I'm not a bot



Distância de umuarama a cascavel

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Municipality in South, BrazilUmuaramaMunicipality FlagSealNickname: Capital da Amizade (Capital of Friendship)UmuaramaLocation of UmuaramaCoordinates: 23°45′57″S 53°19′30″W / 23.76583°S 53.32500°W / -23.76583; -53.32500°C untry BrazilRegionSouthState ParanáFoundedJuly 4, 1955Government • MayorHermes Pimentel da Silva
(PSDC)Area • Total1,227.425 km2 (473.911 sq mi)Elevation430 m (1,410 ft)Population (2020 [1]) • Total112,500 • Density92/km2 (240/sq mi)Time zoneUTC-3Postal Code87500-000HDI (2000)0.800-high[2]Websitewww.umuarama.pr.gov.br Umuarama is a municipality in the state of Paraná in Brazil. Its population was 112,500 inhabitants in 2020
 Umuarama is one of the most important cities in Paraná, one of the three states of southern Brazil. The city elevation is 430 m (1,300 feet) above sea level and the rainfall is about 1600mm/year (63 inches/yr). Umuarama is known as "The Capital of Friendship". The municipality was founded in 1955, and colonized by Companhia Melhoramentos Norte
do Paraná, a company that settled an important number of cities in Northern Paraná. There are a lot of places to visit in Umuarama, the most important are: Expo Umuarama Aratimbó Lake Uirapuru Park Park of Xetas (also known as Indian's Park) Streetmarkets The replica of Eiffel Tower at the Estância Paris Tucuruvi Lake Umuarama is served by
Orlando de Carvalho Airport. 618 Industries 20 Bank agencies 7 Hospitals 4 Universities (State University of Maringá, Unipar, FGU and Alfa) 58 Graduation Courses 10 Radio Stations 50,569 Vehicles (1.97 inhabitants per vehicle) 100,000 Trees Climate data for Umuarama, elevation 480 m (1,570 ft), (1972-2020) Month Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul
Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Year Record high °C (°F) 38.1(100.6) 38.4(101.1) 39.8(103.6) 36.6(97.9) 34.0(93.2) 31.8(89.2) 32.6(90.7) 36.3(97.3) 40.1(104.2) 41.7(107.1) Mean daily maximum °C (°F) 30.8(87.4) 30.7(87.3) 30.4(86.7) 28.5(83.3) 24.9(76.8) 23.7(74.7) 24.2(75.6) 26.1(79.0) 27.1(80.8) 28.8(83.8) 29.9(85.8)
30.5(86.9) 28.0(82.3) Daily mean °C (°F) 25.2(77.4) 25.1(77.2) 24.7(76.5) 22.7(72.9) 19.4(66.9) 18.2(64.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8) 19.9(67.8)
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 1,657.8(65.28) Average precipitation days (\geq 1.0 \text{ mm}) 13 12 10 8 9 8 6 7 9 11 10 13 116 Average relative humidity (%) 73 73 70 68 71 70 64 59 61 65 64 72 68 Mean monthly sunshine hours 220.0 200.9 233.2 229.1 204.3 193.4 218.5 226.4 200.4 219.5 235.4 230.8 2,611.9 Source: IDR-Paraná[3] Haniel Langaro (born 1995), handball player, silver
medalist at the Pan American Games Rafael Araújo (born 1991), volleyball player, silver medalist at the Pan American Games and at the 2014 World League ^ IBGE 2020 ^ Índice de Desenvolvimento Humano - Municipal, 1991 e 2000 ^ Image and at the Pan American Games Rafael Araújo (born 1991), volleyball player, silver medalist at the Pan American Games and at the 2014 World League ^ IBGE 2020 ^ Indice de Desenvolvimento Humano - Municipal, 1991 e 2000 ^ Image and at the Pan American Games Rafael Araújo (born 1991), volleyball player, silver medalist at the Pan American Games Rafael Araújo (born 1991), volleyball player, silver medalist at the Pan American Games Rafael Araújo (born 1991), volleyball player, silver medalist at the Pan American Games Rafael Araújo (born 1991), volleyball player, silver medalist at the Pan American Games Rafael Araújo (born 1991), volleyball player, silver medalist at the Pan American Games Rafael Araújo (born 