍能从周边的建筑风格中感受到那个时代留下的印记。

岩石区也是悉尼最早一批华人移民的聚居地。大约在1911年，华人罗景南 (Lo King Nam) 在这附近建立了“景南栈” (King Nam Jang)，既是旅馆也是社区聚会场所。那一带被称为“小广东” (Little Canton)，至今仍能看到这栋建筑，诉说着那段鲜活的历史。

如今的岩石区早已焕发新生，成为艺术、美食与娱乐的聚集地。从1909年开始，这里便是悉尼庆祝农历新年的重要场所之一。

在这里，历史与现实交相辉映：一边是岁月留痕的古迹，一边是环形码头的美景和当代艺术博物馆的现代气息。

这里还藏着悉尼最古老的酒吧，有些可追溯到19世纪初，至今仍在营业。

漫步徜徉于在数十座列入遗产保护的建筑间，您不仅可以聆听悉尼历史的低语，也可以感受现代城市的脉动。

Sydney Harbour Bridge

*Traditional Owners:
Gadigal (“gad-ee-gall”)*

Fast facts

- ✓ Opened 19 March 1932
- ✓ 1,149 metres long
- ✓ 134 metres tall
- ✓ Weighs over 52,000 tonnes

Did you know?

It took 272,000 litres of paint for the first three coats. At the time, grey was the only colour available in that quantity.



**Visit the
website**

What's the story?

The bridge connects the northern and southern shores of Sydney Harbour. It was actually planned for decades before finally being realised by the engineer JJC Bradfield. Overall, it took six years to build, and over 2,000 people worked on it.

At the time of construction, it was considered the gold standard of bridge design. The two halves of either side were built outwards, meeting in the middle. Interestingly, its height can change throughout the day depending on the temperature. The metal will either contract or expand, and on hot days, it can grow up to 18cm taller.

Many Sydney locals affectionately call it the ‘Coathanger’ because of its distinct shape, and it’s one of the landmark symbols that the city is known for.

Maintaining a bridge this large takes a lot of work, and some of it can be dangerous. That’s why the University of Technology Sydney built two autonomous robots, Sandy and Rosie, to help with dirt removal and repainting each year.

There are many ways to explore the bridge, you can take cycling tours, boat tours, or, for the bold and brave, climb to the top and see a 360-degree view of the city.

The bridge is also a popular spot for marriage proposals, and since 1993, it’s been the go-to location to watch the annual New Year’s Eve fireworks.

悉尼海港大桥

传统土地拥有者：
盖迪该尔 (Gadigal)

速览信息：

- ✓ 于1932年3月19日正式启用
- ✓ 全长1149米
- ✓ 高134米
- ✓ 重量超过5.2万吨

你知道吗？

为了刷完前三层漆，光油漆就用了27.2万升！
当时唯一能大批量买到的颜色只有灰色。



访问网站

背后的故事

悉尼海港大桥连接悉尼港的南北两岸。其实建桥的设想酝酿了几十年，直到工程师布拉德菲尔德 (JJC Bradfield) 最终将它真正付诸实践。整座桥花了六年时间建造，参与施工的工人超过两千人。

建成时，它堪称桥梁设计的典范。两边同时往中间延伸，最后在正中精准合拢。而且这座桥还有个“神奇技能”：它的高度会随温度变化而改变。热胀冷缩的原理让它在炎热的日子里能“长高”最多18厘米！

因为它的独特弧形，很多悉尼人亲切地称它为“晾衣架” (The Coathanger)，也成了悉尼最具代表性的地标之一。

这么一座庞然大物，维护当然不是件轻松事。有些工作还挺危险的。于是，悉尼科技大学 (UTS) 开发了两台自动机器人——Sandy 和 Rosie，它们每年都会出动帮忙除尘、补漆，既省力又安全。

你可以选择骑行路线、搭船从水下仰望，或者，如果你胆子够大——直接挑战“攀登桥顶”！站在高空俯瞰整座城市，360度无敌景观，绝对让你值回票价。

这里还是浪漫求婚的热门地点，自1993年以来，悉尼海港大桥也成了每年跨年烟火秀的“C位”，无数游客特地赶来，只为一睹那场点亮夜空的视觉盛宴。

Sydney Opera House

*Traditional Owners:
Gadigal (“gad-ee-gall”)*

Fast facts

- ✓ Opened on 20 October 1973
- ✓ Took 14 years and \$102 million to build
- ✓ Could fit eight Boeing 747s wing to wing
- ✓ Listed on UNESCO World Heritage in 200

Did you know?

The Opera House uses seawater directly from the harbour, pumped through 35km of piping for all its heating and cooling systems.



**Visit the
website**

What's the story?

Here we have one of Australia's most iconic buildings, and the story behind it is just as magnificent.

Back in 1957, a young Danish architect, Jørn Utzon, won the international competition to build it. He was inspired by the waves of Sydney Harbour, and wanted to capture the visual of a ship's sail.

At the time, many thought his vision would be impossible. It did take 14 years, 10,000 construction workers and went well over the planned \$7 million budget, but the final accomplishment speaks for itself.

The structure is made up of over a million individual tiles designed in a chevron pattern to make up the 'shells' or 'sails'. The level of detail in every part of the building shows it's an extraordinary feat of ingenuity and engineering.

Inside, you'll find the main concert hall, which seats up to 2,679 people and is a venue for theatre, opera, art and other performances. It's a hub for food, entertainment and enjoying the stunning views of the harbour. You can even see the sails lit up in red each Lunar New Year.

悉尼歌剧院

传统土地拥有者：
盖迪该尔 (Gadigal)

速览信息：

- ✓ 1973年10月20日正式开幕
- ✓ 建造历时14年，总花费1.02亿澳元
- ✓ 建筑所占面积能并排停下8架波音747客机
- ✓ 2007年列入联合国教科文组织世界遗产名录

你知道吗？

歌剧院的暖气和空调系统直接用海港的海水来运作，管道全长达35公里！



访问网站

背后的故事

眼前这座建筑就是澳大利亚最具代表性的地标之一——悉尼歌剧院，不光外观壮丽，它背后的建造故事也特别震撼人心。

1957年，一位年轻的丹麦建筑师约恩·乌松 (Jørn Utzon) 在国际设计大赛中脱颖而出，获得了建造权。他的设计灵感来源于悉尼港的海浪，想把帆船迎风的意象用建筑语言表现出来。

当时很多人都觉得他这是在“异想天开”，可他真的做到了。整个工程历时14年，共有超过一万名工人参与建筑工作，最终花费也远远超过最初预算的700万澳元，但现在我们看到的这座建筑，足以证明一切努力都值得。

歌剧院的外立面是用一百多万块人字形排列的瓷砖拼出来的，远看就像贝壳或风帆，精致得让人叹为观止。整座建筑堪称设计智慧与工程奇迹的完美结晶。

这座音乐厅最多能坐下2679人，平时这儿常有话剧、歌剧、艺术展演等各种活动。不只是个文化地标，这里还有不少好吃的、好玩的，边逛还能看海景。农历新年时，歌剧院的“风帆”还会着红装，庆祝中国农历新年！

The University of Sydney

Traditional Owners:
Gadigal (“gad-ee-gall”)

Fast facts

- ✓ Australia’s first university
- ✓ Founded in 1850
- ✓ Primarily built from sandstone

Did you know?

The University of Sydney was one of the first to admit women undergraduates, beginning in 1882.



Visit the
website

What’s the story?

The history of higher education in Australia starts with the University of Sydney. It was the first university in the country and, since 1850, has been a leader in academic excellence.

Their Latin motto, ‘*Sidere mens eadem mutato*’, translates in a few different ways but generally means “The stars change, the mind remains the same.” It symbolises that no matter the season, learning is a constant.

Many of the buildings you see around the campus are built from sandstone, which was one of the most common materials used in Sydney at the time. You’ll find a large number of historic and heritage buildings were made the same way.

They offer a wide range of courses and are ranked globally as one of the top universities, particularly in their research departments. The China Studies Centre is actually one of Australia’s largest collections of research on China and Chinese culture. The work there explores topics like sustainability, economics and health.

The university has always been a champion for diversity and inclusion. Their Exchange Program engages with hundreds of universities, including Fudan University in Shanghai.

悉尼大学

传统土地拥有者：
盖迪该尔 (Gadigal)

速览信息：

- ✓ 澳大利亚第一所大学
- ✓ 创立于1850年
- ✓ 校园建筑多为砂岩建造

你知道吗？

早在1882年，悉尼大学就开始招收女性本科生，是当时极为少见的“先锋之举”！



访问网站

背后的故事

悉尼开创了澳大利亚高等教育的先河。自1850年创校以来，它一直是学术卓越的代表，也是澳大利亚历史最悠久的大学。

校训“Sidere mens eadem mutato”源自拉丁文，意为“繁星纵变，智慧永恒”。这句话象征着无论季节更迭，求知的初心永不改变。

走在校园里，你会发现很多建筑都是用砂岩建造的。这是因为在十九世纪的悉尼，砂岩是一种非常常见的建材。至今，许多历史遗迹和文化遗产建筑仍保留着那份砂岩的古朴与庄重。

悉尼大学设有众多专业课程，是全球排名前列的大学之一。其研究领域在国际上享有盛誉。其中“中国研究中心” (China Studies Centre) 是澳大利亚规模最大的中国文化研究机构之一，研究方向涵盖可持续发展、经济、健康等多个热门议题。

悉尼大学是一所倡导多元和包容的高等学府。目前已与全球数百所大学建立交换合作关系，包括上海的复旦大学在内，为学生提供了丰富的国际学习机会。

Victoria

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墨尔本大学

Captain Cook's Cottage

*Traditional Owners:
Wurundjeri ("wah-run-jah-rie")*

Fast facts

- ✓ Originally built in 1755
- ✓ Brought to Melbourne in 1934
- ✓ Captain Cook never lived in the cottage

Did you know?

The State Library of Victoria was considered as a possible site for the cottage to be built. In the end, Fitzroy Gardens was chosen.



**Visit the
website**

What's the story?

One of the central figures in Australia's colonial history is British explorer James Cook. Cook was among the first European settlers sent to claim the land for the British Empire.

Although it's called Captain Cook's Cottage, the original house belonged to and was built by his parents in Yorkshire, nearly 10 years after he left home.

Years later, the house was sold to a businessman, Sir Russell Grimwade, for the astounding sum of £800. The last owner of the cottage, Mrs Dixon, refused to sell to anyone outside of England. However, she made a concession to Grimwade as Australia is part of the British Empire. Sir Grimwade then gifted the cottage to the people of Victoria to celebrate the state's hundredth anniversary.

The cottage was dismantled and brought to Melbourne brick by brick in 1934. Each labeled piece was loaded into 253 cases and 40 barrels to be carted across by boat and train.

The rebuilt cottage is an exact replica of the home in Yorkshire. While Captain Cook may have visited the original during his childhood or teenage years, it's unlikely he ever lived there.

库克船长小屋

传统土地拥有者：
乌伦杰里 (Wurundjeri)

速览信息：

- ✓ 原建于1755年
- ✓ 1934年迁至墨尔本
- ✓ 库克船长本人并未在此居住过

你知道吗？

维多利亚州立图书馆曾一度被考虑作为小屋的新址，最终决定落户费兹罗伊花园 (Fitzroy Gardens)。



访问网站

背后的故事

在澳大利亚殖民历史中，英国探险家詹姆斯·库克无疑是核心人物之一。他是最早一批代表大英帝国前来开拓疆土的欧洲人。

尽管被称作“库克船长小屋”，这座房子最初其实是他父母在英国约克郡建造的，当时库克本人早已离家近十年了。

多年后，澳洲商人拉塞尔·格林韦德爵士 (Sir Russell Grimwade) 以当年800英镑的天价买下了这座小屋。当时的小屋主人迪克森太太 (Mrs Dixon) 原本坚持只卖给英国人，但考虑到澳大利亚是大英帝国的一部分，她最终破例同意出售。格林韦德爵士随后将小屋捐赠给维多利亚州人民，作为该州建州百年纪念的献礼。

1934年，这座小屋被一砖一瓦地拆解、编号，并装入253个箱子和40个木桶，经过海运与铁路长途跋涉，运到了墨尔本。

如今，在费兹罗伊花园里重建的小屋，与约克郡的住宅一模一样。虽然库克船长可能在童年或少年时期去过原屋，但几乎可以确定他从未真正在房子里生活过。

Federation Square

Traditional Owners:
Wurundjeri Woiwurrung
(“wah-run-jah-rie woi-wah-rung”)

Fast facts

- ✓ Built over a railway line
- ✓ Hosts 2000+ events and activities each year
- ✓ Listed on the Victorian Heritage Register in 2019
- ✓ Covered in a colourful screen of 850 LED panels

Did you know?

The square is paved with 469,000 hand-laid cobblestones, all sourced from the Kimberley region in Western Australia.



**Visit the
website**

What's the story?

Federation Square has won dozens of design awards, but it has also faced years of controversy. When it opened in 2002, some of the public thought it was “messy” and “overcomplicated”. At one point, a British newspaper even listed it as one of the world’s ugliest buildings.

The futuristic shape was designed by Lab Architecture after an international competition in 1997. The aim was to create a “people’s square” to mark 100 years of the Australian federation. The square needed to sit on top of the Flinders Street Station train tracks, so the architects had to get clever. The entire plaza is held up by 4000 rubber pads and springs that reduce vibration and noise from the trains underneath. This high-tech base supports the sensitive buildings above, like ACMI — Australia’s national museum for film, TV and video games. Also nearby is the Koorie Heritage Trust, a public cultural centre featuring art and artifacts from Victoria’s First Peoples.

The architecture might have divided opinion, but the city has grown to love it. The wide open plaza hosts everything from football screenings to the Lunar New Year festival. More than 100 million people have visited since its opening. And sometimes, global stars drop by.

联邦广场

传统土地拥有者：
乌伦杰里·沃乌朗 (Wurundjeri
Woiwurrung)

速览信息：

- ✓ 建筑横跨在铁路线上方，列车从建筑下方穿过
- ✓ 每年举办超过2000场活动
- ✓ 2019年被列入维多利亚州遗产名录
- ✓ 外墙由850块彩色LED屏幕组成

你知道吗？

联邦广场的地面由46.9万块鹅卵石铺成，这些石头全部来自西澳的金伯利地区，而且都是人工一块块铺上的。



访问网站

背后的故事

联邦广场虽然斩获无数设计大奖，却也争议不断。2002年刚开放时，不少民众觉得它“杂乱”又“过于复杂”。甚至有英国媒体把它评为“全球最丑建筑”之一。

这个颇具未来感的设计是由Lab Architecture建筑事务所打造的，源自1997年的一场国际竞标。设计目标是为了纪念澳大利亚联邦成立100周年，建一座“属于人民的广场”。由于广场必须横跨弗林德斯街火车站铁轨，建筑师们脑洞大开——整个广场由4000个橡胶垫和弹簧支撑，有效吸收下方火车的震动和噪音。这个高科技地基托起了上方精密的建筑群，比如澳大利亚活动影像中心 (ACMI) ——澳大利亚电影、电视和电子游戏博物馆。附近还有库里遗产信托基金 (Koorie Heritage Trust)，这是一个公共文化中心，展示维多利亚原住民的艺术品和手工艺品。

虽然建筑风格曾饱受争议，但时间证明了一切——如今联邦广场早已成为墨尔本人的心头好。开阔的广场既是足球赛直播的热门观赛点，也是农历新年庆典的主会场。自开放以来，已有超过一亿人次来访，不时还会有国际巨星现身。



Great Ocean Road

*Traditional Owners:
Eastern Maar (“m-aar”)
and Wadawurrung
(“wuh-da-woo-rung”)*

Fast facts

- ✓ Home to the 12 Apostles rock formations
- ✓ Built by soldiers after World War
- ✓ Starts in Torquay, the surfing capital of Australia
- ✓ Waves can reach heights bigger than buildings

Did you know?

In winter, you can see migrating whales cruising along the coast, sometimes just metres from the shore.



**Visit the
website**

What’s the story?

The Great Ocean Road is more than just a beautiful drive. Built by soldiers who returned home from World War I, it’s officially the largest war memorial in the country. The road stretches over 240 kilometres, winding past cliffs, beaches, and rainforests. Here, you can often spot kangaroos in open paddocks or wild koalas perched high in the eucalyptus trees.

The route begins in Torquay, the surfing capital of Australia. Nearby is Bells Beach, famous for its huge waves and the longest-running professional surf competition in the world. Keep driving and you’ll reach Shipwreck Coast, a 130-kilometre stretch known for the hundreds of ships that have sunk in its dangerous waters. Around 700 boats are thought to be on the bottom of this ocean, although only 240 of those have been discovered.

Then, there is the star attraction: The Twelve Apostles. These tall limestone rocks rise high from the sea, carved by the waves over thousands of years. Despite the number 12 in the name, there were only ever nine apostles — and in 2005, one collapsed into the sea. Only eight remain standing, so be sure to catch them while you can!



大洋路

传统土地拥有者：
东玛 (Eastern Maar) 和
瓦达沃龙 (Wadawurrung)

速览信息：

- ✓ 著名的十二门徒岩所在地
- ✓ 由一战归来的士兵修建
- ✓ 起点位于托尔坎——澳大利亚冲浪之都
- ✓ 浪高可超过楼房

你知道吗？

冬季的时候，你都可在大洋路沿岸看到鲸鱼迁徙的身影，有时候离岸边非常近！



访问网站

背后的故事

大洋路不仅是一条风景如画的海岸公路。它由一战归来的士兵们修建，堪称澳洲最大的战争纪念地。这条公路全长超过240公里，沿途穿越悬崖、海滩和原始雨林。你还可能在沿路的牧场看到袋鼠悠闲觅食，或者在桉树上发现野生树袋熊的身影。

公路的起点是托尔坎 (Torquay)，这是澳洲冲浪运动的发源地。附近的贝尔斯海滩 (Bells Beach) 因巨浪闻名，每年还举办全球历史最悠久的职业冲浪比赛。继续前行，你将来到“沉船海岸” (Shipwreck Coast) ——这段130公里长的海岸线曾是无数船只的终点，因风浪险恶而得名。据说这片海底沉睡着大约700艘船，目前仅有240艘被发现。

而最吸引眼球的，自然是“十二门徒岩” (The Twelve Apostles)。这些高耸入海的石灰岩柱，是海浪经过数千年雕刻而成的自然奇观。虽然名字叫“十二门徒”，但实际上最多时也只有九座岩柱，而在2005年，其中一座轰然倒塌，如今只剩八座仍然屹立。趁它们还在，赶紧打卡留念吧！

Hosier Lane

*Traditional Owners:
Wurundjeri Woiwurrung
("wah-run-jah-rie woi-wah-rung")*

Fast facts

- ✓ Became an official street art space in the 2000s
- ✓ Features spray paint, stencils, posters and sculptures
- ✓ The art is always changing, some last only days
- ✓ More than 1 million people visit each year

Did you know?

