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## Hotel de luxo balneario camboriu

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In Balneário Camboriú, the summers are warm and oppressive, the winters are cool, and it is wet and partly cloudy year round. Over the course of the year, the temperature typically varies from 57°F to 84°F and is rarely below 49°F or above 89°F. Based on the tourism score, the best times of year to visit Balneário Camboriú for warm-weather activities are from early April to late June and from early August to late November. The warm season lasts for 3.7 months, from December 13 to April 5, with an average daily high temperature above 81°F. The hottest month of the year in Balneário Camboriú is February, with an average high of 84°F and low of 74°F. The cool season lasts for 3.4 months, from June 7 to September 21, with an average daily high temperature below 72°F. The coldest month of the year in Balneário Camboriú is July, with an average low of 58°F and high of 69°F.
AverageJanFebMarAprMayJunJulAugSepOctNovDec
High 83°F84°F83°F79°F79°F74°F71°F69°F70°F71°F74°F78°F81°F
Temp. 78°F79°F78°F77°F77°F74°F68°F64°F62°F64°F66°F70°F73°F77°F
Low 73°F74°F72°F68°F63°F59°F58°F59°F62°F65°F69°F71°F
The figure below shows you a compact characterization of the entire year of hourly average temperatures. The horizontal axis is the day of the year, the vertical axis is the hour of the day, and the color is the average temperature for that hour and day. Durban, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa (4,746 miles away) is the far-away foreign place with temperatures most similar to Balneário Camboriú (view comparison).
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In Balneário Camboriú, the average percentage of the sky covered by clouds experiences mild seasonal variation over the course of the year. The clearer part of the year in Balneário Camboriú begins around March 7 and lasts for 6.6 months, ending around September 25. The clearest month of the year in Balneário Camboriú is April, during which on average the sky is clear, mostly clear, or partly cloudy 62% of the time. The cloudier part of the year begins around September 25 and lasts for 5.4 months, ending around March 7. The cloudiest month of the year in Balneário Camboriú is February, during which on average the sky is overcast or mostly cloudy 54% of the time.
FractionJanFebMarAprMayJunJulAugSepOctNovDec
Cloudier 52%54%42%38%64%42%41%39%44%50%47%48%
Clearer 48%46%58%62%60%58%59%61%56%50%53%52%
A wet day is one with at least 0.04 inches of liquid or liquid-equivalent precipitation. The chance of wet days in Balneário Camboriú varies significantly throughout the year. The wetter season lasts 5.9 months, from September 27 to March 22, with a greater than 43% chance of a given day being a wet day. The month with the most wet days in Balneário Camboriú is February, with an average of 16.4 days with at least 0.04 inches of precipitation. The drier season lasts 6.1 months, from March 22 to September 27. The month with the fewest wet days in Balneário Camboriú is August, with an average of 8.0 days with at least 0.04 inches of precipitation. Among wet days, we distinguish between those that experience rain alone, snow alone, or a mixture of the two. The month with the most days of rain alone in Balneário Camboriú is February, with an average of 16.4 days. Based on this categorization, the most common form of precipitation throughout the year is rain alone, with a peak probability of 60% on February 3.
Days ofJanFebMarAprMayJunJulAugSepOctNovDec
Rain 18.0d16.4d13.9d9.8d8.8d8.5d8.7d8.0d11.1d13.3d12.5d15.4d
To show variation within the months and not just the monthly totals, we show the rainfall accumulated over a sliding 31-day period centered around each day of the year. Balneário Camboriú experiences significant seasonal variation in monthly rainfall. Rain falls throughout the year in Balneário Camboriú. The month with the most rain in Balneário Camboriú is January, with an average rainfall of 6.6 inches. The month with the least rain in Balneário Camboriú is April, with an average rainfall of 3.3 inches.
JanFebMarAprMayJunJulAugSepOctNovDec
Rainfall 6.6"6.4"4.5"3.3"3.5"3.7"4.0"3.4"3.5"4.4"3.8"5.1"
The length of the day in Balneário Camboriú varies over the course of the year. In 2025, the shortest day is June 20, with 10 hours, 26 minutes of daylight; the longest day is December 21, with 13 hours, 51 minutes of daylight.
