Australian Government
Australian Trade and Investment Commission

AUSTRALIA



Exploring Australia
澳大利亚探索之旅

Reference for tour guides

Get Started

Contents

New South Wales 06
新南威尔士州

08 Sydney/Warrane
10 悉尼/瓦拉内
12 The Blue Mountains
13 蓝山
14 Bondi Beach
15 邦迪海滩
16 Darling Harbour
17 达令港 (又名情人港)
18 Mrs Macquarie's Chair
19 麦考利夫人座椅
20 The Rocks
21 岩石区
22 Sydney Harbour Bridge
23 悉尼海港大桥
24 Sydney Opera House
25 悉尼歌剧院
26 The University of Sydney
27 悉尼大学

Victoria 28
维多利亚州

30 Melbourne/Narrm
32 墨尔本/纳勒姆
34 Cook's Cottage
35 库克小屋
36 Federation Square
37 联邦广场
38 Great Ocean Road
39 大洋路
40 Hosier Lane
41 霍西尔巷
42 Phillip Island
43 菲利普岛
44 Puffing Billy
45 普芬比利蒸汽小火车
46 Queen Victoria Markets
47 维多利亚女王市场
48 Royal Botanic Gardens
49 皇家植物园
50 Shrine of Remembrance
51 墨尔本战争纪念馆
52 St. Patrick's Cathedral
53 圣帕特里克大教堂
54 The University of Melbourne
55 墨尔本大学

Queensland 56
昆士兰州

58 Brisbane/Meanjin
60 布里斯班/米恩津
62 Cairns Esplanade Lagoon
63 凯恩斯滨海大道泻湖
64 Glow Worm Caves
65 萤火虫洞
66 Great Barrier Reef
67 大堡礁
68 Kangaroo Point
69 袋鼠角
70 Kuranda Village
71 库兰达镇
72 Point Danger
73 危险海角
74 Story Bridge
75 故事桥
76 Surfer's Paradise
77 冲浪者天堂

Western Australia 78
西澳大利亚州

80 Perth/Boorloo
82 珀斯/布鲁卢

84 Busselton Jetty
85 巴瑟尔顿栈桥

86 The Crawley Edge Boatshed
87 克劳利蓝色船屋

88 Cottesloe Beach
89 科特斯洛海滩

90 Fremantle
91 弗里曼特尔

92 Hutt Lagoon
93 赫特泻湖

94 Kalbarri National Park
95 卡尔巴里国家公园

96 Kings Park and Botanic Garden
97 国王公园与植物园

98 Margaret River
99 玛格丽特河

100 The Pinnacles
101 尖峰石阵

102 Rottnest Island
103 罗特尼斯岛

104 Swan Valley
105 天鹅谷

South Australia 106
南澳大利亚州

108 Adelaide/Tarndanya
110 阿德莱德/塔恩达尼亚

112 Adelaide Central Market
113 阿德莱德中央市场

114 Adelaide Zoo
115 阿德莱德动物园

116 Art Gallery of South Australia
117 南澳美术馆

118 Flinders Chase National Park
119 弗林德斯·蔡斯国家公园(旗舰拱门&神奇岩石)

120 Glenelg Beach
121 格雷尔海滩

122 Hahndorf
123 德国村(汉多夫)

124 Monarto Safari Park
125 莫纳托野生动物园

126 Mount Gambier
127 甘比尔山

128 Mount Lofty Summit
129 洛夫蒂山峰

130 Seal Bay
131 海豹湾

132 South Australia's Premier Wine Regions
133 南澳大利亚顶级葡萄酒产区

134 St. Peter's Cathedral
135 圣彼得大教堂

Australian Capital Territory 136
澳大利亚首都领地

138 Canberra
140 堪培拉

142 Australian Institute of Sport
143 澳大利亚体育学院

144 Australian Parliament House
145 澳大利亚国会大厦

146 Lake Burley Griffin
147 伯利·格里芬湖

148 National Arboretum Canberra
149 堪培拉国家树木园

150 National Capital Exhibition
151 澳大利亚国家首都展览馆

152 National Gallery of Australia
153 澳大利亚国立美术馆

154 National Museum of Australia
155 澳大利亚国家博物馆

156 National Portrait Gallery
157 国家肖像馆

158 Royal Australian Mint
159 澳大利亚皇家铸币厂

160 Australian War Memorial
161 战争纪念馆

Northern Territory 162
北领地

164 Darwin/Garramilla
166 达尔文/加拉米拉

168 Alice Springs
169 爱丽斯泉

170 Kakadu National Park
171 卡卡杜国家公园

172 Katherine
173 凯瑟琳

174 Kings Canyon
175 国王峡谷

176 Uluru
177 乌鲁鲁

Tasmania 178
塔斯马尼亚州

180 Hobart/Nipaluna
182 霍巴特/尼帕鲁纳

184 Cataract Gorge Reserve
185 卡德奈特峡谷保护区

186 Cradle Mountain – Lake St Clair National Park
187 摇篮山—圣克莱尔湖国家公园

188 Kunanyi / Mount Wellington
189 库纳尼/威灵顿山

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

192 Port Arthur
193 亚瑟港

194 Salamanca Market
195 萨拉曼卡集市

196 Tasmanian Devil Encounters
197 塔斯马尼亚恶魔(袋獾)保护区

198 Bridestowe Lavender Estate
199 布莱德斯托薰衣草庄园

200 Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery
201 塔斯马尼亚州博物馆与美术馆

New South Wales
新南威尔士州

08 Sydney/Warrane
悉尼/瓦拉内

12 Blue Mountains
蓝山

14 Bondi Beach
邦迪海滩

16 Darling Harbour
达令港（又名情人港）

18 Mrs Macquarie's Chair
麦考利夫人座椅

20 The Rocks
岩石区

22 Sydney Harbour Bridge
悉尼海港大桥

24 Sydney Opera House
悉尼歌剧院

26 University of Sydney
悉尼大学

New South Wales

Sydney/ Warrane

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

Official website



Fast Facts

- Sydney Harbour holds approximately 504 billion litres of water
- Established in 1810, Sydney’s Hyde Park is one of Australia’s oldest and most well-known parks
- Manly Beach hosted the world’s first surfing competition in 1864

Timeline

Before 1788
Home of the Eora Nation for over 60,000 years

1788
Arrival of the First Fleet at Sydney Cove

1932
Sydney Harbour Bridge opens

1973
Sydney Opera House opens

2000
Hosted the Summer Olympic and Paralympic Games

Did you know?



Sydney is one of the first major cities in the world to celebrate New Year's Eve with a large fireworks display. Today, the Sydney Opera House is lit up on special occasions.

What's the story?

When most people think of Australia, one image that always comes to mind is the arching 'sails' of the Sydney Opera House. Sydney is a city renowned across the globe for its landmark architecture, sandy shores like Bondi Beach and breathtaking views in the Blue Mountains.

For thousands of years, the Gadigal People of the Eora Nation have been the Traditional Custodians of the land known as 'Warrane', the abundant coastal cove.

Sydney began as a penal colony in 1788, the first European settlement in Australia. As time passed and the city developed, immigration following World War II led to growth in the population, and today, known for its rich cultural diversity. This includes a range of cuisines and multicultural neighbourhoods across the city.

Sitting in a coastal basin, the port city surrounds Sydney Harbour. Its unique location has made it one of Australia's main trade gateways to Asia.

The iconic Sydney Harbour Bridge stretches across 503 metres, towers 134 metres above the water, and is made of 53,000 tonnes of steel. The bridge is proof of industrial innovation, and equally one of the must-see stops for the best city views.

Travellers can soak up some sun in the Royal Botanic Gardens and get some steps in along the Bondi to Coogee coastal walk. And for a change of pace, you can visit the Art Gallery of NSW or see Australia's wildlife at Taronga.

Many top students from all over the world are drawn to study at the University of Sydney and the University of New South Wales, two institutions that mark Sydney as a powerhouse of global education.

The city has long been a popular event destination and has hosted numerous international events, including the 2000 Summer Olympic Games, Paralympic Games and the 2023 FIFA Women's World Cup Final.

The streets bustle with spectacular annual events, including the Vivid Sydney festival of light, music and ideas, and the TCS Sydney Marathon, which was declared a World Marathon Major event in 2025.

Sydney also hosts one of the largest annual Lunar New Year celebrations outside of Asia — an extravaganza of light, music, markets and food.

As a whole, Sydney blends history, wildlife, nightlife and sandy beaches to dazzle as a beacon of Australia.

悉尼/瓦拉内

传统土地拥有者：盖迪该尔（Gadigal）

官方网站



速览信息：

- 悉尼港（Sydney Harbour）蓄水量约 5040 亿升
- 建于1810年的海德公园（Hyde Park）是澳大利亚最古老、最著名的公园之一
- 曼利海滩（Manly Beach）于1864年举办了世界上首个冲浪比赛

历史节点：

1788年以前： 埃奥拉原住民在此生活已超过6万年的历史

1788年： 第一舰队（First Fleet）抵达悉尼湾（Sydney Cove）

1932年： 悉尼海港大桥（Sydney Harbour Bridge）建成通车

1973年： 悉尼歌剧院（Sydney Opera House）正式开放

2000年： 举办夏季奥运会及残奥会

? 你知道吗？



悉尼是世界上最早以大型烟花表演庆祝新年的城市之一。如今，在重要节庆时刻，悉尼歌剧院也会点亮灯光，成为夜空下最耀眼的地标。

背后的故事？

当人们提起澳大利亚时，脑海中最先浮现的，往往是悉尼歌剧院那宛如风帆般展开的标志性轮廓。悉尼以其世界知名的地标建筑、邦迪海滩（Bondi Beach）的金色海岸线，以及蓝山（Blue Mountains）的壮丽景色而闻名。

数千年来，埃奥拉国（Eora Nation）的盖迪该尔（Gadigal）原住民一直是这片被称为“瓦拉内”（Warrane）的丰饶海湾的传统守护者。

1788年，悉尼作为流放殖民地建立，成为欧洲人在澳大利亚的首个定居点。随着时间推移，特别是在第二次世界大战之后，大规模移民推动了城市人口的增长，使其逐渐发展为一座文化多元的国际都市，所以在这里人们不仅可以品尝到多种多样的美食，还能感受到各具特色的社区文化。

坐落于海岸盆地之中，这座港口城市环绕着悉尼港而建。独特的地理位置使其成为澳大利亚通往亚洲的重要贸易门户之一。

标志性的悉尼海港大桥横跨海湾，全长503米，高134米，由5.3万吨钢材建造而成。这座大桥不仅是工业创新的象征，也是欣赏城市全景的必访地标之一。

游客可以在皇家植物园（Royal Botanic Gardens）享受阳光，也可以沿着邦迪至库吉（Coogee）的海岸步道漫步，感受海风与美景。如果想换个节奏，你还可以前往新南威尔士美术馆（Art Gallery of NSW），或在塔龙加动物园（Taronga Zoo）近距离观赏澳大利亚独特的野生动物。

悉尼也是全球教育的重要中心之一，吸引着来自世界各地的优秀学子。悉尼大学（University of Sydney）和新南威尔士大学（University of New South Wales）等高校，使这座城市成为国际高等教育的重要枢纽。

这座城市长期以来也是重要的国际活动举办地，曾承办包括2000年夏季奥运会、残奥会和2023年国际足联女子世界杯决赛在内的多项重大赛事。

城市街头全年活力四射，举办众多精彩活动，包括融合灯光、音乐与创意的缤纷悉尼灯光音乐节（Vivid Sydney），以及在2025年被列入世界马拉松大满贯赛事的TCS悉尼马拉松（TCS Sydney Marathon）。

此外，悉尼还举办亚洲以外规模最大的农历新年庆典之一，一场融合灯光、音乐、市集与美食的盛大节日。

总而言之，悉尼巧妙融合历史底蕴、野生自然、都市夜生活与金色沙滩，展现出澳大利亚最具代表性的城市魅力。



New South Wales

The Blue Mountains

Traditional Owners: Darug[1], Gundungurra[2], Wiradjuri[3], Wanaruah[4], Darkinjung[5] and Tharawal[6]

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 “guhn-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.



新南威尔士州

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”)

- 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.



新南威尔士州

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。



New South Wales

Darling Harbour

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

- 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.



新南威尔士州

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

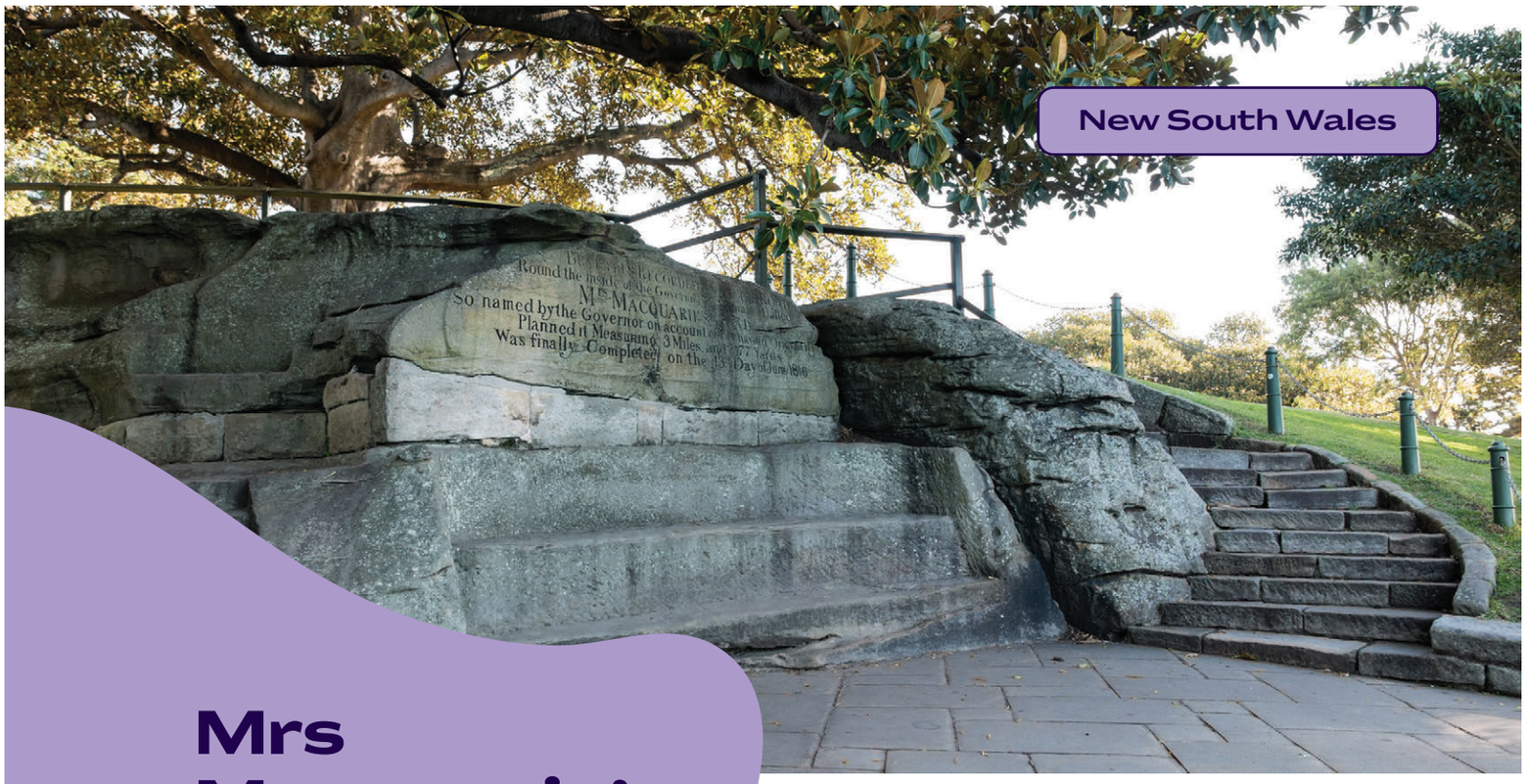
背后的故事

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。



New South Wales

Mrs Macquarie's Chair

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

- 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.



新南威尔士州

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·亨丽埃塔·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！



New South Wales

The Rocks

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

- 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.



新南威尔士州

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。



New South Wales

Sydney Harbour Bridge

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

- 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.



新南威尔士州

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。



New South Wales

Sydney Opera House

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

- 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.



新南威尔士州

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！



New South Wales

The University of Sydney

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

- 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.



新南威尔士州

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
维多利亚州

30 Melbourne/Narrm
墨尔本/纳勒姆

34 Cook's Cottage
库克小屋

36 Federation Square
联邦广场

38 Great Ocean Road
大洋路

40 Hosier Lane
霍西尔巷

42 Phillip Island
菲利普岛

44 Puffing Billy
普芬比利蒸汽小火车

46 Queen Victoria Market
维多利亚女王市场

48 Royal Botanic Gardens
皇家植物园

50 Shrine of Remembrance
墨尔本战争纪念馆

52 St Patrick's Cathedral
圣帕特里克大教堂

54 The University of Melbourne
墨尔本大学

Melbourne/ Narrm

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

Official website



Fast Facts

- Globally has one of the highest numbers of restaurants and cafes per capita
- Australian Rules Football (AFL) started here
- Home to Luna Park, one of the oldest privately owned theme parks in the world

Timeline

Before 1835 — Home of the Kulin nation

1835 — Settled by John Fawkner and John Batman

1847 — Became an official city

1850s — Population growth from the Gold Rush

1889 — First electric tram launched

1950s — Mass migration after WWII

2002 — Fed Square opens

Did you know?

Melbourne has the largest working tram network in the world, with 250km of double track running over 5,000 services each day.



What's the story?

Melbourne often makes global headlines, rated as one of the world's most liveable cities. It's a melting pot of culture, art, and urban design, all fuelled by a whole lot of coffee.

The city was settled in 1835, but tracing back thousands of years before that, it has been the home of the Wurundjeri, Woiwurrung and Boonwurrung people of the Kulin Nation.

Throughout the 1850s, the gold rush was key to transforming the city and laid the foundation of what is now one of the world's most cosmopolitan cities.

Over the past few centuries, Melbourne has changed, grown and welcomed people from across the globe to become a hub for multiculturalism. In fact, Melbourne's Chinatown is one of the longest continuous Chinese settlements in the Western world, and approximately 30% of Australia's entire Chinese migrant population lives in Melbourne.

The 1990s through to the 2000s saw Melbourne's development of cultural institutions like the Arts Centre, Fed Square and the Melbourne Museum. Today, it's a world-famous destination to immerse yourself in the arts.

It's a city with something for everyone, including the weather! There is a popular local saying – "In Melbourne, you can get four seasons in one day." A sunny morning can become an overcast afternoon that transitions into a breezy evening, perfect for exploring one of the many scenic rooftop spots.

The streets are renowned as a labyrinth of laneways decorated with art, the popular Hosier Lane is both a tourist attraction and testament to the city's ever-evolving arts scene, a living canvas that locals and visitors alike can walk through.

Melbourne is also a top contender for the title of Australia's sporting capital, and in 1956 was the first city outside of Europe and North America to host the Olympics. Across its iconic sports venues, Melbourne also hosts the Australian Open, Formula One Australian Grand Prix, AFL matches, and cricket at the Melbourne Cricket Grounds.

At every learning level, the city is home to some of Australia's best educational institutions. Higher education is a big draw for people moving to Melbourne to study at one of the many world-class universities, including the prestigious University of Melbourne, ranked globally in the top 40.

From the myriad markets to independent and large-scale theatres, to picturesque parks and galleries, Melbourne shines as an Australian beacon of entertainment, culture and art.

墨尔本/纳勒姆

传统土地拥有者：乌伦杰里（Wurundjeri）、沃乌朗（Woiwurrung）和布努鲁朗（Boonwurrung）

官方网站



速览信息：

- 人均餐厅与咖啡馆数量位居全球前列
- 世界上最古老的私营游乐园之一的Luna Park坐落于此
- 澳式橄榄球（AFL）起源于此

历史节点：

1835年之前： 库林国（Kulin Nation）原住民的家园

1835年： 约翰·福克纳（John Fawkner）和约翰·巴特曼（John Batman）在此定居

1847年： 正式建制为城市

1850年代： 淘金热推动人口快速增长

1889年： 首条有轨电车线路开通

1950年代： 二战后大规模移民涌入

2002年： 联邦广场（Fed Square）开放

你知道吗？



墨尔本拥有全球规模最大的有轨电车网络，总长达250公里，每天运行超过5000班次。

背后的故事？

墨尔本经常登上全球头条，被誉为世界上最宜居的城市之一。这里是文化、艺术与城市设计交融的舞台，而浓郁的咖啡文化更为这座城市注入源源不断的活力。

虽然城市建立于1835年，但早在数千年前，这里便是乌伦杰里人、沃乌朗人和布努鲁朗人所属库林国原住民的家园。

十九世纪五十年代的淘金热推动了城市的发展，并奠定了墨尔本走向国际化大都市的基础。

几个世纪以来，墨尔本不断发展，吸引着来自世界各地的人们，逐渐成为多元文化交汇的中心。其中，墨尔本唐人街是西方世界历史最悠久、持续发展的华人社区之一，而澳大利亚约30%的华人移民也居住在这座城市。

从二十世纪九十年代到二十一世纪初，墨尔本陆续建成了一批重要的文化地标，包括艺术中心（Arts Centre）、联邦广场（Fed Square）以及墨尔本博物馆（Melbourne Museum）。如今，这里已成为世界知名的艺术之都，吸引着来自全球的游客。

这是一座能满足每个人期待的城市——连天气也不例外！当地有一个广为流传的说法：“在墨尔本，一天之内就能体验四季。”也许早晨还是阳光明媚，下午便转为阴云密布，到了傍晚则凉风习习，正适合前往城市各处的屋顶景观酒吧或观景点放松身心。

城市街道更像一座错综复杂的巷弄迷宫，随处可见充满创意的街头艺术。其中最著名的霍西尔巷（Hosier Lane），既是热门打卡地，也是这座城市不断演变的艺术象征，不论是当地居民，还是游客，皆可漫步观赏这不断变化的创意。

墨尔本还是“澳大利亚体育之都”头衔的强有力的竞争者，并于 1956 年成为首个在欧洲和北美之外举办奥运会的城市。在这座城市标志性的体育场馆中，你可以观看澳大利亚网球公开赛（Australian Open）、F1澳大利亚大奖赛（Formula One Australian Grand Prix）、澳式橄榄球（AFL）比赛，以及在墨尔本板球场（Melbourne Cricket Ground）举行的板球赛事。

在教育方面，墨尔本同样表现出色，各个阶段都拥有优质教育资源。高等教育尤为吸引人，许多国际学生选择来到这里，在世界一流大学深造，其中包括全球排名前40的顶尖学府——墨尔本大学（University of Melbourne）。

从热闹纷呈的市集，到各具特色的大型剧院，再到风景如画的公园与艺术画廊，墨尔本凭借多元的娱乐、文化与艺术魅力熠熠生辉，是澳大利亚最具代表性的城市之一。



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 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.



