## I'm not a bot



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Surrounded by water from all directions, Africa is a continent with clearly defined borders. In the north it is separated from Europe by the Mediterranean Sea, in the northeast, it is surrounded by the Indian Ocean, from the west by the Atlantic Ocean.
The total number of independent states in Africa is 54. The transcontinental country in this region is Egypt, also having a small part of its territory in Asia, on the other side of the Suez Canal, but politically it is a member of the African Countries, the biggest one is Algeria, occupying around 7% of the continent's territory.
And the smallest nation is Seychelles, the worldwide famous luxurious beach holiday destination, occupying 115 islands stretching along the mainland's eastern coast. Colorful Morocco is in the first place among the most popular travel spots in this part of the world, the second place belongs to South Africa, followed by Egypt and Tunisia. All A B C D
E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A Algeria Angola B Benin Botswana Burkina Faso Burundi C Cabo Verde Cameroon Central African Republic of the Cote d'Ivoire D Djibouti E Egypt Equatorial Guinea Eritrea Eswatini Ethiopia G Gabon Gambia Ghana Guinea Gui
Bissau K Kenya L Lesotho Liberia Libya M Madagascar Malawi Mali Mauritania Morocco Mozambique N Namibia Niger Nigeria R Rwanda S Sao Tome and Principe Senegal Seychelles Sierra Leone Somalia South Africa South Sudan T Tanzania Togo Tunisia U Uganda Z Zambia Zimbabwe This continent occupies the entire southern
part of the supercontinent of the Americas, that's why is called South America. It is surrounded by the Pacific Ocean from the northwest and connected with North America in the northwest part. An overland border between two continents stretches along the Panama-
Colombian state boundary. In total, there are 12 independent countries and 3 dependent territories in South America. The largest country by area and the most populated is Brazil, it occupies about 50% of the total mainland area, and more than 52% of the population live on its territory. The smallest independent state is Suriname, it is the only nation
in this region, speaking Dutch as an official language. As for travel, the most visited among the South American countries are Brazil, Argentina, and Peru, the last one is the home of the region's most famous tourist attraction Machu Picchu, the mysterious city of the Incas. All A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A Argentina B Bolivia
Brazil C Chile Colombia E Ecuador G Guyana P Paraguay Peru S Suriname U Uruguay V Venezuela F Falkland Islands (UK) Australia and Oceania is the world's smallest continent, surrounded by the Pacific, Indian, and Southern Oceans. There are 14 Independent countries
and 12 dependent overseas territories. The largest independent country is Australia, which occupies around 86% of the total area and is the smallest in terms of land area and population. The Continent was once a part of Antarctica however around 96 million years ago, it drifted
north. There are 14 independent nations within Australia and Oceania, each offering a distinct character and contributing to the cultural and ecological diversity of the region. AFKAustralia FijiKiribatiMNPMarshall Islands Micronesia NauruNew Zealand PalauPapua New Guinea STVS amoa Solomon Islands Tonga TuvaluVanuatu List of countries in
Australia and Oceania12 overseas territories are administered by various countries, including the United States, France, and New Zealand. These territories that are considered dependent territories, Region or Area, However, these territories do not have
complete control over their political interests but do have independence compared to the controlling political system. ACFAmerican Samoa (USA)New Caledonia (France)Niue (New Zealand)Norfolk Island (Australia)Northern Mariana Islands (USA)Pitcairn Islands (UK)TW Tokelau
(New Zealand) Wake Island (USA) Wallis and Futuna (France) List of dependent territories in Australia and Oceania Continent The continent comprises 14 independent countries and various overseas territories, each with a flag that reflects its unique heritage, cultural traditions, and values. Flag of Australia Flag of Kiribati Flag of the Marshall
IslandsFlag of the Federated States of MicronesiaFlag of NauruFlag of NauruFlag of PalauFlag of PalauFlag of PalauFlag of SamoaSolomon IslandsFlag of SamoaSolomon Islands
level, situated in the Sudirman Range of the Papua Province in Indonesia, on the island of New GuineaThe largest lake in Australia and Oceania is Lake Eyre also known as Kati Thanda-Lake Eyre remains a shallow salt flat and
only fills with water occasionally during periods of heavy rainfall in the catchment area, which can include floodwaters from distant parts of Queensland. The longest river in Australia and Oceania is the Murray-Darling River system, situated primarily in southeastern Australia. Capital and largest city of Fiji For other uses, see Suva (disambiguation).
This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources: "Suva" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (March 2023) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Capital city in Central Division, FijiSuva
[][][] (Hindi)Capital citySuva Harbour, Central Business District, Government Buildings, WG Friendship Plaza Suva FlagCoat of armsMotto: Valataka na Dina (Fight for the Right)Suva within FijiCountry FijiDivisionCentral DivisionProvinceRewaDistrictSuvaGovernment • TypeSuva City CouncilArea • Capital city26.24 km2
(10.13 sq mi)Population (2017) • Capital city93,970 • Density3,600/km2 (9,300/sq mi) • Urban185,913Time zoneUTC+12 (1200 GMT)Websitesuvacity.org Suva (Fijian pronunciation: ['suβa] [], Hindi: [][[][]] is the capital and the most populous city of Fiji. It is the home of the country's largest metropolitan area and serves as its major port. The city is
located on the southeast coast of the island of Viti Levu, in Rewa Province, Central Division. In 1877, the capital of Fiji was moved to Suva in 1882. As of the
2017 census, the city of Suva had a population of 93,970,[1] and Suva's metropolitan area, which includes its independent suburbs, had a population of 185,913.[2] The combined urban population of 185,9
excluding Lami, is also known as the Suva-Nausori corridor). Suva is the political, economic, and cultural centre of Fiji. It is also the economic and cultural centre of Fiji. It is also the economic and cultural centre of Fiji. It is also the economic and cultural centre of Fiji. It is also the economic and cultural centre of Fiji. It is also the economic and cultural centre of Fiji. It is also the economic and cultural centre of Fiji. It is also the economic and cultural centre of Fiji. It is also the economic and cultural centre of Fiji. It is also the economic and cultural centre of Fiji. It is also the economic and cultural centre of Fiji. It is also the economic and cultural centre of Fiji. It is also the economic and cultural centre of Fiji. It is also the economic and cultural centre of Fiji. It is also the economic and cultural centre of Fiji. It is also the economic and cultural centre of Fiji. It is also the economic and cultural centre of Fiji. It is also the economic and cultural centre of Fiji. It is also the economic and cultural centre of Fiji. It is also the economic and cultural centre of Fiji. It is also the economic and cultural centre of Fiji. It is also the economic and cultural centre of Fiji. It is also the economic and cultural centre of Fiji. It is also the economic and cultural centre of Fiji. It is also the economic and cultural centre of Fiji. It is also the economic and cultural centre of Fiji. It is also the economic and cultural centre of Fiji. It is also the economic and cultural centre of Fiji. It is also the economic and cultural centre of Fiji. It is also the economic and cultural centre of Fiji. It is also the economic and cultural centre of Fiji. It is also the economic and cultural centre of Fiji. It is also the economic and cultural centre of Fiji. It is also the economic and cultural centre of Fiji. It is also the economic and cultural centre of Fiji. It is also the economic and cultural centre of Fiji. It is also the economic and cultural centre of Fiji. It is also the 
and performance scene, and a growing reputation as the region's fashion capital. Suva Central Business District in the 1950s Suva, Fiji, c. 1920 In 1868, when Suva was still a small village, the Bauan chieftain, Seru Epenisa Cakobau, granted 5,000 km2 (1,900 sq mi) of land to the Australian-based Polynesia Company, in exchange for the company's
promise to pay off debts owed to the United States. More than a tenth of this land area, 575 km2 (222 sq mi), was located near Suva. The company's original intention was to develop a cotton farming industry, but the land and climate proved unsuitable.[3] In 1874, control of the Fiji Islands was ceded to the United Kingdom. In 1877, the colonial
authorities decided to move the capital to Suva from Levuka, Ovalau, Lomaiviti, because Levuka's location between a steep mountain and the sea made any expansion of the town impractical. Colonel F. E. Pratt of the Royal Engineers was appointed Surveyor-General in 1875 and designed the new capital in Suva, assisted by W. Stephens and Colonel
R. W. Stewart. The transfer of the administration to Suva was made official in 1882.[4] In 1910, Suva acquired the Municipal Constitution Ordinance of 1909. Its area remained one square mile until 1952 when Suva annexed the Municipal Constitution Ordinance of 1909. Its area remained one square mile until 1952 when Suva annexed the Municipal Constitution Ordinance of 1909. Its area remained one square mile until 1952 when Suva annexed the Municipal Constitution Ordinance of 1909. Its area remained one square mile until 1952 when Suva annexed the Municipal Constitution Ordinance of 1909. Its area remained one square mile until 1952 when Suva annexed the Municipal Constitution Ordinance of 1909. Its area remained one square mile until 1952 when Suva annexed the Municipal Constitution Ordinance of 1909. Its area remained one square mile until 1952 when Suva annexed the Municipal Constitution Ordinance of 1909. Its area remained one square mile until 1952 when Suva annexed the Municipal Constitution Ordinance of 1909. Its area remained one square mile until 1952 when Suva annexed the Municipal Constitution Ordinance of 1909. Its area remained one square mile until 1952 when Suva annexed the Municipal Constitution Ordinance of 1909. Its area remained one square mile until 1952 when Suva annexed the Municipal Constitution Ordinance of 1909. Its area remained one square mile until 1952 when Suva annexed the Municipal Constitution Ordinance of 1909. Its area remained one square mile until 1952 when Suva annexed the Municipal Constitution Ordinance of 1909. Its area remained one square mile until 1952 when Suva annexed the Municipal Constitution Ordinance of 1909. Its area remained one square mile until 1952 when Suva annexed the Municipal Constitution Ordinance of 1909. Its area remained one square mile until 1909 when Suva annexed the Municipal Constitution Ordinance of 1909 when Suva annexed the Municipal Constitution Ordinance of 1909 when Suva annexed the Municipal Constitution Ordinance of 1909 when Suva annexed th
of that year, Suva was officially designated a city - Fiji's first. Suva later annexed Tamavua. Most recently, Suva further extended its boundaries by incorporating the Cunningham area at its northern edge. Since then, urban sprawl has led to the growth of a number of suburbs that remain outside the city limits. Together with the city, they form the
metropolitan area known as the Greater Suva Area.[5] Suva hosted the South Pacific Games in 2003 for the third time in the event, the Fijian government, with the help of a $16 million aid package from the People's Republic of China, funded the construction of a new gymnasium, indoor sports
centre, swimming pool, stadium, field hockey pitch, and grandstands in the area around Suva.[6] In addition to being the capital of Fiji, Suva is also its commercial and political centre (though not necessarily its cultural centre), and its main port city. It has a mix of modern buildings and colonial-period architecture. Suva is located around a harbour on
a hilly peninsula in the southeast corner of Viti Levu Island, between Laucala Bay and Suva Harbour. The mountains to its north and west catch the southeast trade winds, producing year-round moist conditions. Although Suva is on a peninsula, and almost surrounded by sea, its coast is lined with mangroves - the nearest beach is 40 kilometres
(25 mi) away, at Pacific Harbour. A significant part of the city centre, including the Parliament buildings, is built on reclaimed mangrove swampland. Below is a list of the city centre, followed by the northwesternmost ward, and then in clockwise order: Central: city centre; mostly
commercial, central business district Tamavua: urban; mostly residential Extension: semi-urban; residential Samabula: urban; mostly industrial and residential; includes large sporting venues, a university, and recreational areas Suva sits
in the middle of a metropolitan area, sometimes known as the Suva Urban Complex, and sometimes informally known as Suva, even though it encompasses a total of four areas with their own town or city names and their own separate local governments. This conurbation stretches from Lami (immediately west of the city of Suva) along the Queens
Highway, through Nasinu (immediately east of the city of Suva), to the Rewa River, along the Kings Highway, and then to Nausori across the river. To the north and northeast are the rainforest-park areas of Colo-i-Suva and Sawani, along the Princes Road, which connect at the Rewa River Bridge. This whole area (excluding Lami) is also formally
referred to as the Suva-Nausori Corridor. It is the most populous area in Fiji, with over 330,000 inhabitants. Suva Climate chart (explanation) J F M A M J J A S O N D 315 31 24 391 29 23 267 28 22 164 28 21 142 27 20 159 27 21 184 27 21 234 28 22 264 29 23 263 30
23 Average max. and min. temperatures in °C Precipitation totals in mmSource: WMO[citation needed] Imperial conversion JFMAMJJASOND 12 87 75 11 88 75 15 87 74 15 84 73 11 83 72 6.5 82 71 5.6 80 69 7.2 81 70 9.2 82 71 10 84 73 10 86 74 Average max. and min.
temperatures in °F Precipitation totals in inches Suva has a tropical rainforest climate, according to the Köppen climate classification system. But because of its trade winds and occasional cyclones, it is not an equatorial climate. The city sees a copious amount of precipitation throughout the year, with no true dry season; no month has an average
rainfall below 60 mm (2 in). Suva averages 3,000 mm (118 inches) of precipitation annually. Its driest month, July, averages 125 mm (4.92 in). As in many other cities with a tropical rainforest climate, temperatures are relatively constant throughout the year, with an average high of about 28 °C (82 °F) and an average low of about 22 °C (72 °F). Suva
has a markedly higher rainfall than Nadi or the western side of Viti Levu (known to Suva inhabitants as "the burning west"). The second governor of Fiji, Sir Arthur Gordon, is said to have remarked that he had never seen it rain anywhere the way it rains in Suva and that there was hardly a day without rain. The most copious rainfall is observed from
November to May, while the slightly cooler months from June to October see considerably more moderate rainfall. Climate data for Suva (Laucala Bay) (1991-2020 normals) Month Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Year Mean daily maximum °C (°F) 31.1(88.0) 31.5(88.7) 31.4(88.5) 30.3(86.5) 28.9(84.0) 27.9(82.2) 27.1(80.8)
27.0(80.6) 27.5(81.5) 28.5(83.3) 29.6(85.3) 30.5(86.9) 29.3(84.7) Daily mean °C (°F) 27.9(82.2) 28.1(82.6) 28.0(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6) 24.2(75.6)
 18.0\,187.8\, Mean monthly sunshine hours 186.7\, 178.5 179.7\, 151.3 151.0\, 133.0 134.6\, 137.2 127.8\, 154.7 162.3\, 180.0 1,876.8\, Source: World Meteorological Organization[9] Climate data for Suva (Nausori International Airport, 1991-2020 normals) Month Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Year Record high °C (°F) 35.0(95.0)\, 36.0(96.8)
centre in the region and is the site of University of the South Pacific's main campus. This has led to an influx of Pacific migrants, who study, work, and live in the city and its boroughs. 1986 1996 2007 2017 Suva City 141,273 167,975 85,691 93,970 Official figures from population censuses Main article: Suva City Council Suva has municipal status
and, until 2009, was governed by a lord mayor and a 20-member city council. The Suva City Council was the municipal law-making body of the city of Suva, Fiji's capital. It consisted for three-year terms from four multi-member constituencies, called wards. Councillors were elected by residents, landowners, and
representatives of corporations owning or occupying taxable property in Suva councillors in turn elect, from among their own members, a lord mayor, who served one-year terms and were eligible for re-election. However, in 2009, the military-backed interim Fijian government officials government officials and the mayor and deputy lord mayor, who served one-year terms and were eligible for re-election.
throughout Fiji and appointed special administrators to run the urban areas. As of 2015[update], elected municipal government had not been restored. The special administrator of Suva, along with nearby Nasinu, is Chandu Umaria, a former lord mayor of Suva.[12] Suva City Carnegie Library Parliament House Thurston Gardens, Suva A well-known
landmark is the Suva City Carnegie Library, which was built in 1909. It is one of many colonial-period buildings on the city. Another landmark is Suva's governmental building complex. It sits on what was once the flowing waters of a creek. In 1935, the creek was drained, and the complex's foundations were created by driving more than five
kilometres of reinforced concrete pilings into its bed. The foundation stone was laid in 1937, the building complex was completed in 1939, and a new wing was completed in 1967. However, in 1992, the seat of Fiji's parliament was moved out of that complex and into a new one on Ratu Sukuna Road. Government House was formerly the residence of
Fiji's colonial governors and, after Fijian independence in 1970, governors-general. Today, it is the official residence of Fiji's president. The suva campus of the University of the South Pacific (USP) occupies what was
originally a New Zealand military base. It is the largest of the many USP campuses dotted throughout the South Pacific. USP is the largest university in the Pacific Islands outside Hawaii, and its courses are internationally recognised and endorsed. The Fiji Museum, now located in Thurston Gardens, was founded in 1904, and originally occupied the
old town hall. It was moved to its present location in 1954. The museum houses the most extensive collection of Fiji's oral tradition, and the publication of material on Fiji's language and culture. Suva has about 78 parks. The
new Takashi Suzuki Garden, in Apted Park at Suva Point, is a popular spot for viewing sunrise and sunset. Thurston Gardens, which opened in 1913, features flora from throughout the South Pacific. Suva has many shopping and retail areas, notably Cumming Street, which has been a vibrant and colourful shopping area since colonial times. The
Cumming Street area features original colonial buildings and narrow roads. Suva also has modern shopping mall, the Mid-City Mall, and MHCC, along with other developments give much of the city a modern and sophisticated look. TappooCity is one of Fiji's shopping mall, [13] and the largest in the South
Pacific outside of Australia and New Zealand. This low-rise (six-storey) building was constructed in December 2009 in a joint venture by FNPF and the Tappoo Group of Companies. It is valued at US$25.7 million (FJD50 million). [citation needed] Construction work began in January 2011 for a FJD30 -million mini-mall complex at Grantham Road,
behind the Sports-City Complex and close to the Suva campus of the University of the South Pacific. It was scheduled to be completed in 2012, and many around the world, Suva did not grow up around a single industry. It has gradually
developed to become the largest and most sophisticated city in the Pacific Islands, and a regional hub. Fijians of Indian descent have largely shaped the economy of Fiji. Suva is the commercial center of Fiji: Most international banks have their and to its status as the economy of Fiji.