1991), volleyball player, silver medalist at the Pan American Games Rafael Araújo (born 1991), volleyball player, silver medalist at the Pan American Games Rafael Araújo (born 1991), volleyball player, silver medalist at the Pan American Games Rafael Araújo (born 1991), volleyball player, silver medalist at the Pan American Games Rafael Araújo (born 1991), volleyball player, silver medalist at the Pan American Games Rafael Araújo (born 1991), volleyball player, silver medalist at the Pan American Games Rafael Araújo (born 1991), volleyball player, silver medalist at the Pan American Games Rafael Araújo (born 1991), volleyball player, silver medalist at the Pan American Games Rafael Araújo (born 1991), volleyball player, silver medalist at the Pan American Games Rafael Araújo (born 1991), volleyball player, silver medalist at the Pan American Games Rafael Araújo (born 1991), volleyball player, silver medalist at the Pan American Games Rafael Araújo (born 1991), volleyball player, silver medalist at the Pan American Games Rafael Araújo (born 1991), volleyball player, silver medalist
a stub. You can help Wikipedia by expanding it.vte Retrieved from "Publicidade: Distância Entre as Cidades Cascavel e Umuarama. Confira o percurso em Km entre cidades do Paraná e o tempo gasto na viagem para fazer o seu Planejamento de Férias. Origem: Umuarama - PR Destino: Cascavel - PR Distância: 176 Km A distância foi calculada
levando em consideração o percurso mais curto e a utilização de rodovias pavimentadas, podendo ocorrer variações em função de modificações nas vias de acesso por parte dos órgãos competentes, obras, rotas alternativas recém criadas, etc. Publicidade: Tempo Gasto Para Percorrer os 176 Km Entre Estas Duas Cidades Paranaenses. Nesta Tabela
de Distâncias Entre Cidades estão relacionados o tempo gasto para fazer o percurso utilizando seis meios de transporte diferentes e também fazendo o percurso a pé. Observe que existe a quantidade de dias e o seu equivalente em horas, minutos e segundos. Quanto tempo uma pessoa leva para ir de Umuarama até Cascavel andando a uma velocidade
média de 4 km/h? 1,83 Dia(s) ou 44:00:00 Horas. Quanto tempo leva para ir de bicicleta de Umuarama até Cascavel a uma velocidade média de 80 Km/h? 0,09 Dia(s) ou 2:12:00 Horas. Quanto tempo leva um caminhão
para transportar sua carga de Umuarama até Cascavel a uma velocidade média de 90 Km/h? 0,08 Dia(s) ou 1:57:20 Horas. Quanto tempo leva um helicóptero para fazer o percurso entre Umuarama até Cascavel voando
a uma velocidade média de 140 Km/h? 0,05 Dia(s) ou 1:15:26 Horas. Quanto tempo leva para ir de avião de Umuarama até Cascavel voando a 500 Km/h? 0,01 Dia(s) ou 0:21:07 Horas. Para sua segurança e dos demais, sempre respeite as Leis de Trânsito. É melhor perder um minuto na vida, do que a vida em um minuto. Publicidade: Outras Distâncias:
Distância Entre as Cidades Paranaenses Umuarama e Arapongas Distância Entre as Cidades Paranaenses Umuarama e Sarandi Estes dados são meramente ilustrativos, não havendo compromisso com a precisão absoluta, pois o tempo gasto em dias e horas foi calculado sem levar em consideração as paradas necessárias em uma viagem, como:
momentos de descanso e alimentação, congestionamentos, acidentes, problemas mecânicos, paradas em pedágios, dentre outros. Lembre também que é impossível um meio de transporte ter velocidade constante em todo o percurso, podendo haver grandes variações nos valores acima informados, em especial nas viagens onde a distância em km é
maior. Outras Distâncias Entre Cidades Paranaenses: Publicidade: Share — copy and redistribute the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms.
