

Australia

The state in the southern hemisphere, occupying the eponymous continent, the island of Tasmania and several other islands of the Indian and Pacific Oceans is the sixth largest state in the world.

Australia is one of the developed countries, being the thirteenth largest economy in the world, and has the sixth place in the world in terms of GDP per capita. Australian military spending is the twelfth largest in the world. With the second largest human development index, Australia is high in many areas, such as quality of life, health, education, economic freedom, protection of civil liberties and political rights.

Flag



What to see

The Blue Mountains is a national park with relict eucalyptus trees, some of which are 2,000 years old. Above the trees because of the evaporation of eucalyptus oils hangs a blue haze, giving the mountains a unique flavor. In the park, you can ride on the steepest railway in the world or admire the surroundings from the height of the cable car.



The Uluru Rock, not far from Alice Springs, is a sacred place for the Aboriginal people, who believe that the whole world and they themselves originate from here. It is forbidden to interfere with the traditional way of life of the indigenous people. Tours are held here at sunset or early in the morning, when the stone monolith under the rays of the sun is magically transformed.

Kakadu Park is a bird sanctuary not far from Darwin; here you can observe the life of 60 species of mammals, 300 species of birds and more than 100 species of reptiles.

The Harbor Bridge in Sydney, one of the longest in the world, is 503 meters long. The bridge is a great place for beautiful photos and

Sydney Aquarium - Marine Park, giving the opportunity to contemplate unusual fish and strange sea creatures in their natural environment.



The unique pink lake Hiller, the only one in the world with such color. Even if you pour the lake water into a separate container, the water will remain pink. Until now, the secret of the pink color of this amazing reservoir has not been solved.

The volcanic island of Lord Howe, striking its virgin nature. There is no mobile connection, and the number of tourists staying on the island should not exceed 400 people. Such rules are established to preserve the unique local nature.



Climate

The climate of Australia is the mirror opposite of the climate of the Northern Hemisphere. The coldest months, oddly enough for the inhabitants of our country, are June, July and August, and in January and February it is hot here.

The large size of the continent provides climatic diversity - there are hot deserts and cool coasts, snowy mountains and tropical forests.

The continent is located in the tropics and subtropics, thanks to this Australia is a very sunny country with a dry climate. More than half of the country receives less than 300 mm of precipitation per year. Prolonged droughts are frequent, when not a drop of rain falls within a few months.

In the desert lands of the central part of the continent, the temperature changes dramatically over the course of one day - during the day the air warms up to +50, and at night it cools to -10.

The mildest climate on the island of Tasmania, located closer to the temperate zone. Snow in Australia falls in the mountains of the Australian Alps and Tasmania.

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Careful, kangaroo!

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Desert Pinnacles

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West Coast Australia

Flora and fauna

The avian world of Australia is extremely rich, numbering 720 bird species, of which almost half are endemic. Emus, cockatoo, cassowary, black swans, honey birds, birds of paradise, lyrebirds, are recognized symbols of the continent.

There are no predators here, but there are quite a few other dangerous representatives of the animal world - there are 65 species of poisonous snakes in Australia. If you see a sign prohibiting swimming, do not neglect the warning - in the coastal waters there are deadly jellyfish and sharks. The most poisonous animals of the planet are blue-necked octopus.



Lyrebird



Geographical features

Australia among the continents ranks last in terms of area, which is 7.7 million square kilometers. Australia has no borders with any state. The shores of the continent are washed by the seas of the Indian and Pacific Oceans.

Australia is the only continent where there are no glaciers and volcanoes. Most of the country is occupied by deserts and semi-deserts, there are fertile lands in the east and southwest, and in the north there are light forests, savannas and jungles of the Arnhemland peninsula.

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Along the northeast coast for 2000 kilometers stretches the Great Barrier Reef, a unique attraction of Australia. Many reef islands have become elite resorts.



Beach on Fraser Island



Great Barrier Reef from the air



Солончак озера Эйр

Population

Australia is a federal parliamentary state. Formally, the head of state is the English Queen Elizabeth II, but executive power is concentrated in the hands of the Prime Minister.

The Federation consists of 6 states:

New South Wales, the center of cultural, entertainment and sporting events.

Western Australia, which occupies almost a third of the continent and consists of practically one desert. It produces three-quarters of the country's gold and produces one-fifth of the world's aluminum. The state has the highest average income, but also the largest shortage of population due to the hot climate. The size of the state is comparable to Western Europe.

Queensland, named after Queen Victoria, is famous for banana plantations and the Great Barrier Reef.

Victoria, the smallest state with developed skiing. The history and development of the state is closely related to the gold rush.

South Australia, known for its wine and the fact that this state has never accepted prisoners.

Tasmania, almost half of the state is occupied by World Heritage sites, which are under protection.



Dinner time



West Coast Road



Wonderful winter day

Australian states

Australia consists of six states, two mainland territories and other smaller territories. The states are Victoria (VIC), Western Australia (WA), Queensland (QLD), New South Wales (NSW), Tasmania (TAS) and South Australia (SA). The two main mainland territories are the Northern Territory (NT), and the Territory of the Federal Capital (ACT). Territory status is in many ways similar to state status, except that the federal parliament can revoke any decision of a territory parliament, while with respect to states federal law takes precedence over state law only in those cases specified in paragraph 51 of the Constitution. All other matters remain with the state, such as health, education, law and order, public transport, roads, the judicial system, and local government.

Each state and mainland territory has its own legislative body: unicameral in the Northern Territory, the Territory of the Federal Capital and Queensland and bicameral in the other states. The lower house is called the Legislative Assembly (in South Australia and Tasmania - the Legislative Assembly), and the upper one - the Legislative Council. Heads of state governments are prime ministers, and territories are prime ministers. In addition to the Governor-General of the Union, the monarchy is also represented in individual states by governors, and in the Northern Territory and the Territory of the Federal Capital - by administrators who perform functions similar to



№	Флаг	Название	Тип адм. ед.	Столица	Население, чел.	Площадь, км²
1		Австралийская столичная территория	территория	Канберра	357 219	2358
2		Виктория	штат	Мельбурн	5 354 040	227 416
3		Западная Австралия	штат	Перт	2 239 170	2 529 875
4		Квинсленд	штат	Брисбен	4 332 737	1 730 648
5		Новый Южный Уэльс	штат	Сидней	6 917 658	800 642
6		Северная территория	территория	Дарвин	211 944	1 349 129
7		Тасмания	штат	Хобарт	495 350	68 401
8		Южная Австралия	штат	Аделаида	1 596 570	983 482
		Всего			21 507 719	7 691 951