São Paulo
BRASIL
São Paulo waits for you

If you want to have fun, come to São Paulo. If you want to see breath-taking landscapes, come to São Paulo. If you are looking for culture, adventure or an exciting night life, come to São Paulo. The capital of the richest state in Brazil and a global metropolis gathers the best urban tourism with easy access to a huge natural beauty. São Paulo offers arts, glamour, good food, animation in arts and performances and is close to paradisiacal beaches and good forest-covered mountains full of cascades, caves and a varied fauna.

An avant garde city - a mandatory stop for international artist’s tours - organizes 90,000 events a year, like festivals, trade fairs, popular feasts and much more. Part of its charm is from its multicultural population, made of Italian, Japanese, Portuguese, Jewish, Korean and others. There are restaurants of more than 50 different cuisines and typical feasts brighten the streets the whole year, making a balance with the sophisticated food and luxury shopping.

"With a first world infrastructure, São Paulo takes advantage from the two busiest airports in Brazil: The São Paulo International Airport / Guarulhos, main entrance for tourists, and the Congonhas Airport, serving connection flights to all Brazilian states. Its excellent entrances and the wide bus system are an invitation to know the varied landscape of the State, where children and adults have all types of leisure activity, from ecotourism to extreme sports, from historic centers to a simple gaze. Find out those places on the next pages – and pack your luggage. Let São Paulo surprises you!"
The Profile of the City of São Paulo

- Location: Southeastern region
- Language: Portuguese
- Currency: REAL (R$)
- Population 10,800,000 inhabitants
- Temperature in summer: From 22°C to 27°C
- Temperature in winter: From 15°C to 21°C
- Altitude: 750 m above the sea level
- Latitude: 23°32.0' S
- Longitude: 46°37.0' W
- Area: 1.530 km²
- Foundation: January 25, 1554
- Administrative status: Capital of the State of São Paulo
- Population of the State of São Paulo 41,000,000 inhabitants

For further information on São Paulo districts, please go to www.prefeitura.sp.gov.br
For further information on how to get to the cities in the state of São Paulo, please go to www.der.sp.gov.br
São Paulo Capital

A global metropolis

Immigrants from all over the world helped to build the biggest capital in Brazil, a cozy city rich in culture, sophistication and beauty.

São Paulo is a superlative city: 10.8 million inhabitants, 260 cinemas, 152 theaters, 90 museums, more than 12,000 restaurants, 42,000 hotel rooms and the second helicopter fleet in the world. Although such figures are magnificent, they only present this multicultural metropolis, which population has been formed with people from more than 70 countries. This diversity reflects in the urban landscape, tastes, arts and human relations. In São Paulo, you can enjoy important art works, beautiful architecture and comfortable parks. Cuisine is one of the best in the world and its service is generally excellent. And more, two comfortable and efficient airports and a wide road system provide the visitors the opportunity to find out all nature and cultural beauty hidden in the state. Few places in the world offer such attracting leisure options.

Geography and climate

Warm summer and light winter

Less than 100 km from the coast, the city has nice temperatures during the whole year.

In a plateau, less than 100 km from the coast and 760 meters above the sea level, the city of São Paulo has a Cwa climate. Average annual temperature ranges from 19ºC to 27ºC. In summer, rains in the end of afternoon and, in winter, thermometers rarely reach less than 15ºC. São Paulo used to be called “city of drizzle” due to the continuing light rain in certain times, a natural phenomenon much less frequent today. São Paulo is the center of a metropolitan area together with other 38 cities, gathering 20,000,000 inhabitants.

Food and night life

Variety is the rule for food and music

A wide restaurant network, from the most simple to the most sophisticated, provides worldwide tastes. Democracy is the key in the nightlife. Do you prefer samba or blues?