维多利亚州

库克小屋

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。



Victoria

Federation Square

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

- 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.



维多利亚州

联邦广场

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

- 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。



Victoria

Great Ocean Road

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

- 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!



维多利亚州

大洋路

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

- 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”)

- 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.



维多利亚州

霍西尔巷

传统土地拥有者：
乌伦杰里（Wurundjeri）

- 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！



Victoria

Phillip Island

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

- 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.



维多利亚州

菲利普岛

传统土地拥有者：
布努鲁朗（Boonwurrung）

- 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。



Victoria

Puffing Billy

Traditional Owners: Wurundjeri (“wah-run-jah-rie”) and Boonwurrung (“boon-wah-rung”)

- Preserved steam railway
- Approximately 25 metres long
- Travels through Dandenong Ranges
- Operated with help from 300+ volunteers

Did you know?

Since reopening in 1962, more than 11 million passengers have climbed aboard the Puffing Billy trains.

Visit the website

What’s the story?

In the middle of the Dandenong Ranges, steam rises through the treetops from the legendary Puffing Billy Railway. Built in 1900 to serve small mountain communities, this track once hauled timber, livestock, potatoes and passengers along its path.

By the mid-20th century, changing transport needs made the line redundant. Landslides and declining freight numbers saw closures begin in the 1950s. What followed is what makes Puffing Billy Railway remarkable. Rather than accepting its closure, a group of passionate locals stepped in to create the Puffing Billy Preservation Society. Volunteers restored carriages and lobbied for the railway’s survival. In 1962, the first section of preserved railway reopened, and the trains retained their distinct open carriage design.

In the years that followed, one tradition continued to define this attraction: passengers would sit on the windowsills and ride with legs dangling down. In 2018, a collision involving a road vehicle caused the practice to be banned while safety improvements were made. Though unpopular at the time, the upgrades protected the railway’s future. By February 2022, the beloved “legs out” experience had returned, with the full journey still stretching along the original mountain route from Belgrave to Gembroo. Every week, steam trains still cross timber bridges and wind through dense forest corridors, just as they did more than a century ago.



维多利亚州

普芬比利蒸汽小火车

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

- 保存完好的蒸汽火车铁路
- 车身长约 25 米
- 穿行于丹顿农山脉（Dandenong Ranges）
- 由 300 多名志愿者协助运营

你知道吗？

自1962年重新开放以来，已有超过1100万名乘客登上普芬比利蒸汽小火车，体验这段经典旅程。

访问网站

背后的故事

在丹顿农山脉茂密的森林之中，传奇的普芬比利蒸汽小火车（Puffing Billy Railway）喷吐着白色蒸汽，穿梭于树梢之间。这条铁路建于1900年，最初旨在服务山区小型社区，曾沿途运输木材、牲畜、土豆和乘客。

到了20世纪中期，随着交通需求的变迁，这条线路逐渐失去了原有作用。加之山体滑坡频发、货运需求下降，铁路在1950年代开始逐渐停用。然而，真正让普芬比利蒸汽小火车与众不同的故事，正是从这里开始。面对停运的命运，一群热心的当地居民挺身而出，成立了普芬比利保护协会（Puffing Billy Preservation Society）。志愿者们修复车厢、积极倡议，努力为这条铁路争取重生的机会。1962年，首段修复线路重新开放，列车也保留了独特的开放式车厢设计。

此后，一项独特的传统逐渐成为这段旅程的标志——乘客可以坐在车窗边，将双腿伸出车外，感受迎面而来的山间清风。2018年，一起与道路车辆相关的事故发生后，这一体验曾被暂停，以进行必要的安全升级。尽管当时引发了一些争议，这些改进却为铁路的长远运营提供了保障。到了2022年2月，备受喜爱的“伸腿体验”重新回归，列车依旧沿着原有的山地线路，从贝尔格雷夫（Belgrave）一路行驶至金布鲁克（Gembrook）。时至今日，每周仍有蒸汽火车穿越木制桥梁，蜿蜒行驶于茂密森林之间，仿佛带人回到一个多世纪前的黄金年代。



Victoria

Queen Victoria Markets

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

- Over 135 years old
- Largest open-air market in Australia
- On the national heritage list
- 7-minute walk from Melbourne Central

Did you know?

Between 1837 and 1854, much of the land which the market now stands on was the site of Melbourne’s first official cemetery.

Visit the website

What’s the story?

Long before supermarkets and shopping centres, this sprawling open-air market set the pace for daily life in 1870’s Victoria. Farmers arrived before sunrise, horse-drawn carts were loaded with produce and the city residents wandered through the sheds choosing ingredients for the day’s meals. Now the crowds come as much for the atmosphere as they do for the groceries.

Opened over 135 years ago, the market has remained largely intact since its date of construction. Look closely and the buildings tell this historic story. The meat hall facade, redesigned in the early 1900s, features sculptural farm animals by John Simpson McKennal. The iron gates and lacework verandas display the city’s original coat of arms. The art deco dairy and produce hall is another highlight. Before modern refrigeration, its marble counters helped keep dairy products cool, aided by a sophisticated underground airflow system. Decorative brass plates on the shopfronts can still be seen as reminders of this unique solution.

Even the food retains a sense of legacy. Among the many historic vendors at the Queen Vic Markets sits the American Doughnut Kitchen. The establishment has been serving visitors since the 1950s and was opened to satisfy the taste for American-style comfort food, popularised by US servicemen stationed in Melbourne during World War II. Head to the original vintage van and you’ll find the kitchen still serves its famous hot jam doughnuts out of the window.



维多利亚州

维多利亚女王市场

传统土地拥有者：
乌伦杰里（Wurundjeri）

- 拥有超过135年历史
- 澳大利亚最大的露天市场
- 被列入国家遗产名录
- 距离墨尔本中心（Melbourne Central）步行约7分钟

你知道吗？

在1837年至1854年之间，市场现址的大部分土地曾是墨尔本首个官方公墓的所在地。

访问网站

背后的故事

在超市与购物中心出现之前，这座规模庞大的露天市场早在 1870 年代就已成为维多利亚日常生活的核心。清晨未亮，农民们便已抵达，马车满载新鲜农产品；城市居民穿梭于各个摊位之间，为一天的餐食挑选食材，热闹非凡。如今，人们来到这里，不仅是为了采购食材，更是为了感受这里独特而充满活力的氛围。

该市场于135多年前开业，自建成以来整体风貌基本保持原样。细细观察，你会发现这些建筑本身就在讲述着历史的故事。肉类大厅的外立面在20世纪初重新设计，其上装饰着由约翰·辛普森·麦肯纳尔（John Simpson McKennal）创作的农场动物雕塑。铸铁大门与雕花廊檐上，仍展示着墨尔本最初的市徽图案。装饰艺术风格的乳制品与农产品大厅是另一大亮点。在现代冷藏技术出现之前，大理石柜台配合精密的地下通风系统，帮助乳制品保持新鲜。店铺门面上装饰性的黄铜铭牌至今仍清晰可见，默默见证着这一独特设计的智慧。

不仅建筑承载着历史，这里的美食同样延续着传统。在众多历史悠久的摊位中，有一家著名的“美国甜甜圈厨房”（American Doughnut Kitchen）。这家老店自 1950 年代起便接待八方来客，最初是为满足二战期间驻墨美军带来的美式家常美食风尚而开设。前往那辆原汁原味的复古餐车，你仍可从窗口买到他们招牌的热果酱甜甜圈，香气四溢，让人回味无穷。



Victoria

Royal Botanic Gardens

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

- 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.



维多利亚州

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。



Victoria

Shrine of Remembrance

Traditional Owners:
Wurundjeri (“wah-run-jah-rie”) and Boonwurrung (“boon-wah-rung”)

- Opened after WWI in 1934
- Honours Australians who have served in war
- Hosts ANZAC day dawn service
- Designed by former soldiers

Did you know?

Each year at 11am on 11 November (Remembrance Day), a natural ray of sunlight enters the Sanctuary and illuminates the word “LOVE” on the Stone of Remembrance.

Visit the website

What’s the story?

When the First World War ended in 1918, Victoria faced a profound loss. Of the 114,000 Victorians who enlisted, 19,000 never returned. With many buried overseas, families had no grave to visit. That’s when the idea for a permanent memorial began to take shape. Not as a celebration of victory, but as a place of remembrance.

After a public appeal was launched in 1928, the required funds were raised in just half a year. A design competition followed, attracting 83 submissions. The winning architects, Philip Hudson and James Wardrop, were themselves returned soldiers. Their vision drew inspiration from the ancient Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. The final design draws on this reference to evoke a sense of strength and permanence.

Inside the shrine lies the Sanctuary, the most sacred space within the memorial. The Stone of Remembrance rests in the centre, symbolising those buried overseas in unmarked graves. Visitors must bow their heads slightly to read the inscription, a subtle gesture of respect. Outside, an Eternal Flame burns continuously, first lit in 1954 by Queen Elizabeth II. Originally dedicated to those who served in WWI, the Shrine now honours Australians who have played a role in all wars that served the country. Through ceremonies, exhibitions and education programs, it continues to connect previous sacrifice with present understanding.



维多利亚州

墨尔本战争纪念馆

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

- 一战结束后于 1934 年正式开放
- 纪念所有曾服役参战的澳大利亚人
- 每年举办澳新军团日（ANZAC Day）黎明纪念仪式
- 由退伍军人参与设计

你知道吗？

每年11月11日（阵亡将士纪念日）上午11点，一束自然光会照射进圣殿内部，精准地照亮“纪念之石”（Stone of Remembrance）上镌刻的“LOVE”一词。

访问网站

背后的故事

1918年第一次世界大战结束后，维多利亚州承受了沉重的伤痛。在11.4万名参战的维州士兵中，有1.9万人再也没有归来。由于许多人长眠海外，家属甚至没有可以祭奠的墓地。正是在这样的背景下，人们开始构想一座永久性的纪念建筑。它不是为了庆祝胜利，而是为了铭记与追思。

1928年，一项公众募资活动启动，仅用半年时间便筹集到了所需资金。随后举行的设计竞赛共收到83份方案。最终中选的建筑师菲利普·哈德森（Philip Hudson）和詹姆斯·沃德罗普（James Wardrop）都是退伍军人。他们的设计灵感来源于古代世界七大奇迹之一：哈利卡纳苏斯陵墓（Mausoleum at Halicarnassus）。最终呈现的建筑风格庄重肃穆，象征着永恒与纪念。

走进圣殿内部，你会来到最为神圣的空间——“圣所”（Sanctuary）。“纪念之石”（Stone of Remembrance）静静安放在中央，象征着那些长眠海外、没有墓碑的英灵。游客必须微微低头，才能读到石上的铭文，这一设计寓意着向逝者致以最深的敬意。在圣殿外，一束“永恒之火”（Eternal Flame）长燃不息，于1954年由伊丽莎白二世女王（Queen Elizabeth II）亲自点燃。纪念馆最初专为纪念一战服役者而建，如今已扩展至致敬所有为国家效力、参与各场战争的澳大利亚人。通过纪念仪式、主题展览与教育项目，这里持续连接着往昔的牺牲与当下的铭记，让历史的精神代代相传。



Victoria

St. Patrick's Cathedral

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

- 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!



维多利亚州

圣帕特里克大教堂

传统土地拥有者：
乌伦杰里（Wurundjeri）

- 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！



Victoria

The University of Melbourne

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

- 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.



维多利亚州

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

58 Brisbane/Meanjin
布里斯班/米恩津

62 Cairns Esplanade Lagoon
凯恩斯滨海大道泻湖

64 Glow Worm Caves
萤火虫洞

66 Great Barrier Reef
大堡礁

68 Kangaroo Point
袋鼠角

70 Kuranda Village
库兰达镇

72 Point Danger
危险海角

74 Story Bridge
故事桥

76 Surfers Paradise
冲浪者天堂

Queensland

Brisbane/ Meanjin

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

Official website



Fast Facts

- Built along the Brisbane River (Maiwar), shaping the city’s outdoor lifestyle and riverfront culture
- Australia’s third-largest capital city
- Home to Minjerribah, the second-largest sand island in the world and one of Australia’s longest continuously inhabited places

Timeline

Before 1823 — Home of the Turrbal and Jagera People

1824 — Moretown Bay Penal settlement established

1839 — Penal settlement abolished

1893 — The Great Flood

1940 — Story Bridge officially opened

1992 — South Bank Parklands opened

2021 — Brisbane announced as the host city for the 2032 Olympic and Paralympic Games

Did you know?

There are 15 bridges that cross the Brisbane River. The most popular being the Story Bridge, which is listed as one of Queensland's Q150 cultural icons.



What's the story?

Brisbane is bordered by two of Australia's most prominent sites, the Great Barrier Reef to the north and the beaches of the Gold Coast to the south. Known traditionally as Meanjin, the region has been a hub for the Turrbal and Jagera clans for thousands of years.

Initially settled as a penal colony in 1825, the city was named after Sir Thomas Brisbane and later became the capital of Queensland in 1859, following the end of the penal settlement. The city was a key allied base during World War II, and saw major development through its agriculture, mining and manufacturing.

In the final two decades of the 20th century, Queen Elizabeth II opened the World Expo '88, and helped shift Brisbane's image from a rural town to a global tourism destination. The Expo changed the industrial waterfront into the cultural and recreational precinct we now know as South Bank Parklands.

Winding along the Brisbane River – AKA the "Brown Snake" – Brisbane is known as the "River City". From the city to Moreton Bay, you'll find lifestyle precincts, green public parklands and residential high-rises. It's a city adored for its sunshine, riverfront living and easy access to island escapes.

Many of the local streets in the Central Business District are named after British Royalty. The streets named after female royals run parallel to Queen Street, and the ones after male royals run perpendicular.

Brisbane has a subtropical climate with warmer summers and milder winters, but plenty of sunshine year-round. Throughout the suburbs, the notable "Queenslander" architectural style of houses raised on stilts was developed to handle the heat and protect houses in the event of any flooding.

It's rumoured that the iconic Australian chocolate and coconut dessert, the lamington, was invented here, although its true origin story is still up for debate.

As one of Australia's largest cities, Brisbane has hosted the Commonwealth Games in 1982 and, in 2021, was chosen to host the 2032 Summer Olympics and Paralympics.

While here, you're encouraged to take a ride on the Wheel of Brisbane for stellar city views or visit the Sir Thomas Brisbane Planetarium for a peek into the workings of our universe. You can also visit South Bank for a dip in Streets Beach, Australia's only man-made inner city beach.

Brisbane blends global city energy with a relaxed, outdoor lifestyle, where early mornings and river living reflect Queensland's easy, sun-soaked way of life.



昆士兰州

布里斯班/米恩津

传统土地拥有者：
图尔巴尔（Turrbal）和贾格拉（Jagera / Yuggera）

官方网站

速览信息：

- 城市依布里斯班河（Brisbane River，原住民称 Maiwar）而建，塑造了独特的户外生活方式与滨水文化
- 澳大利亚第三大首府城市
- 拥有明杰里巴岛（Minjerribah）——全球第二大沙岛，也是澳大利亚持续有人居住时间最长的地区之一

历史节点：

1823年以前： 图尔巴尔和贾格拉原住民的家园

1824年： 莫顿湾流放殖民地（Moreton Bay Penal Settlement）建立

1839年： 流放殖民地废除

1893年： 大洪水（The Great Flood）

1940年： 故事桥（Story Bridge）正式通车

1992年： 南岸公园（South Bank Parklands）开放

2021年： 布里斯班获选为2032年奥运会及残奥会主办城市

你知道吗？



布里斯班河上共有15座桥，其中最著名的当属故事桥，它被列为昆士兰州脱离新南威尔士州150周年庆典纪念活动的标志性建筑之一。

背后的故事？

布里斯班北邻大堡礁（Great Barrier Reef），南接黄金海岸（Gold Coast）的金色沙滩，坐拥澳大利亚两大标志性景观。这片土地在原住民语言中被称为米恩津（Meanjin），数千年来一直是图尔巴尔（Turrbal）和贾格拉（Jagera）原住民的汇聚之地。

1825年，这里最初作为流放殖民地建立，城市以托马斯·布里斯班爵士（Sir Thomas Brisbane）命名。1859 年流放制度终结后，布里斯班正式成为昆士兰州首府。第二次世界大战期间，布里斯班是盟军的重要基地之一，随后在农业、采矿业与制造业的推动下快速发展。

20世纪后期，伊丽莎白二世女王（Queen Elizabeth II）为1988年世博会揭幕，这一盛会也改变了城市形象，使其从传统工业港口转型为国际旅游目的地。世博会还将原本的工业滨水区改造为如今的南岸公园，成为城市最受欢迎的文化与休闲区域之一。

沿着蜿蜒的布里斯班河流（又被昵称为“棕色巨蛇”）延展开来，布里斯班也因此被称为“河城”。从市中心延伸至莫顿湾（Moreton Bay），你会看到充满活力的生活街区、公共绿地与现代住宅的城市景观。这是一座因明媚阳光、滨水生活与便捷的海岛度假体验而备受青睐的城市。

中央商务区的许多街道以英国王室成员命名。以女性王室成员命名的街道与皇后街（QueenStreet）平行，而以男性王室成员命名的街道则与之垂直分布。

布里斯班属于亚热带气候，夏季温暖，冬季温和，全年阳光充足。在城市各个社区，你还可以看到典型的“昆士兰风格住宅”（Queenslander）——高脚架结构的房屋设计既有助于通风降温，也能在洪水来临时提供保护。

据说，澳大利亚标志性的巧克力椰丝甜点“拉明顿”(Lamington）便诞生于此，尽管其真实起源至今仍有争议。

作为澳大利亚最大城市之一，布里斯班曾于 1982 年成功举办英联邦运动会，并于 2021 年获选为 2032 年夏季奥运会及残奥会主办城市。

到访期间，建议您乘坐布里斯班摩天轮（Wheel of Brisbane）俯瞰璀璨城景，或探访托马斯·布里斯班爵士天文馆(Sir Thomas Brisbane Planetarium),一窥宇宙奥秘。您还可以前往南岸，在街道海滩(Streets Beach)畅游——这是澳大利亚唯一一座位于市中心的人工海滩。

布里斯班巧妙融合了国际都市的活力与轻松惬意的户外生活方式，清晨的河畔时光与滨水日常，正是昆士兰阳光悠然生活态度的生动写照。



Queensland

Cairns Esplanade Lagoon

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

- 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.



昆士兰州

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。



Queensland

Glow Worm Caves

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

- 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.



昆士兰州

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。



Queensland

Great Barrier Reef

Spans across the lands of approximately 70 Traditional Owners

- Spans 348,700 km^2
- 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, its 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.



昆士兰州

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。



Queensland

Kangaroo Point

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

- 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.



昆士兰州

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。



Queensland

Kuranda Village

Traditional Owners:
Djabugay (“jab-oo-gai”)

- 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.



昆士兰州

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。



Queensland

Point Danger

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

- 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.



昆士兰州

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。



Queensland

Story Bridge

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

- 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.



昆士兰州

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，每次作业后都得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（Moreto Bay），南边是拉明顿国家公园（Lamington National Park），西边则是库萨山（Mt Coot-tha）。



Queensland

Surfer's Paradise

Traditional Owners:
Yugambeh ("you-gam-bare")

- 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.



昆士兰州

冲浪者天堂

传统土地拥有者：
尤甘贝（Yugambeh）

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，在停车计时器快到点时，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。清晨可以悠闲地下水游个泳，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

80 Perth/Boorloo
珀斯/布鲁卢

84 Busselton Jetty
巴瑟尔顿栈桥

86 The Crawley Edge Boatshed
克劳利蓝色船屋

88 Cottesloe Beach
科特斯洛海滩

90 Fremantle
弗里曼特尔

92 Hutt Lagoon
赫特泻湖

94 Kalbarri National Park
卡尔巴里国家公园

96 Kings Park and Botanic Garden
国王公园与植物园

98 Margaret River
玛格丽特河

100 The Pinnacles
尖峰石阵

102 Rottnest Island
罗特尼斯岛

104 Swan Valley
天鹅谷

Perth/ Boorloo

Traditional Owners:
Whadjuk Noongar (wah-juhk Noong-ar)

Official website



Fast Facts

- Australia's largest state, also known as the sunniest capital in Australia, averaging over eight hours per day
- Perth shares the same time zone (UTC+8) as major Asian Cities, described as the Western gateway to Australia
- Western Australia is home to some of Australia's most unique native flora and fauna, with more than 12,000 species of wildflowers, the largest collection of wildflowers in the world
- Perth is a global hub for mining, energy, space, defence and marine industries

Timeline

Before 1829 — Home of the Whadjuk Noongar people for over 45,000 years

1829 — Swan River Colony established

1856 — Perth granted 'city' status

1901 — Federation of Australia formed

1960s–80s — Resources and mining expansion

2010s — Major urban revitalisation

Did you know?

Perth is nicknamed 'the City of Light', a title earned in 1962 when American astronaut John Glenn flew over Perth, and residents turned on their lights to make the city visible from the stars.



What's the story?

Traditionally known as Boorloo, Perth sits on the traditional lands of the Whadjuk Noongar people, who have cared for this region for tens of thousands of years. Located along the Swan River (Derbal Yerrigan) and the Indian Ocean coastline, Perth is one of the most globally connected capital cities in the world.

Sitting on the banks of the Swan River, Australia's sunniest capital city effortlessly blends urban sophistication with raw natural beauty. Its vibrant heart is alive with bars, restaurants, luxury hotels, shopping and cultural spaces, and is home to Kings Park and Botanic Garden – one of the world's most beautiful inner-city parks.

From the mining boom of the late 19th century to today's export-driven economy, Perth's growth has long been defined by its resources. Western Australia now generates around 40% of Australia's exports, and the city continues to diversify exports to create a resilient and future-focused global economy.

Perth is also the only Australian capital that shares the same time zone as Beijing, Shanghai, and Hong Kong (GMT+8). This makes it a critical hub for business and trade between Australia and China.

Recent revitalisation projects have transformed the city centre. The waterfront precinct of Elizabeth Quay offers riverfront dining and public art, while Yagan Square links the CBD with Northbridge as a vibrant celebration of Western Australia's heritage.

Nearby, the award-winning WA Museum Boola Bardip anchors the Perth Cultural Centre, showcasing the state's stories through immersive and contemporary exhibits. Across the river, connected via Matagarup Bridge, Optus Stadium stands as a world-class 60,000-seat venue hosting major sporting events and international concerts year-round.

The summers here are toasty and dry, giving the area a Mediterranean feel. Beyond the city skyline, Perth is renowned for its spectacular coastline. Home to nineteen pristine metropolitan beaches, from Bathers Beach to iconic Cottesloe Beach and City Beach, the city offers some of the most breathtaking Indian Ocean sunsets in Australia. Whether relaxing on the sand or enjoying water sports such as kayaking, surfing or sunset cruises, Perth's coastal lifestyle is truly exceptional.

