



Sensational!



RIO 2016 OLYMPIC CITIES GUIDES™





RIO DE JANEIRO

AND SURROUNDING AREA



Regarded as one of the symbols of Brazil, the State's fame is due in part to its capital, also called Rio de Janeiro, where beautiful beaches and natural attractions that make its beauty recognized all around the world are located. This is where internationally known references, such as the Maracanã, the samba and the Corcovado are found. The most famous Carnival of Brazil and the lavish samba schools parades also take place in the Wonderful City.

Rio was the second Brazilian capital, and the residence of the Portuguese Royal Family, who moved to the city when Portugal was invaded by Napoleon Bonaparte in the early 19th century.

In its current definition, the State is quite young. It was created by a decree of the then President Ernesto Geisel, in 1975. Previously there was the State of Guanabara and the City of Rio, regarded as a "neutral municipality" for being the capital of the country. Those born in the State of Rio de Janeiro are called "fluminenses". The cariocas are born in the City of Rio de Janeiro.

CLIMATE AND VEGETATION:



Tropical and high-altitude tropical climate

Annual average from 22° C to 24° C

Atlantic Forest



6,476,631 inhabitants (IBGE estimate, 2015)



Area: 1,200.279 km²



Area Code: 21



110 V

LOCAL HOLIDAYS:



January 20: Saint Sebastian

April 23: St. George's Day

October 28: Civil Servants Day

November 20: Black Consciousness Day/Zumbi dos Palmares Day

Accommodations

Rio has a large hotel chain, which serves different economic profiles, with boutique hotels and exclusive stays for those who like more luxurious accommodations, large international networks, and a vast network of aparthotels.

Shopping

The strong point of shopping in Rio de Janeiro is the street trading, mainly in the south zone. The Carioca brand stores are concentrated in the heart of Ipanema, and in Leblon there are known luxury shops. The Saara (Society of Friends of the Rua da Alfândega Surroundings) with more than 600 popular shops is located in the downtown area. One of the highlights is the trade of fabrics, spread in the region by Arab immigrants. The crafts and antiques fairs also appeal to tourists. The Feira Rio Antigo is the most famous fair: in addition to the objects, the site is considered an outdoor antiquarian, with its relatively preserved 19th century houses. Another popular fair is the Copacabana night market. It takes place during the weekends and displays some 150 tents selling paintings, sculptures and drawings, as well as decorative items. On Sundays, there is also the Hippie Fair of Ipanema, whose international fame made it to be classified as an intangible heritage of the city of Rio de Janeiro.

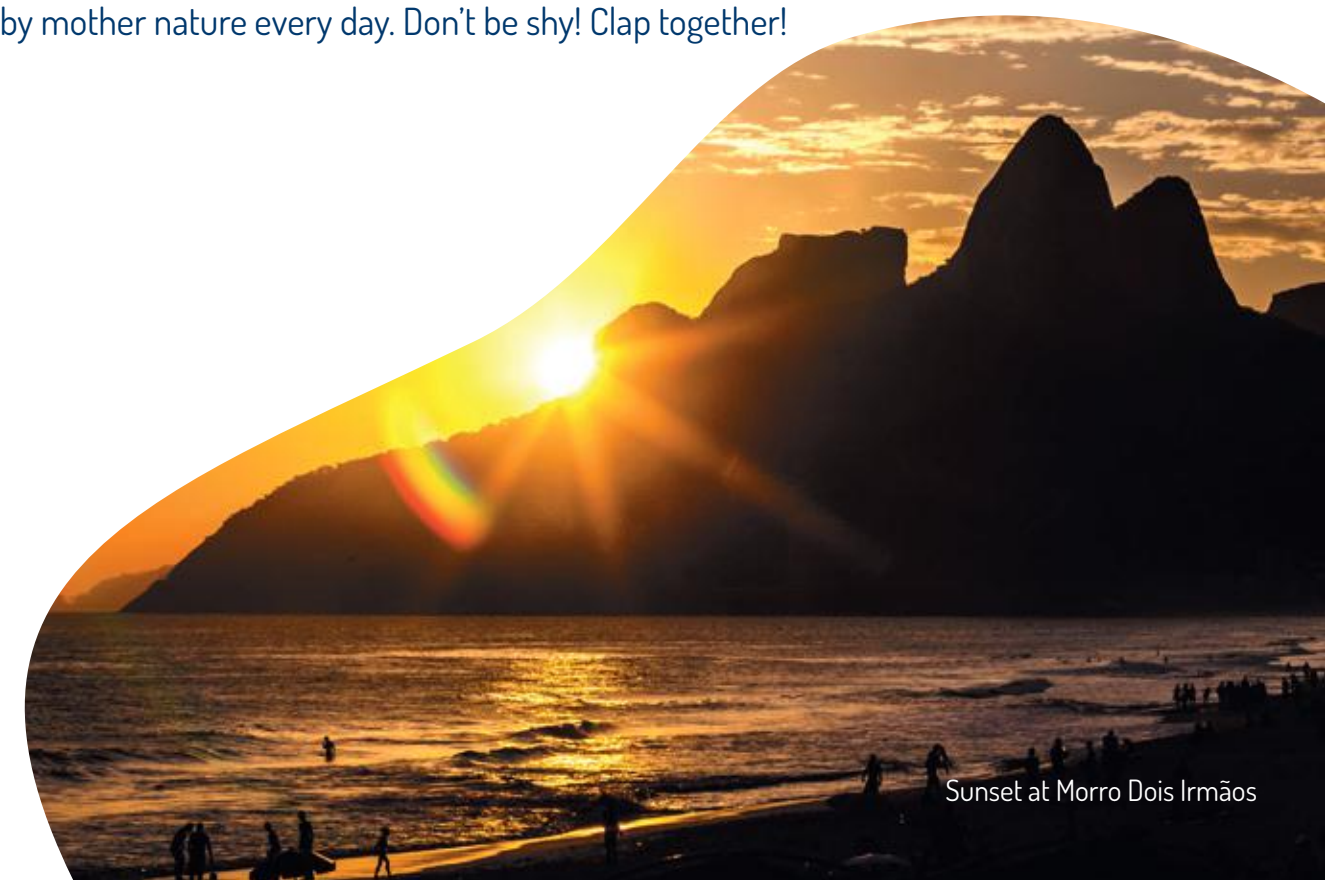
Transportation

Rio de Janeiro is served by the Dutra highway (that connects Rio to the city of São Paulo), and by roads that establish links with other capitals. The bus station was renovated and offers comfort and facilities to those who come to the city by bus. The city has three airports: Galeão/Antonio Carlos Jobim International Airport (20 km from the city center), and the other two, which receive domestic flights - Santos Dumont Airport (in the Guanabara Bay) and the Jacarepaguá Airport (30 km from the city center). Rio has a subway system and 836 main and secondary municipal bus lines, operated by 47 companies. Tourists also have taxi transportation at their disposal (the official taxis are yellow).

Rio de Janeiro is one of the best known cities abroad and a place where differences seem to coexist in harmony. In the city we find the infrastructure of a metropolis, one of the largest urban forests in the world, the sea breeze from the beaches, and the fresh mountain air. Since its foundation, in 1565, Rio de Janeiro's history has been marked by a national centrality. It was the country's capital from 1763 to 1960, going through the Brazilian Colonial, Imperial and Republican periods. Nowadays, although it ceased to be the seat of political power, it still influences the trends and has an unmistakable lifestyle.

Whatever the purpose of the trip, one thing is certain: this city and its inhabitants do not go unnoticed. In Rio, a large part of the social life takes place on the beaches, where locals, tourists and all social classes mingle. The locals enjoy walking, reading and playing ball games at the beach, often blending several modalities. The beach is the center of attraction for all those who come to the city and take advantage of its beautiful landscape to adopt an outdoor lifestyle. The everyday life of cariocas includes bicycle tours, hiking and jogging on the seafront, as well as lunches in small and charming restaurants that receive tourists in a friendly manner, by including them in the city's healthy routine.

However, it is not just the beaches that are crowded on weekends. The traffic lanes that run along the beaches are prohibited to cars and receive a large number of people interested in walking, riding bicycles (it is possible to rent bicycles) or simply enjoying a day at the beach in Rio. A natural spectacle not to be missed by those who are in the city (and on the beach), is to watch the sunset at Arpoador, one of the most appreciated spots of inhabitants. It is a tradition to applaud this beautiful show, which is offered by mother nature every day. Don't be shy! Clap together!



Sunset at Morro Dois Irmãos

BOTANICAL GARDEN

Rua Jardim Botânico, No. 920 (for pedestrians) and No. 1008 (for vehicles).

Mondays, from 12:00 to 5:00 pm. Tuesdays thru Sundays, from 8:00 am thru 5:00 pm

\$ Free for children under 7 and people over 60 years of age. ♿

Created by King Dom John VI in 1808, the Botanical Garden contains rare species of the Brazilian flora and is a place of leisure for children and adults. The biggest highlights are the centenary Imperial Palm trees, right at the entrance to the garden, the greenhouse with over 600 species of plants, and the Sensory Garden, a space created especially for people with visual impairment. It offers guided tours in English and Spanish, by appointment.

QUINTA DA BOA VISTA

Quinta da Boa Vista.

Tuesdays thru Sundays, from 10:00 am thru 4:00 pm Mondays, from 12:00 to 4:00 pm.

\$ (half price for people under 21 and over 60 years of age). ♿

This neoclassical-style building was the residence of the imperial family during the 19th century. Since 1891, it houses the National Museum of Brazil, the oldest scientific institution of Brazil and the largest natural history and anthropology museum of Latin America. Besides the museum, the Quinta also has a park with landscaping designed in 1869 and the Zoological Garden of Rio de Janeiro, which has the largest collection of Brazilian primates and birds on display in the country.

ATERRO DO FLAMENGO

Known officially as Eduardo Gomes Park, the Aterro do Flamengo is one of the most beautiful and popular parks in Brazil. Created from many leveling works, the gardens created by Burle Marx, with native vegetation, are among the place's main attractions. Different and important tourist attractions of the city are located in the Aterro's area, such as the Modern Art Museum of Rio, the Marina da Glória, and the Monument to the Dead of World War II. During the weekends, the place is popular for the practice of sports, walks, and even for swims on the Flamengo beach.



Corcovado Mountain, view of Botanical Garden

FRIENDLY CITY

Rio is one of the main Brazilian LGBT tourism destinations. The city has several specialized sites to receive this public and every year it has been improving its infrastructure to meet the interests of these tourists. Other highlights of Rio are the beaches, the parties, and the lifestyle of cariocas. In front of Posto 9, on Ipanema beach, is one of the main points of the international LGBT itineraries, a place where visitors have access to bars, restaurants, and many parties.

CORCOVADO

Corcovado Railway. Rua Cosme Velho, 513 – Cosme Velho.

Daily, every 30 minutes, from 8:00 am to 7:00 pm.

Corcovado train or through the Tijuca National Park. \$\$ (Round trip). ♿

This 706-meter rocky mass presents one of the seven wonders of the modern world: Christ the Redeemer. This statue, which is the most recognized symbol of Brazil, was opened in 1931 and is 30 meters high, consisting of soapstone blocks carved in France. This monument can be seen from virtually all parts of the city and, in turn, provides a panoramic view of Rio de Janeiro.

CATETE PALACE/MUSEUM OF THE REPUBLIC

Rua do Catete, 153.

Tuesdays to Fridays, from 10:00 am thru 5:00 pm.

Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, from 11:00 am to 6:00 pm.

\$ \$ (half-entry for people under 21 years of age).

Free for children under 10 and people over 60 years of age. ♿

It was the seat of the Brazilian Government from 1897 to 1960, and housed 18 Presidents of the Republic. This site was the stage of important events in the country's history, such as the announcement of Brazil's participation in the Second World War and the suicide of Getúlio Vargas (President of Brazil at the time). It was transformed into a museum with the move of the capital to Brasília.

RAMPA DA PEDRA BONITA

São Conrado District.

Upon request. 16 years.

This is the most traditional place for the practice of hang gliding in Brazil. The altitude of 597 meters provides a unique view of the city.

TIJUCA NATIONAL PARK

Tijuca Forest: Praça Afonso Viseu – Alto da Boa Vista. Chinese View: Estrada da Vista Chinesa, s/n – Alto da Boa Vista. Pedra da Gávea: access by Barra da Tijuca (Estrada Sorimã) and São Conrado (Estrada das Canoas). Dona Marta Belvedere: access by the Cosme Velho District (Ladeira dos Guararapes).

Daily from 8:00 am to 5:00 pm. Free. ♿

It is a huge conservation area that crosses the city from North to South. It comprises several different attractions, such as the Tijuca Forest, one of the largest urban forests in the world, created in 1861 by Emperor Pedro II to reforest the area hit by deforestation caused by the planting of sugar cane and coffee; and the Chinese View, a belvedere in oriental style with 380 meters of height. The famous Pedra da Gávea, a huge 842-meter high rock, is also found here; since 1830, it receives a large number of visitors in its tracks and it is a place of reference in mountaineering, besides of being one of the key points for the practice of hang gliding. The Dona Marta Belvedere is also part of the complex and provides one of the most beautiful views of Rio de Janeiro, from where the city can be seen in almost all its extension.

New Year's Eve at Copacabana Beach

THE CAPITAL OF FIREWORKS

The night of December 31 is very special in Rio. The fireworks in Copacabana attract millions of people every year, who join in the beaches, on the streets (which are closed in advance to give priority to those who come to celebrate the New Year's Eve on the beach), in lively parties in apartments facing the beaches, and on cruises. The party starts early, hours before the new year. Tourists and locals gather on the sand in search of a good place to see the fireworks or to watch one of the several shows taking place on the beach. Dressing white is not required, but it is certainly a preference. Devotees of Iemanjá leave white flowers and jump the waves, to thank the Mother of all Orixás (African-root Brazilian deity, to whom the religious cults of umbanda and candomblé are dedicated) for the past year or to ask for a better next year. At midnight, the celebration is exciting, with one of the longest and most beautiful firework shows in Brazil. The party is not over until the next morning, after many hours of music and dance in the carioca's grand new year's luau. At Christmas, the highlight is the beautiful Christmas tree mounted on the center of the Rodrigo de Freitas Lagoon. Every year, those in the city during this season take the time to admire the spectacle of lights organized around the place.

THE CITY OF MUSIC

Cariocas live to the rhythm of the music. Rather, according to the many musical rhythms listened across the city and are part of its history. Samba, of course, is quintessentially carioca. It is present in more than the Carnival and is celebrated on the city's day to day, in bars, on the beach, everywhere. Music lovers by nature, cariocas love to sing about their city and the experience of people in different rhythms. One of these is the bossa nova, which was born with Tom Jobim and Vinicius in front of the beach, played with a guitar and inspired by the landscape. Bossa nova is still the main Brazilian musical reference abroad and is appreciated in the four corners of the planet. The harmonious and delicate melody and the sophisticated and poetic lyrics make it appreciated in any type of environment.

The funk carioca is a little louder. It is the rhythm of the funk dance scene, accompanied by sensual dances and hymns that praise the life in Rio's favelas. The pace of funk has also become an export product; even funk-related clothing brands were used by artists from other countries.

THE PAQUETÁ ISLAND

Paquetá island.

The barges leave de Barges Station on Praça 15.

Upon request at the Barges Station (Estação de Barcas), irregular hours.

[Upon request at the Barges Station.](#) 

There is a small island in the middle of the Guanabara Bay, which was the scene of French occupation in Rio de Janeiro between 1555 and 1567. The main attractions are the lovely beaches, historical buildings, and traditional bicycle and buggy tours.

SUGARLOAF MOUNTAIN

Avenida Pasteur, 520.

Box office from 8:00 am to 7:50 pm (the park closes at 8:50 pm). Cable car trips depart every 20 minutes or when they reach their maximum capacity (65 people).

[\\$\\$\\$ adults. \\$\\$ children and young people from 6 to 21 years.](#) 

One of the world's most famous symbols, the Sugarloaf offers tours in the traditional cable car, climbing on 400-meter high rocks, hiking through nature, helicopter flights, bars and cafes. All this to provide visitors with a panoramic view of 360 degrees of one of the most beautiful cities on the planet.

SAMBA AND CARNIVAL: THE GREATEST SPECTACLES ON THE PLANET

If samba was born in Bahia, it grew up in Rio de Janeiro. In each district of the city, there are samba circles, shows, and the famous backyard pagodes (music style). During the Carnival the samba is emphasized with the samba schools parade – a gigantic event that takes place every year in the Sambadrome and is considered the greatest popular spectacle in the world. The Carnival and samba schools are part of the everyday life of cariocas. During the year, the city gets ready, rehearses, invests, and supports one of the 25 schools competing for the title of champion. Once the Carnival ends and the winner of that year is declared, participants and supporters of samba schools begin to prepare the following year's Carnival. The theme, the song, the costumes and floats are designed. Another way to enjoy Carnival is by following one of the 400 blocks, groups of revelers who organize to play the Carnival, which exist in the city. There are blocks for all tastes and ages, spread across all regions. Some of the most sought after are the Cordão do Bola Preta, the Banda de Ipanema, and the modern Monobloco. It is one of the most popular and fun ways to dress up, sing on the streets, and get to know the city and new people: the entire Rio goes to the streets on Carnival. In turn, the City of Samba, the area in which samba schools' porches are located, become the stage to events related to this musical style. Opened in 2006, it is a modern studio complex, where one can find scenic elements and costumes, and where the schools' professionals create and produce the spectacle of Carnival.

MUSEUM OF TOMORROW

Praça Mauá, 1 – Downtown.

Tuesdays thru Sundays, from 10:00 am thru 6:00 pm

[\\$. Free on Tuesdays.](#) 

Located in the port area, the Museum is part of the Wonderful Harbor project. Through interactivity and a mixture of science and art, the Museum of Tomorrow proposes a reflection on the past and the present, creating scenarios for the future. It also offers a Laboratory of innovation and an Observatory of the vital signs of the planet.

MAM (MODERN ART MUSEUM)

Avenida Infante Dom Henrique, 85 – Parque do Flamengo.

Tuesdays thru Fridays, 12:00 to. 6:00 pm.

Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, from 12:00 to 7:00 pm.

\$\$ \$ half price. ♿

The museum has 11 thousand works on its permanent exhibition, among which paintings and sculptures by artists of international renown, such as Fernand Léger, Alberto Giacometti, Jean Arp, Henry Moore, Bourdelle, Marino Marini, Max Bill, among others. Brazilian artists such as Di Cavalcanti, Lygia Clark, Helio Oiticica, Franz Weissmann, Amílcar de Castro and Wyllis de Castro also have works on display at the Museum. The museum has on display the Gilberto Chateaubriand collection, one of the most complete in the world in terms of modern art. Among the works, there are works by Anita Malfatti, Tarsila do Amaral, Lasar Segall, Di Cavalcanti, Ismael Nery. An unrivalled collection of photos by Pierre Verger, and a unique collection on Afro-Brazilian culture, are also available for visit.

MARACANÃ STADIUM

Rua Professor Eurico Rabelo, s/n and Avenida Maracanã.

Daily, from 9:00 am to 7:00 pm, including Sundays and holidays. \$\$ ♿

Opened in 1950 to host the FIFA World Cup, the Mário Filho Stadium (official name) received the final game of the 2014 tournament. Symbol of Brazilian soccer, the Maracanã has already received 200 thousand people. It has already been the scene of major sports events, such as Pelé's 1000th goal, in 1969, and huge national and international shows. It has a museum dedicated to soccer with a "walk of fame" where the feet of the main soccer players in the history of Brazil's soccer are printed.

MARINA DA GLÓRIA

Avenida Infante Dom Henrique, s/n. ♿

Port where domestic and international vessels with infrastructure for sailing and boat rentals are moored. Shows and events also take place in the place.

CARIOCA CORNERS

Santa Teresa: one of the most picturesque places of Rio, this corner is located on a hill and has many workshops, bars and restaurants, giving the street a Bohemian atmosphere.

Baixo Leblon: a meeting point of young people since the mid-1970s, the site has an intense nightlife in its many popular bars and restaurants. Several personalities live in this part of the city, such as singer-songwriter Caetano Veloso and journalist Nelson Motta.

Baixo Gávea: bohemian region off the tourist axis, it has several bars and restaurants frequented by artists, journalists and young locals. Its intense nightlife pleases foreign visitors, who can see up close how the locals have a good time.

Lapa: historically region known as the birthplace of bohemian life, it has many bars and restaurants with carioca cuisine. Its main references are the Arcos da Lapa, the Flying Circus, and Fundação Progresso, where there are shows regularly. The Arcos da Lapa were built between 1744 and 1750 for the city's water supply. This aqueduct is a registered trademark of the city.



Lapa

TOUR THROUGH DOWNTOWN

Rio de Janeiro's downtown area is a place that exudes history. A stroll through the main points of this region takes visitors on a journey to the ancient Rio, a city that mixes the strong European influence and the tropical coastal landscape.

Largo da Carioca: a historically important trade center, where the main attraction is a 17th century convent – the Church of the Third Order of San Francis of Penance, built on top of a hill.

Cinelândia: this huge square gained the name Cinelândia in the 1930s because it concentrated a large number of movie theaters, theaters, bars and restaurants. Today, it is home to several historic buildings such as the National Library and the Municipal Theater. On the place, there is only one exhibition hall: The Odeon Cinema, which is worth visiting.

Rua do Ouvidor: before the opening of Avenida Central, it was the most important street of the Empire. Nowadays, it preserves buildings of the colonial period and a busy trade during the day.

Praça Mauá: the square has the name of its first owner, the Baron of Mauá, with a statue in his honor at the site. The Port of Rio, which handles a large portion of exports in Brazil and is an important business center, is located there.

Avenida Rio Branco: former Avenida Central, built at the beginning of the century to modernize the country's capital. It was inspired by the Parisian avenues and is currently one of the main commercial areas of the city. It connects the two extreme points of the downtown Rio: the obelisk of the Avenida Beira-Mar and Praça Mauá, in the port area.



RODRIGO DE FREITAS LAGOON

Rodrigo de Freitas Lagoon. 

In addition to being a symbol, the Lagoon is a large recreation area and the largest outdoor food center in Latin America. It has three parks (Cantagalo, Taboas and Patins), 9.5 km of bicycle tracks, and 25 kiosks with bars and restaurants. It is the preferred location for cycling and rowing.

COPACABANA FORT

Praça Coronel Eugênio Franco, 1 – Copacabana.

exhibitions: Tuesdays thru Sundays and holidays, from 10:00 am thru 6:00 pm

External Area: Tuesdays thru Sundays and holidays, from 10:00 am thru 8:00 pm

\$ (half price for people over 60 years). 

Built in 1914, to strengthen the defense of Guanabara Bay, it is a tourist attraction with a privileged view. It has a branch of traditional confectionery Colombo.

NITERÓI

Mirante da Boa Viagem, s/n.

Mondays thru Sundays, from 9:00 am thru 7:00 pm

Duration 2 hours. 

City with the largest Human Development Index of the State of Rio de Janeiro, Niterói is a pleasant destination, full of natural attractions, that can be known in a day trip. Here you will find the Contemporary Art Museum (MAC). A symbol of the city, The MAC building was designed by architect Oscar Niemeyer. Its rounded shape enriches the landscape, which provides panoramic views of Rio de Janeiro. The museum houses the works of several contemporary artistic trends, such as Hélio Oiticica, Tomie Ohtake, Flavio-Shiró and Cildo Meireles.

Currently the favelas count on the presence of community police units and attract visitors in search of social tourism.

SOCIAL TOURISM

Favela is the popular name given to the poorest communities of Rio de Janeiro, mostly located on hills. Currently the favelas count on the presence of community police units and attract visitors in search of social tourism. The Favela da Rocinha is the largest community in the country, with a population of approximately 100 thousand people. Among the tourist attractions of the place, Mery's Workshop and Escola de Samba Acadêmicos da Rocinha stand out, with rehearses on Saturdays, starting at 10:00 pm. Favela Dona Marta, a pioneer in social tourism, is the most visited community by tourists. Here there are tourist guides and signs for visitors. The favela became known in 1996, when Michael Jackson recorded there the music video "They don't care about us". There is a statue of the singer in the favela. In turn, the Favela do Vidigal offers one of the most beautiful views of the city, facing the sea. And the tourism at Chapéu Mangueira is sponsored by the association of slum residents, whose income is used in the community's social activities. Attractions include tours with ecological trekking, lunch, samba classes and capoeira. There is a hostel on the site.

ANGRA DOS REIS

 **188,276 inhabitants (IBGE estimate, 2015)**

 **Area: 825.082 km²**

 **Area Code: 24**

 **220 V**



LOCAL HOLIDAYS:

January 6: Angra's Anniversary

April 9: St. Benedict's Day

April 23: St. George's Day

December 8: Our Lady of the Conception Day

Accommodations

Angra offers hotels and hostels of many different styles. It is also possible to dock a boat at the marina and remain in the boat, if one chooses to come to the city by the sea.

Transportation

Angra can be reached by car or by bus. The city has paved roads that connect it to other cities and states, in addition to a bus system and a small taxi fleet for tourists. The airport in Angra dos Reis is small and receives mainly private planes. Most tourists disembark in Rio de Janeiro, 166 km away. Many cruises include Angra dos Reis in their itineraries. Yachts and other vessels can use the harbors of several marinas and yacht clubs.

Imagine a place where nature blends with refinement. Angra dos Reis is like that. A city of the Green Coast, surrounded by 365 Islands, with more than 2000 beaches and a diverse marine life, that make the region one of the best diving spots in the country. The name of the city comes from a fleet commanded by Portuguese navigator Gonçalo Coelho, who entered the Ilha Grande Bay on January 6, 1502. It was the Three Kings' Day and for this reason it was named Angra dos Reis. Originally a fishing village and a place dedicated to the mooring of boats, Angra has developed in the 18th and 19th centuries with the sugar economy. Even today, the ruins of great sugar mills such as Bracuí and Casa da Fazenda Pontal, can be visited. The

city also houses some interesting historical attractions, such as the San Bernardino Convents and Nossa Senhora do Carmo, in addition to the colonial mansions and charming restaurants.

There are many luxury hotels and private islands in the region. It also receives vessels from Brazil and other countries. Angra do Reis is spread through a wide area along BR-101 and its main center is close to the place of foundation of the city, on a peninsula. The city center is located in a narrow area between the mountain and the sea, which made the city to grow up hill.

SÃO BERNARDINO DE SENA CONVENT AND SAN FRANCIS CHAPEL

Ladeira de São Bernardino de Sena, s/n – Morro do Santo Antonio.

Tuesdays thru Sundays, from 10:00 am thru 5:00 pm

Free. 

Both located on a hill in Morro de Santo Antonio, overlooking the harbor and the city, and date from the 18th century. The original clock of the belfry should be highlighted in the ruins of the convent, and the chapel, in turn, houses beautiful sacred images. Cultural activities such as performances and exhibitions are occasionally held here.

CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF THE CONCEPTION

Praça Silvestre Travassos, s/n – Centro.

Mondays thru Fridays, from 8:00 am to 6:00 pm. Saturdays from 8:00 am to 12:00.

Free.

