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Gerador de energia em porto alegre

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Máquinas de pequeno porte para aplicação em obras, pequenos estabelecimentos comerciais, paradas de manutenção ou demandas para atendimento de cargas específicas. Máquinas de grande porte com tecnologia que as permite paralelismo, proporcionando aumento da capacidade de instalação ou montagem de usina de acordo com a necessidade da aplicação
Atendem as mesmas necessidade das máquinas de pequeno porte, porém, são mais robustas e versáteis, para atender maiores demandas de carga. Conhecidos como HHPs, estes equipamentos são recomendados para aplicações críticas, com alta demanda de potência. Podem ser utilizados em singelo ou em paralelo, de acordo com as características do projeto. A incidência de temporais com ventos fortes, quedas de árvores, chuvas de granizo e alagamentos tem aumentado em intensidade e frequência. A região sul do Saiba mais Para celebrar o empreendedorismo do Sul do país, a Revista Destaque Brasil reuniu os mais diversos setores da economia, agricultura, pecuária, indústria, extrativismo, energia, turismo, Saiba mais Sem luz desde quarta-feira passada, a Ceasa, em Porto Alegre, teve o fornecimento de energia elétrica restabelecido por completo nesta terça-feira (15). No Centro de Saiba mais Ir para o conteúdo Nossa empresa é especialista em aluguel de grupos geradores em Porto Alegre, oferecendo equipamentos modernos para atender demandas de energia emergenciais e contínuas. Temos experiência em atender diferentes setores, como hospitais, indústrias e comércio, garantindo sempre máxima eficiência e confiança. Com atendimento personalizado e suporte técnico especializado, oferecemos a solução ideal para cada cliente. Trabalhamos para proporcionar tranquilidade em momentos críticos, mantendo seu negócio em operação contínua e eficiente, independentemente de interrupções no fornecimento de energia. Somos referência no mercado de energia em Porto Alegre, com anos de experiência e uma equipe técnica altamente qualificada. Atuamos com equipamentos de última geração e processos rigorosos de manutenção, garantindo alta confiabilidade em nossos serviços. Nossa empresa se destaca pela qualidade no atendimento e agilidade na entrega. Oferecemos soluções customizadas, assistência 24/7 e um portfólio diversificado de geradores que atendem desde pequenas demandas até operações industriais de grande escala. Alugar um grupo gerador garante continuidade operacional e economia. Conheça algumas das principais vantagens abaixo: Com a locação, você elimina custos de aquisição e manutenção, utilizando sempre equipamentos modernos e em perfeito estado. Oferecemos geradores para diferentes aplicações e períodos, adaptando-nos às suas necessidades de curto ou longo prazo. Contamos com equipe técnica disponível 24 horas para garantir que seu gerador opere de forma segura e eficiente. Utilizamos geradores com menor impacto ambiental, como opções a gás natural e biogás, alinhados com práticas sustentáveis. Gerador 8 kVA: Compacto e portátil, perfeito para festas residenciais e pequenos eventos que demandam energia rápida e eficiente. Gerador 20 kVA: Ideal para empresas de pequeno porte e eventos menores, proporcionando energia confiável para demandas básicas. Gerador 100 kVA: Atende empresas de médio porte e eventos maiores, garantindo fornecimento contínuo em situações emergenciais. Gerador 150 kVA: Recomendado para grandes eventos e obras, oferecendo alta potência e estabilidade para operações contínuas. Gerador 180 kVA: Potente e confiável, ideal para indústrias e projetos que necessitam de energia constante em grande escala. Gerador 500 kVA: Essencial para fábricas e grandes obras, assegurando energia confiável para operações industriais. Geradores de 1000 a 1500 kVA: Projetados para grandes indústrias e projetos complexos, fornecendo energia consistente para processos exigentes. Geradores de 1500 a 2500 kVA: Perfeitos para usinas e refinarias, entregando máxima potência e segurança para operações de larga escala. Nossos grupos geradores são projetados para atender diferentes necessidades, garantindo eficiência em qualquer aplicação. São ideais para uso contínuo em ambientes externos, como obras e eventos, oferecendo alta potência e economia. Esses geradores possuem longa vida útil e baixa manutenção, sendo indicados para indústrias e hospitais. Uma opção mais limpa e econômica, ideal para locais que dispõem dessa fonte. São silenciosos e poluem menos que modelos a diesel, sendo perfeitos para condomínios e centros urbanos. Compactos e versáteis, indicados para pequenas demandas de energia ou eventos. Fáceis de transportar, atendem bem necessidades de curto prazo e áreas remotas. Um grupo gerador converte energia mecânica em elétrica por meio de um motor e um alternador. Ele pode atuar como fonte principal ou auxiliar, garantindo energia contínua em casos de falhas na rede elétrica. Composto por motor, alternador e componentes complementares como quadro de transferência e silenciadores, o grupo gerador é essencial para aplicações que exigem alta confiabilidade energética. Para definir a potência ideal, é essencial somar a carga total dos equipamentos a serem alimentados e considerar picos de consumo. Equipamentos com motores, por exemplo, podem exigir três vezes mais energia no momento da partida. Também é importante considerar se o uso será contínuo ou emergencial, garantindo que o gerador escolhido tenha capacidade suficiente para atender todas as demandas previstas. O termo “gerador” refere-se ao equipamento que transforma energia mecânica em elétrica. Já o “grupo gerador” inclui tanto o gerador quanto componentes complementares, como painel de controle e bacia de contenção, garantindo operação segura e eficiente. Enquanto geradores simples podem suprir demandas menores, grupos geradores são soluções completas para aplicações que exigem estabilidade e controle, como hospitais e indústrias. Gerador de energia para indústrias: Garante a continuidade das operações industriais, evitando paradas durante quedas de energia e mantendo a produção em ritmo constante. Gerador de energia para Hospitais e Centros de Saúde: Essencial para o funcionamento de equipamentos vitais, como respiradores e monitores, assegurando suporte contínuo em situações emergenciais. Gerador de energia para Eventos e Shows: Fornece energia temporária, garantindo iluminação, som e funcionamento de equipamentos em festivais e eventos corporativos. Gerador de energia para Obras e Construção Civil: Fundamental em canteiros de obras, oferecendo energia para ferramentas e maquinário pesado onde não há acesso à rede elétrica. Gerador de energia para Data Centers: Evita interrupções no processamento de