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Trajes de aluguel em curitiba

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Explore our latest gallery of Editors' Picks.Browse Edito latest gallery of Editors' Picks.Browse Editors' FavoritesExperience AI-Powered Creativity As lojas para aluguel de roupas oferecem roupas de festa e acessórios sociais que atendem homens, mulheres e crianças, para serem usadas por noivos, noivos, padrinhos, madrinhas, daminhas, daminh um traje formal em ocasiões como cerimônias, evento empresarial, jantar formal ou casamento, e não queria comprar uma roupa, a solução é o aluguel de trajes, que pode fornecer uma grande variedade de roupas formais, juntamente com os acessórios. Enquanto algumas lojas exigem reserva prévia para o aluguel das roupas, em outras o aluguel pode ser feito sem qualquer aviso prévio. Você pode alugar roupas formais e trajes de gala como smoking, terno, fraque, túnica, casaca, meio fraque, túnica, casaca, meio fraque, vestido longo, vestidos de festa, vestido longo, vestido sente aqui telefones e endereços de empresas especializadas em aluguel de roupasAtual capital do estado do Paraná, Curitiba foi fundada em 1693 por bandeirantes e, a partir da criação da estrada que ligava Sorocaba e Viamão, tornou-se um importante entreposto comercial. A posterior chegada de imigrantes europeus durante o século XIX manteve o crescimento urbano acelerado e é a causa da diversidade cultural da região, já que foi bastante influenciada por italianos, alemães , poloneses e ucranianos . Internacionalmente famosa pelas suas inovações no que diz respeito à ocupação urbana e ao cuidado com o meio ambiente , Curitiba desenvolveu, ao longo do tempo, vários planos urbanísticos e criou diversas leis com o objetivo de controlar o crescimento desordenado. Um setor que se destaca é o transporte público, cujo sistema inspirou o TransMilenio, o mesmo de Bogotá, na Colômbia. A Região Metropolitana da qual faz parte é composta por 26 municípios , sendo Curitiba o mais importante deles . Ela conta com 3.172.357 habitantes, dispostos sobre os 15.447 km² de área, tendo a 8ª maior população dentre as regiões metropolitanas do país. Só o município de Curitiba possui 1.851.215 de habitantes, sendo a maior cidade do sul do Brasil, e é a sétima no ranking das cidades mais populosas do Brasil. Em 2007, Curitiba foi eleita a cidade com melhor qualidade de vida do país, de acordo com a revista norte-americana Reader's Digest. Isso talvez tenha relação com os bons índices que a cidade detém: menor índice de analfabetismo ; melhor qualidade na educação básica entre as capitais; 49ª colocação entre as cidades com maior influência global - segundo o Índice Mastercard de Mercados Emergentes 2008; a 3ª cidade mais "esperta" do mundo , em pesquisa recente publicada pela revista Forbes que avalia a preocupação da cidade com qualidade de vida, sustentabilidade, dinamismo econômico e boa infraestrutura . A cidade tem ainda uma noção de vida cosmopolita. Seu pólo industrial é diversificado e lhe concede o quinto lugar dentre as maiores economias brasileiras, além de uma das cinco cidades mais indicadas para se investir capital. A sinalização eficiente e os meios de transportes modernos garantem circular por belas e inusitadas construções, como o Teatro Ópera de Arame , o Jardim Botânico e o Museu Oscar Niemeyer , além dos parques, como o Barigui. Page 2 As lojas para aluguel de roupas oferecem roupas de festa e acessórios sociais que atendem homens mulheres e crianças, para serem usadas por noivas, noivos, padrinhas, daminhas, daminhas, debutantes, damas, formandos, e convidados. Caso você precise de um traje formal em ocasiões como cerimônias, evento empresarial, jantar formal ou casamento, e não queria comprar uma roupa, a solução é o aluguel de trajes, que pode fornecer uma grande variedade de roupas formais, juntamente com os acessórios. Enquanto algumas lojas exigem reserva prévia para o aluguel das roupas, em outras o aluguel das roupas formais e trajes de gala como smoking, terno, fraque, túnica, casaca, meio fraque, vestidos de festa, vestidos para casamento e outros. Você também pode alugar acessórios como chapéus, bolsas, botões de punho, broches, sapatos, gravatas, colares, brincos e braceletes. Encontre aqui telefones e endereços de empresas especializadas em aluguel de roupasAtual capital do estado do Paraná, Curitiba foi fundada em 1693 por bandeirantes e, a partir da criação da estrada que ligava Sorocaba e Viamão, tornou-se um importante entreposto comercial. A posterior chegada de imigrantes europeus durante o século XIX manteve o crescimento urbano acelerado e é a causa da diversidade cultural da região, já que foi bastante influenciada por italianos , alemães , poloneses e ucranianos . Internacionalmente famosa pelas suas inovações no que diz respeito à ocupação urbana e ao cuidado com o meio ambiente, curitiba desenvolveu, ao longo do tempo, vários planos urbanísticos e criou diversas leis com o objetivo de controlar o crescimento desordenado. Um setor que se destaca é o transporte público, cujo sistema inspirou o TransMilenio, o mesmo de Bogotá, na Colômbia. 