It is the richest Church of the city, with sacred images and precious apparel, as well as rare images of Our Lady of the Conception. The work was begun in 1623 and completed in 1750.

ISLANDS OF ANGRA DOS REIS

Ilhas Botinas: known as “Ilhas Irmãs” or “Ilhas Gêmeas”, these formations have this name due to its shape, which resembles a pair of shoes. Its transparent waters invite for a swim.

Ilha da Gipoia: the second largest island of Angra and one of the most sought after by visitors due to its small beaches. The Praia do Dentista (Jurubaíba) is for those who like excitement, with its floating bars. At Praia das Flechas, the attraction, apart from the clear waters, is the gastronomy. Surfers enjoy Praia Brava. In turn, Praia das Amendoeiras is sought by divers. The beach is accessed by sea, from the pier of Santa Luzia, in the center of Angra do Reis.

Ilha de Cataguás: formed by two small stretches of land caused by the Serra do Mar, the island receives many visitors due to its good infrastructure of bars and kiosks.

Ilha de Paquetá: it has, on one side, calm waters and a constant breeze and, on the other, sea with small waves and strong winds.

BEACHES OF ANGRA DOS REIS

Praia do Anil: an urban and long beach, with coconut palms and kiosks. Mostly frequented by the local population.

Praia do Bonfim: 300-meter long urban beach: calm waters and fine sand.

Praia da Biscaia: popular for families.

Praia das Éguas: with a beautiful view to the shipyard.

Praia da Figueira: the tree that gives its name to the beach provides excellent shade. Sea of calm waters, good for swimming.

Praia Grande: youth hangout, with live music kiosks in the high season.

Praia de Mambucaba: with kiosks and handicraft stalls; located in the Historical Mambucaba Center.

Praia Ponta do Algodão: perfect for water sports.

Praia do Saco: crystal-clear and calm waters, with rocky slopes.

Praia Vermelha: reddish sand (hence the name). Access by stone stairs.



Angra dos Reis

BÚZIOS, ARRAIAL DO CABO AND CABO FRIO

 **31,067 inhabitants (IBGE estimate, 2015)**

 **Area: 70,278 km²**

 **Area Code: 22**

 **110 V**

LOCAL HOLIDAYS:



November 12: Anniversary of Búzios

July 26: Our Lady of Sant'Anna Day

November 20: Black Conscientiousness Day/Zumbi dos Palmares Day

Accommodations

The region has an excellent network of hostels and hotels, in addition to campsites for tourists arriving in the city. Prices in hostels vary and they offer a variety of services, which can include from nautical activities to tours in specific attractions of the city.

Transportation

The region has paved roads that connect it to other cities in the state. The Búzios airport, Umberto Modiano, is small and receives only executive jet planes. The Marina Porto Búzios offers secure anchoring space and is well equipped.

The seaside resort stands out for its boutique hotels, gastronomy, the internationally known beach fashion and, of course, its liveliness. Until the 1960s, the fishermen colony of Armação dos Búzios was a discreet and empty location, with approximately 300 inhabitants, within the limits of the city of Cabo Frio. But, one day, a more than illustrious visitor chose the place to vacation and the town has never been the same. The French actress Brigitte Bardot has deeply changed the town's course, which became known worldwide and started to attract people who wanted to know that place "discovered" by the actress. For this reason, there is a statue of Brigitte on the seafront, which also bears her name: Orla Bardot.

Historic and urban center of the region, the city of Cabo Frio has several historical attractions, such as the Chapel Nossa Senhora da Guia, the Bairro da Passagem, and the Fort São Mateus, which offers an excellent view of the coast. The importance of Cabo Frio in Brazil's history dates back to the 16th and 17th centuries, when it was part of the route of the first navigators and was the stage of several wars between the Portuguese and the French.

Its beaches have cold waters and constant wind, which encourages the practice of sports such as windsurfing, kitesurfing and surfing. At the north end of the Lake Region, a small fishing village reveals itself as a natural water park with unique beauty. Arraial do Cabo is synonymous with nature, adventure and lots of history. The city is, historically, a staging point for pirates, corsairs and navigators. The most famous was Américo Vespúcio, who arrived here in 1502, founding a fortification where today there is an obelisk built in his honor.

There are several diving points distributed along the coast, with crystal clear waters, rich marine life, and over 30 shipwrecks. The Gruta Azul and Ilha dos Franceses are among the main diving points of the city.

BEACHES IN BÚZIOS

Azeda and Azedinha: calm waters, attracts families and those seeking tranquility.

Brava: the surfer's favorite beach.

Canto: in the center of Búzios, it is the way to the beaches Amores and Virgens.

Ferradura: quiet waters, good for water sports.

Ferradurinha: with a natural pool.

Foca: sea with calm and clear waters.

Forno: wild beach, good for diving.

Geribá: good waves, sought by surfers and young people.

João Fernandes: several restaurants attract tourists in search of excitement. Good for scuba diving.

Praia de Manguinhos: good for sailing.

Olho de Boi: beach frequented by nudism supporters.

Tartaruga: good bars and restaurants. Stop for schooners.

RUA DAS PEDRAS

Rua das Pedras, Búzios.

Mondays thru Saturdays, from 11:00 am to 1:00 am.

Sundays from Sun 11:00 am to 12:00 am.

The symbol of BÚZIOS, Rua das Pedras is known as the culinary and fashion center of the city, because the best restaurants and shops (especially swimsuits), as well as hostels, art galleries and nightclubs that populate the 600 meters of the street are found here.

ORLA BARDOT

Búzios

600-meter long sidewalk, continuation of Rua das Pedras. Tribute to the actress who “discovered” BÚZIOS, the Orla Bardot has historical buildings and colonial mansions that give a nostalgic air to the city. Christina Motta’s artworks adorn the coast line and are symbols of Búzios, with emphasis to Bridget Bardot’s sculpture.

OBSERVATION DECKS

Búzios

Two hills in Búzios are natural observation decks that provide spectacular views. The access to Miradouro do Forno is easy, and from there it is possible to see almost the entire peninsula. From the João Fernandes Observation Deck it is possible to see Brava, Rasa and Armação beaches.



Azedo and Azedinha beaches, Búzios

PONTA DA LAGOINHA

Búzios

The Lagoinha beach has natural pools and native vegetation, such as the rare white head cato. It is composed of rocky formations of more than 500 million years ago, an abundant marine fauna, and native vegetation.

PONTA DO CRIMINOSO

Búzios

The small beach between slopes stands out. The Ponta do Criminoso is a meeting place of fishermen and often visited by divers.

TAUÁ RESERVE

Búzios. 8:00 am to 6:00 pm.

Free.

Private ecological and archaeological reserve, the Tauá Reserve offers visitors an opportunity to see more than 30 exotic species and bromeliads, among other plants at risk of extinction. Butterflies and colorful birds are another attraction of the park. The area is also considered to be of great interest to the Brazilian culture, thanks to the remnants of ancient civilizations who lived there. In addition to bird watching, it is also possible to find some species of the Brazilian fauna, such as bush dogs, armadillos and agoutis (that looks like a rabbit). The Universidades of Viçosa, Federal Fluminense and State of Rio de Janeiro perform together, an important work of cataloguing the species that live in the place. The reserve also has a museum where works by local artists are exhibited. An indigenous hut houses objects made by Tupi-Guarani Indians. Only small groups and escorted visits are allowed.

SERRA DAS EMERÊNCIAS

Búzios

One of the most important redwood reserves in Rio de Janeiro, the Serra das Emerências was transformed into an Environmental Protection Area (APA) to help prevent allotment and devastation of the area. The Serra also works as a protection to six islands in the region: Âncora, Rasa, Branca, Caboclo, Feia and Gravatás, where the richness of marine life is an additional attraction. The APA has an area of 12 thousand square meters intended for the preservation of species at risk of extinction in Brazil. The mountain also contains archaeological sites and native vegetation, attracting birds and butterflies.

BOAT TOURS

Arraial do Cabo

The best way to get to know Arraial do Cabo and its attractions is by boat. With tours of approximately 4 hours (leaving from Praia dos Anjos), the itineraries include Prainhas, Gruta Azul, Ilha do Farol, in addition to deserted beaches and diving stops.

DIVING

Arraial do Cabo

On the seabed of Arraial there are more than 1200 suitable diving spots, which are the delight of diving lovers. The inner side of Ilha dos Porcos is ideal for those who enjoy a peaceful dive in shallow waters. The largest colony of gorgonians (flat, fan-shaped corals of vivid color) of the region, forming a real submarine forest, is found at Saco do Anequim. For professional divers, the favorite is Enseada do Oratório, with rough and cold waters with a depth of up to 50 meters. At Ilha dos Franceses, the highlight is the large rocks on the seabed. The Gruta Azul, 30 meters long and 15 meters tall, is highly sought after for its light effects. Nearby, there is the Buraco da Camarinha with a gap of up to 30 meters that gives passage to the open sea. Arraial do Cabo is the ideal destination for divers looking for shipwrecks. The Thetis, which wrecked in 1830 in Saco dos Ingleses, is 25 meters deep. Another shipwreck of the same period is the frigate Dona Paula, at Ilha dos Franceses, whose cannons and other parts are still in good condition. Some shipwrecks are more recent: The Harlingen sank in 1971 and the Tunamar, which sank in 1994, is in good conditions, but is 65 meters deep and can only be visited by professional divers.

PONTAL DO ATALAIA

Arraial do Cabo

Known for having the most beautiful sunset of the city, the observation deck is one of the highest points of the Costa do Sol and attracts visitors especially at that time of day. Access is made by a steep cobbled street.

BAIRRO DA PASSAGEM

Cabo Frio

Walk through the streets lined with old buildings, all classified by the Institute of National Historic and Artistic Heritage, and put aside some time to visit the Church of St. Benedict, built in 1701. In the square, bars with live music entertain visitors.

BOULEVARD CANAL

Avenida dos Pescadores – Cabo Frio 

One of the main points of interest of Cabo Frio, the Boulevard brings together companies that offer tours on schooners and other types of trade, in addition to the main restaurants in the region of the Lakes. At night, youngsters are present in the local bars and nightclubs.



Arraial do Cabo

FORT SÃO MATEUS

Rodovia Forte de São Matheus, s/n. Praia do Forte – Centro, Cabo Frio.
Mondays thru Sundays, from 8:00 am thru 6:00 pm.

Free.

This landmark of the Portuguese colonization, with preserved cannons and the guards house, is currently a cultural space. From the fort's observation decks (built in 1620), it is possible to enjoy the view of the beach and Ilha do Japonês.

RUA DOS BIQUÍNIS

Rua José Rodrigues Povoas – Cabo Frio. daily from 9:00 am to 9:00 pm (low season) and from 8:00 am to 12:00 am (high season)

Rua dos Biquínis (Bikini Street), with more than 100 shops, was considered by the Guinness Book of Records the biggest open sky fashion shopping mall for bathing suits in Brazil. The place attracts visitors searching for these quality articles with attractive prices.

PETRÓPOLIS



298,142 inhabitants (IBGE estimate, 2015)



Area: 795.799 km²



Area Code: 24



110 V

LOCAL HOLIDAYS:



March 16: Petropolis Anniversary
July 29: Day when the First German Settlers arrived in Petrópolis
April 23: St. George's Day

Accommodations

Petrópolis offers accommodations in charming inns and various types of hotels to tourists. A tip is to enjoy stays close to the woods, where you can watch and hear birds.

Transportation

Tourists can get to Petrópolis by car or by bus. The roads are paved and kept in good conditions. Special attention must be paid during the rainy season (from December to February) because there might occur landslides. 68 km from the State of Rio de Janeiro, going up Serra da Estrela, Petrópolis is known as the “Imperial City” and contains in each block some of the country's memory.

Significant events have taken place here, such as the first film screening (1897) and the inauguration of the first paved highway in 1861. Its architectural ensemble includes palaces such as the Imperial Museum, the Cathedral of St. Peter of Alcantara, the modernist house of architect Lucio Costa, and the house of Santos Dumont – Father of Aviation, where several of his inventions are found. The city was the residence of emperors, presidents, diplomats, intellectuals and artists. The history of Petrópolis is strongly marked by the figure of Emperor Dom Pedro II, its founder and most illustrious inhabitant. From 1843 to 1889, the Emperor and his Court moved to the city, turning it into the capital of the Brazilian Empire throughout the summer.

Currently, Petrópolis stands out for its textile production, beer manufacture, and tourism. It also has a large scientific research unit, which has gained national importance in the development of technology.

CALÇADA DE LAJES SOLTAS DE DOM JOÃO VI

Vila Inhomirim, in Magé, up to the district Secretário, in Petrópolis

Inaugurated by the Emperor during a trip to the lowlands, the sidewalk was built by slaves and considered at that time an important engineering work. The pavement, still preserved, has many sharp turns and because it is practically covered by the Atlantic Forest, it remains moist and slippery.

SANTOS DUMONT HOUSE

Rua do Encanto, 22 - Centro. from Tuesdays to Sundays, from 9:00 am to 5:30 pm.

Guided tours in Portuguese, English and Spanish.

\$ half price for people under 12 and over 60 years of age.

Free for children under 7 and people over 65 years of age. ♿

The residence was designed by Santos Dumont in 1918, in the ancient Morro do Encanto (Enchantment Hill - hence the nickname "Enchanted"). Nowadays, the house has personal objects of the Father of Aviation, as well as curiosities, such as the stairs that must be climbed right foot first.

SÃO PEDRO DE ALCÂNTARA CATHEDRAL

Rua São Pedro de Alcântara, 60 - Centro.

Daily from 8:00 am to 6:00 pm. The visit to the tower takes place from

Tuesdays to Saturdays, from 10:00 am to 5:00 pm. \$ ♿

This imposing gothic construction, inspired by the French and German cathedrals, has a 70-meter tower. Inside, you will find the Imperial Mausoleum with the remains of Dom Pedro II, the Empress Teresa Cristina, and Princess Isabel.

GOURMET VALLEY

The shopping malls of the Gourmet Valley are open on Tuesdays, Fridays and Sundays, from 10:00 am to 8:00 pm. Fridays and Saturdays, from 10:00 am to 10:00 pm.

The shops along the Estrada Uni e Indústria open from Mondays thru Fridays, from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm. Saturdays and Sundays, from 9:00 am to 6:00 pm.

In the region there are good restaurants, hotels and hostels, in addition to antique shops of international quality, and ceramic, furniture, decoration and fashion accessories shops. You might want to make an appointment by phone before you go to restaurants in the region. The best and most charming ones are small and serve only upon reservation.

RUA TERESA

Rua Teresa. Mondays, from 2:00 pm to 6:00 pm.

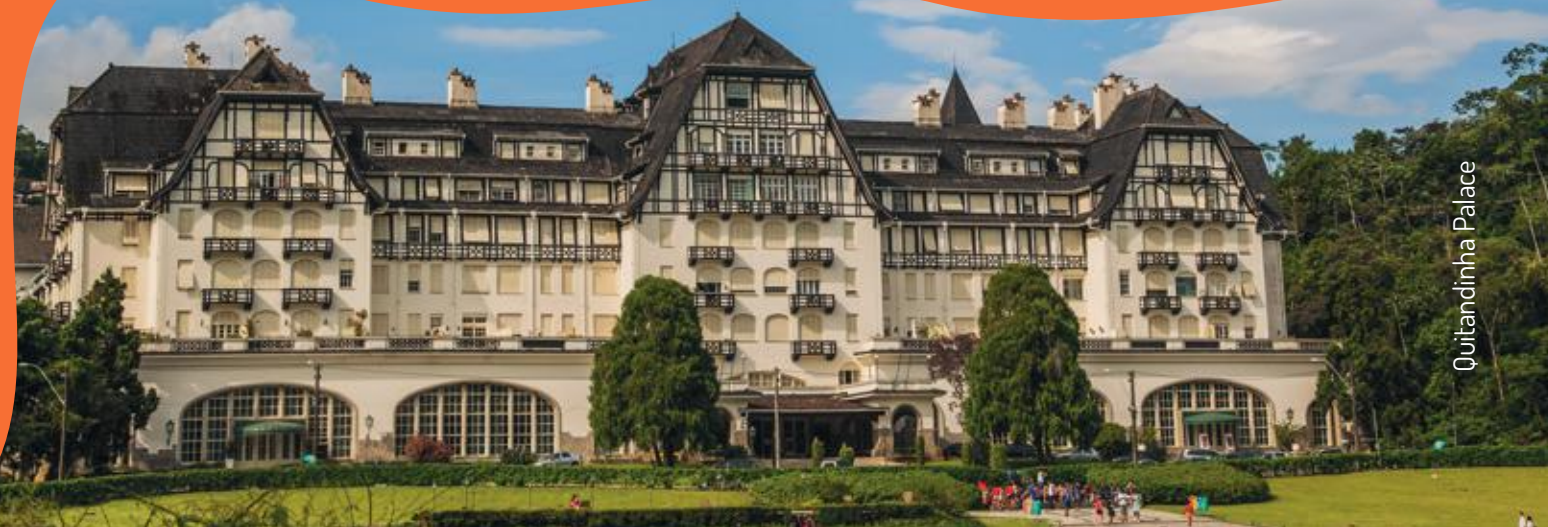
From Tuesdays to Saturdays, from 9:00 am to 6:00 pm.

The place was the first street where animal traction vehicles, horses, and electric buses trafficked. Today, Rua Teresa is the portrait of the city's textile industry tradition: a two-kilometer open sky shopping mall offering clothes at factory prices.

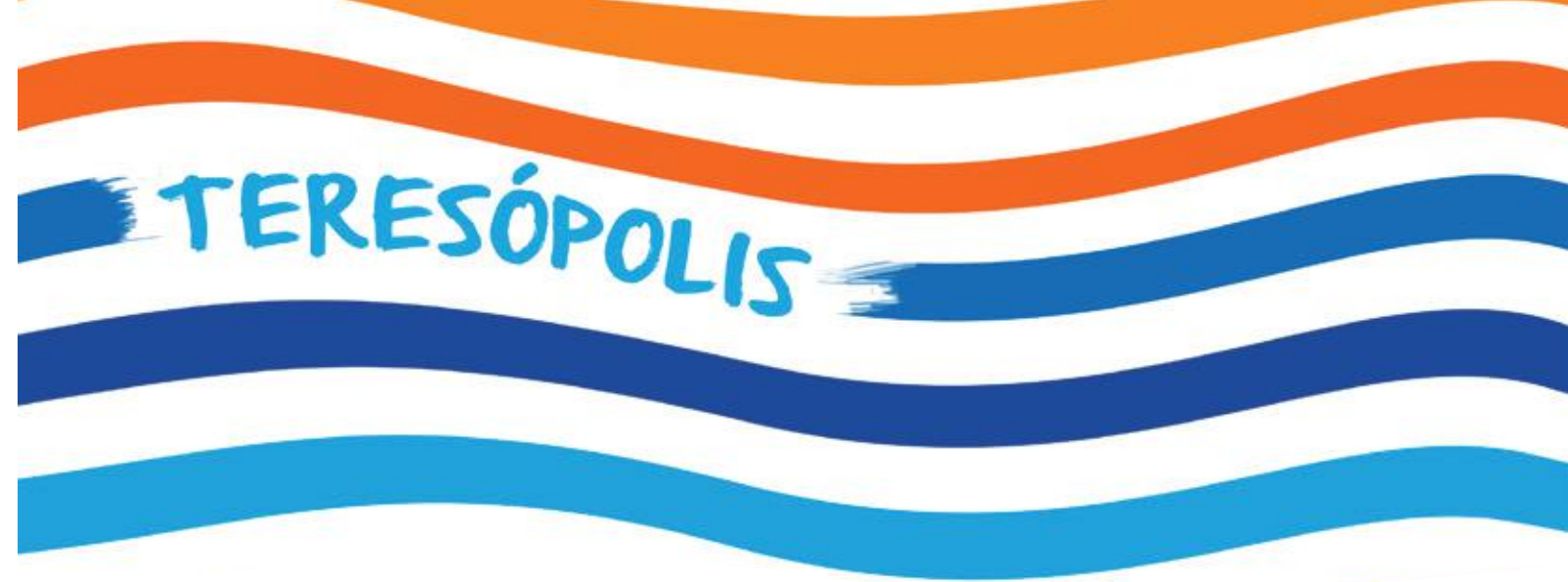
THE EMPEROR'S ROAD

Located on the road that connects Petrópolis and Paty do Alferes, crossing the Serra do Couto, over 36 km

The road, built in 1848, has this name due to the frequent horse rides of Emperor Dom Pedro II in that place. Since the 1980s, the road was abandoned and invaded by the forest. Today it is used for ecotourism in the region. The walk takes 1 hour and 20 minutes with an inclination of 70 degrees.



Quitandinha Palace



IMPERIAL MUSEUM

Rua da Imperatriz, 220.
From Tuesdays to Sundays, 11:00 am to 6:00 pm (box office open until 5:30 pm).
\$ half price for people under 12 and over 60 years of age.
Free for children under 6 and people over 80 years of age.
Sound and Light Show, from Thursdays thru Saturdays, 8pm \$\$ ♿ 📶

Gardens, halls and rich collections are part of the palace built in neo-classical style. The Crown of Dom Pedro II, with 639 diamonds and 77 pearls, and his gold scepter, are among the historical works of the collection. In the Thursday to Saturday evenings, the palace is the setting for the Sound and Light Show.

ITAIPAVA

Itaipava is a district in Petrópolis. The name comes from the tupi language and means “stone lake”. The city receives a large number of visitors who look for a cozy place during the winter. Itaipava stands out for its culinary tradition, its unique trade, and its nature. The city’s attractions include a municipal park surrounded by the Atlantic Forest, a valley filled with bars and gourmet restaurants, shopping centers, and even a castle. The Itaipava Fair, a reference in the sale of clothing, is one of the most sought after locations. It is worth knowing.

CRYSTAL PALACE

Rua Alfredo Pachá, s/n – Centro.
From Tuesdays to Sundays, from 9:00 am to 6:00 pm.
Free. ♿ 📶

Opened in 1884, the palace came from France and was built at the Shops of the public Limited Liability Company of Saint-Sauvers Les Arras, in France in 1879, to the Horticultural Association of Petrópolis, of which Count D’Eu, husband of Princess Isabel, was a Chairman; it was intended to be an exhibitions and parties’ venue. Its transparent structure supported by metal frames draws attention amidst the neoclassical mansions of the Historic Center. The work was restored in 1998 and, since then, it is a stage for shows and events, such as the Imperial Serenade, every last Thursday of the month.

👥 **173,060 inhabitants (IBGE estimate, 2015)**

📏 **Area: 770.601 km²**

📱 **Area Code: 21**

⚡ **110 V**

LOCAL HOLIDAYS:
June 13: Saint Anthony’s Day
July 6: Teresópolis Anniversary
October 15: Saint Teresa’s Day



Accommodations

Teresópolis offers accommodations in hostels and hotels. Establishments close to the woods and the mountain offer panoramic views and the opportunity for birdwatching.

Transporte

Teresópolis can be reached by car or bus. The city is served by paved roads. Varied shades of green surround the city of Teresópolis. At the top of the Serra dos Órgãos, the landscape shows the round shaped mountains and peaks known around the world, such as God’s Finger, a mountaineering milestone, or the Bell Rock, a safe haven for those who do not climb, but who also want to enjoy the best view. The city pays homage to Empress Teresa Cristina, married for many years with Dom Pedro II. It is likely that the natural beauty and climate of the mountain have enchanted the imperial family. The Granja Comari, where the Brazilian Soccer Team trains and prepares for its main competitions, is located in Teresópolis. The site has become a must-see for anyone who likes soccer and the Brazilian National Team

FEIRA DO ALTO

(CRAFT FAIR OF TERESOPOLIS)

Praça Higino da Silveira, s/n - Bairro do Alto.

Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, from 10:00 am to 6:00 pm.  

It is the largest craft fair in the State of Rio de Janeiro, with 823 exhibitors of products, such as furniture and utilities in bamboo, straw, wood and leather, in addition to costume jewelry, jewelry and handmade foods.

TRÊS PICOS STATE PARK

Estrada do Jacarandá, s/n - Bairro Jacarandá.

Access by BR-116 or state highways RJ-116, RJ-122 and RJ-130.

The municipal roads complement the route.

From Tuesdays to Sundays, from 8:00 am to 5:00 pm. 

It is the largest park in the State of Rio de Janeiro, with a high biodiversity value. Here, it is possible to go climbing, trekking, and soaking in the beautiful cascades.

SERRA DOS ÓRGÃOS NATIONAL PARK

Avenida Rotariana s/n - Soberbo.

Daily from 7:00 am to 7:00 pm (purchase of ticket).

Daily visits from 8:00 am to 5:00 pm (lower part of the Park).

With a ticket, access to the mountain from 6:00 am to 10:00 pm.

Free for children under 12 and people over 60 years of age. \$\$ 

One of the oldest Brazilian national parks, the “Parnaso”, attracts many visitors due to its rich flora and fauna, as well as waterfalls with natural pools, climbing areas, among other attractions. The Bell Rock, more than 2 thousand meters above sea level, is the highest point of the park and is frequented by hikers.

ITATIAIA, PENEDO AND VISCONDE DE MAUÁ

 **30,240 inhabitants (IBGE estimate, 2015)**

 **Area: 245.139 km²**

 **Area Code: 24**

 **110 V**

LOCAL HOLIDAYS:
March 19: St. Joseph's Day
June 1: Anniversary of the City



Accommodations

The city and municipalities around Itatiaia offer hostels and hotels at different prices. There are options for luxury stays and some boutique hotels in region.

Transportation

Itatiaia can be reached from paved roads leaving from Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo and Belo Horizonte. The roads offer strategic stops in stations along the way. The bus station receives buses from the country's major cities. The nearest airport is in Rio de Janeiro, 179 km away.

Located between the two largest cities of Brazil, Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, Itatiaia is found in a hilly region full of charm, which includes one of the most important ecological reserves, the Itatiaia National Park. Amidst peaks, waterfalls, rivers, woods and valleys, visitors find a variety of culinary, cultural and natural attractions. Itatiaia, which in Tupi-Guarani means “cliff full of tips”, is about 170 km from Rio de Janeiro and has a history linked to the exploitation of gold and coffee. Nowadays, traces of the railway line linking the region to Rio de Janeiro

at the time of the Empire can still be found. It is currently a point of great touristic interest, mainly because of the mountainous topography that offers unforgettable adventures, such as trekking, climbing and waterfall baths. In the region, in addition to the Itatiaia National Park, the Finnish colony Penedo and the villages Maromba and Maringá, in Visconde de Mauá, are very sought after options by tourists from Brazil and abroad.

The little Penedo was founded as the only Finnish colony in Brazil, in 1929. This strong influence is evident in the food, craft and architecture of the city. The handmade chocolates and ice cream made according to the Finnish tradition stand out. Visconde de Mauá lies in one of the highest points of the mountain. The city got its name in honor of the legendary Brazilian 19th century businessman, Irineu Evangelista de Sousa, the Viscount of Mauá, owner of a farm that today corresponds to the National Park, also covering the villages of Maringá and Maromba. The city offers adventures such as horseback riding, bathing in natural pools and waterfalls, kayaking, hiking and mountain biking, and even an alternative community. All this in a bucolic and cozy setting.