Pacific headquarters here, including ANZ and the Westpac. In addition, most Fijian financial institutions, non-government ministries and departments are headquartered in Suva. A large part of Fiji's international shipping,
as well as the docking of international cruise ships, takes place at Suva's Kings Wharf. This has led to the growth of Suva's tourism industry. The largest of Suva's several industrial areas is Walu Bay, which is home to factories, warehouses, import-export companies, shipyards, container yards, a brewery, and many printeries. Other notable industrial
areas are Vatuwaqa, Raiwaqa, and Laucala Beach. Suva boasts many thriving markets and shopping complexes. Among the most popular areas for shopping and commerce are Cumming Street and Victoria Parade. Government Buildings, Suva CBD Government House - The Presidential Residence Suva is host to more international and regional
intergovernmental agencies and NGOs than any other Pacific Island capital. Some of the bodies with a presence in Suva are: The TRAFFIC Oceania South Pacific Programme. The programme assists in the implementation of CITES
and strengthens collaboration with the World Wide Fund for Nature. The Fiji School of Medicine - which is now classed as a regional organisations in the Pacific which operates a campus in Suva as well as at other
South Pacific locations. The Fiji National University which is a major polytechnic in Fiji and caters to students from many small Pacific Island nations. It has centres in other Fiji towns of Nadi, Ba and Labasa. The Fiji College of Advanced Learning and Productivity Authority of Fiji). The Pacific Island nations. It has centres in other Fiji towns of Nadi, Ba and Labasa. The Fiji College of Advanced Learning and Productivity Authority of Fiji).
Forum Secretariat. The South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC). St John's Theological College, Suva. The Pacific Regional Seminary (PRS). The Pacific Regional Seminary (PRS) and Pacific Regional Seminary (PRS). The Pacific Regional Seminary (PRS) and Pacific Re
Samoa, Cook Islands, Palau, Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu, Kiribati, Niue, Nauru). Asian Development Bank Headquarters Pacific World Bank Headquarters 
entertainment and event infrastructure and hosts a busy calendar of events every year. Suva has many multipurpose venues, the main ones being the Vodafone Arena, which can seat up to 5,000 people, the HFC Bank Stadium, which can seat up to 5,000 people, the HFC Bank Stadium, which can seat up to 2,000 people, and the Civic
Auditorium, which can seat up to 1,000 people. Albert Park Canal in the city centre Suva has a number of parks and a few gardens. Albert Park, in the landing by Kingsford Smith on the Southern Cross and many parades and carnivals. Sukuna
Park, also in the CBD is a popular recreational park and has many performances and events on a weekly basis. Thurston (named for Governor of Fiji Museum. Queen Elizabeth Drive is popular as a scenic walk along Suva's foreshore. Many city residents go to
the Colo-i-Suva Forest Reserve, a short drive from the city centre, to swim under the waterfalls. Many concerts are held in Suva, some coming from other countries to enjoy world-class performances. Concerts and shows are usually staged at one of the above-mentioned venues on a monthly basis. Some of the famous music artists to hold shows in
Suva include UB40, Lucky Dube, O'Yaba, Sean Kingston and many others. Due to a favoured interest in Bollywood by all, some prominent singers and actors have held shows in the capital which include singers and actors have held shows in the capital which include singers and actors have held shows in the capital which include singers and actors have held shows in the capital which include singers and actors have held shows in the capital which include singers and actors have held shows in the capital which include singers and actors have held shows in the capital which include singers and actors have held shows in the capital which include singers and actors have held shows in the capital which include singers and actors have held shows in the capital which include singers and actors have held shows in the capital which include singers and actors have held shows in the capital which include singers and actors have held shows in the capital which include singers and actors have held shows in the capital which include singers and actors have held shows in the capital which include singers and actors have held shows in the capital which include singers and actors have held shows in the capital which include singers and actors have held shows in the capital which include singers are shown in the capital which include singers a
Rajpal Yadav, Sunny Leone and the like. Suva offers a varied and interesting culinary experience where almost every if not all major cuisines are represented. Particularly popular cuisines are Fijian, Indian, Chinese, American and foods from other cultural and ethnic backgrounds. Fijians of Indian descent have influenced Fiji's cuisine, in the process
creating the uniquely Fiji Indian curry. Indentured labourers brought with them spices, chilies, and other herbs and vegetables which now are part of the Fijian culinary experience. During the course of the year, arts, music and trade festivals are held in Suva, albeit on a small scale. There are a few large and notable festivals that occur annually and
these include the Hibiscus Festival (largest carnival in the South Pacific islands), the New Years Street Party, and the Fiji Show Case tradeshow that includes carnival rides, food as well as magic and circus performances. HFC Bank Stadium. A
special highlight is the Coca-Cola Games, the largest secondary school athletics meet in the world. The Capital City is represented in major sporting events by its respective rugby, netball and football teams. Suva was the host of the first Pacific Games, in 1963. Forty years later in 2003 the Games returned to Fiji's capital, with a full program of 32
sports introduced for the first time. Suva held the games for the second time in 1979. Having hosted the event three times, Suva has held the Pacific Games more often than any other city. FBC TV and MAI TV along with the Fiji
Ministry of Information, which produces government programs as well as national news and current affairs bulletin from its studios in Gladstone Road. Sky Pacific and Pacific Broadcasting Services
Fiji are the two pay satellite television company headquartered here. Suva is home to the national radio broadcasters Fiji Broadcasting Corporation (FBC) and Communications Fiji Limited (CFL), between them providing 12 national radio stations. The Fiji Post). Many
other weekly newspapers are headquartered and published in Suva, including Inside Fiji, Nai Lalakai (iTaukei language weekly), Shanti Dut (Fiji Hindi weekly), national magazines such as Repúblika and Mai Life as well as regional magazines such as Islands Business. Tappoo City shopping centre Suva is one of the most shopper-friendly cities in the
Pacific. The city offers its shops in a cluster that is referred to as Suva Central. Areas like Cumming Street and Marks Street are for clothing, jewellery, food, electronics, pharmaceuticals and more. Terry Walk and the Flea Market offer handicrafts and local ware. Close by, huge, new shopping complexes dominate the canal area, such as MHCC
(Morris Hedstrom City Center), Tappoo City and Suva Central. There are telecommunication and electronic stores, as well as sporting gear stores in the region's most significant fashion organisation. The Fijian Fashion Festival, the region's largest trade and
consumer fashion platform, occurs annually at the Grand Pacific Hotel in Suva. Bus Route 20 Holy Trinity Anglican Cathedral, Gordon Street, Suva Nausori International Airport, Nadi International Airport caters mainly to the domestic market, connecting Suva with Fiji's other international airport, Nadi International Airport caters mainly to the domestic market, connecting Suva with Fiji's other international Airport caters mainly to the domestic market, connecting Suva with Fiji's other international Airport caters mainly to the domestic market, connecting Suva with Fiji's other international Airport caters mainly to the domestic market, connecting Suva with Fiji's other international Airport caters mainly to the domestic market, connecting Suva with Fiji's other international Airport caters mainly to the domestic market, connecting Suva with Fiji's other international Airport caters mainly to the domestic market, connecting Suva with Fiji's other international Airport caters mainly to the domestic market, connecting Suva with Fiji's other international Airport caters mainly to the domestic market, connecting Suva with Fiji's other international Airport caters mainly to the domestic market, connecting Suva with Fiji's other international Airport caters may be supported by the figure of the figure o
main operator out of the airport being Fiji Link. Fiji Link provides services to domestic locations within Fiji such as Savusavu and Rotuma. Suva has a public transport system consisting of buses (Central Transport co.) and taxis services connecting
Suva with other towns and cities on Viti Levu by way of either the Kings, Queens, or Princes highways, all originating within Suva, although the latter terminates at Rewa Bridge in Nausori. There is a domestic ferry service from the Princess Wharf to the outer islands of Fiji as well as Vanua Levu. International ships and cruise liners dock at Suva's
Kings Wharf. This is a list of famous people who are either living in, or are originally from Suva. Petero Civoniceva (born in Suva), Australian rugby league player Noor Dean, a Fiji Indian lawyer and politician, Suva City Council, and House of Representatives Josua Koroibulu, plays rugby league for the Fiji national rugby league team Nalini Krishan
Star Wars film actress Craig Parker, New Zealand actor Paulini (born in Suva), Australian singer and songwriter Don Dunstan, Premier of South Australia 1967 - 1968 and 1970 - 1979 Semi Radradra, Parramatta Eels player and plays for the Fiji national rugby league team Waisale Serevi, Fiji Rugby Team Devanesh Sharma, leading Suva lawyer and
former President of the Fiji Law Society Jimmy Snuka, professional wrestler between 1968 and 2015 Sitiveni Sivivatu, All Black Chiefs (Super rugby union previously a professional rugby league footballer for Melbourne Storm, Bradford Bulls and the Fiji
national rugby league team Lote Tuqiri, played rugby union for the Australian national rugby union for the Australian nation for the Australian nation for the Austral
in Fiji Suva is twinned with:[21][22] Beihai, China Frankston, Australia Guangdong, China Frankston, Austral
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part of the large supercontinent known as Americas or New World, North America is surrounded by the Arctic Ocean from the east, by the Pacific Ocean from the east, by the Pacific Ocean from the east, by the Arctic Ocean from the east, by the Pacific Ocean from the east and by t
total, in North America, there are 23 officially recognized independent states. The smallest country in this part of the world is Saint Kitts and Nevis, it is only two small islands in the Caribbean.
Among the most visited North American countries the number one is the USA, where New York City is considered the most attractive landmark for travelers, further followed by Mexico and Canada Costa Rica Cuba D Dominica
Dominican Republic E El Salvador G Grenada Guatemala H Haiti Honduras J Jamaica M Mexico N Nicaragua P Panama S Saint Kitts and Nevis Saint Lucia Saint Vincent and the Grenadines T Trinidad and Tobago U United States of America (USA) A Anguilla (UK) Aruba (Netherlands) B Bermuda (UK) Bonaire (Netherlands) British Virgin Islands (UK)
C Cayman Islands (UK) Clipperton Island (France) Montserrat (UK) N Navassa Island (USA) P Puerto Rico (USA) S Saba (Netherlands) Saint Barthelemy (France) Saint Martin (France) Saint Pierre and Miquelon (France) Saint Eustatius (Netherlands) Sint Eustatius (Netherlands) Sint Eustatius (Netherlands) Saint Barthelemy (France) Montserrat (UK) N Navassa Island (USA) P Puerto Rico (USA) S Saba (Netherlands) Saint Barthelemy (France) Montserrat (UK) N Navassa Island (USA) P Puerto Rico (USA) S Saba (Netherlands) Saint Barthelemy (France) Montserrat (UK) N Navassa Island (USA) P Puerto Rico (USA) S Saba (Netherlands) Saint Barthelemy (France) Montserrat (UK) N Navassa Island (USA) P Puerto Rico (USA) S Saba (Netherlands) Saint Barthelemy (France) Montserrat (UK) N Navassa Island (USA) P Puerto Rico (USA) S Saba (Netherlands) Saint Barthelemy (France) Montserrat (UK) N Navassa Island (USA) P Puerto Rico (USA) S Saba (Netherlands) S Saba (Netherland
Maarten (Netherlands) T Turks and Caicos Islands (UK) U US Virgin Islands (UKA) Australia is the smallest country globally. With a diverse population. While Australia is technically a continent, it doesn't include all of the islands, which is
why we refer to the area as Oceania. Oceania is a region that is made up of thousands of islands. It includes four main regions: Australasia (Australia and New Zealand), Melanesia, and regions (Shutterstock) Papua New Guinea,
Western New Guinea, and New Zealand comprise 40% of the population of Oceania, with the rest of the population spread out among the much smaller island countries and deepest Ocean basin on the planet. Where is Oceania? A detailed map showcasing six of
or you can jump straight to the map here. Country Country Capital Country Country Country Capital Country Abbreviation Region Continent Australia Kiribati Tarawa KI Micronesia, Oceania Australia K
Micronesia Palikir FMMicronesia, Oceania Australia Nauru Yaren (de facto) NRMicronesia, Oceania Australia New Zealand Wellington NZOceania Australia Palau Ngerulmud PWMicronesia, Oceania Australia Palau Ngerulmud PWMicronesia, Oceania Australia Nauru Yaren (de facto) NRMicronesia, Ocea
Oceania (Shutterstock) There are 16 countries in the Australia and Oceania continent: Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu. Related: How many countries are there in the world? The United Nations (UN) recognizes
14 of these as member states: Australia Fiji Kiribati Marshall Islands Micronesia Nauru New Zealand Palau Papua New Guinea Samoa Solomon Islands, The Tonga Tuvalu Vanuatu View their country flags here. The Cook Islands and Niue are not yet recognized as United Nations members despite operating as independent, self-governing countries.
The Cook Islands (consisting of 15 islands) and Niue (a single island) are in "Free Association" with New Zealand retains limited responsibility and support in the areas of defense and foreign affairs. The United States, part of the North American continent, recognized the Cook Islands and Niue as sovereign and independent states in
September 2023. Up next: Country names of the world. Share — copy and redistribute the material in any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution -
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given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Capital city of Australia This article is about the capital of Australia. For other uses, see Canberra (disambiguation).
