

# ГОРОДА АВСТРАЛИИ

# Adelaide

Adelaide - is the state capital and largest city in South Africa Australia. It has a population of about 1.2 million people, and he fifth largest among all the cities in Australia. Adelaide was founded in 1836. by Captain Guindmarsh. First . its population was only 200. a man. The city was named in consortal honour William IV. Located on on the banks of the Torrance River, at the time Adelaide was marshy soils, but with city construction is cleared there was an entire coast, with the exception of of nature



# History

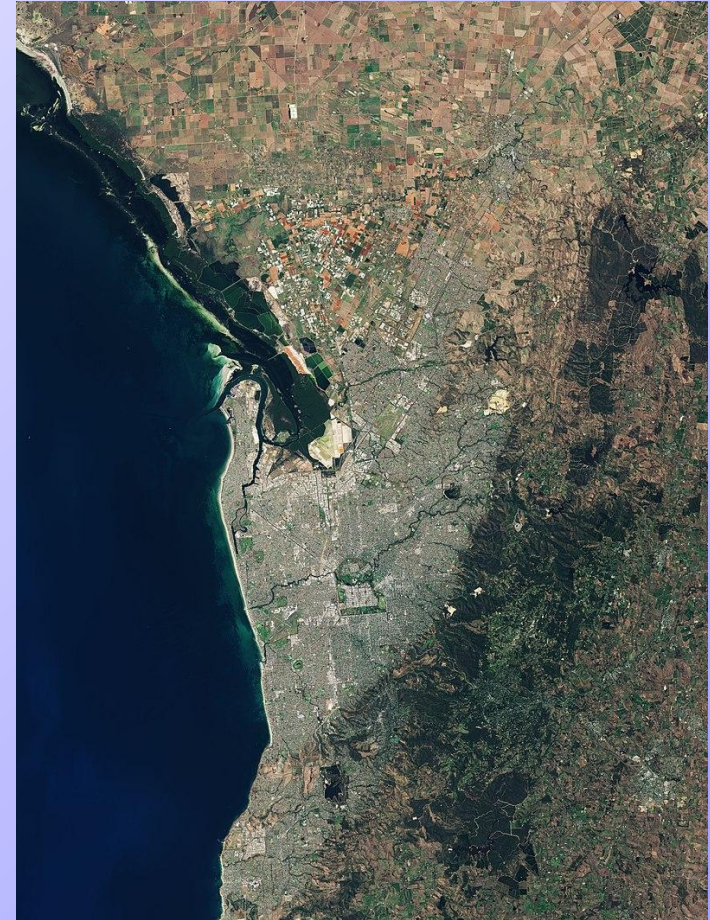


Before its proclamation as a British settlement in 1836, the area around Adelaide was inhabited by the indigenous [Kurna](#) people, one of many [Aboriginal](#) nations in South Australia. The city and [parklands](#) area was known as Tarntanya, or [Tarndanyangga](#) in the [Kurna language](#). The surrounding area was an open grassy plain with patches of trees and shrub which had been managed by hundreds of generations. Kurna country encompassed the plains which stretched north and south of Tarntanya as well as the wooded foothills of the [Mt Lofty Ranges](#). The River Torrens was known as the Karrawirra Pari (red gum forest river). About 300 Kurna populated the Adelaide area, and were referred to by the settlers as the Cowandilla

The Kurna language was a complex one, reflecting their sophisticated culture and deep environmental knowledge. Within a few decades of European settlement of South Australia, Kurna culture and language were almost completely destroyed.<sup>1</sup> Extensive documentation by early missionaries and other researchers has enabled a modern revival of both, which has included a commitment by local and state governments to rename or include Kurna names for many local places

# Geography

Adelaide is north of the Fleurieu Peninsula, on the Adelaide Plains between the Gulf St Vincent and the low-lying Mount Lofty Ranges. The city stretches 20 km (12 mi) from the coast to the foothills, and 90 km (56 mi) from [Gawler](#) at its northern extent to [Sellicks Beach](#) in the south. According to the Regional Development Australia, an Australian government planning initiative, the "Adelaide Metropolitan Region" has a total land area of 870 km<sup>2</sup> (340 sq mi), while a more expansive definition by the Australian Bureau of Statistics defines a "Greater Adelaide" statistical area totalling 3,259.8 km<sup>2</sup> (1,258.6 sq mi). The city sits at an average elevation of 50 metres (160 ft) above sea level. [Mount Lofty](#), east of the Adelaide metropolitan region in the Adelaide Hills at an elevation of 727 metres (2,385 ft), is the tallest point of the city and in the state south of [Burra](#).