GOD'S WATERFALL

Estrada da Fazendinha - Rio das Pedras

Four meters high fall, with clean and cold waters that form a natural pool with strong currents. Care must be taken in this fall.

FINNISH MUSEUM

Avenida das Mangueiras, 2.601 -
Penedo. from Sundays to Tuesdays, 10:00 am to 5:00 pm.
Saturdays, from 10:00 am to 7:00 pm. \$

Objects from Finland, such as works of art, documents and tapestries, make up the collection.

SANTA CLAUS HOME / LITTLE FINLAND

Rua das Velas, 100 - Penedo.

Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Sundays, from 10:00 am to 5:00 pm.

Saturdays, from 10:00 am to 9:00 pm. \$ 

Known as "Santa Claus's Summer Home", the place resembles a residence of Finland's interior, with the difference that it has an interactive toy factory. Around it, in the so-called "Little Finland", there are many shops with Finnish names that sell crafts.

ESCORREGA WATERFALL

Escorrega is 3 km away from the Village of Maromba.

The attraction is a 30-meter high natural slide. Swimmers slide down the rock with the force of the water, until they reach the natural pool. On weekends, a crafts fair is assembled on the surrounding area.

SANTA CLARA WATERFALL

Visconde de Maua

From the Maromba village it is easy to get there on foot in about 40 minutes

It is one of the highest in the region, with a drop of 30 meters. Its natural pools and waterfalls attract visitors. The most radical ones practice rappelling.

MAROMBA'S WELL

Visconde de Maua

One kilometer from the Maromba square, on the way to the Escorrega waterfall

The Maromba well, almost five meters deep, is a popular natural attraction.

CORREDEIRAS DO ALCANTILADO PARK

Parque Corredeiras, Museu Duas Rodas, s/n – Visconde de Maua.

Park: Saturdays, Sundays, public holidays and school holidays,
from 10:00 am to 5:00 pm. Museum: daily from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm.

\$\$ park. \$\$ museum. Some optional activities in the park with separate payment.

Park with options for extreme sports, such as aquatic rides in buoys, zipline, climbing, abseiling, tree climbing, and others. The Two Wheels Museum, with more than 100 vehicles on display, among them Brazil's oldest motorcycle, is also found here.

ITATIAIA NATIONAL PARK

Lower part: Rodovia Presidente Dutra, BR-116, km 316.

Upper part: Rodovia Presidente Dutra, BR-116, km 330.

Take BR-354 towards Itamonte-Itatiaia. daily from 8:00 am to 5:00 pm.

\$\$ free for children under 12 and people over 60 years of age. ♿

Founded in 1937, this is one of the oldest national parks in the country. The site houses a diversified fauna and distinct climate. It is possible to see areas of rainforest and other mountainous, with ice and even snow on the most rigorous winter. The Agulhas Negras Peak, 2,791 meters high, is the fifth highest point of Brazil's relief. Extreme sports such as trekking and mountaineering are special attractions offered by the park. In addition, the site is considered one of the top five places in Brazil for bird watching. The Park is divided into two different regions, the Power and the Upper parts.

LOWER PART

Cachoeira Camapuã: 6-meter high waterfall that ends in a natural pool, very popular for bathing.

Cachoeira Itaporani: this beautiful waterfall with three falls and a lake is reached after 15 minutes of walking.

Cachoeira Poranga: its large volume of water forms a 10-meter fall and a natural pool with 30 x 20 meters. A permit is necessary to have access to this waterfall.

Cachoeira Véu de Noiva: 40-meter high waterfall formed at the end of the Maromba stream. Access to the site is done through a trail that offers a certain degree of difficulty.

Visitors Center: The Regional Fauna and Flora Museum, with a valuable collection, is found here. The permanent exhibition displays plants and animals of the park.

Lago Azul: several kiosks and barbecue pits (that can be booked in advance) are around this natural lake.

Miradouro do Último Adeus: from the top of its 90 meters, it is possible to enjoy a beautiful panoramic landscape of the Park.

Piscina Natural do Maromba: this large natural pool is 1,100 meters above sea level.

Três Picos: The Three Peaks and the beautiful view it offers of the Paraíba River Valley is reached after walking for 6 km.

UPPER PART

Abrigo Rebouças: this shelter located 2,540 meters above sea level, houses researchers and mountaineers. The temperature can reach minus 15 degrees during the winter.

Cachoeira do Aiuruoca: a beautiful waterfall of cold waters whose access is made through a 6 km trail.

Cachoeira das Flores: with 7-meter high falls, this waterfall forms a lake much sought after by tourists. However, the access is made by a trail with a high degree of difficulty.

Ovos da Galinha (Chicken Eggs): its rocks have a rounded shape, hence the name of this tourist spot.

Pedra do Altar: offers several points for climbing, with different difficulty levels.

Pedra Assentada: almost 2,500 meters high, the stone is shaped like a seal balancing a ball.

Pico das Agulhas Negras: 2,791 meters above sea level. The highest point in the State of Rio de Janeiro.

Prateleiras: with several climbing routes in 2,548 meters of altitude, the Prateleiras is much sought after by mountain climbers.

PARATY



40,478 inhabitants (IBGE estimate, 2015)



Area: 925.392 km²



Area Codes: 24



110 V

LOCAL HOLIDAYS:



February 28: Anniversary of the city.

April 23: St. George's Day

September 8: Feast of Our Lady of Good Remedy

November 20: Black Conscientiousness Day/Zumbi dos Palmares Day

Accommodations

Paraty has a good and varied infrastructure for long-term stays, with a network of hostels and hotels. Tourists can find accommodations at the city center, with highlight to the hostels and hotels in old buildings, quite close to attractions such as restaurants and bars. Further away from the center, there are guesthouses and hotels close to the beach and the forest, where it is possible to enjoy the local nature.

Transportation

The roads to Paraty are paved and well cared for. Buses and cars are the main means to reach the city. From Rio de Janeiro, the fastest way is by the Rio-Santos road. From São Paulo, tourists can opt for the Rio-Santos road (which runs through the entire northern coast of the State), or the roads Ayrton Senna and Dutra. The nearest international airports are those in the cities of Rio de Janeiro (250 km) and São Paulo (270 km).

Known as a Museum City and a reference on cultural tourism, Paraty is an extraordinary mixture of nature and history. This beautiful seaside village, located in the Ilha Grande Bay and founded in 1667, is surrounded by 65 Islands and was an important export port for gold. Its architectural and historical importance is responsible for Paraty's classification as a National Monument. The old village grew because it was located on the gold and precious stones route, and due to its port, located in a bay of calm waters and a strategic location. With the opening of new routes, the Golden Path was abandoned by coffee barons. Even so, the colonial past is still very much alive. Part of the Royal Road goes through Paraty and the ruins are much visited tourist spots. Visiting the streets, houses and churches in the Historic Center means making a trip to old Brazil. Paraty has several unique features. Its most notable architectural landmark is the cobble-stoned pavement built with large stones that make people walk slowly. The streets have a gutter shape and the houses are at least 30 cm above ground level, to allow that, during the rise of the tide, the roads are washed by the sea water.

The masonic influence is also well known, and can be noticed in some corners that have three stone pillars carved to form the masonic triangle. The tradition of making good spirits, inherited from the time when the city had more than 200 sugar mills, is another highlight. Currently, a major cultural event stirs Paraty during five days of the year: The Paraty International Literary Festival (FLIP), which became a symbol of renewal of the city, attracting visitors from all over the world.

WATERFALLS PARADISE

For nature lovers, Paraty offers great waterfalls. One of them is the Andorinhas Pit waterfall, which form little pools suitable for swimming. Another one is the Pedra Branca waterfall, formed by two waterfalls ending in a well, which is often visited by groups of jeep drivers. Another one is the Saco Bravo Waterfall, which is distinguished by having a pool formed in a rock, five meters from the sea. And one more tip: The Tobogã Waterfall, with three falls, the highest of which is three meters high, is also worth a visit. Find out about access and prices at the local tourist agencies.

INTERNATIONAL LITERARY FESTIVAL OF PARATY - FLIP

FLIP – Paraty International Literary Festival – was born in 2003 and each year is established as one of the most important literary events in Brazil. For five days in July, the entire city is taken by literature-related activities: there are about 200 events, including lectures, debates and roundtables that bring together major Brazilian and foreign writers. The party also has a section devoted to young people, “Flipizona” and, parallel, the “Off FLIP”, Circuit of Ideas, with programs aimed at local artists.

More information: www.flip.org.br

MOTHER CHURCH OUR LADY OF GOOD REMEDY

Praça Monsenhor Hélio Pires, s/n. – Avenida Roberto Silveira.

Mondays thru Fridays, from 9:00 am to 12:00 and from 1:00 pm to 5:30 pm.

Saturdays from 8:00 am to 12:00 pm and from 1:00 pm to 4:00 pm. \$

The construction of this church in neoclassical style was completed in 1873, although the towers remained unfinished. At the opening, a procession took religious images from the Santa Rita church to there, and this tradition was kept on the Feast of Our Lady of Good Remedy. The real-size images of the Holy Week stand out.

HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE PARATY-MIRIM

Paraty-Mirim Beach, s/n. daily 24h.

Free.

15 km distant from the center of Paraty, the site is a return to the past, with old houses, ruins of an important sugar plantation, and a beach from where the products of the region were shipped. The Church of Our Lady of Conception, built in the 17th century is also found here.

TRINDADE VILLAGE

Only 30 km from Paraty is the small Trindade Village. The native landscape, which combines the Atlantic Forest vegetation with a virtually unspoilt coast, is popular among tourists. The wild beaches, trails and waterfalls attract visitors all year round and, together with the historic sights of Paraty, complete the offer of attractions in the area. The Cepilho Beach, ideal for surfing, Cachadaço Beach, and the Natural Pool, with clear waters and surrounded by volcanic rocks, and the Pedra que Engole, a cave that you can visit by following a path from Praia do Meio stand out.

PARATY BEACHES

Praia Brava: as the name suggests, it is a beach with strong waves, sought by surfers. Access is made by a trail of 30 minutes from the road to Trindade.

Praia Grande de Cajaíba: at the corner of this beach begins a path to one of the most beautiful waterfalls in the region. The walk to get there, which is simple and accessible, is a very interesting tour in itself.

Praia do Jabaquara: a beach with calm waters and a bottom with mud rich in iodine and sulfur, considered medicinal.

Praia do Jurumirim: shoreline with coconut and almond trees, ideal for bathing and hiking. Good for families.

Praia da Lula: staging point for boat trips.

Martim de Sá Beach: wild and strong waves, ideal for surfing. Access is by a trail of 1 hour leaving the Pouso beach.

Pontal Beach: central beach in Paraty, with kiosks and accommodation options. Not suitable for bathing.

Praia do Pontal Mamanguá: with many fishing areas.

Praia do Pouso da Cajaíba: a fishing community, and offers some infrastructure, lives here.

Praia de São Gonçalo: with clear waters and white sand, receives many visitors

Praia do Sono: a beach with fine sand, with calm and green waters. From here a trail reaches the Poço do Jacaré, which has an inviting natural pool.

Praia da Sumaca: wild, with rough seas and difficult to access.

Praia Deserta: access by boat only. Its transparent waters invite for a swim. It is one of the main points for marine observation in the city.



Santa Rita Church

FORTE DEFENSOR PERPÉTUO

Avenida Orlando Carpinelli, s/n.

From Tuesdays thru Sundays, from 9:00 am to 12:00 pm and from 1:00 pm to 5:00 pm.

Free. 

Because of its importance in the past as a military base, Paraty built a security system that includes the Forte Defensor Perpétuo. There are authentic English parts here. From the fort there is a nice view of Paraty Bay.

MURYCANA FARM

Estrada Paraty - Cunha, 6 km.

Daily from 10:00 am to 6:00 pm.

Entrance. Attractions.

The farm where the oldest mill of Paraty worked (17th century), still maintains its large Aguardente casks. In addition to the beverages tasting and home-cooked meals, the farm offers recreational activities such as horseback riding, trails to waterfalls, bike, tree climbing, zip lines and climbing.

WALKING ON COBBLE-STONED STREETS

A beautiful architectural complex with 31 blocks make up the historic center of Paraty. The site covers the Town Hall, churches, the Culture House, and mansions of Brazil's colonial era. There are also handicraft shops and the best restaurants. The streets have a pavement known as "pé-de-moleque", a symbol of the city. The streets began to be built with irregular stones (it is said that they were remnants brought in the Portuguese caravels) in the 18th century and were only completed in 1830. Since 1970, the historic downtown streets are barred to traffic.



BELO HORIZONTE AND SURROUNDING AREA



With a large cultural diversity and one of the most important architectural ensembles of the Brazilian Baroque art, the state of Minas Gerais encompasses historic cities that show a little of Brazil, especially its Colonial period, when the state was the country's economic heart thanks to ore mining.

Ouro Preto was the state's first capital due to the high productivity of its mines. With the decline of the mining cycle, the towns and villages that emerged around the mines became gradually depopulated. If on the one hand mining ceased to be an economic vector in Minas and threatened to plunge the region into recession, on the other hand it was the incentive needed by the population to take to new places and find out new ways of living.

The coffee cycle helped create a second economic boom in Minas. In the 19th century, coffee plantations stimulated the opening of new roads and the erection of new towns, providing a phase that strengthened the transportation infrastructure in the region. Thanks also to the need to improve and transport coffee, Minas began its industrialization.

With a land area larger than France, Minas Gerais grew without losing the characteristic hospitality of its inhabitants and still preserves its rich history, traditions and gastronomic diversity that appeals to tourists.

 **2,502,557 (IBGE estimate, 2015)**

 **Area: 331.4 km²**

 **Area Code: 31**

 **110 V**

CLIMATE AND VEGETATION:



Highland tropical climate
Average temperature 22.2 °C
Cerrado and Atlantic Forest

LOCAL HOLIDAYS:



15 August: Assumption of Our Lady
8 December: Immaculate Conception
12 December: Anniversary of Belo Horizonte



Central Market

Accommodation

The metropolis offers a sophisticated hotel complex that welcomes different types of tourists: there are hotels prepared to meet the needs of executives and smaller, interesting establishments for tourists. One of the highlights of Minas Gerais hotels is breakfast, usually included in the hotel rate, with local delicacies such as cheese, cheese bread and jams.

Transportation

Belo Horizonte can be accessed from various highways. For those coming from São Paulo, BR-381 is the easy way. For those who come from Rio de Janeiro or Brasília, access is by BR-040. The Tancredo Neves International Airport (Confins) handles flights from all Brazilian capital cities.

In the city

Belo Horizonte has a bus fleet that operates in an integrated system with metro and train lines. A new rapid bus system was implemented recently in the city. Tourists also have access to taxis, which can be common or special.

Framed by the mountains of Serra do Curral, the capital city was one of the first planned cities in the country. Known as the “tavern capital” because of the largest average number of bars among Brazilian cities, Belo Horizonte holds an annual contest to elect the best bars in various categories. There are more than 14 thousand establishments of this kind, an assurance of remarkable night life.

The famous Minas Gerais cuisine is part of the city culture and attracts visitors eager to eat pururuca-style piglet, black bean purée, bogged cow (made with ribs and cassava) and

homemade sweets. Belo Horizonte offers tourists an excellent network of restaurants that serve regional food. Not to mention the cheese produced in the city and its surroundings, a true cultural heritage of Minas Gerais.

The city invites visitors for a tour: start at the Liberty Square, visit the neighborhoods of Savassi and Lourdes and their many cafes and small shops. All this complemented by the unique hospitality of the locals and seasoned with the peculiar local accent.

MINAS ARTS AND CRAFTS CENTER (CEART)

Avenida Afonso Pena, 1537 – Centro.

Monday to Friday from 9 am to 7.30 pm. Saturday from 9 am to 1.30 pm.

Sunday from 8 am to 12.30 pm. ♿

The center sells ceramics from Jequitinhonha and Ouro Preto, in addition to arraiolo-style rugs (embroidered in wool), as well as tin works and sculptures from São João Del Rei, laces and other handicrafts.

CENTRAL MARKET

Avenida Augusto de Lima, 744 – Centro.

Monday to Saturday, from 7 am to 6 pm. Sundays and holidays, from 7 am to 1 pm. ♿

The market gathers more than 400 stores that sell vegetables and fruit, cachaça, cheeses and sweets, in addition to handicrafts.

PALACE OF THE ARTS

Monday to Saturday, from 9 am to 9 pm. Sundays from 2 pm to 8 pm.

Public holidays, from 9 am to 9 pm

(subject to change according to scheduled performances). ♿

Free.

The Palace of the Arts is the largest multicultural center in the state, with three concert halls as well as a theater, cinema, five galleries, a book library, a newspaper library and a music library. There is also a bookstore, a cafe and the Minas Arts and Crafts Center.



Palace of The Arts

MUSEUM OF MINES AND METALS

Praça da Liberdade, s/n (Prédio Rosa).

Tuesday to Sunday, from 12 noon to 6 pm.

Thursday, from noon to 10 pm. \$, ♿, 📶

Its collection is dedicated to ore extraction and metallurgy, which are the main economic activities in the state. The area offers virtual environments that enable visitors to interact with the world of metals.

TOY MUSEUM

Avenida Afonso Pena, 2.564 –Funcionários.

Monday to Friday, 9 am to 5 pm. Saturday and public holidays from 10 am to 5 pm.

Closed on Sunday. \$\$, \$ half price, ♿

There are around 700 toys on exhibition, some of which date back to the 19th century.

MINEIRO MUSEUM

Avenida João Pinheiro, 342 –Centro.

Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, from 10 am to 7 pm. Thursday, from noon to 9 pm.

Saturdays and Sundays from noon to 7 pm. Free, ♿

The Mineiro Museum has permanent exhibitions of important artists of the Minas Baroque period (such as Aleijadinho, Ataíde and others). It also exhibits contemporary Minas artists such as Amílcar de Castro and Celso Renato. The museum is located in a Baroque style building listed as historic heritage. It was closed for almost a year and reopened in January 2011.

MANGABEIRAS PARK

Avenida José Patrocínio Pontes, 580, (south access)

and Rua Caraça, 900, Mangabeiras (north access).

Tuesday to Sunday and public holidays from 8 am to 6 pm. ♿

Designed by landscape architect Roberto Burle Marx, it is one of the largest urban parks in Latin America. There are 28 different species of mammals, 160 of birds, 20 of reptiles and 19 species of amphibians. The area is 2.8 million square meters including trails, fields and playground. The park also provides cultural activities on commemorative days, both at the Water Square and at the Arena Theater. From the Miradouro das Mangabeiras viewpoint visitors can see the urban landscape on one side and the Curral mountain range on the other.

PAMPULHA TOUR

PAMPULHA ARCHITECTURE ENSEMBLE

Avenida Otacílio Negrão de Lima, 751 – Pampulha. Free.

The famous architectural ensemble of the capital city is gathered around the Pampulha lagoon. There are three buildings designed in the 1940s by Oscar Niemeyer: The Pampulha Art Museum, located in the building that was once a casino; Casa do Baile, a sinuous construction that seems to follow the lagoon's lines; and the church of St Francis of Assisi, with 14 tile panels portraying the Stations of the Cross, by artist Cândido Portinari. The entire area is sprinkled with gardens by Burle Marx. Additions to the complex include the Mineirão Soccer Stadium, the Mineirinho gymnasium, the zoo and an amusement park.

CHURCH OF SAINT FRANCIS OF ASSISI

Avenida Otacílio Negrão de Lima, 3.000 – Pampulha.

Tuesday to Saturday and public holidays from 9 am to 5 pm.

Sundays from 11 am to 2 pm. Free, ♿

The church built in 1943 is considered a masterpiece of modern Brazilian architecture. It was designed by Oscar Niemeyer and includes panels by Cândido Portinari and Paulo Werneck, sculptures by Alfredo Ceschiatti and gardens by Roberto Burle Marx.

PAMPULHA LAGOON

Avenida Otacílio Negrão de Lima, s/n.

Daily, 24 hours. ♿

The lagoon's 18 km of extension is the backdrop for various activities such as walks, bicycle rides and international competitions.

THE PAMPULHA ART MUSEUM (MAP)

Avenida Otacílio Negrão de Lima, 16.585 – Pampulha.

Tuesday to Sunday, from 9 am to 6.30 pm.

Free. ♿

This was Niemeyer's first project, designed in 1946 to be a casino. In 1957, the so-called "Crystal Palace" was turned into a museum. In 1996 it was refurbished to offer new multimedia rooms, a library, a cafe-bar and other rooms. The museum's collection consists of 1,600 works of art by several Brazilian artists.

THE PAMPULHA ECOLOGICAL PARK

Avenida Otacílio Negrão de Lima, 7111 / 6061.

Tuesday to Sunday. Between May and July, from 8.30 am to 5.30 pm.

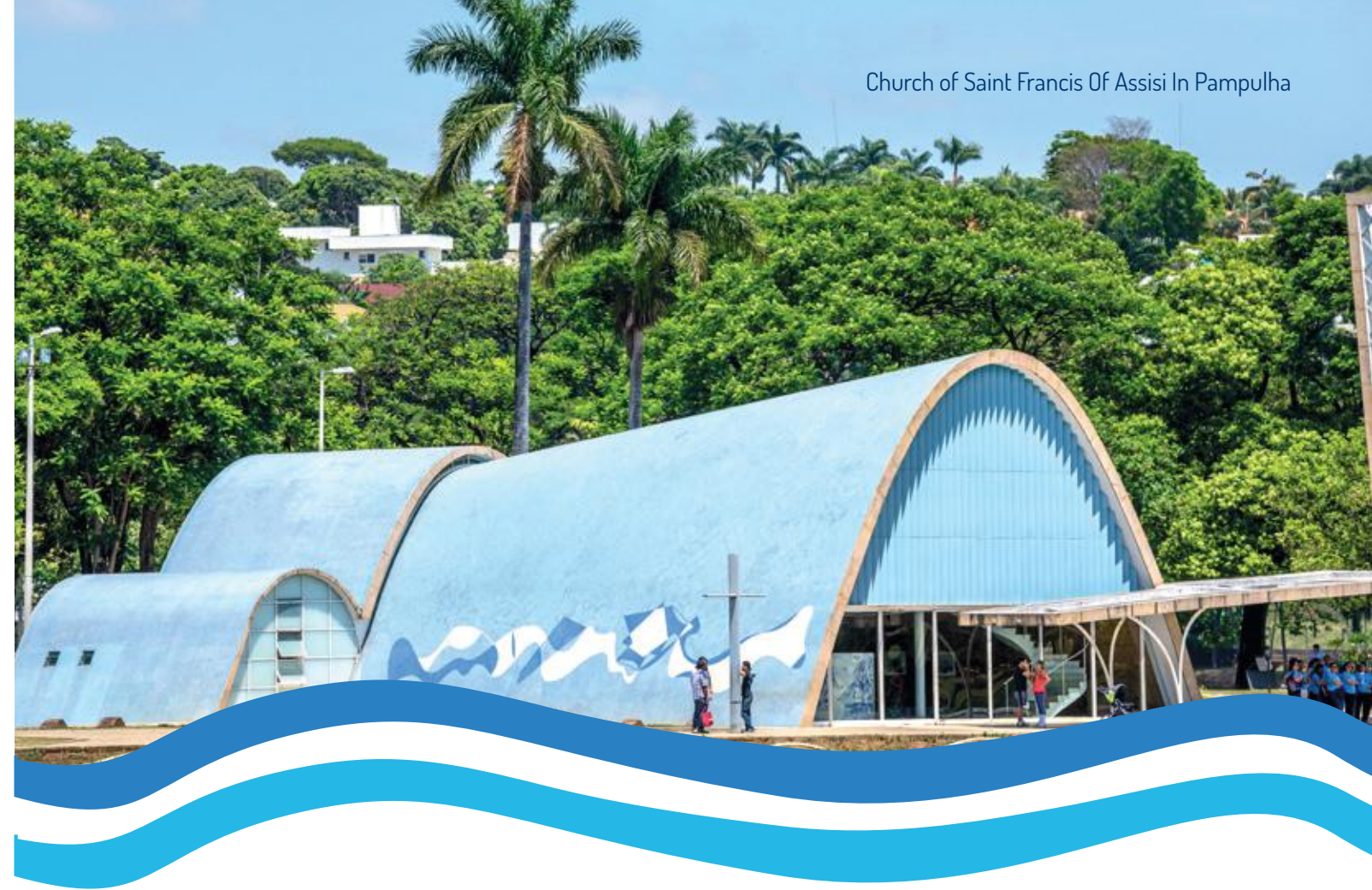
Between October and February, from 8.30 am to 7 pm.

In March, April, August and September, from 8.30 am to 6 pm.

Free. ♿ 📶

The park is one of the greenest places in town and is home to a large diversity of Brazilian fauna. Park-goers are usually sports enthusiasts, since the park offers a bike path, bike parking and hiking.

Church of Saint Francis Of Assisi In Pampulha



GOVERNADOR MAGALHÃES PINTO STADIUM (MINEIRÃO)

Av. Antônio Abrahão Caram, 1001 – Pampulha.

Opening times: Tuesday to Friday, from 9 am to 5 pm;

Saturday and Sunday from 9 am to 1 pm.

\$\$ full price. \$ half price. ♿

The Mineirão, as it is known, was originally opened in 1965 and has been the arena of great national soccer matches. It was refurbished to welcome soccer matches during the 2014 World Cup and the 2016 Olympic Games. Its facilities house the Brazilian Soccer Museum, which tells the story of soccer in Brazil and its influence on Brazilian culture.

CONGONHAS

 **52,827 (IBGE estimate, 2015)**

 **Área: 304.067 km²**

 **Area Code: 31**

 **110 V**



LOCAL HOLIDAYS:

17 December: Anniversary of Congonhas

Accommodation

The historic city offers comfortable hotels and inns. Most of them provide guests with accommodations in baroque-style buildings and provide excellent service, especially from the kitchen. There are options in the city center and also in more remote locations. Farmhouse hotels are another lodging option and are much sought after in the region.

Transportation

One can get to Congonhas by two main highways, the BR-040 (from Belo Horizonte and Rio de Janeiro) and the BR-381 (from São Paulo). The nearest airport is Confins, in Belo Horizonte, 89 km from Congonhas.

The “City of Prophets” mixes art and religious architecture. The city is home to a masterpiece of Brazilian colonial art, the Basilica of Senhor do Bom Jesus de Matosinhos, as well as 12 soapstone figures carved by Mestre Aleijadinho between 1795 and 1805. “The Prophets” have been declared Cultural Heritage of Humanity by Unesco and form the largest set of baroque statues in the world. The stone paved slope that leads to the Church and the prophets is an invitation to travel to the rich cultural past of the city. Here are the six Chapels of Steps that display a total of 64 cedar statues (many of them carved by Aleijadinho) depicting scenes of the Passion of the Christ. Congonhas has a large number of colonial houses from the gold rush period, many of them situated at Beco dos Canudos. A

place of pilgrimage throughout the year, Congonhas had the Pilgrimage Building built in the 1930s, consisting of an enormous circle of low built houses that were used as an inn. Today, it preserves the city’s memory. In addition to art and culture, the city also offers visitors the best in local cuisine in their homely restaurants full of flavors and history.