In 2024, Melbourne was ranked the third-best city in the world for street art, beating Berlin and New York City.



**Visit the
website**

What's the story?

Hosier Lane wasn't always this colourful. For decades, it was just another cobblestone alley behind a row of warehouses. But in the early 2000s, Melbourne's graffiti scene was growing fast, and these walls became a canvas for artists with something to say.

After some initial backlash, the city embraced the change. What started as illegal graffiti slowly evolved into an outdoor gallery. Officially, painting in the laneway without permission is still illegal. But new artwork appears almost daily, and the council rarely intervenes unless there's a complaint.

Some of the biggest names in street art have left their mark here. In 2003, the world-famous artist Banksy painted a "Parachuting Rat" on the walls. The iconic image drew crowds of visitors until it was accidentally scrubbed off by city cleaners in 2010. For a local artist, check out Melbourne-based Adnate's powerful mural of a young Indigenous boy on the rear wall of the McDonald House building.

Admire the art, and don't get too attached — it doesn't last long here. Something painted today could be gone by the morning. That's part of the magic. If you're lucky, you might even see someone creating their next masterpiece.



霍西尔巷

传统土地拥有者：
乌伦杰里 (Wurundjeri)

速览信息：

- ✓ 2000年起成为官方认可的街头艺术走廊
- ✓ 汇聚喷绘、模板涂鸦、海报与雕塑等多种艺术形式
- ✓ 艺术作品每天都在更新，有些作品只存在几天
- ✓ 每年吸引超过一百万游客前来打卡

你知道吗？

2024年，墨尔本被评为全球第三大街头艺术之都，力压柏林和纽约！



访问网站

背后的故事

霍西尔巷可不是一开始就这么五彩缤纷。几十年来，这里不过是仓库后方的一条不起眼的鹅卵石小巷。直到21世纪初，墨尔本的涂鸦文化迅速兴起，这一面面墙便成了艺术家表达自我的“天然画布”。

虽然最初不少人反对这些“乱涂乱画”，但后来整个城市也渐渐接受了这种变化。从最早的“非法涂鸦”，到如今变成了一个充满生命力的户外艺术长廊。尽管未经许可作画仍属违法，但几乎每天都有新作涌现——只要无人投诉，市政府通常默许这种创作生态。

许多国际知名的街头艺术家都曾在这里留下作品。2003年，全球知名的神秘艺术家班克西 (Banksy) 就在这条巷子里画下了他的《跳伞鼠》。这幅涂鸦一度吸引大量游客围观，直到2010年不小心被市政清洁人员清洗掉。想看本地艺术家作品？那就别错过澳大利亚艺术家Adnate画在麦克唐纳大楼后墙上的那幅巨幅壁画——一个年轻原住民男孩的肖像，充满力量与情感。

来这里请记得仔细欣赏每一幅作品，只不过别太动情——今天你看到的艺术品，可能明天就被新的创作覆盖了。这正是霍西尔巷的魅力所在！运气好的话，你甚至能现场看到某位艺术家正在墙上进行创作呢！



Phillip Island

*Traditional Owners:
Boonwurrung (“boon-wah-rung”)*

Fast facts

- ✓ Hosts a motorcycle Grand Prix race
- ✓ Home to up to 40,000 penguins
- ✓ Large population of koalas
- ✓ Millions of annual visitors

Did you know?

Phillip Island’s Little Penguins are roughly 40 cm tall and weigh up to 1.2 kg.



**Visit the
website**

What’s the story?

This is one of Australia’s most popular holiday spots, partly because it’s just a short drive from Melbourne’s centre but mainly because it showcases the harmony of natural beauty with modern delights.

Rich in history, the Yalluk Bulluk (“yah-look boo-look”) clan of the Boonwurrung people fished and hunted birds along the shores for thousands of years. Evidence of their connection to the land can be found all over the island for visitors to explore.

It’s no surprise that Phillip Island is internationally known for its beauty. It features stunning beaches, nature walks, and wondrous stargazing spots. Beauty that must be protected, fortunately, the island is recognised as a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve designation.

Look closely and you’ll find many birds, fish, mammals, and everyone’s favourite cuddly animal: the koala. Although, the animals that draw the biggest crowd are the penguins.

Roughly 40,000 penguins call the island home. Millions of people come each year to see the Penguin Parade at Phillip Island Nature Park. And while it’s delightful to see the groups of penguins waddle on the shores, the event also promotes conservation efforts for animals across the country.

Aside from the natural wonders, attractions like surfing, seafood dining, spas, local markets, and shopping are all world-class. Local and international artists host live shows and exhibitions every week in the thriving art and music scene.

菲利普岛

传统土地拥有者：
布努鲁朗 (Boonwurrung)

速览信息：

- ✓ 每年举办世界摩托车大奖赛
- ✓ 生活着多达4万只小企鹅
- ✓ 大量树袋熊在此栖息
- ✓ 每年吸引数百万游客前来观光

你知道吗？

菲利普岛上的小企鹅身高约40厘米，体重可达1.2公斤，萌态十足。



访问网站

背后的故事

菲利普岛是澳大利亚最受欢迎的度假胜地之一，不仅因为距离墨尔本市区车程不远，更因为这里完美融合了大自然的纯净之美与现代休闲娱乐的丰富选择。

岛上历史悠久，布努鲁朗族的亚路克布鲁克 (Yalluk Bulluk) 部落在这里生活了数千年，靠捕鱼和猎鸟为生。如今，岛上依然可以找到许多原住民文化的遗迹，游客可以深入探索，了解这片土地与人的深厚情感联系。

菲利普岛因其惊艳的自然风光而享誉国际。这里有迷人的海滩、宁静的步道和璀璨的星空观测点。这里被联合国教科文组织列为生物圈保护区，让这份美丽得到了用心守护。

细心观察，你会发现这里生活着各类鸟类、鱼类和哺乳动物，当然还有人见人爱的树袋熊。但真正吸引全球游客蜂拥而至的，是那些可爱的小企鹅。

约4万只企鹅在此安家。每年数百万游客专程来到菲利普岛自然公园，就为观赏著名的“企鹅归巢” (Penguin Parade) 奇观。傍晚时分，小企鹅们一队队从海里摇摇晃晃地走回陆地栖息，画面温馨又治愈。不仅好看，这项活动也大力宣传全澳野生动物保护的理念，意义非凡。

除了大自然的魅力，这里还有冲浪、海鲜餐厅、水疗、集市和精品购物等世界级体验。不少本地与国际艺术家还会在岛上的各大场所举办现场演出和艺术展览，文化氛围也同样精彩。

Royal Botanic Gardens

*Traditional Owners:
Boonwurrung (“boo-n-uh-r-ung”)
and Wurundjeri Woiwurrung
 (“wah-run-jah-rie woi-wah-rung”)*

Fast facts

- ✓ Established in 1846
- ✓ Features over 8,500 plant species from around the world
- ✓ Location of the National Herbarium of Victoria
- ✓ Still growing ancient trees that are over 300 years old

Did you know?

The garden’s lakes are home to a flock of wild black swans. June to November is peak nesting season and a wonderful time to see the baby birds swimming with their parents.



**Visit the
website**

What’s the story?

The Royal Botanic Gardens have been part of Melbourne’s landscape since 1846, but the story of this place goes back much further.

Long before it became a garden, this land was a traditional meeting and camping ground for the Boonwurrung and Wurundjeri Woiwurrung peoples of the Kulin (“koo-lin”) Nation. That deep connection to Country is still honoured today.

One of the best ways to learn about it is through the Aboriginal Heritage Walk, held daily at 11am. Led by a First Peoples guide, the walk helps visitors learn how native plants were used for food, medicine and ceremony.

The water systems here are also ancient. Long ago, four swamps flowed into the nearby Yarra River. Short-finned eels lived in those waters, providing food for local Aboriginal people. If you look closely, you can still spot eels in the lakes today!

As you stroll through the garden, you may notice the National Herbarium nearby. It’s not open to the public, but inside are more than 1.5 million dried specimens and seeds — one of the largest botanical collections in the southern hemisphere.

Outside the gardens, you can find people circling a 3.8km trail known as ‘The Tan’. Once a horse-riding track, the path is now a beloved exercise spot for local fitness enthusiasts.



皇家植物园

传统土地拥有者：
布努鲁朗 (Boonwurrung)
和乌伦杰里 (Wurundjeri)

速览信息：

- ✓ 建立于1846年
- ✓ 园内拥有来自全球超过8500种植物
- ✓ 维多利亚国家植物标本馆 (National Herbarium of Victoria) 所在地
- ✓ 园中仍生长着树龄超过300年的古树

你知道吗？

园中的湖泊里生活着一群野生黑天鹅。每年6月到11月是它们的筑巢高峰期，这时候最有机会看到小天鹅跟着爸妈在湖中畅游，十分温馨可爱！



访问网站

背后的故事

皇家植物园自1846年起就是墨尔本城市风景的一部分，但这片土地的历史远比花园本身悠久。

在成为花园之前，这里曾是库林国 (Kulin Nation) 的布努鲁朗族和乌伦杰里·沃乌朗族原住民的聚会与露营之地。时至今日，原住民与土地的深厚情感仍被庄重地铭记与传承。

了解当地文化的最佳方式之一是参与每日上午11点举行的“原住民文化导览”。在原住民向导带领下，您将了解当地植物如何被用于饮食、医药和文化习俗。

园内的水流系统也有着远古历史。很久以前，这里有四个沼泽汇入雅拉河 (Yarra River)，水中栖息着短鳍鳗，是原住民重要的食物来源。现在仔细看，你仍然能在湖中发现这些鳗鱼的身影！

走在园中，你可能会经过“维多利亚国家植物标本馆”。虽然馆内不对外开放，但这里珍藏着超过150万份干燥植物样本和种子，是南半球最大的植物标本馆之一！

园外，还有一条3.8公里的锻炼步道，名为“褐色步道”，这曾是骑马专用道，如今成了本地人晨跑、散步的热门路线。

St. Patrick's Cathedral

Traditional Owners:
Wurundjeri Woiwurrung
("wah-run-jah-rie woi-wah-rung")

Fast facts

- ✓ One of the tallest churches in Australia
- ✓ Took 80+ years to complete
- ✓ Features a secret gargoyle carved to look like a politician
- ✓ Pope John Paul II visited in 1986

Did you know?

The cathedral was built in the shape of a giant cross, only visible from an aerial view.



**Visit the
website**

What's the story?

The best way to see St Patrick's Cathedral is to look up. At 105 metres, this is one of the tallest churches in Australia.

Construction began in 1858 and took more than 80 years to complete. Built during the gold rush, the cathedral was designed for the city's growing Irish Catholic community and named after Ireland's patron saint, St Patrick. Step inside and you'll find huge stained glass windows, soaring arches and a grand organ with 4500 pipes. Down below, there's a secret crypt where past archbishops are buried.

Outside, you can search for a surprise hidden by the southern wall. At the statue of St Francis, look up once more — find the gargoyle that doesn't belong. It's the face of former Victorian Premier Jeff Kennett, carved into a caricature. A mischievous stonemason snuck the face in during restoration work. He was reviving an old tradition of mocking powerful figures in sacred places, and he got away with it!

圣帕特里克大教堂

传统土地拥有者：
乌伦杰里 (Wurundjeri)

速览信息：

- ✓ 澳大利亚最高的教堂之一
- ✓ 历时80多年建成
- ✓ 有一个“隐藏版”怪兽雕像，被雕刻成当地著名政客的模样
- ✓ 教皇若望·保禄二世曾于1986年到访

你知道吗？

整座大教堂的建筑布局其实是一座巨大的“十字架”形状，只有从空中俯瞰才能看得出来！



访问网站

背后的故事

参观圣帕特里克大教堂，最好的方式就是——抬头看！105米的高度，让它成为澳大利亚最高的教堂之一。

教堂的建造始于1858年，历经80多年才完工。当时正值淘金热时期，为满足墨尔本日益增长的爱尔兰天主教徒社群所需而建，并以爱尔兰的守护圣人圣帕特里克命名。走进教堂，你可以看见高耸的彩绘玻璃窗、宏伟的拱顶，以及一架拥有4500根音管的管风琴。地下还藏有一座隐秘的墓穴，安葬着历任大主教。

教堂外南侧有一个小惊喜藏着等你去发现。在圣方济各 (St Francis) 雕像旁，再次抬头看看——你能找出那个“不太一样”的怪兽雕像吗？那其实是前维多利亚州州长杰夫·肯纳特 (Jeff Kennett) 的脸！这是一位调皮的石匠在教堂修复期间偷偷加上的。他是在复兴一种古老的传统：在神圣的地方用石雕“嘲弄”当权者。更有趣的是——他真的成功做到了！

The University of Melbourne

Traditional Owners:
Wurundjeri Woiwurrung
("wah-run-jah-rie woi-wah-rung")

Fast facts

- ✓ Founded in 1853
- ✓ Over 50,000 students from 130+ countries
- ✓ Alumni include nine Nobel Prize winners
- ✓ Birthplace of the bionic ear

Did you know?

Australia's 8-hour workday started right here, when stonemasons building the Old Quad marched to Parliament to demand better hours.



**Visit the
website**

What's the story?

Founded in 1853, the University of Melbourne began with just four professors and 16 students. It's now one of the most prestigious universities in Australia, with more than 50,000 students from all over the world.

The campus architecture is a unique mix of old and new. The Old Quad, built in 1857, is a striking gothic-style sandstone building that still stands at the centre of university life. With huge arches, a bell tower and ivy-covered walls, it feels like something out of Hogwarts. In fact, some campus locations have already been used in feature films. Most notable is perhaps the South Lawn car park, which made its debut in the award-winning action movie *Mad Max*.

This is where some of Australia's most important ideas have taken shape. It's where scientists helped discover how germs spread, where the bionic ear was invented, and where medical research continues to change lives. It's also where some big names got their start. Actor Cate Blanchett, Olympic gold medallist Cathy Freeman and nine Nobel Prize winners all studied here.

Art lovers will appreciate the Ian Potter Museum of Art on campus, which houses Australia's largest university-based collection. It features over 20,000 pieces, including rare 13th-century Chinese porcelain figures. Close by, the Carlton Gardens offers a quiet escape from lectures, with tree-lined paths and views of the Royal Exhibition Building.

墨尔本大学

传统土地拥有者：
乌伦杰里·沃乌朗 (Wurundjeri
Woiwurrung)

速览信息：

- ✓ 建校于1853年
- ✓ 拥有来自130多个国家的5万多名学生
- ✓ 校友包括9位诺贝尔奖得主
- ✓ 2007年列入联合国教科文组织世界遗产名录

你知道吗？

澳大利亚的“每日八小时工作制”就是从这里起步的——归功于当年修建老方庭 (Old Quad) 教学楼的石匠们集体游行到议会大厦，争取合理工时。



访问网站

背后的故事

墨尔本大学建于1853年，最初只有4位教授和16名学生，如今已发展为澳大利亚最负盛名的高等学府之一，汇聚了来自世界各地的超过五万名学生。

校园建筑风格融合古典与现代，极具特色。位于校园核心的老方庭建于1857年，是一座哥特式风格的砂岩建筑，拱门高耸、钟楼矗立，墙面长满常春藤，感觉就像走进了《哈利·波特》里的魔法世界。事实上，校园里的多个地点都曾在电影中亮相——最有名的是“南草坪停车场” (South Lawn Car Park)，在获奖动作片《疯狂的麦克斯》中崭露头角后声名大噪。

这里也是澳大利亚众多重大科研成果的诞生地，包括细菌传播学、仿生耳技术（即人工耳蜗）。今天墨尔本大学的科学家们仍在持续进行改变人类健康的医学研究。不少名人也从这里起步，包括奥斯卡影后凯特·布兰切特 (Cate Blanchett)、奥运金牌得主凯西·弗里曼 (Cathy Freeman)，以及9位诺贝尔奖得主。

喜欢艺术的游客不要错过校内的伊恩·波特艺术博物馆 (Ian Potter Museum of Art)，这是全澳最大的大学艺术收藏馆，馆藏超过2万件作品，包括珍贵的13世纪中国瓷塑。校园附近的卡尔顿花园 (Carlton Gardens) 也是个放松的好地方，绿树成荫的小路通往壮观的皇家展览馆，是课后散步、思考人生的绝佳选择。

Queensland

昆士兰州

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Cairns Esplanade Lagoon
凯恩斯滨海大道泻湖

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Glow Worm Caves
萤火虫洞

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Great Barrier Reef
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Kangaroo Point
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Point Danger
危险海角

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Story Bridge
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Surfer's Paradise
冲浪者天堂

Cairns Esplanade Lagoon

*Traditional Owners:
Yirranydji (“irr-ee-kan-jee”)
and Gimuy Yidindji
 (“ghee-moy yee-din-jee”)*

Fast facts

- ✓ Opened in March 2003
- ✓ 4800m² saltwater pool
- ✓ 152cm deep

Did you know?

The granite sculptures on the edge of the lagoon are made to resemble a herd heading out to sea.



**Visit the
website**

What's the story?

The Esplanade Lagoon is considered one of the crown jewels of Cairns, putting the city on the global map as a must-see destination.