# Climate



Adelaide has a [hot-summer Mediterranean climate](#) ([Köppen climate classification](#): **Csa**).<sup>[71]</sup> The city has hot, dry summers and mild to cool winters with moderate rainfall. Most [precipitation](#) falls in the winter months, leading to the suggestion that the climate be classified as a "cold monsoon".<sup>[72]</sup> Rainfall is unreliable, light and infrequent throughout summer, although heavy falls can occur. In contrast, the winter has fairly reliable rainfall with June being the wettest month of the year, averaging around 80 mm. [Frosts](#) are occasional, with the most notable occurrences in July 1908 and July 1982. Hail is also common in winter. Adelaide is a windy city with significant [wind chill](#) in winter, which makes the temperature [seem colder than it actually is](#). Snowfall in the metropolitan area is extremely uncommon, although light and sporadic falls in the nearby hills and at [Mount Lofty](#) occur during winter. Dewpoints in the summer typically range from 8 to 10 °C (46 to 50 °F). There are usually several days in summer where the temperature reaches 40.0 °C (104.0 °F) or above; the frequency of these temperatures has been [increasing in recent years](#).

# Liveability

Adelaide has been consistently listed in the world's top 10 [most liveable cities](#) through the 2010s by [The Economist Intelligence Unit](#), although it dropped to tenth place in 2018 after holding fifth position in the previous three years. It was ranked the [most liveable city](#) in Australia by the [Property Council of Australia](#), based on surveys of residents' views of their own city, between 2010 and 2013, dropping to second place in 2014. Greener spaces for sustainable living is an initiative that has proven to create happier residents and is one of the factors that contributes to Adelaide making the top 10 of the world's most liveable cities. For a relatively small city it boasts [29 large public parks](#) as well as a [botanical garden](#) in the heart of the city. The reduction of Adelaide's tree canopy cover over recent years due to excessive tree removal for new construction has led to an increase in the cost of housing and a decrease of overall state of well-being.

# Governance



Adelaide, as the capital of South Australia, is the seat of the [Government of South Australia](#). As Adelaide is South Australia's capital and most populous city, the [State Government](#) co-operates extensively with the [City of Adelaide](#). In 2006, the Ministry for the City of Adelaide was created to facilitate the State Government's collaboration with the [Adelaide City Council](#) and the Lord Mayor to improve Adelaide's image. The State Parliament's Capital City Committee is also involved in the governance of the City of Adelaide, being primarily concerned with the planning of Adelaide's urban development and growth.

Reflecting South Australia's status as Australia's most centralised state, Adelaide elects a substantial majority of the [South Australian House of Assembly](#). Of the 47 seats in the chamber, 34 seats (three-quarters of the legislature) are based in Adelaide, and two rural seats include Adelaide suburbs.

# Religion



Adelaide was founded on a vision of religious tolerance that attracted a wide variety of religious practitioners. This led to it being known as *The City of Churches*. But approximately 28% of the population expressed no religious affiliation in the 2011 Census, compared with the national average of 22.3%, making Adelaide one of Australia's least religious cities. Over half of the population of Adelaide identifies as Christian, with the largest denominations being [Catholic](#) (21.3%), [Anglican](#) (12.6%), [Uniting Church](#) (7.6%) and [Eastern Orthodox](#) (3.5%).

The Jewish community of the city dates back to 1840. Eight years later, 58 Jews lived in the city. A synagogue was built in 1871, when 435 Jews lived in the city. Many took part in the city councils, such as Judah Moss Solomon (1852–66) and others after him. Three Jews have been elected to the position of city mayor. In 1968, the Jewish population of Adelaide numbered about 1,200; in 2001, according to the Australian census, 979 persons declared themselves to be Jewish by religion. In 2011, over 1,000 Jews were living in the city, operating an [orthodox](#) and a [reform](#) school, in addition to a virtual Jewish museum.



# Economy

South Australia's largest employment sectors are health care and social assistance, [\[102\]](#)[\[102\]](#)[\[103\]](#) surpassing manufacturing in SA as the largest employer since 2006–07. [\[102\]](#)[\[102\]](#)[\[103\]](#) In 2009–10, manufacturing in SA had average annual employment of 83,700 persons compared with 103,300 for health care and social assistance. [\[102\]](#) Health care and social assistance represented nearly 13% of the state average annual employment. [\[104\]](#) The [Adelaide Hills wine region](#) is an iconic and viable economic region for both the state and country in terms of wine production and sale. The 2014 vintage is reported as consisting of 5,836 t (5,744 long tons; 6,433 short tons) red grapes crushed valued at A\$8,196,142 and 12,037 t (11,847 long tons; 13,269 short tons) white grapes crushed valued at \$14,777,631.