MINAS BAROQUE

The Minas baroque was one of the first artistic manifestations in Brazil. It was imported from Portugal and adapted to the colonial reality by local artisans, painters and artists, having originated in the excitement of the gold rush in Minas Gerais, where it eventually gained more strength. The religious buildings were the major baroque manifestations in the country: ceilings and paintings in gold, the wealth of details and profusion of Rococo, a predominantly Brazilian style found in carved flowers and other carvings, especially in religious works. The major name among Brazilian Baroque artists is Aleijadinho (the cripple). Antonio Francisco Lisboa was born in Ouro Preto and his greatest work are the 12 prophets in the city of Congonhas (read more about them in Congonhas). Antonio Francisco Lisboa, the Aleijadinho, is considered the most important artist in the Brazilian colonial period. The son of a Portuguese master builder and a slave mother, Aleijadinho was responsible for great works, such as the design of the churches of Saint Francis of Assisi, in Ouro Preto and São João Del Rei, the 66 cedar statues depicting the Steps of the Passion and the 12 soapstone prophets for the Senhor de Bom Jesus de Matosinhos Sanctuary, in Congonhas do Campo. Before his 50th birthday, the artist began to suffer from a degenerative disease that caused the loss of movement of his fingers and toes, so he began to work with the instruments tied to his hands.

THE BASILICA OF SENHOR DO BOM JESUS DE MATOSINHOS AND THE TWELVE PROPHETS

Praça da Basílica, 180. Tuesday to Sunday, from 7 am to 7 pm. [Free](#). 

The basilica was the result of a promise by a Portuguese immigrant, who became ill and vowed to erect a temple if his health was restored. Once he was healed, he started working on the church in 1757. Ahead of the rich Baroque assembly lies the churchyard with the twelve prophets sculpted in soapstone by Mestre Aleijadinho. The statues were sculpted between 1800 and 1805 and the statue of Daniel is considered to be the pinnacle of the artist’s talent. The group of 12 soapstone prophets is one of the most famous sets of baroque statues in the world. They took Aleijadinho five years of arduous work and since he was very sick, he was aided by his disciples. The 12 prophets are Isaias, Jeremiah, Baruch, Ezekiel, Daniel, Hosea, Jonah, Joel, Obadiah, Habakkuk, Amos and Nahum.

ESTRADA REAL (THE ROYAL ROAD)

The Royal Road and its historical paths

The Royal Road is formed by four paths officially opened by the Portuguese Crown in the 17th century. All the Brazilian wealth (gold and diamonds) was transported on it destined for the port of Rio de Janeiro and then on to Portugal. The Road's 1.2 thousand km provide true treasures of Brazilian history. The routes that intersect it offer history, culture, adventure, preserved nature and rich cuisine.

Caminho Velho

The 630 km-long Caminho Velho connects the sea to the mines: it starts in Paraty, continues on through the Mantiqueira Mountain Range, the Water Circuit and through old villages that have grown into towns. The point of arrival is Ouro Preto, the central point of the Royal Road. On Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, it is possible to go on a 12-km trip in the Maria Fumaça steam locomotive between Passa Quatro and Vila Embau, where visitors disembark at Colonel Fulgêncio Station. There is a Water Park on the São Lourenço – Caxambu stretch, where visitors from all over the country go in search of the medicinal properties of its mineral waters. The cable car and the Maria Fumaça steam train tours are some of the attractions. The return trip to the banks of the Rio Verde has a duration of two hours and is made to the sound of acoustic guitar players.

The Lambari stretch is the most indicated for senior tourists. The main attraction is also a Water Park. The area offers six varied sources – sparkling, alkaline, magnesium, slightly sparkling, rusty and spicy – in addition to mineral water pools.

Path of the Diamonds

It links Diamantina to Ouro Preto, and has approximately 350 km. One of the stops is São Gonçalo do Rio Preto, which offers many natural attractions.

Caminho Novo

The 515 km-long path was created in 1698, but its route was only defined in 1725. It starts in Ouro Preto (MG) and ends in Rio de Janeiro, and features dozens of vestiges of the mining era.

Sabarabuçu Path

An alternative route between the Path of the Diamonds and the city of Ouro Preto, the Sabarabuçu Path is 160 km long and connects the districts of Cocais (Barão de Cocais) and Glaura (Ouro Preto).

ROYAL ROAD MUSEUMS

(cities included in the tour: Ouro Preto, Tiradentes, Petrópolis, Sabará, Caeté).

IN OURO PRETO, MG

MUSEUM OF THE INCONFIDÊNCIA

Praça Tiradentes, 139 – Centro. Tuesday to Sunday, from 10 am to 6 pm.

\$ half price for senior citizens over 60. Free for children up to 7. ♿

The museum is located in the former Chamber and Jailhouse building, which was erected in 1855. It opened in 1944, and gathers pieces of religious art of the 18th and 19th centuries, replicas of works by Aleijadinho, Xavier de Brito and Mestre Ataíde, as well as documents related to the Inconfidência, in addition to furniture.

IN CAETÉ, MG

CACHAÇA MUSEUM

Sítio Vale do Ipê – Ouro Fino Farm Road.

Saturdays, Sundays and holidays from 11 am to 6 pm. \$

It closely reproduces the history of cachaça along time. Its collection contains labels that reveal the history of the old distilled sugar cane tradition, whose origin lies in the slave quarters.



Basílica do Senhor Bom Jesus de Matosinhos

TRAINS ON THE ROYAL ROAD

(cities in the tour: Ouro Preto, São João Del Rei, São Lourenço, Passa Quatro)

MARIA FUMAÇA STEAM TRAIN SÃO JOÃO DEL REI - TIRADENTES

São João del Rei: Avenida Hermílio Alves, 366 - São João del Rei.

Tiradentes: Praça da Estação, s/n - Tiradentes.

Travel times from São João del Rei: 10 am and 3 pm.

Travel times from Tiradentes: 1 pm and 5 pm.

\$\$ free for children up to 5.

Children from 6 to 12 and adults over 60 pay half price. 3 hours

The trip is made in an American steam locomotive from the beginning of the 20th century. The 13 km tour takes about half an hour along the banks of Rio das Mortes, unveiling the São José Mountain Range. The Maria Fumaça train is available only at weekends. In São João Del Rei tourists can visit the Railway Complex opened in 1881 by Dom Pedro II (the second and last monarch of Brazil's Imperial period). It is considered a living museum since the locomotives are still in operation. In Tiradentes, the station was built around 1880 and its architecture is influenced by British rail architecture.

TREM DAS ÁGUAS (MARIA FUMAÇA) SÃO LOURENÇO - SOLEDADE DE MINAS

Praça Dr. Ismael Junqueira de Souza, 9 - São Lourenço.

Departure times Saturdays and public holidays at 10 am and 2.30 pm.

Sunday at 10 am. Free for children up to 5. \$\$

This ancient and centenary railway was designed and built by the English and travelled by Dom Pedro II and his entire imperial entourage in search of the climate and healthy mineral waters in the region. This has earned it the name of Trem das Águas (the water train). The singing of acoustic guitar players cheer the trip.

MARIA FUMAÇA (MARIANA-OURO PRETO)

Mariana: Barro Preto - Mariana. Ouro Preto: Praça Cesário Alvim.

Tuesday to Sunday and holidays, from 9 am to 5 pm.

Departure from Ouro Preto: Saturday at 10 am and 2.30 pm. Sunday at 10 am and 4 pm.

Departure from Mariana: Saturday at 1 pm and 4 pm. Sunday at 2.30 pm.

\$\$ free for children up to 5.

50% discount for children between 6 and 12 and adults over 60. half day. 

The trip to Ouro Preto is short but the sensation of traveling in time is guaranteed in this 1949 locomotive. The scenario is composed of typical Minas Gerais landscapes, consisting of waterfalls and mountains. In Ouro Preto, the old mansion that housed the station and the fixed wagons was restored and transformed into cultural spaces. While they wait, visitors can visit the Vagão Café and also Espaço Rede Cultura, which sells arts and crafts by Ouro Preto and Mariana artists.

THE MANTIQUEIRA TRAIN (MARIA FUMAÇA)

PASSA QUATRO - CORONEL FULGÊNCIO (SP)

Praça Paulo de Frontim, s/n.

Departures on Saturdays, at 10 am and 2.30 pm. Sundays at 10 am.

On public holidays and vacation periods there are extra departure times.

Free for children up to 5 (reservation needed).

\$\$  once on the train, it is necessary to disassemble the chair.

The 1929 "Maria Fumaça" steam train leaves from the historic station of Passa Quatro, makes a stop for shopping at Manacá Station and carries on to Coronel Fulgêncio Station, at one end of the tunnel by the same name, at the border with São Paulo. The landscape is complete with a stretch of Atlantic Forest and many mountains, valleys and streams. Reservations are recommended for weekend trips.

BRUMADINHO

 **37,857 (IBGE estimate, 2015)**

 **Area: 639.434 km²**

 **Area Code: 31**

 **110 V**

Accommodation

The city of Brumadinho has accommodation for visitors. The options consist of inns, farmhouse hotels and farms, most of which are close to nature. Some have a swimming pool and other facilities such as wireless Internet access. Those who wish can also stay at inns in the town of Inhotim. Due to its proximity with the capital, visitors can also stay in Belo Horizonte.

Transportation

The main access roads to the municipality of Brumadinho are the BR-381 and MG-040. The nearest airport is the Tancredo Neves International (Confins) in Belo Horizonte.

Purchases

The Inhotim Institute has a shop that sells decorative objects, utilities, books, toys and typical regional cuisine products. These are exclusive design objects, inspired on the landscapes, shapes and colors of its gardens and works of art. The profits go to projects of the institution. Brumadinho also has arts and crafts shops and local production.

INHOTIM

Rua B, 20. Tuesday to Friday, 9.30 am to 4.30 pm.

Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays, from 9.30 am to 5.30 pm.

\$\$ (\$ adults over 60 and students; free for children under 6).

There are routes for people with special needs,
who can have the free use of electric carts service.

The Inhotim Center for Contemporary Art is one of the country's major cultural and natural attractions. Located in the municipality of Brumadinho 60 km from Belo Horizonte, Inhotim combines a contemporary art museum and botanical gardens, and houses a large collection of works of art with international significance. The works of art may be visited in the open air or in galleries surrounded by beautiful gardens. Thus, tourists may have an active experience with the area as they stroll by the gardens, forest landscapes and rural environments, among trails, mountains and valleys. The entire area is home to rare plant species, in addition to five lakes and a preserved patch of forest.

THE BOTANICAL GARDEN

The Inhotim Botanical Garden consists of two main collections: the Natural Preserve with 300 hectares of preserved native forest and the visiting area, with 100 hectares of botanical collections, in addition to five ornamental lakes. The place is a preserve for one of the largest collections of Brazilian palm trees, 334 orchid species and a significant Araceae collection – a botanical family which includes philodendrons, anthuriums and calla lilies – with about 450 species, the largest living collection of this family in the southern hemisphere. In total, there are approximately 165 botanical families and 3 thousand species of vascular plants.

ECOLOGICAL THEME VISIT

On this visit, tourists stroll around the gardens and see part of the botanical collection as well as the ornamental lakes, the aquatic birds and other elements that make up this space. Specific themes are addressed as part of the annual program.

THE GALLERIES

There are more than 500 works by national and international artists exposed in the Inhotim galleries. The galleries feature a large diversity of themes and techniques in the works of art on display. Among the artists are names such as Tunga, Cildo Meireles, Miguel Rio Branco, Hélio Oiticica and Neville D'Almeida, Adriana Varejão, Doris Salcedo, Victor Grippo, Matthew Barney, Rivane Neuenschwander, Valeska Soares, Janet Cardiff & George Miller and Doug Aitken.

ART THEME VISIT

Provides a meeting between an educator and the visiting public for discussions about the artists and the works of art in the collection. The visit's point of departure can be a gallery, an artist or a specific route within the park.

Rossana Magri

Inhotim Center for Contemporary Art

SABARÁ

 **134,382 (IBGE estimate, 2015)**

 **Area: 320.173 km²**

 **Area Code: 31**

 **220 V**

LOCAL HOLIDAYS:



17 July: Anniversary of Sabará
8 December: Day of Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception

Accommodation

Most accommodation options in Sabará consist of inns and farmhouse hotels. There are options in the center of Sabará, but the majority is located in the outskirts of the city. Sabará welcomes a large number of tourists during the Jaboticaba festival (during the Brazilian summer, at the end of the year) and the Banana festival (in September).

Transportation

Road access by the BR-262 or MG-437. In Belo Horizonte, access by Avenida Cristiano Machado (in the direction of Vitória). From São Paulo, access by the BR-381 up to Belo Horizonte. From Rio de Janeiro, access by the BR-040 up to Belo Horizonte. At the capital's ring road, follow the signs to Sabará. Urban buses leave from Belo Horizonte for Sabará daily, every hour. The closest airports are in Belo Horizonte, 23 km away.

Having been the first settlement in Minas Gerais, the history of Sabará is related with a legend believed by the colonizers who sought “a mountain range made of silver and precious stones”. The city’s mining complex sent a record quantity of gold to the Portuguese crown. Today it still has dozens of well-preserved Baroque constructions besides churches and houses. During the Holy Week, Sabará is a very sought after destination for the processions and ceremonies that attract believers and tourists. One of the most important moments is the Via Crucis on Good Friday. Try ora-pro-nobis, a typical vegetable of the region that has earned its own festival in Sabará. The event takes place at the end of May in the town of Pompéu.

ARTS AND CRAFTS (ASSOCIATION OF ARTISANS AND CULTURAL TRADITIONS OF SABARÁ)

Rua Borba Gato, 13 – Centro. Monday to Saturday from 9 am to 6 pm.
Sunday and holidays, from 9 am to 3 pm. [Free](#).

| Local Turkish lace and baroque palms can be bought here.

CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF CARMO

Rua do Carmo. Daily from 9 am to 11 pm and from 1 pm to 5 pm. [\\$](#) [♿](#)

| Built in the 18th century by master Tiago Moreira, the Rococo-style Church houses the statues of Saint John of the Cross and Saint Simon Stock, attributed to Aleijadinho.

CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF Ó

Largo de Nossa Senhora do Ó. Daily from 8 am to noon and from 1 pm to 5 pm. [\\$](#)

| A city landmark, the church was built in 1717 in praise of Our Lady of the Expectation. It represents the first phase of the Minas baroque.

MASTER OF BRUSHES

Manuel da Costa Ataíde, or Master Ataíde, worked with Aleijadinho and is considered one of the major names in religious painting. He was responsible for the implementation of perspective painting and the ornamentation of ceilings in Minas Gerais. Among his most important works are the ceiling of Santa Bárbara church and the painting in perspective of the church of St Francis of Assisi in Ouro Preto.

CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF THE ROSARY OF THE BLACKS

Praça Melo Viana. Daily, from 9 am to 11 pm and from 1 pm to 5 pm. [\\$](#)

| Built by the Brotherhood of Black Men of Barra do Sabará in 1713. With the economic problems of the period, the slaves took nearly 100 years to complete the work.

THE GOLD MUSEUM

Rua da Intendência – Centro. Tuesday to Friday 10 am–5 pm;
Saturday and Sunday noon – 5 pm [\\$](#)

| Its collection includes machinery and instruments used in gold mining, a press dated from 1630 and a statue of Sant’Ana Mestra attributed to Aleijadinho.

MUNICIPAL THEATER

Rua Dom Pedro II. Daily, from 8 am to 11 am and noon to 5 pm.

| The second oldest theater in Brazil still in operation (its construction dates from the 18th century), its acoustic is one of the best in Latin America. It was built at the decline of the Gold Cycle. One can note the influence of English theaters of the period in its architectural lines.

MARIANA

 **58,802 (IBGE estimate, 2015)**

 **Area: 1,194.208 km²**

 **Area Code: 31**

 **110 V**



LOCAL HOLIDAYS:

16 July: Anniversary of Mariana

**8 December: Day of Our Lady
of the Immaculate Conception**

Accommodation

The city is one of the most sought after by visitors who appreciate history tours and good cuisine. Mariana has been increasingly investing in its hotel infrastructure. The city offers hotels and inns. The most interesting options are hotels situated in Baroque buildings, the predominant architecture of the city.

Transportation

Access by highways BR-356 and MG-262 or by train via Mariana-Ouro Preto – Trem da Vale (steam train). The closest airport is Tancredo Neves International Airport in Belo Horizonte, 116 km away. Mariana was the first capital of Minas Gerais and the largest producer of

gold in the 18th century. Visiting Mariana is like traveling in time, with the richness of its historic center, churches, museums and the colonial houses that display the opulence of the period. The best way to travel around the city is to walk around the center where the main attractions are, such as baroque churches, in particular the Sé Basilica. The Passagem gold mine is open to visitors and is another must-go tour. Here it is possible to see how the metal that brought so much fame to the region was mined. It is located in the district of Passagem de Mariana, 5 km from the city center. Carnival is a part of the city's history, with lively carnival parades. The Catholic traditions of Mariana are also responsible for beautiful religious events, such as processions.

THE SÉ BASILICA CATHEDRAL

Praça Cláudio Manoel, s/n – Centro.

Tuesday to Sunday, from 7 am to 5 pm. \$ 

The Cathedral inaugurated in 1760 is considered one of the richest in Brazil. It displays Bohemian Crystal chandeliers, altars carved by Francisco Xavier de Brito and paintings by Ataíde. But the greatest treasure is the German organ built in 1701, measuring seven meters in height and five meters in width. The piece attracts residents and tourists on Friday and Sunday morning, when concerts are held.

CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF THE ROSARY OF THE BLACKS

Rua Monsenhor Horta, s/n – Rosário.

Every day, from 9 am to noon and 1.30 pm to 5 pm. \$

Built in 1752, the church is home to the brotherhoods of Santa Efigênia, São Benedito and Our Lady of the Rosary. The roof painting was made by Master Ataíde and the sculptures by Portuguese artist Francisco Vieira Servas.

THE ARCHDIOCESAN MUSEUM OF SACRED ART

Rua Frei Durão, s/n - Centro.

Tuesday to Friday, 8.30 am to noon and 1.30 pm to 5 pm,

Saturday and Sunday from 8.30 am to 2 pm. \$

The museum houses a wide variety of works by Aleijadinho, paintings by Master Ataíde and sacred objects of silver and gold, sculptures and religious garments from the 17th and 19th century. The museum is located in a mansion built in 1770.

MINAS DA PASSAGEM

Rua Eugênio Eduardo Rapallo, 192

Distrito de Passagem de Mariana, 5 km from the center of Mariana.

Monday and Tuesday from 9 am to 5 pm

and Wednesday and Sundays from 9 am to 5.30 pm

\$\$ free for children up to 6 accompanied by their parents. ♿

Inaugurated in 1719 and deactivated in 1985, the complex of Minas da Passagem yielded more than 35 tons of gold over more than two centuries of operation. Today, it is one of the largest mines in the world open to public visitation. Tourists can visit it on a trolley on rails, which covers 315 meters of rails until it reaches a depth of 120 meters. During the ride, visitors can see tunnels and lakes, where people can dive in caves. The tour is accompanied by guides that tell stories and curiosities about the mine.



Minas Gerais Square, Mariana

SÃO JOÃO
DEL REI

 **89,378 (IBGE estimate, 2015)**

 **Area: 1,451.640 km²**

 **Area Code: 32**

 **110 V**



LOCAL HOLIDAYS:

**8 December: anniversary
of São João Del Rei**

Accommodation

The city offers comfortable inns, with options for different types of tourists. It is possible to find colonial style accommodation, with characteristic furniture and excellent breakfasts. There are also options in more modern buildings, with fields and group stays.

Transportation

The main roads that serve the city are the BR-265, BR-383, MG-6, MG-60 and MG-23. Urban buses depart daily from several locations for São João Del Rei. The city also offers regional airport Prefeito Octavio de Almeida Neves.

Shopping

Tin is the main material of the artifacts produced in São João Del Rei. From coffee sets to candleholders, the city offers a wide variety of products. It is also possible to find pieces made of wood. The cake rolls produced in neighboring town Dourada are famous in the whole state and sold in the center of São João.

“The land where the bells speak” – this is how the city of São João Del Rei is known. This is due to a curious tradition: the bell toll tells where, when and by which priest a religious solemnity is going to be celebrated. Depending on the toll, one also knows whether there will be a procession and, in the case of funeral tolls, whether the deceased was a man or a woman. A rich tradition that in conjunction with the beautiful historic heritage makes the city a very popular tourist destination. The city was created from the old Arraial Novo Rio das Mortes. The small village dates back to 1704 when São Paulo-born Lourenço Costa discovered gold in Ribeirão de São Francisco Xavier. In 1713 it was promoted to village and received the name of São João Del Rei in honor of Dom João 5th, king of Portugal. It is worth saving some time for a tour in the classic “Maria Fumaça” steam train that connects São João to Tiradentes.

GARDEN HILL GOLF CLUB

Highway BR-383, km 96 (at the town entrance).

\$\$\$\$ Material not included

The Garden Hill Golf Club green welcomes multiple types of players. It has a 150-yard Driving Range, equipment for learners and six enclosures that allow for practice throughout the year.

TALES OF MIDNIGHT OR LEGENDS OF SÃO JOÃO (TOURIST ITINERARY AT NIGHT)

Largo do Rosário. \$ 2h

The itinerary takes visitors to city sights, where the legends of a book by Lincoln de Souza are recounted or staged. It is important to know that a group of at least ten people is needed if the stories are to be staged. When there is a limited number of people the legends are only recounted. There are seven legends in seven different points of the city.

- Ugly Chica, at the Municipal Theater
- Secret, in the Church of Saint Gonçalo
- Sacrilege, in São Francisco Church
- The portrait, at number 33 of Santo Antônio Street
- The mass of souls, in the Church of Our Lady of Pilar
- The deceased taken by the devil, in Solar da Baronesa
- Brother Moreira, at the Carmo Cemetery

OUR LADY OF CARMO CHURCH

Rua Dr. Augusto dos Chagas Viegas, s/n – Centro.

Daily from 6 am to noon and 1 pm to 7 pm. \$ ♿

Built in 1732, its interior holds an unfinished carved statue in wood, the famous “unfinished Christ” (unknown author). The roof, the side altars and some statues are by Joaquim Francisco de Assis Pereira.

CHURCH OF SAINT FRANCIS OF ASSISI

Praça Frei Orlando, 170 – Centro.

Monday to Saturday, from 8 am to 5.30 pm. Sunday from 8 am to 2 pm. \$ ♿

Built in 1774, the church is situated in an imperial palm tree garden. The façade has a portal sculpted in soapstone and inside there is a Baccarat crystal chandelier. It also has a cemetery, where President Tancredo Neves is buried.

RAILWAY MUSEUM

Avenida Hermilio Alves, 366, São João Del Rei.

Wednesday to Saturday, from 9 am to 11 am and 1 pm to 5 pm.

Sunday, from 9 am to 1 pm. \$ ♿

The railway complex of São João Del Rei was inaugurated in 1881 by Dom Pedro II. It is considered a living museum, with machinery from the 19th century.



São João del Rei Historical Center

TIRADENTES

 **7,640 (IBGE estimate, 2015)**

 **Area: 83.047 km²**

 **Area Code: 32**

 **110 V**



LOCAL HOLIDAYS:

19 January: Anniversary of Tiradentes

Accommodation

The city offers inns and hotels on the outskirts and in the center. Those in colonial style are the most enchanting and are among the most sought after. Many offer tourist packages for the more traditional tours of the region, such as the Maria Fumaça steam train.

Transportation

The road access to Tiradentes is by highways BR-040 and BR-265. The nearest airport is in São João Del Rei, 14 km away.

The historic city of Tiradentes mixes culture, religion and nature. There are important examples of Baroque art everywhere, with constructions that have the touch of sculptor Aleijadinho. Take some time to walk through the streets, visit the houses and see the local arts and crafts. In July, classic motorcycle lovers meet in Tiradentes during the Bike Fest. Soon after, in August, the entire city participates in the Gastronomy Festival, considered to be one of the major haute cuisine events in the country.

CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF THE ROSARY OF THE BLACKS

Rua Direita, s/n. Wednesday to Sunday, from 9 am to 4 pm. \$ 

The paintings inside represent the fifteen mysteries of the Rosary and were made by Manoel Victor de Jesus, who is buried in the Church. A mulatto, Manoel lived during the slavery period and was responsible for the paintings on the ceiling and the retablo (a giant oratory on the altar of baroque churches) of the Church of Our Lady of the Rosary of the Blacks, a job that took three years to complete.

GREAT CHURCH OF SAINT ANTHONY

Rua da Câmara, s/n. Daily from 8 am to 5 pm. \$  side access

The church is considered Brazil's second richest in quantity of gold, with its golden altars and carvings. It is the site of one of the 15 most important organs in the world. On Friday, Saturday and Sunday night, a light show accompanies the narrative of the church's history.

HORSE CART AT LARGO DAS FORRAS

Largo das Forras. Daily from 9 am to 9 pm. \$\$

The carriages carry tourists to major sites in the city, such as the churches of Our Lady of the Rosary of the Blacks, Our Lady of Mercy and the Grand Church of Saint Anthony, the fountain of Saint Joseph and the Padre Toledo Museum.

ÁGUAS SANTAS BATHING RESORT

Avenida Presidente Castelo Branco, s/n.

Daily from 9 am to 5.30 pm.

\$\$ half price for visitors under 12 and over 60 years of age. 

The site has underground fountains that gush forth water known for its healing elements. A beautiful lake with paddle boats complement the attractions.

DIAMANTINA

 **47,952 (IBGE estimate, 2015)**

 **Area: 3,891.659 km²**

 **Area Code: 38**

 **110 V**



LOCAL HOLIDAYS:

13 October: Anniversary of Diamantina

Accommodation

Tourists have at their disposal hotels and inns with different kinds of facilities. A good idea is to seek establishments next to the sites offering typical musical presentations in the city, such as serenades and vespertas.

Transportation

Situated in the middle of the Espinhaço Mountain Range, the “City of Serenades”, as it is known, takes visitors to remote and romantic times, when gold and diamonds were found there. The formation of the municipality is linked to the mining period. The village appeared around 1722 and from 1730 on, the urban ensemble of Diamantina was gradually formed. Today, the town still retains a historic center listed as Cultural Heritage of Humanity by Unesco. Diamantina gains new colors, sounds and visitors during religious festivities. The Feast of the Divine takes place 7 weeks after Easter Sunday and during the procession its participants wear costumes from the imperial era. The feast of Our Lady of the Rosary is held in the first half of October, with novenas, religious banners, festive Mass and procession. The highlight of the festivity is the Procession of the Reign. The city’s arts and crafts have been chosen as the official representatives of the 2014 world championship.

HOUSE OF CHICA DA SILVA

Praça Lobo Mesquita, 266.

Tuesday and Saturday from noon to 5.30 pm.

Sunday and holidays, from 9 am to 2 pm. [Free](#).

It was the residence of bondwoman Chica da Silva (a manumitted slave who kept a stable relationship with a contractor of diamonds and reached a prominent position in local society) between the years 1763 and 1771. The house is a symbol of the most prosperous diamond mining phase in the city.