Hours ofJanFebMarAprMayJunJulAugSepOctNovDec
Daylight 13.6h13.0h12.2h11.4h10.8h10.5h10.6h11.2h12.0h12.8h13.5h13.8h
The earliest sunrise is at 5:12 AM on December 1, and the latest sunrise is 1 hour, 52 minutes later at 7:04 AM on July 2. The earliest sunset is at 5:28 PM on June 9, and the latest sunset is 1 hour, 45 minutes later at 7:13 PM on January 10. Daylight saving time (DST) is not observed in Balneário Camboriú during 2025. The figure below presents a compact representation of the sun's elevation (the angle of the sun above the horizon) and azimuth (its compass bearing) for every hour of every day in the reporting period. The horizontal axis is the day of the year and the vertical axis is the hour of the day. For a given day and hour of that day, the background color indicates the azimuth of the sun at that moment. The black isolines are contours of constant solar elevation. The figure below presents a compact representation of key lunar data for 2025. The horizontal axis is the day, the vertical axis is the hour of the day, and the colored areas indicate when the moon is above the horizon. The vertical gray bars (new Moons) and blue bars (full Moons) indicate key Moon phases. We base the humidity comfort level on the dew point, as it determines whether perspiration will evaporate from the skin, thereby cooling the body. Lower dew points feel drier and higher dew points feel more humid. Unlike temperature, which typically varies significantly between night and day, dew point tends to change more slowly, so while the temperature may drop at night, a muggy day is typically followed by a muggy night. Balneário Camboriú experiences extreme seasonal variation in the perceived humidity. The muggier period of the year lasts for 7.8 months, from October 5 to May 29, during which time the comfort level is muggy, oppressive, or miserable at least 31% of the time. The month with the most muggy days in Balneário Camboriú is January, with 28.8 days that are muggy or worse. The month with the fewest muggy days in Balneário Camboriú is July, with 3.5 days that are muggy or worse.
JanFebMarAprMayJunJulAugSepOctNovDec
Muggy days 28.8d26.8d28.1d21.4d13.0d6.0d3.5d1.47d12.8d19.1d25.5d
This section discusses the wide-area hourly average wind vector (speed and direction) at 10 meters above the ground. The wind experienced at any given location is highly dependent on local topography and other factors, and instantaneous wind speed and direction vary more widely than hourly averages. The average hourly wind speed in Balneário Camboriú experiences mild seasonal variation over the course of the year. The windier part of the year lasts for 5.2 months, from September 5 to February 12, with average wind speeds of more than 9.0 miles per hour. The windiest month of the year in Balneário Camboriú is November, with an average hourly wind speed of 10.1 miles per hour. The calmer time of year lasts for 6.8 months, from February 12 to September 5. The calmest month of the year in Balneário Camboriú is June, with an average hourly wind speed of 7.8 miles per hour.
JanFebMarAprMayJunJulAugSepOctNovDec
Wind Speed (mph) 9.59.08.68.68.17.88.08.49.510.010.19
The predominant average hourly wind direction in Balneário Camboriú varies throughout the year. The wind is most often from the north for 5.2 months, from April 10 to September 17, with a peak percentage of 41% on August 11. The wind is most often from the east for 6.8 months, from September 17 to April 10, with a peak percentage of 45% on January 1. Balneário Camboriú is located near a large body of water (e.g., ocean, sea, or large lake). This section reports on the wide-area average surface temperature of that water. The average water temperature experiences some seasonal variation over the course of the year. The time of year with warmer water lasts for 3.7 months, from December 18 to April 10, with an average temperature above 76°F. The month of the year in Balneário Camboriú with the warmest water is February, with an average temperature of 79°F. The time of year with cooler water lasts for 3.3 months, from June 18 to September 28, with an average temperature below 67°F. The month of the year in Balneário Camboriú with the coolest water is August, with an average temperature of 64°F.
WaterJanFebMarAprMayJunJulAugSepOctNovDec
Temperature 78°F79°F78°F77°F77°F74°F68°F64°F62°F64°F66°F70°F73°F77°F
To characterize how pleasant the weather is in Balneário Camboriú throughout the year, we compute two travel scores. The tourism score favors clear, rainless days with perceived temperatures between 65°F and 80°F. Based on this score, the best times of year to visit Balneário Camboriú for general outdoor tourist activities are from early April to late June and from early August to late November, with a peak score in the second week of May. The beach/pool score favors clear, rainless days with perceived temperatures between 75°F and 90°F. Based on this score, the best times of year to visit Balneário Camboriú for hot-weather activities are from early March to late April and from mid November to early January, with a peak score in the last week of March.