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Contamos com uma equipe de profissionais qualificada e especializada. Possuímos um grande estoque de trajes modernos, sofisticados e tradicionais. Para eventos como casamentos, formaturas, festas de quinze anos e outros. Além dos acessórios masculinos e infantil. Oferecemos pacotes promocionais e personalizados para formandos e festas de quinze anos. Nosso objetivo é proporcionar a nossos clientes, confiança, variedades, elegância e bom preço. Horário de atendimento Segunda a Sexta: 09:00 as 18:00 Sábados: 09:00 as 12:30 Telefone: 3262-1165 The 'green exchange' employment program focuses on social inclusion, benefiting both those in need and the environment. Low-income families living in shanty towns which cannot be reached by bin lorries bring their trash bags to neighbourhood centres where they exchange them for bus tickets and food. This means less city litter and less disease, less garbage dumped in sensitive areas such as rivers and a better life for the undernourished poor. Under the 'rubbish that's not rubbish' program ('O Lixo que Não é Lixo'), 70% of the city's waste is recycled by its residents. Once a week, a truck collects paper, cardboard, metal, plastic and glass that has been sorted in the city's homes. The city's homes and recovering alcoholics in its garbage separation plant. the free encyclopedia that anyone can change. Search the 269,023 articles in the Simple English Wikipedia How to write Simple English pages · Useful pages · Simple talk · Categories · Help Schools Gateway (for users who want to make changes from a school) This is the front page of the Simple English Wikipedia. encyclopedias in different languages. We use Simple English words and grammar here. The Simple English Wikipedia is for everyone, such as children and adults who are learning English. There are 269,023 articles on the Simple English Wikipedia. All of the pages are free to use. 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The stadium has also hosted one senior England friendly international match. It has staged several other sports events including athletics meetings and international hockey matches. The stadium has also held several music concerts, including performances from R.E.M. and Elton John. The stadium was changed a lot in the early 2000s. This increased the number of people it could hold from 22,600 to 30,311. It is the largest capacity football stadium in East Anglia. The record number of people in the ground of 38,010 was set in an FA Cup match against Leeds United in 1975. The stadium also has conference and food facilities, the "Sir Bobby Robson Suite", "Legends Bar" and a club store selling Ipswich Town souvenirs. more... Other very good articles - Proposals - Requirements From a collection of Wikipedia's articles: ... that the bee hummingbird (pictured) from the Isle of Youth in Cuba is the smallest living bird species in the world with an average length of only 5-6 centimeters? ... that in 1924, University of Chicago law students Nathan Leopold and Richard Loeb murdered a 14-year old boy to show that they were intelligent? ... that the French world for sausage comes from Vulgar Latin salsica, which comes from salsicus meaning seasoned with salt? ... that in 1923, Calvin Coolidge was inaugurated as President of the United States at his family farm in Vermont by his father? ... that during Daniel J. Evans's campaign for Governor of Washington, serial killer Ted Bundy was a close campaign assistant of his? 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• Family • Games • Gardening • Leisure (free time) • Movies and films • Music • Radio • Sports • Theater • Travel • Television Natural sciences and mathsAlgebra • Astronomy (stars and space) • Biology (animals and plants) • Chemistry • Computer science • Ecology • Geometry • Mathematics • Physics • Statistics • Zoology (study of animals) Government • Human rights • Laws • Military • Politics • Trade Religions and beliefsAtheism • Bahá'í • Buddhism • Christianity • Esotericism • Hinduism • Islam • Judaism • Judaism • Mythology • Paganism • Sect • Sikhism • Taoism • Theology Wikipedia is hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other projects: In Simple English: WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurus CommonsFree media repository WikifunctionsFree collection of functions In Regular English: WikipediaEnglish WikiWikimedia project coordination WikivoyageFree travel guide MediaWikiWiki software development See the pages of the Wikimedia Foundation Governance wiki, too. 5,000,000 articles or more English • Cebuano (Cebuano) 1,000,000 art (French) • italiano (Italian) • 日本語 (Japanese) • Nederlands (Dutch) • polski (Polish) • português (Portuguese) • winaray (Waray) • 中文 (Chinese) 500,000 articles or more català (Catalan) • нохчийн (Chechen) • čeština (Czech) • suomi (Finnish) • magyar (Hungarian) • Bahasa Indonesia (Indonesian) • (Korean) • română (Romanian) • cpлски / srpski (Serbian) • tatarca (Tatar) 100,000 articles or more Simple English • Afrikaans) • asturianu (Asturian) • azərbaycanca (Azerbaijani) • cpлски / srpski (Serbian) • tatarca (Tatar) 100,000 articles or more Simple English • Afrikaans) • asturianu (Asturian) • azərbaycanca (Azerbaijani) • cpлски / srpski (Serbian) • tatarca (Tatar) 100,000 articles or more Simple English • Afrikaans) • asturianu (Asturian) • cpncки / srpski (Serbian) • tatarca (Tatar) 100,000 articles or more Simple English • Afrikaans) (Belarusian) • български (Bulgarian) • []]]] (Bangla) • Cymraeg (Welsh) • dansk (Danish) • Eλληνικά (Greek) • Esperanto (Esperanto) • eesti (Estonian) • hujtptů (Armenian) • forongeo (Georgian) • kasakua (Kazakh) • Latina (Latin) • Latina (Latin) • forongeo (Georgian) • kasakua (Kazakh) • Latina (Latin) • forongeo (Georgian) • kasakua (Kazakh) • Latina (Latin) • forongeo (Georgian) • forongeo (Georgian) • kasakua (Kazakh) • Latina (Latin) • forongeo (Georgian) • forongeo (Georgian) • kasakua (Kazakh) • Latina (Latin) • forongeo (Georgian) • f Ladin (Ladin) • lietuvių (Lithuanian) • latviešu (Latvian) • Minangkabau (Minangkabau) • македонски (Macedonian) • Bahasa Melayu (Malay) • []]]] (Burmese) • norsk nynorsk (Norwegian Nynorsk) • srpskohrvatski / српскохрватски (Serbo-Croatian) • slovenčina (Slovak) []]] (Telugu) • точики (Tajik) • []]] (Urdu) • o'zbekcha / ўзбекча (Uzbek) • 粵語 (Cantonese) • 閩南語 / Bân-lâm-gú (Minnan) List of all Wikipedias - Languages working together - Start a Wikipedia for a new language Retrieved from " Region in BrazilSouth Region Coordinates: 25°26′S 49°16′W / 25.433°S 49.267°W / -25.433; -49.267Country BrazilStatesParaná, Rio Grande do Sul, Santa CatarinaArea • Region576,409.6 km2 (222,553.0 sq mi) • Rank3rd • Density52/km2 (130/sq mi) • Rank2rd • Urban82%GDP[1] • TotalR\$ 1.560 trillion(US\$ 289.348 billion)HDI • Year2017 • Category0.798 - high (1st) • Life expectancy77.2 years (1st) • Infant mortality7.7 per 1,000 (5th) • Literacy98.3% (1st)Time zoneUTC-03:00 (BRT) The South Region of Brazil [kegião Sul do Brasil [kegião Sul do Brazil (Região Sul do Brazil] is one of the five regions of Brazil (Região Sul do Brazil [kegiño Sul do Brazil [kegiño Sul do Brazil] is one of the five regions of Brazil (Região Sul do Brazil (Região Sul do Brazil)) is one of the five regions of Brazil (Região Sul do Brazil (Região Sul do Brazil)) is one of the five regions of Brazil (Região Sul do Brazil (Região Sul do Brazil)) is one of the five regions of Brazil (Região Sul do Brazil (Região Sul do Brazil)) is one of the five regions of Brazil (Região Sul do Brazil) is one of the five regions of Brazil (Região Sul do Brazil (Região Sul do Brazil)) is one of the five regions of Brazil (Região Sul do Brazil) is one of the five regions of Brazil (Região Sul do Brazil) is one of the five regions of Brazil (Região Sul do Brazil)) is one of the five regions of Brazil (Região Sul do Brazil) is one of the five regions of Brazil (Região Sul do Brazil) is one of the five regions of Brazil (Região Sul do Brazil) is one of the five regions of Brazil (Região Sul do Brazil) is one of the five regions of Brazil (Região Sul do Brazil) is one of the five regions of Brazil (Região Sul do Brazil) is one of the five regions of Brazil (Região Sul do Brazil) is one of the five regions of Brazil (Região Sul do Brazil) is one of the five regions of Brazil (Região Sul do Brazil) is one of the five regions of Brazil (Região Sul do Brazil) is one of the five regions of Brazil (Região Sul do Brazil) is one of the five regions of Brazil (Região Sul do Brazil) is one of the five regions of Brazil (Região Sul do Brazil) is one of the five regions of Brazil (Região Sul do Brazil) is one of the five regions of Brazil (Região Sul do Brazil) is one of the five regions of Brazil (Região Sul do Brazil) is one of the five regions of Brazil (Região Sul do Brazil) is one of the five regin (Região Sul do Brazil) is one of the five region (R region of the country, occupying only about 6.76% of the territory of Brazil. Its whole area is smaller than that of the state of Minas Gerais, in Southeast Brazil, for example or the whole metropolitan France. It is a tourist, economic and cultural pole. It borders Uruguay, Argentina, and Paraguay, as well as the Centre-West and Southeast regions, and the Atlantic Ocean. The region is considered the safest in Brazil to visit, having a lower crime rate than other regions in the country.