CERAMICS OF THE JEQUITINHONHA VALLEY

Rua Macau do Meio, 401.

Monday to Thursday from 8am to 6pm.

Friday and Saturday from 8 am to 7.30 pm.

Sunday, from 8 am to 2 pm. (Cerâmicas Relíquias do Vale)

The handicrafts of the Jequitinhonha Valley are famous; particularly their clay figurines inspired in daily life scenes. Here visitors can find works in other materials, such as weaving, basketry, wood and leather objects.

REGIONAL ARTS AND CRAFTS COOPERATIVE OF DIAMANTINA

Rua das Bicas, 115 – Serrano.

Monday to Friday from 9 am to noon and 2 pm to 5 pm.

Saturday and Sunday from 9 am to 5 pm.

The arraiolo rugs are some of the most popular products of Diamantina arts and crafts, manufactured with a technique that arrived in the region in the 17th century. In addition to the rugs, the cooperative also sells products such as jewelry and straw dolls.

CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF THE ROSARY OF THE BLACKS

Praça Dom Joaquim (former Largo do Rosário), s/n – Centro.
Tuesday to Saturday from 8 am to noon and 2 pm to 5.30 pm.
Sunday, from 8 am to noon. \$ ♿

Built in 1731 (one of the oldest in Diamantina), the Church has a peculiar single tower, listed by the National Institute of Historical and Artistic Heritage. Outside the church visitors can see the Gameleira Cross and the Fountain of the Rosary, from 1787.

THE DIAMOND MUSEUM

Rua Direita, 14 – Centro.
Tuesday to Saturday from 10 am to 5 pm.
Sunday and public holidays, from 9 am to 1 pm. \$

The collection gathers objects used in diamond mining as well as oratories, weapons, crockery, works of art and furniture from the 17th and 19th centuries.

PASSADIÇO CASA DA GLÓRIA

Rua da Glória, 297/298 – Centro.
Monday to Friday, 8 am to noon and 2 pm to 5 pm. \$

One of the landmarks of Diamantina, the 18th century construction consists of two two-storey houses connected by a walkway over the street. The oldest house belonged to the Portuguese Crown and later on to Dona Josefa Maria da Glória. Today it is the headquarters of the geology center of the Federal University of Minas Gerais. The space is open to visits and displays geological maps, photographs, pieces of quartz and diamonds.



Church of Our Lady of The Rosary of The Blacks

OURO PRETO

 **74,036 (IBGE estimate, 2015)**

 **Area: 1,245.865 km²**

 **Area Code: 31**

 **110 V**



LOCAL HOLIDAYS:

8 July: anniversary of Ouro Preto

Accommodation

Of all the historic cities, this is where visitors will find the largest number of places for accommodation. There are hotels, inns and a few options for those who prefer camping. The city also offers apart hotels and enchanting farmhouse hotels in the city's outskirts. Gastronomy options are another strong point of the establishments that pride themselves on offering excellent breakfasts and typical local food on their menus.

Shopping

Famous for its gems and the richness of its arts and crafts, Ouro Preto has several sculptors' studios and sacred art ateliers. At the Largo de Coimbra market, which runs daily from 7 am to 7 pm, there is a large variety of soapstone pieces typical of the region.



Transportation

The main roads that serve the city are the BR- 356 and MG-030. The nearest airport is Tancredo Neves, in Belo Horizonte, 140 km from Ouro Preto.

Boasting the largest baroque ensemble in the world, Ouro Preto was declared Cultural Heritage of Humanity in 1980, having been the first Brazilian city to receive this title. Its architectural and artistic collection from the Brazilian colonial period and its location in a valley renders the city one of the most visited destinations in the state. The cobbled stone slopes of the old Vila Rica tell part of the history of Brazil, in addition to true gems such as the church of St Francis of Assisi, an Aleijadinho masterpiece, and the Church of Our Lady of Pilar, decorated with more than 400 kilograms of gold.

CHURCH OF SANTA EFIGÊNIA

Rua Santa Efigênia, s/n – Alto da Cruz.

Tuesday to Sunday, from 8.30 am to 4.30 pm. \$ ♿

The churchyard doubles as a lookout point to enjoy the beautiful landscape of the city. The highlight of its interior is the painting on the ceiling, which depicts a black pope, and the altar carved by Francisco Xavier de Brito, who taught Aleijadinho.

MOTHER CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF PILAR

Praça Monsenhor João Castilho Barbosa, s/n – Pilar.

Tuesday to Sunday, from 9 am to 10.45 am and from noon to 4 pm. \$ ♿

The church's interior was decorated with more than 400 kilos of powdered gold and silver. The building's design is attributed to Pedro Gomes Chaves and it was erected between 1711 and 1733. Throughout the temple there are sculptures of angels. The church's sacristy houses the Museum of Sacred Art, with pieces that date from the 18th century.

CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF CARMO

Rua Brigadeiro Musqueira, s/n (former Morro de Santa Quitéria) – Centro.

Tuesday to Sunday, from 9 am to 11 am and 1 pm to 4.45 pm. \$ ♿

The work from 1766 includes Portuguese tiles – unheard of then in Minas Gerais. Designed by Aleijadinho's father Manuel Francisco Lisboa, it has decorative details by Aleijadinho and paintings by Master Ataíde.

CHURCH OF SAINT FRANCIS OF ASSISI

Largo do Coimbra, s/n – Centro.

Tuesday to Sunday, from 8.30 am to noon and 1.30 pm to 5 pm. \$

Considered to be Aleijadinho's masterpiece and one of the finest examples of Brazilian baroque. The painting on the nave ceiling is by Master Ataíde. Building work started in 1765 and was completed in 1869. A statue of Saint Francis stands at the entrance to receive the wounds of Christ.

THE ALEIJADINHO MUSEUM

Rua Bernardo Vasconcelos, 179 – Antonio Dias. Tuesday to Sunday, from 8.30 am to noon and 1.30 pm to 5 pm. ♿

The collection consists of pieces designed by the great artist, such as colonial furniture, Baroque and Rococo sculptures, objects in gold and silver and a statue of Saint Francis of Paola in soapstone.

ORATORY MUSEUM

Forecourt of the Church of Our Lady of Carmo, 28 – Centro.

Open from Wednesday to Monday, from 9.30 am to 5.30 pm. \$ ♿

The museum displays an important collection of oratories that is unique in the world. There are 163 oratories and 300 statues from the 17th to the 20th centuries. It is worth seeing the pieces made of shells by Francisco Xavier das Conchas.

MUNICIPAL THEATER - OPERA HOUSE

Rua Brigadeiro Musqueira, 04.

From noon to 6 pm. \$ ♿

The historical construction from 1770 has perfect acoustics. It is the oldest theater in operation in Latin America, built in the form of a lyre with capacity for 350 people.

ADVENTURE TOURISM IN MINAS

Excellent food, history, art and culture. Minas has everything and still finds space to welcome lovers of adventure sports in its national parks. It also offers beautiful mountain landscapes and large environmental preservation areas. Among the most sought after sites is Itacolomi State Park (100 km from Belo Horizonte), with a rich and preserved flora. The Rio Doce State Park (248 km from Belo Horizonte) offers several lagoons. In addition to trails and tours, the park also caters for bird watchers. In Ibitipoca, the park close to the Mantiqueira Mountain Range and the Atlantic Forest offers great tours through trails that lead to caves, fresh water beaches and natural pools. During the entire park trail orchids and bromeliads can be seen. The Caraça National Mountain Range (130 km from Belo Horizonte) is one of the main attractions for those looking for outdoor tours and activities such as high-ropes and hiking. Waterfalls and cascades, small caves and the meeting of the Atlantic Forest vegetation with the Cerrado make the Caraça Natural Park a relevant environmental preservation area. However, the Mecca of adventure sports is the Cipó Mountain Range (100 km from Belo Horizonte). The Farofa Waterfall and its 70-meter fall, as well as the Bandeirinhas Valley are the most sought after by those who want to go trekking, climbing, kayaking, rappelling, mountain biking and caving. At Ibituruna (324 km from Belo Horizonte) common activities are ballooning, parachuting, paragliding and hang gliding.



Ouro Preto Historical Center

BRASÍLIA
AND SURROUNDING AREA



 **2,914,830 inhabitants (IBGE estimate, 2015)**

 **Area: 5,787,784 km²**

 **Area Code: 61**

 **220V**



LOCAL HOLIDAYS:

April 21: Brasília's Foundation Anniversary

Accommodations

Brasilia has a sophisticated hotel network, capable of meeting the demands of the most demanding tourists. The city is accustomed to receiving Heads of State and knows how to receive with comfort. It offers luxury, medium-sized, and other types of hotel, to suit the different types of tourists.

Transportation

Locomotion in Brasilia is made through taxis or one of the more than one thousand bus lines, which circulate in Brasilia and the cities of the Federal District. There are 29 bus terminals. The city also has a subway. Cars are another option for tourists. The Brasília's Interstate Bus Station receives buses from major Brazilian cities. Presidente Juscelino Kubitschek International Airport is located 11 km from the city center and is one of the main connection points of the South and Southeast to the North and Northeast, in addition to receiving several international flights.



With the title of first contemporary World Heritage, Brasília exudes modern architecture, diversity of accents, and creative cuisine, which includes the best of the national and international culinary. In addition to world cuisine restaurants, in Brasília you can also find typical food restaurants. Peixe na Telha (fish roasted on a tile) and spices such as the pequi are available at some of the establishments in the city. It is this richness that makes the federal capital a contemporary monument worthy of being preserved for future generations. Its 112.25 km², corresponding to the largest area classified as world heritage in the world, encompass attractions that date back to the construction of the city, inaugurated on April 21, 1960, by the then-President Juscelino Kubitschek, with the objective of integrating the various regions of the country around the Plateau or Brazilian Highlands. The main highlights are the works of architect Oscar Niemeyer, such as the Three Powers Square and the palaces of Planalto and Alvorada. Brasília is a city with an intense cultural life and nightlife, with exhibitions and festivals throughout the year and more than 120 restaurants and bars. For those who prefer outdoor tours, the Lake Paranoá, with nautical activities, the City Park, with landscape by Burle Marx, and the National Park, with vegetation and fauna typical of the cerrado, are attractions that are worth visiting.

METROPOLITAN CATHEDRAL OF BRASÍLIA

Esplanada dos Ministérios - Lote 12.

Mondays, from 8:00 am to 4:30 pm.

Tuesdays and Fridays, from 10:30 am to 6:00 pm.

Wednesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays, from 8:00 am to 6:00 pm.

Free. 

Designed by architect Oscar Niemeyer, the Cathedral has four large bells, donated by Spain. On the nave roof, a stained glass with sixteen fiberglass parts, in shades of blue, green, white and brown, decorates the environment amidst the concrete pillars painted by Marianne Peretti, in 1990. The altar was donated by Pope Paul VI, and the Via Crucis is a work of Di Cavalcanti. At the entrance of the Cathedral, passages from the life of Mary were painted by Athos Bulcão.

NATIONAL CONGRESS

Praça dos Três Poderes - Eixo Monumental.

daily from 9:00 am to 5:30 pm,

including weekends and holidays.  

During the visit, it is possible to see the artistic and cultural heritage of the Congress, understand its operation, and the role of the two legislative houses of the Federative Republic of Brazil.

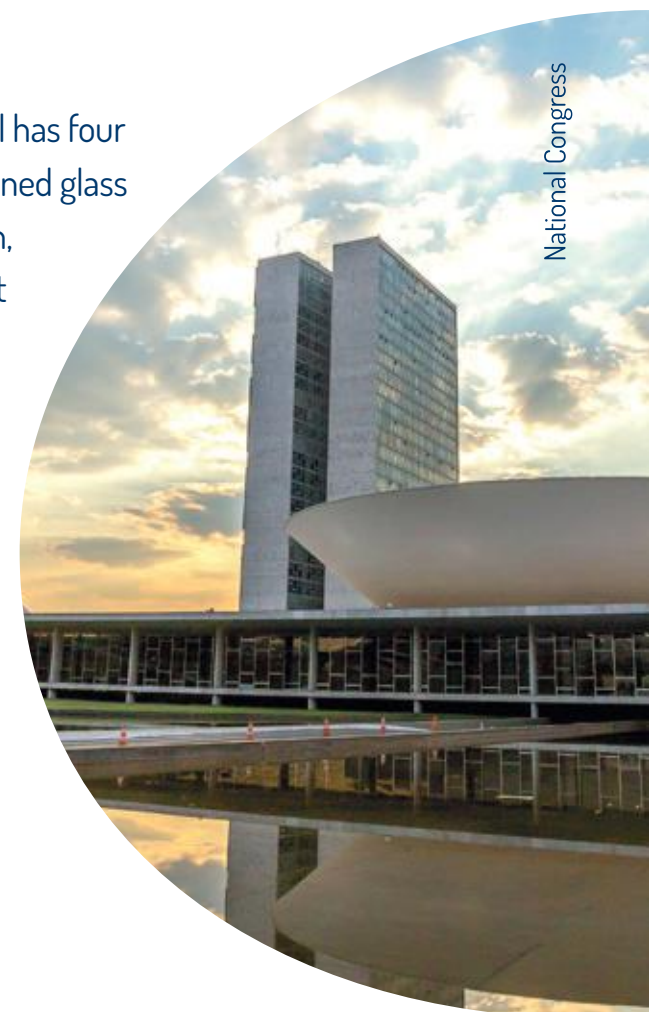
LÚCIO COSTA SPACE

Praça dos Três Poderes, subsolo.

Tuesdays thru Sundays, from 9:00 am to 6:00 pm

Free. 

Small underground Museum designed by Oscar Niemeyer to honor the founder of the federal capital. It features a tactile maquette of Brasília, copies of the original project, and photographs of the construction and inauguration of the city.



INDIGENOUS PEOPLES MEMORIAL

Praça do Buriti – Eixo Monumental Oeste.

Tuesdays thru Fridays, from 9:00 am to 4:00 pm.

Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, from 10:00 am to 5:00 pm.

Free.  

Built in 1987, it was designed by Oscar Niemeyer in a spiral shape as an allusion to the Yanomami Indians round malocas. In the collection there are pieces of several tribes, including the featherward of the Urubu-Kaapor, wooden benches of the Yawalapiti, Kuikuro and Juruna, and masks and musical instruments of the Alto Xingu and Amazon.

OSCAR NIEMEYER

Internationally recognized, the Brazilian architect Oscar Niemeyer is distinguished by the curvilinear and grandiose style of his works. One of the main landmarks of his career was the leading role in the deployment of Brasília (1955), a city completely planned to house the seat of the Federal Government. Niemeyer's friend and former boss, Lucio Costa, created Brasília's pilot plan. In turn, Niemeyer designed a number of buildings such as the palaces Planalto, of Justice, and Alvorada, the Itamaraty, the National Congress, the Cathedral, and the ministries. Some of his most famous projects in Brazil are the Park of Ibirapuera (SP), the building Copam (SP), the Banco Boavista (RJ), the Museum of Contemporary Art in Niterói (RJ), and the Latin America Memorial (SP). During the military dictatorship period in Brazil, Niemeyer moved to France, where he set up an office on the famous Champs-Élysées. His most prominent projects are the participation in the planning of the UN Headquarters (1947, USA), the design of the headquarters of the French Communist Party (1964), the Mentouri of Constantine University (1971, Algeria), the Serpentine Gallery Pavilion (2003), and the Oscar Niemeyer International Cultural Center (2010, Spain). In 1988, he won the Pritzker Prize, the most important architecture award, for the project of the Brasília Cathedral.

PARANOÁ LAKE

The Paranoá Lake, artificially created as part of the construction of Brasilia during the Presidency of Juscelino Kubitschek, is 48 km² long, with 80 km of perimeter and artificial beaches around it. More than 11 thousand vessels sail on its waters, which makes it a reference in water sports, and qualifies its fleet as the third largest in Brazil. The small scale amateur fishing was allowed after its cleaning up in 2000. The most common species are the characins and wolf fish, both native of the region, in addition to tilapias and carps. In 2002, the JK Bridge, an award-winning work of architect Alexandre Chan, was inaugurated to complete the scenery of Lake Paranoá. Being 1.2 km long, 24 meters wide, and three large asymmetric arches, it is one of the symbols of the federal capital.

PARANOÁ LAKE

On consultation with local tour operators for nautical and diving activities.

Free. [Activities on request.](#)

This artificial lake was designed in 1894 by the Cruls Mission – Exploratory Committee of Brazil's Central Plateau, founded by Floriano Peixoto in 1892, which marked the current location of Brasilia, and implemented in the construction of the city. It includes ecological parks and protection areas, in addition to the JK Bridge and the South Lake Peninsula. It offers leisure options such as water skiing, wakeboarding, sailing and rowing, as well as diving in an ancient sunken village.

BRASÍLIA NATIONAL STADIUM

Eixo Monumental, Centro de Brasília.

Saturdays, from 9:00 am to 11:30 pm. Free. 

With architecture inspired on the Oscar Niemeyer's style, the National Stadium was the site of the opening of the Confederations Cup in 2013, and of several matches during the 2014 World Cup. It was designed not only for soccer matches, but to host major shows and events, with capacity for up to 72 thousand people in the bleachers.



JK MEMORIAL

Praça do Cruzeiro – Eixo Monumental, Lado Oeste.

Tuesdays thru Sundays, from 9:00 am to 6:00 pm

\$ (half price for people over 60 years).

Water mirrors, access ramps, and gardens frame the monumental building, all in white marble. The pedestal of reinforced concrete, 28 high, holds the statue of President Juscelino Kubitschek. The place features the president's mausoleum, a museum, and his private library.

DONA SARAH KUBITSCHKE CITY PARK

Eixo Monumental Sul.

daily from 5:00 am to 12:00 am. Free.

Latin America's largest urban park includes the Fountains Square, with landscaping by Burle Marx, a bike path, an equestrian center, a go-kart track, and playgrounds, and the 4km athletics circuit for beginners, and 6 and 10 km paths. There are also restaurants and woodland with barbecue grills, and an amphitheatre.

PLANALTO PALACE

Praça dos Três Poderes – Eixo Monumental.

Sundays from 9:30 am to 2:00 pm.

Groups of 30 people are formed in order of arrival. Free.

The Planalto Palace is the seat of the Federal Executive Branch and is where the Presidential Office is located. It was one of the first buildings in the new capital and was the center of the celebrations of the inauguration of Brasília. The Palace was designed by architect Oscar Niemeyer, and it impresses for the purity of its lines, with predominance of horizontal lines and a sophisticated plastic effect. The Palace has furniture of Sergio Rodrigues, the porcelains are of the East India Company, and the Portuguese silverware is from the 18th century. The collection includes artists from Brazil and abroad. Among the highlights is the tapestry *Músicos* (Musicians), by Di Cavalcanti, ordered by Oscar Niemeyer himself. Paintings by Miró were found during a renovation of the Palace. It has also works by Manabu Mabe and Mario Mendonça.

DOM BOSCO SANCTUARY

Avenida W3 Sul Quadra 702 Lote B.

Daily from 7:00 am to 20:00 pm. Free.

Designed by Lúcio Costa, this Sanctuary occupies a central position in the Pilot Plan. The blue light that tinges the entire ambiance, from the stained glass, the color of the sky, from the floor to the ceiling catches the eye. At night, during the masses, the majestic chandelier comprised of 7,400 glass cups, manufactured in the Italian island of Murano, is lit.

ALVORADA PALACE

Via Presidential, s/n.

Wednesdays, from 3:00 pm to 5:00 pm.

Groups of 30 people are formed in order of arrival. Free. 

The Alvorada Palace, designed by Oscar Niemeyer, is one of the most important buildings of the Brazilian architectural modernism and the first masonry construction in the new capital. It is located on a peninsula that divides Lake Paranoá into South Lake and North Lake, and includes the official residence of the President of the Republic. It has a horizontal configuration, and ends with a chapel that refers to the ancient houses of colonial Brazil. The Church features murals created by Athos Bulcão. The format of the external columns recalls hammocks extended on farms balconies. The columns' design gave rise to the symbol and emblem of the Federal District coat of arms. The furniture was designed by Sergio Rodrigues, one of the most important Brazilian architects, known worldwide for his furniture design, and Mole is his best-known work. Works of artists such as Volpi and Djanira can also be seen on the site.

ATHOS BULCÃO

Architect, painter and visual artist, Athos Bulcão is an icon in the use of colors and the creation of patterns and prints used in his works, particularly in the tiles that he created during his career. He worked with Candido Portinari in the São Francisco de Assis panel, in Pampulha (Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais), with whom he learned to use the colors and strive to get to the final form of his works. In 1955, he started to work with Oscar Niemeyer in the construction of Brasília. Bulcão's works are mostly in the streets, rather than displayed in art galleries. Nowadays, the Athos Bulcão Foundation is responsible for preserving and disseminating its work. The patterns he created were recently honored by fashion, by designer Ronaldo Fraga.

PALACE OF JUSTICE

Esplanada dos Ministérios, Bloco T. Edifício sede - Eixo Monumental.

From Mondays to Fridays, from 9:00 am to 11:00 am and from 3:00 pm to 5:00 pm.

Free. 

In the Monumental Axis, the Ministry of Justice draws attention by the reflecting pool and the artificial waterfalls in the main façade. The design is similar to that of Itamaraty Palace, which is on the opposite side, on the Ministries Esplanade. The work, a project by Lúcio Costa and Oscar Niemeyer, consists of a Gothic and modern structure built in concrete and steel.

VILA PLANALTO

Between the Planalto and Alvorada palaces, a large stretch of land has been reserved at the time of the construction of Brasília, to house the construction workers who built Brasília. Upon completion of the work, the residents refused to leave the site, demanding recognition for the undeniable contribution to the history of Brasília and Brazil. In 1988, this land was classified as Historical Heritage of the Federal District and the Vila Planalto was officially created, where today there are restaurants and bars frequented by locals and tourists.

DOM BOSCO HERMITAGE

Estrada Parque Dom Bosco, QI 29 - Lago Sul

This small chapel provides one of the most privileged views of Brasília. From it you can see the Alvorada Palace, the Monumental Axis, and the Ministries Esplanade. It was designed by Oscar Niemeyer, pyramid-shaped and covered with white marble. It was built on a concrete structure next to Lake Paranoá. The facts about the chapel start by its location. It is said that Don Bosco, religious patron of Brasília, beatified by the Pope in 1962, dreamed that the Brazilian capital would be built between the 15th and 20th parallels. A marble sculpture representing Don Bosco is inside the chapel.

FEIRA DO GUARÁ AND FEIRA DA TORRE

One of the most traditional fairs of the city, the Feira do Guará became a tourist spot of Brasília, especially thanks to the large variety of products offered in its almost 600 stalls: from typical foods to gifts and crafts. It takes place from Thursday to Sunday in an area of 11 thousand m², and visitors to the city should allow at least one morning to visit the stalls and enjoy the various products on offer. One of the best “pasteis” in the city is also found at the fair, as well as other quality street food options. With regard to handicrafts, the Feira da Torre is an obligatory stop for visitors. It has works by local artisans who use many techniques and materials, such as the golden grass (*Syngonanthus nitens*), to make rings, necklaces, earrings, belts, purses and other items. Embroideries and wooden objects are also highlighted in the 522 tents that offer products. The fair takes place on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, from 8:00 am to 6:00 pm.

Dom Bosco Hermitage



PIRENÓPOLIS

 **24,444 (IBGE estimate, 2015)**

 **Area: 2,205.010 km²**

 **Area Code: 62**

 **220 V**



LOCAL HOLIDAY:
7 October: Anniversary of the City

Accommodation

The city has a good hotel and inn infrastructure to meet tourists with comfort and charm. There are several options for camping in the city and its surroundings.

Transportation

Pirenópolis is served by paved roads and road transportation is the most usual way to travel there. There are two airports near the city: Brasília at 150 km, and Goiânia at 120 km.

Behind the cobbled streets lit by colonial lamps, Pirenópolis conceals the secrets of a city that is all history. Founded in 1727 by Portuguese miner Manoel Rodrigues Tomar, it was named Minas de Nossa Senhora do Rosário de Meia Ponte. Once a settlement, it

became a village in 1832 and a city in 1853. But the new name Pirenópolis only came about in 1890. The location was a major urban center in the 18th and 19th centuries at the peak of the gold exploitation and consequently of the trading and agriculture activities that provided supplies to miners. But with the decadence of the gold boom, the city was left in isolation during much of the 20th century, having been rediscovered in the 1970s, soon after the federal capital was moved to the highlands of the Central Plateau. Despite the hiatus in its radiance, the city still stands out for its architectural ensemble in the center, which was listed National Historic Heritage in 1989. Also preserved for future generations is the century-old celebration of the Festivity of the Divine, regarded nationwide as immaterial cultural heritage, including traditions such as Cavalhadas and Mascarados.

In the city's outskirts there are more than 20 waterfalls, the majority located in private properties where visitors are charged an entrance fee. But entrance to the Pireneus Mountains State Park located 20 km from the center is free and visitors can see rock formations dated millions of years. When it comes to the local cuisine, rice with pequi, a local fruit of the Cerrado, is another attraction in Pirenópolis, whose Leisure Street is a well-known meeting point for locals and visitors.

ARARAS WATERFALL

GO-338, km 17 (2 km of dirt road).

Daily from 9 am to 6 pm. \$\$

A natural pool is formed by the Dois Irmãos River before the 7-meter fall that forms the Araras Waterfall. Located in a private property, the trail that leads up to the main waterfall goes past another two waterfalls. The Araras Waterfall is quite close to the city, just 18 km from the historic center. The waterfall is an attraction open to controlled visits. The other waterfalls are named Paredão and Renascer. The site has infrastructure for visitors, which includes restaurants, picnic sites, bathrooms and trails that lead to the main waterfall, where one can enjoy a beautiful rocky cascade, deep wells and a beach.

HISTORIC CENTER

Daily, 24 hours. The city offers several accredited tourist guides.

The price of the guided visit depends on what is agreed on with the guide (private service). ♿

Listed National Historic Heritage in 1989. A walk through the cobbled streets takes visitors past colonial houses, which today house arts and crafts shops, bars, restaurants, as well as churches, a wooden bridge, suspension bridge, the Chamber and Jailhouse ensemble and the Pireneus Cinema and Theater.

CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF CARMO

Largo do Carmo s/n - Centro.

Wednesday to Sunday, from 8 am to 6 pm (closes for lunch, from noon to 2 pm).

Guided visits must be scheduled a week in advance. \$ ♿

Built between 1750 and 1754 and listed national historic heritage. Its inner altars' decoration in the baroque and rococo styles, complex carving and significant statuary also form the Sacred Art Museum.

CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF THE ROSARY

Praça da Matriz, s/n - Centro.

Wednesday to Sunday, from 8 am to 6 pm (closes for lunch, from noon to 2 pm).

Guided visits must be scheduled a week in advance. \$ ♿

Known as the Main Church, it was listed national cultural heritage in 1941. It was built between 1728 and 1732, destroyed by a fire in 2002 and fully restored afterwards.