Methodology
For each hour between 8:00 AM and 9:00 PM of each day in the analysis period (1980 to 2016), independent scores are computed for perceived temperature, cloud cover, and total precipitation. Those scores are combined into a single hourly composite score, which is then aggregated into days, averaged over all the years in the analysis period, and smoothed. Our cloud cover score is 10 for fully clear skies, falling linearly to 9 for mostly clear skies, and to 1 for fully overcast skies. Our precipitation score, which is based on the three-hour precipitation centered on the hour in question, is 10 for no precipitation, falling linearly to 9 for trace precipitation, and to 0 for 0.04 inches of precipitation or more. Our tourism temperature score is 0 for perceived temperatures below 50°F, rising linearly to 9 for 65°F, to 10 for 75°F, falling linearly to 9 for 80°F, and to 1 for 90°F or hotter. Our beach/pool temperature score is 0 for perceived temperatures below 65°F, rising linearly to 9 for 75°F, to 10 for 82°F, falling linearly to 9 for 90°F, and to 1 for 100°F or hotter.
Definitions of the growing season vary throughout the world, but for the purposes of this report, we define it as the longest continuous period of non-freezing temperatures (≥ 32°F) in the year (the calendar year in the Northern Hemisphere, or from July 1 until June 30 in the Southern Hemisphere). Temperatures in Balneário Camboriú are sufficiently warm year round that it is not entirely meaningful to discuss the growing season in these terms. We nevertheless include the chart below as an illustration of the distribution of temperatures experienced throughout the year. Growing degree days are a measure of yearly heat accumulation used to predict plant and animal development, and defined as the integral of warmth above a base temperature, discarding any excess above a maximum temperature. In this report, we use a base of 50°F and a cap of 86°F. This section discusses the total daily incident shortwave solar energy reaching the surface of the ground over a wide area, taking full account of seasonal variations in the length of the day, the elevation of the Sun above the horizon, and absorption by clouds and other atmospheric constituents. Shortwave radiation includes visible light and ultraviolet radiation. The average daily incident shortwave solar energy experiences significant seasonal variation over the course of the year. The brighter period of the year lasts for 3.2 months, from October 31 to February 5, with an average daily incident shortwave energy per square meter above 6.2 kWh. The brightest month of the year in Balneário Camboriú is December, with an average of 6.9 kWh. The darker period of the year lasts for 2.9 months, from May 8 to August 6, with an average daily incident shortwave energy per square meter below 3.9 kWh. The darkest month of the year in Balneário Camboriú is June, with an average of 3.3 kWh.
JanFebMarAprMayJunJulAugSepOctNovDec
Solar Energy (kWh) 6.56.05.54.63.73.35.424.95.86.66.9
For the purposes of this report, the geographical coordinates of Balneário Camboriú are -26.991 deg latitude, -48.635 deg longitude, and 39 ft elevation. The topography within 2 miles of Balneário Camboriú contains very significant variations in elevation, with a maximum elevation change of 840 feet and an average elevation above sea level of 71 feet. Within 10 miles contains very significant variations in elevation (2,228 feet). Within 50 miles contains large variations in elevation (3,701 feet). The area within 2 miles of Balneário Camboriú is covered by water (36%), shrubs (17%), trees (16%), and sparse vegetation (11%), within 10 miles by water (51%) and trees (28%), and within 50 miles by water (55%) and trees (33%). This report illustrates the typical weather in Balneário Camboriú, based on a statistical analysis of historical hourly weather reports and model reconstructions from January 1, 1980 to December 31, 2016. Temperature and Dew Point
There are 2 weather stations near enough to contribute to our estimation of the temperature and dew point in Balneário Camboriú. For each station, the records are corrected for the elevation difference between that station and Balneário Camboriú according to the International Standard Atmosphere , and by the relative change present in the MERRA-2 satellite-era reanalysis between the two locations. The estimated value at Balneário Camboriú is computed as the weighted average of the individual contributions from each station, with weights proportional to the inverse of the distance between Balneário Camboriú and a given station. The stations contributing to this reconstruction are: SBNF, 9448 mi, -23 °NSBLF, 6%47 mi, -20 °R © OpenStreetMap contributors
To get a sense of how much these sources agree with each other, you can view a comparison of Balneário Camboriú and the stations that contribute to our estimates of its temperature history and climate. Please note that each source's contribution is adjusted for elevation and the relative change present in the MERRA-2 data. Other Data
All data relating to the Sun's position (e.g., sunrise and sunset) are computed using astronomical formulas from the book, Astronomical Algorithms 2nd Edition , by Jean Meeus. All other weather data, including cloud cover, precipitation, wind speed and direction, and solar flux, come from NASA's MERRA-2 Modern-Era Retrospective Analysis . This reanalysis combines a variety of wide-area measurements in a state-of-the-art global meteorological model to reconstruct the hourly history of weather throughout the world on a 50-kilometer grid. Land Use data comes from the Global Land Cover SHARE database , published by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Elevation data comes from the Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) , published by NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory. Names, locations, and time zones of places and some airports come from the GeoNames Geographical Database . Time zones for airports and weather stations are provided by AskGeo.com . Maps are © OpenStreetMap contributors. Disclaimer
The information on this site is provided as is, without any assurances as to its accuracy or suitability for any purpose. Weather data is prone to errors, omissions, and other defects. We assume no responsibility for any decisions made on the basis of the content presented on this site. We draw particular cautious attention to our reliance on the MERRA-2 model-based reconstructions for a number of important data series. While having the tremendous advantages of temporal and spatial completeness, these reconstructions: (1) are based on computer models that may have model-based errors, (2) are coarsely sampled on a 50 km grid and are therefore unable to reconstruct the local variations of many microclimates, and (3) have particular difficulty with the weather in some coastal areas, especially small islands. We further caution that our travel scores are only as good as the data that underpin them, that weather conditions at any given location and time are unpredictable and variable, and that the definition of the scores reflects a particular set of preferences that may not agree with those of any particular reader. Please review our full terms contained on our Terms of Service page.