It is hard to say what the typical São Paulo food is. ‘Virado paulista’, with beans, sausage and fried banana, from the ‘bandeirantes’ time (name used for explorers in the colonial period in São Paulo), shares its space with more than 50 cuisines, from the Russian to the French, and the Brazilian tastes. Among so many options, there is one that can not be missed: pizza. There are more pizzerias in São Paulo than in the whole Italy. Japanese food is also popular, as well as the "churrasco" - barbecue. Wednesday and Saturday are traditional days for "feijoada", the most famous Brazilian dish, prepared with black bean and porky meat. You can go to a simple ‘cantina’, similar to the Italians, or enjoy yourself with the highest gastronomy. The wine list is always wide and the cafes has been sophisticated, offering special blends. In the markets, you find fruits from the whole country and abroad. Those wishing to dance or listen to music, go to districts, such as Vila Madalena, Moema and Vila Olímpia. For all tastes, from rock to funk, from jazz to Brazilian popular music, there are plenty of options for you to enjoy your night.

History

In the beginning, a religious college

Modernization started in the end of the century 19 with the culture of coffee.

A mass celebrated on January 25, 1554, spotted the birth of the city of São Paulo in a college built by Portuguese Jesuits who wished to catechize the Native inhabitants in the area. Today you can still see these building foundations at Pateo do Collegio. During 157 years, the city’s name was Piratininga. A starting point for expeditions for precious metals and Indians to be enslaved, the little town started to gain importance. In the end of century 19, the culture of coffee brought riches for modernization, supported by the immigrants from all over the world. That growth brought many industries creating conditions for beginning the main financial center in Latin America.
Art, culture and fairs

The capital of events in Latin America

More than 90,000 events per year. Hard to choose one.

City Ballet / Miss Saigon Musical.

An event every six minutes, from cultural festivals to business fairs, like São Paulo Fashion Week or International Road Show. But São Paulo offers much more. All art schools have been represented in the collections of 90 museums. 152 theater plays from Broadway musicals to experimental plays. Classical and popular music performance are constant, even during the day, many of them are free. Cinemas are excited in April with the Documental Festival and the International Cinema Festival in October. Streets are always celebrating something. With typical food and music, the Italian community pays an honor to San Gennaro in July and to Our Lady of Achiropita, in August. July is the month for celebrations in the Japanese district of Liberdade. And we can not forget the Carnival parade, with beauty and luxury growing every year, in February.

Shopping

Good taste and sophistication

São Paulo offers more than 70 shopping malls and 59 theme streets selling quality, creative and luxury products.

You can find the best options in São Paulo at a competitive price. Few cities in the world hold so many international names. Not to talk about the national brands which have been gaining the foreign market due to its quality and creativity. Typical Brazilian products are available at the shops and in handicraft and antique fairs spread all over the city.

Internacional brand stores.

Every corner, a Beauty

Downtown is rich in history, the Northern area has beautiful parks, and on the Southern area is the home of Interlagos Race Circuit, on the West side, the night life and on the East, the Italian immigration. On the next pages you will see the 1530 km area of the city divided into regions and what to do in each one of them. Another area, approaching the Paulista Avenue and the Jardins district, is so rich in attractions that has a special reference. Find where you are and wander to see countless options the city has to offer.
Downtown

The beginning

The history of São Paulo is kept in downtown. You can see the first building ruins, the Pateo do Collegio, from 1554. Today the building is the home of a sacred art museum, religious objects and Indian articles and the Paulista house. For a long time, the city life used to be restricted to this area. At the turn of the century XIX to XX, downtown received important buildings, such as viaduto do Chá (Tea Bridge) and the Teatro Municipal (City Theater).

Some of these buildings have new uses today. For example, the Júlio Prestes Station, built in 1938, has a modern concert hall – Sala São Paulo, close to Bom Retiro, a district where several generations of immigrants have been living since the beginning of the century XIX. On the last decades, Bom Retiro became a strong shopping area along the José Paulino Street, with more than 1200 shops full of fashion items at attractive prices.