Church of Our Lady of the Rosary

VENTILADOR VIEWPOINT

Estrada dos Pireneus, km 9. Daily, 24h.

Visiting recommended at daytime.

The Viewpoint stands at an altitude of 1,150 meters and provides a good observation point for the Pireneus Mountain Range. Access by a short, easy trail.

PIRENEUS MOUNTAINS STATE PARK

Estrada dos Pireneus, 20 km away from the city.

Daily from 9 am to 7 pm. Free. Guide fee to be arranged with the guide.

Rating: persons apt for medium to difficult-level hiking.

Located 20 km from the center on the Pireneus Mountain Range, the environmental preservation area contains rocky formations dated millions of years; waterfalls, such as Little Sonrisal Pools; the Pireneus Peak, the highest point in the region, at an altitude of 1,385 meters; the Cabeludo Hill, ideal for climbing; and a chapel where the Morro Feast is celebrated in July. It is advisable to hire a local guide.

VAGAFOGO SHRINE

Daily, from 9 am to 5 pm.

\$\$ stroll. \$\$ brunch. Adventure activities \$\$\$.

Here it is possible to stroll through a trail along the Vagafogo River, go tree canopy walking, rappelling and watching plants and wildlife. In addition to enjoying nature, the place offers a library, a kiosk with hammocks for resting and brunch with about 45 products produced at the farm.

FLAVORS OF PIRENÓPOLIS

One of the main tourist centers of Goiás and Brazil, Pirenópolis is a gastronomic reference in the state. Among typical dishes are pequi rice (a Brazilian fruit native to the Cerrado and much used in regional cuisine), empadão goiano, meat paçoca (pestled beef with cassava flour), pamonha (maize and coconut milk cake) and guariroba (heart of palm typical of the region and much appreciated, both *au naturel* and in the preparation of other dishes). In June, the city holds the Gastronomic and Cultural Festival, where regional dishes can be tasted. The city has an excellent network of charming restaurants.

MUSEUM OF THE DIVINE

Rua Bernardo Saião, s/n - Centro Histórico.

Daily from 9 am to 5 pm. \$  

The museum was opened in 2009 and has an extensive collection of items related to the Festivity of the Divine, such as the clothes and masks used in the Cavalcadas, musical instruments and iconographic records of the festivity.

FESTIVITY OF THE DIVINE

Celebrated since 1819 in Pirenópolis and listed as immaterial cultural heritage by the Institute of Historic and Artistic Heritage in 2010. The rituals that start during Easter and last for 50 days until the Sunday of Pentecost mix religious and profane manifestations from a number of origins and having various meanings. The intense program includes the Revelry of the Divine, in which a religious entourage visits homes and farms holding the Flag of the Divine and collecting alms; the Cavalcadas, staging of medieval fights between Christians and Moors and are the climax of the festivity on the Sunday of Pentecost; the Mascarados, who take to the streets on horseback and colorful clothing, gloves and boots; the Pastorinhas, who depict the birth of Jesus in a theater play; and the Congadas (folk dance) and folk group performances.

BABILÔNIA FARM

By highway GO-431, km 3.

Saturday, Sunday and holidays, from 9 am to 4 pm.

During the week by appointment only. \$\$\$ (entrance, lecture and colonial breakfast)

Listed by the Institute of Historic and Artistic Heritage, the farm was one of the biggest mills in Brazil, by the name of São Joaquim. It was built in the 18th century and is one of the oldest in Goiás. It houses examples of baroque colonial architecture, sacred art and historical objects, in addition to monjolos (primitive water driven pestles), mills and an ample, preserved structure.

BONSUCESSO FARM

Bonsucesso Farm Road, km 4.

Daily from 9 am to 4 pm. \$\$

Crossed by trails of the gold exploration period, the farm has a complex of waterfalls and natural pools: Açude, Landi, Blue Lagoon, Bonsucesso – suitable for rappelling –, Palmito and Pedreiras. There is a restaurant and a car park. It is a rural location with a farmhouse, horse rides and wooded trails that lead visitors to six beautiful waterfalls, the last of them the Blue Well. A lovely walk 6 km from the city center.

OMNI COMMUNITY

Pireneus Highway, km 7.

The alternative community and ecovillage welcomes scheduled visits. It is home to the Omni Waterfall. There is visitor infrastructure with parking, bathrooms and an area for snacks.

FRATER COMMUNITY

Pedreiras Highway, km 5.

The Vale Dourado Spiritualist Brotherhood offers spiritual-related activities in addition to organic agriculture, ecology, arts, education, alternative technologies, crafts, community experience, weaving and natural therapies.

STONE CITY

Pireneus Highway, 44 km from Pirenópolis.

Suitable for those apt for highly difficult trekking.

The site is marked by rock formations that arise among the Cerrado vegetation forming canyons, mazes and ruin-like formations resembling animals and faces. The 3 to 10km trails must be led by guides. It is listed municipal natural heritage since 2005 and is located within a private property. This tour can only be taken with a duly accredited and qualified guide. There is no physical infrastructure, entrance or reception.

ROSÁRIO WATERFALL

Access by GO-338 (exit Pirenópolis to Goianésia),

followed by 25 km of asphalt and over 9 km of dirt road.

Daily from 9 am to 5 pm.

\$\$\$ (the package includes entrance, lunch, drinking water, guide and afternoon tea)

\$\$ visit to the waterfall only, on working days.

A 42-meter fall and grotto, which can be visited. The area has trails, small squares in the middle of the forest, a stone house that provides an excellent view of the sunset and a restaurant. Also parking, cold shower and rappelling. The Rosário Waterfall is a splendid fall almost 42 meters tall, surrounded by preserved riparian Cerrado vegetation and crystal clear rapids. There are also several springs and deep wells with crystal clear waters. Behind the waterfall veil there is a cave and a rock wall suitable for rappelling in addition to several trails through Várzea do Lobo. And a bonus: a lookout point to watch the sunset, rustic breakfast, afternoon tea and all the comfort that the site can offer, 35 km away from the city center.

THE DRAGON WATERFALLS

Várzea do Lobo, 40 km. Daily, from 9 am to 6 pm.

\$\$ Recommended for adults in good physical condition
due to the highly difficult trek. 1 day

Situated 40 km from the center of Pirenópolis, within the Várzea do Lobo Ecological Preserve. Along the 4.5 km trails there are eight waterfalls and natural pools considered to be the most beautiful in the region. The Eisho-Ji Zen Buddhist Monastery is also located there. It is advisable to hire a guide in Pirenópolis for this tour.



Abade Waterfall

MANAUS
AND SURROUNDING AREA

Amazonas Theater

 **2,057,711 (IBGE estimate, 2015)**

 **Area: 11,401.077 km²**

 **Area Code: 92**

 **110 V**

LOCAL HOLIDAYS:



5th September: Amazonas promotion to province

24th October: Anniversary of the Municipality

20th November: Black Consciousness Day

8th December: Day of Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception

Accommodation

The capital of Amazonas has an extensive and well equipped hotel network, which offers a range of accommodation from international five star hotels and luxurious jungle resorts to simpler inns. However, the offer of hostels is reduced.

Transportation

There are daily flights to Manaus from the main capital cities in the country and also from other countries. Transportation by road (bus or car) is also an option, depending on the place of departure and the time available for the trip. In Belém, capital of Pará, there are boats that make the trip to Manaus. There are ferries for small and medium-sized cars, and the trip can take three to five days. It is possible to travel from the Port of Manaus to various cities in the region.



Manaus - AM

RIO NEGRO PALACE CULTURAL CENTER

Avenida Sete de Setembro, 1.546 - Centro.

Tuesday to Friday 9 am to 4 pm. Saturday from 9 am to 1 pm.

Free. 

The former residence of a rubber baron, government headquarters and the official residence of the governor, it is one of the most beautiful examples of Amazonian Belle Époque architecture. It was listed state historical heritage in 1980 and has since 1997 housed the Cultural Center, which is the scene of several exhibitions, concerts and shows. Each room was given the name of a former governor.

In the city

Manaus has a modern fleet of more than 1,600 buses distributed through approximately 300 lines. The public transport system runs on new vehicles that cover municipal routes and the Greater Manaus region. A bus pass provides travellers with access to the system without the need to use one of the terminals or to pay for a new ticket. Tourists can also rely on a fleet of over four thousand taxis.

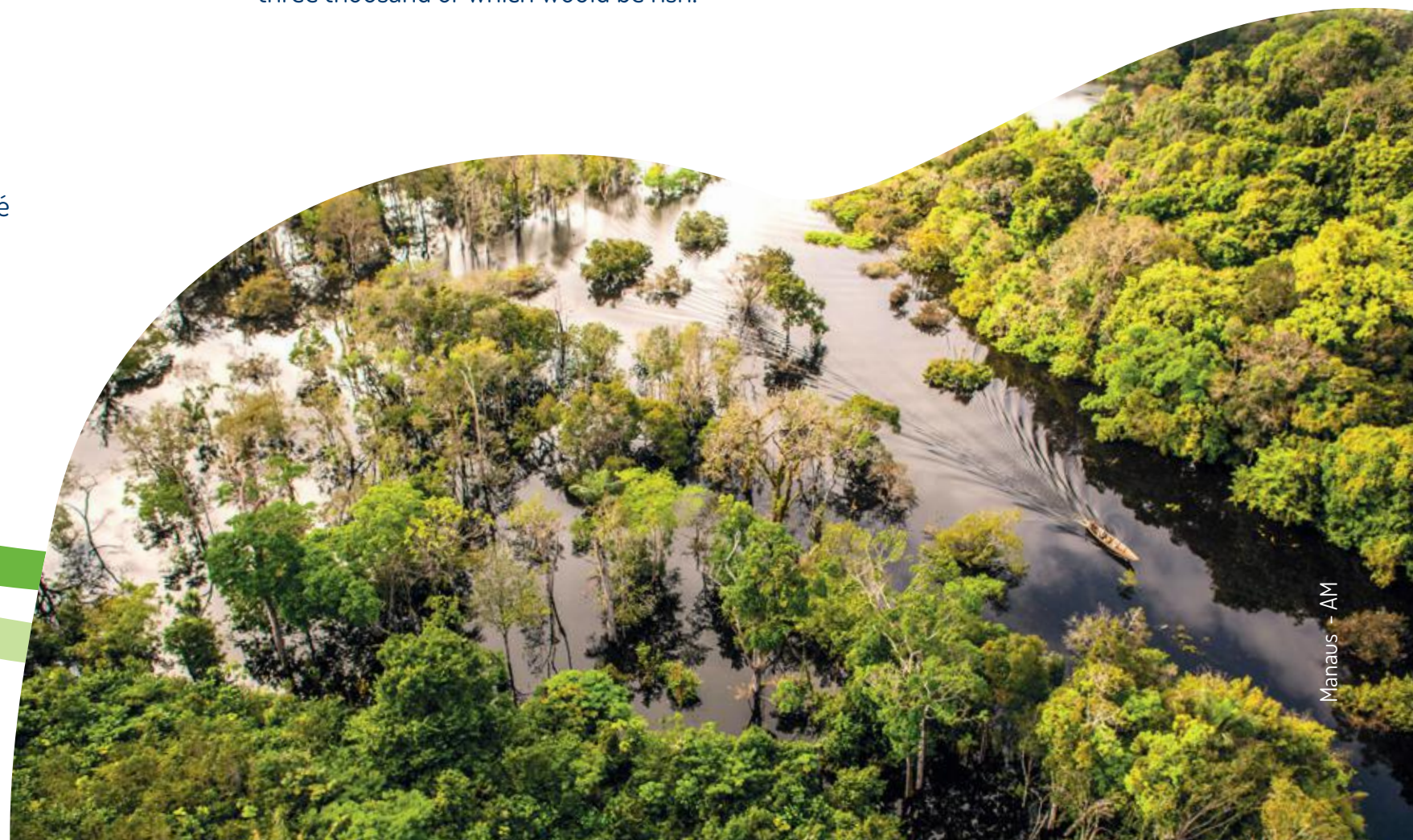
Being the entrance to the Amazon region, Manaus is one of the best known Brazilian cities abroad. The city is located where the Solimões River and the Rio Negro meet and was the center of rubber farming between 1879 and 1912.

Tourism is a local economic engine in addition to the local industry. Manaus' large hotel network includes comfortable and luxurious hotels in the jungle, ideal for nature lovers, and restaurants that offer typical dishes prepared with the region's fish, such as tucunaré and pirarucu.

The city is the perfect destination for ecotourism because of its important ecological parks and reserves. Tourists can see typical animals of the region, such as the Amazonian manatee and various species of macaws. The region's aquatic richness provides phenomena such as the meeting of the waters, where the muddy waters of the Solimões River run side by side with the dark waters of the Rio Negro.

THE AMAZON FOREST

With an area of about 4,196,943 km², the Amazon is the largest biodiversity reserve in the world, and the largest set of ecosystems in Brazil, occupying nearly half (49.29%) of the national territory. Its vegetation consists of tall trees with interwoven tops. The periodically flooded floodplains are present throughout the margins of the Amazon River and its tributaries, while the igapó forest (flooded forest area) is constantly under water. It is believed that more than half of all living species in the country are part of this ecosystem, three thousand of which would be fish.



Manaus - AM

CULTURAL CENTER OF THE PEOPLES OF THE AMAZON

Praça Francisco Pereira da Silva, s/n (Bola da Suframa) –Crespo.

Monday to Friday from 9 am to 4 pm. **Free.** 

The Center's theme is the relationship of Amazonians with the environment and how this affects the local culture. It houses one of the most important ethnographic collections in Brazil in addition to documents, popular art and a library whose main theme are the indigenous and riparian populations.

MEETING OF THE WATERS

The Amazon river is formed by the meeting of the muddy waters of the Solimões River and the dark waters of Rio Negro, which run side by side for a long stretch and is a beautiful spectacle to see. This phenomenon occurs due to differences in the density, temperature and speed of the two water courses. During the tour visitors can feel the difference in temperature of the two rivers and observe dolphins that usually appear on site. Tourist packages usually include a visit to Park Janauari. Sunblock and insect repellent is recommended, as well as hats or caps and light clothes, such as shorts and t-shirts.

AMAZON MUSEUM

Rua Ramos Ferreira, 1.036 – Centro.

Monday to Friday, 8.30 am to 11.30 am and from 1.30 pm to 4.30 pm.

Free.

A permanent exhibition occupies the top floor of the building with displays of indigenous and paleoindigenous cultures. The displays are subdivided into ethnographic and archaeological artifacts that tell a little about the origins of the Amazonian people. There is also a library.



Aerial view of Manaus

ZOO OF THE JUNGLE WARFARE TRAINING CENTER (CIGS)

Avenida São Jorge, 750 – São Jorge.

Tuesday to Friday, 9 am to 5 pm,

Saturday and Sunday from 9 am to 6 pm.

\$ (students and retired military free).

It is the largest animal center in the Amazon region, with some 170 animals of 58 species. In addition to lectures and activities related to environment and fauna preservation, the zoo also invests in the recovery of victimized animals which are later on returned to their natural habitats. Is maintained and managed by the Brazilian Army.

THE PORT OF MANAUS

Rua Tanqueirinho, 25 – Centro.

Daily, from 8 am to 6 pm. **Free.**  

The port was opened in 1902, having been designed and built by English immigrants. It is an interesting work of engineering, which follows the Rio Negro ebb and flow level. Vessels leave the port everyday for various cities in the state and other states in the North. It is very well structured and capable of receiving international ships.

THE VILA PARAÍSO RUBBER PLANTATION MUSEUM (ECOMUSEUM)

Igarapé São João, Tarumã Mirim Igarapé Tributary (Zona Rural).

Access by river only. Tuesday to Sunday, from 8 am to 4 pm.

\$ (students and pensioners pay half price).

Guided visits last one hour and thirty minutes.

The museum is connected with the Amazonas cinema complex and was the backdrop for the film *The Jungle*, of 2002. The museum portrays the atmosphere of the rubber boom golden age, seen in the structures, furniture and ornaments of that period.

CHIMNEY FACTORY CULTURAL CENTER

Avenida Manaus Moderna S/N - Centro.

Tuesday to Friday, 9 am to 4 pm and Saturday from 9 am to 1 pm.

Free.

The old waste treatment station built in classic style is today one of the most important cultural spaces in the city. The building, which also houses the State Paintings Museum, was listed Amazonas Historical Monument in 1988 and was renovated in 1993.

MUSEUM OF THE NORTHERN MAN

Praça Francisco Pereira da Silva, s/n.

Monday to Friday, from 9 am to 4 pm

\$ students and pensioners pay half price.

The visit with a bilingual guide lasts approximately one hour.  

The museum features a collection of almost two thousand pieces that reveal important information about local customs and culture. The highlights are the Noel Nutels collection – a public health physician who dedicated his work to the Xingu Park – and the National Indian Foundation (FUNAI) collection.

BRANCO E SILVA ARTS AND CRAFTS CENTER

Rua Recife, 1999.

Monday from noon to 6 pm. Tuesday to Friday, 9 am to 6 pm.

Saturday from 9 am to 4 pm. Free. 

The center concentrates the majority of regional products, from fruits to baskets. But the major attraction is the local cuisine. Take the opportunity to visit Café Regional and enjoy an Amazonian-type colonial breakfast consisting of breads, jams and sweets made from local, exclusive raw materials. Reservations are necessary.

AMAZONAS THEATER

Avenida Eduardo Ribeiro, Largo de São Sebastião, s/n - Centro.

Monday to Saturday, from 9 am to 5 pm.

\$ (students and pensioners pay half price).

The visit with a bilingual guide lasts approximately one hour.  

Built in an eclectic style with neoclassical and greco-roman influences, the Amazonas Theater is a symbol of the rubber boom golden age and is the official home of the Amazonas Symphony Orchestra. Walking through its interior is like traveling in time, when Manaus was one of the most developed and modern cities in Latin America.



Amazonas Theater

THE SCIENCE GROVE

Rua Otávio Cabral, 2936, Aleixo.

Tuesday to Friday, 9 am to noon and 2 pm to 4.30 pm.

Saturday and Sunday from 9 am to 4.30 pm.

\$ (no half price). Free for children up to the age of 10 and adults over 60. ♿

It is located on the grounds of the headquarters of the National Research Institute of the Amazon (Inpa) and was designed to preserve part of the rich local biodiversity.

ANAVILHANAS NATIONAL PARK

A paradise for ecotourists and biologists, the Anavilhanas National Park in the municipality of Novo Airão is situated 115 km from Manaus. The area lies at the banks of the Rio Negro, and contains the second largest river archipelago in the world – the Anavilhanas Archipelago, with more than 400 islands surrounded by lakes, rivers and streams teeming with rich biodiversity. During the dry season in the month of August the presence of friendly dolphins is very frequent. It is possible to feed them and see them almost daily during this time of year, as well as swim with them. However, the presence of a local guide is necessary – some animals can be a little aggressive, especially the females.

OLYMPIC VILLAGE

Avenida Pedro Teixeira, 400 – Dom Pedro.

Monday to Friday, from 8 am to 6 pm.

Saturday and Sunday by prior appointment only. ♿

Open to the public for the practice of several sports such as football, volleyball and athletics. It was opened in 1990 and is one of the best prepared and equipped sports complex in Latin America. Several national and international championships and shows are held there.

ARENA DA AMAZÔNIA

Avenida Constantino Nery, 5001 – Flores.

Tuesday to Saturday, from 9 am to noon and 2 pm to 5 pm.

\$\$ (students and the disabled pay half price). ♿

Its structure resembles a straw basket typical of the region's indigenous crafts. The stadium was one of the twelve seats of the 2014 World Cup, where various games were played and events were welcomed in the following years. The Arena is located next to the city center and the Manaus International Airport, as well as the Sambadrome and the Manaus Convention Center.

PONTA NEGRA BEACH

13 km from downtown Manaus.

Access from highway AM-010 as well as from Turismo and Coronel Teixeira Avenues.

A river beach on the banks of the Rio Negro, 13 km from downtown Manaus. It has been inhabited by the Manaó indians, whose name is the origin of the city's name. One can walk and play sports on the boardwalk, and enjoy the many bars, restaurants and pastry shops in addition to cultural presentations in the amphitheater.

THE MONKEY FOREST

Rua da Silva Ramos, 874.

Daily from 10.30 am to 3.30 pm.

The tour lasts around one hour.

The place welcomes threatened animals and has become a monkey sanctuary. There are almost 300 meters of suspended bridges 10 meters from the ground, on which visitors can watch the animals. Over its 20 years of history, it has grown from 15 to over 100 protected primates.

THE INDIAN MUSEUM

Rua Duque de Caxias, 296 -Centro.

Monday to Friday, 8.30 am to 11.30 am and 2 pm to 4.30 pm.

Saturday from 8.30 am to 11.30 pm. \$ ♿

This is the largest indigenous history museum in Brazil, with a collection of three thousand pieces, among them domestic utensils, weapons and ornaments of the indigenous tribes of the Upper Rio Negro.

THE PARINTINS FESTIVAL

Great music, dance, costumes and Amazon culture are part of the festival that is held every year in the last weekend of June. It is the major cultural event of the state, stimulating the economy, boosting tourism and helping keep the regional identity of the Amazon peoples strong. The festival is known as “the Amazonian opera” and is held in the open air for three nights. It consists of a competition between two associations (equivalent to the samba schools in Rio de Janeiro): the Boi Garantido, red, whose symbol is a heart, and the Boi Caprichoso, blue, symbolised by a star. During their presentation, both groups sing of legends, indigenous rituals and customs of the Amazonian caboclos using props and performances.



Festival Folclórico de Parintins

SALVADOR
AND SURROUNDING AREA



Lacerda Elevator

Brazil began in Bahia. It was in Porto Seguro, in the southern part of the state where today lies the Bay of Cabralia that Pedro Alvares Cabral disembarked in search of a safe harbor for Portuguese ships. This is where the First Mass was celebrated to mark the arrival of the Portuguese in Brazil in 1500. The first villages emerged here and the first capital of Brazil was Salvador, whose rich culture is known throughout the world today.

The buildings in Bahia are part of Brazil's history and signal important moments in the country. Also part of it is the traditional black culture – which in Bahia enjoys the importance and respect it deserves – and the local artistic tradition. Bahia is one of the most sought after tourist destinations in the country, having an international level of excellence, and its inhabitants know well how to welcome visitors, who come to enjoy the natural resources, culture, gastronomy or religion.

Bahia has a large number of beaches on offer, distributed through a coast interspersed with woods and lagoons, rendering its landscapes unforgettable. The mixture of wild, virtually untouched beaches and good tourist infrastructure including international-standard luxury resorts and fishermen village inns makes the state an unforgettable place.

Ecological reserves in the countryside attract those who seek ecotourism and adventure trails, such as Chapada Diamantina. Still in the backlands, wine tourism is growing in the São Francisco River Valley, a feat considered impossible not too long ago, since the tropical, dry climate was never suitable for the cultivation of vineyards. Today, the region produces approximately 10% of all Brazilian wine, coming second to Vale dos Vinhedos, a traditional producer in the South.

 **2,921,087 (IBGE estimate, 2015)**

 **Area: 692.820 km²**

 **Area Code: 71**

 **110V**

CLIMATE AND VEGETATION:

 Tropical Atlantic climate
Average temperature 27 °C
Remnants of Atlantic Rain
Forest with coconut trees



LOCAL HOLIDAYS:

24 June: Saint John

2 July: Independence of Bahia

8 December: Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception

Clothing

It would be most appropriate to wear light clothes due to the hot weather, not forgetting socks and suitable shoes for tours involving long walks.

Accommodation

Bahia's capital has a comprehensive and diversified hotel network that offers seaside lodges and hotels for every budget (three to five stars), including large international networks. The best locations are at seaside and at the historic center (Pelourinho).

Transportation

The highway that leads into Salvador is the BR-324. Bus lines connect the capital city to other cities throughout Brazil. The airport is 28 km from the city center and handles domestic and international flights. It is also possible to reach Bahia's capital city by ship, on domestic or international lines.

The capital city of Bahia, Salvador is well known for its popular festivities, especially the Carnival. During this holiday, thousands of people from all over Brazil and abroad visit the city and take to the streets to enjoy the sounds of locally born rhythms Axé, Afoxé and Samba de Roda. But city life does not revolve around Carnival. Salvador was the capital of Brazil until 1736, when the country's political center was moved to Rio de Janeiro. The city was also the scene of many rebellions, such as the Tailors' (an emancipatory movement that took place in the 18th century). Salvador is the third most populated city in the country and its very rich culture resulted from the encounter of African tradition with European and indigenous traditions. Its many tourist points include well-known Lacerda Elevator, the Barra Lighthouse and Pelourinho, as well as its beautiful coast. Visitors can delight in the typical food of Bahia, such as vatapá and acarajé.

BARRA LIGHTHOUSE

Largo do Farol da Barra, s/nº, Barra.

Tuesday to Sunday, from 9 am to 6 pm.

\$\$ \$ over 60 years old. Free for children under seven. ♿

The Barra Lighthouse was the starting point of the city's development. The monument was placed on top of a 37-meter tall masonry tower and was the first lighthouse built in the American continent. The Lighthouse is located in the Fort of Santo Antonio da Barra, which also houses the Nautical Museum of Bahia.

CHURCH AND CONVENT OF SAN FRANCISCO

Largo Cruzeiro São Francisco, 7 - Centro.

Monday to Saturday, from 8 am to 6 pm. Sunday, from 8 am to 12-noon.

Free.

The 18th century buildings are part of the Seven Wonders of the Portuguese World. Their architecture is the chief representative of the Baroque style in Bahia and is impressive for its richness of details and the amount of gold in the interior.





PELOURINHO

Largo do Pelourinho – Historic Center.

Free.

The Historic Center district was the starting point of the city's economic development in the 16th century. The buildings surrounding the square are listed by the Institute of Historical and Artistic Heritage, and are a major attraction. The tourist spot has been in Unesco's World Heritage list since 1985. When in Pelourinho, one must go through narrow cobbled streets in order to reach institutions like the house of Jorge Amado.

MERCADO MODELO

Rua Visconde de Cayru, 250 – Comércio, Cidade Baixa.

Monday to Saturday, from 9 am to 7 pm. Sunday, from 9 am to 2 pm.

Free.

The site houses more than 200 shops that offer souvenirs of Salvador and Bahia, most consisting of arts and crafts. In addition to the shops, the market houses two famous restaurants that serve typical Bahia cuisine.

CAPOEIRA

Is it a sport, a dance or a martial art? Capoeira is a mixture of all three. One of the strongest and best known Brazilian cultural expressions, capoeira emerged with black slavery in Brazil, when the slaves rebelled against their humiliating living conditions and created a technique to face the hostility and violence of landlords and bush captains, farm employees who were responsible for bringing back fleeing blacks.

Later, capoeira was perfected in the quilombos, the settlements of escaped slaves, having acquired new techniques and being widely disseminated among black men, who practiced it to the sound of singing and of the berimbau, a musical instrument created specifically for this purpose. With the freeing of slaves, capoeira was forbidden on the streets of Bahia. Currently, capoeira is an art recognized worldwide. It is practiced in various continents and is part of the intangible heritage of the state.

LACERDA ELEVATOR

Praça Thomé de Souza. Cidade Alta/Praça Visconde de Cayru – Cidade Baixa.