CanberraKanbarra (Ngunawal)Australian Capital TerritoryCanberra viewed from Mount AinslieNational CarillonAustralian War MemorialTelstra TowerNational Library of AustraliaNational Gallery of AustraliaNational CarillonAustralian War MemorialTelstra TowerNational Library of AustraliaNational CarillonAustralian War MemorialTelstra TowerNational Carill
-35.29306; 149.12694Population 473,855 (June 2024)[1] (8th) • Density 503.932/km2 (1,305.18/sq mi) Established 12 March 1913Elevation 578 m (1,896 ft)[2] Area 814.2 km (154 mi) SW of Sydney [4] 654 km (406 mi) NE of Melbourne [5] 958 km (595 mi)
E of Adelaide[6] 945 km (587 mi) SSW of Brisbane[7] 3,087 km (1,918 mi) ESE of Perth[8] Territory electorate(s) Brindabella Ginninderra Kurrajong Murrumbidgee YerrabiFederal division(s) Canberra Fenner Bean[9] Mean max temp Mean min temp Annual rainfall 20.4 °C 69 °F 7.0 °C 45 °F 579.5 mm 22.8 in Canberra (/ˈkænbərə/ KAN-bər-ə;
Ngunawal: Kanbarra) is the capital city of Australia Stralia as the seat of government for the new nation, it is Australia Capital Territory[10] at the northern tip of the
Australian Alps, the country's highest mountain range. As of June 2024, [update] Canberra's estimated population was 473,855.[1] The area chosen for the capital had been inhabited by Aboriginal Australians for up to 21,000 years, [11] by groups including the Ngunnawal and Ngambri. [12] European settlement commenced in the first half of the 19th
century, as evidenced by surviving landmarks such as St John's Anglican Church and Blundells Cottage. On 1 January 1901, federation of the colonies of Australia was achieved. Following a long dispute over whether Sydney or Melbourne should be the national capital,[13] a compromise was reached: the new capital would be built in New South
Wales, so long as it was at least 100 mi (160 km) from Sydney. The capital city was founded and formally named as Canberra in 1913. [14][15] Unusual among Australian cities, it
is an entirely planned city. The Griffins' plan featured geometric motifs and was centred on axes aligned with significant topographical landmarks such as Black Mountain, Mount Ainslie, Capital Hill and City Hill. Canberra's mountains can be seen in winter, although
snow in the city itself is uncommon. As the seat of the Government of Australia, Canberra is home to many important institutions of the federal government, national monuments and museums. These include Parliament House, Government agencies. It is the location of
many social and cultural institutions of national Significance such as the Australian War Memorial, the Australian Mint, the Australian Mint, the National Museum and the National Library. The city is home to many important institutions of the Australian Defence Force
including the Royal Military College Duntroon and the Australia as well as regional headquarters of many international organisations, not-for-profit groups, lobbying groups and professional associations. Canberra has been ranked among the world's best cities to live in and visit.[16]
[17][18][19][20] Although the Commonwealth Government remains the largest single employer in Canberra, it is no longer the majority employer. Other majority employer and construction. [21] Compared to the national
averages, the unemployment rate is lower and the average income higher; tertiary education levels are higher, while the population is younger. At the 2016 Census, 32% of Canberra's inhabitants were reported as having been born overseas. [22] Canberra's inhabitants were reported as having been born overseas.
vegetation. Its design can be viewed from its highest point at the Telstra Tower and the summit of Mount Ainslie. Other notable features include the National Arboretum, born out of the 2003 Canberra bushfires, and Lake Burley Griffin, named for Walter Burley Griffin, highlights in the annual calendar of cultural events include Floriade, the largest
flower festival in the Southern Hemisphere, [23][24] the Enlighten Festival, Skyfire, the National Multicultural Festival and Summernats. Canberra Stadium and Manuka Oval. The city is served with domestic and international flights at Canberra Airport, while interstate train and coach services depart from
Canberra railway station and the Jolimont Centre respectively. City Interchange and Alinga Street station form the main hub of Canberra's bus and light rail transport network. The word "Canberra" is derived from the Ngunnawal language of a local 
as either the Canberry, Kanberri or Nganbra tribe. [25][26] Joshua John Moore, the first European land-owner in the region, named his grant "Canberry" in 1823 after these people. "Canberry" in 1823 after these peo
Numerous local commentators, including the Ngunnawal elder Don Bell, have speculated upon possible meanings of "Canberra" over the years. These include "meeting place", "woman's breasts" and "the hollow between a woman's breasts". [30][31] Alternative proposals for the name of the city during its planning included Austral, Australville, Aurora,
Captain Cook, Caucus City, Cookaburra, Dampier, Eden, Eucalypta, Flinders, Gonebroke, Home, Hopetoun, Kangaremu, Myola, Meladneyperbane, New Era, Olympus, Paradise, Shakespeare, Sydmelperadbrisho, Swindleville, The National City, Union City, Union City, Union, Wattleton, Wheatwoolgold, Yass-Canberra, [32][33][34] Main article: History of
Canberra See also: History of the Australian Capital Territory The first peoples of the Canberra area include the Ngambri peoples. [12] Other groups claiming a connection to the land include the Ngambri peoples. [12] Neighbouring groups include the Wandandian to
the east, the Walgulu also to the south, Gandangara people to the north and Wiradjuri to the north-west. The first British settlers into the Canberry or Nganbra clan lived mostly around Sullivan's Creek and had ceremonial grounds at the base of Galambary (Black
Mountain), while the Pialligo clan had land around what is now Canberra Airport.[35][36] The people living here carefully managed and cultivated the land with fire and farmed yams and hunted for food.[37] Archaeological evidence of settlement in the region includes inhabited rock shelters, rock paintings and engravings, burial places, camps and
quarry sites as well as stone tools and arrangements.[38] Artefacts suggests early human activity occurred at some point in the area 21,000 years previously.[11] Still today, Ngunnawal men into the present conduct ceremony on the banks of the river, Murrumbidgee River. They travel upstream as they receive their Totems and corresponding
responsibilities for land management. 'Murrum' means 'Pathway' and Bidgee means 'Boss'.[37] The submerged limestone caves beneath Lake Burley Griffin contained Aboriginal meeting and business site, predominantly for men's business.
According to the Ngunnawal and Ngambri people, Mt Ainslie is primarily for place of women's business. Black Mountain and Mount Ainslie are referred to as women's breasts. Galambary was also used by Ngunnawal people as an initiation site, with the mountain itself said to represent the growth of a boy into a man.[37] St John's Anglican Church
the oldest surviving public building in the inner city, consecrated in 1845 Blundells Cottage, built around 1860,[39] is one of the few remaining buildings built by the first white settlers of Canberra. In October 1820 and 1823
with the first accurate map being produced by explorer Mark John Currie in June 1823. By this stage, the area had become known as the Limestone Plains.[40][44] British settlement of the area probably dates from late 1823, when a sheep station was formed on what is now the Acton Peninsula by James Cowan, the head stockman employed by Joshua
John Moore.[45] Moore had received a land grant in the region in 1823 and formally applied to purchase the site on 16 December 1826. He named the property "Canberry". On 30 April 1827, Moore was told by letter that he could retain possession of 1,000 acres (405 ha) at Canberry.[46] Other colonists soon followed Moore's example to take up land
in the region. Around 1825, James Ainslie, working on behalf of the wealthy merchant Robert Campbell, arrived to establish a sheep station. He was guided to the region by a local Aboriginal girl who showed him the fine lands of her Pialligo clan. [35] The area then became the property of Campbell and it was initially named Pialligo before Campbell
changed it to the Scottish title of Duntroon.[27][47][48] Campbell and his family built a dairy on the site in 1832, now regarded as the oldest standing European building in Canberra,[49][50][51] followed by the imposing stone house that is now the officers' mess of the Royal Military College, Duntroon.[52] The Campbells sponsored settlement by
other farmer families to work their land, such as the Southwells of "Weetangera".[53] Other notable early colonists included Henry Donnison, who established the Yarralumla estate—now the site of the Governor-General of Australia—in 1827, and John Palmer who employed Duncan Macfarlane to form the Jerrabomberra
property in 1828. A year later, John MacPherson established the Springbank estate, becoming the first British owner-occupier in the region. [27][58] St John's churchyard contains the
earliest graves in the district.[59] It has been described as a "sanctuary in the city",[60][61] remaining a small English village-style church even as the capital grew around it. Canberra's first school, St John's School (now a museum), was situated next to the church and opened in the same year of 1845.[62] It was built to educate local settlers children,
[63] including the Blundell children who lived in nearby Blundell's Cottage. [64] As the European presence increased, the Indigenous population dwindled largely due to the destruction of their society, dislocation from their lands and from introduced diseases such as influenza, smallpox, alcoholism, and measles. [65][66] The opening of Parliament
House in May 1927 The district's change from a rural area in New South Wales to the national capital started during debates over federation in the late 19th century. [67][68] Following a long dispute over whether Sydney or Melbourne should be the national capital, [13] a compromise was reached: the new capital would be built in New South Wales,
so long as it was at least 100 mi (160 km) from Sydney,[67] with Melbourne to be the temporary seat of government while the new capital was built.[69] A survey was conducted across several sites in New South Wales with Bombala, southern Monaro, Orange, Yass, Albury, Tamworth, Armidale, Tumut, and Dalgety all discussed.[70] Dalgety was
chosen by the federal parliament and it passed the Seat of Government finally agreed to cede sufficient land provided that it
was in the Yass-Canberra region as this site was closer to Sydney.[67] Newspaper proprietor John Gale circulated a pamphlet titled 'Dalgety or Canberra to every member of the Commonwealth's seven state and federal parliaments. By many accounts, it was decisive in the selection of Canberra as the site in 1908 as was
a result of survey work done by the government surveyor Charles Scrivener.[71] The NSW government to the federal government in 1911 and the Federal governme
closing on 31 January 1912. The competition was boycotted by the Royal Institute of British Architects, the Institution of Civil Engineers and their affiliated bodies throughout the British Empire because the Minister for Home Affairs King O'Malley insisted that the final decision was for him to make rather than an expert in city planning.[72] A total of
137 valid entries were received. O'Malley appointed a three-member board to advise him but they could not reach unanimity. On 24 May 1911,[73] O'Malley came down on the side of the majority of the board with the design by Walter Burley Griffin and Marion Mahony Griffin of Chicago, Illinois, United States, being declared the winner.[74][75]
Second was Eliel Saarinen of Finland and third was Alfred Agache of Brazil but resident in Paris, France. [72] O'Malley then appointed a six-member board to advise him on the implementation of the winning design. On 25 November 1912, the board advised that it could not support the Griffins' plan in its entirety and suggested an alternative plan of
its own devising. This plan ostensibly incorporated the best features of the three place-getting designs as well as of a fourth design by H. Caswell, R.C.G. Coulter and W. Scott-Griffiths of Sydney, the rights to which it had purchased. It was this composite plan that was endorsed by Parliament and given formal approval by O'Malley on 10 January 1913.
[72] However, it was the Griffin plan which was ultimately proceeded with. In 1913, Walter Burley Griffin was appointed Federal Capital Director of Design and Construction of the future capital city. In 1912, the government invited suggestions from the
public as to the name of the future city. Almost 750 names were suggested. At midday on 12 March 1913,[77][78] Lady Denman, the wife of Governor-General Lord Denman, announced that the city would be named "Canberra" at a ceremony at Kurrajong Hill,[79][80][81] which has since become Capital Hill and the site of the present Parliament
House.[82] Canberra Day is a public holiday observed in the ACT on the second Monday in March to celebrate the founding of Canberra.[66] After the ceremony, bureaucratic disputes hindered Griffin's work; [83] a Royal Commission in 1916 ruled his authority had been usurped by certain officials and his original plan was reinstated. [84] Griffin's
relationship with the Australian authorities was strained and a lack of funding meant that by the time he was fired in 1920, little work had been done. [85][86] By this time, Griffin had revised his plan, overseen the earthworks of major avenues and established the Glenloch Cork Plantation. [87][88] Canberra's Government House, the official residence
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of the Governor-General of Australia The land-axis aligns Parliament House (foreground) with Old Parliament House (background) The Commonwealth government purchased the pastoral property of Yarralumla in 1913 to provide an official residence for the Governor-General of Australia in the new capital.[89] Renovations began in 1925 to enlarge and modernise the property.[90] In 1927, the property was officially taken up residence in The Lodge a few days earlier.[93][94] Planned

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development of the city slowed significantly during the depression of the 1930s and during World War II.[95] Some projects planned for that time, including Roman Catholic parish church of St. Christopher was remodelled into St. Christopher's Cathedral
 Manuka, serving the Archdiocese of Canberra and Goulburn. It is the only cathedral in Canberra. [97] From 1920 to 1957, three bodies — successively the Federal Capital Planning and Development Committee — continued to plan the further expansion of
Canberra in the absence of Griffin. However, they were only advisory and development decisions were made without consulting them, which increased inefficiency.[87][100] The largest event in Canberra up to World War II was the 24th Meeting of ANZAAS in January 1939. The Canberra Times described it as "a signal event ... in the history of this,
the world's youngest capital city". The city's accommodation was not nearly sufficient to house the 1,250 delegates and a tent city had to be set up on the Banks of the Molonglo River. One of the prominent speakers was H. G. Wells, who was a quest of the Governor-General Lord Gowrie for a week. This event coincided with a heatwave across south-
eastern Australia during which the temperature in Canberra reached 108.5 degrees Fahrenheit (42.5 Celsius) on 11 January, the Black Friday bushfires caused 71 deaths in Victoria and Wells accompanied the Governor-General on his tour of areas threatened by fires.[101] Immediately after the end of the war, Canberra was
criticised for resembling a village and its disorganised collection of buildings was deemed ugly.[102][103][104] Canberra was often derisively described as "several suburbs in search of a city".[105] Prime Minister Sir Robert Menzies regarded the state of the national capital as an embarrassment.[106] Over time his attitude changed from one of
contempt to that of championing its development. He fired two ministers charged with the development of the capital sped up rapidly.[107][108] The population grew by more than 50 per cent in every five-year period from 1955 to 1975
[108] Several Government departments, together with public servants, were moved to Canberra from Melbourne following the war.[109] Government departments, together with public servants, were moved to Canberra from Melbourne following the war.[109] Government departments, together with public servants, were moved to Canberra from Melbourne following the war.[109] Government departments, together with public servants, were moved to Canberra from Melbourne following the war.[109] Government departments and ended four
 decades of disputes over the shape and design of Lake Burley Griffin — the centrepiece of Griffin's design — and construction was completed in 1964 after four years of work.[111] The completion of the lake finally laid the platform for the development of Griffin's Parliamentary Triangle.[112] Since the initial construction of the lake, various buildings
of national importance have been constructed on its shores.[113] Various civic landmarks line Lake Burley Griffin. Pictured is the National University was expanded and sculptures as well as monuments were built.[113][114] A new National Library was constructed
within the Parliamentary Triangle, followed by the High Court and the National Gallery. [56][115] Suburbs in Canberra developed in the 1950s and urban development in the districts of Woden Valley and Belconnen commenced in the mid and late 1960s respectively,
followed by the district of Tuggeranong in the mid-1970s.[116][117][118] Many of the new suburbs were named after Australian politicians such as Barton, Deakin, Reid, Braddon, Curtin, Chifley and Parkes.[119] On 9 May 1988, a larger and permanent House was opened on Capital Hill as part of Australian politicians such as Barton, Deakin, Reid, Braddon, Curtin, Chifley and Parkes.[119] On 9 May 1988, a larger and permanent House was opened on Capital Hill as part of Australian politicians such as Barton, Deakin, Reid, Braddon, Curtin, Chifley and Parkes.[119] On 9 May 1988, a larger and permanent House was opened on Capital Hill as part of Australian politicians such as Barton, Deakin, Reid, Braddon, Curtin, Chifley and Parkes.[119] On 9 May 1988, a larger and permanent House was opened on Capital Hill as part of Australian politicians such as Barton, Deakin, Reid, Braddon, Curtin, Chifley and Parkes.[119] On 9 May 1988, a larger and permanent House was opened on Capital Hill as part of Australian politicians such as Barton, Deakin, Reid, Braddon, Curtin, Chifley and Parkes.[119] On 9 May 1988, a larger and permanent House was opened on Capital Hill as part of Australian politicians such as Barton, Deakin, Reid, Braddon, Curtin, Chifley and Parkes.[119] On 9 May 1988, a larger and Parkes.[1
[115] The Commonwealth Parliament moved there from the Provisional Parliament House, now known as Old Parliament House. [120] In December 1988, the Australian Capital Territory was granted full self-government by the Commonwealth Parliament, a step proposed as early as 1965. [121] Following the first election on 4 March 1989, [122] a 17-
 member Legislative Assembly sat at temporary offices at 1 Constitution Avenue, Civic, on 11 May 1989.[123][124] Permanent premises were opened on London Circuit in 1994.[124] The Australian Labor Party formed the ACT's first government, led by the Chief Minister Rosemary Follett, who made history as Australia's first female head of
government.[125][126] The 1990s also saw urban development begin in the district of Gungahlin in the far north of the ACT.[127][128] The Skywhale and Skywhale an
 telescopes of Australian National University's Mount Stromlo Observatory.[129] Throughout 2013, several events celebrated the 100th anniversary of the naming of Canberra Centenary Column was unveiled in City Hill. Other works included The Skywhale, a hot air balloon
designed by the sculptor Patricia Piccinini,[131] and StellrScope by visual media artist Eleanor Gates-Stuart.[132] On 7 February 2021, The Skywhale was joined by Skywhale family, an event marked by Skywhale family, an event marked by Skywhale was joined by local companies as well as an art pop song entitled "We are the
Skywhales".[133] In 2014, Canberra was named the best city to live in the world by Lonely Planet in 2017.[19][20] The Canberra region seen from space Canberra covers an area of 814.2 km2 (314.4 sq mi)[3] and is located
near the Brindabella Ranges (part of the Australian Alps), approximately 150 km (93 mi) inland from Australia's east coast. It has an elevation of approximately 580 m (1,900 ft), [134] the highest point is Mount Majura at 888 m (2,766 ft).
