

GENERAL OVERVIEW

Adelaide is South Australia's cosmopolitan coastal capital. The River Torrens area is home to renowned museums such as the Art Gallery of South Australia, displaying expansive collections including noted Indigenous art, and the South Australian Museum, devoted to natural history.

Australia is one of the world's most multi-cultural and diverse societies populated by immigrants from over 160 countries. Nearly 30% of Australians were born outside of Australia! The result of such rich diversity is reflected in our food, fun, and events with festivals and celebrations from most cultures being commonplace.



Adelaide, Australia's smallest capital with its 1,400,000 inhabitants, is considered one of the most elegant cities in the country with its tree-lined streets and beautiful parks. It is known as a 20-minute city because its shape and lack of congestion mean you can get to beaches and the hills in a 20-minute drive, or if you're on foot, the city's attractions are within walking distance. The city centre, surrounded by parklands, is a blend of historic buildings, wide streets, cafés and restaurants.

The Adelaide Festival is an annual international arts gathering held for two weeks in October each year. Living in Adelaide means you can enjoy some amazing food and beverages at the abundance of cafes, restaurants, pubs and bars in the city and North Adelaide's main streets and laneways, or pick up some of the finest fresh produce from the Adelaide Central Market. You can shop at Rundle Mall or at the trendy boutiques and artisans across the city including in the East End, Hutt Street and O'Connell Street in North Adelaide. You can watch the cricket or support your football team at one of the best sporting ovals in the world, the Adelaide Oval, or get involved at any of the many festivals throughout the year on your doorstep.

ADELAIDE LIKES & DISLIKES

- 👍 Brunches.
- 👍 Sundays with family and friends at restaurants or entertaining at home.
- 👍 Shopping, visiting Adelaide Hills wine region.
- 👎 Public transport.
- 👎 Perceived high cost of living.
- 👎 Our favourite sporting team losing.

DO'S AND DON'TS

- ✔ Do wear Sunscreen.
- ✔ Do swim between the flags at the beach.
- ✔ Do explore the nature BUT be careful of our wildlife.
- ✔ Do explore around Adelaide and the Barossa Valley.
- ⊘ Don't swim in undesignated or restricted areas.
- ⊘ Don't drink alcohol in public places.
- ⊘ Don't smoke without checking for designated smoke zones.

SAFETY

Adelaide is considered a relatively safe place to live, however, this major city does experience its share of crimes. Precautions should be observed and taken for personal safety and the protection of possessions. Be aware that robberies, assault, burglaries and car theft are quite common in Australia's larger cities, as in many other parts of the Western world.

000 is the emergency services telephone number and is a free call from anywhere in Australia, this emergency number can be used for ambulance, fire or police 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

CLIMATE

Adelaide's weather is usually warm and sunny most of the year (vying with Perth for the title of sunniest capital city in the country), with very pleasant, mostly dry winters. Being subtropical, summer rains come and go quickly and so most days still have plenty of sunshine.

Summer – 1st December to 28th February

Adelaide experiences dry summers, it has an average maximum temperature of 23 degrees Celsius

Autumn – 1st March to 31st May

Clear sunny autumn days averaging 20 degrees Celsius do turn cooler when the sun sets with nights averaging 12-14 degrees Celsius

Winter – 1st June to 31st August

Winter mornings average 8 -10 degrees Celsius with the winter sun warming it up to an average of 16 -17 degrees Celsius

Spring – 1st September to 30th November

With the end of winter, spring days warm up more with days averaging 20 degrees Celsius but the nights still averaging 13-16 degrees Celsius

TIME ZONES

Australia is divided into three separate time zones.

Australian Eastern Standard Time (AEST)

Covers the eastern states of Queensland, New South Wales (with the exception of the town of Broken Hill), Victoria, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory.