Must visit

Sé Cathedral – The biggest church in the city in modified Gothic style, for 8,000 people.
Copan building – A São Paulo postcard, designed by the famous architect Oscar Niemeyer, stands out by its curves in the façade. A residential building, with a 5,000 people living in 1160 flats.
Italia Building – Built in 1956, the highest building in São Paulo for a long time. A restaurant on the 4th floor has one of the most beautiful views of the metropolis.
Luz Station – Built with English iron structures for railway transports opened in 1901. Today is also the home of the Portuguese Language Museum.
Júlio Prestes Station – Inspired in the Grand Central Station, in New York City, the station is the home of the Symphonic Orchestra of the State of São Paulo since 1999.
Liberdade – Japanese district, with decoration, restaurants and typical product shops.
Pateo do Collegio – Ruins of the foundations of the first building in the city. Today is the home of Archieta Museum, where you can find religious objects and Indian articles and the Paulista house.

Mercado Municipal (Municipal Market) – The beautiful 1932 building sells fruits, vegetables and poultry. There are also restaurants and a famous cod pie (pastel de bacalhau).
São Bento Monastery – Built in 1634. Every Sunday, a mass with Gregorian chant is celebrated at 10 in the morning.
Pinacoteca do Estado (Art Gallery) – Museum held in an 1898 building has almost 4,000 pieces. Important exhibitions are also organized.
Teatro Municipal (Municipal Theater) – Opened in 1911, with renaissance façade. Presents opera, ballet and concerts.
Altino Arantes Building – Inspired in the Empire State Building, in NYC, is known as Banespa Building, name of a former bank. From the top of the tower, the impressive view shows a 40 km radius of the city. Other attractions are the crystal chandelier in the lobby, with 13 meter high, and the museum, with art, furniture and documents.

South Side

From sports to concert halls

Entrance for people arriving at Congonhas Airport, one of the most famous points in this area is Ibirapuera Park, where people go every day for fitness, to be in touch with nature and to visit its several museums. Also in this area, you find the Interlagos Circuit, Jockey Club and Morumbi Stadium.

At night, you can choose from concert halls, bars in Moema and discos in Vila Olimpia.

Must visit

Interlagos Circuit – A 4,309 meter circuit.
Morumbi Stadium – Biggest particular stadium in the world, owned by São Paulo Futebol Clube.
Maria Luiza & Oscar Americano Foundation – Modernist house and garden; tea room and museum. Organizes classic music presentation.
Jockey Club – With four tracks; races on Monday Night and Saturday and Sunday afternoon. Three sophisticated bars and restaurants, cafés and tobacco shop.
Ipiranga Museum – Opened in 1890, shows objects, documents and masterpieces from XVI to XX century. French-style gardens.
Burle Marx Park – Planned by the landscapist with the same name, the park has native and exotic species, all identified.
Ibirapuera Park – With 1.9 million square meters, a planetarium, museum, like African Brazil and the Modern Art, exhibition venues, like Bienal and Oca. Designed by the architect Oscar Niemeyer, the Ibirapuera Auditorium is specialized for musical exhibitions, for 800 vacancies and a huge stage. A 20 meter door in the backstage, let some performances to be showed externally for almost 15,000 people.

Protection Area Capivari-Monos and Bororé-Colônia – Atlantic Forest, cascades, endangered animals and Indian locations can be seen in the protected area representing almost 25% of the city area.
Zoo – One of the 10 top zoos in the world due to its diversity.
Zoo Safari – A 4km car ride to see almost 400 animals of 42 species living ‘free’.
Shopping malls – Morumbi, Market Place, Ibirapuera, Interlagos, SP Market, Cidade Jardim, Jardim Sul and D&D, for decoration only.