Survey records from the 1870s show there may have been a beach in the area decades ago, but it had since become a mudflat. The lagoon served as the perfect solution to transform the landscape into a hub for the community. When first proposed, locals expressed concern about the build, but that was quickly resolved. It is now beloved as one of the best places in Cairns to soak up some sun and have a quick dip in the water.

The lagoon was officially opened in 2003 by the Premier at the time, Peter Beattie. Its 4800 sqm pool is filled with saltwater all year round and is a safer alternative to swimming in natural beaches. Accenting the Cairns coastline, the Lagoon transforms the esplanade into one of the best beaches around.

Its refreshing waters are a delightful contrast to the northern heat, and it is tailored with picnic and barbecue facilities—the perfect spot to spend an afternoon.

凯恩斯滨海大道泻湖

传统土地拥有者：
伊拉尼吉 (Yirranydji)
与吉穆伊·伊丁吉
(Gimuy Yidindji)

速览信息：

- ✓ 2003年3月正式开放
- ✓ 4800平方米海水泳池
- ✓ 深度1.52米

你知道吗？

湖岸边的花岗岩雕塑群，
创意源自列队游向海洋的鱼群。



访问网站

背后的故事

滨海大道泻湖素有凯恩斯璀璨明珠之称，令这座城市成为全球游客心中的必访之地。

据1870年代的历史档案显示，几十年前这里可能曾是一片沙滩，后逐渐淤积成泥滩。这座人工泻湖如今已成功完美重塑海岸风貌，成为市民日常休闲的重要场所。尽管建设初期曾引发居民疑虑，但问题很快得到了解决。如今这里已成为凯恩斯最受欢迎的亲水天堂之一——既能享受热带阳光，又能随时跃入清凉。

泻湖于2003年由时任州长彼得·比蒂正式揭幕。占地4800平方米的泻湖泳池全年注满海水，为游客提供比天然海滩更安全的海滨体验。它不仅为凯恩斯的海岸线增添了独特的魅力，也使滨海大道成为周边最迷人的“城市海滩”之一。

灼热的北昆士兰阳光下和泻湖的清凉水体形成绝妙对比。周边配备的野餐区和烧烤设施，更让它成为完美的半日游目的地。

Glow Worm Caves

*Traditional Owners:
Yugambeh (“you-gam-bare”)*

Fast facts

- ✓ Australia’s largest population of glow worms
- ✓ World-first glow worm sanctuary
- ✓ Opened to the public in 2005
- ✓ Took over 14 months to construct

Did you know?

Glow worms aren’t actually worms. They are the larvae of a type of fly called the fungus gnat.



**Visit the
website**

What’s the story?

Tambourine National Park is a haven for conservation initiatives and protecting the local wildlife. Tucked away in the park, we have the Glow Worm Caves, a man-made marvel built to give these glow worms a safe home.

The caves house one of the largest glow worm colonies in the world, comfortably living in a climate-controlled replica of natural limestone caves. Here in Australia, we have about eight glow worm species, and the species in the caves, *Arachnocampa flava*, is native to Australia and New Zealand.

Glow worms help control the local insect population, but they need very specific environmental conditions for them to thrive. “Glow worm alley” is a purpose-built, ethical and sustainable way for people to see and learn about the glow worms. The caves give the glow worms the best chance of survival, with the goal that they will become self-sufficient and reenter the wild.

What pulls most people in is their magical glow. The worms are bioluminescent, meaning they create light through a chemical reaction in their bodies. They are at their brightest during the warmer months from December to March.

The effects of climate change and human impact mean rainforests across Australia are getting smaller. Luckily, places like the caves exist to offer a solution. Just by being here, you’re contributing to the conservation effort. With more people visiting the cave, wild glow worm numbers have been able to grow.

萤火虫洞

传统土地拥有者：
尤甘贝 (Yugambeh)

速览信息：

- ✓ 澳大利亚规模最大的萤火虫群落
- ✓ 全球首个萤火虫生态保护区
- ✓ 2005年正式对外开放
- ✓ 耗时14个月匠心打造

你知道吗？

萤火虫的英文名字直译为“发光的蠕虫”，但它们可跟蠕虫不沾边，其实是一种名为真菌蚋的飞蝇幼虫。



访问网站

背后的故事

坦柏林国家公园是当地野生动物保护和自然保育项目的典范。在这片绿洲深处，隐藏着一座人工打造的萤火虫洞，这是专为这些发光小精灵量身定制的生态方舟。

人造溶洞完美复刻了天然石灰岩洞穴恒温恒湿的环境，这里栖息着全球最大的萤火虫群落之一。澳大利亚现有约8种萤火虫，洞中品种光菌蝇 (*Arachnocampa flava*) 是澳大利亚和新西兰地区特有的珍稀物种。

这些小精灵不仅是天然的昆虫克星，对生存环境也极为挑剔。这座“萤火虫隧道”以最生态、最可持续的方式，让游客得以近距离观赏它们的奇妙世界。通过模拟最佳生存条件，最终目标是帮助它们重返自然栖息地。

最令人着迷的莫过于它们的神秘荧光。这种生物发光现象源于体内化学反应，每年12月至次年3月夏季时分，它们的蓝绿色光芒最为璀璨。

随着气候变化和人类活动影响，澳大利亚雨林面积正在缩减，幸好有这些人造溶洞为萤火虫提供栖息之所。您的每次到访都在为保护行动助力——正是游客的支持，让野生萤火虫种群得以持续壮大。

Great Barrier Reef

Spans across the lands of approximately 70 Traditional Owners

Fast facts

- ✓ Spans 348,700 km²
- ✓ UNESCO World Heritage site in 1981
- ✓ 25% of all known marine species can be found in the reef
- ✓ One of the seven wonders of the world

Did you know?

The Great Barrier Reef is the only place on Earth where two UNESCO World Heritage sites meet. The Wet Tropics rainforest intersects with the reef at Cape Tribulation.



Visit the website

What's the story?

This ancient marine ecosystem is one of the seven wonders of the world. It has been here for millions of years and earned its title of greatness. The first reef-building corals developed here millennia ago, and as Earth shifted and sea levels changed, so did the Great Barrier Reef.

What we see now as the modern reef is geologically considered one of the youngest reef systems in the world, forming about 9,500 years ago. What it lacks in age, it makes up for in size, making up about 10 per cent of the world's overall coral reef ecosystems.

The full reef is huge, stretching over 2,300 km along the Queensland coast, from Cape York near Papua New Guinea down to Bundaberg. It's made up of thousands of individual coral reefs, and hundreds of continental islands, coral cays and inshore mangroves. Altogether, it's bigger than the United Kingdom, Netherlands and Switzerland combined. It's even visible from space, much like the man-made Three Gorges Dam on the Yangtze River.

Each year, the reef contributes billions of dollars to the Australian economy through tourism and job provision.

The reef needs careful management to protect its delicate environment and rich biodiversity. In 2005, the Traditional Use of Marine Resource Agreements (TUMRAs) were put in place to help protect the reef, working together with the Traditional Owners. It's a wonder of the world we're working together to keep.

大堡礁

横跨约70个原住民部落的传统领地

速览信息：

- ✓ 34.87万平方公里
- ✓ 1981年列入联合国教科文组织世界遗产
- ✓ 汇聚全球25%的已知海洋物种
- ✓ 世界七大自然奇观之一

你知道吗？

这里是地球上唯一两大世界自然遗产交汇之地——苦难角的热带雨林与大堡礁在此相遇。



访问网站

背后的故事

这个古老的海洋生态系统是世界七大自然奇观之一。历经数百万年演化，成就自然杰作。早在远古时期首批造礁珊瑚就在这里生长，随着地壳运动和海平面变化，最终形成了今天的大堡礁奇观。

如今我们看到的其实是地质学上最年轻的珊瑚礁系统之一，形成于约9500年前。虽然“资历尚浅”，但其规模足以傲视全球，这里的珊瑚礁面积约占世界珊瑚礁生态系统总面积的10%。

这座绵延2300公里的生态长城，从靠近巴布亚新几内亚的约克角一直延伸到班达伯格，由数千个独立珊瑚礁、几百座海岛、珊瑚小岛和近海红树林组成。其总面积超过英国、荷兰和瑞士国土总和，甚至在太空都能清晰可见——就像中国的三峡大坝一样壮观。

每年，大堡礁为澳大利亚带来数十亿澳元的旅游收入，支撑着无数人的生计。

为了保护其脆弱的环境和丰富的生物多样性，大堡礁需要精心管理。2005年，澳大利亚政府与原住民部落共同制定了《海洋资源传统使用协议》(TUMRAs)，与原住民一起，共同守护这份属于全人类的自然瑰宝。

Kangaroo Point

*Traditional Owners:
Turrbal (“too-rah-bull”)*

Fast facts

- ✓ One of the oldest suburbs in Brisbane settled in the 1800s
- ✓ Home to dozens of heritage-listed buildings
- ✓ One of Brisbane’s steepest climbs with an 11.5 degree angle
- ✓ Popular location for rock climbing and abseiling

Did you know?

The Kangaroo Point cliffs are made of volcanic rock called Brisbane tuff, formed over 226 million years ago.



**Visit the
website**

What’s the story?

Stretching along the riverside, Kangaroo Point is packed with history and stands as a blend of nature’s beauty with the city’s urban streets.

Despite the name, these days you’re unlikely to see any kangaroos in the area. In the 1800s, the bushland was cleared and used for crops and over the next hundred years continued to grow and develop.

As it’s on the Brisbane River, it made a perfect spot for maritime engineering factories and transporting stone that was mined from the cliffs.

It wasn’t until the mid-late 1900s, after Story Bridge was opened, that the suburb became more residential and recreational. In fact, history was made right under the bridge. In the 1980s, the Annexe below was converted from a WWII bomb shelter into one of Brisbane’s best live entertainment venues.

Over the years, many of Queensland’s most well-known scientists, zoologists and botanists worked in and around the area and in 2013, the Kangaroo Point Natural History Project was started to commemorate their work.

The famous Kangaroo Point stairs leading from the River Walk up to the top of the cliffs can be a great way to get in a decent workout.

Offering some of the best views of the Brisbane skyline, Kangaroo Point is popular for its waterfront paths, bikeways, parks and green spaces and is perfect for a picnic lunch.

袋鼠角

传统土地拥有者：
图尔巴尔 (Turrbal)

速览信息：

- ✓ 是布里斯班最古老的城区之一，早在19世纪就有人定居
- ✓ 拥有数十栋列入遗产保护名录的建筑
- ✓ 拥有布里斯班最陡的坡道之一，坡度高达11.5度
- ✓ 是攀岩和绳降的热门胜地

你知道吗？

袋鼠角的悬崖是由一种名为“布里斯班凝灰岩” (Brisbane tuff) 的火山岩构成，距今已有超过2.26亿年历史！



访问网站

背后的故事

袋鼠角沿布里斯班河蜿蜒而建，是一处自然美景与城市风貌交织的地方，也是一段布里斯班历史的缩影。

虽然名字叫“袋鼠角”，如今你已经很难在这里看到袋鼠了。早在19世纪，这里的灌木林就被清理出来种植农作物，此后百年间逐渐发展为现代城区。

得益于布里斯班河的水运优势，这里曾聚集了船舶工厂，并成为悬崖开采石料的运输枢纽。

直到20世纪中后期，著名的“故事桥” (Story Bridge) 建成后，袋鼠角开始逐渐转型为居民区和休闲区。事实上，这座桥下还藏着段传奇：上世纪80年代，原本是二战时期的防空洞被改造成布里斯班最受欢迎的现场娱乐表演场地之一。

多年来，不少昆士兰知名的科学家、动物学家和植物学家都曾在袋鼠角及周边地区开展研究。为了纪念他们的贡献，2013年启动了“袋鼠角自然历史项目” (Kangaroo Point Natural History Project)。

从河滨步道直通崖顶的著名袋鼠角阶梯，堪称绝佳的露天健身房。

袋鼠角不仅是运动好去处，还是欣赏布里斯班天际线的绝佳地点。无论是沿着水边散步、骑行，还是在绿树成荫的公园里来一场悠闲的野餐，这里都是放松身心的理想之地。

Kuranda Village

*Traditional Owners:
Djabugay ("jab-oo-gai")*

Fast facts

- ✓ Heritage-listed railway line
- ✓ Home to famous markets
- ✓ One of the largest butterfly sanctuaries in Australia

Did you know?

The name Kuranda comes from the Yindinji 'kuran', which describes an acorn-leaved plant like flax or stream lily.



**Visit the
website**

What's the story?

This rainforest haven has a rich history and intersects with the Kuranda National Park and Barron Gorge National Park.

It's been an important site for the Djabugay people who lived in harmony with the lush natural environment. The town was settled in 1885, during the gold rush era, a time that saw the development of what is now the Kuranda Scenic Railway, which connected the village to Cairns and passes through kilometres of hand-carved tunnels.

As a rare blend of vibrant bush and modern engineering, the station is one of the most unique in the world.

Kuranda village became more of a tourist destination in the mid-20th century. In the 60s and 70s, it attracted a lot of artists, musicians and free-spirits during the 'flower-power' protests of the Vietnam War. That Bohemian influence is still present in the market stalls that are found around the town.

When the Skyrail was built, it created a way to soar above the forest canopy and a bird's-eye view of the ravines.

The village is a place where past and present meet in the heart of nature and has been dedicated to celebrating and maintaining its Indigenous heritage.

库兰达镇

传统土地拥有者：
贾布盖 (Djabugay)

速览信息：

- ✓ 是列入遗产名录的铁路线
- ✓ 闻名遐迩的集市
- ✓ 澳大利亚最大蝴蝶保护区之一

你知道吗？

“库兰达”名称源自原住民语“kuran”，指的是一种类似亚麻或溪流百合的橡果叶植物。



访问网站

背后的故事

这座雨林小镇与库兰达国家公园和巴伦峡谷国家公园相连，历史底蕴深厚。

这里曾是贾布盖族人的重要聚居地，他们与这片葱郁的自然环境和谐共处。小镇始建于1885年淘金热时期，当时修建的铁路如今成为了连接小镇与凯恩斯的库兰达观光铁路线，穿行于数公里长的人工开凿隧道中，堪称工程奇迹。

这座车站完美融合了原始丛林与现代工程技术，被公认为全球最独特的车站之一。

20世纪中期，小镇逐渐发展为旅游胜地。六七十年代越南战争“花朵力量”抗议期间，这里吸引了大量艺术家、音乐家和向往自由精神的人。至今小镇上的集市仍保留着那股波西米亚风情。

随着天空缆车的建成，游客得以穿梭于雨林树冠之上，俯瞰壮丽峡谷。

在这里，传统与现代在自然深处交汇，原住民文化遗产得到精心保护与传承。

Point Danger

*Traditional Owners:
Bundjalung (“bahn-jah-lung”)*

Fast facts

- ✓ Traditionally known as Ngagambi, meaning Black Dingo
- ✓ Renamed Point Danger in 1770
- ✓ Home to the first lighthouse to trial laser light

Did you know?

On a clear day, you can see all the way to Surfers Paradise and Byron Bay from this lookout.



**Visit the
website**

What's the story?

Perched high above Duranbah Beach on the New South Wales/Queensland border, Point Danger is a breathtaking headland named after its treacherous coral reefs.

The spot offers sweeping views of the ocean, and on a good day, you might spot dolphins playing offshore.

It's also home to the Captain Cook Memorial, made from cast iron once thrown from the Endeavour. Nearby is a heritage-listed lighthouse. Once a laser-light experiment site, the lighthouse is now fully restored and still guiding mariners.

Point Danger holds great cultural significance for the Bundjalung people. Its traditional name, Ngagambi (Black Dingo), is honoured through beautiful Indigenous artworks, now featured in the lighthouse and local café.

With its dramatic cliffs and rich maritime history, Point Danger is a hub for Marine Rescue NSW. The organisation provides 24/7 emergency response services to boaters in the area. Led by volunteers, the team keep a keen eye on mariners navigating the Tweed River bar.

Whether you're chasing a stunning view or just a good coffee with a sea breeze, Point Danger has something for everyone.



危险海角

传统土地拥有者：
邦加朗 (Bundjalung)

速览信息：

- ✓ 原住民传统名称为 Ngagambi，意为“黑色野狗”
- ✓ 1770年被重新命名为“Point Danger (危险海角)”
- ✓ 全球首座试用激光导航的灯塔所在地

你知道吗？

天气晴朗时，从这里可以远眺冲浪者天堂 (Surfers Paradise) 和拜伦湾 (Byron Bay)！



访问网站

背后的故事

危险角坐落在新南威尔士州与昆士兰州交界处的高地上，俯瞰杜兰巴海滩 (Duranbah Beach)，是一处以暗礁险恶而得名的岬角，风景震撼人心。

这里视野极佳，一望无际的海面尽收眼底，运气好的话还能看到海豚在近海嬉戏跳跃。

这里也是库克船长纪念碑的所在地——纪念碑是用“奋进号” (Endeavour) 船上废弃的铸铁制成的。旁边还有一座列入文化遗产名录的灯塔。这座曾进行过激光导航实验的灯塔如今已全面修复，继续为航海者指引方向。

危险角对于当地原住民邦加朗族有着重要的文化意义。Ngagambi (黑色野狗) 这个名字如今依然被尊重并铭记，你可以在灯塔以及附近的咖啡馆中欣赏到相关的原住民艺术作品，充满故事感与文化气息。

这里的陡峭悬崖和丰富的航海历史，也让它成为新南威尔士州海事救援基地的重要据点。Marine Rescue NSW (新州海上救援组织) 全天候为海域船只提供紧急救援服务。这支由志愿者组成的队伍，时刻关注着进出特威德河 (Tweed River) 的船只安全。

不管你是想找个绝美观景台，还是想一边喝咖啡一边吹海风放松心情，危险海角都不会让你失望。

Story Bridge

*Traditional Owners:
Turrbal (“too-rah-bull”) and
Jagera (“yah-gar-rah”)*

Fast facts

- ✓ Has more steel than the Eiffel Tower
- ✓ The world’s first accessible bridge climb
- ✓ Over 30 million vehicles use it every year
- ✓ Listed on the Queensland Heritage Act

Did you know?