Australian Central Standard Time (ACST)

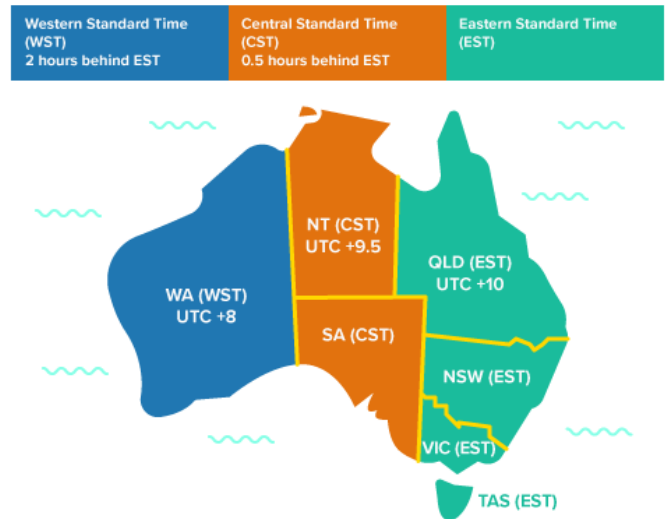
30mins behind AEST

Covers the state of South Australia, the town of Broken Hill in western New South Wales and the Northern Territory.

Australian Western Standard Time (AWST)

2hrs behind AEST

Covers Western Australia.

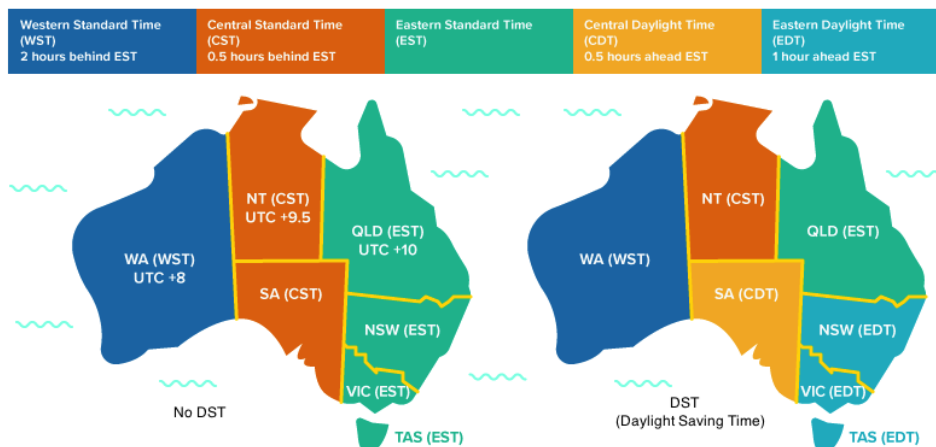


TIME ZONE FOR DAYLIGHT SAVINGS

Daylight saving is not observed in Queensland, the Northern Territory or Western Australia.

Daylight Saving Time (DST) is the practice of advancing clocks one hour during the warmer months of the year. In Australia, Daylight saving is observed in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, and the Australian Capital Territory.

Daylight Saving Time begins at 2am on the first Sunday in October and ends at 2am (which is 3am Daylight Saving Time) on the first Sunday in April.



ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PEOPLE

In Australia, 'Indigenous' has become the most used term to describe Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. They are also referred to as First Nations people or Traditional Owners. Indigenous Australians have a heritage that can be traced back to the first race of people living within the territory of Australia 60,000 years before British colonisation.

Welcome to Country

Welcome to Country is a ceremony performed by traditional owners of the land and/or sea where an event is taking place to welcome visitors. A 'Welcome to Country' can therefore only be performed by an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander person with ancestral ties to the place where the welcome takes place.

Acknowledgement of Country

Unlike a Welcome to Country, an Acknowledgement can be delivered by a First Nations person or a non-Indigenous person. Acknowledgements of Country often take place at the beginning of cultural and sporting events. They can also be printed in publications and websites.