Within just 30 minutes of the CBD, visitors can explore Rottnest Island, discover the historic port city of Fremantle / Walyalup, or taste wines in the Swan Valley – Australia's oldest wine region.

Beneath its endless blue skies, Perth stands not only as a city of lifestyle and natural beauty, but as a vital economic engine supporting Australia's prosperity.

珀斯/布鲁卢

传统土地所有者：瓦朱克·努恩加
(Whadjuk Noongar)（发音：Wah-juhk Noong-ar）

官方网站



速览信息：

- 西澳大利亚州是澳大利亚面积最大的州，珀斯也被称为澳大利亚最阳光充足的首府城市，平均每天日照超过8小时
- 西澳拥有极为独特的本土动植物资源，拥有超过1.2万种野生花卉，是全球野生花卉种类最丰富的地区
- 珀斯与亚洲主要城市同处UTC+8时区，被誉为通往澳大利亚的西部门户
- 珀斯是全球重要的采矿、能源、航天、国防及海洋产业中心

历史发展：

1829年以前： 瓦朱克·努恩加原住民在此生活已超过4.5万年

1829年： 天鹅河殖民地（Swan River Colony）建立

1856年： 珀斯获正式“城市”地位

1901年： 澳大利亚联邦成立

1960年代–80年代： 资源与采矿业快速发展

2010年代至今： 城市大规模复兴升级

? 你知道吗？



珀斯被称为“光之城”（City of Light）。这一称号源于1962年，当美国宇航员约翰·格伦（John Glenn）飞越珀斯上空时，市民们点亮灯光，让整座城市从太空中清晰可见。

背后的故事?

珀斯，原住民传统名称为布鲁卢（Boorloo），坐落于瓦朱克·努恩加原住民的传统土地之上。数万年来，他们一直守护着这片土地。城市位于天鹅河（Swan River，原住民称 Derbal Yerrigan）沿岸，并延伸至印度洋海岸，是与全球各大主要城市之间交通、经济及文化交流最紧密的首府城市之一。

作为澳大利亚最阳光充足的首府，珀斯将现代都市的精致与原始自然之美完美融合。城市核心区域充满活力，汇集了酒吧、餐厅、豪华酒店、购物与文化空间，并拥有国王公园与植物园（Kings Park and Botanic Garden），这里是世界上最美的城市公园之一。

从19世纪末的采矿热潮到如今以出口为导向的经济结构，资源产业一直塑造着珀斯的发展轨迹。如今，西澳大利亚州贡献了澳大利亚约40%的出口总量，珀斯也在持续推动出口结构多元化，构建更具韧性、面向未来的全球经济体系。

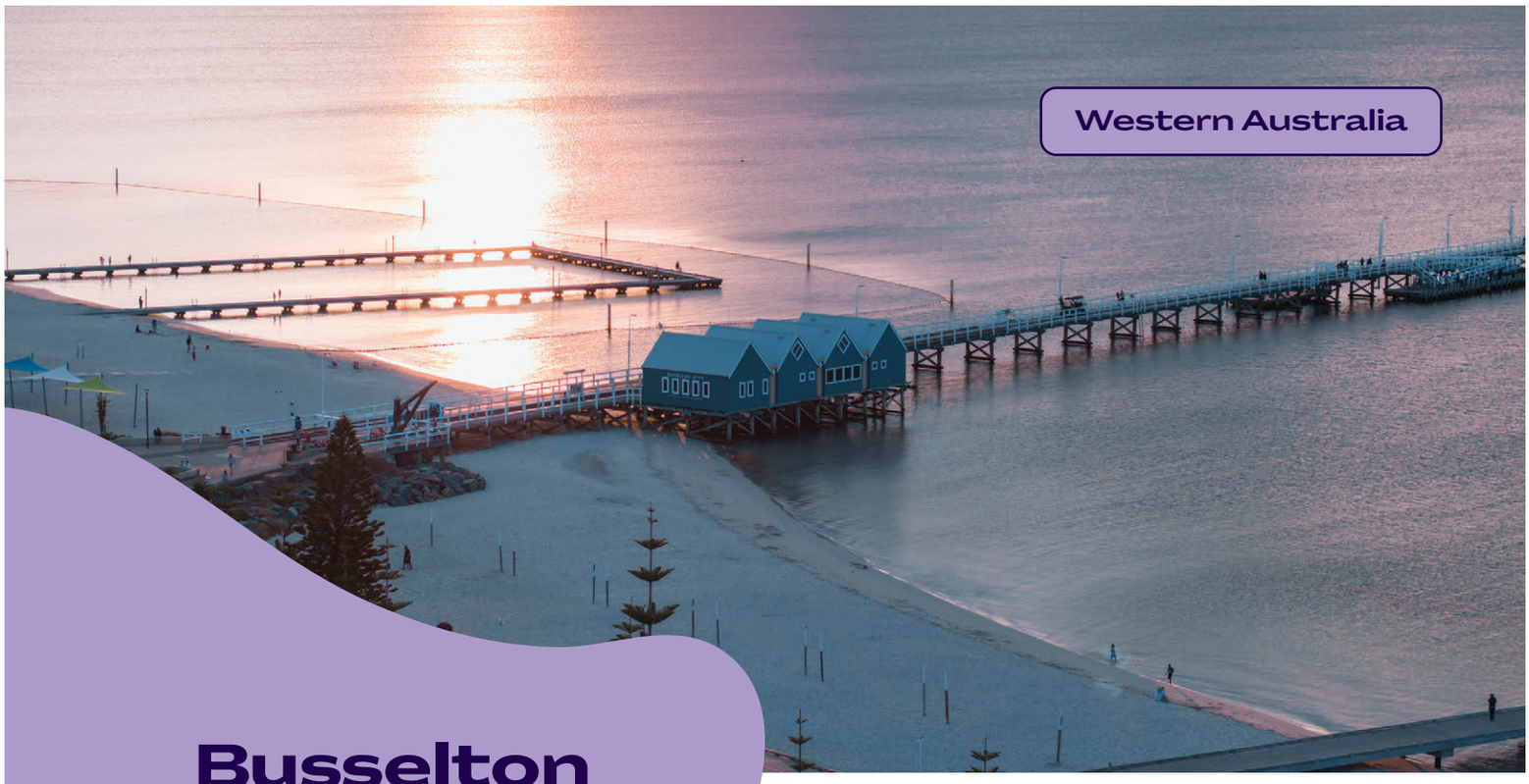
珀斯也是澳大利亚唯一与北京、上海及香港处于同一时区（GMT+8）的首府城市。这使其成为澳大利亚与中国之间重要的商业与贸易枢纽。

近年来，城市更新项目不断推进，焕发出新的活力。伊丽莎白码头（Elizabeth Quay）滨水区域汇集了餐饮与公共艺术空间，而亚甘广场（Yagan Square）则将中央商务区（CBD）与北桥（Northbridge）连接起来，成为展现西澳文化遗产的重要地标。不远处，屡获殊荣的西澳博物馆Boola Bardip（WA Museum Boola Bardip）坐落于珀斯文化中心，以沉浸式与现代化的展陈方式讲述这片土地的故事。跨越马塔加鲁普大桥（Matagarup Bridge），可达世界级场馆——奥普图斯体育场（Optus Stadium），这里可容纳6万人，全年举办各类大型体育赛事与国际演出。

这里的夏季温暖而干燥，呈现出典型的地中海气候特征。除了都市景观以外，珀斯更以壮丽的海岸线闻名于世。这里拥有19个标志性的海滩，从巴瑟斯海滩（Bathers Beach）到著名的科特斯洛海滩（Cottesloe Beach）和城市海滩（City Beach），沿线风光旖旎，尽览印度洋最迷人的日落景致。无论是在沙滩上放松，还是体验皮划艇、冲浪或日落巡航等水上活动，珀斯的海岸生活方式都令人向往。

从市中心出发，仅需30分钟，你便可以前往罗特尼斯岛（Rottnest Island），探索历史悠久的港口城市弗里曼特尔/瓦利亚卢普（Fremantle / Walyalup），或在天鹅谷（Swan Valley）品鉴美酒，这里可是澳大利亚最古老的葡萄酒产区。

在无尽的蓝天之下，珀斯不仅是一座拥有优质生活方式与自然美景的城市，更是推动澳大利亚经济发展的重要引擎。



Western Australia

Busselton Jetty

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

- 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

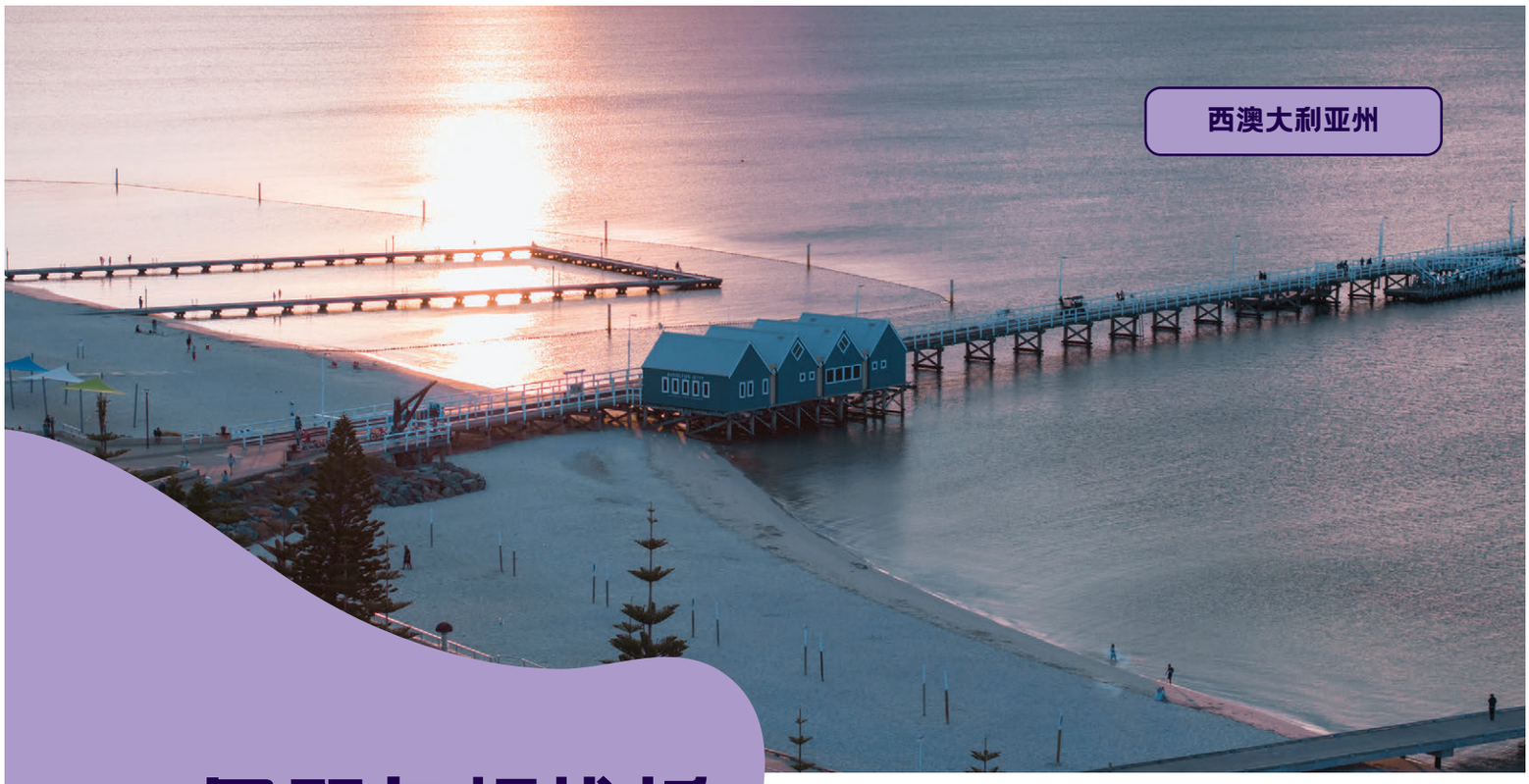
What’s the story?

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?



西澳大利亚州

巴瑟尔顿栈桥

传统土地所有者：
瓦丹迪·努恩加
(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，这处景点都不容错过。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?



Western Australia

The Crawley Edge Boatshed

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

- 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.



西澳大利亚州

克劳利蓝色船屋

传统土地所有者：
瓦丹迪·努恩加
(Wadandi 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（Nattrass）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。



Western Australia

Cottesloe Beach

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

- 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.



西澳大利亚州

科特斯洛海滩

传统土地所有者：
瓦丹迪·努恩加
(Wadandi 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。



Western Australia

Fremantle

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

- Vibrant port city with white beaches and turquoise waters
- Birthplace of Australian craft beer
- Fremantle Prison is a UNESCO World Heritage Site
- Known as “Perth’s Old Town”

Did you know?

Moon Chow, the first recorded Chinese resident in WA, built boats and furniture in Fremantle in the 1830s. A popular restaurant and a promenade through Russell Square park were named after him.

Visit the website

What’s the story?

Fremantle, often known as ‘Perth’s Old Town,’ is where history and exploration collide. The city grew from a convict-built past, with Fremantle Prison and the local Round House standing tall as reminders of the town’s history.

Visitors can still take the Prison Tunnel Tour to explore 20 metres below the cells, discovering blast holes and underground passages. Guides lead groups through dry sections of the tunnels on foot before boarding replica convict punts to explore the passageways accessible only by boat.

The fishing industry is central to local culture here. Residents enjoy feasting on a classic fish and chips meal at Fisherman’s Wharf, or heading to Monument Hill at sunset to catch the port crane silhouettes in the distance. Nearby, the Fremantle Markets boast over 150 stalls selling food, trinkets and gifts. Fremantle was also instrumental in starting Australia’s craft beer culture: Matilda Bay Brewing Company opened in 1984, and today the city’s laneways host thriving microbreweries.

In the Noongar language, the Fremantle area is called Walyalup. This place name comes from the brush-tailed Bettong, a small kangaroo-like marsupial that once roamed the area. Whadjuk Noongar culture is celebrated today at the Walyalup Aboriginal Cultural Centre, with exhibitions, workshops, and performances that share First Nations history and traditions.



西澳大利亚州

弗里曼特尔

传统土地所有者：
瓦丹迪•努恩加
(Wadandi Noongar)

速览信息：

- 活力满满的港口小城，白沙碧海相映成趣
- 澳大利亚精酿啤酒文化的发源地
- 弗里曼特尔监狱被列入联合国教科文组织世界遗产名录
- 被誉为“珀斯老城”

你知道吗？

Moon Chow是西澳史料记载的第一位华裔居民，于19世纪30年代在弗里曼特尔从事造船与家具制作。如今，当地一家知名餐厅以及穿过罗素广场(Russell Square) 的一条步道，都以他的名字命名。

访问网站

背后的故事

弗里曼特尔，大家爱叫它“珀斯老城”，这里历史感和探索欲撞了个满怀。城市的发展与流放历史密不可分，弗里曼特尔监狱和当地著名的圆屋监狱至今依然矗立，静静诉说着这段过往。

如今，游客仍可参加 “监狱地下隧道之旅” 深入牢房下方约20米的地下空间，探索当年的爆破孔与秘密通道。导览员会带领游客步行穿越部分干燥隧道，随后再乘坐仿古囚犯小船，进入只能通过水路抵达的地下通道，体验感十足。

渔业文化同样深深融入当地人的生活。许多人喜欢在渔人码头享用经典炸鱼薯条，或在日落时分登上纪念碑山，远眺港口起重机在夕阳中的剪影。附近的弗里曼特尔市场则汇聚了超过150个摊位，出售美食、手工艺品与特色纪念品，热闹非凡。弗里曼特尔还是澳大利亚精酿啤酒文化的起点：玛蒂尔达湾酿酒公司1984 年在此开业，如今城里的小巷子里藏满了人气微酿酒吧，啤酒控一定要来打卡。

在努恩加语中，弗里曼特尔被称为 “瓦里亚鲁普”。这个名字来自刷尾袋鼬，一种曾经在此广泛生活的小型袋鼠类有袋动物。如今，在瓦里亚鲁普原住民文化中心，人们通过展览、工作坊和演出，生动分享原住民的历史与传统，让你近距离感受瓦朱克•努恩加文化的独特魅力。



Western Australia

Hutt Lagoon

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

- 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.



西澳大利亚州

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。



Western Australia

Kalbarri National Park

Traditional Owners:
Nanda (“nahn-dah”)

- 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.



西澳大利亚州

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、鹈鹕，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。



Western Australia

Kings Park and Botanic Garden

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

- 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.



西澳大利亚州

国王公园与植物园

传统土地所有者：
瓦丹迪·努恩加
(Wadandi 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。



Western Australia

Margaret River

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

- Coastal wine region with over 90+ cellar doors
- Hottest season from February to March
- Hosts the Margaret River Pro, part of the World Surf League

Did you know?

During the hot “second summer season” the region hosts a festival called Bunuru to celebrate First Nations culture through music, dance, story and food.

Visit the website

What’s the story?

Margaret River has long been a magnet for artists and creatives, drawing people in with its natural beauty and close-knit community. The region thrives on this eclectic energy, as showcased during the Margaret River Region Open Studios: Australia’s largest annual open studio event. During this period, over 150 artists open their converted studios, barns, and homes to the public for 16 days in September, offering a rare behind-the-scenes glimpse into the creative process. Visitors can watch them work, ask questions, and purchase artworks directly from the makers.

Outside of the studios, the town itself is a blend of surfing, music, food and wine. A short drive from the town centre, Surfers Point and the Mainbreak beaches are favourites for those chasing the perfect wave. Each year, the Margaret River Pro transforms these coastlines into an international surfing stage, drawing athletes and spectators from around the world.

Head away from the beaches and you’ll find the surrounding wine region is just as influential. With more than 90 cellar doors scattered along country roads, Margaret River has earned global recognition for its Cabernet Sauvignon and Chardonnay. Many wineries focus on sustainable and organic practices, and tastings are often paired with local produce and breathtaking views.

Whether you spend the day in the surf, the vineyards or an artist’s studio, Margaret River is sure to feel alive with the laid-back energy of Western Australia’s coast.



西澳大利亚州

玛格丽特河

传统土地所有者：
瓦丹迪·努恩加
(Wadandi Noongar)

速览信息：

- 滨海葡萄酒产区，坐拥90多家酒庄品酒室
- 每年 2 月至 3 月是最炎热的季节
- 承办世界冲浪联盟旗下赛事之一的玛格丽特河职业冲浪赛

你知道吗？

在炎热的“第二夏季”，这里会举办布努鲁节(Bunuru)，通过音乐、舞蹈、故事和美食，庆祝原住民的文化传承!

访问网站

背后的故事

玛格丽特河长久以来都是艺术家与创意人的灵感沃土，自然美景与紧密社群的双重魅力，让人来了就不想走。这种充满自由气息的艺术能量，在“玛格丽特河开放工作室”活动中展现得淋漓尽致。这是澳大利亚规模最大的年度开放式艺术工作室活动。每年9月，超过150位艺术家会在16天里向公众开放自己改造后的工作室、谷仓与住宅，让游客有机会近距离了解艺术创作的幕后过程。你不仅可以现场观看艺术家创作、与他们交流，还能直接购买作品，把灵感与故事一同带回家。

除了浓厚的艺术氛围，这座小镇亦融合了冲浪、音乐、美食与葡萄酒文化。距离市中心不远的冲浪者角与大浪海滩，是许多冲浪爱好者追逐完美海浪的热门地点。每年，玛格丽特河职业冲浪赛都会把这片海岸变成国际冲浪舞台，吸引全球顶尖选手与热情观众齐聚一堂。

离开海滩往内陆走，周边的葡萄酒产区同样魅力十足。90多家酒庄品酒室散落在乡间小路两旁，玛格丽特河凭借赤霞珠和霞多丽享誉全球。许多酒庄坚持可持续与有机种植理念，品酒时还能搭配本地新鲜食材，边品边赏绝美风光，惬意加倍。

无论是在海浪间驰骋、漫步葡萄园，还是走进艺术家的工作室，玛格丽特河始终洋溢着西澳海岸独有的悠闲与自在。



Western Australia

The Pinnacles

Traditional Owners:
Yuat/Yued Noongar
(“yoo-ed noo-ngah”)

- 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 t hat 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.



西澳大利亚州

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。



Western Australia

Rottnest Island

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

- 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.



西澳大利亚州

罗特尼斯岛

传统土地所有者：
瓦丹迪·努恩加
(Wadandi 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。



Swan Valley

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

- Western Australia’s oldest wine region
- Warm, dry climate suits bold reds
- Offers cruises down the Swan River

Did you know?

The Swan Valley is a premier Australian region for a type of wine called Chenin Blanc, producing aromatic, crisp, and dry bottles with high aging potential.

Visit the website

What’s the story?

Nestled on Perth’s doorstep, the Swan Valley is where WA’s wine story first took root. In 1829, botanist Thomas Watershed planted his first vines at Olive Farm Cellars in South Guildford. He had a hunch that the region’s warm climate and dry summers were the perfect recipe for grape growing. Nearly two centuries later, we can see he was right.

What makes the Swan Valley different is its scale and its closeness. Located on the cusp of Perth’s city, this is a wine region you drive to before your coffee goes cold. Many vineyards are still run by the same families who planted them generations ago, producing everything from fresh whites to rich, full-bodied reds. Grape pickers and winemakers are at their busiest in the summer, when the ripe fruit is harvested, and the winemaking process begins.

Visitors looking for a tasting experience are spoilt for choice, opting for grand wineries like Mandoon Estate and Sandalford Wines, or smaller boutique cider houses and distilleries like Mash Brewing and Old Young’s Distillery. The Swan River runs straight through the middle of them all, shaping the landscape and nurturing the soil. River cruises drift past vineyards and gum trees, while nearby Whiteman Park opens out into bushland and picnic areas where visitors soak up the valley’s charm between tastings.