[2] Main article: Indigenous peoples in Brazil São Miguel das Missões, where Jesuits lived with local Indigenous peoples in Brazil São Miguel das Missões, where Jesuits lived with local Indigenous peoples in Brazil São Miguel das Missões, where Jesuits lived with local Indigenous peoples in Brazil São Miguel das Missões, where Jesuits lived with local Indigenous peoples in Brazil São Miguel das Missões, where Jesuits lived with local Indigenous peoples in Brazil São Miguel das Missões, where Jesuits lived with local Indigenous peoples in Brazil São Miguel das Missões, where Jesuits lived with local Indigenous peoples in Brazil São Miguel das Missões, where Jesuits lived with local Indigenous peoples in Brazil São Miguel das Missões, where Jesuits lived with local Indigenous peoples in Brazil São Miguel das Missões, where Jesuits lived with local Indigenous peoples in Brazil São Miguel das Missões, where Jesuits lived with local Indigenous peoples in Brazil São Miguel das Missões, where Jesuits lived with local Indigenous peoples in Brazil São Miguel das Missões, where Jesuits lived with local Indigenous peoples in Brazil São Miguel das Missões, where Jesuits lived with local Indigenous peoples in Brazil São Miguel das Missões, where Jesuits lived with local Indigenous peoples in Brazil São Miguel das Missões, where Jesuits lived with local Indigenous peoples in Brazil São Miguel das Missões, where Jesuits lived with local Indigenous peoples in Brazil São Miguel das Missões, where Jesuits lived with local Indigenous peoples in Brazil São Miguel das Missões, where Jesuits lived with local Indigenous peoples in Brazil São Miguel das Missões, where Jesuit gatherer native tribes. They subsisted on a combination of hunting, fishing, and gathering. European colonization in Southern Brazil started with the arrival of Portuguese and Spanish Jesuit missionaries. They lived among the Natives and converted them to Catholicism. Colonists from São Paulo (Bandeirantes) arrived in the same period.[3] For decades, the Portuguese and Spanish crowns disputed over this region. Due to this conflict, the King of Portugal encouraged the immigration of settlers from the Azorea Islands to Southern Brazil, in an attempt to build up a Portuguese population. Between 1748 and 1756, six thousand Azoreans arrived. Santa Catarina by the late 18th century.[4] Areas of German settlement in Southern Brazil (pink), in 1905 Pomerode, A Pomeranian-German colony in Santa Catarina The first German immigrants came to Brazil soon after it gained independence in 1822 from Portugal. They were recruited to work as small farmers because there were many land holdings without sufficient workers. To attract the immigrants, the Brazilian government had promised them large tracts where they could settle with their families and colonize the region. The first immigrants arrived in 1824, settling in the city of São Leopoldo. Over the next four decades, another 27,256 Germans were brought to Rio Grande do Sul to work as smallholders in the country.[5] By 1904, it is estimated that 50,000 Germans had settled in this state. In Santa Catarina, most German immigrants were not brought by the Brazilian government but by private groups that promoted the immigrants were not brought by the Brazilian government but by private groups created rural communities or colonies for immigrants, many of which developed into large cities, such as Blumenau and Joinville, the largest city in Santa Catarina. Considerable numbers[clarification needed] of immigrants from Russia.[6] Main article: Ragamuffin War The Ragamuffin War was a Republican uprising that began in Southern Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina) in 1835. The rebels, led by generals Bento Gonçalves da Silva and Antônio de Souza Netto with the support of the Italian warrior Giuseppe Garibaldi, surrendered to imperial forces in 1845. This conflict occurred because in Rio Grande do Sul, the state's main product, the charque (dried and salted beef), suffered stiff competition from the rebels in 1839 With his help the revolution
spread through Santa Catarina, in the northern border of Rio Grande do Sul. After many conflicts, in 1845 peace negotiations ended the war. Italian immigrants started arriving in Brazil for economic opportunities and the chance to acquire their own lands. Most of the immigrants worked as small farmers, mainly cultivating grapes in the Serra Gaúcha. Italian immigration to the region lasted until 1914, with a total of 100,000 Italians settling in Rio Grande do Sul in this period, and many others in Santa Catarina and Paraná.[7] In 1898, there were a total of 300,000 people of Italian origin in Rio Grande do Sul; 50,000 in Santa Catarina; and 30,000 in Paraná. Today their Southern Brazil's population.