[138] Mount Mugga Mugga 812 m (2,664 ft).[139] and Black Mountain 812 m (2,664 ft).[140][141] The native forest in the Canberra region was almost wholly eucalypt, and concern about water quality led to the forests being closed
 Interest in forestry began in 1915 with trials of a number of species including Pinus radiata on the slopes of Mount Stromlo. Since then, plantations have been expanded, with the benefit of reducing erosion in the Cotter catchment, and the forests are also popular recreation areas. [142] The location of Canberra within the ACT. Canberra's main
districts are shown in yellow: Canberra Central (marked as North Canberra and South Canberra plain, Molonglo plain, the Limestone plain, and the Tuggeranong, and Gungahlin. The urban environs of the city of Canberra straddle the Ginninderra plain, Molonglo plain, the Limestone plain, and the Tuggeranong, and Gungahlin. The urban environs of the city of Canberra straddle the Ginninderra plain, Molonglo plain, the Limestone plain, and the Tuggeranong, and Gungahlin. The urban environs of the city of Canberra straddle the Ginninderra plain, Molonglo plain, the Limestone plain, and the Tuggeranong, and Gungahlin.
River which flows across the Molonglo plain has been dammed to form the national capital's iconic feature Lake Burley Griffin.[144] The Molonglo then flows into the Murrumbidgee north-west of Canberra, which in turn flows into the Murrumbidgee north-west of Canberra, which in turn flows into the Molonglo then flows into the Murrumbidgee north-west of Canberra, which in turn flows into the Molonglo then flows into the Molonglo the Molonglo then flows into the Molonglo the Mol
within the ACT.[143] A number of creeks, including Jerrabomberra and Yarralumla Creeks, flow into the Molonglo and Murrumbidgee.[143] Two of these creeks, the Ginninderra and Tuggeranong, have similarly been dammed to form Lakes Ginninderra and Tuggeranong, have similarly been dammed to form Lakes Ginninderra and Tuggeranong, have similarly been dammed to form Lakes Ginninderra and Tuggeranong, have similarly been dammed to form Lakes Ginninderra and Tuggeranong, have similarly been dammed to form Lakes Ginninderra and Tuggeranong, have similarly been dammed to form Lakes Ginninderra and Tuggeranong, have similarly been dammed to form Lakes Ginninderra and Tuggeranong, have similarly been dammed to form Lakes Ginninderra and Tuggeranong, have similarly been dammed to form Lakes Ginninderra and Tuggeranong, have similarly been dammed to form Lakes Ginninderra and Tuggeranong, have similarly been dammed to form Lakes Ginninderra and Tuggeranong, have similarly been dammed to form Lakes Ginninderra and Tuggeranong, have similarly been dammed to form Lakes Ginninderra and Tuggeranong, have similarly been dammed to form Lakes Ginninderra and Tuggeranong, have similarly been dammed to form Lakes Ginninderra and Tuggeranong, have similarly been dammed to form Lakes Ginninderra and Tuggeranong, have similarly been dammed to form the form of the for
calamitous floods; the area was a flood plain prior to the filling of Lake Burley Griffin.[148][149] Autumn foliage in Canberra Under the Köppen-Geiger classification, Canberra has an oceanic climate (Cfb).[150] In January, the warmest month, the average high drops to
approximately 12 °C (54 °F). Frost is common in the winter months. Snow is rare in the CBD (central business district) due to being on the leeward (eastern) side of the dividing range, but the surrounding areas get annual snowfall in
the city centre was in 1968.[134] Canberra is often affected by foehn winds, especially in winter and spring, evident by its anomalously warm maxima relative to altitude. The highest recorded maximum temperature was 44.0 °C (111.2 °F) on 4 January 2020.[151] Winter 2011 was Canberra's warmest winter on record, approximately 2 °C (4 °F) above
the average temperature.[152] Long-term temperature increase in Canberra The lowest recorded minimum temperature was -10.0 °C (14.0 °F) on the morning of 11 July 1971.[134] Light snow falls only once in every few years, and is usually not widespread and quickly dissipates.[134] Canberra is protected from the west by the Brindabellas which
create a strong rain shadow in Canberra's valleys.[134] Canberra gets 100.4 clear days annually.[153] Annual rainfall is the third lowest of the capital cities (after Adelaide and Hobart)[154] and is spread fairly evenly over the seasons, with late spring bringing the highest rainfall.[155] Thunderstorms occur mostly between October and April,[134]
owing to the effect of summer and the mountains. The area is generally sheltered from a westerly wind, though strong northwesterlies can develop. A cool, vigorous afternoon easterly change, colloquially referred to as a 'sea-breeze' or the 'Braidwood Butcher',[156][157] is common during the summer months[158] and often exceeds 40 km/h in the
city. Canberra is also less humid than the nearby coastal areas.[134] Canberra was severely affected by smoke haze during the 2019/2020 bushfires. On 1 January 2020, Canberra had the worst air quality of any major city in the world, with an AQI of 7700 (USAQI 949).[159] Climate data for Canberra Airport Comparison (1991-2010 averages
extremes 1939-2023); 578 m AMSL; 35.30° S, 149.20° E Month Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Year Record high °C (°F) 44.0(111.2) 42.7(108.9) 37.5(99.5) 32.6(90.7) 24.5(76.1) 20.1(68.2) 19.7(67.5) 24.0(75.2) 30.2(86.4) 32.7(90.9) 39.9(103.8) 41.6(106.9) 44.0(111.2) Mean daily maximum °C (°F) 28.8(83.8) 27.8(82.0) 24.9(76.8)
20.7(69.3) 16.6(61.9) 12.9(55.2) 12.1(53.8) 13.8(56.8) 16.8(62.2) 20.1(68.2) 23.4(74.1) 26.5(79.7) 20.4(68.7) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.9(51.6) 10.
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 44.3(1.74) 43.1(1.70) 55.8(2.20) 50.9(2.00) 68.4(2.69) 54.1(2.13) 579.5(22.81) Average precipitation days (\geq 0.2 mm) 6.8 6.7 5.7 5.4 6.3 9.7 10.0 8.5 9.8 9.1 10.2 7.2 95.4 Average dew point °C (°F) 8.6(47.5) 9.8(49.6) 8.5(47.3) 6.4(43.5) 5.0(41.0) 3.5(38.3) 2.3(36.1)
2.1(35.8) 3.7(38.7) 5.4(41.7) 6.3(43.3) 6.9(44.4) 5.7(42.3) Mean monthly sunshine hours 294.5 254.3 251.1 219.0 186.0 156.0 179.8 217.0 231.0 266.6 267.0 291.4 2,813.7 Source 1: Climate averages for Canberra Airport for more recent
extremes[161] Main article: Suburbs of Canberra Inner Canberra demonstrates some aspects of the Griffin plan, in particular the Parliamentary Triangle. An aerial view of the Civic Centre from Mount Ainslie Canberra is a planned city and the inner-city area was originally designed by Walter Burley Griffin, a major 20th-century American architect.
[162] Within the central area of the city near Lake Burley Griffin, major roads follow a wheel-and-spoke pattern rather than a grid.[163] Griffin's proposal had an abundance of geometric patterns, including concentric hexagonal and octagonal streets emanating from several radii.[163] However, the outer areas of the city, built later, are not laid out
 geometrically.[164] Lake Burley Griffin was deliberately designed so that the orientation of the components was related to various topographical landmarks in Canberra.[165][166] The lakes stretch from east to west and divided the city in two; a land axis perpendicular to the central basin stretches from Capital Hill—the eventual location of the new
 Parliament House on a mound on the southern side—north northeast across the central basin to the northern banks along Anzac Parade to the Australian War Memorial stood directly at the foot of Mount Ainslie. At the southwestern end of the land axis was Bimberi Peak,
[166] the highest mountain in the ACT, approximately 52 km (32 mi) south west of Canberra. [141] The straight edge of the circular segment that formed the water axis, and it extended northwest towards Black Mountain. [166] A line parallel to the water axis, on
 the northern side of the city, was designated the municipal axis.[167] The municipal axis became the location of Constitution Avenue, which links City Hill in Civic Centre and Kings Avenue were to run from the southern side from Capital Hill to City Hill and
Market Centre on the north respectively, and they formed the western and eastern edges of the central basin. The area enclosed by the three avenues was known as the Parliamentary Triangle, and formed the centrepiece of Griffin's work. [166][167] Black Mountain with the landmark Telstra Tower on the right and the National Arboretum in the
foreground The Griffins assigned spiritual values to Mount Ainslie, Black Mountain, and Red Hill and originally planned to cover each of these in flowers. That way each hill would be covered with a single, primary colour which represented its spiritual values to Mount Ainslie, Black Mountain, and Red Hill and originally planned to cover each of these in flowers. That way each hill would be covered with a single, primary colour which represented its spiritual values.
planning disputes led to Griffin's dismissal by Prime Minister Billy Hughes after the war ended.[85][86][169] The urban areas of Canberra are organised into a hierarchy of districts, town centres, group centres, local suburbs as well as other industrial areas and villages. There are seven residential districts, each of which is divided into smaller
suburbs, and most of which have a town centre which is the focus of commercial and social activities.[170] The districts were settled in the 1920s and 1930s, with expansion up to the 1960s,[171] 25 suburbs Woden Valley, first settled in 1964,[117] 12 suburbs Belconnen, first
settled in 1966,[117] 27 suburbs (2 not vet developed) Weston Creek, settled in 1969, 8 suburbs [172] Tuggeranong, settled in 1974,[173] 18 suburbs (3 not yet developed) Molonglo Valley, developed in 1969, 8 suburbs (3 not yet developed) Molonglo Valley, developed in 1969, 8 suburbs (3 not yet developed) Weston Creek, settled in 1969, 8 suburbs (3 not yet developed) Molonglo Valley, developed in 1966, [117] 27 suburbs (2 not yet developed) Weston Creek, settled in 1969, 8 suburbs (3 not yet developed) Molonglo Valley, developed in 1966, [117] 27 suburbs (2 not yet developed) Molonglo Valley, developed in 1969, 8 suburbs (3 not yet developed) Molonglo Valley, developed in 1969, 8 suburbs (3 not yet developed) Molonglo Valley, developed in 1969, 8 suburbs (3 not yet developed) Molonglo Valley, developed in 1969, 8 suburbs (3 not yet developed) Molonglo Valley, developed in 1969, 8 suburbs (3 not yet developed) Molonglo Valley, developed in 1969, 8 suburbs (3 not yet developed) Molonglo Valley, developed in 1969, 8 suburbs (3 not yet developed) Molonglo Valley, developed in 1969, 8 suburbs (3 not yet developed) Molonglo Valley, developed in 1969, 8 suburbs (3 not yet developed) Molonglo Valley, developed in 1969, 8 suburbs (3 not yet developed) Molonglo Valley, developed in 1969, 8 suburbs (3 not yet developed) Molonglo Valley, developed in 1969, 8 suburbs (3 not yet developed) Molonglo Valley, developed in 1969, 8 suburbs (3 not yet developed) Molonglo Valley, developed in 1969, 8 suburbs (3 not yet developed) Molonglo Valley, developed in 1969, 8 suburbs (3 not yet developed) Molonglo Valley, developed in 1969, 8 suburbs (3 not yet developed) Molonglo Valley, developed in 1969, 8 suburbs (3 not yet developed) Molonglo Valley, developed in 1969, 8 suburbs (3 not yet developed) Molonglo Valley, developed in 1969, 8 suburbs (3 not yet developed) Molonglo Valley, developed in 1969, 8 suburbs (3 not yet developed) Molonglo Valley, developed in 1969, 8 suburbs (3 not yet developed) Molonglo Valley (3 not yet developed
Burley Griffin's designs.[166][167][174] In 1967 the then National Capital Development Commission adopted the "Y Plan" which laid out future urban development in Canberra around a series of central shopping and commercial area known as the 'town centres' linked by freeways, the layout of which roughly resembled the shape of the letter Y,[175]
with Tuggeranong at the base of the Y and Belconnen and Gungahlin located at the ends of the Y.[175] Development in Canberra has been closely regulated by government, [176][177] both through planning processes and the use of the Y.[175] Development in Canberra has been closely regulated by government, [176][177] both through planning processes and the use of the Y.[175] Development in Canberra has been closely regulated by government, [176][177] both through planning processes and the use of the Y.[175] Development in Canberra has been closely regulated by government, [176][177] both through planning processes and the use of the Y.[175] Development in Canberra has been closely regulated by government, [176][177] both through planning processes and the use of the Y.[175] Development in Canberra has been closely regulated by government, [176][177] both through planning processes and the use of the Y.[175] Development in Canberra has been closely regulated by government, [176][177] both through planning processes and the use of the Y.[175] Development in Canberra has been closely regulated by government, [176][177] both through planning processes and the use of the Y.[175] Development in Canberra has been closely regulated by government, [176][177] both through planning processes and the use of the Y.[175] Development in Canberra has been closely regulated by government.
crown leases from the national government, although most leases are now administered by the Territory government. [178] There have been persistent calls for constraints on development to be liberalised, [177] but also voices in support of planning consistent with the original 'bush capital' and 'urban forest' ideals that underpin Canberra's design.