Skilled divers worked at depths of up to 40 metres to build the bridge foundations, spending 2 hours each trip in a special decompression chamber.



**Visit the
website**

What’s the story?

Brisbane’s Story Bridge was born out of a crisis. In the middle of the Great Depression, the Queensland Government backed the project to create more jobs for local workers. What began as a job-creation scheme in the 1930s became one of the city’s defining structures.

The design came from engineer John Bradfield, the same mind behind the Sydney Harbour Bridge. Over 400 workers helped put it together, using over a million rivets and 12,000 tonnes of steel to hold it all in place. But working high above the river wasn’t without risk. Tragically, three men lost their lives during the build, each falling from significant heights.

More than 30 million vehicles now cross the bridge every year. At night, it is illuminated in ever-changing colours to mark significant holidays and events. In February, it glows red, blue and pink for BrisAsia, Brisbane’s annual celebration of Asian arts and culture. You can view the calendar of lighting events on the council’s website here.

Those chasing a better view can take on the one-and-a-half-hour bridge climb. It stretches for nearly a kilometre and ends 80 metres above the Brisbane River. At the top, you’ll get a full 360-degree view of the city. To the north, you can see the Glass House Mountains. To the east is Moreton Bay, south is Lamington National Park, and west is Mt Coot-tha.

故事桥

传统土地拥有者：
图尔巴尔 (Turrbal)
和贾格拉 (Jagera)

速览信息：

- ✓ 使用的钢铁比埃菲尔铁塔还多
- ✓ 全球第一个可攀登的桥梁
- ✓ 每年有超过三千万辆车通过
- ✓ 被列入《昆士兰遗产名录》

你知道吗？

当年为了建造桥墩，潜水工人需要下潜至40米深的河底进行作业，每次作业后都需在特制减压舱里待两个小时！



访问网站

背后的故事

故事桥的诞生，源于一场危机。在大萧条期间，为了帮助本地人就业，昆士兰州政府决定支持兴建这座桥。原本只是上世纪30年代的一个纾困计划，后来却成了布里斯班的地标之一。

桥梁的设计者是工程师约翰·布拉德菲尔德 (John Bradfield) ——他也是悉尼海港大桥的设计者。建造过程中有400多名工人参与，共用了超过一百万颗铆钉和一万两千吨钢材才将这座桥牢牢架起。但高空作业还是非常危险，有三名工人因高空坠落而不幸丧生。

如今，每年有超过三千万辆车往来这座桥梁。入夜后，桥身会随重大节庆变换灯光色彩。例如每年二月，为了庆祝“布里斯班亚洲艺术文化节” (BrisAsia Festival)，桥梁会亮起红色、蓝色和粉色的灯光，展现这座城市对亚洲文化的热情和包容。具体亮灯日程可查询市政府官网。

如果你想体验登高俯瞰全城的体验？不妨挑战90分钟攀桥精彩之旅！全程接近1公里，最终你会站在距离布里斯班河面80米的高空。到达顶端后，360度的城市全景尽收眼底。北边是玻璃屋山脉 (Glass House Mountains)。东边是摩顿湾 (Moreton Bay)，南边是拉明顿国家公园 (Lamington National Park)，西边则是库萨山 (Mt Coot-tha)。



Surfer's Paradise

Traditional Owners:
Yugambeh (“you-gam-bare”)

Fast facts

- ✓ Locals renamed it to attract tourists
- ✓ Famous for postcard-perfect sunsets
- ✓ Meter Maids in gold bikinis put money into parking meters
- ✓ Iconic “Surfers Paradise” sign marks the beach entrance

Did you know?

The first hotel here was built in 1889, and guests had to arrive by horse-drawn coach.



**Visit the
website**

What's the story?

Originally known as Elston, this strip of coastal land was once farmland with an ordinary name and very few visitors. That all changed when Brisbane hotelier Jim Cavill opened the Surfers Paradise Hotel. Locals voted to adopt the name for the town, hoping it would draw in more holidaymakers. To everyone's surprise, it worked!

In the decades that followed, high-rises popped up along the coast and the golden era of tourism began. Families came for the surf. Young people came for the nightlife. Everyone came for the sun. By the '60s, the place had found its personality: bold, bright and a little cheeky.

In 1965, with tourists grumbling about parking fines, a local businessman launched a headline-grabbing solution. He hired women in bikinis to top up expired meters using their own coins. Dressed in gold swimwear and sashes, the Surfers Paradise Meter Maids quickly became local icons. They're now a quirky symbol of the town's carefree spirit and one of its most recognisable traditions.

These days, Surfers Paradise is still buzzing with beach bars, clubs and sky-high hotels. At the heart of the action is Cavill Avenue, one of the main streets named after the area's founder. It's well known for its wide variety of shops, restaurants and nightclubs.

Between the parties and postcard views, there's still space to slow down with quiet sunrise swims and golden afternoons.



冲浪者天堂

传统土地拥有者：
尤甘贝 (Yugambah)

速览信息：

- ✓ 为了吸引游客，当地人特意改了地名
- ✓ 以明信片般唯美的日落风景闻名
- ✓ “金色比基尼女郎”会给快过期的停车计时器投币
- ✓ 地标性的“冲浪者天堂”标识为海滩入口

你知道吗？

这里的第一家酒店建于1889年，当时客人还得乘坐马车才能抵达！



访问网站

背后的故事

一开始，这片海岸线叫“埃尔斯顿” (Elston)，是一块没什么人知道的农田，名字没有任何特色，游客也寥寥无几。直到布里斯班酒店老板吉姆·卡维尔 (Jim Cavill) 在这里建起了“冲浪者天堂酒店”，局面才彻底改变。当地人决定直接用这个酒店的名字来为整个小镇“改名换运”，希望能吸引更多游客。结果大家都没想到——还真成了！

此后的几十年里，高楼沿着海岸线拔地而起，旅游的黄金时代正式来临。家庭游客来到这里冲浪，年轻人则奔着夜生活而来，而每一个人，都可在此追逐阳光。到了1960年代，这里形成了属于自己的独特性格：大胆、明快，还有点小调皮。

1965年，游客们开始抱怨停车罚单太多。于是，一位脑洞大开的本地商人想了个绝招——他雇了几位穿着金色比基尼的女孩，在停车计时器快到期时，自掏腰包帮人续费。这些“冲浪者天堂比基尼女郎” (Meter Maids) 戴着绶带，穿着泳装，瞬间成了城里的明星人物。如今，她们已成了冲浪者天堂无忧无虑、自由随性的象征之一。

如今的冲浪者天堂，依然活力满满。沙滩酒吧、夜店、摩天酒店应有尽有。以“冲浪者酒店”创始人命名的“卡维尔大道” (Cavill Avenue) 是镇上最热闹的主街之一，各式商店、餐厅和夜生活场所让人流连忘返。

当然，在派对和日落美景之外，这里也不乏静谧时光。清晨可以悠闲地游个泳，下午则沐浴在金色阳光中放慢脚步——这才是海边度假的正确打开方式。

Western Australia 西澳大利亚州

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Busselton Jetty
巴瑟尔顿栈桥

55

The Crawley Edge Boatshed
克劳利蓝色船屋

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Busselton Jetty

Traditional Owners:
Wadandi Noongar
("wah-dan-dee noo-ngah")

Fast facts

- ✓ The observation chamber is 9.5 metres wide
- ✓ The jetty officially closed as a port in 1973
- ✓ Now managed by not-for-profit group Busselton Jetty Inc.

Did you know?

Construction began in 1865 at just 161 metres long. Over 150 years and many extensions later, it now spans 1.8 kilometres as the longest wooden jetty in the Southern hemisphere.



**Visit the
website**

What's the story?

Out on the waters of Geographe Bay, Busselton Jetty stretches nearly 2 kilometres into the Indian Ocean. It's the longest wooden-piled jetty in the Southern Hemisphere. But the real magic is beneath the surface.

Descend 8 metres below sea level into one of only six underwater observatories in the world, where you'll discover Australia's largest artificial reef without even getting your feet wet. Through 11 porthole-style windows, you can spot more than 300 species of marine life, from coral and sponges to fish and invertebrates.

The jetty has been part of local life since 1865. After closing as a port in the '70s and falling into disrepair, the community stepped in to save it. Thanks to their efforts, Busselton Jetty is now a world-class marine attraction complete with a train ride, interpretive centre and nearby brewery for that post-snorkel pint.

Whether you're staying in Busselton or near Margaret River, this is a must-see. Because where else can you stroll a jetty, experience an underwater observatory, and finish it all off with a cold beverage by the beach?



巴瑟尔顿栈桥

传统土地所有者：
瓦丹迪努加
(Wadandi Noongar)

速览信息：

- ✓ 观测室宽9.5米
- ✓ 于1973年正式停止作为港口使用
- ✓ 现由非营利机构“巴瑟尔顿栈桥公司”管理

你知道吗？

这座木质栈桥始建于1865年。最初仅161米长。历经150年的岁月洗礼与多次扩建，如今已伸展至1.8公里，成为南半球最长的木栈桥，见证着海天之间的变迁。



访问网站

背后的故事

巴瑟尔顿栈桥位于吉奥格拉菲湾水域，长近2公里，宛如一条海上长廊，直通浩瀚的印度洋。这座南半球最长的木质桩基栈桥，真正的神奇之处却在水面之下。

潜入8米深的海底观测站（全球仅6座），您将无需下水即可零距离探访澳大利亚最大的人造珊瑚礁。透过11个舷窗式观景窗，300多种海洋生物尽收眼底——从珊瑚、海绵到各类鱼群及无脊椎动物。

自1865年起，这座栈桥便承载着当地人的生活记忆。70年代停运后曾一度荒废，最终在社区居民的努力下重获新生。如今这里已成为集观光小火车、海洋解说中心和岸边精酿啤酒坊于一体的世界级海洋景点。

无论您下榻巴瑟尔顿还是玛格丽特河周边，此处景点都不容错过。试问还有哪里能让您同时体验海上漫步、海底观景，最后再来杯沙滩旁的冰镇啤酒呢？

The Crawley Edge Boatshed

*Traditional Owners:
Whadjuk Noongar
("wod-jahk noo-ngah")*

Fast facts

- ✓ One of Perth's most photographed spots
- ✓ Built in the 1930s
- ✓ Sold to the Nattrass family in 1944 for five pounds

Did you know?

The now iconic blue colour was a fairly recent addition. In 2001, during renovations, the boatshed was repainted in the trademark colour.



**Visit the
website**

What's the story?

Punctuating the sky and waters of the Swan River is this little blue boatshed. Unassuming but with a big impact on Perth's history.

The original boathouse was built sometime in the 1930s and has since exchanged ownership over the decades. In 1944, Roland and Joyce Nattrass purchased the land behind it for their family home, and to sweeten the deal, the real estate agent threw in the boathouse for an additional five pounds.

Though ownership shifted, it found its way back into the Nattrass family in 2001, when it was repaired and repainted in the now signature blue.

The boatshed has grown to become an Australian icon. Its fame is a testament to the digital age and how viral social media moments can shift the culture. Around 2019, the hashtag "#blueboathouse" blew up online and skyrocketed the boatshed to become one of Perth's most popular sites. People in the hundreds fly from all over the world to get a selfie with this picturesque landmark.

From weddings to holiday snaps to global advertising campaigns for big brands like Singapore Airlines and Qantas, this little blue boathouse has become a bucket-list item for anyone visiting Perth.

克劳利 蓝色船屋

传统土地所有者：
沃杰克努加
(Whadjuk Noongar)

速览信息：

- ✓ 珀斯最热门的打卡地之一
- ✓ 建于20世纪30年代
- ✓ 1944年以五英镑卖给了纳特拉斯 (Nattress) 家族

你知道吗？

这抹标志性的天蓝色其实诞生于2001年——在一次翻修中，工人们为它刷上了如今风靡全球的梦幻色彩。



访问网站

背后的故事

在天蓝水清的天鹅河畔，这座不起眼的小蓝屋静静伫立，却在珀斯的历史中留下了浓墨重彩的一笔。

最初的船屋建于上世纪30年代，几十年来几经转手。1944年，罗兰和乔伊斯·纳特拉斯夫妇买下了船屋后方的土地作为家庭住宅，为了促成交易，中介又以五英镑的价格把船屋“顺带”卖给了他们。

尽管此后船屋几度易主，但在2001年，它又回到了纳特拉斯家族手中，并在那次整修中重新粉刷成了如今广为人知的“网红蓝”。

这间蓝色船屋逐渐成为澳大利亚的一个地标性景点。它的走红正是数字时代的缩影，展现了社交媒体上的爆红瞬间是如何改变文化潮流的。大约在2019年，“#blueboathouse”的标签在网上爆红，一举将这座小屋推上了珀斯最受欢迎的打卡地榜首。每天都有数以百计的游客从世界各地飞来，只为与这座梦幻蓝屋自拍一张。

从婚礼照、度假美图，到新航和澳航等国际品牌的广告大片，这间蓝色船屋早已成了来珀斯旅游的“必拍清单”之一。



Cottesloe Beach

Traditional Owners:
Whadjuk Noongar
("wod-jahk noo-ngah")

Fast facts

- ✓ Over 1km of white sandy beach
- ✓ One of Western Australia's most iconic beaches
- ✓ Popular snorkelling spot at Peters Pool

Did you know?

Western Australia has some of the best coastal sunsets in the country, thanks to the fact that the sun directly sinks over the Indian Ocean.



**Visit the
website**

What's the story?

Cottesloe Beach has been a go-to place for a dip and a day out since the early 1900s. Back then, people would travel by horse and cart to picnic on the sand. These days, you're more likely to find swimmers and surfers soaking in the sun.

The beach stretches over a kilometre with clear blue water and a backdrop of tall Norfolk pines. Overlooking the beach is the Indiana Teahouse, a heritage-listed art deco dining space.

Head north and you'll find Peters Pool, a natural underwater sanctuary sheltered from strong currents. Snorkelers can encounter a range of marine life here, including shellfish, crabs and weedy seadragons. The reef system is a recognised breeding ground for squid and stingrays.

All across the waterfront, you'll find modern eateries with breathtaking ocean views. For something more local and on-the-go, head to a fish and chips shop then pick a spot on the beach to feast as the sun meets the ocean.



科特斯洛海滩

传统土地所有者：
沃杰克努加 (Whadjuk Noongar)

速览信息：

- ✓ 超过1公里的白色沙滩
- ✓ 西澳大利亚州最具标志性的海滩之一
- ✓ 彼得池是热门浮潜胜地

你知道吗？

太阳直落印度洋的独特地理位置，使西澳拥有全澳最壮观的海岸日落景色。



访问网站

背后的故事

自20世纪初起，科特斯洛海滩便成为人们戏水消暑的首选地。当年人们驾着马车来此沙滩野餐，如今则常见游泳者和冲浪客在此享受阳光。

这片碧海白沙延展一公里有余，高耸的诺福克松林构成天然背景墙。俯瞰海滩的印第安纳茶室是列入遗产名录的装饰艺术风格餐厅。

向北步行不远便可抵达彼得池，这里是一片静谧的天然水域，远离强烈洋流冲击，是潜水者的安全港湾。浮潜者能在此邂逅各类海洋生物，包括贝类、螃蟹和叶海龙。这里的珊瑚礁系统是墨鱼和黄貂鱼的繁殖地。

沿着海岸线，是一间间风格现代、尽览海景的精致餐厅。若想体验本地风味，不妨外带一份炸鱼薯条，选一处沙滩席地而坐，边看日落边享用美食。

Hutt Lagoon

*Traditional Owners:
Yamatji (“yah-mah-jee”)*

Fast facts

- ✓ One of the world’s largest microalgae production plants
- ✓ Named after British politician William Hutt
- ✓ Approximately 14km long and 2.3 km wide.

Did you know?

The Hutt River Province was a self-declared independent nation. While never formally recognised by Australian law, Leonard Casley declared the principality to be a sovereign state with him as its monarch.



**Visit the
website**

What’s the story?

Most people associate Western Australia with blue ocean waters. But here, just South of Kalbarri, nature does its usual magic to give us the Hutt Lagoon’s pink lake.

Spanning about 70 square kilometres, the salt lake was given its modern name by explorer George Grey in 1839. Grey named the lagoon after William Hutt, a politician and brother to the second governor of Western Australia, John Hutt.

The lagoon gets most of its water from runoff or direct rainfall in the area, but the real magic, the signature pink hue, comes from the algae ‘Dunaliella salina’. The algae produce high amounts of beta-carotene, a reddish pigment that colours the water. It’s the same pigment you might find in carrots or other bright coloured vegetables.

The pink lake is also home to one of the world’s largest microalgae production plants. Farming algae to extract beta-carotene. Beta-carotene is used as a natural food dye, in health supplements and is also a rich source of Vitamin A.

You may also recognise the lagoon from Mandopop sensation Jay Chou’s ‘Pink Ocean’ music video, filmed right here. While you could technically swim in the lake, it is not advised as its high salt concentration can be harsh on the skin, hair and eyes.

The best time to visit is anytime! The lagoon is always pinkish with the intensity changing depending on the season, cloud cover and time of day.