[8][9] Curitiba Porto Alegre Florianópolis As noted, the region received numerous European immigrants during the 19th century, who have had a large influence on its demography and culture. The main ethnic origins of Southern Brazil are Portuguese, Italian, German, Austrian, Luxembourger, Polish, Ukrainian, Spanish, Dutch and Russian. Smaller numbers that follow are French, Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, African, Swiss, Croat, Lebanese, Lithuanian and Latvian, Japanese Finnish and Estonian, Belarusian, Slovene, Ashkenazi Jew, Caboclo, British, Czech, Slovak, Belgian and Hungarian[10][11][12][13][14][15] Polish descendants at a Christmas festival in Caxias do Sul. City State Population (2022) Curitiba Paraná 1,773,718 Porto Alegre Rio Grande do Sul 1,332,845 Joinville Santa Catarina 616,317 Londrina Paraná 555,965 Florianópolis Santa Catarina 361,261 Ponta Grossa Paraná 358,371 Canoas Rio Grande do Sul 347,657 Pelotas Rio Grande do Sul 325,689 Skin color/Race (2022) [16] White 72.6% Mixed 21.7% Black 5.0% East Asian 0.4% Indigenous 0.3% Climate types of Southern Brazil has subtropical or temperate climate. The annual average temperatures vary between 12 °C (53.6 °F) and 22 °C (71.6 °F). It snows in the mountain ranges. The region is highly urbanized (82%) and many cities are famous for their urban planning, like Curitiba and Maringá, both in Paraná State. It has a relatively high standard of living, with the highest Human Development Index of Brazil, 0.859 (2007), and the second highest per capita income of the country, \$13,396, behind only the Southeast Region. The region also has a 98.3% literacy rate. Portuguese, the official language of Brazil, is spoken by the entire population. In the south countryside, dialects of German or Italian origins are also spoken. The predominant dialects are Hunsrückisch and Venetian (or Talian). In Rio Grande do Sul and Curitiba there are some Yiddish speakers. In the region around Ponta Grossa there are also some Dutch speakers. There are Polish language and Ukrainian language speakers in Paraná as well.[17][18] Indigenous language still spoken in some villages include Guarani and Kaingang. Vineyards in Rio Grande do Sul. The main agricultural products grown are: soy (35% of the country's production, which is the world's largest producer); rice (80% of the country's production, which is the second largest producer); rice (80% of the country's production, which is the world); grape (almost all the production); sugar cane (8% of the country's produ (25% of the country's producer in the world); bean (26% o production, which is the world's largest producer in the world); persimmon (20% of the country's production, which is the sixth largest producer in the world); barley, peach, fig and onion (most of the country's production); strawberry.[19] Cattle in Rio Grande do Sul. Sheep in Rio Grande do Sul. Swine in Santa Catarina Poultry in Santa Catarina In 2017, the southern region gathered around 12% of Brazil's cattle (27 million head of cattle).[20] In sheep farming, in 2017, the South Region was the second largest in the country, with 4.2 million head of cattle). responsible for 99% of wool production in the country. Rio Grande do Sul continued to be the state with the highest national participation, representing 94.1% of the total. The municipalities of Santana do Livramento, Alegrete and Quaraí led the activity. Currently, meat production has become the main objective of sheep farming in the State, due to the increase in prices paid to the producer that made the activity more attractive and profitable.[20] Intensive livestock farming is also highly developed in the South benefits from the dairy industries. The South has 35.7% of the Brazilian milk production, some of the milk produced in the South benefits from the dairy industries. competing with the Southeast (which was the largest producer until 2014), which has 34.2%. The southeast has the largest productivity, however, is that of the Southeast (which was the largest productivity, however, is that of the southeast has the largest productivity, however, is that of the southeast has the largest productivity, however, is that of the southeast has the largest productivity, however, is that of the southeast has the largest productivity, however, is that of the southeast has the largest productivity, however, is that of the southeast has the largest productivity, however, is that of the southeast has the largest productivity, however, is that of the southeast has the largest productivity however, is that of the southeast has the largest productivity, however, is that of the southeast has the largest productivity, however, is that of the southeast has the largest productivity, however, is that of the southeast has the largest productivity, however, is that of the southeast has the largest productivity, however, is that of the southeast has the largest productivity, however, is that of the southeast has the largest productivity, however, is that of the southeast has the largest productivity, however, is that of the southeast has the largest productivity, however, is that of the southeast has the largest productivity, however, is that of the southeast has the largest productivity, however, is that of the southeast has the largest productivity, how ever, is that of the southeast has the largest productivity, how ever, is that of the southeast has the largest productivity, how ever, is that of the southeast has the largest productivity, how ever, is that of the southeast has the largest productivity, how ever, is that of the southeast has the largest productivity how ever, how eve production since 2015. The municipality of Castro, in Paraná, was the largest producer in 2017, with 264 million liters, only