Region in Brazil/South Region
Região SulRegionCoordinates: 25°26'S 49°16'W﻿ / ﻿25.433°S 49.267°W﻿﻿ / -25.433; -49.267CountryBrazilStatesParaná, Rio Grande do Sul, Santa CatarinaArea ~ Region576,409.6 km2 (222,553.0 sq mi) • Rank5thPopulation (2022) • Region29,937,706 • Rank3rd • Density52/km2 (130/sq mi) • Rank2nd • Urban82%GDP[1] • TotalR\$ 1.56 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 (Região Sul do Brasil [ʁeˈgiõ ˈsɯ du bɾaˈziw]) is one of the five regions of Brazil. It includes the states of Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul, and Santa Catarina, and covers 576,409.6 square kilometers (222,553.0 sq mi), being the smallest 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. 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 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 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 Santa Catarina; others were Volga Germans from Russia.[6]
Main article: Curitiba
Paraná, 1.773.718 Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, 1.332.845 Joinville, Santa Catarina, 616.317 Londrina, Paraná, 555.963 Curitiba, Santa Catarina, 537.211
The state is responsible for 28.38% of the country's slaughter and 50.28% of Brazilian pork exports. Paraná, for its part, has a breeding stock of 667 thousand industrial 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 producing and exporting states. Rio Grande do Sul ranks third in national production, with 11%.[20]
In egg production, the South Region is the 2nd largest in Brazil, with 24.1% of the country's production. Paraná ranks 2nd in the Brazilian ranking, with 9.6% of the 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 is 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 Criúma and its 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 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.
Countryside, 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 09.5% 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 (several 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 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
Neugebauer Chocolate Factory, Rio Grande do Sul
The region concentrates 20% of the industrial GDP of the country.[32][33][34]
In 2019, Paraná was the second largest vehicle producer in the country (Brazil is one of the 10 largest vehicle producers in the world). Paraná has in its territory the Volkswagen, Renault, Audi, Volvo and 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 created companies such as Neugebauer, Camil Alimentos, Fruki, Cervejaria Polar, Vinícola Aurora and Vinícola Salton. Santa Catarina created companies such as Sadia and Perdigão (which later merged into BRF), 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, Copaccol, Coopavel 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 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 ranking. Brazil's participation 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 is 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 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 such as Siemens and Positivo Informática. In total, 87 companies and 16 thousand employees work in Tecnoparque, an area of 127 thousand square meters created by state law in 2007. Tecnoparque 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 country, Tramontina, which employs more than 8,500 employees and has 10 production units. Other 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 in wood panels). Paper production was 10,535 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 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 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 paleontological 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 Rhynchosaurs, thecodonts, exaeretodonts, Staurikosaurus, Guibasaurus, 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
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During the summer months however, the city transforms itself: more than a thousand tourists flood the beaches and nightclubs and this city doesn't sleep for three months. Baneário Camboriú is characterized by its luxurious oceanfront skyscrapers and its streets are frequented by Ferraris, Lamborghinis, Porsches and Harleys Davsons. The real estate market in Camboriú offers grandiose apartments and luxury skyscrapers that take one's breath away, and an exclusive penthouse on Avenida Atlântica is a clear status symbol. Balneário Camboriú offers entertainment for all interests and ages. Ideal surfing beaches such as Amorim's beaches that offer vast natural spaces such as Pinho, or beaches such as Laranjeiras. The waterfront bars and nightclubs are open 24 hours a day, during the summer months and are frequented mainly by argentinnes and Brazilian elites. Children will be delighted by Beto Carrero World, a kind of Disneyworld nearby. A peaceful city during winter and a pulsing heart of activity during the summer, Balneário Camboriú offers beautiful beaches, security, and a some of the best luxury real estate options in the region.