赫特泻湖

传统土地所有者：
亚马吉 (Yamatji)

速览信息：

- ✓ 全球规模最大的微藻生产基地之一
- ✓ 得名于英国政治家威廉·赫特 (William Hutt)
- ✓ 湖长约14公里，宽约2.3公里

你知道吗？

赫特河公国曾是一个自封的独立王国。尽管从未获得澳大利亚法律承认，但莱昂纳德·卡斯利 (Leonard Casley) 宣布这个公国为主权国家，并自封君主。



访问网站

背后的故事

西澳以蔚蓝海水而闻名，但在卡尔巴里以南，大自然却施展魔法造就了这片粉红秘境——赫特泻湖。

这片约70平方公里的盐湖，其现代名称由探险家乔治·格雷 (George Grey) 于1839年命名，旨在向西澳第二任总督约翰·赫特的兄长、政治家威廉·赫特致敬。

泻湖水源主要来自地表径流与直接降雨，而标志性的粉色调则源自杜氏盐藻。这种藻类富含β-胡萝卜素，正是这种让胡萝卜等蔬菜呈现鲜艳色泽的红色素，将湖水染成梦幻粉彩。

这里坐落着世界顶级微藻培育基地，通过养殖藻类提取β-胡萝卜素。β-胡萝卜素既是健康补充剂也是维A宝库，同时也被广泛用作食品着色剂。

华语乐坛天王周杰伦《粉色海洋》MV的取景地正是此处。理论上虽可游泳，但因湖水盐度极高，可能刺激皮肤、头发和眼睛，故不建议下水。

全年皆适宜造访，湖水始终呈现粉色调，色彩浓度会随季节、云量及每日时段变幻。

Kalbarri National Park

*Traditional Owners:
Nanda ("nahn-dah")*

Fast facts

- ✓ Frames the sunrise above the Murchison River
- ✓ Carved into sandstone over millions of years
- ✓ The river flows for around 820km

Did you know?

The short-petaled *Beyaria* blooms in the park. Once thought to be extinct, the wildflower's population in the park is one of only three known in the world.



**Visit the
website**

What's the story?

The Kalbarri national park is a feat of extraordinary geology. It might be hard to imagine, but 400 million years ago, this entire area was underwater. The rippling red and white bands in the sandstone were shaped by ancient tidal flat movements. If you look closely, you can still spot these ripple marks frozen around the rock window.

From this vantage point, it's easy to see why Nature's Window is one of Western Australia's most photographed attractions. Sculpted by wind, water and time, this natural rock arch offers a perfectly framed view of the Murchison River below. The river itself stretches up to 820 kilometres, making it the second longest in WA. Visitors often time their trip for an early morning to catch the sun rising over the water through the opening in the rock.

The Kalbarri Skywalk will have you feeling like gravity no longer exists. Towering 100metres above the gorge, you'll see breathtaking views of Murchison River and the spectacular surrounding landscape.

Elsewhere in Kalbarri National Park, you might notice rock markings that look like plant roots. These are actually burrows left by ancient worms, fossilised into the stone. The park's wildlife looks very different today, with thousands of birds flocking to the coastal cliffs and gorges. Keep your eyes peeled for eagles, pelicans, and the rare red-tailed black cockatoo.

From July to October, the outback is in wildflower season, and the park comes alive transformed into a sea of colour.

卡尔巴里国家公园

传统土地所有者：
楠达 (Nanda)

速览信息：

- ✓ 坐落于卡尔巴里国家公园内
- ✓ 默奇森河上的日出观景胜地
- ✓ 历经数百万年砂岩风化形成
- ✓ 河流总长约820公里

你知道吗？

公园内生长着短瓣贝雅花。这种曾被认定灭绝的野花，目前全球仅存三个已知种群，此处便是其中之一。



访问网站

背后的故事

卡尔巴里国家公园是地质学奇迹。难以想象四亿年前这里曾是一片汪洋，砂岩上红白相间的波纹，正是远古潮汐运动的印记。仔细观察岩石窗框四周，至今仍可见这些凝固的波纹痕迹。

站在“自然之窗”观景台，便能明白为何这个天然石拱门能成为西澳最上镜景点之一。风蚀水雕的岩石窗框，将下方的默奇森河完美定格。这条西澳第二长河绵延820公里，许多游客专程赶早，就为捕捉旭日从石窗间跃出河面的绝美瞬间。

“卡尔巴里天空步道”让人如坠云端。站在高达100米的步道之上俯瞰峡谷，默奇森河与周边壮丽地貌尽收眼底。

公园各处可见形似植物根系的岩面纹路，实为远古蠕虫洞穴的化石遗迹。如今这里的野生动物已大不相同，成千上万的海鸟栖息在海岸悬崖与峡谷间，留意一下的话，或许能邂逅雕、鸬鹚，或是罕见的红尾黑凤头鹦鹉。

每年7月至10月野花季，内陆荒原化作缤纷海洋，公园也随之焕发生机。

Kings Park and Botanic Garden

Traditional Owners:
Whadjuk Noongar
("wod-jahk noo-ngah")

Fast facts

- ✓ Aboriginal heritage site
- ✓ Over 3000 species of native plants
- ✓ Bigger than New York's Central Park
- ✓ Features 620 metre walkway suspended above trees

Did you know?

The park's DNA Tower, built in 1966, is inspired by the double helix of the same molecule. You can climb the 101 steps for panoramic views of the city.



**Visit the
website**

What's the story?

Kings Park and Botanic Garden, also known as Karrta Koomba, is one of the largest inner-city parks in the world, and one of Perth's most beloved places. Sitting high on Mount Eliza, it looks out over the city skyline, river and the distant Perth Hills.

For the Whadjuk Noongar people, this land has always been a place of gathering and ceremony, and remains deeply important today. You can learn more about their connection to Country by walking the Boodja Gnarning Trail or visiting the Aboriginal Art Gallery beneath the Kaarta Gar-up lookout.

The park features both cultivated gardens and untamed bushland. Inside, the Western Australian Botanic Garden showcases over 3000 native plants. One of its best-loved residents is Gija Jumulu, a 750 year old Boab tree. The tree was rescued from roadworks and driven 3,200km from the Kimberley region. At 37 tonnes, it's the longest known land journey of a tree this size.

If you feel like walking above the canopy, take the Federation Walkway through the treetops. The journey extends 620 metres across a suspended bridge with gorgeous views of the Swan and Canning Rivers.

国王公园与植物园

传统土地所有者：
沃杰克努加 (Whadjuk
Noongar)

速览信息：

- ✓ 原住民文化遗址
- ✓ 拥有3000多种本土植物
- ✓ 面积超过纽约中央公园
- ✓ 620米树顶步道凌空而架

你知道吗？

园内的DNA塔建于1966年，设计灵感源自DNA双螺旋结构。登上101级台阶，可将珀斯城市全景尽收眼底。



访问网站

背后的故事

国王公园与植物园（原住民称为KarrtaKoomba）是世界最大的市内公园之一，也是珀斯最受喜爱的地标。高踞伊丽莎山巅，城市天际线、河流与远方的珀斯山峦在此一览无遗。

对沃杰克努加人 (Whadjuk Noongar) 而言，这片土地自古就是集会与仪式的圣地，至今仍具有重要意义。您可漫步布贾·格纳宁步道 (Boodja Gnarning Trail)，或前往卡尔塔·加尔普 (Kaarta Gar-up) 观景台下的原住民艺术馆，深入了解他们与这片土地的联结。

园内既有精心栽培的花园，也保留着原始丛林。西澳植物园汇聚了3000多种本土植物，其中最著名的当属750岁高龄的猴面包树“吉加朱穆鲁” (Gija Jumulu)。这棵重达37吨的古树从金伯利地区长途跋涉3200公里而来，创下了同规格树木陆运的最远纪录。

若想体验树冠漫步，联邦步道将带您穿越620米悬空廊桥，天鹅河与坎宁河的绝美风光在脚下徐徐展开。

The Pinnacles

*Traditional Owners:
Yuat/Yued Noongar
("yoo-ed noo-ngah")*

Fast facts

- ✓ Western grey kangaroos graze on the vegetation in the park
- ✓ Some limestone structures stand up to 3.5 metres tall
- ✓ Formed approximately 25,000 to 30,000 years ago

Did you know?

The limestone that the pinnacles are composed of comes from seashells that have broken down over thousands of years.



**Visit the
website**

What's the story?

Just a few hours north of Perth, the sands of the Pinnacles Desert rise into a collection of ancient limestone pillars, some standing as tall as 3.5 metres. Scattered across the desert, these incredible formations have stood the test of time for up to 30,000 years, slowly revealed as winds stripped away the sand.

Located here in Nambung National Park, this landmark is one of Western Australia's most visited natural attractions. You can explore the landscape by car along the scenic loop or on foot via walking trails, but for a deeper connection to the land, join an Aboriginal-led tour. These guided experiences offer a closer look into Noongar culture and the spiritual significance of the desert.

At the Pinnacles Desert Discovery Centre, you can learn how seashells became stone and see the plants and creatures that call this place home. While the wildlife is active all year, the wildflower and wattle season reaches its full bloom between August and October.

After exploring the desert, you can cool off with a swim at one of the nearby beaches or visit Lake Thetis for a look at stromatolites, which are rock-like structures dating back billions of years. It's a place where Earth's history is written right into the landscape.

尖峰石阵

传统土地所有者：
尤特/尤德努加
(Yuat/Yued Noongar)

速览信息：

- ✓ 西部灰袋鼠在公园内觅食
- ✓ 部分石灰岩柱高达3.5米
- ✓ 形成于约2.5万至3万年前

你知道吗？

这些石柱的石灰岩成分源自数千年分解的海贝壳。



访问网站

背后的故事

距离珀斯仅几小时车程的尖峰石阵沙漠中，古老的石灰岩柱群拔地而起，最高可达3.5米。这些历经3万年风沙洗礼的奇特地貌，随着风蚀逐渐显露真容。

位于南邦国家公园 (Nambung National Park) 内的这一地标，是西澳最受欢迎的自然奇观之一。您可驾车环游或徒步探索，若想深入感受这片土地，不妨参加原住民向导的讲解，这些导览体验活动将带您深入了解努加 (Noongar) 文化以及沙漠的精神意义。

在尖峰石阵探索中心，您将了解海贝壳如何演化为岩石，并认识这里的特有动植物。虽然野生动物全年活跃，但8月至10月野花和金合欢盛开时节尤为绚丽。

游览完沙漠，您可前往附近海滩畅游，或探访塞提斯湖观赏数十亿年前形成的叠层石。这里的大地，镌刻着地球最古老的故事。

Rottnest Island

Traditional Owners:
Whadjuk Noongar
("wod-jahk noo-ngah")

Fast facts

- ✓ World's largest wild quokka population
- ✓ Summer is prime time to dive for crayfish
- ✓ Attracts up to 800,000 visitors each year
- ✓ Has 63 beaches and 23 bays

Did you know?

There's no freshwater on the island! Everyone's drinking water comes from a desalination plant that converts seawater into freshwater.



**Visit the
website**

What's the story?

Just a 30-minute ferry ride from Fremantle, Rottnest Island — or Wadjemup, as the Whadjuk Noongar people call it — is paradise on earth. Known for its pristine beaches, blue bays, and endless walking and biking trails, it's also home to the famously friendly quokkas. Often called the happiest animals on earth, they have made the island famous worldwide.

You might have seen Jay Chou serenading one of the cute quokkas in his 'Pink Ocean' music video.

Rottnest is much more than a tourist attraction. It holds deep cultural and spiritual significance for the Aboriginal people of Western Australia. Visitors can join Aboriginal-guided tours or explore the Wadjemup Museum to learn about the island's complex history, including its past as a prison for Aboriginal men and boys.

With 63 beaches and 20 bays, plus scenic trails and boardwalks, Rottnest is perfect for exploring. You can snorkel in underwater trails at Little Salmon Bay or Parker Point, where colourful coral and seagrass beds shelter tropical fish. From September to November, you can also see humpback whales, seals, and dolphins make their way across the water.

The scenic ocean views are just the beginning of what the island has to offer. There are multiple ways to see the sights; you can rent a bike or explore on foot. Stay overnight in eco-glamping tents, historic cottages, or a beachfront hotel for a truly unforgettable escape.



罗特尼斯岛

传统土地所有者：
沃杰克努加 (Whadjuk Noongar)

速览信息：

- ✓ 全球最大短尾矮袋鼠野生种群
- ✓ 夏季是捕捞龙虾的黄金季节
- ✓ 每年吸引游客达80万人次
- ✓ 拥有63处海滩和23个海湾

你知道吗？

岛上没有淡水资源！所有饮用水都来自海水淡化厂，把海水转化为淡水。



访问网站

背后的故事

从弗里曼特尔乘船仅需30分钟，这座被沃杰克努加人 (Whadjuk Noongar) 称为“Wadjemup”的罗特尼斯岛堪称人间天堂。这里不仅有原始纯净的海滩、湛蓝的海湾和无尽的徒步骑行小径，更以友善的短尾矮袋鼠闻名于世。这些被称为“世界上最快乐的动物”的小家伙让岛屿蜚声国际。

您或许在周杰伦《粉色海洋》MV中见过他与短尾矮袋鼠互动的温馨画面。

罗特尼斯岛远不止是旅游胜地。它对西澳原住民具有深厚的文化精神意义。游客可参加原住民向导的游览，或参观Wadjemup博物馆，了解岛屿作为原住民男子和男孩监狱的复杂历史。

63处海滩和20个海湾，加上风景优美的步道，使罗特尼斯岛成为探索天堂。您可以在小鲑鱼湾 (Little Salmon Bay) 或帕克角 (Parker Point) 浮潜，欣赏热带鱼穿梭于彩色珊瑚和海草丛中。9月至11月还能观赏座头鲸、海豹和海豚在水中嬉戏。

绝美的海景只是岛屿魅力的开始。您可选择租借自行车或徒步探索，入住生态帐篷、历史小屋或海滨酒店，享受难忘的岛屿假期。

South Australia 南澳大利亚州

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Adelaide Central Market

Traditional Owners:
Kurna ("gah-naa")

Fast facts

- ✓ One million kilograms of fresh food delivered and sold each month
- ✓ Established in 1869
- ✓ Officially opened on January 23rd, 1870
- ✓ Over 264,520 meals donated from the market to Ozharvest
- ✓ Market in Kurna (First Nations language) is Titawardli

Did you know?

Although under one name, the Adelaide Central Market is actually composed of five separately managed areas.



**Visit the
website**

What's the story?

The true heart of Adelaide's CBD, this community overflows with life, colour, culture, and aromas all year round.

Established in 1869 as produce traders relocated, the site of the Adelaide Central Market has always been in a state of growth. Once a small outdoor collection of stalls, it now encompasses a 5,720 sqm permanent site. With over 70 stalls, each one brings an ever-evolving display of food and goods that champion the region.

As it has grown physically, so has its fame in the local area. As the most visited attraction in Adelaide, it delivers and sells one million kilograms of fresh produce every month.

Through colourful avenues and roadways, artisan products, fruit and vegetables, small goods, and eateries can be discovered. Murals that dot the walls will also be quick to grab your attention. Displaying themes of inclusivity, community, multiculturalism, spirit, cultural heritage and language, they display what makes the Adelaide Central Market so special.

Many free and ticketed events are regularly held by the market for all to enjoy. Face painting, live music, and cooking demonstrations give the chance for families to come together in the beautiful building. And for the more refined tastes, tastings from local breweries and vineyards run regularly.



阿德莱德中央市场

传统土地拥有者：
卡乌纳 (Kaurna)

速览信息：

- ✓ 每月运送和销售新鲜食材一百万公斤
- ✓ 建立于1869年
- ✓ 1870年1月23日正式开业
- ✓ 累计向Ozharvest慈善组织捐赠逾26.452万份餐食
- ✓ 卡乌纳语中市场称作“Titawardli”

你知道吗？

虽然统称为阿德莱德中央市场，但这里其实由五个独立运营的区域组成。



访问网站

背后的故事

中央市场位于阿德莱德市中心，是这座城市最热闹地方之一。这里全年人流不息，洋溢着浓厚的文化氛围和扑鼻美食香气。

市场始建于1869年，因农产品商贩迁入而形成雏形，此后一直在蓬勃发展。从最初零散的露天摊位，如今已发展为占地5720平方米的永久性市场。超过70多个摊位销售具有地区特色的时令食材与各类商品，令人目不暇接。

随着规模扩大，其声名也日益远扬。作为阿德莱德最受欢迎的景点，这里每月运送和销售高达百万公斤的新鲜农产品。

漫步在缤纷的廊道间，您会发现手工制品、新鲜果蔬、特色小产品和风味餐厅。墙上的彩绘壁画更是引人注目。这些以包容、社区精神、多元文化、意志、传统与语言为主题的艺术创作，正是中央市场的独特魅力所在。

市场常年为大众举办免费及售票活动：面部彩绘、现场音乐和烹饪展示让家庭游客在美丽的建筑中其乐融融，共享天伦；而品鉴当地精酿啤酒和葡萄酒美酒的活动，则能满足美食家的雅兴。

Adelaide Zoo

*Traditional Owners:
Kaurna (“gah-naa”)*

Fast facts

- ✓ Australia’s second-oldest zoo
- ✓ Home to over 3,000 animals from around the globe
- ✓ Spans 8 hectares of land originally granted by the government

Did you know?

Since 1943, bird imports have been restricted in Australia, so Adelaide Zoo’s exotic species come from local breeding or seized illegal imports.



**Visit the
website**

What’s the story?

Right in the heart of the city, Adelaide Zoo is where to go if you have a taste for the wild. Opened in 1883, it’s the second-oldest zoo in Australia and home to over 3,000 animals from more than 250 species, both native and exotic.

Wander through the zoo and you’ll find yourself face to face with giraffes, meerkats, orangutans and even Australia’s only Giant Pandas, Xing Qiu and Yi Lan — the newest stars of the only panda centre in the Southern Hemisphere.

The zoo offers immersive experiences like the South-East Asia precinct — a walk-through jungle where Sumatran tigers and orangutans seem almost within reach.

But it’s not just about watching. With hands-on experiences like feeding giraffes, meeting the keepers, or sleeping overnight among the animals, the zoo lets you get closer than ever. Catch the Free Flight Bird Show, explore the botanical gardens, or grab a coffee and soak it all in.

Wildlife is just around the corner, and every visit supports conservation efforts across Australia and the world.