[179] Many of Canberra's suburbs are named after former Prime Ministers, famous Australians, early settlers, or use Aboriginal words for their title.[180] Street names typically follow a particular theme; for example, the streets of Dunlop are named after Australian inventions,
inventors and artists and the streets of Page are named after biologists and naturalists.[180] Most diplomatic missions are located in the suburbs of Fyshwick, Mitchell, and Hume.[182] Panorama of Canberra and Lake Burley Griffin set against the backdrop
of distant New South Wales, taken from the Telstra Tower 123456789101112131415161718192021Points of Interest Looking South from Mount Ainslie1War Memorial2Anzac Parade3Old Parliament House4New Parliament House5National Gallery6High Court7Questacon8National Library9Edmund Barton Building10Brindabella Ranges11Lovett
 Tower12Ben Chifley Building13Lake Burley Griffin14Limestone Avenue15Fairbairn Avenue16Parkes Way17R G Casey Building18John Gorton Building18King Edward Terrace20Presbyterian Church of Saint Andrew21St John's Anglican Church Floriade is held in Commonwealth Park every spring. It is the largest flower festival in the Southern
 Hemisphere, employing and encouraging environmental practises, including the use of green energy. [183] The average Canberran was responsible for 13.7 tonnes of greenhouse gases in 2005. [184] In 2012, the ACT Government legislated greenhouse gases in 2005. [184] In 2012, the ACT Government legislated greenhouse gases in 2005. [184] In 2012, the ACT Government legislated greenhouse gases in 2005. [184] In 2012, the ACT Government legislated greenhouse gases in 2005. [184] In 2012, the ACT Government legislated greenhouse gases in 2005. [184] In 2012, the ACT Government legislated greenhouse gases in 2005. [184] In 2012, the ACT Government legislated greenhouse gases in 2005. [184] In 2012, the ACT Government legislated greenhouse gases in 2005. [184] In 2012, the ACT Government legislated greenhouse gases in 2005. [184] In 2012, the ACT Government legislated greenhouse gases in 2005. [184] In 2012, the ACT Government legislated greenhouse gases in 2005. [184] In 2012, the ACT Government legislated greenhouse gases are greenhouse gases greenhouse gases greenhouse gases greenhouse gases greenhouse gases greenhouse gases greenho
 with no net emissions by 2060.[185] The government announced in 2013 a target for 90% of electricity consumed in the ACT to be supplied from renewable sources by 2020,[186] and in 2016 set an ambitious target of 100% by 2020.[187][188] In 1996, Canberra became the first city in the world to set a vision of no waste, proposing an ambitious
target of 2010 for completion.[189] The strategy aimed to achieve a waste-free society by 2010, through the combined efforts of industry, government and community.[190] By early 2010, it was apparent that though it had reduced waste going to landfill, the ACT initiative's original 2010 target for absolutely zero landfill waste would be delayed or
revised to meet the reality.[191][192] Plastic bags made of polyethylene polymer with a thickness of less than 35 µm were banned from retail distribution in the ACT Government in an effort to make Canberra more sustainable.[194] Of all waste produced in the ACT,
75 per cent is recycled.[196] Average household food waste in the ACT remains above the Australian average, costing an average $641 per household per annum.[197] Canberra's annual Floriade festival features a large display of flowers every Spring in Commonwealth Park. The organisers of the event have a strong environmental standpoint
 promoting and using green energy, "green catering", sustainable paper, the conservation and saving of water.[183] The event is also smoke-free.[183] See also: Australian Capital Territory Legislative Assembly and Electoral systems of the Australian states and territories ACT Legislative Assembly and the statue Ethos (Tom Bass, 1961) There is no
 local council or city government for the city of Canberra. The Australian Capital Territory Legislative Assembly performs the roles of both a city council for the population of the Territory reside in Canberra and the city is therefore the
primary focus of the ACT Government. The assembly consists of 25 members elected from five districts using proportional representation. The five districts are Brindabella, Ginninderra, Kurrajong, Murrumbidgee and Yerrabi, which each elect five members. [198] The Chief Minister is elected by the Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLA) and
selects colleagues to serve as ministers alongside him or her in the Executive, known informally as the cabinet.[124] Whereas the ACT has federally been dominated by Labor,[199][200] the Liberals have been able to gain some footing in the ACT Legislative Assembly and were in government during a period of 6+1/2 years from 1995 and 2001. Labor
took back control of the Assembly in 2001.[125] At the 2004 election, Chief Minister Jon Stanhope and the Labor Party won 9 of the 17 seats allowing them to form the ACT's first majority government.[125] Since 2008, the ACT has been governed by a coalition of Labor and the Greens.[125][201][202] As of 2022[update], the Chief Minister was
 Andrew Barr from the Australian Labor Party. The Australian federal government retains some influence over the ACT government. In the administrative sphere, most frequently this is through the actions of the National Capital Authority which is responsible for planning and development in areas of Canberra which are considered to be of national
 importance or which are central to Griffin's plan for the city,[203] such as the Parliamentary Triangle, Lake Burley Griffin, major approach and processional roads, areas where the Commonwealth retains ownership of the land or undeveloped hills and ridge-lines (which form part of the Canberra Nature Park).[203][204][205] The national government
 also retains a level of control over the Territory Assembly through the provisions of the ACT assembly. [207] The ACT was given its first federal parliamentary representation in 1949 when it gained a seat in the House of Representatives,
the Division of Australian Capital Territory. [208] [209] However, until 1966, the ACT member could only vote on matters directly affecting the territory and did not count for purposes of forming government. [208] A third was created in
1996, but was abolished in 1998 because of changes to the regional demographic distribution. [199] At the 2019 election, the third seat has been reintroduced as the Division of Bean. The House of Representatives seats have mostly been held by Labor and usually by comfortable margins. [199][200] The Labor Party has polled at least seven percentage
 points more than the Liberal Party at every federal election since 1990 and their average lead since then has been 15 percentage points.[125] The ALP and the Liberal Party held one Senate seat each until the 2022 election when Independent candidate David Pocock unseated the Liberal Party held one Senate seat each until the 2021 election when Independent candidate David Pocock unseated the Liberal Party held one Senate seat each until the 2021 election when Independent candidate David Pocock unseated the Liberal Party held one Senate seat each until the 2021 election when Independent candidate David Pocock unseated the Liberal Party held one Senate seat each until the 2021 election when Independent candidate David Pocock unseated the Liberal Party held one Senate seat each until the 2021 election when Independent candidate David Pocock unseated the Liberal Party held one Senate seat each until the 2021 election when Independent candidate David Pocock unseated the Liberal Party held one Senate seat each until the 2021 election when Independent candidate David Pocock unseated the Liberal Party held one Senate seat each until the 2021 election when Independent candidate David Pocock unseated the Liberal Party held one Senate seat each until the 2021 election when Independent candidate David Pocock unseated the Liberal Party held one Senate seated the Independent Control Party held one Senate
 the Australian Capital Territory, Supreme Court of the Australian Capital Territory, and ACT Policing See also: Crime in the Australian Capital Territory in a manner similar to state police forces, under a contractual agreement with the
ACT Government, [211] The AFP does so through its community policing arm ACT Policing, [212] People who have been charged with offences, the ACT Supreme Court, [213] Prior to its closure in 2009, prisoners were held in remand at the Belconnen Remand Centre in the ACT Supreme Court, [213] Prior to its closure in 2009, prisoners were held in remand at the Belconnen Remand Centre in the ACT Supreme Court, [213] Prior to its closure in 2009, prisoners were held in remand at the Belconnen Remand Centre in the ACT Supreme Court, [213] Prior to its closure in 2009, prisoners were held in remand at the Belconnen Remand Centre in the ACT Supreme Court, [213] Prior to its closure in 2009, prisoners were held in remand at the Belconnen Remand Centre in the ACT Supreme Court, [213] Prior to its closure in 2009, prisoners were held in remand at the Belconnen Remand Centre in the ACT Supreme Court, [213] Prior to its closure in 2009, prisoners were held in remand at the Belconnen Remand Centre in the ACT Supreme Court, [213] Prior to its closure in 2009, prisoners were held in remand Centre in the ACT Supreme Court, [213] Prior to its closure in 2009, prisoners were held in remand Centre in the ACT Supreme Court, [213] Prior to its closure in 2009, prisoners were held in remand Centre in the ACT Supreme Court, [213] Prior to its closure in 2009, prisoners were held in remand Centre in the ACT Supreme Court, [213] Prior to its closure in 2009, prisoners were held in remand Centre in the ACT Supreme Court, [213] Prior to its closure in 2009, prisoners were held in remand Centre in the ACT Supreme Court, [213] Prior to its closure in 2009, prisoners were held in remand Centre in the ACT Supreme Court, [213] Prior to its closure in 2009, prisoners were held in remand Centre in 2009, prisoners were held in remand Centre in 2009, prisoners were held in 2009, p
but usually imprisoned in New South Wales.[214] The Alexander Maconochie Centre was officially opened on 11 September 2008 by then Chief Minister Jon Stanhope. The total cost for construction was $130 million.[215] The ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal deal with minor civil law actions and other various legal matters.[216][217] Canberra
has the lowest rate of crime of any capital city in Australia as of 2019[update], the most common crimes in the ACT were property related crimes, unlawful entry with intent and motor vehicle theft. They affected 2,304 and 966 people (580 and 243 per 100,000 persons respectively). Homicide and related offences—murder,
attempted murder and manslaughter, but excluding driving causing death and conspiracy to murder—affect 1.0 per 100,000 persons, which is below the national average of 1.9 per 100,000. Rates of sexual assault (64.4 per 100,000 persons, which is below the national average of 1.9 per 100,000. Rates of sexual assault (64.4 per 100,000 persons) are also below the national average of 1.9 per 100,000. Rates of sexual assault (64.4 per 100,000 persons) are also below the national average of 1.9 per 100,000 persons.
 showed a rise in some types of personal crime, notably burglaries, thefts and assaults. Just under a third of Canberrans are employed in the public sector, working in government are employed in the public sector, working in government are employed in the public sector, working in government are employed in the public sector, working in government are employed in the public sector, working in government are employed in the public sector, working in government are employed in the public sector, working in government are employed in the public sector, working in government are employed in the public sector, working in government are employed in the public sector, working in government are employed in the public sector, working in government are employed in the public sector.
[222] As a result of low unemployment and substantial levels of public sector and commercial employment, Canberra has the highest average weekly wage in Canberra is $1827 compared with the national average of $1658 (November 2019).[224] The Civic is home to
 various administrative departments, such as the Department of Education, Skills and Employment The median house price in Canberra as of February 2020 was $745,000, lower than only Sydney among capital cities of more than 100,000 people, having surpassed Melbourne and Perth since 2005.[224][225][226] The median weekly rent paid by
Canberra residents is higher than rents in all other states and territories. [227] As of January 2014 the median unit rent in Canberra was $460, making the city the third most expensive in the country. [228] Factors contributing to this higher weekly rental market include; higher average weekly incomes,
restricted land supply, [229] and inflationary clauses in the ACT Residential Tenancies Act. [230] Bunda Street in Canberra's shopping district; tourism, retail and hospitality are also major employers. The city's main industry is public administration and safety, which accounted for 27.1% of Gross Territory Product in 2018-19 and employed 32.49% of
Canberra's workforce. [231][21] The headquarters of many Australian Defence Force establishments, most notably the Australian Defence Force headquarters and HMAS Harman, which is a naval communications centre that is being converted into a tri-
 Space Communication Complex. The former RAAF Fairbairn, adjacent to the canberra Airport was sold to the operators of the airport, [233] but the base continues to be used for RAAF VIP flights. [234] [235] A growing number of software vendors have based themselves in Canberra, to capitalise on the concentration of government customers; these
 include Tower Software and RuleBurst.[236][237] A consortium of private and government investors is making plans for a billion-dollar data hub, with the aim of making Canberra Cyber Security Innovation Node was established in 2019 to grow the ACT's cyber security
 sector and related space, defence and education industries. [239] Main article: Demographics of Canberra High-density residential apartments in Belconnen; Canberra was 453,558,[240] up from 395,790 at the 2016 census, [241] and 355,596
at the 2011 census. [242] Canberra has been the fastest-growing city in Australia in recent years, having grown 23.3% from 2011 to 2021. [240] Canberrans are relatively young, highly mobile and well educated. The median age is 35 years and only 12.7% of the population is aged over 65 years. [241] Between 1996 and 2001, 61.9% of the population
either moved to or from Canberra, which was the second highest mobility rate of any Australian capital city. [243] As at May 2017, 43% of ACT residents (25-64) had a level of educational attainment equal to at least a bachelor's degree, significantly higher that the national average of 31%. [244] According to statistics collected by the National
Australia Bank and reported in The Canberra Times, Canberra Ti
 12,739 Mainland China 11,334 India 10,405 New Zealand 4,722 Philippines 3,789 Vietnam 3,340 United States 2,775 Sri Lanka 2,774 Malaysia 2,431 South Korea 2,283 At the 2016 census, the most commonly nominated ancestries were:[N 2][22] English (35%) Australian (34%)[N 3] Irish (14%) Scottish (11%) Chinese (6%) German (4.7%) Indian
 (3.9%) Italian (3.5%) Dutch (1.7%) Indigenous (1.6%)[N 4] Filipino (1.3%) Vietnamese (1.3%) Greek (1.3%) Croatian (1.2%) Polish (1.1%) The 2016 census showed that 32% of Canberra's inhabitants were born overseas. [22] Of inhabitants born outside Australia, the most prevalent countries of birth were England, China, India, New Zealand and the
Philippines.[247] 1.6% of the population, or 6,476 people, identified as Indigenous Australians (Aboriginal Australians (as Indigenous Australians (as Indigenous Australians), Vietnamese (1.1%), Vietname
(0.9%) and Spanish (0.8%).[22] On census night in 2016, approximately 50.0% of ACT residents described themselves as having no religion.[241] Main article: Education in the Australian Capital Territory ANU
School of Art (formerly the Canberra High School) The two main tertiary institutions are the Australian National University (ANU) in Acton and the University (ANU) in Acton and the University (ANU) in Acton and the University of Canberra (UC) in Bruce, with over 10,500 and 8,000 full-time-equivalent students respectively. [248] [249] Established in 1946, [250] the ANU has always had a strong research focus and is
ranked among the leading universities in the world and the best in Australia by The Times Higher Education Supplement and the Shanghai Jiao Tong World University Rankings. [249][251] There are two religious university; [252] St
Mark's Theological College in Barton is part of the secular Charles Sturt University of New South Wales (UNSW) for a peppercorn lease, for it to develop as a campus for a new UNSW Canberra. [254] UNSW
Royal Military College, Duntroon located in the inner-northern suburb of Campbell. [256] [257] ADFA teaches military undergraduates and postgraduates and postgraduates and includes UNSW@ADFA, a campus of the University of New South Wales; [258] [259] Duntroon provides Australian Army officer training. [260] Tertiary level vocational education is also available
 through the Canberra Institute of Technology (CIT), with campuses in Bruce, Reid, Gungahlin, Tuggeranong and Fyshwick. [261] The combined enrolment of the new UNSW Canberra, a new CIT Woden is scheduled to be completed by 2025. [263] In
2016 there were 132 schools in Canberra; 87 were operated by the government and 45 were private. [264] During 2006, the ACT Government announced closures of up to 39 schools, to take effect from the end of the school year, and after a series of consultations unveiled its Towards 2020: Renewing Our Schools policy. [265] As a result, some schools
closed during the 2006-08 period, while others were merged; the creation of combined primary and secondary government schools provoked significant opposition. [266][267][268] Most suburbs were planned to include a primary and a nearby preschool; these were usually located near open areas
 where recreational and sporting activities were easily available. [269] Canberra also has the highest percentage of non-government (private) school students in Australia, accounting for 40.6 per cent of ACT enrollments.