天鹅谷

传统土地拥有者：
瓦丹迪·努恩加
(Wadandi Noongar)

速览信息：

- 西澳历史最悠久的葡萄酒产区
- 温暖干燥的气候，特别适合酿造醇厚红葡萄酒
- 可搭乘游船沿天鹅河(Swan River)悠然漫游

你知道吗？

天鹅谷是澳大利亚最重要的白诗南产区之一，以酿造香气浓郁、口感清爽且具有陈年潜力的葡萄酒而闻名。

访问网站

背后的故事

天鹅谷距离珀斯市区仅一步之遥，西澳的葡萄酒故事，就是从这里开始的。1829年，植物学家托马斯·沃特斯在南吉尔福德的橄榄农庄酒庄种下了第一批葡萄藤。当时，他敏锐地察觉到，这片温暖干燥的土地，非常适合葡萄种植。近两个世纪后的今天，事实证明他的判断完全正确。

天鹅谷最特别的地方，在于它不仅小巧精致而且便利可达。这里紧邻珀斯市区，甚至在你手中的咖啡还没凉之前，就已经抵达葡萄园。许多酒庄至今仍由同一家族世代经营，从清新白葡萄酒到浓郁醇厚的红葡萄酒，都在这里持续酿造。每到夏季，葡萄成熟，采摘工人与酿酒师也迎来一年中最忙碌的时刻，整个产区弥漫着丰收与酿造的气息。

对于想体验品酒之旅的游客来说，这里选择丰富多样。你可以去曼顿庄园（Mandoon Estate）、桑达尔福酒庄（Sandalford Wines）这样的大牌酒庄，也可以探访玛仕酿酒（Mash Brewing）、老杨蒸馏厂（Old Young's Distillery）这类精品苹果酒作坊和小众蒸馏厂，各有各的精彩。天鹅河穿流而过，滋养着这片土地，也塑造了独特的河谷风光。沿河游船缓缓驶过葡萄园与桉树林，而附近的怀特曼公园则拥有大片自然林地与野餐区域，让人们在品酒之余，也能尽情感受天鹅谷悠闲迷人的氛围。

South Australia
南澳大利亚州

108 Adelaide/Tarndanya
阿德莱德/塔恩达尼亚

112 Adelaide Central Market
阿德莱德中央市场

114 Adelaide Zoo
阿德莱德动物园

116 Art Gallery of South Australia
南澳美术馆

118 Flinders Chase National Park
弗林德斯·蔡斯国家公园
(旗舰拱门&神奇岩石)

120 Glenelg Beach
格雷尔海滩

122 Hahndorf
德国村(汉多夫)

124 Monarto Safari Park
莫纳托野生动物园

126 Mount Gambier
甘比尔山

128 Mount Lofty Summit
洛夫蒂山顶

130 Seal Bay
海豹湾

132 South Australia's Premier Wine Regions
南澳大利亚顶级葡萄酒产区

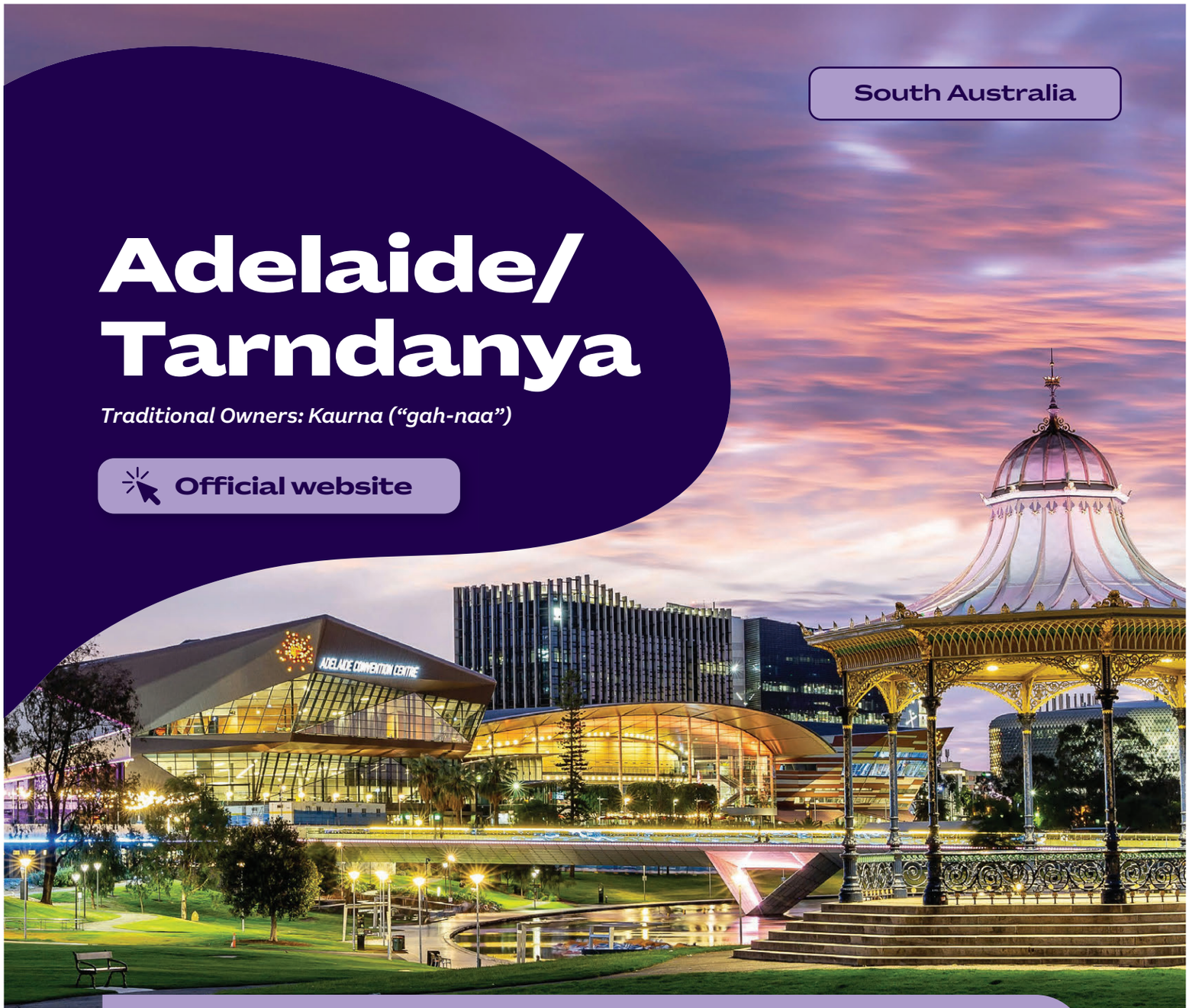
134 St Peter's Cathedral
圣彼得大教堂

South Australia

Adelaide/ Tarndanya

Traditional Owners: Kaurna (“gah-naa”)

Official website



Fast Facts

- Adelaide is a UNESCO City of Music
- Nicknamed the ‘City of Churches’
- Settled as a free Settlement

Timeline

Before 1800s — Home of the Kaurna People

1836 — European settlement

1840 — Official city established

1894 — First place in Australia to grant women the right to vote

1960 — First Adelaide Festival of Arts

2015 — Recognised as a UNESCO City of Music

Did you know?

Adelaide has buses on tracks. The O-Bahn is a 12km rapid transit busway that removes buses from general traffic and helps people get around the city faster.



What's the story?

The rolling plains of Adelaide are the traditional lands of the Kaurna people, who for thousands of years have cared for and preserved the environment.

The capital city has a unique history of European settlement. Unlike other capital cities in Australia, it was established as a free settlement, making it the only capital that was not settled by convicts.

As the years progressed, each decade saw large-scale migration following major world events, particularly after World War II with the Irish, Chinese, Greek and Italian communities growing. Today, Adelaide is most known as Australia's 'Festival City', a hub of arts, culture, food and wine.

If you're here between February and March, you'll see the city come alive with the Adelaide Fringe – the biggest Fringe Festival in the southern hemisphere. The city is also host to the annual OzAsia Festival, blending culture and entertainment.

Adelaide is sometimes called the "20-minute city" because anything and everything you need is usually within walking distance. You can go from the beach to the zoo to the gallery to the Adelaide Central market all in under an hour.

Above ground, it's known for its churches, and sites like the famous stadium, the Adelaide Oval. But the city is equally as interesting below ground! A network of tunnels run beneath the CBD connecting major landmarks. It's rumoured that the Beatles used the tunnels to escape hordes of screaming fans during their 1964 performance.

As a city of arts and culture, it also has a strong academic presence. Adelaide University is a member of Australia's Group of Eight (Go8). Founded in 1999, the collective of Australia's leading research-intensive universities focuses on long-term, high-quality research. The Go8 also engage in strong international ties with China's C9 League.

The region as a whole experiences a warm Mediterranean climate, getting approximately 2,500 hours of sunshine each year. It's also one of Australia's driest capital cities, making it the perfect weather for growing grapes.

As you venture further out, the city opens up to the Barossa Valley and South Australia's famous wine country filled with rolling hills with plenty of vineyard tours and tasting opportunities.

Adelaide is proof that a smaller city can be the site for some of the world's biggest events that bridge cultures and artforms from around the globe.

南澳大利亚州

阿德莱德/塔恩达尼亚

传统土地拥有者：高纳（Kaurna）

官方网站



速览信息：

- 阿德莱德被评为联合国教科文组织“音乐之都”
- 以自由殖民定居点形式建立
- 素有“教堂之城”的美誉

历史节点：

1800年以前： 高纳原住民的家园

1836年： 欧洲殖民者在此定居

1840年： 正式建城

1894年： 澳大利亚首个赋予女性投票权的地区

1960年： 首届阿德莱德艺术节举办

2015年： 被联合国教科文组织评为“音乐之都”

? 你知道吗？



轨道公交车是阿德莱德独具魅力的一大特色。全长12公里的O-Bahn快速公交专用通道，让公交车在独立轨道上奔驰，巧妙避开城市车流，也让人们能够轻松、高效地穿行于城市之间，体验别具一格的出行方式。

背后的故事？

广袤的阿德莱德平原是高纳原住民的传统领地。数千年来，他们一直用心守护自己的家园。

与澳大利亚其他首府不同，这座首府城市拥有独特的欧洲殖民历史，它是以自由定居点形式建立的，是唯一一个不是由流放罪犯建立的首府。

在各个时期都经历了大规模移民浪潮，尤其是在第二次世界大战之后，爱尔兰、中国、希腊和意大利移民数量不断增长。如今，阿德莱德享有“节庆之都”的美名，游客可在这里尽情享受艺术、文化、美食与美酒佳酿。

每年2月至3月，南半球规模最大的艺穗节——阿德莱德艺穗节（Adelaide Fringe）在这里盛大举行，为整座城市注入源源不断的活力与创意。与此同时，一年一度的亚洲艺术节（OzAsia Festival）也如期而至，将多元的亚洲文化与精彩表演汇聚于此，为城市增添一抹别具风情的魅力。

阿德莱德也常被称为“20分钟城市”，因为日常所需几乎都在步行范围之内。你可以在一小时内，从海滩走到动物园、艺术馆，再到阿德莱德中央市场（Adelaide Central Market），轻松串联城市精华。

地面之上，这里有众多教堂和标志性建筑（如阿德莱德椭圆体育场 Adelaide Oval）。地面之下同样别有洞天！一系列隧道贯穿市中心（CBD），连接多个重要地标。据说，披头士乐队（The Beatles）在1964年演出期间，就曾通过这些隧道躲避狂热粉丝的围堵。

作为文化艺术之都，阿德莱德同样拥有强大的学术实力。阿德莱德大学（Adelaide University）是澳大利亚“八大名校联盟”（Group of Eight, Go8）成员之一。该联盟成立于1999年，由澳大利亚顶尖研究型大学组成，致力于长期、高质量的研究与教学。八大名校联盟还与中国九校联盟（C9 League）保持着紧密的国际合作关系。

从气候来看，这里属于温暖的地中海型气候，每年拥有约2500小时的日照时间。同时，这里也是澳大利亚最干燥的首府城市之一，非常适合葡萄种植。

当你走出城市，便会进入芭萝莎（Barossa Valley）及南澳著名的葡萄酒产区。连绵起伏的山丘之间遍布葡萄园，是体验酒庄之旅与品鉴美酒的理想之地。

阿德莱德用自身的魅力证明：即便是一座规模不大的城市，也足以汇聚世界各地的文化与艺术，在这里交织成一场场令人瞩目的国际盛宴。



Adelaide Central Market

Traditional Owners: Kaurna ("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 Kaurna (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. 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

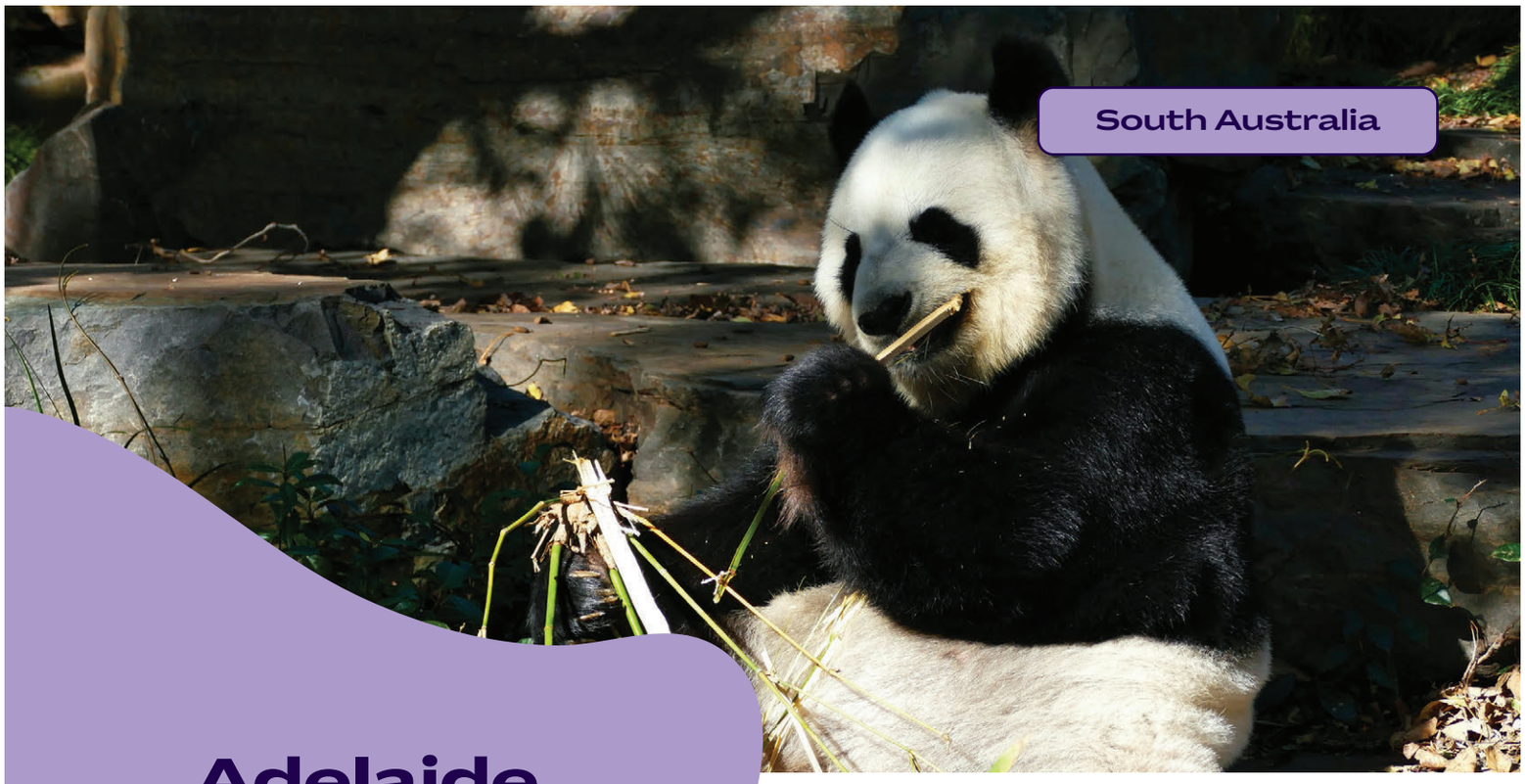
中央市场位于阿德莱德市中心,是这座城市最热闹地方之一。这里全年人流不息，洋溢着浓厚的文化氛围和扑鼻美食香气。

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美酒的活动，则能满足美食家的雅兴。



South Australia

Adelaide Zoo

Traditional Owners:
Kaurna (“gah-naa”)

- 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.



南澳大利亚州

阿德莱德动物园

传统土地拥有者：
卡乌纳（Kaurna）

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。



South Australia

Art Gallery of South Australia

Traditional Owners:
Kaurna (“gah-naa”)

- 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 Kaurna 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.



南澳大利亚州

南澳美术馆

传统土地拥有者：
卡乌纳（Kaurna）

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。



South Australia

Flinders Chase National Park

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

- 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.



南澳大利亚州

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

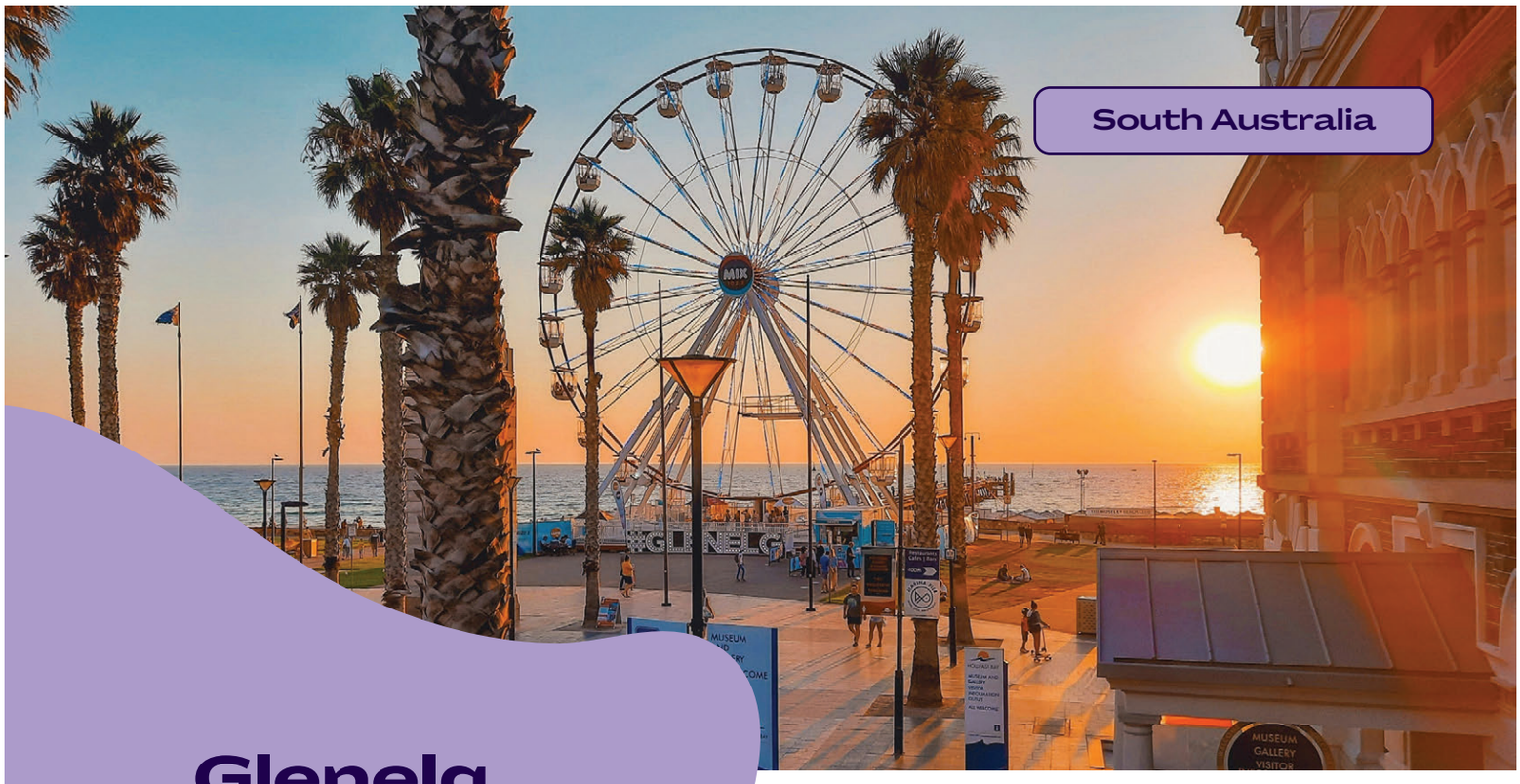
在袋鼠岛西端,弗林德斯·蔡斯国家公园将茂密丛林与原始白沙海滩完美融合,展现出自然的原始之美。

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。



South Australia

Glenelg Beach

Traditional Owners: Kaurna (“gah-naa”)

- Jetty constructed in 1969
- Dolphins can sometimes be spotted offshore
- Features several public art sculptures

Did you know?

Glenelg hosted the 2018 World Lifesaving Championships. It is the only city to have hosted this prestigious event twice.

Visit the website

What’s the story?

The story of Glenelg Beach begins with its ocean-hugging coastline. If you start at the Foreshore and head south on the ‘Glenelg to Seacliff Coastal Walk’ you’ll find yourself admiring forest-green Norfolk Island pines. Suddenly, history rises around you. Victorian-era mansions peer over the sand, built by wealthy colonists who fled the summer heat in the 1850’s. Many remain heritage-listed, still showing off their original architectural details. As you continue on the walk, you’ll spot a trail of public art, including the playful “Fish and Chip Man,” a life-sized metal figure often dressed up by locals for special occasions. Nearby, the “My Big Red Heart” sculpture doubles as a favourite seaside photo frame.

For uninterrupted ocean views, head to the beloved Glenelg Jetty. Built in 1969, it stretches into gentle waters and draws in keen fishermen hoping to reel in squid, whiting, and large mulloway. Back on shore, the pace shifts along Jetty Road, a kilometre-long strip of cafes and restaurants. Coffee aromas drift through the air, terraces buzz with conversation, and boutique shopfronts offer snapshots of local life. At the entrance of the road stands another artwork, “Elysian Fields,” a tunnel of 20 colourful flowers perched on five-metre stems. Crafted from layered steel, the flowers feature optical filters that shimmer and change colour in the light.



南澳大利亚州

格雷尔海滩

传统土地拥有者：
高纳(Kaurna)

速览信息：

- 栈桥建于1969年
- 离岸海域偶尔可看到海豚出没
- 分布着多座公共艺术雕塑

你知道吗？

格雷尔海滩曾于2018年举办世界救生锦标赛(World Lifesaving Championships)。这也是唯一两次承办这一顶级赛事的城市。

访问网站

背后的故事

格雷尔海滩的故事，要从那条紧贴海岸线延展的步道开始述说。若您从滨海步道(Foreshore)出发，沿“格雷尔至西崖海岸步道”(Glenelg to Seacliff Coastal Walk)向南漫步，沿途会欣赏到苍翠如林的诺福克岛松。不经意间，行人会被浓郁的历史的氛围环绕——维多利亚时代的豪宅临沙而立，那是19世纪50年代富裕殖民者为躲避夏日酷暑而建的避暑居所。其中许多建筑已被列入遗产名录，至今仍完好保留着当年的建筑细节。继续前行，您将邂逅一系列公共艺术作品：包括俏皮可爱的“炸鱼薯条先生”（Fish and Chip Man）——这座真人大小的金属雕塑，常被当地居民在特殊节日精心装扮，趣味十足。不远处，“我的大红心”（My Big Red Heart）雕塑则化身热门海滨打卡相框，为您定格美好瞬间。

若想饱览无垠海景，不妨前往备受欢迎的格雷尔栈桥（Glenelg Jetty）。这座建于 1969 年的栈桥向平静的海面延伸开来，吸引着众多垂钓爱好者前来，期待钓获鱿鱼、银禧鱼以及体型硕大的石首鱼。回到岸上，栈桥路（Jetty Road）则呈现另一番景象，千米长街汇聚众多咖啡馆与餐厅，热闹非凡。咖啡香气弥漫空中，露天座席谈笑风生，精品店铺橱窗映照着当地生活的鲜活片段。街道入口处矗立着另一件艺术作品“极乐之境”（Elysian Fields）：20 朵色彩斑斓的花朵装置立于五米高茎之上，形成一条梦幻花廊。这些花朵由层叠钢材打造，内置光学滤片，在光影流转间熠熠生辉、变幻色彩，令人目不暇接。



Hahndorf

Traditional Owners:
Peramangk (“pera-munk”)

- Oldest surviving German settlement in Australia
- Founded in 1839 by Lutheran migrants
- State heritage listed area
- Offers strawberry picking and traditional food

Did you know?