阿德莱德动物园

传统土地拥有者：
卡乌纳 (Kurna)

速览信息：

- ✓ 澳大利亚历史第二悠久的动物园
- ✓ 拥有来自全球各地的3000多只动物
- ✓ 占地8公顷，为政府划拨用地

你知道吗？

自1943年起澳大利亚限制鸟类进口，因此园内的外来物种禽类都来自本土繁殖或查获的非法走私动物。



访问网站

背后的故事

想体验野趣？市中心阿德莱德动物园就是不二之选！始建于1883年，这座动物园是澳大利亚历史第二悠久的动物园，栖息着250多种、超过3000只动物，既有本土萌物也有异国来客。

漫步园中，您将邂逅长颈鹿、狐獴、红毛猩猩，还能见到澳大利亚唯一的大熊猫“星秋”和“怡兰”——它们可是南半球唯一熊猫馆的最新当家明星。

东南亚展区带来沉浸式体验：漫步人造雨林，可以近距离观赏苏门答腊虎与红毛猩猩。

这里不止能观赏，还有很多好玩儿的体验！投喂长颈鹿、与饲养员面对面、甚至夜宿露营，让您获得前所未有的亲近体验。别错过飞鸟表演秀，逛逛植物园，或是端杯咖啡静静感受野趣。



Art Gallery of South Australia

*Traditional Owners:
Kurna ("gah-naa")*

Fast facts

- ✓ Vast collection of works
- ✓ Established in 1881
- ✓ Heritage-listed

Did you know?

The Art Gallery of South Australia was the first state gallery to acquire a work by an Aboriginal artist in 1939.



**Visit the
website**

What's the story?

Adelaide is renowned as a city of the arts and artists. Here, seated between the South Australian Museum and the University of Adelaide, the Art Gallery of South Australia (AGSA) is a cultural institution.

The area where the gallery is built is traditionally known as 'Tarntanya', meaning 'red kangaroo place' and was central to the Kurna people.

Founded in 1881, it has since become established as one of Australia's grandest art collections. A marvel of curation and architecture, the area that is now the Elder Wing was commissioned by the Government as a way of providing work to tradesmen during a time of recession. As a whole, it has undergone several developments over the years, growing larger to accommodate its growing collection.

The gallery boasts thousands of artworks of all different mediums, showcasing cultures that span Australia, Asia, North America and Europe. The pieces display a thorough history of art across the decades, and one of the only larger state-level galleries is the National Gallery of Victoria. AGSA features a large collection of South East Asian ceramics and is considered one of the finest collections of this kind in the world.

Each year, the gallery hosts several Art prizes and fellowships that discover new and emerging artists and give a platform for their works. It is an essential part of what keeps the arts in Adelaide alive.



南澳美术馆

传统土地拥有者：
卡乌纳 (Kurna)

速览信息：

- ✓ 拥有丰富的艺术作品收藏
- ✓ 建立于1881年
- ✓ 被列为历史遗产保护建筑

你知道吗？

南澳美术馆在1939年成为全澳首个收藏原住民艺术家作品的州立美术馆。



访问网站

背后的故事

阿德莱德因其丰富的艺术氛围和活跃艺术家群体而闻名，其中，位于南澳博物馆与阿德莱德大学之间的南澳美术馆（AGSA），正是这座城市的重要文化地标。

美术馆所在区域被原住民称为“Tarntanya”，意为“红袋鼠之地”，这里曾是卡乌纳族人生活的中心地带。

这座始建于1881年的艺术殿堂，如今已跻身澳大利亚最负盛名的艺术收藏机构之列。作为美术馆的标志性空间，埃尔德展厅不仅藏品丰富，其本身也是建筑艺术的珍品。当时为应对经济萧条，政府特意委托建造该项目，目的是创造就业机会。历经百年发展，美术馆经过多次扩建，藏品规模不断扩大。

馆内收藏数以万件艺术珍品，媒介形式多样，囊括澳洲、亚洲、北美与欧洲多元文化精粹；藏品系统呈现了艺术史的百年脉络，其规模在州立美术馆中仅次于维多利亚国家美术馆。尤其值得一提的是，该馆拥有全球最精良的东南亚陶瓷收藏系列之一。

每年在此举办的多项艺术奖项颁奖与资助计划活动，致力于为新兴艺术家搭建绽放才华的舞台。正是这份对艺术的坚守，让阿德莱德始终跳动着鲜活的创意脉搏。

Flinders Chase National Park

Traditional Owners: Ngarrindjeri (“ngah-rin-jah-rie”) and Ramindjeri (“rah-min-jah-rie”)

Fast facts

- ✓ Tourists first arrived in 1936
- ✓ IUCN category II protected area
- ✓ Home to two Geological Society of Australia geoheritage sites
- ✓ 2019-20 bushfires were the largest in the Island’s recorded history

Did you know?

You can see the Remarkable Rocks via Google Maps’ satellite view.



Visit the website

What’s the story?

Here, in Kangaroo Island’s wild west, Flinders Chase National Park is where dense bushland meets untouched white sand beaches.

Before it became a sanctuary, this part of the island was home to grazing livestock. But back in the 1890s, a group of early conservationists began pushing to protect the island’s kangaroo population, which was near extinction. By 1908, they’d drawn up a map proposing that the entire western end become a conservation reserve, decades before the concept of national parks caught on.

Today, the park spans over 326 square kilometres of pure Aussie wilderness. Picture dramatic coastlines, deep gullies, native wildflowers, and more wildlife than ever — from echidnas and goannas to the iconic kangaroo.

One of its most mind-boggling natural landmarks is Admirals Arch — a dramatic rock bridge sculpted by years of wind and waves. Follow the boardwalk along the cliffs and you’ll end up at a coastal cove looking out to sea, often dotted with playful fur seals and their pups.

Then there’s Remarkable Rocks — and they are exactly that. Towering, otherworldly granite boulders have been shaped over 500 million years into strange, sculptural forms.

弗林德斯·蔡斯国家公园（旗舰拱门&神奇岩石）

传统土地拥有者：
拿林杰里及拉明杰里
(Ngarrindjeri and
Ramindjeri)

速览信息：

- ✓ 1936年迎来首批游客
- ✓ 国际自然保护联盟 (IUCN) II类保护区
- ✓ 拥有两处澳大利亚地质学会认证的地质遗产
- ✓ 2019-20年丛林大火创下该岛有记录以来最大规模火灾

你知道吗？

通过谷歌地图的卫星视图就能一睹神奇岩石的壮观景象！



访问网站

背后的故事

在袋鼠岛西端，弗林德斯·蔡斯国家公园将茂密丛林与原始白沙海滩完美融合，展现出自然的原始之美。

这里成为保护区之前，曾是放牧牲畜的地方。早在1890年代，一群环保先驱就为保护濒临灭绝的袋鼠种群奔走呼吁。到1908年，他们绘制地图并提议将整个西端设为保护区——这比国家公园概念兴起还要早数十年。

如今这座占地326平方公里的公园堪称澳大利亚自然景观的缩影：壮丽的海岸线、幽深的沟壑、遍地野花，还有针鼹、巨蜥以及标志性袋鼠等野生动物。

最令人叹为观止的自然奇观当属旗舰拱门——历经千万年风浪雕琢而成的巨石拱桥。沿着悬崖步道前行，最终会抵达海豹嬉戏的海湾，常见海豹带着幼崽玩耍。

而神奇岩石更是名副其实！历经五亿年风雨侵蚀，这些拔地而起的古老花岗岩，宛如大自然亲手雕刻的超现实巨作。



Seal Bay

*Ngarrindjeri (“ngah-rin-jah-rie”)
and Ramindjeri (“rah-min-jah-rie”)*

Fast facts

- ✓ Seal Bay hosts the third largest colony of Australian Sea Lions
- ✓ Up to 12,000 Australian Sea Lions
- ✓ Some male sea lions seek out bachelor colonies during the non-breeding season.

Did you know?

Australian Sea Lions have one of the longest breeding cycles of any marine mammal.



**Visit the
website**

What's the story?

You've probably heard of fur seals. Maybe even elephant seals, with their oddly-shaped noses and charm. Australia's waters are home to a whole cast of flipper-footed characters, but only one seal species calls this bay home: The Australian Sea Lion.

Found along South Australia's wild beaches, these seals are among the rarest on Earth. And on Kangaroo Island, they've got a sanctuary of their own. Seal Bay Conservation Park is an expansive stretch of sand where about 1,000 sea lions haul themselves ashore to rest, raise pups, and snooze away the afternoon. It's one of the few places in the world, and the only one in Australia, where you can see these endangered animals living life on their terms.

With no fences or enclosures, it's just you and a colony of sea lions doing what they do best. Mothers nurse their young in the dunes. Teenagers play in the shallows. Adults waddle back from long hunting trips at sea, returning to the sand for a well-earned nap. Every visit is different, but always intimate.

You can take a guided tour with an expert who'll show you the colony up close — or stroll the wheelchair-accessible boardwalk that weaves through the dunes and out to the viewing platforms. However you explore it, Seal Bay feels less like a tourist spot and more like you've stumbled upon a wildlife treasure. It's life on a Sea Lion populated beach, and it's unforgettable.

海豹湾

传统土地拥有者：
拿林杰里及拉明杰里
(Ngarrindjeri and
Ramindjeri)

速览信息：

- ✓ 海豹湾是澳大利亚海狮第三大栖息地
- ✓ 这里栖息着多达1.2万只澳大利亚海狮
- ✓ 非繁殖季节时，部分雄性海狮会组成“单身汉联盟”

你知道吗？

澳大利亚海狮拥有海洋哺乳动物中最长的繁殖周期之一。



访问网站

背后的故事

您可能听说过毛皮海豹，甚至长着奇特鼻子、充满魅力的象海豹。澳大利亚海域栖息着各种鳍足类动物，但只有一种海豹把这里当作家园——那就是澳大利亚海狮。

这些出没于南澳荒野海滩的海狮，是地球上最稀有的海豹种类之一。而在袋鼠岛上，它们拥有专属庇护所。海豹湾保护公园的绵长沙滩上，约1000头海狮在此上岸休憩、哺育幼崽或慵懒午睡。这里是全球少数、澳大利亚唯一能近距离观察这些濒危动物自然生活的地方。

没有围栏阻隔，您将与海狮群共享这片海滩。沙丘间母海狮正在哺乳，浅水区年轻海狮嬉戏玩耍，成年海狮结束远海捕食后蹒跚而归，在沙滩上享受应得的酣眠。每次造访都可获得近距离独特的体验。

您可以选择专家导览近距离观察海狮群，或是漫步无障碍木栈道穿越沙丘前往观景台。无论以何种方式探索，海豹湾都不像旅游景点，而更像偶然发现的野生动物秘境。这是海狮主宰的海滩，必将成为难忘的回忆。

St. Peter's Cathedral

*Traditional Owners:
Kaurna ("gah-naa")*

Fast facts

- ✓ Seat of the Archbishop of Adelaide
- ✓ Founded in 1869
- ✓ Built over 35 years
- ✓ Choir of children and adults

Did you know?

The foundation stone was laid on St Peter's Day (29th June).



**Visit the
website**

What's the story?

St Peter's Cathedral is one of Adelaide's stand-out buildings. The design was the vision of English architect William Butterfield. He had a deep admiration for the French Neo-Gothic style, and the influence is visible in the structure's similarities to Notre Dame in Paris. Its large pointed spires are one of the most recognisable features.

The cathedral was built in sections starting in 1869, with the final parts completed in 1911. As you walk through the halls, you can see some of Butterfield's original plans displayed on the walls. Each space is decorated with 19th and 21st century stained glass windows and several sculptures throughout that tell pieces of the church's history.

Their 'Working Choir' are known to keep the space filled with angelic hymns accompanied by a grand organ. The organ was relocated in 1930 from St Augustine's Church and upgraded to accommodate modern playing styles.

The Cathedral is renowned as a space for celebration, remembrance, and fellowship. Since it's located relatively close to the cricket grounds, it's often seen in the backdrop of Adelaide's biggest cricket matches.

圣彼得大教堂

传统土地拥有者：
卡乌纳 (Kurna)

速览信息：

- ✓ 阿德莱德大主教座堂
- ✓ 建立于1869年
- ✓ 历时35年建成
- ✓ 拥有童声与成人合唱团

你知道吗？

奠基仪式选在圣彼得日（6月29日）举行。



访问网站

背后的故事

圣彼得大教堂是阿德莱德的地标性建筑，由英国建筑师威廉·巴特菲尔德 (William Butterfield) 设计。他深受法国新哥特式风格影响，从建筑轮廓能明显看出巴黎圣母院的影子，尤其是那些高耸的尖顶堪称最醒目的特征。

大教堂自1869年分阶段建造，直至1911年才全部完工。漫步其中，您能在墙上看到巴特菲尔德的设计原稿。每个空间都装饰着19世纪和21世纪的彩绘玻璃窗，还有讲述教堂历史的雕塑作品。

著名的教会合唱团常在这里演唱天使般的圣歌，配合管风琴的恢宏乐声。这架管风琴1930年从圣奥古斯丁教堂迁来，经过改造以适应现代演奏风格。

这座大教堂既是庆典、纪念的场所，也是信徒团契的家园。由于毗邻板球场，它经常出现在阿德莱德重大板球比赛的背景中。

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Australian Parliament House

Traditional Owners:
Ngunnawal (“nuh-nuh-wol”)

Fast facts

- ✓ 2700 clocks in the building
- ✓ Up to 1 million visitors each year
- ✓ Flag mast is 81 metres tall and weighs 220 tonnes
- ✓ One of the largest buildings in the southern hemisphere

Did you know?

Visitors can access the roof of Parliament House as a symbol that the people are above the government. The view overlooks Lake Burley Griffin, the War Memorial and Old Parliament House.



**Visit the
website**

What's the story?

Opened on the 9th May 1988 by Queen Elizabeth II, this building is the centre of Australia's democratic system. It's where bills are debated, decisions are made and also contains the offices of the Prime Minister and several key ministers who govern Australia.

The building's design was chosen from more than 320 entries to an international competition. Entrants were faced with an incredibly complex design brief, with a total of 20 volumes. When stacked on top of each other, the briefs formed a pile about a metre high.

Romaldo Giurgola, the principal Architect of the winning design, wanted the building to nest with the hill. As the building rose out of the Australian landscape, it represented how true democracy rises from the natural state of things.

Parliament House contains over 4,700 rooms, and many areas are open to the public. The main foyer is decorated by an ornate marble staircase and leads to the Great Hall. Within the halls lie the two houses of the federal Parliament. The House of Representatives and the Senate are decorated green and red, respectively, to reflect the Australian landscape.

As you enter and exit, you can appreciate the 196-square-metre mosaic by Aboriginal artist Kumantje Jagamara located in the forecourt. The mosaic symbolises the importance of Parliament House standing as a place where all people come and meet together.

澳大利亚国会大厦

传统土地拥有者：
恩古那沃尔 (Ngunnawal)

速览信息：

- ✓ 大厦内共有2700个时钟
- ✓ 每年接待游客达100万人次
- ✓ 旗杆高81米，重达220吨
- ✓ 南半球最大建筑之一

你知道吗？

游客可登上国会大厦屋顶，象征“人民高于政府”的民主理念。在此可俯瞰伯利·格里芬湖、战争纪念馆和旧国会大厦。



访问网站

背后的故事

这座于1988年5月9日由伊丽莎白二世女王揭幕的建筑，是澳大利亚民主体系的核心所在。法案在此辩论，决策在此制定，澳大利亚总理及多位重要部长的办公室也设于此。

大厦设计方案从320多份国际竞赛作品中选出。参赛者需研读多达20卷的设计要求，这些文件叠起来约有一米高。

中标设计主建筑师罗曼多·朱尔戈拉 (Romaldo Giurgola) 让建筑与山丘浑然一体。整座建筑从自然地貌中拔地而起，象征着真正的民主源于自然与土地。

国会大厦拥有4700多个房间，多数区域对公众开放。主门厅装饰着华丽的大理石阶梯，通向宏伟的大礼堂。联邦议会的两大议事厅——绿色装饰的众议院和红色装饰的参议院，分别呼应着澳大利亚的自然景观。

进出大厦时，您可欣赏原住民艺术家库曼特杰·贾加拉 (Kumantje Jagamara) 创作的196平方米前庭马赛克画。这幅作品象征着国会大厦作为全民汇聚之地的重要意义。



Lake Burley Griffin

*Traditional Owners:
Ngunnawal (“nuh-nuh-wol”)*

Fast facts

- ✓ The traditional name of the land, Tidbinbilla, means ‘where boys become men’
- ✓ Officially opened in 1964
- ✓ Designed by Walter Burley Griffin and Marion Mahony Griffin
- ✓ It’s an artificial lake, created by damming the Molonglo River

Did you know?

Dragon boat racing, a 2000-year-old Chinese sport, is extremely popular in Canberra.



**Visit the
website**

What’s the story?

Lake Burley Griffin is Canberra’s glistening centrepiece – a water playground surrounded by museums, galleries, iconic landmarks, cafes and parks. This artificial lake is an integral part of the city’s design and unique history.

When Australia became independent, arguments arose over whether Melbourne or Sydney should be the capital. It was finally decided to place the capital between the two. Once the decision was reached, Walter Burley Griffin and Marion Mahony Griffin won the competition to design the new capital, including Lake Burley Griffin.

Although construction commenced in 1913, it was not until excavation work began in 1960 that Lake Burley Griffin began to become a reality. In 1964, the lake was officially opened, taking the name of one of its designers.

Now, it is a hub for the community and local wildlife. Parks for picnics dot the shores, along with areas for swimming. Walking tracks and cycling or e-scooter paths wind through the greenery and along the water. Lake Burley Griffin itself is a busy waterway with rowing, sailing, windsurfing, canoeing, kayaking, fishing, model boating and stand-up paddle boarding being just some of the activities going on every day. As a key freshwater ecosystem, the Jerrabomberra Wetlands, along the lake’s eastern cusp, are a valuable habitat for many water bird species.

Dragon boating is also extremely popular. A favourite with the locals, the ornate boats can be seen often sailing over the waters in races and recreational events.



