

EYRE PENINSULA



Swimming with Sea Lions, Seal Cove

The Eyre Peninsula is a giant triangle of stunning landscapes and one-of-a-kind experiences. Its 2,300km of coastline produces some of the best seafood and unique aquatic experiences in the world. Further inland you'll find a land of ancient geological formations, expansive salt lakes, and native wildlife in huge numbers.

- The region's main industries are agriculture, aquaculture, fishing, mining and tourism.
- The Eyre Peninsula is serviced by three airports – Port Lincoln, Ceduna and Whyalla – offering daily flights to and from Adelaide. Driving from Adelaide to Whyalla takes about five hours.
- The Eyre Peninsula is home to less than 4% of South Australia's population, making it an ideal environment for native wildlife to thrive.
- The Eyre Peninsula produces over 30% of South Australia's grain production and more than 60% of its seafood.
- The Eyre Peninsula is known for its seafood, harvested from the pristine waters of the Great Australian Bight. Dubbed Australia's 'seafood frontier', it is renowned for its oysters, abalone, King George whiting, southern rock lobster, and blue fin tuna, to name a few. The quality of the seafood is in high demand and is exported around the world.
- A self-drive trail called the Seafood Frontier provides a gastronomic journey along the coastline to allow visitors to experience the best of Eyre Peninsula's fresh seafood.


Eyre Peninsula[™]
Australia's seafood frontier



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- The region is fast emerging as a unique culinary destination with world class seafood on offer at many of the restaurants.
- In the 1800s, French explorer Nicholas Baudin originally named part of the Eyre Peninsula Port du Champagny, after realising the climate would be suited for grape growing. The first commercial vines were planted in 1984 and the region's first wines were produced in 1991. There are several small, boutique vineyards in lower Eyre Peninsula, where remoteness is the key factor in the rate of development, rather than environmental conditions.
- The Eyre Peninsula is home to all manner of wildlife. The clean waters attract schools of fish and krill, which in turn attracts southern wright whales, Australian sea lions, bottlenose dolphins, giant cuttlefish, blue fin tuna, and great white sharks.
- There are many tourism experiences available where visitors can get close to these wild animals in the water, including cage diving with sharks, or swimming with sea lions, dolphins and tuna. Inland, the rugged uninhabited landscape is home to kangaroos, emus, eagles, and other rare native fauna.
- Inland along the northern edge of the Eyre Peninsula, ancient rock formations thousands of millions of years old is home to rare and threatened plants and animals.
- Hike, camp, four-wheel-drive, or take a tour through landscapes teeming with native animals and birds.
- Along the coast there are perfect spots for surfing, fishing, and sailing.
- The Eyre Peninsula is a place for fishing fanatics with catches including blue fin tuna, snapper, kingfish, King George whiting, garfish, blue swimmer crabs and squid. The area is renowned as one of the finest fishing destinations in Australia.
- Like the land itself, Eyre Peninsula's climate ranges from warm and arid in the far west to cool and temperate in the south. The average daily maximum temperature ranges from 16°C in Port Lincoln (south) to 18°C in Kyancutta (north) during winter, and 25°C in Port Lincoln to 32°C in Kyancutta in summer.

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