Some of the town’s oldest cottages still have the original clay bricks made by the settlers’ own hands.

Visit the website

What’s the story?

Hahndorf feels like a world away, yet it sits firmly in the heart of the Adelaide Hills. The area became a refuge for German Lutherans fleeing religious persecution in Prussia and remains the oldest German settlement in Australia.

The origins of this quaint town began with a voyage across the seas. In December 1838, 187 German Lutherans escaped Prussia to arrive in South Australia aboard the 344-tonne ship *Zebra*. Dirk Hahn, a Danish captain who had grown to respect their determination, helped them secure land in the rolling hills of what would become the Adelaide Hills.

Joined by 14 more families from Klemzig, these pioneers established a settlement built on faith and community. They named it Hahndorf or ‘Hahn’s village’ in honour of the captain who made their dreams possible. Captain Hahn is commemorated today with a bust in the Pioneer Memorial Gardens, alongside the names of all 52 founding families.

Walking through Hahndorf, the town carries echoes of its Germanic roots with timber-framed buildings, stone bakeries, and artisan workshops lining the main strip. The Hahndorf Academy, housed in a 150-year-old building, showcases local art and a migration museum. In the warmer months, visitors can pick their own strawberries at Beerenberg Farm and in December the town hosts a traditional European-style Christmas market with over 150 stallholders and traditional German food.



德国村(汉多夫)

传统土地拥有者：
佩拉芒克(Peramangk)

速览信息：

- 澳大利亚现存最古老的德国移民定居点
- 1839年由路德宗移民建立
- 被列入州级文化遗产保护区域
- 可体验草莓采摘及传统德式美食

你知道吗？

小镇部分最古老的村舍，至今仍保留着当年定居者亲手烧制的原始黏土砖。

访问网站

背后的故事

在汉多夫您仿佛置身欧洲小镇，但它却坐落在阿德莱德山（Adelaide Hills）的腹地之中。这里当年是逃离普鲁士宗教迫害的德国路德宗信徒的避难所，至今仍是澳大利亚历史最悠久的德国移民聚居地。

这座古朴小镇的故事，始于一段跨越海洋的旅程。1838年12月，187名德国路德宗信徒为躲避普鲁士的迫害而出逃，搭乘载重344吨的斑马号轮船抵达南澳。当时的丹麦船长德克·汉恩（Dirk Hahn）被他们的坚定与勇气所打动，协助他们在日后成为阿德莱德山（Adelaide Hills）的起伏丘陵间觅得安居之地。

随后，又有来自克莱姆齐格（Klemzig）的14个家庭加入，这些先驱者以信仰与社区为基础，建立起这个定居点。为了纪念帮助他们实现梦想的船长，他们将这里命名为“汉多夫（Hahndorf）”，意为“汉恩的村庄”。如今，在先锋纪念花园(Pioneer Memorial Gardens)中，仍可看到汉恩船长的半身雕像，以及52个创始家庭的名字，被一同铭记。

漫步汉多夫，小镇处处流露出浓厚的德式风情：木结构建筑、石砌面包坊以及手工艺作坊沿着主街一字排开。位于一栋150年历史建筑中的汉多夫学院(Hahndorf Academy)，展示着本地艺术作品，并设有移民历史博物馆。在温暖季节，您可前往贝伦伯格农场(Beerenberg Farm)亲手采摘新鲜草莓；每年12月，小镇还会举办传统欧式圣诞市集，汇聚超过150个摊位，提供传统德式美食与节庆体验。

South Australia



Monarto Safari Park

Traditional Owners:
Ngarrindjeri ("yah-ren-jah-ree")

- 500+ exotic and native Australian animals
- Largest open range safari park outside of Africa
- On site resort for overnight stays

Did you know?

Monarto is home to one of Australia's largest lion prides with more than ten adult lions.

Visit the website

What's the story?

An hour's drive east of Adelaide, Monarto Safari Park feels like a slice of the African savannah. Stretching across 1,500 hectares of open bushland, it's one of the largest open-range zoos in the world. Here, animals are not confined to small enclosures. Instead, they roam across large, naturalistic habitats. As you drive or walk through the open plains, you'll see giraffes grazing, rhinos trotting past, and zebras galloping in herds.

The park is home to more than 500 animals across 50 species, including endangered and threatened species that benefit from Monarto's conservation programs. The breeding programs have successfully supported birth rates for Greater Bilbies, Brush-tailed Bettongs, Chimpanzees, African Lions, and Southern White Rhinoceros.

The park is also part of the regional Asian Elephant breeding program, which has seen multiple calves born in recent years. Five elephants currently live at the park, which is designed to mimic their natural habitat and family group structure. For those wanting to extend the adventure, Monarto Safari Park also offers a resort experience. Guests can stay overnight and enjoy guided safari tours at sunrise and sunset, getting closer to the animals when the plains are at their most active.

Monarto Safari Park offers a rare chance to experience wildlife on a grand scale, all while supporting vital conservation work.

南澳大利亚州



莫纳托野生动物园

传统土地拥有者：
纳林杰里（Ngarrindjeri）

速览信息：

- 拥有500多种外来与澳大利亚本土动物
- 非洲以外最大的开放式野生动物园
- 园内设有度假住宿，可体验过夜之旅

你知道吗？

莫纳托野生动物园拥有澳大利亚规模最大的狮群之一，成年狮数量超过10只。

访问网站

背后的故事

从阿德莱德驱车向东约1小时，便可抵达莫纳托野生动物园，这里宛如一片坐落于南半球的非洲大草原。园区占地约1500公顷的开阔灌木林地，是世界上规模最大的开放式动物园之一。在这里，动物并不被局限于狭小的围栏中，而是在广阔、贴近自然的栖息环境中自由活动。当您驾车或步行穿越开阔平原，将亲眼见证长颈鹿悠然觅食、犀牛缓步穿行、斑马成群奔腾的生动景象。

园区栖息着超过500只动物，涵盖50多个物种，其中包括多种濒危与受威胁物种。莫纳托通过一系列保护项目，为这些动物提供繁育与生存支持。其繁育计划已成功促进大袋狸、刷尾袋鼬、黑猩猩、非洲狮以及南方白犀牛等物种的繁衍。

园区同时也是区域性亚洲象繁育项目的重要参与者，近年来已有多只幼象在此诞生。目前共有5头大象生活在园区内，其栖息环境与家庭群体结构均参照自然状态精心设计。如果你想延长探索之旅，园区还提供度假式住宿体验。游客可以在园内过夜，并参加日出与日落的导览游，在动物最活跃的时刻近距离观赏。

莫纳托野生动物园为您呈现一场难得的大型野生动物沉浸体验，同时您的到访也将直接支持至关重要的物种保护事业。



South Australia

Mount Gambier

Traditional Owners:
Boandik (“boo-an-dik”)

- Second highest populated city in the state
- Youngest volcanic region in Australia
- Popular for cave diving
- Features a garden grown in a sinkhole

Did you know?

During summer, the Blue Lake’s colour change is caused mineral precipitation combined with seasonal temperature and light conditions, which enhance the lake’s blue appearance.

Visit the website

What’s the story?

Mount Gambier is a city shaped by fire, water, and limestone. Its streets and parks sit among crater lakes and limestone sinkholes, giving the town a unique character unlike anywhere else in Australia. The city itself has a relaxed charm, with cafes, boutique shops, and leafy streets that make it a welcoming base for exploring the surrounding natural wonders.

The Blue Lake is the crown jewel: a volcanic crater lake that draws visitors with its dramatic seasonal transformation. Each year, it transforms from a muted grey in winter to a vivid turquoise in summer, drawing visitors to its scenic walking trails and lookout points.

Not far away, the Umpherston Sinkhole, also known as the sunken garden, surprises with its lush terraces and hanging vines, a serene spot created from a collapsed limestone cave. The sinkhole was created when the top of a limestone cave chamber collapsed downwards. Now the topsoil down on the floor forms the perfect environment for the sunken garden.

For adventure seekers, Engelbrecht Cave offers world-famous cave diving experiences, while a short drive out of town brings you to Mount Schank, a dormant volcano with sweeping views over the volcanic plains and beyond. Beyond the geology, Mount Gambier’s combination of cool climate and fertile volcanic soils also supports local produce and wineries, making it a destination where natural wonder and lively trade meet.



南澳大利亚州

甘比尔山

传统土地拥有者：
博安迪克（Boandik）

速览信息：

- 南澳州人口第二大城市
- 澳大利亚最年轻的火山地貌区
- 以洞穴潜水闻名
- 拥有建于天然天坑之中的特色花园

你知道吗？

在夏季，蓝湖（Blue Lake）颜色的变化是由矿物沉淀与季节性的温度和光照条件共同作用所致，从而使湖水呈现出更加明亮的蓝色。

访问网站

背后的故事

甘比尔山是一座由火山、流水与石灰岩共同雕琢的城市。城市的街道与公园分布在火山口湖与石灰岩天坑之间，形成了澳大利亚独一无二的地貌景观。城市本身散发着悠闲迷人的气息：咖啡馆、精品店铺与绿荫街道相映成趣，是您探索周边自然奇观的理想起点。

蓝湖无疑是这里的明星景点。这座火山口湖以其震撼的季节性变色奇观吸引着八方来客。每年，湖水从冬季的沉静灰调悄然转变为夏季的璀璨碧蓝，引得游客纷至沓来，漫步湖畔步道、驻足观景平台，尽览自然妙笔。

不远处的安弗斯顿天坑，又被称为“洞穴花园”，这里葱郁的梯田式绿植与垂挂藤蔓令人惊叹，这片由坍塌石灰岩洞穴化身的静谧之地，处处彰显自然与人文的巧妙融合。天坑的形成源于石灰岩洞穴顶部向下塌陷。如今洞底沉积的肥沃表土为这座“地下花园”提供了绝佳的生长环境。

对于热爱冒险的游客来说，恩格尔布雷希特洞穴（Engelbrecht Cave）提供世界知名的洞穴潜水体验。而驱车前往不远处的尚克山（Mount Schank），还可以登上一座休眠火山，俯瞰广阔的火山平原与周边景致。除了独特的地质景观，甘比尔山凉爽的气候与肥沃的火山土壤，也孕育了优质的农产品与葡萄酒产业。在这里，自然奇观与活力产业交相辉映，构成了一段独具魅力的旅行体验。



South Australia

Mount Lofty Summit

Traditional Owners: Peramangk (“pera-munk”) and Kaurna (“gaa-nah”)

- Highest point in the Adelaide Hills
- 350,000+ people visit every year
- Mountain peak is 710 metres above sea level

Did you know?

The high elevation makes this area several degrees cooler than central Adelaide. It is frequently one of the coldest places in South Australia.

Visit the website

What’s the story?

The Mount Lofty summit marks the highest point of the Adelaide Hills, rising more than 700 metres above sea level and offering sweeping views across land and sea. At its peak, you’ll find a 16-metre-tall white cylindrical structure called ‘Flinders Column’. Originally built in the 1800’s to mark a land survey point, it was renamed in 1902 to commemorate navy officer Matthew Flinders, the first European explorer to see the mountain. Flinders sighted the summit from Kangaroo Island, about 100 kilometres away. The prominent sailor and cartographer was also the first person to refer to the continent he was exploring as ‘Australia’.

While Flinders may have thought he was the first, we now know the Traditional Owners were the Peramangk and Kaurna people, who called this region their home for millennia. Their connection to the hills stretches back thousands of years, with campsites, ceremonial grounds, and important cultural places still found throughout.

Currently, the mountain peak sits within Cleland National Park, an area known for its walking trails and native wildlife. One of the most famous routes is a steep trail from Waterfall Gully to the summit, a rite of passage for local hikers. Standing at the summit, with wind in your hair and history underfoot, it’s easy to see why Mount Lofty has long drawn travellers upward.



南澳大利亚州

洛夫蒂山峰

传统土地拥有者：
佩拉芒克（Peramangk）
和高纳（Kaurna）

速览信息：

- 阿德莱德山（Adelaide Hills）最高点
- 每年吸引超过35万人到访
- 山顶海拔 710 米

你知道吗？

由于海拔较高，这里的气温通常比阿德莱德市区低数度。这里常常是南澳最寒冷的地区之一。

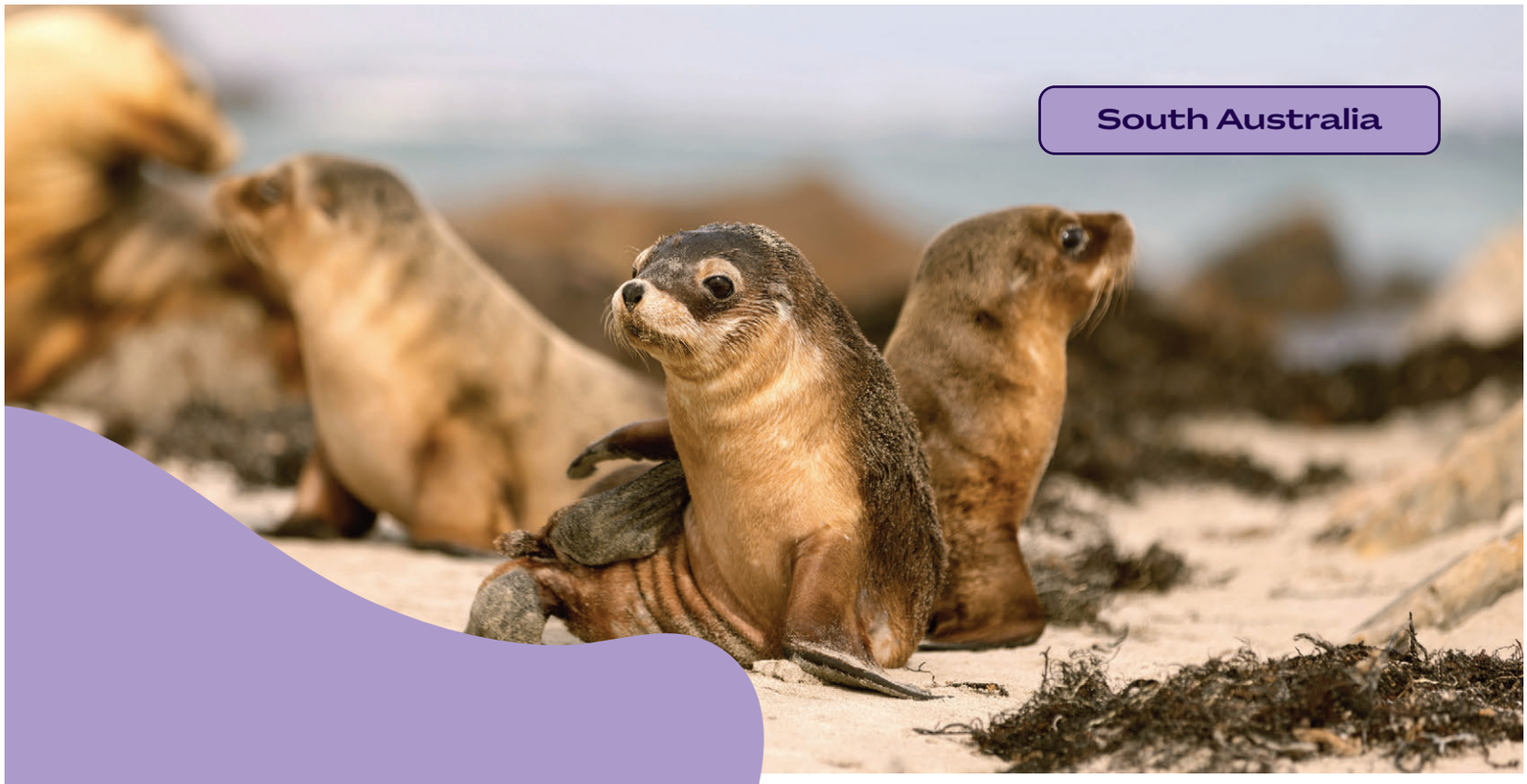
访问网站

背后的故事

洛夫蒂山峰是阿德莱德山脉的最高点，海拔超过700米，可将城市与海岸的壮丽景色尽收眼底。在山顶，你会看到一座16米高的白色圆柱形建筑——“弗林德斯纪念柱”（Flinders Column）。这座建筑最初建于19世纪，用于标记测量基点，并于1902年更名，以纪念海军军官马修·弗林德斯(Matthew Flinders)。他是第一位看到这座山峰的欧洲探险者。弗林德斯是在距离约100公里外的袋鼠岛（Kangaroo Island）首次观测到这座山峰的。这位杰出的航海家与制图师，也是最早将这片大陆称为“澳大利亚”的人之一。

尽管弗林德斯曾被认为是最早“发现”这里的人，但如今我们知道，早在数千年前，佩拉芒克与高纳原住民便已在此生活，将这片山地视为家园。他们与这片土地的联系延续至今，区域内仍可发现营地遗址、仪式场所及重要的文化遗迹。

如今，洛夫蒂山峰位于克莱兰德国家公园(Cleland National Park）之中，这里以丰富的徒步路线与本土野生动物而闻名。其中最受欢迎的一条路线，是从瀑布峡谷（Waterfall Gully）一路攀登至山顶的陡峭步道，被许多当地徒步爱好者视为必经挑战。站在山顶，迎着山风，将历史与风景尽收眼底，你便能明白，为什么洛夫蒂山一直吸引着无数旅人向上探索。



South Australia

Seal Bay

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

- 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.



南澳大利亚州

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。

这些出没于南澳壮丽海滩的海狮，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。



South Australia

South Australia's Premier Wine Regions

Traditional Owners:
Kaurna ("gaa-nah"),
Peramangk ("pera-munk") and
Ngadjuri ("naad-jur-ee")

Fast facts

- More than 680 wineries across the state
- SA produces over 50% of all bottled wine in Australia
- Location of the world's oldest Shiraz vineyard

Did you know?

Adelaide is home to the National Wine Centre and is the location of major research and education institutions that support the Australian wine industry.

Visit the website

What's the story?

Adelaide is one of the 11 Great Wine Capitals of the world, alongside the likes of Bordeaux and Napa Valley. Its vineyards are some of the oldest in Australia, with historic vines still producing grapes planted more than a century ago. The state avoided phylloxera (a small insect and biosecurity threat to vines), which plagued many other regions, leaving South Australia's wine to flourish. A mix of soils, climates, and elevations creates conditions for both bold reds and crisp whites.

Barossa Valley

Just northeast of Adelaide, the Barossa Valley is known worldwide. The valley floor is warm, perfect for Shiraz and Cabernet Sauvignon, while the surrounding hills add cooler spots for more delicate varieties. Seppeltsfield Road threads through the region, lined by the Avenue of Palms: a five-kilometre trail of Canary Island Date Palms planted during the Great Depression. Century-old stone homesteads and vineyards appear along the route. Big names like Penfolds, Henschke, and Wolf Blass sit alongside small artisan producers. The region offers both classic tasting experiences and a glimpse into several generations of winemaking history.

McLaren Vale

McLaren Vale stretches between the Adelaide Hills and the Fleurieu Peninsula. It is celebrated for Shiraz, Cabernet Sauvignon, and Grenache, as well as innovative winemaking techniques. The region is home to more than 80 cellar doors, including d'Arenberg, many paired with cafes or fine dining. Of its 7,308 hectares of vines, over half are Shiraz. McLaren Vale has also pioneered sustainable irrigation, using a reclaimed water network so that none of the vineyards rely on river water. Rolling hills, coastal breezes, and sun-soaked vineyards make the region a scenic and delicious destination for wine lovers.



南澳大利亚顶级葡萄酒产区

传统土地拥有者：
高纳（Kaurna），
佩拉芒克（Peramangk），
纳贾朱里（Ngadjuri）

速览信息：

- 全州拥有超过680家酒庄
- 南澳州出产超过50% 的澳大利亚瓶装葡萄酒
- 拥有世界上最古老的设拉子（Shiraz）葡萄园

你知道吗？

阿德莱德拥有国家葡萄酒中心（National Wine Centre），并汇集了多家支持澳大利亚葡萄酒产业的科研与教育机构。

访问网站

背后的故事

阿德莱德是全球11座“世界顶级葡萄酒之都”（Great Wine Capitals）之一，与波尔多（Bordeaux）和纳帕谷（Napa Valley）齐名。这里的葡萄园历史悠久，一些葡萄藤已有百年以上树龄，至今仍在结果酿酒。南澳成功避免了根瘤蚜（phylloxera，一种威胁葡萄藤的小型昆虫及生物安全风险）的侵害，而这一虫害曾重创世界许多葡萄酒产区，也使得南澳的葡萄酒产业得以蓬勃发展。多样的土壤、气候与海拔条件，为酿造醇厚红葡萄酒与清爽白葡萄酒提供了理想环境。

巴罗萨谷

位于阿德莱德东北方向，巴罗萨谷享誉全球。谷底气候温暖，非常适合种植设拉子（Shiraz）和赤霞珠（Cabernet Sauvignon）；而周边丘陵地区气温较低，更适合种植风格细腻的葡萄品种。塞佩尔茨菲尔德路（Seppeltsfield Road）贯穿整个产区，两旁是著名的“棕榈大道”（Avenue of Palms）——这条长达5公里的加那利海枣树景观道种植于经济大萧条时期。沿途可见百年历史的石砌农舍与葡萄园，风景如画。这里既有奔富（Penfolds）、翰斯科（Henschke）和禾富（Wolf Blass）等知名酒庄，也有众多精品酒庄并存。来到巴罗萨谷，你既能体验经典品鉴，也能感受几代酿酒传承的深厚底蕴。

麦克拉伦谷

麦克拉伦谷位于阿德莱德山区（Adelaide Hills）与福雷里卢半岛（Fleurieu Peninsula）之间。这里以设拉子（Shiraz）、赤霞珠（Cabernet Sauvignon）和歌海娜（Grenache）闻名，同时也是创新酿酒技术的代表产区。整个区域拥有80多家酒庄品酒室（cellar doors），其中包括黛伦堡（d’ Arenberg）等知名酒庄，许多酒庄还配备咖啡馆或高端餐厅。在7308公顷的葡萄园中，超过一半种植的是设拉子。麦克拉伦谷还率先采用可持续灌溉系统，通过再生水网络供水，使葡萄园无需依赖河流水源。起伏的丘陵、清新的海风与阳光充沛的葡萄园，共同构成了这一兼具美景与美味的理想目的地。



South Australia

St. Peter's Cathedral

Traditional Owners:
Kaurna ("gah-naa")

- 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.