伯利·格里芬湖

传统土地拥有者：
恩古那沃尔 (Ngunnawal)

速览信息：

- ✓ 原住民称此地为“提宾比拉” (Tidbinbilla)，意为“男孩成长为男人的地方”
- ✓ 1964年正式开放
- ✓ 由沃尔特·伯利·格里芬 (Walter Burley Griffin) 与玛丽昂·马奥尼·格里芬 (Marion Mahony Griffin) 夫妇设计
- ✓ 通过拦截莫朗格洛河 (Molonglo River) 形成的人工湖

你知道吗？

拥有2000年历史的中国传统运动赛龙舟，在堪培拉广受欢迎。



访问网站

背后的故事

伯利·格里芬湖是堪培拉璀璨的中心明珠，四周环绕着博物馆、美术馆、地标建筑、咖啡馆和公园。这座人工湖既是城市设计的核心元素，也承载着独特的历史记忆。

澳大利亚独立之初，关于首都选址墨尔本还是悉尼的争论不休，最终决定在两城之间新建首都。规划方案竞标中，格里芬夫妇的设计脱颖而出，其中就包括这座人工湖的构想。

尽管1913年就已启动建设，但直到1960年开挖工程开始，伯利·格里芬湖才逐渐成形。1964年湖泊正式开放时，以设计师之名命名。

如今这里已成为市民活动与野生动物的共同乐园。湖畔散布着野餐区与游泳区，步道与自行车/电动滑板车径在绿荫与水岸间蜿蜒。湖面上终日可见赛艇、帆船、帆板、独木舟、垂钓、模型船和立式桨板等各类水上活动。作为重要淡水生态系统，东岸的杰拉邦贝拉湿地 (Jerrabomberra Wetlands) 是众多水鸟的珍贵栖息地。

赛龙舟活动尤为盛行，精美的龙舟常在比赛和休闲活动中破浪前行，深受当地居民喜爱。

National Gallery of Australia

Traditional Owners:
Ngunnawal (“nuh-nuh-wol”)

Fast facts

- ✓ The grand opening was officiated by Queen Elizabeth II
- ✓ The gallery bought Blue Poles by American artist Jackson Pollock for \$1.3 million
- ✓ Holds the world’s largest collection of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander art
- ✓ Home to one of the most valuable collections of art in Australia

Did you know?

Only 25% of the gallery’s art was created by women until the NGA launched an exhibition called ‘Know My Name’ to showcase their work and champion gender equity in art.



**Visit the
website**

What’s the story?

In the heart of Canberra, right next to Parliament House, sits the National Gallery of Australia (NGA) – the home of the country’s most important art. It took decades of planning, delays, and determination to bring it to life. After world wars, the Great Depression, and the growing needs of a new capital city, the Gallery finally opened in 1967 to tell the story of Australia through art.

Inside, you’ll find more than 155,000 works spanning centuries — from Aboriginal bark paintings and Torres Strait Islander weavings to European masters and American modernists. Highlights include Blue Poles by Jackson Pollock, one of Monet’s Waterlilies, and Salvador Dalí’s Lobster Telephone.

The Aboriginal Memorial — a forest of 200 hollow log coffins — greets visitors at the entrance as a powerful reminder of Indigenous history and resilience. Outside, a sculpture garden filled with native flora offers space to pause and reflect.

The garden’s most prized piece, valued at \$14 million, is Chinese-Australian artist Lindy Lee’s Ouroboros. A thirteen-tonne sculpture inspired by the titular ancient snake that eats its own tail.

The gallery is designed to express Australia’s ‘national character’. Whether you’re here to marvel at incredible art, sign your kids up for a program, or just wander the free exhibits, the NGA invites you to connect with art that challenges and celebrates the story of who we are in Australia and beyond.

澳大利亚国立美术馆

传统土地拥有者：
恩古那沃尔 (Ngunnawal)

速览信息：

- ✓ 由女王伊丽莎白二世亲自主持开幕
- ✓ 美术馆以130万澳元购得美国艺术家杰克逊·波洛克 (Jackson Pollock) 的《蓝色柱子》
- ✓ 拥有全球最丰富的原住民与托雷斯海峡岛民艺术收藏
- ✓ 拥有澳大利亚最珍贵的艺术收藏之一

你知道吗？

在推出“知晓我名” (Know My Name) 展览前，馆内仅25%藏品为女性艺术家创作。该展览致力于推动艺术界的性别平等。



访问网站

背后的故事

位于堪培拉核心地带的澳大利亚国立美术馆 (NGA)，与国会大厦咫尺之遥，珍藏着澳洲最重要的艺术瑰宝。为了让这座美术馆成为现实，经历了数十年的筹划、反复延误与坚持不懈的努力。在经历了世界大战、大萧条以及新首都日益增长的发展需求之后，这座美术馆终于在1967年开放，通过艺术讲述澳大利亚的故事。

馆内15.5万件藏品横跨古今，从原住民树皮画、托雷斯海峡岛民编织艺术，到欧洲大师杰作与美国现代主义作品。必看珍品包括波洛克的《蓝色柱子》、莫奈的《睡莲》以及达利的《龙虾电话》。

入口处200根空心原木组成的《原住民纪念碑》庄严震撼，见证着原住民的坚韧历史。馆外的雕塑花园种满了本地植物，为游客提供了一个驻足沉思的静谧空间。

花园中最珍贵的藏品，是价值1400万澳元的雕塑作品《衔尾蛇》，出自华裔澳大利亚艺术家李林迪 (Lindy Lee) 之手。这件重达十三吨的雕塑灵感来自那条咬住自己尾巴的古老神蛇。

美术馆的设计旨在展现澳大利亚的“国家精神”。无论您是来欣赏震撼人心的艺术杰作，为孩子报名教育项目，还是单纯漫步于免费展区，澳大利亚国立美术馆都诚邀您通过这些艺术作品建立联结——它们既挑战认知，又礼赞着澳大利亚乃至更广阔世界中，我们共同的身份故事。



National Capital Exhibition

*Traditional Owners:
Ngunnawal (“nuh-nuh-wol”)*

Fast facts



Canberra has 3 sister cities: The Japanese city of Nara, Beijing in China, and Wellington in New Zealand



“Canberra” comes from the Ngunnawal word “Kamberra”, meaning meeting place



Canberra was picked as the capital city to end a feud between Sydney and Melbourne

Did you know?

Canberra is one of the few cities in the world designed with equal priority given to natural and built environments.



**Visit the
website**

What’s the story?

Set right on the shores of Lake Burley Griffin, this free exhibition takes you through the journey of how Australia’s capital came to be.

You’ll discover the origins of the Commonwealth of Australia in 1901, and how a global design competition ten years later led to a vision by American architects Walter Burley Griffin and Marion Mahony Griffin.

Canberra was chosen as the nation’s capital for its crisp climate and prime location, right between Melbourne and Sydney. Through models, films, and interactive displays, you’ll explore how the city evolved from an idea into a living, breathing community.

There’s a scale model of the national area (with a projected presentation that brings it to life), an augmented reality replica of the original model, and a short film called The Story of Canberra in the Foundations Theatre. You’ll also learn what existed here before Parliament – how the land was chosen, how the plans changed, and where the city might go next.

Open daily (except Christmas and Boxing Day) with translations in multiple languages, the National Capital Exhibition is a go-to stop for anyone curious about Canberra – past, present and future.



澳大利亚国家首都展览馆

传统土地所有者：
恩古那沃尔 (Ngunnawal)

速览信息：

- ✔ 堪培拉拥有三座姐妹城市：日本奈良市、中国北京市和新西兰惠灵顿市
- ✔ “堪培拉”源自恩古那沃尔语“Kamberra”，意为“相聚之地”
- ✔ 选定堪培拉为首都，是为了平息和化解悉尼与墨尔本两地之间的竞争

你知道吗？

堪培拉是全球少数几个在城市规划中兼顾自然环境与城市建筑的城市之一。



访问网站

背后的故事

国家首都展览馆就坐落在伯利·格里芬湖畔，这个免费展览将带你了解澳大利亚首都的诞生之路。

您将了解到1901年澳大利亚联邦的诞生背景，以及十年后那场国际设计竞赛如何成就了美国建筑师沃尔特·伯利·格里芬与玛丽昂·马奥尼·格里芬的规划蓝图落地实施。

堪培拉因其清爽气候和地处悉尼墨尔本之间的黄金位置被选为首都。通过建筑模型、影片和互动展项，您将见证这座城市如何从构想蜕变为生机盎然的现代都市。

馆内陈列着国家核心区的等比模型（配有效果投影演示）、原始规划模型的增强现实复刻版，以及《堪培拉故事》短片在基石剧院放映。您还将了解到国会山选址前的历史——土地如何选定、规划如何演变、城市未来将如何发展。

展览馆每日开放（圣诞节及节礼日除外），提供多语种导览服务。无论您想探索堪培拉的去、现在还是未来，国家首都展览馆都是必访之地。

Visit the Mint
it makes
cents!

Royal Australian Mint

*Traditional Owners:
Ngunnawal ("nuh-nuh-wol")*

Fast facts

- ✓ Opened on 22 February 1965
- ✓ Australian 'gold' coins are made from copper, aluminium and nickel
- ✓ Home to the National Coin Collection of rare and historic coins
- ✓ Makes coins for other countries

Did you know?

One of the rarest Australian coins is the 1930 penny. Only six proof versions exist in the world, and in 2019, one was sold for \$1.15 million.



**Visit the
website**

What's the story?

If you have an Australian coin in your purse, pocket, or wallet, this is where it was made. The Royal Australian Mint (the Mint) is the sole supplier of circulating coins in the country.

The Mint was established in 1965 following the shift from using British currency to Australian decimal dollars and cents. Before the Mint was opened, Australia sourced its coinage from the Perth, Sydney and Melbourne Mints, all of which were branches of the Royal Mint, London.

It cost about \$9 million to build and set up, and along with making coins, they also craft custom medallions, tokens and medals for military and civilian honours, like the Order of Australia, which recognises outstanding public service.

The Mint holds and maintains the National Coin Collection, an archive dating back decades and detailing the history and craft of coinage. While you visit, you can even mint your own coin as a souvenir.

The number of coins minted varies from year to year, but it is estimated to be over 15 billion in circulation. The Mint services coin collectors, a few foreign countries, but overall keeps the pennies flowing in the Australian economy.

Visit the Mint
it makes
cents!

澳大利亚 皇家铸币厂

传统土地所有者：
恩古那沃尔 (Ngunnawal)

速览信息：

- ✓ 1965年2月22日正式启用
- ✓ 澳大利亚的“金币”实际上是由铜、铝和镍合金制成的
- ✓ 珍藏着国家稀有历史钱币藏品
- ✓ 还为其他国家铸造硬币

你知道吗？

澳大利亚最稀有的钱币之一是1930年版的1便士硬币。全球仅存6枚样币，其中一枚在2019年以115万澳元高价成交。



访问网站

背后的故事

如果你钱包、口袋或零钱包里有一枚澳大利亚硬币，那这里就是他们的诞生之地。澳大利亚皇家铸币厂（铸币厂），是全国唯一负责生产流通硬币的官方机构。

铸币厂成立于1965年，正值澳大利亚从英镑转向十进制货币体系（澳元与澳分）之际。在此之前，澳大利亚的硬币主要由珀斯、悉尼和墨尔本的铸币厂制造，这些机构当时都隶属于伦敦皇家铸币厂。

铸币厂建设与设备投资约为900万澳元。除了生产日常流通硬币外，铸币厂还定制、制作奖章、代币和军民荣誉勋章，比如授予杰出公共服务人员的“澳大利亚勋章”（Order of Australia）。

这里还收藏着国家硬币藏品，一座记录了几十年铸币工艺和历史的宝贵档案馆。游客参观时还能亲手铸造一枚属于自己的纪念币！

虽然每年铸币数量不同，但据估计，目前澳大利亚流通中的硬币数量已超过150亿枚。澳大利亚皇家铸币厂在确保澳大利亚经济中的“硬币不断流”之余，也为收藏家和一些外国客户提供服务。

Australian War Memorial

Traditional Owners:
Ngunnawal (“nuh-nuh-wol”)

Fast facts

- ✓ Opened in 1941
- ✓ Inspired by Byzantine, Egyptian and Art Deco styles
- ✓ Over 103,000 names are listed on the Roll of Honour
- ✓ Over a million visitors every year

Did you know?

Many visitors will leave a poppy next to a name on the Roll of Honour, or pay their respects at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.



Visit the website

What’s the story?

Officially opening in 1941, the Australian War Memorial is an iconic building of national significance. The shrine is a museum and archive dedicated to honouring Australians’ military service.

The building’s initial design was inspired by Byzantine, Egyptian and Art Deco styles. This is most evident in the beautiful, large dome roof of the building. These styles are believed to reflect an aspiration for the building to act as a museum, monument, memorial, temple and shrine.

Many additions have been made to the site over the decades since its opening, including the 4000m² ANZAC Hall and Sculpture Garden. Likely the most famous, however, is the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, commemorating the unnamed soldiers who have died in service.

75 years after the end of the First World War, an unknown Australian soldier was recovered from Adelaide Cemetery in France and placed inside. Located directly below the centre of the dome, the inscription reads “An unknown Australian soldier killed in the war of 1914–1918”. At the head of the tomb is inscribed “Known unto God” and at the foot, “He is all of them and he is one of us”.

Many exhibitions are available at the memorial, dedicated to the service of those who have fallen in war or peacekeeping duties. Galleries display some 7,000 objects from the National Collection, and depictions of Indigenous service are found throughout the site.

The War Memorial is internationally recognised for its cultural importance and dedication to commemorating Australia’s military history.

战争纪念馆

传统土地拥有者：
恩古那沃尔 (Ngunnawal)

速览信息：

- ✓ 于1941年开放
- ✓ 建筑融合拜占庭、埃及和装饰艺术风格
- ✓ 荣誉名册镌刻着超过10.3万个名字
- ✓ 年接待游客逾百万人次

你知道吗？

许多游客会在荣誉名录旁置放虞美人花，表达敬意；也常有人前往“无名战士之墓”默哀。



访问网站

背后的故事

澳大利亚战争纪念馆于1941年正式开放，是一座具有国家重要意义的标志性建筑。这座纪念殿堂同时也是一座博物馆和档案馆，用以纪念澳洲军人的服役与牺牲。

建筑最初设计融合了拜占庭、埃及和装饰艺术风格，最显著体现在宏伟的穹顶设计中。这些风格寄托着将建筑同时作为博物馆、纪念碑、纪念堂、神庙与圣殿的愿景。

开放数十年来，馆区不断扩建，包括4000平方米的澳新军团展厅和雕塑花园。其中最著名的当属无名战士墓，纪念所有为国捐躯的无名烈士。

在一战结束75周年之际，一位无名澳军士兵的遗骸从法国阿德莱德公墓迁葬于此。墓穴正位于穹顶中心下方，碑文刻着“一位在1914-1918战争中阵亡的无名澳大利亚士兵”。墓首铭刻“上帝知晓”，墓尾则写着“他是所有烈士的代表，也是我们中的一员”。

馆内设有多个展览，纪念在战争与维和行动中牺牲的军人。展厅陈列着国家馆藏中约7000件文物，原住民军人的事迹在整个馆区都有呈现。

这座战争纪念馆以其深厚的文化价值和澳大利亚军事历史的崇高纪念，赢得了国际社会的广泛认可。

Northern Territory

北领地

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Kakadu National Park
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King's Canyon and
Alice Springs
红土中心(国王峡谷与爱丽斯泉)

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Uluru
乌鲁鲁

Kakadu National Park

*Traditional Owners:
Bininj (“ben-ing”) and
Mungguy (“moong-gooy”)*

Fast facts

- ✓ Six seasons of weather
- ✓ Over 10,000 crocodiles
- ✓ One-third of Australia’s bird species
- ✓ Half the size of South Korea

Did you know?

There’s a place in Kakadu where the crocodiles cross the road, literally. It’s called Cahills Crossing, and during the dry season, it’s one of the best places to watch them.



**Visit the
website**

What’s the story?

Located 240 kilometres east of Darwin, Kakadu is one of the largest national parks in the country. To put it in perspective, it is half the size of South Korea and nearly twice the size of Switzerland.

The land here belongs to Aboriginal people: the Bininj in the north and the Mungguy in the south. Their connection to this place goes back over 65,000 years. Today, they work alongside Parks Australia to care for the country, share its stories, and manage tourism.

Each year, the park moves through six seasons. These are based on patterns of rain, wind, plants, and animals. The Bininj and Mungguy people have used these patterns to guide hunting, gathering, and ceremony for thousands of years. More than a third of Australia’s bird species can be found here, along with over 10,000 crocodiles cruising through the rivers and waters.

One of the top attractions is Jim Jim Falls — Kakadu’s tallest waterfall. In the wet season, it thunders from the cliffs, only visible by air. In the dry, you can hike to its base, where you’ll be surrounded by 200-metre-high walls of rock.

卡卡杜国家公园

传统土地拥有者：
比宁 (Bininj) 和蒙盖 (Munguy)

速览信息：

- ✓ 一年分为六个季节
- ✓ 生活着超过1万只鳄鱼
- ✓ 栖息着全澳三分之一的鸟类种类
- ✓ 面积相当于半个韩国

你知道吗？

在卡卡杜有个鳄鱼会横穿马路的地方，名叫卡希尔渡口 (Cahills Crossing)。旱季时这里是观赏鳄鱼的最佳地点之一。



访问网站

背后的故事

位于达尔文以东240公里处的卡卡杜，是澳大利亚最大的国家公园之一。其面积相当于半个韩国，几乎是瑞士的两倍大。

这片土地属于原住民所有：北部的比宁人和南部的蒙盖人。他们与这片土地的联系可追溯至6.5万年前。如今，他们与澳大利亚公园管理局共同守护这片土地，讲述它的故事，并管理旅游业。

这里一年分为六个季节，划分依据是降雨、风向、动植物活动的规律模式。千百年来，比宁人和蒙盖人一直遵循这些规律来安排狩猎、采集和祭祀活动。公园内栖息着澳大利亚超过三分之一的鸟类种类，以及上万只在河流水域中巡游的鳄鱼。

吉姆吉姆瀑布 (Jim Jim Falls) 是公园最著名的景点，也是卡卡杜最高的瀑布。雨季时，瀑布从悬崖飞泻而下，只有从高空才能一睹其壮观景象；旱季时，游客可徒步至瀑布底部，置身于200米高的岩壁环绕之中。

Kings Canyon and Alice Springs

Traditional Owners:
Kings Canyon – Matutjara
Alice Springs – Arrernte
(ah-run-dah)

Fast facts

- ✓ Alice Springs is the only city here
- ✓ 600+ plant and animal species
- ✓ Home to several watering holes
- ✓ Winter temperatures can drop below 0°C

Did you know?