 such as the Australian War Memorial, the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies, the National Archives, [271] the Australian Academy of Science, [272] the National Film & Sound Archive and the National Museum. [174] Many
Commonwealth government buildings in Canberra are open to the public, including Parliament House, the High Court and the Royal Australia established in 2001 records Australia Mint. [273][274][275] The National Museum of Australia established in 2001 records Au
the Captain James Cook Memorial and the National Carillon. [174] Other sites of interest include the Australian National Botanic Gardens, the National Dinosaur Museum, and Questacon - the National Science and
Technology Centre.[174][276]The Australian War Memorial The Canberra Museum and Gallery in the city is a repository of local historic homes are open to the public: Lanyon and Tuggeranong Homesteads in the Tuggeranong Valley,[278][279] Mugga-Mugga in
 Symonston, [280] and Blundells' Cottage in Parkes all display the lifestyle of the early European settlers. [39] Calthorpes' House in Red Hill is a well-preserved example of a 1920s. Canberra has many venues for live music and
 theatre: the Canberra Theatre and Playhouse which hosts many major concerts and productions; [282] and Llewellyn Hall (within the ANU School of Music), a world-class concert hall are two of the most notable. [283] The Street Theatre is a venue with less mainstream offerings. [283] The Albert Hall was the city's first performing arts venue, opened in
 1928. It was the original performance venue for theatre groups such as the Canberra Repertory Society. [284] The annual festival, for some years one of the biggest festivals in Canberra. [285] [286] It was downsized and rebranded as
 Stone Day in 2012.[287] There are numerous bars and nightclubs which also offer live entertainment, particularly concentrated in the areas of Dickson, Kingston and the city.[288] Most town centres have facilities for a community theatre and a cinema, and they all have a library.[289] Popular cultural events include the National Folk Festival, the
 Royal Canberra Show, the Summernats car festival, Enlighten festival, Enlighten festival in February and the Celebrate Canberra Peace Park, which is located in the Lennox Gardens Canberra maintains sister-city relationships with
both Nara, Japan and Beijing, China. Canberra has friendship-city relationships with both Dili, East Timor and Hangzhou, China. [291] City-to-city relationships encourage communities and special interest groups both locally and abroad to engage in a wide range of exchange activities. The Canberra Nara Candle Festival held annually in spring, is a
community celebration of the Canberra Nara Sister City relationship.[292] The festival is held in Canberra was told in the 1938 radio feature Canberra was told in the shores of Lake Burley Griffin.[293] The history of Canberra was told in the 1938 radio feature Canberra was told in the shores of Lake Burley Griffin.
all the major media, including the Australian Broadcasting Corporation, the commercial television networks, and the metropolitan newspapers maintain local bureaus. News organisations are represented in the press gallery, a group of journalists who report on the national parliament. The National Press Club of Australia in Barton has regular
television broadcasts of its lunches at which a prominent guest, typically a politician or other public figure, delivers a speech followed by a question-and-answer session. [294] Canberra Times, which was established in 1926. [295] [296] There are also several free weekly publications, including news magazines
CityNews and Canberra Weekly as well as entertainment guide BMA Magazine. BMA Magazine first went to print in 1992; the inaugural edition featured coverage of the Nirvana Nevermind tour. [297] There are a number of AM and FM stations broadcasting in Canberra (AM/FM Listing). The main commercial operators are the Capital Radio Network
(2CA and 2CC), and Austereo/ARN (104.7 and Mix 106.3). There are also several community operated stations. A DAB+ digital radio trial is also in operation, it simulcasts some of the AM/FM stations service Canberra: ABC Canberra (ABC) SBS New
South Wales (SBS) Network 10 Southern NSW & ACT (CTC) - Network 10 owned and operated station Southern NSW & ACT (WIN) - Nine Network affiliate Each station broadcasts a primary channel and several multichannels. Of the three
 main commercial networks: WIN airs a half-hour local WIN News each weeknight at 6pm, produced from a newsroom in the city and broadcast from its Hobart studios. It previously aired a regional edition of Nine News from
 Sydney each weeknight at 6pm, featuring opt-outs for Canberra and the ACT when it was a Nine affiliate. Seven airs short local news and weather updates throughout the ABC, SBS and Capital Television (CTC), which later became Ten Capital
 1994 then Southern Cross Ten in 2002 then Channel 9/Southern Cross Nine in 2016 and finally Channel 10 in 2021, with Prime Television (now Prime7) and WIN Television services are available from Foxtel (via satellite) and telecommunications
company TransACT (via cable).[299] Main article: Sport in the Australian Capital Territory A rugby league match at Canberra Stadium In addition to local sporting leagues, Canberra Raiders and the ACT Brumbies who
 play rugby league and rugby union respectively; both have been champions of their leagues.[300][301] Both teams play their home games at Canberra Stadium,[302] which is the city's largest stadium and was used to hold group matches in football for the 2000 Summer Olympics and in rugby union for the 2003 Rugby World Cup.[303][304] Canberra
 United represents the city in the A-League Women (formerly the W-League Women (formerly the W-League Men in the 2011-12 season. The city also has a successful basketball team, the Canberra Capitals, which has won seven out of the last eleven
 national women's basketball titles.[306] The Canberra Vikings represent the city in the National Rugby Championship and finished second in the 2015 season. There are also teams that participate in national competitions in netball, field hockey, cricket and baseball. The historic Prime Minister's XI cricket match is played at Manuka Oval
annually.[307] Other significant annual sporting events include the Canberra Marathon[308] and the City of Canberra Half Ironman Triathlon. Canberra Half Ironman Triathlon. Canberra has been bidding for an Australian Football League club since 1981 when Australian Football since 1981 when Australian Football since 19
proposals, according to the AFL Canberra belongs to the Greater Western Sydney Giants[310] who play three home games at Manuka Oval each season. The Australian Institute of Sport (AIS) is located in the Canberra suburb of Bruce.[311] The AIS is a specialised educational and training institution providing coaching for elite junior and senior
athletes in a number of sports. The AIS has been operating since 1981 and has achieved significant success in producing elite athletes, both local and international.[311] The majority of Australia's team members and medallists at the 2000 Summer Olympics in Sydney were AIS graduates.[312] Canberra has numerous sporting ovals, golf courses,
skate parks, and swimming pools that are open to the public. Tennis classic. A Canberra-wide series of bicycle paths are available to cyclists for recreational and sporting purposes. Canberra Women's Tennis Classic. A Canberra-wide series of bicycle paths, are available to cyclists for recreational and sporting purposes. Canberra-wide series of bicycle paths are available to cyclists for recreational and sporting purposes.
 horse and mountain bike trails. Water sports like sailing, rowing, dragon boating and water skiing are held on Canberra's lakes.[313][314] The Rally of Canberra 400 event for V8 Supercars on the temporary Canberra Street Circuit, which was located inside the
 Parliamentary Triangle. A popular form of exercise for people working near or in the Parliamentary Triangle is to do the "bridge and Kings Avenue Bridge, using the paths beside the lake. The walk takes about 1 hour, making it ideal for a
lunchtime excursion. This is also popular on weekends. Such was the popularity during the COVID-19 isolation in 2020 that the ACT Government initiated a 'Clockwise is COVID-wise' rule for walkers and runners.[315] The Canberra Hospital—formerly the Wodern Hospital Canberra Hospital
[316][318] The Royal Canberra Hospital was located on Acton Peninsula on Lake Burley Griffin; it was closed in 1991 and was demolished in 1997 in a controversial and fatal implosion to facilities. Canberra's hospitals receive emergency
 cases from throughout southern New South Wales, [324] and ACT Ambulance Service is one of four operational agencies of the ACT Emergency Services Authority. [325] NETS provides a dedicated ambulance service for inter-hospital transport of sick newborns within the ACT and into surrounding New South Wales. [326] The Glenloch Interchange
connects the Tuggeranong Parkway with Parkes Way ACTION Volgren bodied Scania K360UA Alinga Street light rail station The automobile is by far the dominant form of transport in Canberra. [327] The city is laid out so that arterial roads connecting inhabited clusters run through undeveloped areas of open land or forest, which results in a low
population density;[328] this also means that idle land is available for the development of future transport corridors if necessary without the need to build tunnels or acquire development of future transport corridors if necessary without the need to build tunnels or acquire development of future transport corridors if necessary without the need to build tunnels or acquire development of future transport corridors if necessary without the need to build tunnels or acquire development of future transport corridors if necessary without the need to build tunnels or acquire development of future transport corridors if necessary without the need to build tunnels or acquire development of future transport corridors if necessary without the need to build tunnels or acquire development of future transport corridors if necessary without the need to build tunnels or acquire development of future transport corridors if necessary without the need to build tunnels or acquire development of future transport corridors if necessary without the need to build tunnels or acquire development of future transport corridors if necessary without the need to build tunnels or acquire development of future transport corridors if necessary without the need to build tunnels or acquire development of future transport corridors.
 limited access dual carriageway roads[327][330] with speed limits generally set at a maximum of 100 km/h (62 mph).[331][332] An example is the Tuggeranong Parkway which links Canberra's CBD and Tuggeranong, and bypasses Weston Creek.[333] In most districts, discrete residential suburbs are bounded by main arterial roads with only a few and the suburbs are bounded by main arterial roads with only a few and the suburbs are bounded by main arterial roads with only a few and the suburbs are bounded by main arterial roads with only a few and the suburbs are bounded by main arterial roads with only a few and the suburbs are bounded by main arterial roads with only a few and the suburbs are bounded by main arterial roads with only a few and the suburbs are bounded by main arterial roads with only a few and the suburbs are bounded by main arterial roads with only a few and the suburbs are bounded by main arterial roads with only a few and the suburbs are bounded by main arterial roads with only a few and the suburbs are bounded by main arterial roads with only a few and the suburbs are bounded by main arterial roads with only a few and the suburbs are bounded by main arterial roads with only a few and the suburbs are bounded by main arterial roads with only a few and the suburbs are bounded by main arterial roads with a suburbs are bounded by main arterial roads are bounded by main are bounded by main are bounded by main are bounded by
residential linking in, to deter non-local traffic from cutting through areas of housing.[334] In an effort to improve road safety, traffic cameras were first introduced to Canberra by the Kate Carnell Government in 1999.[335] The traffic cameras were first introduced to Canberra by the Kate Carnell Government in 1999.[335] The traffic cameras were first introduced to Canberra by the Kate Carnell Government in 1999.[335] The traffic cameras were first introduced to Canberra by the Kate Carnell Government in 1999.[335] The traffic cameras were first introduced to Canberra by the Kate Carnell Government in 1999.[335] The traffic cameras were first introduced to Canberra by the Kate Carnell Government in 1999.[335] The traffic cameras were first introduced to Canberra by the Kate Carnell Government in 1999.[335] The traffic cameras were first introduced to Canberra by the Kate Carnell Government in 1999.[335] The traffic cameras were first introduced to Canberra by the Kate Carnell Government in 1999.[335] The traffic cameras were first introduced to Canberra by the Kate Carnell Government in 1999.[335] The traffic cameras were first introduced to Canberra by the Kate Carnell Government in 1999.[335] The traffic cameras were first introduced to Canberra by the Kate Carnell Government in 1999.[335] The traffic cameras were first introduced to Canberra by the Kate Carnell Government in 1999.[335] The traffic cameras were first introduced to Canberra by the Kate Carnell Government in 1999.[335] The traffic cameras were first introduced to Canberra by the Kate Carnell Government in 1999.[335] The traffic cameras were first introduced to Canberra by the Kate Carnell Government in 1999.[335] The traffic cameras were first introduced to Canberra by the Kate Carnell Government in 1999.[335] The traffic cameras were first introduced to Canberra by the Kate Carnell Government in 1999.[335] The traffic camera by the Carnell Government in 1999.[335] The traffic camera by the Carnell Government in 1999.[335] The traffic Carnel
 they bring in revenue of approximately $11 million per year in fines.[335] ACTION, the government-operated bus service, provides public transport throughout the city.[336] CDC Canberra provides bus service, provides public transport throughout the city.[336] CDC Canberra provides bus service, provides public transport throughout the city.[336] CDC Canberra provides bus service, provides public transport throughout the city.[336] CDC Canberra provides bus service, provides bus service, provides public transport throughout the city.[336] CDC Canberra provides bus service, provides public transport throughout the city.[336] CDC Canberra provides bus service, provides bus service, provides public transport throughout the city.[336] CDC Canberra provides bus service, provides public transport throughout the city.[336] CDC Canberra provides bus service, provides public transport throughout the city.[336] CDC Canberra provides bus service, provides public transport throughout the city.[336] CDC Canberra provides bus service, provides public transport throughout the city.[336] CDC Canberra provides bus service, provides public transport throughout the city.[336] CDC Canberra provides bus service, provides public transport throughout the city.[336] CDC Canberra provides bus services bus services provides public transport throughout the city.[336] CDC Canberra provides bus services provides public transport throughout throughou
 light rail line commenced service on 20 April 2019 linking the CBD with the northern district of Gungahlin.[339] A planned Stage 2A of Canberra's light rail network will run from Alinga Street station to Commonwealth Park, adding three new stops at City West, City South and Commonwealth Park.[340] In February 2021 ACT Minister for Transport
 and City Services Chris Steel said he expects construction on Stage 2A to commence in the 2021-22 financial year, and for "tracks to be laid" by the next Territory election in 2024.[341] There are two local taxi companies. Aerial Capital Group
enjoyed monopoly status until the arrival of Cabxpress in 2007.[342] In October 2015 the ACT Government passed legislation to regulate the service.[346]
 Since then many other ride sharing and taxi services have started in ACT namely Ola, Glide Taxi[347] and GoCatch[348] An interstate NSW TrainLink railway service connects Canberra to Sydney.[349] Canberra railway station is in the inner south suburb of Kingston.[350] Between 1920 and 1922 the train line crossed the Molonglo River and ran as
 far north as the city centre, although the line was closed following major flooding and was never rebuilt, while plans for a line to Yass were abandoned. A 3 ft 6 in (1,067 mm) gauge construction railway was built in 1923 between the Yarralumla brickworks and the provisional Parliament House; it was later extended to Civic, but the whole line was
 closed in May 1927.[351] Train services to Melbourne are provided by way of a NSW TrainLink bus service which connects with a rail service between Sydney and Melbourne in Yass, about a one-hour drive from Canberra.[349][352] Plans to establish a high-speed rail service between Melbourne, Canberra and Sydney,[353] have not been
 implemented, as the various proposals have been deemed economically unviable. [354] The original plans for Canberra included proposals for railed transport within the city, [356] however none eventuated. [356] The phase 2 report of the most recent proposal, the High Speed Rail Study, was published by the Department of Infrastructure and
Transport on 11 April 2013.[357] A railway connecting Canberra to Jervis Bay was also planned but never constructed.[358] Canberra is about three hours by road from Melbourne
on the Barton Highway (National Highway 23), which joins the Hume Highway at Yass.[359] It is a two-hour drive on the Monaro Highway 23) to the ski fields of the Snowy Mountains and the Kosciuszko National Highway 23) to the ski fields of the Snowy Mountains and the Kosciuszko National Highway 23) to the ski fields of the Snowy Mountains and the Kosciuszko National Highway 23) to the ski fields of the Snowy Mountains and the Kosciuszko National Highway 23) to the ski fields of the Snowy Mountains and the Kosciuszko National Highway 23) to the ski fields of the Snowy Mountains and the Kosciuszko National Highway 23) to the ski fields of the Snowy Mountains and the Kosciuszko National Highway 23) to the ski fields of the Snowy Mountains and the Kosciuszko National Highway 23) to the ski fields of the Snowy Mountains and the Kosciuszko National Highway 23) to the ski fields of the Snowy Mountains and the Kosciuszko National Highway 23) to the ski fields of the Snowy Mountains and the Kosciuszko National Highway 23) to the ski fields of the Snowy Mountains and the Kosciuszko National Highway 23) to the ski fields of the Snowy Mountains and the Kosciuszko National Highway 23) to the ski fields of the Snowy Mountains and the Kosciuszko National Highway 23) to the ski fields of the Snowy Mountains and the Kosciuszko National Highway 23) to the ski fields of the Snowy Mountains and the Kosciuszko National Highway 24 (National Highway 25).