dados, assegurando a integridade das informações e a continuidade de serviços online. Gerador de energia para Comércio e Shoppings: Garante energia para lojas e sistemas de segurança, evitando prejuízos financeiros em casos de apagões prolongados. Gerador de energia para Condomínios e Residências: Oferece conforto e segurança durante quedas de energia, mantendo a iluminação, elevadores e sistemas de segurança em funcionamento. Gerador de energia para Usinas e Refinarias: Atua como fonte primária ou reserva, garantindo a continuidade de operações críticas em processos de grande escala. “Alugamos um gerador de energia para um evento e o serviço foi impecável. O equipamento chegou no horário combinado e funcionou sem falhas durante toda a festa. O atendimento foi ágil e a equipe esteve disponível para qualquer dúvida. Recomendamos fortemente para quem precisa de uma solução rápida e eficiente.” João MartinsPorto Alegre “Tivemos uma ótima experiência com a locação do gerador. Precisávamos de energia contínua para a obra e o equipamento atendeu perfeitamente. A equipe foi muito profissional desde a entrega até a retirada. O suporte durante o período de uso foi excelente. Serviço confiável e sem complicações.” Ana Beatriz SilvaPorto Alegre The Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today’s most recent coverage.Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors’ Picks.Browse Editors’ FavoritesExperience AI-Powered CreativityThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today’s most recent coverage.Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors’ Picks.Browse Editors’ FavoritesExperience AI-Powered CreativityGERADORES DE ENERGIA Somos uma empresa especializada em soluções temporárias de energia através da locação de geradores. Possuímos uma extensa frota de grupos geradores a diesel para o fornecimento de energia em situações programadas ou emergenciais.Grupo Geradores de 7kVA a 500kVA, sempre com o cuidado necessário para evitar qualquer tipo de agressão à natureza. Além do Aluguel de Geradores, também fornecemos os acessórios integrados como, transporte, quadro de transferência automáticos (QTA), QTM, Cabos e Proteções para passagem de cabos, tudo dimensionado para seu projeto e necessidade. Com a premissa de mais energia, com menos combustível, possuímos em nossa frota os geradores mais novos do mercado, compactos, mais leves com alto nível de eficiência em consumo de energia, frequentemente testados e mantidos sob rigoroso controle de qualidade, além do diferencial de que todos os equipamentos são careenados e silenciosos, ou seja, emitem poucos sons segundo a medida de som (dBA). Region in BrazilSouth Region Região SulRegionCoordinates: 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) • Rank5thPopulation (2022) • Region29,937,706 • Rank3rd • Density52/km2 (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) • Infant mortality7.7 per 1,000 (5th) • Literacy98.3% (1st)Time zoneUTC−03:00 (BRT) The South Region of Brazil (Região Sul do Brasil [ʁẽʒiˈw̃ˈsɯd 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 kilometres (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 crowds 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: Ragamuffin War The 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 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 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, Luxembourgier, 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 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 409,657 Blumenau 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. 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 Japanese 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 languages still spoken in some villages include Guaraní and Kaingang. Vineyards in Rio Grande do Sul. Wheat in Paraná. Tobacco 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); maize (35% of the country's production, which is the 3rd world producer); rice (80% of the country's production, which is the ninth largest producer in the world); grape (almost all the production of the country, which is the eleventh largest producer in the world); apple (almost all the production of the country, which is the thirteenth world producer); wheat (almost all the country's production); oat (almost all the country's production); sugar cane (8% of the county's production, which is the world's largest producer); cassava (23% of the country's production, which is the fifth largest producer in the world); yerba mate (almost all the production of the country, which is one of the largest producers in the world); bean (26% of the country's production, which is the third largest producer in the world); in addition to producing relevant quantities of: orange (6% of the country's production, which is the world's largest producer); tangerine (30% of the country's production, which is the sixth 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. 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, which ranks first in the ranking of Brazilian milk production. Some of the milk produced 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 herd of cows milked: 30.4% of the total of 17.1 million existing in Brazil. The highest 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 of milk. Paraná is already the second largest national producer with 4.7 billion 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 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 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 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. Countries supplying mineral coal to Brazil include South Africa, the United States and Australia. Mineral coal in Brazil supplies, in particular, thermolectric 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 thermolectric 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 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, Brazil 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, Nutritional, Copacol, 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'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. 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 Proscimco, 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 palaeontological tourism, with many palaeontological sites and museums in Paleorrota. There is a large area in the center of the state that belongs to the Triassic. Here lived Rhyncosaur, thecodonts, exaeretodonts, Staurikosaurus, Guaiibasaurus, Saturnalia tupiniquim, Sacisaurus, Unaysaurus, and many others. 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Não é São Paulo ~ São Mateus é o 6º maior produtor de madeira em tora para papel e celulose no país, diz IBGE ~ Made in Espírito Santo: celulose capixaba é usada em papel até do outro lado do mundo Retrieved from "