# Education and research

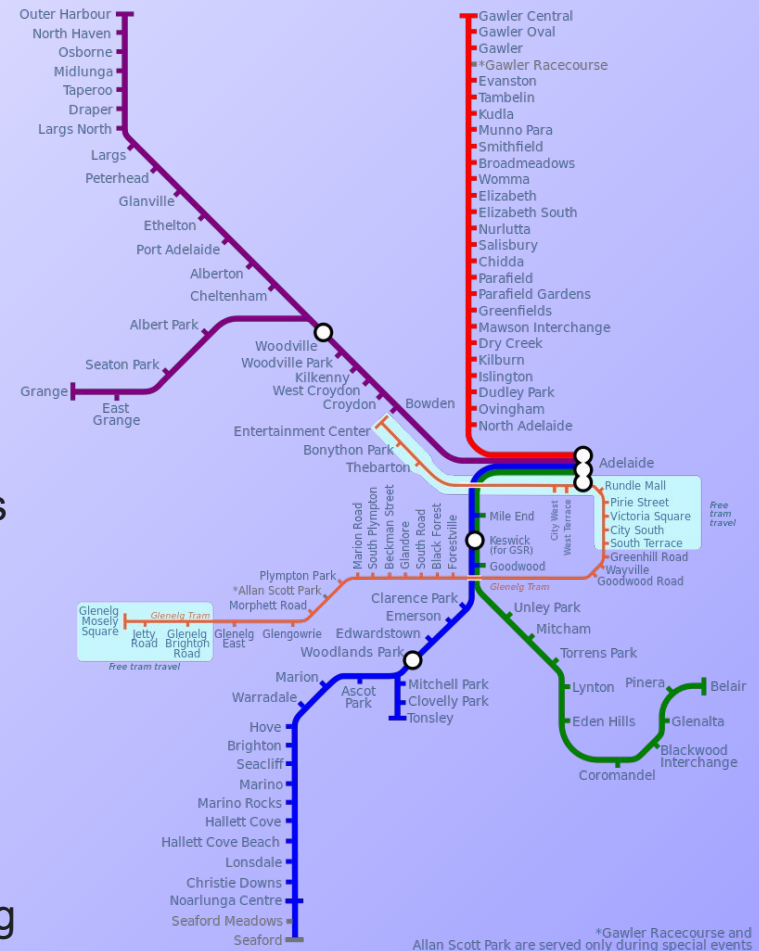
Education forms an increasingly important part of the city's economy, with the [South Australian Government](#) and educational institutions attempting to position Adelaide as "Australia's education hub" and marketing it as a "Learning City". The number of international students studying in Adelaide has increased rapidly in recent years to 30,726 in 2015, of which 1,824 were secondary school students. In addition to the city's existing institutions, foreign institutions have been attracted to set up campuses to increase its attractiveness as an education hub. Adelaide is the birthplace of three Nobel laureates, [more than any other Australian city](#): physicist [William Lawrence Bragg](#) and pathologists [Howard Florey](#) and [Robin Warren](#), all of whom completed secondary and tertiary education at [St Peter's College](#) and the [University of Adelaide](#).



# Transport

Being centrally located on the Australian mainland, Adelaide forms a strategic transport hub for east–west and north–south routes. The city itself has a metropolitan public transport system managed by and known as the [Adelaide Metro](#). The Adelaide Metro consists of a contracted bus system including the [O-Bahn Busway](#), [6 commuter rail lines](#) (diesel and electric), and a small tram network operating between inner suburb [Hindmarsh](#), the city centre, and seaside [Glenelg](#). Tramways were largely dismantled in the 1950s, but saw a revival in the 2010s with upgrades and extensions. A proposal to significantly extend the tram network called [AdeLINK](#) is dormant following a change of state government.

Road transport in Adelaide has historically been easier than many of the other Australian cities, with a well-defined city layout and wide multiple-lane roads from the beginning of its development. Adelaide was known as a "twenty-minute city", with commuters having been able to travel from metropolitan outskirts to the city proper in roughly twenty minutes. However, such arterial roads often experience traffic congestion as the city grows.



# Adelaide

Adelaide is located at an altitude of 50 m above sea level, and its territory is about 900 square meters. km Located near the ocean, the city attracts its soft and warm Mediterranean the climate. Fine wines and products make up a significant share in the economy state. Grapes are grown for the manufacture of laziness of wines in the valleys of Barossa, Clare and Maclaren. Today the city is a financial Owl Center South Australia. Currently happening in the country economic growth and in Adelaide the economy growing faster than the economy of the whole Australia in general.





# Adelaide



You should definitely visit the island Kangaroo - in a unique reserve, where you can admire the colony sea lions and seals that are there in vivo see wombats, echidna and others amazing australian animals.



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# Adelaide



Adelaide is also the main  
the festival center of the country,  
here in a continuous stream  
held just fantastic  
and upscale local and  
international festivals.

