

# SCIENCE ON THE STREETS

## Welcome to Science on the Streets.

We're going to venture through the heart of Adelaide to discover the science behind the city.

### Stop 1: MOD.

MOD. opened in 2018 and is designed to engage 15-25 year olds in STEM through interactive exhibitions and programs.

Exhibitions are two year in the making, and the team works with a wide range of people, from researchers and scientists to artists or musicians, as well as students, exhibitions builders, and software developers.

### Stop 2: MOD. Garden - view of RAH and SAHMRI

Here you have a view of two of the main sites in Adelaide's biomedical precinct. SAHMRI is the first research institute of its kind in SA and is home to 700 researchers.

Affectionately known as the cheese grater, architects Woods Bagot designed it to resemble a human cell with the panels representing the diversity of communities served by SAHMRI.

The RAH is Adelaide's main hospital, caring for 500,000 people annually with help from 25 robots and many clinicians.

It was important for the RAH to be in touch with nature, so it was designed with 3.8 hectares of green space, including 100,000 trees, 70 courtyards, sky gardens on nine levels, 3 wetland walks, and an Aboriginal Garden.

### Stop 3: Australian Network for Art and Technology

ANAT has been at the forefront of artists working in science and tech for over 30 years.

They support innovation across art, science, and technology.

### Stop 4: Parliament House

Parliament House might not be the first site you think of when it comes to science, but advancement needs to first get through parliament.

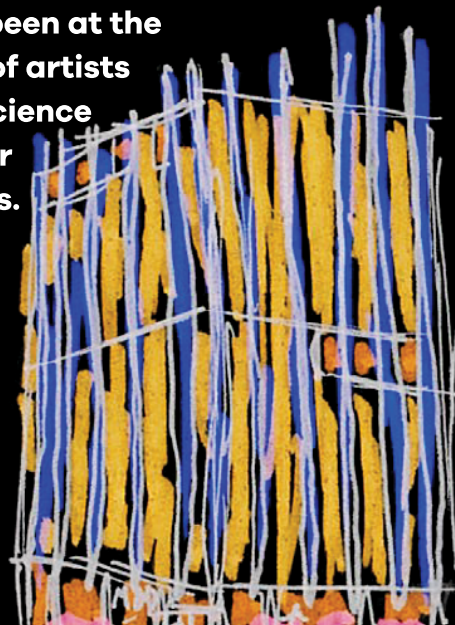
Currently, parliament is trying to reform systems so that we can make better use of sustainable energy and natural resources. One area of legislation we can be proud of is leading the way on reducing plastic. SA was the first state to ban plastic shopping bags back in 2009 and in March 2021 was the first state to enact a ban on single-use plastics like straws

A MUSEUM OF DISCOVERY.

MOD.



SAHMRI



MOD.

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## Stop 5: Science Plaques

These plaques are dedicated to significant scientists who lived and worked in Adelaide.

Sir Marcus Lawrence Elwin Oliphant who played an important role in the development of nuclear weapons and the development of radar.

Helen Mary Mayo OBE who was a doctor working in infant health internationally in the early 1900s before returning to Adelaide.

## Stop 6: SA Museum

Founded in 1856, the SA Museum has been showcasing natural history and cultural history for 165 years. They have collections in humanities, biological sciences, palaeontology, and mineral sciences.

The SA Museum is home to both collection and research. This research informs their galleries but also contributes internationally to knowledge.

## Stop 7: University of Adelaide

This was the first university in SA, founded in 1874. Many important moments in science took place here.

Edith Emily Dornwell was the first female graduate and science graduate from the University in 1885. She went on to have a career in education.

Sir Howard Florey studied medicine here before going to the UK as a Rhodes Scholar. In 1941 he carried out the first clinical trials on penicillin.

## Stop 8: Australian Institute for Machine Learning

AIML is Australia's first institute for machine learning and artificial intelligence. They do varied work, including space, environmental science, and agriculture.

## Stop 9: Australian Space Discovery Centre

ASDC is the only building in Lot 14 that is open

to the public, but is also the public face of the Australian Space Agency.

They aim to educate students on the possibilities of a career in space, with an exhibition about the space technologies benefit the daily conveniences of all Australians.

## Stop 10: Botanic Gardens

Botanic Park was Pirltawardli, the gathering point for hundreds of Kaurna and Ngarrindjeri people in the mid to late 1800s. It remains a culturally significant site.

The Adelaide Botanic Garden is the oldest single span conservatory in the southern hemisphere.

The Palm House was imported and restored from Germany in 1875 and is the last of its kind left in existence. It was built using engineering techniques that were advanced at the time.