Open daily from 7 am to 11 pm. \$

The initial function of the elevator was to connect the lower city and the upper city of Salvador, but today the equipment has more of a tourist appeal for the stunning views of the city that it provides at 72 meters high.

TERREIRO DE BOGUM

Ladeira do Bogum, s/n – Engenho Velho da Federação.

Daily from 11 am. Free.

The terreiro is part of the candomblé, but uses a different language in its rituals. It was created by slaves who could read and write in Arabic, known as malês. In this site, donations were kept that would later enable one of the largest slave revolts in Salvador.

MUSICAL STATE

Bahia is one of the most musical states in Brazil. The ethnic mixture of blacks, whites and indigenous peoples resulted in a great wealth of rhythms and musical genres such as axé, samba de roda, pagode and Brazilian popular music (MPB). Even Rio de Janeiro's *bossa nova* has a Bahian citizen among its creators – João Gilberto, who charmed the world with his gentle singing. By the end of the 1960s a generation of interpreters and composers emerged to revolutionize MPB. Caetano Veloso, Gilberto Gil, Maria Bethania and Gal Costa introduced a new way of speaking of Bahia and of Brazil. At the same time, the Novos Baianos, formed by Baby Consuelo, Pepeu Gomes, Moraes Moreira, Dadi, Paulinho Boca de Cantor and others, was at the peak of the hippie movement, with lyrics addressing such issues as love and freedom. Casa da Música da Bahia, in Abaeté Park, houses documents that tell the story of Bahia's music. The collection includes photographs, books and musical instruments.

ILÊ AXÉ OPÔ AFONJÁ

Rua Direita de São Gonçalo, 557.
Daily from 10 am. **Free.**

The Terreiro is also known as the Powerhouse Supported by Afonjá. It has been listed by the Institute of National Historic and Artistic Heritage, and is one of the oldest candomblé temples in Bahia, having been founded in 1910.

ARENA ITAIPAVA FONTE NOVA

Ladeira da Fonte das Pedras, s/n – Nazaré.

Friday to Sunday, from 9 am to 4 pm. \$\$ full price. \$ half price. 

The multifunction arena was the scene of memorable soccer matches during the 2013 Confederations Cup and the 2014 World Cup. Since then, in addition to hosting several matches including those during the Rio 2016 Olympics, the stadium has been stage to important national and international artists' concerts. The Arena tour includes areas restricted to players and the press, and gives access to the observation deck, which overlooks the Tororó Dam.

TORORÓ DAM

Avenida Vasco da Gama, s/n – Brotas.

Open 24 hours. Free. 

The dam was built during the 17th and 18th centuries on the river Urucaia headspring in order to protect the city from possible attacks. Today, the site offers fishing areas, a running track, restaurants and parking. Recently, artist Tatti Moreno created and installed large statues representing orishas on the dam.

SOLAR DO UNHÃO/MAM BAHIA

Avenida do Contorno, s/n - Comércio.

Tuesday to Sunday, from 1 pm to 6 pm. **Free.**

The mansion consists of an architectural complex that includes the Museum of Modern Art, a pier, slave quarters and an alembic. The site was built to be the residence of Supreme Court Judge Pedro Unhão Castelo Branco. Currently it is a much visited tourist spot, which also includes a sculpture garden and a square for musical and folkloric performances. Try to watch the sunset from there, when the place is particularly beautiful.



ABAETÉ LAGOON

Avenida Otávio Mangabeira – Itapuã

One of the most famous sights in the city, the dark water lagoon is surrounded by fine white sand and several dunes formed by particles brought by the wind from Itapuã beach. The surrounding vegetation adds to the beautiful setting.

CHURCH OF SENHOR DO BONFIM

Largo do Bonfim, 236 – Bonfim.

Daily, from 8 am to 6 pm.

Free.

This is the most famous church in Salvador and devotion to Senhor do Bonfim attracts pilgrims and tourists. The patron saint ribbons are a success that can be seen around the arms and ankles of many visitors to the site. On the second Thursday of the month of January, the Washing Festivity takes place, in which women dressed in traditional clothes come to the church in procession and wash the stairs with scented water.

URBAN BEACHES

Farol da Barra: Avenida Oceânica – Barra

Attended by a mixed audience. It has coral reefs for divers, natural pools for children and an area where waves are strong and inviting for surf. There are several bars and restaurants along the coast, but not directly on the beach, since they were banned from all beaches in the city.

Amaralina: Avenida de Amaralina – Amaralina

Its walkway is much used for running and walking and it is not far from Largo de Amaralina, where one can enjoy one of the best acarajés in the city and enjoy the landscape. In addition, restaurants and bars are on offer to beachgoers.

Corsário: Avenida Otávio Mangabeira – Boca do Rio

Suited for surfing, due to its strong waves. It is also sought after for sand sports, such as soccer and footvolley. It is located next to Pituaçu Metropolitan Park.

Itapuã: Avenida Otávio Mangabeira – Itapuã

Famous in Brazilian popular music, it is a quiet beach with fine sand and calm sea, where the beautiful Itapuã Lighthouse is located. The acarajés sold in the region are very much appreciated.

Jardim de Alah: Avenida Otávio Mangabeira – Costa Azul

A popular, lively beach where children, young people and the elderly mingle in tranquility. On the walkway, one can find the best Bahian cuisine appetizers and relaxing massage tents.

Ondina: Avenida Oceânica – Ondina

One of the best infrastructures for families. It has natural pools and places for children to play. It is very busy by the end of the afternoon, when locals and tourists gather on the sands and the walkway at sunset.

Porto da Barra: Avenida Oceânica – Barra

It was here that Tomé de Souza, the first governor-general of Salvador, landed in 1549 and was welcomed by Caramuru, a Portuguese castaway thus named by the local indigenous community. It is a small beach with clear waters and a good restaurant infrastructure for tourists. Its waters are considered the best for swimming and the sunset is said to be the most picturesque.

Rio Vermelho: Avenida Oceânica Boca do Rio – Rio Vermelho

The beach is full of religious history. According to records, it was there that the French boat carrying Diogo Álvares Correa – the Caramuru, an important figure in the emergence of the city – sank. This is where the annual Yeamanja festivity is celebrated on 2nd February, when tourists and locals come to the seafront to give thanks to the Queen of the Seas. There are several bars, shops and restaurants around.

Stella Maris

It is the busiest beach in Salvador's coast. Some go there to surf, some to play sports and others just like to enjoy the restaurants and bars at the seafront. It is the backdrop of a number of festivals in the evenings, all year round.

MORRO DE
SÃO PAULO

 **17,730 (IBGE estimate, 2015)**

 **Area: 463.344 km²**

 **Area Code: 71**

 **220 V**



LOCAL HOLIDAYS:
2 July: Independence Day of Bahia

Clothing

Tops, sandals, dresses and other light clothing are ideal to enjoy the city.

Accommodation

Simple or sophisticated inns are easily found. Due to the demand, it is recommended that reservations are made in advance.

Transportation

Access by car or bus, but the route is not traveled by land in its entirety. The route leads to Valença and from there a boat takes travelers to Morro de São Paulo. Another option is to embark on a catamaran or a powerboat at the Sea Terminal in Salvador, near Mercado Modelo. The trip to Morro de Sao Paulo costs between R\$ 85 and R\$ 95 and lasts about two hours, depending on weather conditions.

Morro de Sao Paulo lies near Salvador. It is located on the Island of Tinharé, which is part of the city of Cairu. A strategic location, it has been the stage of many battles against the Dutch on the 16th century. It is the location of the Tapirandú Fortress, or Morro de Sao Paulo Fort, as it is known, built to protect Baía de Todos os Santos, or All Saints' Bay.

MORRO DE SÃO PAULO FORT / TAPIRANDÚ FORTRESS

On foot from the Morro de Sao Paulo quay

The fortress was built in the 16th century to protect All Saints' Bay. The Fort is listed by the National Heritage and 678 meters of walls and ruins of the original construction are still preserved. At the end of the afternoon, it is the meeting point of locals and tourists alike to enjoy the beautiful sunset.

FIRST BEACH

On foot from the Morro de Sao Paulo quay

The First Beach is the main village beach and is very sought after by water sports enthusiasts and divers. It has excellent tourist infrastructure with several shops, inns and restaurants.

SECOND BEACH

On foot from the First Beach

This is the destination for Morro de Sao Paulo youths. It has a larger quantity of tents by the water and attracts sand sports enthusiasts.

THIRD BEACH

On foot from the Second Beach

Main point for diving, with coral barriers all around. The infrastructure is more discreet than on the first beaches.

FOURTH BEACH

On foot from the Third Beach

The longest beach in the village and more adequate for children. It has plenty of natural pools for diving and bathing.



 **45,813 (IBGE estimate, 2015)**

 **Area: 633.198 km²**

 **Area Code: 71**

 **220 V**



LOCAL HOLIDAYS:

15 April – City Anniversary

24 June – St John

Clothing

Light clothes and comfortable footwear, not forgetting swimming clothes to take advantage of the many beaches of the city.

Accommodation

The region offers one of the best infrastructures in the country, from small inns to resorts with vast leisure structures.

Transportation

If arriving by plane, visitors will land at Congressman Luis Eduardo Magalhães International Airport in Salvador, with regular flights from several countries. From Salvador, visitors continue by state highway BA-099 (The Coconut Road/Green Line). Praia do Forte is 90km away from Bahia's capital.

This is the location of the most sought after beaches by tourists, including the Forte Beach, one of the best known areas for protected species in Bahia. The local beaches also offer options for those who like diving and water sports.



FORTE BEACH

Via the Coconut Road or Gamboa Green Line

In addition to the beautiful scenery, clear waters and excellent bathing conditions, the Forte Beach has great ecological importance. Its 14 km are home to the headquarters of Project Tamar, which studies and protects sea turtles. The landscape is beautiful and the beach has good infrastructure under tents.

COSTA DO SAÚPE

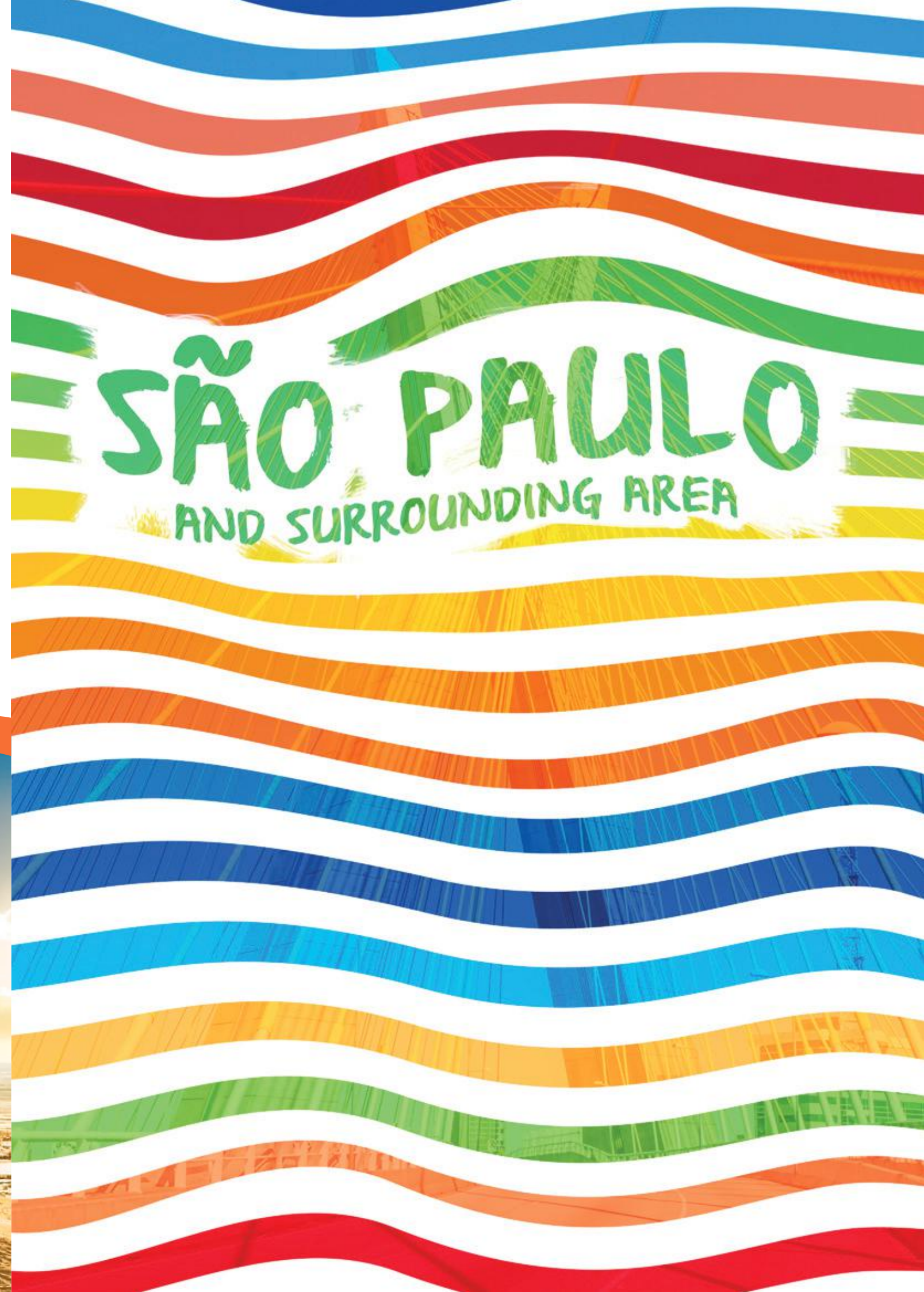
The tourist and hospitality complex of Costa Do Saúpe stands out for its incredible scenery and rich Atlantic Forest vegetation. At the center of the tourist complex is Vila Nova da Praia, with bars, cafes, restaurants, shops and local crafts for sale. In addition to the infrastructure and the wonderful beaches, sports enthusiasts are catered for in all resorts. Tennis, squash, golf and, for those who prefer nautical sports, boat trips and diving are great options.

IMBASSAÍ

In the village's vicinity and in addition to the resorts, one will find beaches crossed by rivers, which form freshwater pools. In the village center visitors can find bars, restaurants and local crafts shops.



Forte Beach



Cable-Stayed Bridge

The state of São Paulo holds many surprises to its visitors. From the cosmopolitan capital, to the beaches, mountains, rivers and preserved forests, there are many attractions for those who come for leisure or business. A little larger than Great Britain, São Paulo has a reputation for being a state that welcomes all: more than 70 nationalities and Brazilians from all states arrive daily in search of opportunities, culture and fun.

The state has over 600 km of coastline and offers beaches for all tastes: surfers who find in Maresias and Itamambuca, among others, on the north coast, waves that allow the practice of the sport, to ecologists, who in Cananéia, Juréia and Cardoso Island find intact refuges turned into nature reserves. The countryside has attractions for those who prefer adventure, such as extreme sports in Brotas and Boituva, national capital of skydiving.

Campos do Jordão and the surrounding towns in the Serra da Mantiqueira have cold winters and offer mountain scenery. For those who enjoy culture in its various manifestations, the capital, also called São Paulo, always have good shows available.

 **11,967,825 inhabitants (IBGE estimate, 2015)**

 **Area: 1,523.278 km²**

 **Area Code: 11**

 **110V (The main hotels in the city also have 220V sockets)**

CLIMATE AND VEGETATION:



Subtropical.

Annual average of 19.25° C, with mild winters and summers with moderately high temperatures.

Mangroves on the coast, Atlantic Forest and rainforest in the rest of the territory.



LOCAL HOLIDAYS:

January 25: São Paulo Foundation Anniversary

July 9: Constitutionalist Revolution of 1932

November 20: Black Awareness Day

Accommodations

São Paulo has the largest hotel chain in Brazil, including international networks, luxury hotels, hotels affordable and medium-sized establishments. The accommodations are also distributed according to the event areas - as the city is very large, hotel chains seek to establish themselves in proximity to places such as the airport, convention centers, fairs and the race track. São Paulo also relied on an efficient apart-hotel, hostels and pensions service.

Transportation

The city is served by paved and well-maintained roads, which connect it to other Brazilian cities. The road network in the state is wide and crosses its entire length with quality. São Paulo has the largest airport in Brazil and the busiest in Latin America. The Guarulhos International Airport/Cumbica was renewed, expanding its facilities to receive even better the visitors arriving in the city. In the urban area, the Congonhas Airport receives flights from other Brazilian capitals and the Mercosur. Visitors also have the option to disembark at Viracopos (in the city of Campinas, 100 km from São Paulo).



Avenida Paulista

In the city

Tourists have buses, subway, trams, trains and taxis at their disposal to move around the city. However, they should be prepared to see a heavy traffic. The subway runs daily from 4:40 am and has different closing times at each station. The largest city in the southern hemisphere and one of the most populous in the world, São Paulo is the most cosmopolitan center of Brazil. Capital of culture, gastronomy (especially at night), economy, fashion and more, São Paulo has everything visitors expect at any time of day. All this movement and diversity can be explained by the close to 70 nationalities who live here (the city has the largest Italian community outside Italy, and the largest Japanese community outside Japan), and the more than 10 million inhabitants. It is also explained by the mix of Brazilians from all over Brazil who migrated to the city. São Paulo always offers some type of interesting entertainment: 282 movie theaters, 184 entertainment places, 53 shopping centers, 111 parks and green areas, 146 libraries, many night clubs and bars, parties and exhibitions. São Paulo never stops. As if the permanent attractions of the city were not enough, the local events calendar - with international importance - attracts even more tourists who come in search of artistic and cultural shows, such as the Biennial of Art, and themed events such as the World's biggest Gay Parade, or sporting events, such as Formula 1 and soccer.



São Paulo - SP

PAULISTA AVENUE AND REGION

The financial heart of São Paulo also offers excellent entertainment and culture options. The 2.8 Km long avenue, which features many must-see attractions, is also worth a walk. Avenida Paulista is like São Paulo: it never stops. The avenue offers to its visitors parks, such as Trianon and Mário Covas, a charming museum that always presents new exhibitions, the MASP, in addition to other exhibition spaces such as the buildings of Itaú Cultural, SESI and FIESP. In the surroundings, services, shops and traditional restaurants in the city are offered. On weekends, the avenue changes its atmosphere and welcomes those who love photographing, wandering through the antiques fair, and those who want to go to one of its theaters.

SÃO PAULO AQUARIUM

Rua Huet Bacelar, 407 – Ipiranga.

Daily, from 9:00 am to 6:00 pm.

\$\$\$ adults, \$\$ children (from 3 to 12 years) and seniors. ♿ 📶

The largest aquarium in Latin America, with two million liters of water, it was opened only six years ago. Presents various themed environments with about 300 animal species, including a shark, penguins, manatees and albino alligators.

FUNDAÇÃO MARIA LUISA E OSCAR AMERICANO

Avenida Morumbi, 4077 – Morumbi.

Tuesdays thru Sundays, from 10:00 am thru 5:30 pm

\$ (half price for students and people over 60 years). Saturdays free. ♿

Houses a collection on the history of Brazil, presented in stages, with pieces of furniture, silverware and paintings. The location, a house designed in 1950, is set in a beautiful garden with trees such as coffee bushes and redwood. There is also a lovely tearoom.



SOCCER MUSEUM

Praça Charles Miller, s/n – Pacaembu.

Tuesdays to Fridays, from 9:00 am thru 4:00 pm.

Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, from 10:00 am to 5:00 pm.

\$ (half price for students and people over 60 years).

Free admission on Saturdays. Free. ♿

Under the bleachers of the Pacaembu Stadium, the star of this museum is soccer, which is Brazilians favorite sport. The Brazilian soccer history is told through multimedia and interactive media (1400 photographs, 6 hours of video) distributed over 15 themed rooms.

ARENA CORINTHIANS

Av. Miguel Ignacio Curi, 111 – Artur Alvim (Subway Station Corinthians-Itaquera).

Call for information on schedule and values. ♿

Home of soccer team Corinthians, the stadium was chosen to host the 2014 World Cup. It has capacity for 48 thousand seats and a distinctive architectural concept, with a rectangular format, keeping fans near the field. Visitors who have the opportunity to attend a game at the Stadium can also visit the People's Museum, which tells the Club's history through the memories of fans.

SÃO PAULO CULTURAL CENTER

Rua Vergueiro, 1000. Paraíso (Vergueiro subway station).

Exhibition areas: Tuesdays to Fridays, from 10:00 am thru 8:00 pm.

Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, from 10:00 am to 6:00 pm. [Gratuito.](#)  

A multidisciplinary cultural space, the CCSP has three large libraries, a comics library, and a space for temporary exhibitions and shows, at economic prices or even for free. The place is one of the most traditional cultural buildings of the city and welcomes artists from all states and from other countries. Artists such as international singer Mercedes Sosa, Itamar Assumpção, and other representatives of the Brazilian culture, and from other countries, have made presentations in the center's stages.

ITAÚ CULTURAL INSTITUTE

Avenida Paulista, 149 - Bela Vista (Paraíso subway station).

Tuesdays to Fridays, from 9:00 am thru 8:00 pm.

Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, from 10:00 am to 8:00 pm. [Gratuito.](#) 

Dance shows, music, theater and thematic exhibitions attract the public. The Institute offers more than 30 thousand documents relating to Brazil's culture. It organizes exhibitions with contemporary artists and is one of the most visited sites in the city.

MASP

Avenida Paulista, 1578. Bela Vista (Trianon-Masp subway station).

Tuesdays to Sundays, from 10:00 am to 6:00 pm (box office closes at 5:30 pm).

Thursdays from 10:00 am to 8:00 pm (box office closes at 7:30 pm).

Closed on Mondays. \$ (half price), on admission free on Tuesdays. Free. 

The city's most famous museum, MASP has a priceless permanent collection, with artists such as Van Gogh, Renoir, Velasquez, Picasso and Portinari, among others. The museum's building is also considered a work of art, mainly due to its free standing space - one of the largest in the world - where on Sundays there is a disputed antiquities fair. Designed by Lina Bo Bardi, an architect of great importance in the country, the building is a landmark of modern construction and is a symbol of the city. In 2003 it was ranked by the Institute of National Historical and Artistic Heritage.

Shopping

São Paulo is the ideal destination for those who love to shop. More than 50 specialized commercial streets, 53 shopping center, and entire neighborhoods devoted to popular trade and luxury strongholds meet all budgets and surprise even the most eclectic tastes. The city has commercial centers, such as the 25 de Março Street, the largest popular shopping area in South America. Here, visitors find virtually everything: toys, clothes, fabrics, home accessories, tools, jewelry and crafts. The low prices and large quantity of offers are additional attractions. Visitors should go there by subway or taxi because the traffic is intense. To buy clothes at very low prices, the region of Luz (Rua José Paulino and surroundings) is a good option. Local manufacturers and wholesalers receive buyers from all Brazil and offer products of different materials and finishes.

Some stores offer clothes sold by the kilo, which can be a cheap option. At the other end are the areas Jardins and Itaim, where tourists can find international luxury brands and famous Brazilian designers. In the area of Rua Oscar Freire one can find jewelry, shoes and clothes in general. The place also has good restaurants and cafes that are among the most popular in the city. Between 25 de Março and Oscar Freire, São Paulo offers other major shopping areas such as Liberdade, where small shops and Japanese grocery stores show that the neighborhood is a stronghold of the Eastern community.

In Vila Madalena, a Bohemian neighborhood of Sao Paulo, tourists find shops of designer and alternative artists and a wide variety of crafts and second-hand shops. The bars and restaurants of the region are another point of interest for visitors.



Municipal Market



Pinacoteca of São Paulo

SÉ CATHEDRAL

Praça da Sé, s/n - Centro (subway station Sé).

From Mondays thru Fridays, from 8:00 am to 6:00 pm.

Saturdays from 8:00 am to 5:00 pm. Sundays from 8:00 am to 6:00 pm.

Free. \$ guided tours. ♿

This Cathedral, which is one of the five largest neo-gothic temples in the world, was inaugurated in 1954, on the city's 400th anniversary. Guided tours take tourists to the underground crypt where are the remains of important personalities of São Paulo's history are found. Opposite the church is the city's Ground Zero.

PATEO DO COLLEGIO

Praça Pateo do Colégio, 2 - Centro (subway station Sé).

Tuesdays thru Sundays, from 9:00 am thru 4:30 pm

\$ (half price). Children under seven years

and adults over 60 years old: free. ♿

It marks the place where the city was founded in 1554 by Jesuits. The simple construction includes an important museum (Padre Anchieta's Museum), with pieces depicting the arrival of colonists and the model of the city at its beginning.

SAINT BENEDICT'S MONASTERY

Largo de São Bento, s/n. Centro (subway station São Bento).

Mondays thru Fridays, from 7:00 am to 6:00 pm.

Saturdays and Sundays, from 6:00 am to 12:00 pm and from 4:00 pm to 6:00 pm.

Free. ♿

Founded in 1598, it was built according to the neo-Romanesque architecture. The masses on weekends, with performances of Gregorian chant, are the highlight. The shop on the site sells products made by the monks.

MERCADO MUNICIPAL

Rua da Cantareira, 306. Centro (close to São Bento Subway Station)

Mondays to Saturdays, from 6:00 am to 6:00 pm.

Sundays and holidays, from 6:00 am to 4:00 pm. Free. ♿

The most traditional "gourmet" attraction of the city is located in a stately building downtown, with stained glass windows that tell the history of coffee in São Paulo. On the large porch there are stalls with fruits and vegetables, meat, fish, delicacies – all very fresh and appetizing. The gastronomic space on the mezzanine offers several options to prove on the spot: the highlight is the famous Bologna sandwiches and codfish cakes.

PINACOTHECA

Praça da Luz, 2 - Bom Retiro (subway station Luz).

Wednesdays thru Fridays, from 10:00 am to 5:30 pm,

with permanence allowed in the building up at 6:00 pm.

\$ free on Saturdays. Children up to 10 years and adults over 60 years old:

free. ♿

The rich collection with over 100 thousand works brings the best in Brazilian and international art. The Pinacoteca art gallery has an important agenda of exhibitions of plastic arts and cultural activities. The building was designed in 1895 by architect Ramos de Azevedo, one of the major influencers of local architecture in the 19th century.

MUNICIPAL THEATER

Praça Ramos de Azevedo, s/n – República (subway station República).

Check the schedule on the website:

<http://theatromunicipal.org.br/espaco/theatro-municipal/#visita-guiada>  

Along the lines of the Parisian opera houses, the Municipal Theater was the stage of the Modern Art Week in 1922 (art movement that brought together musicians, painters, writers and artists in general, representing a renewal in the language and creative freedom. From this movement, the Brazilian art started to work with totally free ideas, in search of its own identity. Over time it acquired a historical value and ideological projection throughout the century). Currently, the space hosts several performances (dance, concerts, musicals), and some of these are free during the week.

SALA SÃO PAULO

Praça Júlio Prestes, 16 – Campos Elíseos (subway station Luz).

Guided visits only, check the schedule through phone

3367-9573 or e-mail visita@osesp.art.br

Box office: Mondays thru Fridays, from 10:00 am to 6:00 pm
or until the beginning of the concert.