Highway.[352] Canberra Airport terminal Canb
New South Wales. Canberra Airport is, as of September 2013, designated by the Australian Government Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development as a restricted use designated by the Australian Government Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development as a restricted use designated by the Australian Government Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development as a restricted use designated by the Australian Government Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development as a restricted use designated by the Australian Government Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development as a restricted use designated by the Australian Government Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development as a restricted use designated by the Australian Government Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development as a restricted use designated by the Australian Government Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development as a restricted use designated by the Australian Government Department 
 flights to Nadi commencing in July 2023.[362] Until 2003 the civilian airport shared runways with RAAF Base Fairbairn. In June of that year, the Air Force base was decommissioned and from that time the airport was fully under civilian control.[363] Canberra has one of the highest rates of active travel of all Australian major cities, with 7.1 per cent
 of commuters walking or cycling to work in 2011.[364] An ACT Government survey conducted in late 2010 found that Canberra survey conducted in late 2010 found that 201
 Canberra is home to 87,000 cyclists, translating to the highest cycling participation rate in Australia; and, with higher popularity, bike injury rates in 2012 were twice the national average. [367] Since late 2020, two scooters from Beam
Mobility, [368] both Singapore-based companies that operate in many Australian cities. These services cover much of Canberra Central and Central Belconnen, with plans to expand coverage to more areas of the city in 2022. [369] The Mount Majura Solar Farm has a rated output of 2.3 megawatts and was opened on 6 October 2016. [370] The
government-owned Icon Water manages Canberra's water and sewerage infrastructure [371] ActewAGL is a joint venture between ACTEW and AGL, and is the retail provider of Canberra's water is stored in
 four reservoirs, the Corin, Bendora and Cotter dams on the Cotter River and the Googong Dam on the Queanbeyan River. Although the Googong Dam is located in New South Wales, it is managed by the ACT government. [373] Icon Water owns Canberra's two wastewater treatment plants, located at Fyshwick and on the lower reaches of the Molonglor
 River.[374][375] Electricity for Canberra mainly comes from the national power grid through substations at Holt and Fyshwick (via Queanbeyan).[376] Power was first supplied from the Kingston Powerhouse near the Molonglo River, a thermal plant built in 1913, but this was finally closed in 1957.[377][378] The ACT has four solar farms, which were
 opened between 2014 and 2017; Royalla (rated output of 20 megawatts, 2014),[379] Mount Majura (2.3 MW, 2017),[381] In addition, numerous houses in Canberra have photovoltaic panels or solar hot water systems. In 2015 and 2016, rooftop solar systems supported by the
ACT government's feed-in tariff had a capacity of 26.3 megawatts, producing 34,910 MWh. In the same year, retailer-supported schemes had a capacity of 25.2 megawatts and exported 28,815 MWh to the grid (power consumed locally was not recorded).[382] There are no wind-power generators in Canberra, but several have been built or are being
 built or planned in nearby New South Wales, such as the 140.7 megawatt Capital Wind Farm. The ACT government announced in 2013 that it was raising the target from 210 to 550 megawatts. [383] It announced in February 2015 that
 three wind farms in Victoria and South Australia would supply 200 megawatts of capacity; these are expected to be operational by 2017.[384] Contracts for the purchase of an additional 200 megawatts of capacity; these are expected to be operational by 2017.[384] Contracts for the purchase of an additional 200 megawatts of capacity; these are expected to be operational by 2017.[384] Contracts for the purchase of an additional 200 megawatts of capacity; these are expected to be operational by 2017.[384] Contracts for the purchase of an additional 200 megawatts of capacity; these are expected to be operational by 2017.[384] Contracts for the purchase of an additional 200 megawatts of capacity; these are expected to be operational by 2017.[385] [386] The ACT
 government announced in 2014 that up to 23 megawatts of feed-in-tariff entitlements would be made available for the establishment of a facility in the ACT or surrounding region for burning household and business waste to produce electricity by 2020.[387] The ACT has the highest rate with internet access at home (94 per cent of households in
 2014-15).[388] See also: List of twin towns and sister cities in Oceania Canberra has three sister cities: Beijing, China[291] Wara, Japan[291] Wellington, New Zealand[389] In addition, Canberra has the following friendship cities: Hangzhou, China[291] Wellington, New Zealand[389] In addition, Canberra has three sister cities in Oceania Canberra has the following friendship cities: Hangzhou, China[291] Wellington, New Zealand[389] In addition, Canberra has the following friendship cities: Hangzhou, China[291] Wellington, New Zealand[389] In addition, Canberra has three sister cities in Oceania Canberra has three sister cities in O
  Government on 29 October 1998. The Agreement was designed to promote business opportunities and cultural exchanges between the two cities. [390] Dili, East Timor: The Canberra Dili Friendship Agreement was signed in 2004, aiming to build friendship and mutual respect and promote educational, cultural, economic, humanitarian and sporting to build friendship and mutual respect and promote educational, cultural exchanges between the two cities.
links between Canberra and Dili.[391] Australia portal 1971 Canberra flood 2003 Canberra bushfires List of planned cities List of tallest buildings in Canberra Lists of capitals ^ In accordance with the Australian Bureau of Statistics source, England, Scotland, Mainland China and the Special Administrative Regions of Hong Kong and Macau are listed
separately ^ As a percentage of 373,561 persons who nominated their ancestry at the 2016 census. ^ The Australian Bureau of Statistics has stated that most who nominate "Australian" as their ancestry are part of the Anglo-Celtic group. [246] ^ Of any ancestry. Includes those identifying as Aboriginal Australians or Torres Strait Islanders.
Indigenous identification is separate to the ancestry, and persons identifying as Aboriginal Australians or Torres Strait Islanders. Indigenous identifying as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islanders. Indigenous identifying as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islanders. Indigenous identifying as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islanders.
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 Australian Capital Territory Geographic data related to Canberra at OpenStreetMap Retrieved from " 2Radio station in Capital TerritoryBroadcast areaCanberra, Australia 2CACanberra, Australian Capital TerritoryBroadcast areaCanberra, Australia 2CACanberra, Australian Capital TerritoryBroadcast areaCanberra, Australian Capital TerritoryBroadcast areaCanberra, Australian Capital TerritoryBroadcast areaCanberra, Australian Capital Radio NetworkBroadcast areaCanberra, Australian Radio N
(50%)Grant Broadcasters (50%)(Radio Canberra Pty Ltd)Sister stations 2CCHistory First air date 14 November 1931 (1931-11-14)[1]Former frequencies 1050 kHz (1931-1978)Call sign meaning - NSWC - Canberra Pty Ltd)Sister stations 2CCHistory First air date 14 November 1931 (1931-11-14)[1]Former frequencies 1050 kHz (1931-14-14)[1]Former frequencies 1050 kHz (1931-14-14)[1]Former frequencies 1050 kHz (1931-14-14)[1]Former frequencies 1050 kHz (1931-14-14)[1
 -35.22000; 149.14889LinksWebcast[2]Websitewww.2ca.com.au 2CA is an Australian commercial radio station on the AM band serving Canberra. It is jointly owned by the Capital Radio Network and Grant Broadcasters. The station broadcasts on AM Stereo 1053 kHz and on DAB. 2CA was Canberra's first radio station, commencing in 1931 on 1050
kHz, changing to 1053 in 1978. The station plays a variety of hits from the 1960s to the 1980s in its current "Forever Classic" format. Albert John "Jack" Ryan was an AIF veteran and former signaller during the first World War. In the late 1920s Ryan relocated to Canberra, setting up an electrical repair shop in the Canberra suburb of Kingston.[2] He
 was soon operating an experimental wireless telegraphy station (Callsign: VK2LE) communicating with other such stations throughout Australia and the Pacific. In early 1930 he upgraded his equipment to wireless telephony and began broadcasting experimental programs to the Nation's Capital and immediate environs. The programmes were well
received by Canberra listeners and after approaching the Postmaster-General's Department, Jack was granted Canberra's first (and for many years, only) commercial broadcasting service 2CA began broadcasting with just a small
 50 watt transmitter from the back of Ryan's shop. The station was officially opened on 14 November 1931 by PE Dean CMG, Secretary Department of Home Affairs.[3][4] In February 1932 Ryan hired his first broadcasting cadet, a 17 year old George Kenneth Barlin from Taree. Barlin would later go on to become Canberra's father of television.[5] By
December 1933, 2CA had increased its transmitter to 500 watts and moved to a small purpose built studio in Molonglo[6] (now Fyshwick), on a low hill close to the Queanbeyan-Canberra road (near what is now the intersection of Hindmarsh Drive and Canberra Avenue).
attended a peak conference of commercial radio stations, hosted by A.E. Bennett, managing director of 2GB. The conference aimed to establish a radio network for nationwide broadcasting.[9] Later that year, Ryan sold 2CA to Denison Estates, owners of 2GB, and the station began to operate under the name of Canberra Broadcasters Ltd as part of
the Macquarie Network.[2] The new owners wasted no time in constructing a new home for 2CA. By November 1937, the station had moved from its somewhat makeshift studios at Civic, while the new permanent 2CA building was under construction.[10] On 18 December 1937, Prime Minister Joseph Lyons laid the
foundation stone of the studio building at 4 Mort Street, Canberra City, next to the Civic Theatre.[11] The two-storey complex would comprise a large studio with a 49 ft. x 27 ft. stage, two small studios, common control room, copy room, workshops and record room. The first floor included two flats for company staff.[10] 2CA's new home opened on 3
 June 1938, officiated by the Prime Minister, with a party at the Hotel Canberra. Seventy-five guests travelled from Sydney for the event, which included an edition of the "Tummy Club" show broadcast from the railway station. [12] The transmitter power was increased again from 500 watts and moved to Gungahlin. [13] The purpose built
2CA studio and administration building, shortly after opening in June 1938. The newly planted seedlings are evident in the foreground. 2CA's new auditorium in June 1938. The newly planted seedlings are evident in the foreground. 2CA's new auditorium in June 1938. The newly planted seedlings are evident in the foreground. 2CA's new auditorium in June 1938. The newly planted seedlings are evident in the foreground. 2CA's new auditorium in June 1938. The newly planted seedlings are evident in the foreground. 2CA's new auditorium in June 1938. The newly planted seedlings are evident in the foreground. 2CA's new auditorium in June 1938. The newly planted seedlings are evident in the foreground. 2CA's new auditorium in June 1938. The newly planted seedlings are evident in the foreground. 2CA's new auditorium in June 1938. The newly planted seedlings are evident in the foreground. 2CA's new auditorium in June 1938. The newly planted seedlings are evident in the foreground. 2CA's new auditorium in June 1938. The newly planted seedlings are evident in the foreground in June 1938. The newly planted seedlings are evident in the foreground in June 1938. The newly planted seedlings are evident in the foreground in June 1938. The newly planted seedlings are evident in the foreground in June 1938. The newly planted seedlings are evident in June 1938. The newly planted seedlings are evident in the foreground in June 1938. The newly planted seedlings are evident in June 1938. The newly planted seedlings are evident in June 1938. The newly planted seedlings are evident in June 1938. The newly planted seedlings are evident in June 1938. The newly planted seedlings are evident in June 1938. The newly planted seedlings are evident in June 1938. The newly planted seedlings are evident in June 1938. The newly planted seedlings are evident in June 1938. The newly planted seedlings are evident in June 1938. The newly planted seedlings are evident in June 1938. The newly planted seedlings are evident in June 1938. The newly planted seed
network were 2CA Canberra; 2GB and 2UE Sydney; 2WL South Coast; 2HR Hunter River; 3AW Melbourne; 3HA Hamilton; 3TR Sale; 3SH Swan Hill; 4BH Brisbane; 5DN Adelaide; 5RM Renmark; 6PR Perth; 6KG Kalgoorlie.[14] By October 1938 competition was on the way, in the form of Canberra's second radio station 2CY (now Radio National). With
the mast nearing completion, the station was due to be on air before Christmas.[15] 2CA wasn't going to take this lying down and began to significantly expand its broadcasting hours. At that time, 2CA was broadcasting daily from 7am to 10.30pm, but would regularly take off-air breaks mid-morning (around 9am-10.30am) and early afternoon (12.30pm, but would regularly take off-air breaks mid-morning (around 9am-10.30am) and early afternoon (12.30pm, but would regularly take off-air breaks mid-morning (around 9am-10.30am) and early afternoon (12.30pm, but would regularly take off-air breaks mid-morning (around 9am-10.30am) and early afternoon (12.30pm, but would regularly take off-air breaks mid-morning (around 9am-10.30am) and early afternoon (12.30pm, but would regularly take off-air breaks mid-morning (around 9am-10.30am) and early afternoon (12.30pm, but would regularly take off-air breaks mid-morning (around 9am-10.30am) and early afternoon (12.30pm, but would regularly take off-air breaks mid-morning (around 9am-10.30am) and early afternoon (12.30pm, but would regularly take off-air breaks mid-morning (around 9am-10.30am) and early afternoon (12.30pm, but would regularly take off-air breaks mid-morning (around 9am-10.30am) and early afternoon (12.30pm, but would regularly take off-air breaks mid-morning (around 9am-10.30am) and early afternoon (12.30pm, but would be around 9am-10.30am) and early afternoon (12.30pm, but would 9am-10.30am) around 9am-10.30am (around 9am-10.30am) around 9am-10.30am (ar
to 3.30pm).[16] However, on Thursday 6 October 1938, 2CA said 'goodnight everybody' for what had planned to be the last time.[17] On the evening of Friday 7 October, in an extraordinary demonstration of early radio networking, 2CA sommenced its first overnight radio service. Making use of time-zone variations, 2CA began to simulcast radio from
South Australia from 11.30pm to 12.30am (11pm to 12pm SA time), picking up New Zealand radio from 3.30am to 5am (5.30am to 5am (9.30pm to 12.30am to 7am NZ time), picking up New Zealand radio from 3.30am to 5am (9.30pm to 12.30am to 5am (9.30pm to 12.30am to 7am NZ time), picking up New Zealand radio from 3.30am to 5am (9.30pm to 12.30am to 5am (9.30pm t
day, the station had closed gaps in its local daytime schedule, delivering Canberra's first 24-hour broadcasting station - only the second radio station, ABC's 2CY, was officially opened by Prime
Minister Lyons at 7.50pm on Friday 23 December 1938. The station would be of limited competition to 2CA, being a relay of 2FC and 2BL Sydney (2CY would switch between the two). The only local program to commence on 2CY at that time was five minutes of Canberra Times News to be broadcast from 7.55am to 8.00am Monday to Saturday.[20]
With the outbreak of World War II looming, new legislation came into effect in August 1939, effectively censoring radio stations to safeguard national security. [21] 5 August was the last publication of 2CA's program schedule in the Canberra Times for over a year. [22][23] By 1940 wartime 2CA was broadcasting 6.30am to 11.30pm daily and for the
first time was taking out display advertising to promote programs were deliberately female skewed, describe by the station as "Mainly for women", while evening at 10.15, following the BBC News at 9.30pm.[26]
In 1946, with the war over, 2CA was eager to put forth its image of leading commercial radio station, with a comprehensive program schedule. The post-war line up was advertised in the 1946/47 Radio Listeners' Annual as Phil Desmond (Top of the Pops, Who, Crosby Croons); Len Major (Breakfast and Saturday Dance); Reg Adams (Newsreader and
Afternoons); Bruce Stokes (Luncheon and Friday Swin); Graham Connolly (Evenings) and Rex Morrisby (Sunday Listener Arranged Programmes). Optimistically, the station advised they anticipated 'shortly' returning to 24-hour broadcasting. In fact it would be 21 years until that would occur. In June 1950, 2CA manager George Barlin (later to be a
founder of Canberra's first television station and studio, with provision for a modern radio station and studio, with provision for a modern radio station would not
move to its new premises at 64 Northbourne Avenue until 1954.[2] Canberra's third radio station, ABC's 2CN, commenced broadcast from the Albert Hall. Sharing studios and transmitter sites with 2CY, the new station would further reduce 2CA's audience share.[28] On Thursday 3
January 1957 another new rival came to town, with the opening of Canberra's first drive-in cinema was met with much local fanfare and New Star Theatre Queanbeyan) and presented yet another audience and advertising rival to 2CA
[29] Within a week, 2CA had doubled its daily schedule advertising in The Canberra Times, covering its full 6am to Midnight schedule from 6pm.[32][33] While 2CA had been preparing to be part of the arrival of television in Canberra since 1950, it would not be
until 19 May 1958 that station owners Canberra Times) to form a public company Canberra Television Ltd, with a contribution of £45,000 each.[34] On 2 June 1962 television station CTC 7, of which 2CA was a major shareholder, went
to air for the first time.[35] Six months later, on 18 December ABC 3 became Canberra's second television station.[36] Thus began the steady decline of 2CA being a primary provider of evening family entertainment. The golden era of radio serials, towards a news,
music and information format. By the mid-1960s 2CA's weekend schedule was increasingly dominated by sports and racing coverage. Though lucrative, it provided scant entertainment for Canberra's large teenage population, many preferring nearby Goulburn's 2GN which played more current music. It was originally intended that on the evening of
Saturday 2 December 1967, 2CA went off-air for the last time.[37] However, the station commenced 24 hour broadcasting the previous day on Friday 1 December 1967, 2CA went off-air for the last time.[37] However, the station commenced 24 hour broadcasting the previous day on Friday 1 December 1967, 2CA went off-air for the last time.[37] However, the station commenced 24 hour broadcasting the previous day on Friday 1 December 1967, 2CA went off-air for the last time.[37] However, the station commenced 24 hour broadcasting the previous day on Friday 1 December 1967, 2CA went off-air for the last time.[37] However, the station commenced 24 hour broadcasting the previous day on Friday 1 December 1967, 2CA went off-air for the last time.[37] However, the station commenced 24 hour broadcasting the previous day on Friday 1 December 1967, 2CA went off-air for the last time.[37] However, the station commenced 24 hour broadcasting the previous day on Friday 1 December 1967, 2CA went off-air for the last time.[37] However, the station commenced 24 hour broadcasting the previous day on Friday 1 December 1967, 2CA went off-air for the last time.[37] However, the station commenced 24 hour broadcasting the previous day on Friday 1 December 1967, 2CA went off-air for the last time.[37] However, the station commenced 24 hour broadcasting the previous day of a December 1967, 2CA went off-air for the last time.[37] However, the station commenced 24 hour broadcasting the previous day of a December 1967, 2CA went off-air for the last time.[37] However, the station commenced 24 hour broadcasting the previous day of a December 1967, 2CA went off-air for the last time.[37] However, the station commenced 24 hour broadcasting the previous day of a December 1967, 2CA went off-air for the last time.[37] However, the station commenced 24 hour broadcasting the previous day of a December 1967, 2CA went off-air for the last time.[37] However, the station commenced 24 hour broadcasting the previous day of a December 1967, 2CA went off-air for t
soundtrack of a generation of local Canberrans.[39] 2CA's mid-dawn program would later be simulcast on 2XL Cooma,[40] with the station service being known on air as "CA-XL". At 7am on Friday 31 October 1975, Canberra's second commercial radio station, 2CC, began broadcasting.[41] Promising a strong metropolitan music-based format with an
emphasis on the Top 40, 2CA's new independent rival promised to be formidable competition. In a direct dig at 2CA, 2CC promised that the station would broadcast 'no sporting coverage'.[42] 2CC soon topped the Canberra ratings survey, continuing its dominance over 2CA throughout the latter half of the 1970s and most of the 1980s. 2CA's
frequency changed in 1978, moving from 1050 to 1053AM, in accordance with the Geneva Frequency Plan of 1975. This required all AM radio stations in Australia to shift to a 9 rather than 10 kHz spacing.[43] The station stopped broadcasting horse racing on 1 October 1979 and received a new format of a mixture between top 40 and rock, with
 more news, aiming at the 18-39 age group.[44] On 25 June 1982 the 2CA studio building was sold by Macquarie Broadcasting to Sydney-based Lewis Development Pty Ltd for $1.5 million to make way for a proposed hotel development.