南澳大利亚州

圣彼得大教堂

传统土地拥有者：
卡乌纳（Kaurna）

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。

Australian Capital Territory
澳大利亚首都领地

138 Canberra
堪培拉

142 Australian Institute of Sport
澳大利亚体育学院

144 Australian Parliament House
澳大利亚国会大厦

146 Lake Burley Griffin
伯利·格里芬湖

148 National Arboretum Canberra
堪培拉国家树木园

150 National Capital Exhibition
澳大利亚国家首都展览馆

152 National Gallery of Australia
澳大利亚国立美术馆

154 National Museum of Australia
澳大利亚国家博物馆

156 National Portrait Gallery
国家肖像馆

158 Royal Australian Mint
澳大利亚皇家铸币厂

160 Australian War Memorial
战争纪念馆

Canberra

The ACT Government recognises the Ngunnawal people as traditional custodians of the ACT and surrounding region. The Government acknowledges that other people and families also have a traditional connection to the lands of the ACT and region and we respect this connection to country.

Official website



Fast Facts

- Australia's capital city is immersed in nature, with over 50% protected as nature reserves and national parks
- Home to one of the largest collections of Australian Indigenous art at the National Gallery of Australia
- Canberra has three sister cities – Beijing in China, Nara in Japan and Wellington in New Zealand
- The National Museum of Australia houses several incredible collections and objects that represent Australia's history

Timeline

Before 1900s – Home of the Ngunnawal

1908 – Yass-Canberra region chosen as the new capital

1913 – Officially named Canberra

1927 – Provisional Parliament House opened

1941 – Australian War Memorial opened

2004 – Parliament of ACT introduces Human Rights Act 2000

Did you know?



Canberra is a completely 'planned city'. Every road, intersection and lake was carefully plotted out before it was built.

What's the story?

Founded in 1913, Canberra is Australia's capital city. The region has been home to the Ngunnawal and other people and families for over 20,000 years.

A 'purpose-built' city, modern Canberra was designed by American architects Walter Burley Griffin and Marion Mahony Griffin. The pair's vision created a balance of man-made geometry and natural environments, almost giving the city itself a sense of feng shui.

It's a testament to both the history and the governance of Australia, home to the Australian Parliament House, the Australian War Memorial and the source of all coins through the Royal Australian Mint.

As a central point for Australian politics, Canberra is known for building solid international relationships. It has three sister cities – Nara, Japan, since 1993, Beijing, China, since 2000 and Wellington, New Zealand, since 2016. The traditional Chinese Garden found on the shore of Lake Burley Griffin was a gift celebrating the link between the two cities.

Canberra is known as Australia's hot air balloon capital, where you can regularly spend early mornings, watching balloons of all shapes, sizes and designs lift off around Parliament House. Since 1986, the Canberra Balloon Spectacular has been Australia's longest-running hot air balloon festival.

The National Gallery of Australia is found here – where art lovers can enjoy meandering through the galleries and admiring the Australian and International collections, including the famous 'Blue Poles' by Jackson Pollock and the Ned Kelly series by Sidney Nolan.

You can explore the National Museum of Australia for a history of the nation's heritage. The museum boasts a collection of 250,000 objects that range from political milestones to sporting victories and even includes the heart of the legendary racehorse Phar Lap.

No stranger to the marvels of nature, Canberra in the springtime and autumn is a wonder to behold, with the National Arboretum Canberra's forests and facilities stretching across 250 hectares of lush greenery. The city has an oceanic climate, known for its crisp spring and vibrant autumn.

You can also find the Australian National University, one of the nation's highest-ranked tertiary study institutions.

Canberra is more than a seat for Australia's government; it's a living piece of national history and a harmony of engineering and natural landscape.

堪培拉

澳大利亚首都领地政府视恩古那沃尔（Ngunnawal）原住民为澳大利亚首都领地及其周边地区的传统守护者，并认可其他原住民个人、家族或群体同样与这片土地有着长期的传统联系，同时尊重他们与自己家园（Country）的深厚情感与文化纽带联结。

官方网站



速览信息：

- 澳大利亚首都坐落于自然怀抱之中，超过 50% 的土地被划为自然保护区和国家公园
- 堪培拉拥有 3 座友好城市——日本奈良、中国北京和新西兰惠灵顿
- 澳大利亚国家美术馆（National Gallery of Australia）收藏了全球规模最大的澳大利亚原住民艺术作品之一
- 澳大利亚国家博物馆（National Museum of Australia）珍藏着多项令人惊叹的馆藏与文物，生动展现澳大利亚的历史脉络

历史节点：

1900 年代之前： 恩古那沃尔原住民的家园

1908 年： 亚斯 - 堪培拉地区被选为新首都所在地

1913 年： 正式命名为堪培拉

1927 年： 临时国会大厦启用

1941 年： 澳大利亚战争纪念馆开放

2004 年： 首都领地议会颁布《2000年人权法案》

? 你知道吗？



堪培拉是一座完全“规划而建”的城市。在动工建造之前，每一条道路、每一处路口、每一片湖泊都经过了精心设计与规划。

背后的故事？

堪培拉始建于1913 年，是澳大利亚的首都。早在两万多年前，这片土地就已是恩古那沃尔人以及其他原住民群体世代生活的家园。

作为一座“量身定制”的城市，现代堪培拉由美国建筑师沃尔特·伯利·格里芬（Walter Burley Griffin）与玛丽昂·马奥尼·格里芬（Marion Mahony Griffin）夫妇联袂设计。二人的设计理念巧妙融合了人工几何布局与自然生态环境，整座城市藏风聚气，风水和谐。

这里不仅见证了澳大利亚的历史与治理体系，也汇聚了国家的重要机构，包括澳大利亚国会大厦（Australian Parliament House）、澳大利亚战争纪念馆（Australian War Memorial），以及负责铸造全国硬币的皇家澳大利亚造币厂（Royal Australian Mint）。

作为澳大利亚政治中心，堪培拉以缔结稳固的国际友好关系而闻名。堪培拉拥有三座友好城市——自1993年以来，与日本奈良结为友好城市；2000年与中国北京建立友好城市关系；2016年又与新西兰惠灵顿缔结友好城市关系。位于伯利·格里芬湖（Lake Burley Griffin）湖畔的中式园林，正是为纪念堪培拉与北京之间的友好联系而建。

堪培拉被誉为澳大利亚的热气球之都，您常常可以在清晨时分，观赏各式各样、造型各异的热气球在国会大厦周边缓缓升空的壮观景象。自1986年以来，“堪培拉热气球节”（Canberra Balloon Spectacular）已成为澳大利亚历史最悠久的热气球盛会。

澳大利亚国家美术馆便坐落于此——艺术爱好者可在此悠然漫步于展厅之间，欣赏澳大利亚及国际艺术珍藏，包括杰克逊·波洛克（Jackson Pollock）的著名作品《蓝柱》（Blue Poles）以及西德尼·诺兰（Sidney Nolan）创作的奈德·凯利（Ned Kelly）系列画作。

如果想深入了解澳大利亚的历史，不妨前往澳大利亚国家博物馆。馆内收藏超过25万件展品，见证政治变迁与体育高光时刻，内容丰富。甚至还珍藏着传奇赛马“法拉普”（Phar Lap）的心脏标本。

堪培拉向来不乏自然奇观，春日与秋日更是美不胜收。堪培拉国家树木园（National Arboretum Canberra）的占地250公顷，绿意盎然，令人流连忘返。堪培拉为海洋性气候，春日清新宜人，秋季色彩斑斓。

此外，澳大利亚国立大学（Australian National University）也坐落于此，是全国顶尖的高等学府之一。

堪培拉不仅是澳大利亚的政治中心，汇聚了众多政要与公务人员，其独特魅力更在于其将国家历史、城市规划与自然景观巧妙融合，成就了一座别具风格的城市。



Australian Capital Territory

Australian Institute of Sport

- Opened in 1981
- Elite facilities and expert sports scientists
- Alumni include hundreds of Olympic, Paralympic and Commonwealth Games athletes.

Did you know?

The AIS produces cutting edge innovations for athletes, including cooling “ice jackets” for extreme heat competitions, aerodynamic bike designs and 3D printing for Paralympic athletes.

Visit the website

What’s the story?

The AIS was created in response to Australia’s disappointing performance at the Montreal 1976 Olympics, where the country won just five medals – none gold. This sparked a national review that found Australia had plenty of talent but lacked a structured system to develop it.

To address this, the AIS officially opened in 1981 as a centralized, world-class training hub combining coaching, sports science, and athlete support – designed to turn potential into podium results.

Since then, AIS-supported athletes have contributed to the majority of Australia’s Olympic gold medals. Each year, nearly 600 athletes across 27 sports receive scholarships, with many recipients living and training on campus. Facilities include hydrotherapy pools, float tanks and altitude-simulation apartments.

AIS alumni include icons like Cathy Freeman and Ben Simmons.

Today, the institute champions a philosophy known as Win Well – a commitment to achieving sporting success with integrity, wellbeing and long-term athlete development at its core. It recognises that how athletes win matters just as much as winning itself.

The philosophy ensures that Australia’s sporting success is built not only on excellence, but on values that support athletes as people – during their careers and beyond.

Tours run daily through the AIS grounds and inside you’ll find Sportex: an interactive exhibit featuring artefacts from legendary moments across Australian sports. You can test your skills at simulated sport stations and may even discover a hidden athletic talent of your own.



澳大利亚体育学院

- 建立于1981年
- 拥有顶尖的设施与运动科学专家团队，提供营养、体能训练等全方位高水平竞技支持及更多其它服务
- 澳大利亚体育学院（AIS）的校友阵容强大，涵盖数百位奥运、残奥及英联邦运动会选手

你知道吗？

澳大利亚体育学院不断为运动员推出前沿科技，比如专为高温赛事设计的“冰感降温背心”、空气动力学自行车，还有为残奥运动员定制的 3D 打印装备。

访问网站

背后的故事

澳大利亚体育学院（AIS）的故事要从1976年蒙特利尔奥运会说起。那一年澳大利亚只拿了5枚奖牌，却没有一枚金牌！对一个向来以体育实力自豪的国家来说，这无疑是一记沉重打击。随后展开了全国调研，结果发现体育人才其实不少，缺的是系统培养。

为了解决这一问题，1981 年澳大利亚体育学院正式成立，打造集教练、运动科学与运动员支持于一体的世界级训练中心，目标很明确，就是把潜力变成领奖台上的荣耀！

从那以后，获得澳大利亚体育学院支持的运动员为澳大利亚赢得了绝大多数的奥运与残奥金牌。如今，每年有近600名来自27个运动项目的运动员获得奖学金支持，其中许多人长期在校园内训练和生活。园区配备先进设施，包括水疗恢复池、漂浮恢复舱以及高海拔模拟公寓等，为运动员提供全方位支持。

校友中不乏享誉国际的体育明星，例如奥运冠军凯西·弗里曼（Cathy Freeman）和NBA球星本·西蒙斯（Ben Simmons）。

如今，澳大利亚体育学院积极倡导一项名为“Win Well”（卓越致胜）的理念，强调在追求竞技成绩的同时，坚持诚信、关注身心健康，促进运动员的长期发展。这一理念认为，如何赢得胜利，与赢得胜利本身同样重要。“Win Well”倡导：

- 关注运动员的身心健康
- 坚持体育道德与诚信原则
- 倡导尊重、包容和积极向上的体育文化
- 实现赛场内外可持续的高水平发展

通过这一理念，澳大利亚体育事业不仅追求卓越成绩，并以人为本，无论是在职业生涯期间，还是退役之后，都致力于支持运动员全面发展。

园区每天都有导览服务，包括Sportex互动展览，展示澳大利亚体育史上的辉煌时刻的珍贵藏品。你还能在模拟运动站试试身手，说不定会发现自己的隐藏天赋呢！



Australian Parliament House

- 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.



澳大利亚首都领地

澳大利亚国会大厦

- 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。



Australian Capital Territory

Lake Burley Griffin

- 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.



澳大利亚首都领地

伯利·格里芬湖

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 BurleyGriffin）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。



Australian Capital Territory

National Arboretum Canberra

Fast facts

- Features 40,000+ trees
- National Bonsai and Penjing Collection
- 95 forests across 250 hectares

Did you know?

The Arboretum was built on a former pine forest destroyed by the 2003 bushfires, acting as both a memorial and conservation hub.

Visit the website

What's the story?

Perched on the hills, the National Arboretum Canberra feels like a living museum, stitched together from every corner of the globe. Walking through its 95 forest sites, you'll encounter over 40,000 trees from more than 100 countries, many of which are rare and endangered. Visitors can explore contemporary outdoor art at the Forest Sculpture Gallery, or take in the sweeping views of the green hills from the Margaret Whitlam Pavilion.

Amidst the greenery, the Arboretum functions as a research and education centre, ensuring that the world's unique tree specimens are studied and preserved, no matter how big or small. Nearby, the National Bonsai and Penjing Collection celebrates the artistry of miniature trees. Introduced to Australia by Chinese migrants in the late 1800s, bonsai gained wider popularity when soldiers returning from World War II brought the practice home. Bonsai clubs soon sprang up across the country, and the tradition continues today.

Just outside the Bonsai collection, two Japanese black pines are perched on a hill and styled as niwaki, a larger-scale version of bonsai. Grown from seeds imported in 1951, they are the oldest of their kind in Australia. From tender new sprouts to ancient greenery, the National Arboretum offers something to captivate every nature enthusiast.



澳大利亚首都领地

堪培拉国家树木园

速览信息：

- 园内栽种 4 万多棵树木
- 珍藏国家盆景与盆栽艺术收藏（National Bonsai and Penjing Collection）
- 在 250 公顷范围内分布着 95 片森林景观

你知道吗？

树木园的前身是一片在 2003 年山火中损毁的松树林，如今这里既是纪念之地，也是生态保护的重要基地，意义非凡！

访问网站

背后的故事

这座国家树木园坐落在俯瞰堪培拉的山丘之上，汇聚来自全球各地的珍稀树种，宛如一座鲜活而奇妙的植物博物馆。漫步园内 95 片森林景观之间，你能观赏到来自 100 多个国家的 4 万多棵树木，其中不少都是珍稀濒危品种。游客可以在森林雕塑长廊欣赏现代户外艺术作品，也可以前往玛格丽特·惠特拉姆展馆，俯瞰层层起伏的绿色山丘。

在这片绿意盎然之中，树木园还承担着科研与教育的重要使命，无论大树小树，这里的每一株独特标本都能得到专业研究与悉心保护。不远处，国家盆景与盆栽艺术收藏静静展示着微型树木的东方美学。盆景艺术最早由19世纪末的华裔移民引入澳洲。二战结束后，归国士兵进一步推动了盆景文化的发展。盆景俱乐部随之在全国各地兴起，这份传统一直延续至今。

在盆景收藏区外的小山坡上，两棵日本黑松以“庭木”（niwaki）的造型伫立，这是一种大型盆景艺术。它们由 1951 年引进的种子培育而成，也是澳大利亚现存最古老的同类树木。从嫩绿新芽到苍劲古木，国家树木园总能找到打动你的那一抹绿意，自然爱好者来这里准没错！



National Capital Exhibition

- 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.



澳大利亚首都领地

澳大利亚国家首都展览馆

- 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过去、现在还是未来，国家首都展览馆都是必访之地。



Australian Capital Territory

National Gallery of Australia

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 Ourobros. 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.



澳大利亚首都领地

澳大利亚国立美术馆

- 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 Museum of Australia

- Opened in 2001
- Home to the Uluru Line, a looped sculpture symbolising the connection of Canberra to Uluru.

Did you know?

The museum displays a piece of ochre used to paint Aboriginal stories around 50,000 years ago.

Visit the website

What's the story?

Sitting on an 11-hectare site in Australia's capital city, The National Museum of Australia features a postmodern design worthy of the historical exhibits inside its walls. Even before you step inside, the architecture sets the tone. A soaring sculptural loop known as the "Uluru Line" rises high above the entrance before curving into a pathway that points toward Uluru. The line symbolises a cultural and spiritual thread linking the nation's capital with the centre of the continent.

Then, there's the building itself: 6,600 square metres of exhibition space built in a circular form to surround the "Garden of Australian Dreams". A garden only by name, this sculptural map floats on a body of water, serving as an interactive walkway for museum visitors. Each step on the map represents a person travelling the equivalent of 100 kilometres across the real landscape of the country.

Inside, the museum's exhibitions and programs focus on the three interrelated themes of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander history and culture, Australian society since 1788 and the interaction of people with the environment. The entire collection features 250,000+ objects including vintage cars, Ned Kelly's prison portrait, a preserved specimen of the extinct Tasmanian tiger and the first prototype for modern Wi-Fi. Together, they reflect the many people and perspectives that have shaped Australia's past and present.



澳大利亚首都领地

澳大利亚国家博物馆

- 于2001年正式开放
- Uluru Line艺术雕塑坐落于此，环形的设计象征堪培拉与乌鲁鲁之间的联系

你知道吗？

馆内珍藏着一块距今约5万年前的赭石，原住民祖先曾用它来绘制古老的故事。

访问网站

背后的故事

澳大利亚国家博物馆位于澳大利亚首都，占地11公顷，以极具未来感的后现代建筑风格闻名，与馆内丰富而厚重的历史内容相互呼应。还未踏入馆内，这座建筑本身就已经娓娓道来它的精彩故事。入口上方，一道名为“乌鲁鲁线”（Uluru Line）的巨大雕塑弧线高高延伸，随后缓缓落向地面，并指向乌鲁鲁（Uluru）的方向。这条线象征着一种文化与精神的连接，将澳大利亚首都与这片大陆的中心紧密相连。

而整座博物馆建筑同样别具巧思。6600平方米的展览空间以环形结构展开，围绕着名为“澳大利亚梦想花园”（Garden of Australian Dreams）的核心区域而建。虽然名字里有“花园”，这里实际上更像是一幅漂浮于水面之上的大型艺术地图，同时也是游客可以亲身走入其中的互动空间。地图上的每一步，都象征着在真实澳大利亚土地上跨越约100公里的旅程。

走进馆内，展览与项目主要围绕三大主题展开：原住民与托雷斯海峡岛民的历史与文化、1788年以来的澳大利亚社会发展，以及人与自然环境之间的关系。馆藏总数超过25万件，包括复古汽车、奈德·凯利(Ned Kelly) 的监狱画像、已灭绝的塔斯马尼亚虎标本，以及现代Wi-Fi技术的首个原型装置。这些展品共同讲述着塑造澳大利亚过去与现在的不同人物、文化与故事，也让这座博物馆成为了解澳大利亚的重要窗口。



Australian Capital Territory

National Portrait Gallery

- 2300+ individual artworks
- Opened in 2008
- Tells Australia's story through portraits

Did you know?

The collection has grown almost one hundredfold since its first year as an independent institution, expanding from just a few dozen works to thousands.

Visit the website

What's the story?

The National Portrait Gallery was created to answer a simple but powerful question: *who are we as a country*? Instead of telling history through objects or timelines, it tells it through people. Each portrait is chosen for its ability to capture character, achievement or influence. Rather than assembling a traditional hall of fame, the collection balances well-known figures with lesser-known individuals whose lives reveal something meaningful about the country's character.

The building itself was designed to serve the art. Completed after an international design competition, it features clean lines, open spaces and carefully lit galleries to keep the focus on the stories inside. Exhibitions rotate regularly, so the experience changes from visit to visit. Some rooms spotlight well-known Australians, while others explore themes like identity, activism, sport, science or the arts.

One highlight is the 1782 portrait of James Cook by John Webber, considered one of the earliest European images tied to Australia's story. Other notable works include a portrait of musicians Geoffrey Gurrumul Yunupingu (2009) and Nick Cave (1999). At the front of the gallery's entrance stands *Geo Face Distributor*, a bold sculpture by James Angus whose shifting shapes echo the gallery's central idea: identity is never fixed, and every face tells a story.



澳大利亚首都领地

国家肖像馆

- 收藏超过 2300 件艺术作品
- 于 2008 年正式开放
- 用一幅幅肖像，讲述澳大利亚的动人故事

你知道吗？

成为独立机构以来，馆藏规模增长了近 100 倍，从最初仅几十件作品，一路扩容到如今的数千件，发展速度惊人！

访问网站

背后的故事

澳大利亚国家肖像馆的诞生，源于一个简单却意义深远的问题：“一个国家的精神与身份，究竟该如何被定义？”这里不用文物或时间讲述历史，而是用人物来述说故事。每一幅肖像的入选，都因为它能捕捉到人物的性格、成就或影响力。馆方不想打造一座传统的“名人堂”，而是巧妙平衡知名人物与鲜为人知但同样有意义的个体，让他们的生命故事共同勾勒出这个国家的独特气质。

整座建筑本身，也围绕“艺术”而设计。经过国际设计竞赛遴选建成后，馆内线条简洁、空间开阔，灯光设计格外用心，只为让你把注意力全部放在画作背后的故事上。展览定期轮换，因此每一次到访，都能拥有不同体验。有些展厅聚焦家喻户晓的澳洲名人，而另一些则围绕身份认同、社会运动、体育、科学或艺术等主题展开，内容丰富。

馆藏亮点之一是约翰·韦伯于1782 年创作的詹姆斯·库克肖像，这被认为是欧洲最早与澳大利亚故事相关的画像之一。其他值得一看的作品还包括音乐人杰弗里·古鲁穆尔·尤努平古（2009 年）和尼克·凯夫(1999 年）的肖像。展馆入口处矗立着“几何面孔分配器”，这是詹姆斯·安格斯创作的一件大胆雕塑，变幻的形态恰好呼应了画廊的核心理念：身份从未被定格，每一幅面孔都在讲述属于自己的故事。



Australian Capital Territory

Royal Australian Mint

- 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.



澳大利亚首都领地

澳大利亚皇家铸币厂

- 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 Capital Territory

Australian War Memorial

- 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 4000m^2 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.



澳大利亚首都领地

战争纪念馆

- 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”。

馆内设有多项展览，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对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

164 Darwin/Garramilla
达尔文/加拉米拉

168 Alice Springs
爱丽斯泉

170 Kakadu National Park
卡卡杜国家公园

172 Katherine
凯瑟琳

174 King's Canyon
国王峡谷

176 Uluru
乌鲁鲁

Northern Territory

Darwin/ Garramilla

Traditional Owners: Larrakia (“luh-rack-ee-yah”)

Official website



Fast Facts

- Darwin is closer to Asia than any other Australian capital
- Average year-round climate of 30°C (86 F)
- Australia’s smallest capital city, with the youngest population of any capital

Timeline

Before 1800s — Home of the Larrakia people

1869 — European settlement established

1911 — Renamed Darwin

1942 — Bombing of Darwin during WWII

1974 — Cyclone Tracy

Today — Tropical Capital of the Northern Territory

Did you know?