surpassed by Minas Gerais. [21][22] In pork, the 3 southern states are the largest producer in the country. Santa Catarina is the largest producer in 2017, with 264 million liters, only surpassed by Minas Gerais. [21][22] In pork, the 3 southern states are the largest producer with 4.7 billion liters, only surpassed by Minas Gerais. [21][22] In pork, the 3 southern states are the largest producer with 4.7 billion liters, only surpassed by Minas Gerais. [21][22] In pork, the 3 southern states are the largest producer with 4.7 billion liters, only surpassed by Minas Gerais. [21][22] In pork, the 3 southern states are the largest producer with 4.7 billion liters, only surpassed by Minas Gerais. [21][22] In pork, the 3 southern states are the largest producer with 4.7 billion liters, only surpassed by Minas Gerais. [21][22] In pork, the 3 southern states are the largest producer with 4.7 billion liters, only surpassed by Minas Gerais. [21][22] In pork, the 3 southern states are the largest producer with 4.7 billion liters, only surpassed by Minas Gerais. [21][22] In pork, the 3 southern states are the largest producer with 4.7 billion liters, only surpassed by Minas Gerais. [21][22] In pork, the 3 southern states are the largest producer with 4.7 billion liters, only surpassed by Minas Gerais. [21][22] In pork, the 3 southern states are the largest producer with 4.7 billion liters, only surpassed by Minas Gerais. [21][22] In pork, the 3 southern states are the largest producer with 4.7 billion
liters, only surpassed by Minas Gerais. [21][22] In pork, the 3 southern states are the largest producer with 4.7 billion liters, only surpassed by Minas Gerais. [21][22] In pork, the 3 southern states are the largest producer with 4.7 billion liters, only surpassed by Minas Gerais. [21][22] In pork, the 3 southern states are the largest producer with 4.7 billion liters, only surpassed by Minas Gerais. Brazil. The State is responsible for 28.38% of the country's slaughter and 40.28% of Brazilian pork exports. Paraná, for its part, has a breeding stock of 667 thousand inhabited dwellings, with a herd representing 17.85% of the Brazilian total. Paraná occupies the second position in the country's productive ranking, with 21.01%, and the third place among exporting states, with 14.22%. In third place in Brazil is Rio Grande do Sul, with almost 15% participation.[20][22] Poultry farming is strong in the South region, with an emphasis on the creation of chickens for slaughter, was responsible for almost half of the Brazilian total (46.9%). Paraná occupies the Brazilian leadership in the ranking of chicken production, with 24.1% of the country's production, with 11%.[20] In egg production, with 24.1% of the country's production, with 24.1% of the ranking, with 24.1% of the country's production, with 11%.[20] In egg production, with 24.1% of the country's production, with 24.1% of the country's production, with 24.1% of the country's production.[20] In egg production, with 24.1% of the country's production, with 24.1% of the country's production.[20] In egg production, with 24.1% of the country's production, with 24.1% of the country's production, with 24.1% of the country's production.[20] In egg production, with 24.1% of the country's production.[20] In egg production, with 24.1% of the country's production, with 24.1% of the country's production.[20] In egg production, with 24.1% of the country's production, with 24.1% of the country's production.[20] In egg production, with 24.1% of the country's production.[20] In egg production, with 24.1% of the country's production.[20] In egg production, with 24.1% of the country's production.[20] In egg production, with 24.1% of the country's production, with 24.1% of the country's production, with 24.1% of the country's production.[20] In egg production, with 24.1% of the country's production.[20] In egg production, with 24.1% of the country's production, w western Paraná, in municipalities close to Toledo and Cascavel, has become the largest fishing region in the country, with tilapia as the main cultivated species. The west represents 69% of all the producer, with 112 thousand tons. Of this amount, 91% refers to tilapia farming.[22] The South region was the main producer of honey in the country in 2017, representing 39.7% of the national total. Rio Grande do Sul, in Rio Grande surroundings. Crude mineral coal production in Brazil was 13.6 million tons in 2007. Santa Catarina produced 8.7 Mt (million tons); Rio Grande do Sul, 4.5 Mt; and Paraná, 0.4 Mt. Despite the extraction of mineral coal in Brazil, the country is of low quality, since it has a lower concentration of carbon. Countries supplying mineral coal to Brazil include South Africa, the United States and Australia. Mineral coal in Brazil supplies, in particular, thermoelectric plants that consume around 85% of production. The cement industry in the country, on the other hand, is supplied with approximately 6% of this coal, leaving 4% for the production of cellulose paper and only 5% in