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warranties are 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. Avenida Rio Branco, 3717 Umuarama - PR CEP: 87501-130 (44) 3621-4141 imprensa@umuarama.pr.gov.br Atendimento das 8h às 12h e das
13h30 às 17h30 Cascavel is located in Brazil with (-24.9558,-53.4553) coordinates and Umuarama is located in Brazil with (-23.7664,-53.325) coordinates. The calculated flying distance from Cascavel and Umuarama is 165 km.
If you ride your car with an average speed of 112 kilometers/hour (70 miles/h), travel time will be 01 hours 28 minutes. Please check the avg. speed travel time table on the right for various options. Difference between fly and go by a car is 32 km. City/PlaceLatitude and LongitudeGPS Coordinates Cascavel -24.9558, -53.4553 24° 57′ 20.9880" S53°
27´19.0080'' W Umuarama -23.7664, -53.325 23° 45´59.0040'' S53° 19´30.0000'' W The Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage. Discover The Collection Curated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors' Picks. Browse Editors' Favorites Experience AI-Powered
CreativityThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage. Discover The Collection Curated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors' Picks. Browse Editors' Favorites Experience AI-Powered CreativityThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today's
most recent coverage. Discover The Collection Curated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors' Picks. Browse Picks. Browse Picks. P
100 km) * (Consumo de combustível 8 L/100 km) * (Preço do combustível 6.12 BRL / L) Você pode ajustar o consumo de combustível e o preço do combustível e o preço do combustível aqui. Quanto tempo dura uma viagem de carro de Umuarama a Cascavel? Tempo de condução: 2 h 5 min Este tempo é calculado para a condução à velocidade máxima permitida, tendo em
conta as restrições às regras de tráfego. 34 km com velocidade máxima 50 km/h = 1 min 6 km com velocidade máxima 50 km/h = 1 min 6 km com velocidade máxima 20 km/h = 1 min 6 km com velocidade máxima 20 km/h = 16 min 0 tempo de
condução calculado não leva em consideração paradas intermediárias e engarrafamentos. Qual é a distância de Umuarama a Cascavel por terra? A distância de rodovias foram usadas para este cálculo. Os pontos de partida e chegada
são os centros de Umuarama e Cascavel, respectivamente. Qual é a distância entre Umuarama e Cascavel por avião? A distância de grande círculo entre dois pontos na superfície de uma
esfera. Os pontos de partida e chegada são os centros de Umuarama de Cascavel, respectivamente. A distância real entre aeroportos pode ser diferente. Quantas horas é Umuarama de Cascavel, respectivamente. A distância real entre aeroportos pode ser diferente. Quantas horas é Umuarama de Cascavel, respectivamente. A distância real entre aeroportos pode ser diferente. Quantas horas é Umuarama de Cascavel, respectivamente. A distância real entre aeroportos pode ser diferente. Quantas horas é Umuarama de Cascavel, respectivamente. A distância real entre aeroportos pode ser diferente. Quantas horas é Umuarama de Cascavel, respectivamente. A distância real entre aeroportos pode ser diferente. Quantas horas é Umuarama de Cascavel, respectivamente. A distância real entre aeroportos pode ser diferente. Quantas horas é Umuarama de Cascavel, respectivamente. A distância real entre aeroportos pode ser diferente. Quantas horas é Umuarama de Cascavel, respectivamente de Cas
necessita de 36 min para voar esta distância à velocidade média de 220 km/h. Desta vez é aproximado e não levar em conta os tempos de descolagem e aterragem, localização do aeroporto e outros fatores do mundo real. Quanto tempo dura uma viagem de helicóptero de Umuarama a Cascavel? Os helicópteros rápidos "Eurocopter AS350" ou "Hughes
OH-6 Cayuse" precisam de 33 min para cobrir a distância de 134 km a uma velocidade de cruzeiro de 240 km/h. Este tempo é aproximado e não tem em conta os tempos de descolagem e aterragem, a localização do aeródromo e outros