Darwin is one of Australia's most culturally diverse cities, with residents representing more than 60 nationalities.

What's the story?

Darwin, known as Garramilla to the Larrakia people, is Australia's northernmost capital and a city shaped by resilience, multiculturalism and tropical living.

Darwin's history is dotted with significant moments of destruction and renewal, from World War II bombings to the rebuilding that followed Cyclone Tracy, making it a city of transformation and continual perseverance.

Throughout the 1880s, it grew through global migration. At one period, Chinese settlers outnumbered Europeans about six to one and their work was instrumental in developing much of the city's infrastructure. Each chapter of the city's story has shaped its distinctive character and strong community spirit.

Darwin leads to some of Australia's most iconic attractions and offers a distinctive blend of urban culture and extraordinary natural beauty. Nature, culture and adventure are all on the city's doorstep, with easy access to the waterfalls and swimming holes of Litchfield National Park, the ancient landscapes of Kakadu and Nitmiluk National Parks, the colourful Tiwi Islands and the wildlife-rich Mary River floodplains.

Today, Darwin is a modern tropical city with strong Asian influences. Lively markets like the Mindil Beach Sunset Market and Darwin's oldest running market, the Rapid Creek Markets, both bustle with the tastes, crafts and atmosphere of countries including China, Malaysia, Cambodia, Thailand, Laos and more. The markets and the waterfront also showcase a deep connection to nature.

The city's art, museums and community continually maintain a connection with Indigenous culture and respect for the Larrakia people.

Darwin is a melting pot of histories, people and enduring resilience.

达尔文/加拉米拉

传统土地拥有者：拉拉基亚（Larrakia）

官方网站



速览信息：

- 达尔文是距离亚洲最近的澳大利亚首府城市
- 全年平均气温约30°C（86°F）
- 澳大利亚最小的首府城市，同时拥有最年轻的人口结构

历史节点：

1800年代以前： 拉拉基亚原住民的家园

1869年： 殖民定居点建立

1911年： 更名为“达尔文”

1942年： 二战期间达尔文遭轰炸

1974年： 特蕾西飓风（Cyclone Tracy）

今日 北领地的热带首府

你知道吗？



达尔文是澳大利亚文化最多元的城市之一，居民来自超过60个不同国家。

背后的故事

达尔文，在拉拉基亚（Larrakia）的语言中被称为加拉米拉（Garramilla），是澳大利亚最北端的首府城市。这是一座由坚韧精神、多元文化与热带生活方式共同塑造的城市。

这座城市的历史充满了“毁灭与重生”的篇章——从二战期间的轰炸，到特蕾西飓风后的重建，使达尔文成为一座不断蜕变、持续向前的城市。

在19世纪80年代，随着全球移民的涌入，城市迅速发展。曾有一段时期，华人移民数量与欧洲移民比例约为6比1，他们在城市基础设施建设中发挥了关键作用。城市的每一个发展阶段，都塑造了其独特的个性与强烈的社区凝聚力。

达尔文也是通往澳大利亚最具代表性的自然景点的重要门户，将都市文化与壮丽自然完美融合。从城市出发，你可以轻松前往利奇菲尔德国家公园（Litchfield National Park）的瀑布与天然泳池，探索卡卡杜国家公园（Kakadu National Park）和尼特米鲁克国家公园（Nitmiluk National Park）的古老地貌，或前往色彩斑斓的提维群岛（Tiwi Islands）以及野生动物丰富的玛丽河湿地（Mary River floodplains）。

如今的达尔文，是一座深受亚洲文化影响的现代热带城市。热闹的明迪尔海滩日落市场（Mindil Beach Sunset Market），以及达尔文历史最悠久的集市——拉皮德溪市场（Rapid Creek Markets），都汇聚了来自中国、马来西亚、柬埔寨、泰国、老挝等国家的美食、手工艺与多元文化氛围。市场和海滩休闲娱乐区周边自然环境优美宜人，游客在欣赏自然景观的同时，还可体验丰富的城市人文氛围。

与此同时，城市的艺术、博物馆与社区活动，也持续传承原住民文化，并表达对拉拉基亚族人的尊重。

达尔文，是一座融合了多元文化，历史悠久并且展现出历久弥新坚韧精神的城市，在热带阳光下焕发着独特魅力。



Northern Territory

Alice Springs

Traditional Owners:
Arrernte (“ah-run-dah”)

- One of Australia’s most remote towns
- About 1,200 km from the nearest coast
- Starting point of the 231 km Larapinta Trail

Did you know?

Australia has the largest population of wild camels in the world, and many of them roam the Red Centre desert surrounding Alice Springs.

Visit the website

What’s the story?

Alice Springs sits almost exactly in the middle of Australia, a remote desert town bordered by rugged ranges and wide open sky. Its traditional name, *Mparntwe*, means “watering place,” a nod to the watering holes that have supported life here for thousands of years. Just outside the town, you’ll find Udepata, or “Ellery Creek Big Hole”, a favourite swimming spot for locals and visitors alike.

The Arrernte people have lived across this region for at least 30,000 years, and their presence remains central to the Alice Springs identity. The town is one of the country’s most important Aboriginal art centres, with galleries showcasing works from across Central Australia. It was in this region during the 1970s that Indigenous artists pioneered the dot painting style, using layered patterns to share stories while protecting sacred meanings. Events like Desert Mob, one of the country’s longest-running Aboriginal art festivals, are still hosted here, bringing together traditional paintings, ceramics, weaving and sculpture.

Beyond the town, the surrounding land invites exploration. The Alice Springs Desert Park offers Indigenous bush survival demonstrations and the chance to meet iconic inland animals like dingoes and emus. Then there’s the Larapinta Trail stretching 231 kilometres from Alice Springs through the West MacDonnell Ranges, drawing hikers who seek out its distinctive ridgelines and vast desert views.



北领地

爱丽斯泉

传统土地拥有者：
阿伦特（Arrernte）

速览信息：

- 澳大利亚最偏远的城镇之一
- 距离最近的海岸约1200公里
- 全长 231 公里的拉勒平塔步道（Larapinta Trail）起点

你知道吗？

澳大利亚拥有全球数量最多的野生骆驼种群，其中许多就生活在爱丽斯泉周边的“红土中心”（Red Centre）沙漠地带。

访问网站

背后的故事

爱丽斯泉几乎位于澳大利亚的地理中心，是一座被崎岖山脉与辽阔天空环抱的内陆沙漠小镇。这里在原住民传统中被称为Mparntwe，意为“水源之地”，这一名称源于遍布在此地的众多天然水潭。数千年来，这些水潭一直滋养着这片土地上的生命。距离小镇不远处，就是尤德帕塔(Udepata)，也就是著名的“艾勒里溪大水潭”(Ellery Creek Big Hole)，这里以清澈见底的水域和宁静的自然环境而著称，是当地人与游客都钟爱的天然游泳胜地。

阿伦特人在这片土地上生活已超过3万年，他们的文化传承至今仍是爱丽斯泉原住民文化的核心。这座小镇是澳大利亚最重要的原住民艺术中心之一，众多画廊展示着来自澳大利亚中部各地的艺术佳作。正是这里，二十世纪七十年代的原住民艺术家开创了点画技法，通过层层叠叠的图案讲述故事，同时守护神圣的文化内涵。像“沙漠部落艺术节”（Desert Mob）这样澳大利亚历史最悠久的原住民艺术节之一，至今仍在此举办，汇聚传统绘画、陶艺、编织与雕塑等多元艺术形式。

走出小镇，周边的广袤大地更值得探索。在爱丽斯泉沙漠公园，您不仅可以观看原住民野外生存技能展示，还能有机会邂逅澳洲内陆标志性动物，如澳洲野狗和鹤鹑。此外，还有从爱丽斯泉出发、全长231公里的拉勒平塔步道，一路延伸至西麦克唐奈山脉（West MacDonnell Ranges）。这条步道以壮观的山脊线和辽阔的沙漠景观吸引着无数徒步爱好者前来探索。



Northern Territory

Kakadu National Park

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

- 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（Mungguy）

速览信息：

- 一年分为六个季节
- 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。

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，只有从高空中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。



Northern Territory

Katherine

Traditional Owners:
Jawoyn (“jaw-win”),
Dagoman (“dah-guh-mun”), and
Wardaman (“war-da-mun”)

- Japanese bombs reached Katherine in WWII
- Hot springs stay warm year round
- Location of the Cutta Cutta caves system

Did you know?

The Katherine River was named by explorer John McDouall Stuart after the daughter of his sponsor, James Chambers.

Visit the website

What’s the story?

History is never far from the surface in Katherine. During World War II, Japanese bombs reached this Top End town, leaving a preserved crater near the Katherine Museum. Go even further back and you’ll find the Cutta Cutta caves, sparkling limestone formations formed millions of years ago below the surface. The cave name means “many stars,” and long ago it was forbidden for Aboriginal people to enter, as they believed the stars were kept there at night. Today, guided tours let visitors explore the nooks and crannies that shelter wildlife from the sun, including the rare ghost and leaf-nosed bats.

At the heart of the region lies Nitmiluk National Park, home to the famous Nitmiluk Gorge. Known as “Cicada Place” in Jawoyn, the gorge often hums with the rhythmic buzz of cicadas, especially as the wet season begins. The gorge is best explored from the water: hire a canoe or join a guided tour to glide between the ancient sandstone cliffs by boat. The thermal waters of Katherine Hot Springs also offer a tranquil escape nearby. Surrounded by lush greenery, the pools are a perfect place to cool off and soak in the tropical atmosphere. From warm springs to wartime landmarks, Katherine is where the stories of land, water, and people come together.



凯瑟琳

传统土地拥有者：
贾沃因（Jawoyn）、
达戈曼（Dagoman）
和瓦尔达曼（Wardaman）

速览信息：

- 二战期间，日本空袭曾波及凯瑟琳
- 温泉常年保持温暖，四季皆宜
- 库塔库塔洞穴系统（Cutta Cutta caves）所在地

你知道吗？

凯瑟琳河（Katherine River）由探险家约翰·麦克道尔·斯图尔特（John McDouall Stuart）以其赞助人詹姆斯·钱伯斯（James Chambers）之女的名字命名。

访问网站

背后的故事

凯瑟琳是一座充满历史韵味的小镇。二战期间，这座北部小镇曾遭日军轰炸。在凯瑟琳博物馆（Katherine Museum）附近至今仍保留着当年的弹坑遗迹。除此之外，这里还拥有数百万年前形成的库塔库塔洞穴（Cutta Cutta caves），洞内分布着闪闪发光的石灰岩景观。“Cutta Cutta”意为“繁星点点”。在很久以前，这里被原住民视为禁地，因为他们相信夜空中的星辰就栖息于此。如今，游客可在导览带领下探索洞穴秘境。这里也是多种野生动物的栖息地，包括罕见的幽灵蝙蝠和叶鼻蝙蝠。

这片区域的核心，是尼特米鲁克国家公园（Nitmiluk National Park），这里坐落着著名的尼特米鲁克峡谷（Nitmiluk Gorge）。在贾沃因人的语言中，这里被称为“蝉鸣之地”（Cicada Place）。尤其在雨季来临之际，峡谷中常回荡着此起彼伏的蝉鸣声。探索峡谷的最佳方式，是从水上出发，租一艘独木舟，或参加导览之旅，在古老的砂岩峭壁之间缓缓前行。不远处的凯瑟琳温泉（Katherine Hot Springs）则为旅程增添一份宁静与惬意。温泉池被郁郁葱葱的绿植环绕，是消暑放松、沉浸于热带氛围的理想之地。从温暖的泉水到战争遗迹，凯瑟琳将土地、水域与人类的故事交织融合，展现出独特深邃的魅力。



Northern Territory

Kings Canyon

Traditional Owners:
Matutjara (“mah-too-jara”)

- Deepest gorge in Australia’s red centre
- 600+ plant and animal species live here
- Winter temperatures can drop below 0°C
- Location of sacred watering hole

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 the 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 formations is the canyon itself, 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. Tucked away at the foot of Kings Canyon is an enclosed watering hole nicknamed the Garden of Eden. Bordered by cliffs, this area is a sacred site for the Luritja people and swimming is not permitted. When the sandstone of Kings Canyon soaks up the rain like a sponge, excess water seeps into the Garden of Eden, allowing lush vegetation to flourish here. The best way to visit the Garden of Eden is by doing the 6km Rim Walk around the top of Kings Canyon. From the flat summit of the range just past the entrance, you can also take in the view of the ‘Lost City’, a labyrinth of tall natural rock formations that resemble an ancient city in ruins.



北领地

国王峡谷

传统土地拥有者：
马图贾拉(Matutjara)

速览信息：

- 澳大利亚红土中心最深的峡谷
- 超过600种动植物在此栖息
- 冬季气温可能跌至0°C以下
- 神圣水潭所在地

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

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。其中最令人震撼的国王峡谷，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。峡谷为600多种适应严酷环境的特有动植物物种提供了栖息地。

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，或乘直升机俯瞰这片洪荒之美。在国王峡谷脚下，还隐藏着一处被称为“伊甸园”(Garden of Eden)的天然水潭。这里被悬崖环绕，是卢里贾人的重要神圣之地，因此禁止游泳。当峡谷的砂岩像海绵一样吸饱雨水后，多余的水分就会渗入这片水潭，使得这里植被繁茂、生机盎然。游览“伊甸园”的最佳方式是沿着国王峡谷顶部的6公里环崖步道(Rim Walk)徒步前行。从靠近入口的平坦高地继续前行，你还可以俯瞰“失落之城”(Lost City)，这是一片由高高耸立的岩石群组成的天然迷宫，宛如一座古老遗迹之城，令人叹为观止。



Northern Territory

Uluru

Traditional Owners:
Aṉangu (“arn-ung-oo”), Pitjantjatjara (“pit-jan-jah-jarra”), Yankunytjatjara (“yan-kun-ja-jarra”)

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

Did you know?

Aṉangu 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 Aṉangu. For Aṉangu, Uluru is a deeply sacred place, central to their identity, law, and wayof 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 Aṉangu 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.



北领地

乌鲁鲁

传统土地拥有者：
阿南古·皮詹加加拉——扬库因加加拉(Aṉangu 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

180 Hobart/Nipaluna
霍巴特/尼帕鲁纳

184 Cataract Gorge Reserve
卡德奈特峡谷保护区

186 Cradle Mountain-Lake St Clair National Park
摇篮山——圣克莱尔湖国家公园

188 Kunanyi / Mount Wellington
库纳尼/威灵顿山

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

192 Port Arthur
亚瑟港

194 Salamanca Market
萨拉曼卡集市

196 Tasmanian Devil Encounters
塔斯马尼亚恶魔(袋獾)保护区

198 Bridestowe Lavender Estate
布莱德斯托薰衣草庄园

200 Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery
塔斯马尼亚州博物馆与美术馆

Hobart/ Nipaluna

Owners:
Palawa people (“pah-lah-wah”)

Official website



Fast Facts

- Designated a UNESCO City of Literature in 2023
- Hobart is one of the best places in the world to see the Aurora Australis (Southern Lights)
- Proven to have some of the cleanest air in the world

Timeline

Before 1803 — Home to the Muwinina

1804 — Hobart Town settled

1838 — First Hobart Regatta

1890 — University of Tasmania opens

1893 — First city in the southern hemisphere to use electric trams

1981 — Tasmania and Fujian Province become ‘Sister States’

Did you know?

Hobart is the second-oldest capital city in Australia after Sydney.



What's the story?

Hobart or Nipaluna, as it is traditionally known, was home to the Muwinina, a southern Tasmanian Aboriginal tribe, for over 40,000 years, before Invasion. Today's Palawa/Tasmanian Aboriginal community continue a strong presence here.

The city lies between the towering Kunanyi/ Mount Wellington and the waters of the Timtumili Minanya/River Derwent.

Early European settlement began at Piyura Kitina/Risdon Cove, a site of a large massacre of Aboriginal people. Like many coastal cities, Fisheries have been core to the local economy, and Hobart was once the largest whaling port in the Southern Ocean.

During the 1870s, many Chinese migrants arrived in Tasmania during the Tin Rush. As the mining boom slowed down, they moved to Hobart and were key in establishing many markets that still provide fresh produce to the city today.

If you're after more market experiences, you can't miss the historic Salamanca Market, located on the Hobart waterfront, and one of the city's most iconic open air markets and weekend landmarks. It opens every Saturday, with more than 300 stalls selling Tasmanian produce, handmade crafts, woodwork, designer accessories and a variety of street food. You can shop for souvenirs and taste local flavours, all while enjoying live performances by street artists.

Speaking of arts, Hobart has a longstanding history as one of Australia's top arts destinations. It's home to the famous Museum of Old and New Art (MONA) and The Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery (TMAG), Australia's second-oldest museum, founded in 1846.

From an architectural perspective, you'll see many of the buildings have a Georgian and Victorian style, with some of the oldest buildings dating back to the early 1800s.

For those who love food, several tours leaving from the Hobart waterfront will take you along Tasmania's coastal waters, where you can admire pristine ocean views while savouring freshly prepared local seafood.

Towering at 1271 metres, Kunanyi / Mount Wellington, offers a majestic backdrop to the city. For local Hobartians, "the mountain" is part of daily life: a place to walk, ride mountain bikes, play in the winter snow, and feel the reviving touch of nature. For visitors, it's an ideal place to take in breathtaking views across Hobart and beyond.

For more than 200 years the Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens has nurtured rare plants, housed a thriving kitchen garden, and offered locals and travellers a place to gather and learn. Spread across a 14-hectare site on the fringe of the city centre, it is Australia's second-oldest botanic garden, full of history and natural wonder and conveniently a short walk from the CBD.

Hobart is located along the southeastern coast of Tasmania. The Tasman Sea borders it, giving it a mild, temperate climate. It's also ranked as Australia's second driest capital city.

Leading into the Southern Ocean, the city is an Antarctic gateway and one of the top destinations to see the breathtaking Southern Lights or Aurora Australis.

Hobart is a testament to preserved histories, arts, culture, and the wonders that nature has to offer.

霍巴特/尼帕鲁纳

土地拥有者：帕拉瓦（Palawa）

官方网站



速览信息：

- 霍巴特是全球观赏南极光的最佳地点之一
- 2023年被联合国教科文组织授予“文学之都”称号
- 空气质量位居世界前列

历史节点：

1803年之前： 姆维尼纳原住民的家园

1804年： 霍巴特镇建立

1838年： 首届霍巴特赛艇节（Hobart Regatta）举办

1890年： 塔斯马尼亚大学开放入学

1893年： 南半球首个使用有轨电车的城市

1981年： 塔斯马尼亚州与福建省正式缔结“姐妹州”关系

你知道吗？



在澳大利亚各首府城市中，霍巴特的历史悠久程度仅次于悉尼。

背后的故事

霍巴特的传统名称是尼帕鲁纳。姆维尼纳作为塔斯马尼亚州南部的部族之一，早在四万多年前便开始在这片土地上生活。后来，欧洲殖民者的入侵打破了这片土地原有的平静。如今，帕拉瓦/塔斯马尼亚原住民社群依然与这片土地保持着深厚联系，并继续传承着他们的文化与历史。

这座城市坐落在巍峨的库纳尼（威灵顿山）与静谧的提图米利米娜尼亚（德文特河）之间。

欧洲殖民者的足迹最早始于披尤阿·可依提娜(里斯登湾)，他们曾在此对原住民进行了大规模的屠杀。作为一座典型的沿海城市，渔业始终是当地的经济核心。您或许很难想象，霍巴特曾一度是南冰洋规模最大的捕鲸港口。

19世纪70年代，许多华人移民在锡矿热潮期间来到塔斯马尼亚州。随着采矿热潮逐渐减退，他们迁往霍巴特，并在建立多个当地农贸市场方面发挥了关键作用。时至今日，这些市场依然是这座城市新鲜农产品的主要供应地。

如果想体验更多市集风情，就千万不能错过历史悠久的萨拉曼卡集市。坐落于霍巴特海滨，这个市场不仅是当地最具代表性的露天集市之一，也是一处深受居民喜爱的周末必访地标。市场每逢周六开放，拥有300多个摊位，售卖塔斯马尼亚州特产、手工艺品、木制品、原创设计配饰以及各色街头美食，令人目不暇接。在这里，游客既能漫步于琳琅满目的摊位之间，挑选独具特色的纪念品，也可以沉浸于地道的当地风味中大快朵颐。同时还能欣赏街头艺术家的现场表演，更为市集氛围增添了鲜活明快的节奏与艺术气息。

谈起艺术就更不能不提霍巴特，这里长期以来一直是澳大利亚顶尖艺术目的地之一。游客不仅可以参观享誉盛名的新旧艺术博物馆（MONA），还可以探访澳大利亚历史第二悠久的博物馆——始建于1846年的塔斯马尼亚州博物馆与美术馆（TMAG）。

从建筑角度来看，这里的许多建筑都采用乔治亚和维多利亚风格，一些最古老的建筑可以追溯到19世纪初。

美食爱好者们在这里可是能享尽口福。从霍巴特海滨出发的多条巡航线路将带着游客领略塔斯马尼亚的沿海水域，可以一边悠闲眺望丝毫未经雕饰的纯美海景，欣赏靛蓝与深翠的海水自然相融，一边品尝现捕现做的当地海鲜。

海拔1271米的威灵顿山（库纳尼）巍然耸立，为城市勾勒出一幅壮丽的背景画卷。对于当地居民而言，这座山始终是融入日常的理想去处。无论是闲适徒步、畅快骑行山地车，还是在冬日雪景中尽情嬉戏，亦或只是静静感受自然带来的疗愈力量，都别有一番惬意与自在。而对游客而言，这里则是俯瞰霍巴特全景及更远风光的绝佳观景之地。

200多年来，皇家塔斯马尼亚植物园（Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens）一直致力于培育珍稀植物，并拥有一座生机勃勃的家庭菜园，为当地人和游客提供了一处聚会与学习的场所。植物园占地14公顷，位于市中心边缘，步行即可抵达，是澳大利亚第二古老的植物园，充满了历史韵味与自然奇观。

霍巴特位于塔斯马尼亚州东南海岸，濒临塔斯曼海，气候温和宜人，是澳大利亚降雨量第二少的首府城市。

作为通往南大洋的门户，这座城市也是进入南极的重要枢纽，并且是观赏壮丽南极光的热门目的地之一。

霍巴特是保存着历史遗韵、艺术气息与文化底蕴并被大自然奇迹所环绕的一座城市，完美见证了时间与自然共同雕琢的独特风貌。



Tasmania

Cataract Gorge Reserve

Kanamaluka ("can-ah-mah-loo-cah")

- 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。



Tasmania

Cradle Mountain – Lake St Clair National Park

Traditional territory of the Big River Tribe

- 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.