the food, ceramic and grain industries. Brazil has reserves of peat, lignite and hard coal. Coal totals 32 billion tons of reserves and is mainly located in Rio Grande do Sul (89.25% of the total), followed by Santa Catarina (10.41%). The Candiota (RS) deposit only has 38% of all the national coal. As it is an inferior quality coal, it is used only in thermoelectric power generation and at the deposit site. The oil crisis in the 1970s led the Brazilian government to create the Energy Mobilization Plan, with intense research to discover new coal reserves. The Geological Survey of Brazil, through works carried out in Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina, greatly increased previously known coal reserves between 1970 and 1986 (mainly between 1978 and 1983). Then good quality coal, suitable for use in metallurgy and in large volumes (seven billion tons), was discovered in several deposits in Rio Grande do Sul (Morungava, Chico Lomã, Santa Teresinha), but at relatively great depths (up to 1,200 m), which has prevented its use until now. In 2011, coal represented only 5.6% of the energy consumed in Brazil, but it is an important strategic source, which can be activated when, for example, the water levels in the dams are very low, reducing the excess supply of water. the necessary supply, although at a higher cost.[24][25] Paraná is the largest producer of oil shale in Brazil. In the city of São Mateus do Sul, there is a plant Petrobras specialized in the producer of gemstones. Brazil is the world's largest producer of amethyst and agate, and Rio Grande do Sul is the country's largest producer. Agate has had local extraction since 1830. The largest producer of amethyst in Brazil is the city of Ametista do Sul. This stone was very rare and expensive throughout the world, until the discovery of large deposits in Brazil, which caused a considerable drop in its value. [27][28] [29][30][31] BRF meat factory in Santa Catarina. Hering textile industry in Santa Catarina. Salton winery in Rio Grande do Sul Klabin pulp and paper mill in Paraná Beira Rio shoe factory, Rio Grande do Sul Klabin pulp and paper mill in Paraná Beira Rio shoe factory, Rio Grande do Sul Klabin pulp and paper mill in Paraná Beira Rio shoe factory, Rio Grande do Sul Klabin pulp and paper mill in Paraná Beira Rio shoe factory, Rio Grande do Sul Klabin pulp and paper mill in Paraná Beira Rio shoe factory, Rio Grande do Sul Klabin pulp and paper mill in Paraná Beira Rio shoe factory, Rio Grande do Sul Klabin pulp and paper mill in Paraná Beira Rio shoe factory, Rio Grande do Sul Klabin pulp and paper mill in Paraná Beira Rio shoe factory, Rio Grande do Sul Klabin pulp and paper mill in Paraná Beira Rio shoe factory, Rio Grande do Sul Klabin pulp and paper mill in Paraná Beira Rio shoe factory, Rio Grande do Sul Klabin pulp and paper mill in Paraná Beira Rio shoe factory, Rio Grande do Sul Klabin pulp and paper mill in Paraná Beira Rio shoe factory, Rio Grande do Sul Klabin pulp and paper mill in Paraná Beira Rio shoe factory, Rio Grande do Sul Klabin pulp and paper mill in Paraná Beira Rio shoe factory, Rio Grande do Sul Klabin pulp and paper mill in Paraná Beira Rio shoe factory, Rio Grande do Sul Klabin pulp and paper mill in Paraná Beira Rio shoe factory, Rio Grande do Sul Klabin pulp and paper mill in Paraná Beira Rio shoe factory, Rio Grande do Sul Klabin pulp and paper mill in Paraná Beira Rio shoe factory, Rio Grande do Sul Klabin pulp and paper mill in Paraná Beira Rio shoe factory, Rio Grande do Sul Klabin pulp and paper mill in Paraná Beira Rio shoe factory, Rio Grande do Sul Klabin pulp and paper mill in Paraná Beira Rio shoe factory, Rio Grande do Sul Klabin pulp and paper mi the second largest vehicle producers in the country (Brazil is one of the 10 largest vehicle producers; Santa Catarina has GM and BMW plants and Rio Grande do Sul, a GM plant.[35] In the food industry, in 2019, Brazil was the second largest exporter of processed foods in the world, with a value of US\$34.1 billion in exports. Regarding the creation of national companies, Rio Grande do Sul created companies, Rio Grande do Sul created companies such as Neugebauer, Camil Alimentos, Fruki, Cervejaria Polar, Vinícola Aurora and Vinícola Salton. Seara Alimentos (which today belongs to JBS), Aurora, Gomes da Costa, Cervejaria Eisenbahn and Hemmer Alimentos. Paraná created companies such as: Frimesa, C.Vale, Nutrimental, Copacel, and Matte Leão.