fatores do mundo real. Que cidade fica a meio caminho entre Umuarama e Cascavel? O meio caminho entre Umuarama e Cascavel é Engenheiro Azaury. Ele está localizado a cerca de 1 h 17 min. A estrada entre
Engenheiro Azaury e Cascavel tem extensão de 72 km e levará aproximadamente 48 min. Onde está Umuarama em relação a Cascavel? Umuarama tem coordenadas geográficas: latitude -23.76171, longitude -53.30799. Cascavel tem coordenadas geográficas: latitude -24.9555, longitude
-53.45605. Que auto-estrada vai de Umuarama a Cascavel? A rota de Umuarama para Cascavel segue PR-486. Outros troços menores passam ao longo da estrada: PR-317: 46 km PR-323: 21 km PR-182: 7 km A distância entre Umuarama e Cascavel está ranqueada 644º na popularidade do ranking. Region
in BrazilSouth Region Região SulRegionCoordinates: 25°26′S 49°16′W / 25.433°S 49.267°W / -25.433°S 49.267°W / -25.433°W 
(130/sq mi) • Rank2nd • Urban82%GDP[1] • TotalR$ 1.560 trillion(US$ 289.348 billion)HDI • Year2017 • Category0.798 - high (1st) • Life expectancy77.2 years (1st) • Life expecta
regions of Brazil. It includes the states of Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul, and Santa Catarina, and covers 576,409.6 square kilometres (222,553.0 sq mi), being the 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 in the country.[2] Main article: Indigenous peoples in Brazil
São Miguel das Missões, where Jesuits lived with local Indigenous. By the time the first European explorers arrived, all parts of the territory were inhabited by semi-nomadic hunter-gatherer native tribes. They subsisted on a combination of hunting, fishing, and gathering. European explorers arrived, all parts of the territory were inhabited by semi-nomadic hunter-gatherer native tribes.
and Spanish Jesuit missionaries. They lived among the Natives and converted them to Catholicism. Colonists from São Paulo (Bandeirantes) arrived over this region. Due to this conflict, the King of Portugal encouraged the immigration of settlers from the Azores Islands
to Southern Brazil, in an attempt to build up a Portuguese population. Between 1748 and 1756, six thousand Azoreans arrived. They composed over half of the population of Rio Grande do Sul and 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 immigration of Europeans to the Americas, such as the Hamburg Colonization Society. These 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 Germany arrived at Paraná during the civil war, most of them coming 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
charque from Uruguay and Argentina. The imports had free access to the Brazilian market while gaúchos had to pay high taxes to sell their product inside Brazil. The Italian revolutionary Giuseppe Garibaldi joined 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 in 1875. They were mostly peasants from the Veneto in Northern Italy (but also from Trentino and Lombardia) attracted to Southern 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
30,000 in Paraná. Today their Southern Brazilian descendants number 9.7 million and comprise 35.9% of 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, Swedish, Danish, African, Swiss, Croat, Lebanese, Lithuanian and Latvian, Japanese, Finnish and Estonian, Slovene, Ashkenazi Jew, Caboclo, British, Czech,
Slovak, Belgian and Hungarian 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | Polish descendants at a Christmas festival in Curitiba, Brazilians at the Oktoberfest of Blumenau, Opening of the 2022 Grape 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 537,211 Caxias do Sul Rio Grande do Sul 463,501 Maringá 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. 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 northern region of Paraná there are some Yiddish speakers. In the northern region of Paraná there are some Yiddish speakers. In the northern region of Paraná there are some Yiddish speakers. In the northern region of Paraná there are some Yiddish speakers.