One of the most iconic features of this region is the red dirt, which gets its striking colour from high levels of iron in the soil.



**Visit the
website**

What's the story?

The region surrounding Alice Springs and Kings Canyon is known as the Red Centre: a desert landscape famous for its striking red soil. The area is dotted with dramatic rock formations and ancient gorges.

One of the most iconic is Kings Canyon, carved over hundreds of millions of years by water, wind, and sand. Its red cliffs soar 100 metres above the ground, sheltering more than 600 species of plants and animals uniquely adapted to the harsh environment. The local Luritja and Arrernte people call this land Watarrka, which gives the Watarrka National Park its name. Visitors can explore the area by hiking nature trails, joining cultural experiences, or taking in the views by helicopter.

Nearby is Alice Springs, the only city in the Red Centre and a convenient base to spring off for adventures. The Alice Springs Desert Park offers Indigenous bush survival demonstrations and the chance to meet iconic inland animals like dingoes and emus. And don't let the desert fool you – the Red Centre is scattered with shady, freshwater swimming holes. Just outside Alice Springs, you'll find Udepata, or "Ellery Creek Big Hole", a favourite swimming spot for locals and visitors alike.

红土中心 (国王峡谷与 爱丽斯泉)

传统土地拥有者：

国王峡谷：马图贾拉(Matutjara)

爱丽斯泉：阿伦特(Arrente)

速览信息：

- ✓ 爱丽斯泉是红土中心唯一的城市
- ✓ 拥有600多种动植物
- ✓ 分布着多个天然水潭
- ✓ 冬季夜间气温可能跌破零度

你知道吗？

这片土地最鲜明的特征莫过于赭红色土壤，其浓烈的色彩源自土壤中丰富的铁含量。



访问网站

背后的故事

爱丽斯泉与国王峡谷所在的广袤区域被称为“红土中心”——这片赤红沙漠以瑰丽的地质奇观闻名。嶙峋的岩层与亿万年形成的峡谷在此星罗棋布。

国王峡谷堪称自然奇迹，湍流、风沙历经三亿年雕琢，塑造出百米高的赭红色绝壁。峡谷庇护着600多种适应了严酷环境的特有动植物物种。当地原住民卢里贾与阿伦特人称此地为“瓦塔卡”

(Watarrka)，瓦塔卡国家公园由此得名。您可选择徒步探索、参加原住民文化体验，或乘直升机领略这片土地的洪荒之美。

爱丽斯泉作为红土中心唯一城镇，是探险旅程的完美起点。在爱丽斯泉沙漠公园，您将见识原住民传承数万年的荒漠生存智慧，并有机会看到澳洲野犬、鸸鹋等内陆特有动物。别被“沙漠”二字迷惑——绿洲般的天然水潭随处可见。距镇区不远的“尤德帕塔”(Udepata) 或称埃勒里溪大水潭(Ellery Creek Big Hole) 便是当地人的消暑秘境。



Uluru

Traditional Owners:

Aṅangu (“arn-ung-oo”), Pitjantjatjara (“pit-jan-jah-jarra”), Yankunytjatjara (“yan-kun-ja-jarra”)

Fast facts

- ✓ Deeply sacred land for the Aṅangu peoples
- ✓ Visitors can walk the 10km track around the base
- ✓ 348 metres high
- ✓ UNESCO World Heritage Site

Did you know?

Aṅangu people greet each other by saying ‘palya’ (pall-yah), a word that can also mean welcome, thank you, ok and goodbye.



**Visit the
website**

What’s the story?

Rising from the red centre of Australia, Uluru has been shaped by one of the oldest continuous living cultures on earth. Aboriginal peoples have lived in this region for more than 30,000 years. The traditional custodians of the land are the Yankunytjatjara and Pitjantjatjara people, known collectively as Aṅangu. For Aṅangu, Uluru is a deeply sacred place, central to their identity, law, and way of life.

Scattered around Uluru are rock art sites that offer a visible record of this long cultural history. These artworks are used for teaching and storytelling, passed from generation to generation. The paint was traditionally made by crushing minerals and ash, mixing the powder with water or animal fat.

While in the park, the traditional owners ask that you take the time to learn about Tjukurpa (sometimes translated as “Dreaming”). This is the traditional law, stories and spirituality of their ancestors and culture. These stories contain important lessons about the land, how to survive in the desert, and rules for appropriate behaviour. You can learn more about Tjukurpa and the Aṅangu people at the on-site Cultural Centre. There, you can also find a collection of art galleries, where you can meet local artists and discover centuries-old techniques.

You can also visit the Field of Light exhibition, take one of the scenic Camel tours and by night, see the Wintjiri Wiru drone display.

乌鲁鲁

传统土地拥有者：
阿南古·皮詹加加拉——扬库因
加加拉(Aṅangu Pitjantjatjara
Yankunytjatjara)

速览信息：

- ✓ 对阿南古人而言是极其神圣的土地
- ✓ 游客可沿10公里步道绕行巨石基座
- ✓ 巨石高348米
- ✓ 联合国教科文组织世界遗产

你知道吗？

阿南古人用“palya”（发音：pall-yah）相互问候，这个词既可表示“欢迎”，也能表达“谢谢”、“好的”和“再见”。



访问网站

背后的故事

从澳大利亚红土中心拔地而起的乌鲁鲁，承载着地球上最古老延续至今的文明印记。原住民在此生息已超过三万年，这里的传统土地拥有者是扬库因加加拉人和皮詹加加拉人，他们统称为阿南古人。对阿南古人而言，乌鲁鲁是至高无上的圣地，承载着他们的族群认同、律法与生存之道。

巨石周围散布的岩画遗址，记录着这段悠远的文化传承。这些画作既是教学工具，也是代代相传的故事载体，传统颜料由矿物粉末、草木灰混合水或动物油脂制成。

原住民传统领地拥有者邀请您用心了解“创世法则”（Tjukurpa，亦译作“梦幻时期”）——这套涵盖他们祖先智慧、传统律法与生存哲学的价值体系，蕴含着关于土地、沙漠生存法则与行为规范的重要训导。您可在文化中心深入了解创世法则与阿南古文化，那里不仅设有艺术展厅，还能邂逅当地艺术家，观摩传承数百年的创作技艺。

此外，您可参观《原野星光》艺术装置，体验沙漠骆驼巡游，或在夜幕降临时观赏“Wintjiri Wiru”无人机灯光秀。

Tasmania

塔斯马尼亚州

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Museum of Old and
New Art (MONA)
新旧艺术博物馆 (MONA)

Cataract Gorge Reserve

Kanamaluka
 (“can-ah-mah-loo-cah”)

Fast facts

- ✓ Over 600 hectares of natural bushland
- ✓ 15-minute walk from Launceston’s city centre
- ✓ Formed along Tasmania’s South Esk River
- ✓ At 308m, the Gorge Scenic Charlift is one of the longest of its kind in the world

Did you know?

For many years, people believed the First Basin had no bottom. It was later confirmed to be about 15–20 metres deep.



Visit the website

What’s the story?

Nature meets the city here at Cataract Gorge. This dramatic bushland lies just a short walk from the centre of Launceston, yet feels like you’ve stepped into remote wilderness. Towering cliffs, dense tree cover and flowing fresh water have made this a favourite escape for locals.

The area was formed 65 million years ago by the South Esk River carving its way through dolerite rock. Generations of Tasmanians have come here to picnic, hike, and take in the view from one of Australia’s longest chairlifts, which glides above the river and treetops for 457 metres.

History flows alongside nature here, too. Visitors can follow a walk to Duck Reach, the site of Australia’s first hydroelectric power station. Operational from 1895 to 1955, the station is now a museum that celebrates Launceston’s industrial history. On the way, you can get your adrenaline pumping as you travel across the famous King’s Bridge. Built in 1867, it is one of only three ways to cross the gorge and offers impressive views of the water from above.

Down by the river is First Basin, a recreation hub with an outdoor swimming pool open from November to March. The gorge is a blend of walking trails, dry forests and wet gullies. Surrounded by bushland, it’s a lovely spot to cool off and relax while watching the local peacocks strut nearby.

卡德奈特峡谷保护区

传统土地拥有者：
卡纳玛鲁卡 (Kanamaluka)

速览信息：

- ✓ 占地600多公顷的天然灌木丛林地
- ✓ 距离朗塞斯顿 (Launceston) 市中心仅15分钟步行路程
- ✓ 沿塔斯马尼亚南埃斯克河 (South Esk River) 形成
- ✓ 308米高的峡谷景观缆车是世界上跨度最长的单跨缆车之一

你知道吗？

多年来，人们以为第一盆地 (First Basin) 深不见底，后经证实其深度约15至20米。



访问网站

背后的故事

在卡德奈特峡谷，城市与自然完美交融。这片壮观的灌木丛林地距离朗塞斯顿市中心仅几步之遥，却让人恍如置身大自然。高耸的悬崖、茂密的树冠和清澈的流水，使这里成为当地人的休闲胜地。

这座峡谷形成于6500万年前，是南埃斯克河切割辉绿岩层的杰作。一代代塔斯马尼亚人来此野餐、徒步，或乘坐澳大利亚最长的观光缆车 (457米)，俯瞰河流与树冠交织的壮丽景色。

这里不仅自然风光迷人，还蕴含着丰富历史。游客可徒步前往鸭滩 (Duck Reach)，参观澳大利亚首座水电站遗址 (1895-1955年运营)，如今这里已成为展示朗塞斯顿工业历史的博物馆。途中必经的国王桥 (King's Bridge, 建于1867年) 是横跨峡谷的三大通道之一，站在桥上俯瞰峡谷激流，景象令人叹为观止。

河畔的第一盆地是休闲中心，每年11月至3月开放户外泳池。峡谷内步道交错，旱林与湿谷相映成趣。置身灌木环绕之中，你可以一边纳凉放松，一边观赏孔雀在身旁悠然踱步。

Cradle Mountain – Lake St Clair National Park

Traditional territory of the Big River Tribe

Fast facts

- ✓ Part of the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area
- ✓ Wildlife most active during dawn and dusk
- ✓ Contains seven of the state's 10 highest mountains
- ✓ Rains on average 157 days of the year

Did you know?

The Tasmanian devil, once widespread across the state, is now primarily found in protected areas like Cradle Mountain.



Visit the website

What's the story?

Cradle Mountain is more than a single summit. It's the short term for Cradle Mountain–Lake St Clair National Park, a 161,000-hectare wilderness filled with alpine lakes and glacial valleys. This land forms a section of the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area: one of the largest protected regions in Australia.

Beneath the mountain, Dove Lake and its historic boatshed anchor the scenic attraction. It might feel wild and untouched, but like many special places, the park has been shaped by people. Aboriginal Australians lived here for thousands of years, travelling into these valleys in summer to hunt and gather food. Archaeologists have found evidence of their lives in caves and rock shelters, where they used tools made from stone, bone and wood.

By the early 1900s, Austrian botanist Gustav Weindorfer had climbed Cradle Mountain with his wife, Kate. From the summit, he declared: "This must be a national park for the people, for all time." The couple went on to build a guest chalet called Waldheim, inviting others to experience the area. Their efforts helped lead to the park's conservation.

Cradle Mountain itself marks the start of the famous Overland Track, a six-day hike through forests, valleys and many of Tasmania's tallest mountains. It will take you through Barn Bluff, Pelion West and the tallest of them all, Mount Ossa. The track is known for its boardwalk trail, built to protect the fragile native plants beneath it.

摇篮山— 圣克莱尔湖 国家公园

传统土地拥有者：
大河部落 (Big River Tribe)

速览信息：

- ✓ 塔斯马尼亚荒野世界遗产区的重要组成部分
- ✓ 野生动物在黎明和黄昏最为活跃
- ✓ 拥有塔斯马尼亚州10座最高山峰中的7座
- ✓ 年均降雨天数约为157天

你知道吗？

曾经遍布塔斯马尼亚的袋獾（又称“塔斯马尼亚恶魔”），如今主要栖息在摇篮山等保护区。



访问网站

背后的故事

摇篮山并非单指一座山峰，而是“摇篮山—圣克莱尔湖国家公园”的简称。这片占地16.1万公顷的自然秘境遍布高山湖泊与冰川峡谷，构成了澳大利亚最大的保护区之一——塔斯马尼亚自然世界遗产区的重要组成部分。

山脚下的鸽子湖与历史悠久的船屋是标志性景观。虽然这里充满原始野性，但和许多特殊地域一样，人类活动也塑造了公园的面貌。原住民在此生活了数千年，夏季会深入山谷狩猎采集。考古学家在洞穴和岩棚中发现了他们使用石制、骨制和木制工具的生活痕迹。

20世纪初，奥地利植物学家古斯塔夫·温多弗 (Gustav Weindorfer) 与妻子凯特登顶摇篮山后感叹：“这里应该成为永远属于人民的国家公园。”他们随后建造了名为“森林之家” (Waldheim) 的度假小屋，邀请人们来此体验。正是这样的努力推动了公园的保护工作。

摇篮山本身是著名徒步路线“陆上步道” (Overland Track) 的起点。这条六天行程的步道将带您穿越森林、峡谷以及塔州多座高峰。包括巴恩断崖 (Barn Bluff)、西佩利恩山 (Pelion West) 以及塔州最高峰奥萨山 (Mount Ossa) 等。步道特别铺设了木板路，以保护下方脆弱的原生植被。

Museum of Old and New Art (MONA)

Traditional Owners:
Muwinina (“moo-we-nin-ah”)

Fast facts

- ✓ Houses one of the world's largest private art collections
- ✓ No natural light in the underground part of the museum
- ✓ The artworks on display are in non-chronological order and without museum labels
- ✓ Listed on UNESCO World Heritage in 200

Did you know?

Kirsha Kaechele made global headlines and prompted a lawsuit when her exhibit at Australia's MONA banned men.



**Visit the
website**

What's the story?

Tucked into the cliffs of Hobart's Berriedale peninsula, surrounded by vines and water, we have MONA: the Museum of Old and New Art. But this towering monument isn't your average museum. This is an experience designed by Tasmanian gambler-turned-art fiend David Walsh, who built a fortune big enough to fund his dream playground.

Walsh opened MONA in 2011, on the site of his former — and barely visited — Moorilla Museum of Antiquities. With \$75 million, a love of ancient artefacts and provocative art, and a wacky sense of humour, he created what he calls a “subversive adult Disneyland” — where nothing is off-limits.

You'll see pre-Columbian relics alongside controversial contemporary works by artists like Damien Hirst, Ai Weiwei, the Chapman brothers, Jenny Saville, and Tom Otterness — whose bronze-cast 'Girls Rule' playground is a spectacle to behold. That's just a Tuesday at MONA.

There's no signage at this museum. You're given “the O” — a gadget that guides you through the collection with info, audio, and Walsh's irreverent commentary. You'll laugh, cringe, and argue with your friends, but that's what it's all about.

It's a cultural hub with live music, bars, restaurants, accommodation, a winery, a brewery, a tennis court, and a library. It hosts two of Tasmania's biggest festivals: MONA FOMA and the winter celebration known as Dark Mofo, famous for its bonfires, naked swims and mind-bending public art.

MONA defies conventions of what a museum “should be”. It invites you to create your own experience, to be lost, transfixed and delighted by art in its boldest form.

新旧艺术博物馆 (MONA)

传统土地拥有者：
穆威尼纳 (Muwinina)

速览信息：

- ✓ 馆藏世界最大规模私人艺术藏品之一
- ✓ 地下展厅无自然光源
- ✓ 展品非按年代陈列且不设说明标签

你知道吗？

艺术家基尔莎·凯切勒 (Kirsha Kaechele) 曾在MONA策划禁止男性入内的展览，引发全球热议并招致诉讼。



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背后的故事

这座矗立在霍巴特贝里代尔半岛悬崖上的建筑，被葡萄藤与水域环抱，正是颠覆传统的新旧艺术博物馆。这座雄伟的建筑并非普通的博物馆，而是由塔斯马尼亚赌徒转型艺术狂人的大卫·沃尔什 (David Walsh) 打造的梦幻乐园——这位富豪斥巨资实现了自己的疯狂构想。

2011年，沃尔什在昔日门可罗雀的穆里拉古物博物馆旧址上创建MONA。耗资7500万澳元，凭借对古代文物与挑衅性艺术的热爱，加上荒诞幽默感，他打造出这座自称“成人版叛逆迪士尼”的百无禁忌展馆。

在这里，哥伦布时期前的遗物与达米恩·赫斯特 (Damien Hirst)、艾未未 (Ai Weiwei)、查普曼兄弟 (Chapman Brothers)、珍妮·萨维尔 (Jenny Saville) 的争议性当代作品并肩陈列。汤姆·奥特尼斯 (Tom Otterness) 铸造的青铜雕塑《女孩当道》游乐场装置更是夺人眼球——而这不过是MONA的寻常一景。

馆内不设导览标识，游客手持名为“The O”的电子设备，通过音频解说与沃尔什的犀利评论自主探索。或捧腹、或蹙眉、或与同伴争辩，正是MONA的独特魅力所在。

这片艺术飞地还囊括live音乐现场、酒吧餐厅、度假住宿、葡萄酒庄、精酿工坊、网球场及图书馆，更孕育了塔州两大标志性节日：MONA FOMA艺术节与以篝火、裸泳和先锋公共艺术闻名的冬季盛典“Dark Mofo”。

MONA彻底颠覆了博物馆的固有定义，邀请你在最生猛的艺术形态中流连忘返、尽情享受，创造属于你的观展体验。