Saturdays: when there is a show, from 10:00 am to 4:30 pm.

Sundays and holidays: 2 hours before the show, if any.

\$ according to the show. \$ visits with monitor (half-entry).

Saturdays and Sundays: Free. 

The modern concert hall has a dynamic programming and one of the best acoustics in the world. It is located inside the Júlio Prestes station and is the seat of the Symphonic Orchestra of the State of São Paulo (OSESP). Sala São Paulo has an eclectic program that includes, besides the OSESP, presentations of other groups, including international ones. The OSESP was considered by Gramophone magazine as one of the three most relevant emerging world orchestras in 2010. In addition to the presentations at Sala São Paulo, the orchestra offers itinerant presentations across the State.

LIFE AROUND THE TABLE

What to say of a city that has more than 12 thousand restaurants, close to 60 different types of cuisine, and includes gastronomy among the official cultural activities? São Paulo offers bars, restaurants, street food, canteens and confectionaries for virtually all tastes. From its traditional “pastel de feira” (a symbol of the city) to award-winning establishments known internationally, as is the case of chef Alex Atala, owner of the restaurant ranked as the ninth best in the world in 2015, by Restaurante Magazine (a reference in the culinary area), eating is a pleasure for the Paulistanos. The city is constantly renewing its portfolio of delicacies and offers a new trend, a new flavor, a new culture to satisfy the curiosity of its inhabitants and visitors. Do you want the traditional Japanese cuisine, such as the one found in small restaurants in Tokyo? Liberdade, Eastern stronghold of the city, has some good options, ranging from ramen shops to restaurants specializing in robatas, sushi and sashimi. On weekends, there is a fair in the neighborhood, where you can taste Japanese food made in the street, in tents. Canteens and pizzerias also abound in the city, which is home to the largest Italian community outside Italy in the world, from the most traditional, such as those in the neighborhood of Bixiga, to fine restaurants with modern trends of Italian food. If you prefer Arabic food, São Paulo offers specialty restaurants. Sheep, meat and typical roasts can be found in family establishments, that go from father to son, without losing the “secret” behind every spice. All the richness and variety of Brazilian cuisine can also be found in the city. In addition to delicacies from all corners of Brazil, the visitor can taste our typical Brazilian dish feijoada, accompanied by a delicious caipirinha. Paulistanos are proud of their cuisine and the excellent quality of its service. And no wonder. Eating is the center of life of the citizens of this city. Going out to eat is an excuse to meet friends, take a stroll, do business, date and even get to know new corners of the city, that become points of interest thanks to a new restaurant or a traditional establishment that can survive the frenzied urban transformation of the city. Korean, Indian, Peruvian, Chinese, Thai, Russian, Spanish, French, German, Scandinavian, Greek, and Brazilian food varieties from different states are available in the city. The hard part is choosing.

IBIRAPUERA PARK

Avenida Pedro Álvares Cabral, s/n.

Park: daily from 5:00 am to 12:00 am. – Auditorium:

Mondays thru Fridays, from 9:00 am to 6:00 pm.

Contemporary Art Museum: Tuesdays thru Sundays, from 10:00 am thru 6:00 pm

Modern Art Museum: Tuesdays thru Sundays, from 10:00 am thru 5:30 pm

Japanese Pavilion: Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays,

from 10:00 am to 12:00 pm and from 1:00 pm to 5:00 pm.

Planetarium: In January, February, July and December, the planetarium will offer 4 sessions per day (10am/12pm/3pm/5pm), from Tuesdays thru Sundays and holidays, with duration of 40 minutes each. In the rest of the year, sessions on weekends and holidays only. The schedule is updated on the first day of each month; check the website: <http://www.parqueibirapuera.org/equipamentos-parque-ibirapuera/planetario-ibirapuera-prof-aristoteles-orsini/>



The large city park is 1.5 million m2 and has many leisure options: jogging and bike trails, lake, children's toys, many fields and places for picnics. In addition, the Ibirapuera offers important historical and cultural attractions. Here one can also find the Ibirapuera Auditorium (one of the most beautiful buildings of the city, signed by Oscar Niemeyer), the Planetarium, the Contemporary Art Museum, the Modern Art Museum (with a collection of about 4 thousand works of art and pieces by Di Cavalcanti, Tarsila do Amaral and Portinari, among others) and the Japanese Pavilion.

EMBU DAS ARTES FAIR (EMBU)

Estrada Régis Bittencourt, BR-116, km 279 (1st entrance)

or km 282 (2nd entrance)

From Mondays thru Fridays, from 8:00 am to 5:00 pm.

Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, from 9:00 am to 6:00 pm.

Since 1969, one of the most traditional arts and crafts fairs of Brazil is carried out here. There are more than 500 exhibitors offering products made from various materials and inspired by different themes. There are several art galleries, antique shops, workshops and furniture stores. The tour of Embu das Artes can be complemented with a visit to the Embu das Artes Cultural Center and the Sacred Arts Museum, close to the fair.

PARANAPIACABA

Estrada Anchieta up to km 29, SP-148 (Estrada Velha de Santos) up to km 33.

Enter Estrada Índio Tibiriçá (SP-31), follow to Km 45.5

and after that Estrada Ribeirão Pires Paranapiacaba (SP-122) to the city

A constant English style fog makes up the landscape of Paranapiacaba, a village that sits at the top of the Serra do Mar, in São Paulo. The village was established in the second half of the 19th century to house the railway operations and its staff. Nowadays, it still retains the original English architectural design, with a replica of the Big Ben, a scenario that attracts many tourists. A true open-air museum, including steam train rides, Paranapiacaba – that was classified as historical heritage – mixes culture and ecotourism. In the Municipal Natural Park Paranapiacaba Springs there are more than 10 tracks of various levels, as well as rappelling, zipline, places for the practice of mountain biking and adventure racing.

SANTANA DE PARNAÍBA

Estrada Castelo Branco up to exit 26-B, towards Barueri.

Then, follow the Estrada dos Romeiros for 12 km

until you reach the center of Santana de Parnaíba

(35 km from downtown São Paulo).

The historic city has one of the most important architectural complexes of the State. There are more than 200 classified buildings that represent the saga of the Bandeirantes, who in 1561 left São Paulo to explore the interior of Brazil. In addition to the houses, the city has other attractions that are worth visiting: The House of Anhanguera Museum, sale of crafts at Praça 14 de Novembro (on Sundays) and thematic itineraries that leave from the city and tell the history of the Bandeirantes (or simply show the production of cachaça).



SANTOS



LOCAL HOLIDAYS:

January 26: Anniversary of Santos

September 8: Feast of Our Lady of Mount Serrat

November 20: Black Awareness Day

Accommodations

Just like São Vicente and Guarujá, Santos has a good and efficient network of hotels and hostels along the beach. Options include more sophisticated hotels, which offer ocean view, and simpler options, ideal for those visiting the city to enjoy the beaches and attractions.

Transportation

Santos can be reached by car or bus. There are two options of paved roads that allow access to the downtown area. The city also has helipads. The nearest airport is the International Guarulhos Airport (Cumbica), 110 km from Santos. It is also possible to reach the city by sea, through the boat that crosses the vehicles between Guarujá and Santos. At Ponta da Praia, near Ponte dos Práticos, liners can be watched only 100 meters away. The arrival takes place in the morning, around 7:00 am and 9:00 am, and departure late in the afternoon or early evening.

One of the oldest cities in Brazil, it maintains the simplicity and friendliness of a beach town. Add to this the natural beauties that invite to rest or incite the practice of sports such as running, sailing, swimming and volleyball, among others, in addition to the historical and cultural riches. This is Santos, the city that is only 70 km from São Paulo and that has Latin America's largest port complex. One of its attractions is in the Guinness Book of Records: Santos has the largest beach front gardens of the world. Near the city are São Vicente and Guarujá.

São Vicente was the first village to be founded in Brazil and this historical data makes the city an important tourist itinerary. The foundation happened, officially, on January 22, 1532, by Portuguese Martim Afonso de Souza. After almost 500 years, many attractions still remind the achievement. But São Vicente does not live only in history. Beaches, parks and the Morro da Asa Delta (hang-gliding hill) are also sought after by visitors of the first city of Brazil. In turn, the municipality of Guarujá offers many natural and historical attractions: beautiful beaches, 27 in all, islands, trails, observation decks, forts and fortresses. This mix makes Guarujá one of the coastal towns of São Paulo that receive the most tourists during the year. Trendy bars, international restaurants and lively nightclubs also explain the success of the seaside resort.

MUNICIPAL AQUARIUM

Praça Luiz La Scala, s/n - Ponta da Praia.

Tuesdays thru Fridays, 9:00 am at 6:00 pm

(in summer, opens daily from 9:00 am to 6:45 pm);

Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, from 9:00 am to 8:00 pm.

\$ free entry for children under 12 years and adults over 60 years. 

This attraction, the most visited the city, hundreds of species of aquatic fauna live in reconstructed habitats. It is worth visiting the first penguin born in captivity in Brazil, called Fraldinha. The Santos Aquarium is the second public park with the largest number of visits in the State, just behind the São Paulo Zoo.

TROLLEYBUS (TOURIST LINE)

From Tuesdays thru Sundays and Holidays, from 11:00 am to 5:00 pm.

\$ free for children under 5

The most enjoyable way to get to know the Historical Center of Santos (and travel through the municipality's past) is by the "electric". They depart from Praça Mauá and circulate 5 km through the main streets and attractions of the city, with stops in Outeiro de Santa Catarina and the Palace Saturnino de Brito.

BEACHES OF SANTOS

PRAIA DO JOSÉ MENINO (on the border with São Vicente up to channel 2)
the most sought after by surfers due to the strong waves.

PRAIA DO GONZAGA (between channels 2 and 3)
the most popular of Santos, the scene of events and promotions.

PRAIA DO BOQUEIRÃO (between channels 3 and 4)
with an excellent infrastructure of services. The craft fair on the weekends stand out.


PRAIA DO EMBARÉ (between channels 4 and 5)
the young public's favorite. Opposite the Basilica of Saint Anthony of Embaré.

PRAIA DE APARECIDA (between channels 5 and 6)
Very frequented by families with children.

PONTA DA PRAIA (between channels 6 and 7)
location from where boats and other vessels leave to Guarujá. Suitable for fishing.

BOLSA OFICIAL DE CAFÉ

Rua 15 de Novembro, 95 - Centro.

Tuesdays to Saturdays from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm
and Sundays from 10:00 am to 5:00 pm. \$ 

The beautiful building of 6 thousand m², built in 1922, housed one of the main futures and commodities exchange in the world. Today, it houses the collection of the Coffee Museum. The panels signed by painter and historian Santos Benedicto Calixto stand out.

ESTÁDIO URBANO CALDEIRA - VILA BELMIRO

Rua Princesa Isabel, 77 - Vila Belmiro.

Tuesdays to Sundays from 9:00 am to 6:00 pm,
except on game days. \$ simple visit (memorial + bleachers).

\$\$ guided tour (memorial + floor cabins + press room + cloakroom + field). 

It is the stadium of Santos Futebol Clube, a team known worldwide for its biggest star: Pelé. The stadium, one of the oldest in Brazil, was built in 1916. Today, it has a capacity for 20 thousand supporters. The Memorial of Achievements of the team, with trophies, documents and photographic records is found here.

BEACHES OF SÃO VICENTE

ILHA PORCHAT

Bars, restaurants and nightclubs are the attractions of the island, which is located between the beaches Itararé and Gonzaguinha.

PRAIA DO GONZAGUINHA

Sought by those who love jet skiing, wakeboarding and windsurfing, and the general public, in search of bars, restaurants and kiosks. A craft fair on Sundays livens up the scene.

PRAIA DO ITARARÉ

The largest and most frequented beach of São Vicente, good for surfing. Hang-gliders and paragliders land here.

PRAIA DOS MILIONÁRIOS

200 meters long quiet beach. Close to the rocks of Ilha Porchat.

LAJE DE SANTOS (Laje de Santos Marine State Park)

Boarding at Edgard Perdigão Bridge (Ponte dos Práticos) – Ponta da Praia.

Time according to the tour operator chosen.

Price according to the tour operator.

16 years, accompanied by an adult.

Within the city limits is the best diving point of São Paulo and the 3rd best of Brazil. The Laje de Santos is 45 km from the beach and offers divers and underwater photographers privileged visibility of up to 30 meters. The Moréia, a vessel that sank in 1922, is also found here.

BEACH FRONT GARDEN

Avenida Bartolomeu de Gusmão, s/n

A reason of pride for Santistas, the 7 km of beach have the largest beach front garden in the world, according to the Guinness Book of Records. There are almost 800 flowerbeds with many types of flowers and plants. A disputed bicycle path runs along the entire shoreline and the garden.

SANCTUARY OF OUR LADY OF MONTE SERRAT

Praça Correia de Mello, 33 – Centro Histórico.

Daily, from 8:00 am to 8:00 pm.

\$\$ Trolleybus (round trip). Half price for people over 60 years.

Free for children under 8 years.

The city's patron saint is the highlight of this temple, which is the symbol of the Santos. The sanctuary, built at the turn of the 17th century, stands on the top of Monte Serrat: from there you can see almost the whole city. Access can be done by trolleybus or by a staircase of more than 400 steps.

MEMORIAL OF THE 500 YEARS OF THE DISCOVERY OF BRAZIL

Alameda Paulo Gonçalves, s/n – Top of Ilha Porchat.

Daily, 24 hours. ♿

Work designed by Oscar Niemeyer to celebrate 500 years of the discovery of Brazil. From the viewpoint of the monument you can see the beaches of Santos and São Vicente.

MORRO DA ASA DELTA (MORRO VOTURUÁ)

Daily, from 10:00 am to 6:00 pm. \$\$

This is its highest point, at 180 meters, from which paragliding and hang gliding flights leave (with instructors): adrenaline rides and beautiful landscapes. Even those who do not like the adventure will have a fantastic view of the whole downtown, from Guarujá to Praia Grande. A cable car leaves from the Itararé Beach and goes to the top. Another option is to go by car.

BEACHES IN GUARUJÁ

ASTÚRIAS

This popular beach is frequented by longboard surfers.

EDÉN

Access by a steep trail. Good beach for swimming, diving and windlass fishing.

ENSEADA

The largest beach of Guarujá, with 100 kiosks.

GUAIUBA

Kiosks offer good culinary options. The waters are good for diving.

IPORANGA

25 km from the town center, is popular for diving. A waterfall with a natural pool stands out.

MAR CASADO

Good for swimming due to its calm waters.

PEREQUÊ

Stronghold of caiçaras, it is a fishing colony.

PERNAMBUCO

Sophisticated, the beach of fine sand is ideal for kayaking, sailing, bodyboarding and surfing.

PITANGUEIRAS

Central beach of clear waters, good for swimming.

TOMBO (TUMBLE)

As the name implies, it is a sloping beach. Surfing championships are held here.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE

Avenida. Getúlio Vargas, s/n.
Daily, 24 hours

Symbol of São Vicente and designated as historic heritage by the State of São Paulo, the bridge was built in Germany and opened in 1914. It was the first suspension bridge in Brazil.

ACQUA MUNDO AQUARIUM

Avenida Miguel Stéfano, 2001 - Enseada.
Fridays thru Tuesdays, from 10:00 am to 6:00 pm.
Wednesdays, from 10:00 am to 9:00 pm.
Thursdays, from 10:00 am to 7:00 pm.
\$\$Promotional Tickets for children from 02 to 12 years and for seniors over 60 years. ♿

8 thousand animals are exhibited in thematic tanks. It is considered the largest saltwater aquarium of South America. In addition, it promotes educational activities and presents scientific films. The visit can be done with monitors.



Santos Shoreline

SÃO SEBASTIÃO

 **83,020 inhabitants (IBGE estimate, 2015)**

 **Area: 399,679 km²**

 **Area Code: 12**

 **220 V**



LOCAL HOLIDAYS:

January 20: São Sebastião Day
March 16: Political Emancipation of São Sebastião

Accommodations

Inns by the sea, with simple environments conducive to a season of sunshine and relaxation are the highlight in the region. There are hotels and camping options. Some inns are a reference in aesthetic treatments and others offer a sophisticated and tasty cuisine, specializing in fish and seafood.

Transportation

São Sebastião can be reached by car or by bus. The roads are paved and maintained in good condition throughout the year. There are private helipads in the region.

Coastal city with a great ecological diversity, approximately 180 km from the capital, São Sebastião receives tourists with an excellent infrastructure, small and popular beaches and beautiful scenery. There are over 30 beaches, trails, waterfalls and the like. All this added to the strong presence of the caiçara culture. Bars and restaurants serve all those seeking the sophistication of international cuisine and also those who prefer the traditional caiçara cuisine, such as the famous fish with banana “farofa”, crab cakes and shrimp, fish or squid appetizers. In addition, lively nightclubs, mainly in Maresias and Camburi, attract young people.

HISTORIC CENTER

The center of São Sebastião, with its seven blocks, gathers many buildings classified by the Council for the Defense of the Historical, Artistic, Architectural and Tourism Heritage in the State. They are treasures of the colonial architecture, such as the Mother Church, the Hope House, the Chamber House and Jail, in addition to beautiful mansions.

MOTHER CHURCH

Praça Major João Fernandes, 22 – Centro.

Mondays, from 12:00 pm to 6:00 pm. Tuesdays thru Fridays, from 7:00 am to 6:00 pm.

Saturdays, from 9:00 am to 12:00 pm.  

Built in stone and lime in the 17th century, the Church was fully restored in 1819. The last renewal, a few years ago, gave it the original Jesuit-inspired features. Its collection includes sacred images in wood and of Portuguese origin.

GUARANI INDIAN RESERVE OF RIO SILVEIRA

On the border of the municipalities Bertioga and São Sebastião – Boraceia (60 km from the Historical Center of São Sebastião). By appointment.

260 Indians (50 families) live in the reserve divided into five small groups. Their culture is reflected in the way of living, in the production of handmade objects, agricultural products and cultivation of ornamental plants. Some products are sold to visitors, who can also watch the dances. Visits are scheduled with Setur by tourist agencies.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE OF SÃO FRANCISCO

Avenida Manoel Teixeira, 1200 – São Sebastião, with access by Estrada Caraguá-São Sebastião.

Schedule in advance. access to the site begins in medium difficulty trails.

The archaeological site tells 200 years of history in its approximately 20 thousand m². The ruins of the original property, between these columns, walls, stairs and terraces, show that there existed a large farm with slaves. The guides that accompany the visits (mandatory) tell facts about the place.

BEACHES

BARRA DO SAHY

Ideal for families, with calm waters and a good infrastructure.

PRAIA BARRA DO UNA

Union between the beach and the mountain, with the river Una. Tours on motor boats and eco-trails.

PRAIA BOIÇUCANGA

Known for its shopping center and the unforgettable sunset.

PRAIA BRAVA

The strong waves attract professional surfers.

CAMBURI AND CAMBURIZINHO

Frequented by surf and adventure sports lovers. The lively nightlife stands out in Camburi.

JUQUEHY

Sought by families with small children due to the sea almost without waves. With good culinary options.

MARESIAS

Quite popular, Maresias attracts young people in search of surf, body board and night life.

TOQUE-TOQUE

Good place for small-scale fishing.

TOQUE-TOQUE PEQUENO

Beach frequented by families. Sale of fresh fish.



Toque-Toque Pequeno Beach

ILHABELA

 **32,197 inhabitants (IBGE estimate, 2015)**

 **Area: 347.515 km²**

 **Area Code: 12**

 **220 V**



LOCAL HOLIDAYS:

September 3: Anniversary of the City

November 20: Black Awareness Day

Accommodations

Ilhabela offers several types of accommodations to tourists.

Most hotels and inns have sea view and are located on the beachfront or high in the hills of the island. The island has from rustic and charming inns to more sophisticated hotels, besides the possibility of renting houses per the season.

Transportation

Ilhabela is 230 km from São Paulo. From the capital, follow the roads Ayrton Senna, Carvalho Pinto and Tamoios. Boats cross from the continent to Ilhabela in about 15 minutes (we recommend booking in holidays).

The most popular and crowded island of the coast of São Paulo.

Ilhabela, the only archipelago-municipality of Brazil, was founded in 1805. The capital of sailing offers the best weather conditions for this sport. That is why so many championships are held here. The week of Sailing in Ilhabela, an international tournament which takes place in July and animates the scene, should be highlighted. It is also ideal for diving on shipwrecks. About two dozen ancient ships sunken on the island's south coast are responsible for the name popularly given to the area: The South America's Bermuda Triangle.

WATERFALLS

Close to the Praia da Feiticeira, after a low difficulty trail, there is the Cachoeira Três Tombos, with natural pools with crystal clear waters. Another tip is the Cachoeira do Gato, the most visited on the island. It is necessary to take a medium difficulty trail (we recommend a guide) with a duration of approximately 45 minutes to get there. One of the most traditional sights of Ilhabela is the Cachoeira da Toca, with camping sites, natural falls, historic trails, water slides and surf in stone.

ILHABELA STATE PARK

From Mondays thru Fridays, 8:00 am to 5:00 pm.

The archipelago park of 27 thousand hectares, covers 85% of the municipality of Ilhabela. A dense forest protects streams, creeks, islands, islets and slabs and over a hundred waterfalls of all shapes and sizes. The major attractions of the park are the waterfalls and natural pools. The first well that can be accessed is the Poço da Pedra, right at the beginning of the trail. 500 meters from there is the Poço da Escada and, later, the Poço da Ducha and the Escorrega (slide). The Poço do Jabuti is the last pool. The trail that takes tourists up the waterfalls is signaled and has recreational areas.



BEACHES AND ISLANDS

PRAIA DO JABAQUARA

One of the most beautiful of Ilhabela, this beach is excellent for sea bathing and spear or small-scale fishing.

PRAIA DO PACUÍBA

50 meters long, it is the perfect setting for those seeking peace and quiet.

PRAIA DA ARMAÇÃO

Very frequented by yachtsmen, sailors and kite surfers.

PRAIA DO SINO

Houses the Bell Stone, known as one of the greatest attractions of the island.

PRAIA VIANA

Suited to snorkeling.

PRAIA DE BARREIROS

Has a lookout that offers a beautiful view.

PRAIA DE SANTA TEREZA

Ideal for buying fresh fish.

PRAIA DO SACO DA CAPELA

Has an excellent infrastructure with bars and hotels by the sea.

PRAIA DO PEQUEÁ

Indicated for the practice of canoeing, diving and swimming.

PRAIA DO ENGENHO D'ÁGUA

An ancient sugar cane mill, a city's historic heritage, is found here.

PRAIA DO ITAGUAÇU

Has a good infrastructure and the calm waters good for sea bathing.

PRAIA DO PEREQUÊ

One of the largest and most frequented. During the high season is hosts several events.

PRAIA DE PEDRAS MIÚDAS

Where the Ecological Submarine Sanctuary is located.

PRAIA DO PORTINHO

Cozy, attracts many tourists in the high season.

PRAIA DA FEITICEIRA

Good for kitesurfing, with a paradisiacal landscape.

PRAIA DO JULIÃO

Ideal for families with small children.

PRAIA GRANDE

Offers a wide range of leisure options.

PRAIA DO CURRAL

Exquisite bars make up the natural beauties of the place.

PRAIA DO BONETE

Known worldwide for its beauty. Good for surfing.

PRAIA DO INDAIAUBA

With several points for fishing.

PRAIA DOS CASTELHANOS

Sea with strong waves. There are two creeks and a large waterfall nearby.

PRAIA DO POÇO

There is a sinkhole, which invites for a swim.

ILHA DAS CABRAS

Frequented by divers.

ILHA DE BÚZIOS

In this paradise for divers, turtles and even dolphins can be found.



Ilha das Cabras

UBATUBA



86,392 inhabitants (IBGE estimate, 2015)



Area: 723.883 km²



Area Code: 12



220 V



LOCAL HOLIDAYS:

June 29: Feast of Saint Peter Fisherman

September 14: Peace of Iperoig

October 28: Anniversary of the City

Accommodations

Inns and hotels near the white sands and clear water of the region are available. There are options that are part of the charming route and offer delicious meals, in addition to comfortable facilities. For the more adventurous there are hostels furthest from the center and main beaches, which in exchange for greater sophistication, offer views and almost unknown beaches.

Transportation

The road transportation is the most used by those visiting Ubatuba. The roads are paved and kept in good condition. There is also the local airport, the Gastão Madeira (Daesp), which has an asphalt track that allows the landing of small planes.

Known as the “Capital of Surf”, the city brings together, in 90 km of coastline, more than 80 beaches suitable for ecotourism and the practice of extreme and nautical sports. The city also has 10 islands with lush scenery. Ubatuba was inhabited by the tamoios, Indians that had conflicts with the Portuguese for their lands. One of those who tried a peace agreement was father José de Anchieta, who was taken hostage and as prisoner. The agreement was settled in 1563, with the treaty called “Peace of Iperoig”. The natural beauties of Ubatuba, on the beaches, on its islands, or in the middle of the Atlantic Forest (80% of its area is part of the Serra do Mar State Park), ensure the presence of Brazilian and foreign tourists all year round.

TAMAR PROJECT

Rua Antônio Athanasio da Silva, 273 – Itaguá.

Sundays thru Thursdays (except on Wednesdays, when it is closed), from 10:00 am to 6:00 pm. Fridays and Saturdays, from 10:00 am to 10:00 pm.

\$\$ Children under 1,20 m and adults over 60 years: free.

The Marine Turtles Project (Tamar) exhibits several species. On the guided tours, guides talk about the turtles and explain the spawning and the birth of hatchlings. There is also a museum dedicated to the subject on the site.

BEACHES AND ISLANDS

BRAVA DA ALMADA

Strong waves, good for surfing.

BRAVA DO FRADE

Highly recommended for surfers.

BRAVA DO SUL

The natural pool on its coast stand out.

CAMBURI E CAMBURIZINHO

One of the most popular in the region. It is divided by a river.

FELIX

On the left, highly inclined beach. On the right, natural pool.

DA FORTALEZA

Indicated for water sports.

GRANDE

Its strong waves are sought after by surfers.

ITAMAMBUCA

Extreme sports, in an environment surrounded by native vegetation, are practiced here.

DO LÁZARO

Shadows and a good infrastructure to receive visitors.

MARANDUBA

Good spots for baths, ideal for families.

PEREQUE-AÇU

Long strip of sand and shallow waters, ideal for families.

PIÇINGUABA

Classified as a historical heritage for the presence of a colony of fishermen that retains its original features.

PRUMIRIM

Near here, there is a beautiful waterfall that attracts visitors.

PURUBA

Good for diving and bathing. The river Puruba is nearby.



SACO DA RIBEIRA

Beach for races, this beautiful beach is a landmark of the city.

SUNUNGA

Small, turbulent waters (strong current). Here is the Gruta que Chora.

TENÓRIO

Beach with rough waters.

TONINHAS

At certain times of the year it is possible to see dolphins near the beach.

UBATUMIRIM

A beautiful beach with calm waters.

VERMELHA DO NORTE

With reddish sands, good for surfing.

VERMELHA DO SUL

Highly inclined beach, with virgin forest around it.







Sensational!