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. Wheat in Paraná as well.[17][18] Indigenous language speakers in Paraná as well.[17][18] Indigenous lan
the world's largest producer); maize (35% of the country's production, which is the second largest producer in the world); grape (almost all the production of the country, which is the ninth largest producer in the world); grape (almost all the production of the country); rice (80% of the c
of the country, which is the eleventh largest producer in the world); apple (almost all the country's production); sugar cane (8% of the country's production, which is the world's largest producer); cassava (25% of the
country's production, which is the fifth largest producer in the world); yerba mate (almost all the production of the country's production, which is one of the largest producer in the world); bean (26% of the country's production, which is one of the largest producer in the world); bean (26% of the country's production, which is the third largest producer in the world); bean (26% of the country's production, which is the third largest producer in the world); bean (26% of the country's production, which is the third largest producer in the world); bean (26% of the country's production, which is the third largest producer in the world); bean (26% of the country's production, which is the third largest producer in the world); bean (26% of the country's production, which is the third largest producer in the world); bean (26% of the country's production, which is the third largest producer in the world); bean (26% of the country's production, which is the third largest producer in the world); bean (26% of the country's production, which is the third largest producer in the world); bean (26% of the country's production, which is the third largest producer in the world); bean (26% of the country's production, which is the third largest producer in the world); bean (26% of the country's production, which is the third largest producer in the world); bean (26% of the country's producer in the world); bean (26% of the country's producer in the world); bean (26% of the country's producer in the world); bean (26% of the country's producer in the world); bean (26% of the country's producer in the world); bean (26% of the country's producer in the world); bean (26% of the country's producer in the world); bean (26% of the country's producer in the world); bean (26% of the country's producer in the world); bean (26% of the country's producer in the world); bean (26% of the country's producer in the world); bean (26% of the country's producer in the world); bean (26% of the country's producer in the world); bean (26% of the cou
which is the world's largest producer); tangerine (30% 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. Sheep shearing activity continued to be predominant in the South, which is
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, 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 Southern Region, with an average of 3,284 liters per cow per year, which is why it has led the
ranking of milk 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 producers in the country. Santa Catarina is
the largest producer in 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. In 2018, 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 only
represented 26.2%. Paraná occupies the Brazilian leadership in the ranking of chicken production, with 11%.[20] In egg production, with 24.1% of the country's production.
national participation.[20] In fish farming, 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 production of Paraná, the largest national 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, was the first with 15.2%, Paraná in second place with 14.3%, Santa Catarina in fifth place with 10.2%. [23] Amethyst mine in Ametista do Sul, in Rio Grande do Sul. Santa Catarina is the largest
producer of coal in Brazil, mainly in the city of Criciúma and its surroundings. Crude mineral coal production in Brazil was 13.6 million tons); Rio Grande do Sul, 4.5 Mt; and Paraná, 0.4 Mt. Despite the extraction of mineral coal in Brazil, the country still needs to import around 50% of the coal
consumed, since the coal produced in the country is of low quality, since it has a lower concentration of carbon. Countries supplying 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 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. hydroelectric power. This happened in 2013, when several thermoelectric plants were closed, thus maintaining 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 production of the material.
Approximately 7,800 tons are processed daily.[26] Rio Grande do Sul is an important producer of gemstones. Brazil is the country's largest producer of amethyst and agate, and Rio Grande do Sul 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][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 Neugebauer Chocolate Factory, Rio Grande do Sul The region concentrates 20% of the industrial GDP of the country (Brazil is one of the 10 largest vehicle producers in the world). Paraná was the second largest vehicle producer in the country (Brazil is one of the 10 largest vehicle producers in the world).
DAF factories; 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 or multinational companies, 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.