floor of the Jolimont Centre, which was under construction, and be operational by January 1983 - the station would not move to its new home until March 1983.[2] The station changed formats several times during the early 1980s. On 18 September 1983 at 10:53 am, 2CA changed format to an
 adult contemporary format, aimed at over-30s. 2CA manager Ron Collins stated the week before the format change that there had been some justified criticism that 2CA and 2CC sounded very similar to listeners. Collins stated that the style would be slightly broader than that used by 2Day FM in Sydney.[46] On 8 August 1984, the station's format
changed again to a solid gold music format, under the title Solid Gold 2CA, after the resignation of former manager Ron Collins and the appointment of the then-new manager Ron Collins and the appointment of the then-new manager Ron Collins and the appointment of the then-new manager Ron Collins and the appointment of the then-new manager Ron Collins and the appointment of the then-new manager Ron Collins and the appointment of the then-new manager Ron Collins and the appointment of the then-new manager Ron Collins and the appointment of the then-new manager Ron Collins and the appointment of the then-new manager Ron Collins and the appointment of the then-new manager Ron Collins and the appointment of the then-new manager Ron Collins and the appointment of the then-new manager Ron Collins and the appointment of the then-new manager Ron Collins and the appointment of the then-new manager Ron Collins and the appointment of the then-new manager Ron Collins and the appointment of the then-new manager Ron Collins and the appointment of the then-new manager Ron Collins and the appointment of the then-new manager Ron Collins and the appointment of the then-new manager Ron Collins and the appointment of the then-new manager Ron Collins and the appointment of the then-new manager Ron Collins and the appointment of the then-new manager Ron Collins and the appointment of the then-new manager Ron Collins and the appointment of the then-new manager Ron Collins and the appointment of the then-new manager Ron Collins and the appointment of the then-new manager Ron Collins and the appointment of the then-new manager Ron Collins and the appointment of the then-new manager Ron Collins and the appointment of the then-new manager Ron Collins and the appointment of the then-new manager Ron Collins and the appointment of the then-new manager Ron Collins and the appointment of the then-new manager Ron Collins and the appointment of the then-new manager Ron Collins and the appointment of the then-new manager Ron Collins and the appoin
 pictured in 2014. The chemist sign was previously used for 2CA. On 1 February 1986, 2CA, as well as 2CC went to air in stereo-AM. 2CA broadcast from the then-new Mitchell Transmitter site, after building it in January [49] along with a new 5,000 watt Nautel Transmitter site, after building it in January [49] along with a new 5,000 watt Nautel Transmitter.
 changed its news format, instead of broadcasting Macquarie network news from Sydney. 2CA at the time, offered a service combining local, national and international news in a bulletin designed for Canberra listeners. [50] In early February 1988, 2CA began music test broadcasts for its new supplementary FM licence, FM104.7. To complement its
new sister station's format, 2CA adopted a 'News Talk' format leveraging resources of the Macquarie Radio Network to a Queensland-based consortium, Sonance Limited. [52] The next day, on 27 February 1988, 2CA's new sister station FM104.7 and 2CC's KIX 106
officially launched at 8am, following three weeks of test music broadcasts.[53] Both stations were a week late in launching owing to their frequencies causing interference with other FM signals, requiring filtering equipment to correct. The new stations were Australia's first supplementary FM licences. By April 1988, Sonance Limited had sold 2CA
and FM104.7 to Austereo for $15 million.[54][55] In June the results of the first survey since the introduction of two new FM stations gave 2CA 11.6% of the radio audience with its news-talk format, ahead of its sister station FM104.7 on 9.5%. Station manager of Macquarie Canberra, Greg St John, said the recent sale to Austereo had left the stations
in financial limbo and unable to package their product during the ratings period earlier in the year.[56] On 9 August 1988, the station changed its name to Light and Easy changed back to 1053 2CA on 2 January 1989.[58] The 2CA studios had to be
evacuated on 29 November 1993 when a man crashed his car into the ground floor of the Jolimont Centre and tried to blow up the building. Staff from 2CA had to be rescued from their first floor studio by smashing a window and climbing down a ladder.[59] On 20 March 1997 a new joint venture between Canberra's two FM stations (Mix 106 and Hit
104) was announced. Broadcasting ownership laws meant the new company would need to sell-off 2CA. 2CC had been sold by Capital City Broadcasters in 1994.[60] Peter Harvie, managing director of 2CA's parent company Austereo announced that 2CA would be sold.[61] 2CA was bought by the Capital Radio Network, owners of 2CC, 2GN and 2XL
 Both 2CA and 2CC then moved to a building at 52 Hoskins Street in the Canberra suburb of Mitchell. On 14 November 2001, the station celebrated its 70th anniversary with 2CA's first and longest serving employee, George Barlin.[8] In June 2004 Grant Broadcasters purchased part ownership of Radio Canberra Pty Ltd (2CA & 2CC) to form a joint
venture with the Capital Radio Network.[62] 2CA broadcasts to the Canberra and Southern Tablelands region of NSW, including Yass, Bungendore and Queanbeyan. The 5000 Watt AM signal travels as far as Braidwood, Cowra, Gundagai, Cooma and Goulburn. In addition to the AM transmission, 2CA also broadcasts from Black Mountain Tower in
Digital (DAB+), as well as streaming platforms.[citation needed] In 2019, 2CA and its sister station 2CC moved into state of the art purpose built studios[63] on Bellenden Street, Crace, in a multi-million dollar broadcasting complex, the Canberra Radio Centre.[citation needed] On 27
 September 2021, 2CA was rebranded as 2JAB to encourage people to get COVID-19 vaccinations. [64] From its inception until the arrival of television in Canberra in 1962, 2CA was the only commercial broadcaster in the city. Its programming schedule for its first few decades followed a magazine format of news, light music, game shows, radio serials
and comedy programs. National radio programmes like Pick-a-box, Nestlé's Theatre Royal, and Caltex Plays were staples on the station. The 2CA Book Club was a locally produced series featuring dramatised presentations of famous novels. For the Defence was produced in the 1950s featured fictionalised recreations of authentic criminal trials from
the United States and Britain, presented from the viewpoint of the defence, Garema Airtime was a radio series broadcast from J.B. Young's Emporium in Garema Place, Canberra, titled The Classic Breakfast, hosted by radio broadcasters Paul Holmes and Gemma
from 5:30 am to 9:00 am,[66] a workday program hosted by Jordan Bocock, from 9:00 am until 2:00 pm.[68] ^ Gibbney, Herbert James (1988). Canberra, 1913-1953. Canberra: Australian Government Pub. Service. ISBN 0-644-06065-4. ^ a b c d "HMSS 0367 Radio
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Official website Retrieved from " 3Radio station in Canberra, Australia For the Manchester Metrolink expansion project, see Second City Crossing. 2CCCanberra, Australian Capital TerritoryBroadcast areaCanberra RA1 ([1])FrequencyAM: 1206kHzDAB+: 8DProgrammingLanguageEnglishFormatNews talkOwnershipOwnerCapital Radio Network
(50%)Grant Broadcasters (50%)(Radio Canberra Pty Ltd)Sister stations2CAHistoryFirst air date31 October 1975 (1975-10-31)[1]Former frequencies1210 kHz (1975-1978)Technical informationPower5kWTransmitter coordinates35°13′4″S 149°7′11″E / 35.21778°S 149.11972°E / -35.21778°S 149.11972LinksWebsitewww.2cc.net.au 2CC is a commercial
radio station on the AM band in Canberra, Australia. It began broadcasting on 1210 kHz in 1975[2] changing to 1206 kHz in 1978.[3] It is jointly owned by Capital Radio Network and Grant Broadcasting on 31 October 1975,[4] was Canberra's second commercial radio station, originally broadcasting popular
contemporary music.[2][5] 2CC began test transmission on 29 October 1975.[6] 2CC continued its dominance over Canberra's other commercial radio station, 2CA, throughout the latter half of the 1980s.[7] The station's founding executives were: Nicholas Erby (General Manager) and Rob McKay (Program Manager). The
original daytime line up was Paul Ramsden, Dean Banks, John Bell and Jim Pilgrim. In June 1983, Australian Broadcasting Company Pty Ltd (now ARN) purchased the station legan broadcasting in AM stereo. [9] In 1988, KIX106 and FM 104 went to air as supplementary FM licences. KIX106 was a supplementary FM licences.
licence of 2CC, and FM 104.7 a supplementary licence of 2CA and 104.7) merged to form a joint venture ownership of both FM stations, selling 2CC and 2CA to the Capital Radio Network in 1994[11] and 1997 respectively.[12][13] In 2004, 50% ownership of 2CC
and 2CA was sold to Grant Broadcasters. [14] Currently, 2CC broadcasts a news talk format.. The broadcast range of the 5,000 watt transmitter covers Canberra and the Southern Tablelands region of New South Wales including Yass, Queanbeyan and Bungendore. The 5,000 watt AM signal travels as far as Cowra, Gundagai, Goulburn, Cooma and
Braidwood. 2CC also broadcasts from Black Mountain Tower in Digital (DAB+) and streams its program on its website at www.2cc.net.au as well as other streaming platforms. 2CC was originally located on Bellenden Street, Mitchell. The AM towers are located near the original studio building. In August 2019,
2CC and its sister station 2CA, moved into a multi-million dollar state of the art broadcast centre (Canberra Radio Centre) directly next door to 2CC's old original premises on Bellenden Street, Crace. [15][16] 2CC broadcasts Canberra's only commercial talkback format. Mark Parton joined the station in late November 2008, as a fill-in presenter and in
marketing after he left competing station Mix 106.3 in June that year.[17] He replaced announcer Mike Jeffreys on the station on 30 November 2015, with Parton's final show on 18 December 2015, after 7 years with 2CC and 33 years in radio (16 in
Canberra),[19] to focus on his marketing company PartonMe.[20] In December 2015, it was announced that former television personality and salesman Tim Shaw would debut in the station's breakfast show, hosted by Shaw, in favour of relaying the 2GB breakfast
show with Alan Jones live from Sydney. [22] Shaw was moved to the afternoon drive program when the change took effect. [23] Jones was previously heard on 2CC in a one-hour highlights package which began airing in 2010 from 11am until midday. [24] The 11am highlights package was replaced by the final hour of 2GB's Ray Hadley Morning Show,
which 2CC also airs live from Sydney. [25] The decision to replace a local breakfast show with a Sydney program was criticised by local ABC Radio Canberra newsreader Julian Abbott who expressed his disappointment at 2CC being left with just one weekday local program.
announced his resignation after having been with the station since 2016.[26] The local breakfast program has been hosted by Stephen Cenatiempo since 13 July 2020.[27] However, the majority of 2CC's daytime and nighttime programming is syndicated from Sydney with programs hosted by Mark Levy, Deborah Knight, John Stanley and Michael
McLaren. 2CC airs a three-hour afternoon program from 3pm with Leon Delaney. Weekend programs include Life and Technology on Saturday at midday, House of Wellness on Sunday at midday at mid
Roast from 9.00am to 12.00pm hosted by Chris McLengahan, Eddie Williams, Pete Davidson and Ian Meikle, as well garden experts Paulene Cairnduff and Keith Colls, vets Nonna Green, Lucy Fish and pet behaviourist Heike Hahner. 2CC provides a 24-hour news service. Its own, locally based, Capital Radio News Service provides news bulletins from
5.30am every half-hour during its breakfast show and then hourly from 9.00am - 6.00pm Monday to Friday. It broadcasts locally based half-hourly news bulletins are supplied by Nine Radio. During the rugby league season, the
Continuous Call Team is broadcast from 2GB each Friday night, Saturday and Sunday with live NRL action. In March 2019, the station lost the rights to control local Canberra Raiders NRL games, with 2GB taking control from the 2019 NRL season. [28] In July 2002, 2CC was accused of plagiarism on the ABC television program Media Watch. The
program alleged that journalist Kylie Johnson had been plagiarising stories from radio 666 ABC Canberra (now ABC Radio Canberra) news bulletins by changing a few words here and then reading them out on 2CC an hour later. In evidence, Media Watch presented transcripts of stories first broadcast on ABC Canberra and then re-
 broadcast on 2CC.[29] The management of 2CC and the directors of the Capital Radio Network declined to comment on this incident. ^ "Commercial Radio Broadcasting Licences" (PDF). Archived from the original (PDF) on 3 March 2016. Retrieved 15 July 2015. ^ a b "2CC 'in October'". Canberra Times. Vol. 49, no. 14, 067. Australian Capital
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Fig. 10. Ph. 1