Indigenous Australians are the first human inhabitants of the Australian continent and its nearby islands and their descendants. Indigenous Australians are distinguished as either Aboriginal people and Torres Strait Islanders, who currently together make up about 2.6% of Australia's population. The Torres Strait Islanders are indigenous to the Torres Strait Islands which are at the northern-most tip of Queensland near New Guinea. The term "Aboriginal" has traditionally been applied to indigenous inhabitants of mainland Australia, Tasmania, and some of the other adjacent islands. The use of the term is becoming less common, with names preferred by the various groups becoming more common. The earliest evidence of human habitation found to date are that of Mungo Man which have been dated at about 40,000 years old, but the time of arrival of the ancestors of indigenous Australians is a matter of debate among researchers, with estimates ranging as high as 125,000 years ago. There is great diversity between different indigenous communities and societies in Australia, each with its own unique cultures, customs and languages. In present day Australia these groups are further divided into local communities. Although there were over 250 spoken languages at the start of white settlement, fewer than 200 of these remain in use and all but 20 are considered to be endangered. The population of indigenous Australians at the time of permanent European settlement has been estimated at between 318,000 and 750,000, with the distribution being similar to that of the current Australian population, with the majority living in the south-east, centred along the Murray River.

indijanis asjræleinz Δ tha furst hyemin inhobitnus ov tha asjrælein kontanint end its neabI Ilinus end thea disendinus. Indijanis asjræleinz Δ disdiggwisht ez Itha ebarijinæl pepæl end tores sjræt Ilindiz, he karintle tigetha mæk ap abeet 2.6% ov asjræleiz popyalæshin. Tha tores sjræt Ilindiz Δ indijanis te tha tores sjræt Ilinus wich Δ et tha nathin-möst tip ov genzlind nea nye ginea. Tha turm "ebarijinæl" hez diradishinle ben aplId te indijanis inhobitnus ov mænlend asjrælea, tezmænea, end sam ov tha atha ajæsint Ilinus. Tha yes ov tha turm iz bekameg les komin, will næmz prifud bI tha vereis greps bekameg mar komin.

th urleist evadins ov hy⊕min hobatæshin foond t⊕ dæt Δ thot ov maggō mon wich hov ben dætid ot aboot 40,000 yeaz owd, bat that Im ov arIvol ov the onsestiz ov indijanis orsjræleinz iz o mote ov dibæt aman resurchiz, will estimiшs rænjen oz hI oz 125,000 yeaz agō.

then iz greet divurante bitwen diffrint indijanis kimy \bullet nitez ond sisIatez in a sjrælea, ech will its on y \bullet nek kowchiz, kastimz ond loggwajiz. in prezint de a sjrælea tiez gr \bullet ps a futha divIdid int \bullet lökal kimy \bullet nitez. Ato wur ova 250 spökin loggwajiz ot that sdat ov with setalmint, fy \bullet wathon 200 ov tiez rimæn in y \bullet s ond at bat 20 a kinsidid to be indænjid. That popyalæshin ov indijanis a sjræleinz of that Im ov purmanint y \bullet rapein setalmint hoz ben estimit of bitwen 318,000 ond 750,000, will that disjraby \bullet shin beg simlat \bullet to to that karint a sjrælein popyalæshin, will that majorate liven in that sool—est, sentid along that mare riva.