Neugebauer, Camil Alimentos, Fruki, Cervejaria Polar, Vinícola Aurora and Vinícola Aurora and Vinícola Aurora, Gomes da Costa, Cervejaria Eisenbahn and Hemmer Alimentos. Paraná created companies such as: Frimesa,
C. Vale, Nutrimental, Copacol, Coopavel and Matte Leão. [36][37][38] In the footwear industry, in 2019 Brazil 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 goes to the United States, Argentina and France. Santa Catarina also has a shoe production center in São João Batista.[39][40] In the textile industry, Brazil, 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 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 electronic production poles, located in Campinas, in
the State of São Paulo, 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. The Curitiba technology center has companies and 16 thousand employees work in Tecnoparque, an area of 127
thousand square meters created by state law in 2007. Techoparque can grow to 400 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 and Philips. 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.[42] In the metallurgical sector, the South has one of the most famous companies in the South are Marcopolo, a bus body manufacturer, which had a
market value 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 $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 (US$7.48 billion in pulp, US$2 billion in paper, and US$265 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 national leader in the production of roundwood (mainly eucalyptus) for the pulp and paper industry (15.9 million m3); Brazil was the second country that produced the most these woods in Brazil was Telêmaco Borba (PR), and the fifth largest was
Ortiqueira (PR).[43][44][45][46] Rio Grande do Sul has a great potential for palaeontological tourism, with many paleontological sites and museums in Paleorrota. There is a large area in the center of the state that belongs to the Triassic. Here lived Rhynchosaur, thecodonts, exaeretodons, Staurikosaurus, Guaibasaurus, Saturnalia tupiniquim,
Sacisaurus, Unaysaurus, and many others. Centro-Sul Gaúcho German Brazilians Immigration to Brazil Italian Brazilians Polish Brazilians Spanish immigration to Brazil Russian Brazilians Immigration to Brazil Russian Brazilians Polish Brazilians Spanish immigration to Brazil Russian Brazilians Immigration to Brazilians Immigration Immigration to Brazilians Immigration to Brazilians Immigration to Brazilians Immigration 
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from " A distância entre Umuarama e Cascavel - PR é de 170 km. O tempo estimado do percurso da viagem entre as duas cidades é de aproximadamente 2h 16min. Já em linha reta a distância entre Umuarama e Cascavel é de 133 km. Veja também a distância entre Umuarama e Cascavel é de 170 km. O tempo estimado do percurso da viagem entre as duas cidades é de aproximadamente 2h 16min. Já em linha reta a distância entre Umuarama e Cascavel é de 170 km. O tempo estimado do percurso da viagem entre umuarama e Cascavel e de 170 km. O tempo estimado do percurso da viagem entre umuarama e Cascavel e de 170 km. O tempo estimado do percurso da viagem entre umuarama e Cascavel e de 170 km. O tempo estimado do percurso da viagem entre umuarama e Cascavel e de 170 km. O tempo estimado do percurso da viagem entre umuarama e Cascavel e de 170 km. O tempo estimado do percurso da viagem entre umuarama e Cascavel e de 170 km. O tempo estimado do percurso da viagem entre umuarama e Cascavel e de 170 km. O tempo estimado do percurso da viagem entre umuarama e Cascavel e de 170 km. O tempo estimado do percurso da viagem entre umuarama e Cascavel e de 170 km. O tempo estimado do percurso da viagem entre umuarama e Cascavel e de 170 km. O tempo estimado do percurso da viagem entre umuarama e Cascavel e de 170 km. O tempo estimado do percurso da viagem entre umuarama e Cascavel e de 170 km. O tempo estimado do percurso da viagem entre umuarama e Cascavel e de 170 km. O tempo estimado do percurso da viagem entre umuarama e Cascavel e de 170 km. O tempo estimado do 170 km. O tempo estimado e de 170 km. O tempo estimado e de 170 km. 
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Adicione cidades de parada no trajeto entre Umuarama-PR e Cascavel-PR e trace rotas alternativas utilizando nossa busca
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