塔斯马尼亚州

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（Bar Bluff）、西佩利恩山（Pelion West）以及塔州最高峰奥萨山（MountOssa）等。步道特别铺设了木板路，以保护下方脆弱的原生植被。



Tasmania

Kunanyi / Mount Wellington

Owners:
Muwinina (“moo-we-nin-ah”)

- Rises 1,271 metres above sea level
- Part of the 18,000 hectare Wellington Park
- 30-minute drive from Hobart’s CBD
- Accessible by road or the Kunanyi/ Mount Wellington Explorer Bus

Did you know?

Kunanyi is the original name of the mountain — it was used for thousands of years by Tasmanian Aboriginal people, long before European settlement. Today the mountain carries both names: Kunanyi / Mount Wellington.

Visit the website

What’s the story?

Stand almost anywhere in Hobart and you’ll see Kunanyi / Mount Wellington towering over the city — at 1,271 metres, it rises almost 200 metres higher than the famous Table Mountain in Cape Town. Few cities in the world are backed by a natural landmark this dramatic, and for Hobartians, the mountain is simply part of daily life.

Much of the mountain is protected within Wellington Park reserve. Its most striking feature is the Organ Pipes — a sweeping escarpment of dolerite rock columns that runs like ribs across the slopes. From the summit, visitors can look out over Hobart, the Derwent River, and deep into Tasmania’s vast southwest wilderness.

The mountain has deep significance for Tasmania’s Aboriginal people, the Palawa. Stone artefacts and rock shelters found in the foothills reflect thousands of years of connection to this place. More than 500 native plant species grow across the mountain’s varied microclimates, and nearly all of Tasmania’s mammal species live here — including wombats, wallabies and the endangered Tasmanian devil.

Pinnacle Road gives easy access to the summit by car or bus. A network of walking tracks leads to waterfalls, fern gullies and forest, while mountain bikers can ride trails from the summit back down to the city. In winter, snow at the summit is a highlight — it’s a Hobart tradition to drive up and throw snowballs in the fresh cover.



塔斯马尼亚州

库纳尼/威灵顿山

土地拥有者：
姆维尼纳（Muwinina）

速览信息：

- 海拔1271米
- 隶属占地 1.8 万公顷的威灵顿公园
- 距离霍巴特中央商务区车程约30分钟
- 可自驾或搭乘库纳尼/ 威灵顿山探索巴士（Mount Wellington Explorer Bus）轻松登顶

你知道吗？

库纳尼才是这座山的最初的名字，早在欧洲殖民者到来之前，塔斯马尼亚原住民就已经用这个名字称呼它，已经流传数千年！如今，这座山同时拥有两个名字：库纳尼 / 威灵顿山。

访问网站

背后的故事

在霍巴特，几乎无论身处何地，只要抬头远望，威灵顿山那巍峨的身影总会映入眼帘。这座海拔1271米的高山，比著名的开普敦桌山还高出近200米。世界上很少有城市能拥有如此震撼的自然地标，而对霍巴特人来说，它早已成为日常生活的一部分。

山体的大部分区域都受到威灵顿公园保护区保护。其中最引人注目的景观，当属“管风琴岩柱”(Organ Pipes)。一排排巨大的辉绿岩石柱沿山坡延展铺陈，宛如天然雕刻而成的宏伟屏风，成为威灵顿山最具代表性的地貌之一。登上山顶，霍巴特市区、德文特河以及塔斯马尼亚西南部广袤荒野的壮丽景色尽收眼底。

这座山对塔斯马尼亚原住民帕拉瓦（Palawa）人来说意义非凡。山脚下发现的石器与岩棚遗迹，见证着他们与这片土地数千年的深厚联结。威灵顿山丰富多样的微气候环境孕育了超过500种本土植物，全塔州的哺乳动物几乎都能在这里找到身影，从呆萌的袋熊、灵巧的沙袋鼠，到濒危的塔斯马尼亚恶魔，惊喜不断！

峰顶公路让自驾或乘巴士登顶变得轻松便捷。纵横交错的徒步步道带你探索瀑布、蕨类峡谷与原始森林，山地车爱好者还能从山顶一路骑行下山，体验感拉满！冬季来临时，山顶常会披上一层银白雪景。对于许多霍巴特人来说，驱车上山，在新雪中打雪仗，早已成为一年一度不可错过的冬日传统。



Tasmania

Museum of Old and New Art (MONA)

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

- 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.



塔斯马尼亚州

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。

访问网站

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。



Tasmania

Port Arthur

Owners: Original Owners: Palawa (“pah-lah-wah”)/ Tasmanian Aboriginal people

- UNESCO World Heritage Listed
- Former convict settlement
- Closed prison operations in 1877
- 90 minutes from Hobart

Did you know?

More than 1,000 convicts, soldiers and free settlers were buried on a tiny island one kilometre off the coast, now known as the Isle of the Dead.

Visit the website

What’s the story?

Between 1830 and 1877, about 12,500 convicts served sentences at what is now the World Heritage-listed Port Arthur Historic Site. Set on the Tukana/Tasman Peninsula, the site was chosen for both its natural beauty and its isolation — surrounded by cold, unforgiving waters that made escape nearly impossible.

Convicts could be imprisoned here for anything from theft to political unrest. Once arrived, they entered a regime of strict discipline. The feared Separate Prison enforced silence and solitude believing it would encourage moral reform, while hard labour in mills and workshops drove the settlement’s growth. More than 30 buildings and ruins remain today, from a large penitentiary — originally built as a flour mill — to a roofless church constructed by convict hands. Sombre scenes sit alongside the neat homes and gardens of the soldiers and free settlers who built lives around the prison.

Wander the 40-hectare landscaped grounds and join one of the guided tours to gain a full appreciation of this pivotal place in Tasmanian history. Entry includes an introductory walking tour and a 20-minute harbour cruise, which takes in views of the Isle of the Dead and Point Puer — where more than 3,000 boys were held in Britain’s first purpose-built prison for children. A short drive away, 115 steps descend to Remarkable Cave, where a natural tunnel frames a view of the Southern Ocean.



塔斯马尼亚州

亚瑟港

土地拥有者：原有土地拥有者
帕拉瓦（Palawa）/
塔斯马尼亚原住民

速览信息：

- 入选联合国教科文组织世界遗产名录
- 曾为流放犯人关押点
- 关押点于1877年关闭
- 距霍巴特约90分钟车程

你知道吗？

距亚瑟港海岸约1公里处，有一座小岛过去曾埋葬着逾千名囚犯、士兵和自由开拓者，如今被称为“亡者之岛”。

访问网站

背后的故事

亚瑟港历史遗址如今已正式被列入世界遗产名录。在1830年至1877年间这里曾关押着约12500名流放犯人。地处塔斯曼半岛（图卡纳）边缘，周边环绕着冰冷无际的茫茫大海，关押点选址在此，既因其风景之美，也因其与世隔绝，想要逃离这座天然监狱可谓天方夜谭。

当时流放至亚瑟港的囚犯罪名各异，小到仅仅盗窃，大到参与政治动乱不等。抵达后，他们便要受到极其严酷的纪律制度管理。其中令人闻之色变的“单独囚室”严禁囚犯发出丝毫声响或是与人交流，整片关押点一片死寂，这种制度曾在人们看来有助于进行道德改造。与此同时，囚犯们还在磨坊和车间从事着繁重的体力劳动，推动着关押点的发展。如今，这里仍保留着30多处历史建筑与遗迹，有由原来的面粉磨坊改建的大型监舍，也有由囚犯亲手建成的无顶露天教堂。而与这片沉重的景象相伴的是整洁的住宅和花园，静静诉说着附近士兵和自由开拓者的过往。

漫步于占地40公顷、经过精心规划的广阔遗址园区之中，跟随导览探索亚瑟港的故事，即可深入全面了解这处见证塔斯马尼亚州历史的重要世界遗产地。门票包含一场遗址步行导览及20分钟海港游船之旅，可从海上欣赏“亡者之岛”和“普尔角”的景致。普尔角曾是英国首座专为儿童建造的监狱所在地，超过三千名男孩曾关押于此。此外，驱车不远还可前往著名的“奇异拱洞（Remarkable Cave）”。沿着115级台阶下行，眼前出现的天然岩石拱洞宛如一幅巨大的画框，将南大洋的壮阔景色尽收其中。



Tasmania

Salamanca Market

Owners:
Palawa (“pah-lah-wah”)

- Started in 1972
- Held every Saturday, 8.30am–3pm
- On the Hobart waterfront, Salamanca Place
- 300+ stallholders

Did you know?

Salamanca Place was named after the Battle of Salamanca in Spain, commemorating a British victory during the Napoleonic Wars in the 1800s.

Visit the website

What’s the story?

Salamanca Market has been a weekly Hobart ritual for more than five decades. Every Saturday morning, lines of marquees appear along Salamanca Place before a row of handsome sandstone warehouses built in the 1830s, with Kunanyi / Mount Wellington framing the skyline beyond.

What began modestly in the summer of 1972 with 15 stalls has grown into one of Australia’s most loved outdoor markets, now stretching the length of Salamanca Place with more than 300 stallholders. Expect produce to pottery, fine art to food trucks, books to buskers — and almost everything handmade or homegrown in Tasmania, likely coming direct from the hands that made it.

The sandstone warehouses lining the plaza date to Hobart’s earliest days as a British settlement, originally used to store whale oil, grain and timber. Today the precinct hums with restaurants, pubs and shops — but on Saturdays, the market takes centre stage.

Take time to chat to the makers and growers. Browse locally made ceramics, leather goods and soaps, or stop for a scallop pie, Tasmanian nougat or fresh strawberries while buskers keep the mood lively. Whatever the weather, the market runs every week without fail.



塔斯马尼亚州

萨拉曼卡集市

土地拥有者：
帕拉瓦(Palawa)

速览信息：

- 于1972年开办
- 开市时间为每周六早上8:30至下午3:00
- 位于霍巴特海滨的萨拉曼卡广场
- 有300多个摊位

你知道吗？

萨拉曼卡广场以19世纪西班牙的萨拉曼卡战役命名，这场战役是英国在拿破仑战争期间取得的一次胜利。

访问网站

背后的故事

五十多年来，萨拉曼卡集市一直是霍巴特每周六不可或缺的传统盛事。每逢周六清晨，一顶顶帐篷沿着萨拉曼卡广场就会依次铺展开来，排列在建于19世纪30年代的典雅砂岩仓库建筑前方，远处巍峨的库纳尼/威灵顿山则勾勒出壮丽的天际线。

故事始于1972年的夏天，最初仅有的15个摊位随着时间变迁逐渐增长至300多个，如今早已发展成为澳大利亚最受欢迎的户外集市之一。一顶顶帐篷沿着萨拉曼卡广场一字排开，颇为壮观。要问集市有什么，只有您想不到，没有您找不到：从新鲜农产品到手工陶艺，从精美艺术品到特色美食餐车，从书籍到街头艺人表演，眼福口福通通享受。其中绝大多数商品都是在塔斯马尼亚州手工制作或本地种植生产，许多更是由制造者亲自售卖，极具当地特色，绝对不可错过。

广场边一排排砂岩仓库建筑见证着霍巴特作为英国殖民地最早期的发展历史。这些仓库最初用于储存鲸油、谷物和木材，如今，这片历史街区已汇聚众多餐厅、酒吧和特色商店，热闹非凡，然而每逢周六，那支起的一顶顶帐篷占据着主角位置，成为广场上最引人注目的焦点。

如果认为萨拉曼卡集市的魅力仅在于商品可就错了，热情好客又风趣的当地人亦能让您感到宾至如归。有些摊主是亲做亲卖，有些则是当地农户，您不妨放慢脚步与他们闲聊片刻。漫步摊位之间，还能找到各式各样当地生产制作的陶艺制品、皮革制品和手工皂，也可尝尝扇贝派、塔斯马尼亚牛轧糖或新鲜草莓，不时还有街头艺人的表演为市集增添热闹氛围。无论天气如何，萨拉曼卡集市每周始终开放如常。



Tasmania

Tasmanian Devil Encounters

Owners:
Palawa (“pah-lah-wah”)

- World’s largest carnivorous marsupial
- Extinct from mainland Australia
- Endangered in Tasmania
- Makes a distinct shriek, growl and wail noise

Did you know?

Despite the name, Tasmanian devils are not a threat to humans. They don’t go out of their way to attack or display aggressive behaviour unless they feel threatened.

Visit the website

What’s the story?

When early European settlers moved through Tasmania’s bushland at night, they heard strange shrieks, growls and wails echoing through the dark. Unable to see what was making the noise, they imagined demons lurking in the trees — and soon gave the creature a name to match.

Today, those haunting sounds are understood as simply part of the devil’s language: coughs, growls and screeches used to warn off rivals, particularly around food. Once widespread across mainland Australia, Tasmanian devils disappeared from the continent thousands of years ago and now survive only here in Tasmania, roaming forests and coastal scrubland.

They remain under threat. Vehicle strikes and a contagious facial tumour disease have significantly reduced devil populations in recent decades. Conservation parks and wildlife sanctuaries across Tasmania now play a vital role in protecting the species — and give visitors the rare chance to see these remarkable animals up close.

Look for night feeding tours near Cradle Mountain, or visit the Hobart Zoo and Aquarium for an in-person encounter with one of Australia’s most iconic animals.



塔斯马尼亚恶魔(袋獾)保护区

土地拥有者：
帕拉瓦(Palawa)

速览信息：

- 世界上最大的食肉有袋类动物
- 已在澳大利亚大陆灭绝
- 塔斯马尼亚州濒危物种
- 会发出尖叫、低吼和大哭一样的独特叫声

你知道吗？

塔斯马尼亚恶魔虽然名字听起来有些吓人，但对人类并没有威胁。它们通常不会主动攻击，也不具备明显的攻击性，除非在感到受威胁时才可能出现防御行为。

访问网站

背后的故事

来到澳大利亚的早期欧洲殖民者们于夜间穿行塔斯马尼亚州丛林时，听到茫茫黑暗中回荡着令人不寒而栗的各种奇怪声音，有的似尖叫，有的则似低吼、大哭。由于当时无法找到声音的源头，他们便想象森林中潜伏着一群恶魔，很快就将这神秘生物命名为“塔斯马尼亚恶魔”。

如今，人们明白这些让人毛骨悚然的声音不过是塔斯马尼亚恶魔的交流方式。无论是咳嗽、低吼还是尖叫声，都是它们吓退同类的方式，尤其是对方想来抢食的时候。塔斯马尼亚恶魔很久以前曾广泛分布于澳大利亚大陆，但在数千年前在大陆销声匿迹，如今仅存于塔斯马尼亚岛，岛上的森林和沿海的灌木林地是它们的家园。

塔斯马尼亚恶魔目前仍面临持续的生存威胁。近几十年来，在种群中传播的面部肿瘤性疾病，以及车辆撞击等人为因素也都导致其数量大幅下降。现在，遍布塔斯马尼亚州各地的保护公园和野生动物保护区在守护这一物种方面发挥着重要作用，也为游客提供了难得的机会，可近距离一睹这一传奇动物的风采。

游客可选择于晚间去摇篮山附近参观饲养员的喂食过程，也可前往霍巴特动物园及水族馆，实地观赏这一澳大利亚最具代表性的动物之一。



Tasmania

Bridestowe Lavender Estate

Owners:
Palawa (“pah-lah-wah”)

- In season from December to February
- Bridestowe Lavender Estate is the largest lavender farm in the Southern Hemisphere
- Grown for oil and fragrance industry
- Harvested once a year

Did you know?

Bridestowe Lavender Estate covers more than 100 hectares — ten times the size of a typical lavender farm in Japan, North America or France.

Visit the website

What’s the story?

Each summer, parts of northern Tasmania turn a deep shade of purple as lavender fields burst into bloom. The island’s cool climate, fertile soil and long daylight hours create ideal growing conditions, and Tasmania’s famously clean air helps produce some of the world’s highest quality lavender oil.

The most famous of the island’s farms is Bridestowe Lavender Estate, located in Nabowla, about 50 minutes from Launceston in Tasmania’s scenic northeast. The largest lavender farm in the Southern Hemisphere, Bridestowe has been producing lavender for more than a century. During the Festival of Flowers — 1 December to 31 January — the estate opens to visitors who come from around the world to walk the flowering rows and take in one of Tasmania’s most spectacular seasonal sights.

The visitor centre stocks a range of lavender-infused products, from essential oils and bath goods to the world-famous Bobbie the Bear, and the Woodcroft Cafe serves lavender ice-cream, seasonal meals and lavender-infused delicacies.

The harvest is a precise process. Workers move through the fields gathering stems at exactly the right moment — when fragrance and oil content peak — to preserve the exceptional quality Tasmanian lavender is known for.

Beyond Bridestowe, smaller farms offer equally memorable experiences. At Port Arthur Lavender Farm, purple fields sit between forest and sea. In the Tamar Valley, Lavender House Tasmania offers a boutique perfumery where you can watch the distillation process and browse handcrafted products.



塔斯马尼亚州

布莱德斯托薰衣草庄园

土地拥有者：
帕拉瓦（Palawa）

速览信息：

- 花季为12月至2月
- 布莱德斯托薰衣草庄园是南半球规模最大的薰衣草农场
- 专为精油与香氛产业精心培育
- 每年仅采收一次，品质珍贵

你知道吗？

布莱德斯托薰衣草庄园占地超过100公顷，规模是日本、北美或法国普通薰衣草农场的10倍。

访问网站

背后的故事

每年夏天，塔斯马尼亚北部都会染上一片深邃的紫色，薰衣草田竞相绽放，风景如画。凉爽的气候、肥沃的土壤以及漫长的日照时间，为这种芳香植物提供了近乎完美的生长条件。再加上塔斯马尼亚享誉全球的纯净空气，共同造就了世界顶级的薰衣草精油。

在众多农场中，布莱德斯托薰衣草庄园名气最大，位于纳博拉（Nabowla），距塔斯马尼亚风景如画的东北部城市朗塞斯顿约50分钟车程。作为南半球最大的薰衣草农场，布莱德斯托种植薰衣草的历史已逾百年。在花卉节期间（12月1日至1月31日），庄园向全球游客开放，你可以漫步花田间，欣赏塔斯马尼亚最壮观的季节性美景之一。

游客中心的商品琳琅满目，从精油、沐浴用品到世界知名的“鲍比小熊”(Bobbie the Bear)应有尽有，伍德克罗夫特咖啡馆还供应薰衣草冰淇淋、时令餐点和薰衣草风味美食。

采收也是一门讲究的学问。工作人员会穿梭于花田之间，于香气与油脂最浓郁的时刻进行采摘，以确保薰衣草维持最佳品质。正是这份细致与坚持，让塔斯马尼亚薰衣草的卓越品质一直备受推崇。

除了布莱德斯托，区域内其他小型农场同样魅力十足，为游客带来截然不同的赏花体验。在亚瑟港薰衣草农场，紫色花海铺展于森林与海岸之间，景致如画。而在塔玛谷，塔斯马尼亚薰衣草屋则设有精品香氛工坊，游客不仅可以近距离观赏精油蒸馏过程，还能选购各式精心制作的手工香氛产品。



Tasmania

Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery

Traditional Owners:
Palawa (“pah-lah-wah”)

- Founded in 1843
- Australia’s second-oldest museum
- Home to over 312,000 botanical specimens
- A short walk from the Nipaluna/Hobart waterfront

Did you know?

The museum displays marine fossils from the Permian mass extinction. Prior to the age of dinosaurs, it marked a time when life on Earth almost disappeared.

Visit the website

What’s the story?

A short walk from the Nipaluna/Hobart waterfront, the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery (TMAG) has been a custodian of the island’s natural and cultural heritage since 1843, making it Australia’s second-oldest museum.

The collection spans an extraordinary range. Galleries feature contemporary and historical artworks alongside Aboriginal artefacts that speak to the deep history and traditions of the Palawa people. The palaeontology and geology exhibits take visitors further back still — trilobites from the Cambrian explosion, bones of giant Ice Age marsupials, and marine fossils from the Permian mass extinction sit alongside the Tasmanian Herbarium’s 312,000+ preserved plant specimens, a vital record of the island’s flora across time.

The building itself rewards close attention. The TMAG site includes some of Tasmania’s earliest surviving European structures, among them the 1902 Custom House with its Baroque Revival facade. At the Davey Street entrance, two sandstone figures — Britannia and Justice — were carved from Campania stone by Hobart sculptor Charles Watson.

The Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery offers an unforgettable journey through the island’s extraordinary history.



塔斯马尼亚州博物馆与美术馆

传统土地拥有者：
帕拉瓦（Palawa）

速览信息：

- 创办于1843年
- 澳大利亚历史第二悠久的博物馆
- 馆藏超过31.2万件植物标本
- 距尼帕鲁纳/霍巴特（Nipaluna/Hobart）海滨仅几步之遥

你知道吗？

馆内藏有二叠纪大灭绝时期的海洋化石。这一时期地球生命几近消失，恐龙也还远未出现。

访问网站

背后的故事

塔斯马尼亚博物馆与美术馆（TMAG）创立于1843年，是澳大利亚第二古老的博物馆。它坐落于尼帕鲁纳/霍巴特（Nipaluna/Hobart）海滨，自创立以来就守护着这座岛屿的自然与文化遗产，地位举足轻重。

博物馆馆藏丰厚，展厅荟萃当代与历史艺术珍品以及珍贵的原住民文物，生动展现了帕拉瓦（Palawa）人悠久而深厚的历史文化传统。古生物与地质展区犹如一场跨越亿万年的时空之旅，游客可近距离观赏寒武纪生命大爆发时期的三叶虫化石、冰河时代巨型有袋动物的骨骼遗存，以及见证二叠纪生物大灭绝的海洋化石。而拥有超过31.2万份标本的塔斯马尼亚植物标本馆，则如同一部鲜活的岛屿植物志，细致保存着这片土地独特而珍贵的生态记忆。

除了丰富的馆藏，博物馆建筑本身同样值得细细品味。馆址保留了塔斯马尼亚最早期的欧洲建筑遗迹，其中最引人注目的当属建于1902年的海关大楼，其巴洛克复兴风格立面庄重典雅，彰显着那个时代的建筑美学。位于戴维街入口处的两座砂岩雕像：不列颠尼亚与正义女神，由霍巴特雕塑家查尔斯·沃森用坎帕尼亚石精心雕刻而成，刻画细腻，处处展现出精湛的艺术工艺。

塔斯马尼亚博物馆与美术馆将带你踏上一场穿越岛屿悠久历史与多元文化的精彩旅程。从远古生命的演化足迹到原住民世代传承的文化记忆，每一件展品、每一个故事都值得驻足细赏，慢慢品味。