[36][37][38] In the footwear industry, in 2019 Brazil produced 972 million pairs, being the fourth largest producer in the world, behind China, India and Vietnam, and ranks 11th among the largest exporters. The Brazilian state that most exports the product is Rio Grande do Sul: in 2019 it exported US\$448.35 million. Most of the product is Rio Grande do Sul: in 2019 it exported US\$448.35 million. despite being among the 5 largest producers in the world in 2013, and being representative in the consumption of textiles and clothing, had very little insertion in world trade. In 2015, Brazilian imports ranked 25th (US\$5.5 billion). And in exports, it only ranked 40th in the world trade of textiles and clothing is only 0.3%, due to the difficulty of competing in price with producers in India and mainly in China. The South had 32.65% of the country's textile production. Santa Catarina is the second largest textile and clothing employer in Brazil. It held the national leadership in the manufacture of pillows and is the largest producer in Latin America and the second in the world in woven labels. It's the nation's largest exporter of toilet / kitchen linen, cotton terry fabrics and cotton knit shirts. Some of the most famous companies in the region are Hering, Malwee, Karsten and Haco. In the electronics industry, the industry turnover in Brazil reached R \$153.0 billion in 2019, around 3% of the national GDP. The number of employees in the sector was 234,500 people. Brazil has two large electroelectronic production poles, located in Campinas, in the State of Amazonas. The country also has other smaller centers, one of which is Curitiba, the capital of Paraná. The Curitiba technology center has companies such as Siemenses and in the Manaus Free Zone, in the State of Amazonas. The country also has other smaller centers, one of which is Curitiba, the capital of Paraná. and Positivo Informática. In total, 87 companies and 16 thousand employees work in Tecnoparque, an
area of 127 thousand square meters and receive up to four times the number of workers it has today, reaching 68 thousand people.[41] In the home appliance industry, sales of so-called "white line" equipment were 12.9 million units in 2017. The sector had its sales peak in 2012, with 18.9 million units. The brands that sold the most were Brastemp, Electrolux, Consul is originally from Santa Catarina, merged with Brastemp and today is part of the multinational Whirlpool Corporation. Another famous brand from the South was Prosdócimo, founded in Curitiba, which was sold to Electrolux. In the small electrical appliances sector, the Britânia company is originally from Curitiba, which employees and has 10 production units. Other famous companies in the South are Marcopolo, a bus body manufacturers, auto parts, and road equipment - employs around 11 thousand people and recorded gross sales in 2017 of R \$2.782 billion in 2015, and Randon, a group of 9 companies specialized in transport solutions, which groups together vehicle manufacturers, auto parts, and road equipment - employs around 11 thousand people and recorded gross sales in 2017 of R \$2.782 billion in 2015, and Randon, a group of 9 companies specialized in transport solutions, which groups together vehicle manufacturers, auto parts, and road equipment - employs around 11 thousand people and recorded gross sales in 2017 of R \$2.782 billion in 2015, and Randon, a group of 9 companies specialized in transport solutions, which groups together vehicle manufacturers, auto parts, and road equipment - employs around 11 thousand people and recorded gross sales in 2017 of R \$2.782 billion in 2015, and R \$2.782 billion in 2 \$4.2 billion. In Santa Catarina, the machinery and equipment industry stands out in the manufacture of compressors, being a leader in exports of this product among the states of the country, in addition to being an important producer of forestry equipment. In metallurgy, the state has the largest national manufacturer of sinks, vats and stainless steel tanks. trophies and medals, fasteners (screws, nuts, etc.), jacketed tanks for fuels, industrial pressure vessels and malleable iron connections. It is the world leader in engine blocks and iron heads, being the largest exporter of this product in Brazil. In the pulp and paper sector, Brazilian pulp production was 19,691 million tons in 2019. The country exported US\$7.48 billion in pulp this year, US\$3.25 billion to China alone. Exports of the Brazilian forest industry totaled US\$9.7 billion in pulp, US\$2 billion in pulp, US\$2.5 million tons in 2019. The country exported 2,163 million tons in 2016, the pulp and paper industry in the south of the country represented 33% of the national total. This year, Paraná was the second country that produced the most pulp and paper industry (15.9 million m3); Brazil was the second country that produced the most pulp in the world and the eighth in the production of paper. The city that produced the most these woods in Brazil was Telêmaco Borba (PR), and the fifth largest was Ortigueira (PR).[43][44][45][46] Rio Grande do Sul has a great potential for palaeontological sites and museums in Paleontological sites and muse Guaibasaurus, Saturnalia tupiniquim, Sacisaurus, Unaysaurus, and many others. Centro-Sul Gaúcho German Brazilians Immigration to Brazil Italian Brazilians The South Is My Country ^ "PIB por Unidade da Federação, 2021". ibge.gov.br. ^ "Jaraguá do Sul é a cidade mais segura do Brasil Notícias - R7 Domingo Espetacular". noticias.r7.com. Retrieved 29 April 2018. 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