Monument to the lags, by Victor Brecheret.
Paulista Avenue and Jardins

Art and culture for all

Opened in 1901, the Paulista Avenue is one of the symbols of the capital. During a long time, the coffee producers had their mansions here; today there are some remains. Nowadays, the Avenue is the financial center of the city, but not only. In its almost 3km long, there are 30-floor buildings, cultural center, cinemas, museums and bookshops with several free attractions.

The avenue is also the scene for events, such as the Gay Parade and the New Year’s Eve Celebrations. There are several restaurants in the area. The surrounding district of Jardins is a center for excellent cuisine. Among the main streets, you find the luxury Oscar Freire, and the underground Augusta, where the famous Ouro Fino gallery is, with alternative brands and second-hand shops.

Casa das Rosas – Built in 1930, one of the remaining mansions in the avenue. Newly called Espaço Haroldo de Campos de Poesia e Literatura, an area for reading and research.

Orthodox Cathedral – A Byzantine style building, newly restored.

Consolação Cemetery – With a rich collection of sculptures and tombs of personalities, like painter Tarsila do Amaral and writer Mario de Andrade; guided tours available.

Fiesp Cultural Center – Theater, art gallery, library and comic’s library, all free of charge.

São Paulo Cultural Center – With four floors, offers theaters, dance and music, exhibitions, cinema and video and courses.

Itaú Cultural Institute – Courses, exhibitions, theater, music and dance. Free of charge.

There is a numismatics museum.

MASP – São Paulo Art Museum – A daring design, with one of the largest free spaces in the world. Every Sunday, an antique fair is held. The museum’s collection has works by Renoir, Velasquez, Goya, Picasso, Monet, Degas and Di Cavalcanti.

Museu da Casa Brasileira (Brazilian House Museum) – Furniture from the century XVII to XIX. On Sunday morning, free music exhibition in the garden.

Brazilian Sculpture Museum – No fixed collection. Temporary exhibitions are held.

Trianon Park – Opened in 1892, the park has exotic and native species.

Shopping malls – Frei Caneca, Pátio Paulista, Center 3, Pátio Higienópolis and Conjunto Nacional, where the biggest book store in Brazil is placed.

Must visit

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West Side

Day and night young excitement

Although there are museums and cultural centers and the huge campus of the University of São Paulo, the Vila Madalena district is the most attractive point in the west side. Streets full of fashion shops and with alternative design, are always full. At night, the noise is louder. Bars and discos are always crowded.

Must visit

Ceagesp - The flower fair on Tuesday and Friday, from 5:00 am to 10:30 am, is the greatest attraction of this big supply center.
Cidade Universitária - Head Office of the University of São Paulo; the Archeology Museum, the Ethnology Museum and the Contemporary Art Museum are some of the museums available here.
Estação Ciência - Interactive exhibitions in order to popularize science.
Benedito Calixto Fair - Handicraft and antiques; Saturday.
Butantan Institute - Three museums; one of them with permanent exhibition of snakes, spiders and scorpions.
Tomie Ohtake Institute - National and international arts exhibitions.
Água Branca Park - Ideal for walking. Small pet exhibitions are held here.
Villa-Lobos Park - Cyclists love its 350,000 square meters.
Jaraguá Peak - With 1,135 meters height, the highest peak offers panoramic view. The peak is a national park where you can walk, see the plants, with orchid and bromeliad, besides monkeys, birds and other animals.
Sesc Pompeia - Beautiful building, adapted from an old factory; organizes exhibitions, concerts and plays.
Shopping malls - West Plaza, Eldorado, Bourbon, Butantã and Iguatemi, one of the most exclusive in the city.
Latin America Memorial - Designed by Oscar Niemeyer. Permanent exhibition of regional culture; there is also a gallery for temporary exhibitions, library and an auditorium.

North Side

Green is predominant here

One of the biggest tropical forest reserves in the world in urban area, the Cantareira Park, close to the Horto Florestal. Full of music and dance. Besides the Sambadrome, where the carnival of São Paulo is held, several samba schools are addressed in the region.

Must visit

Campo de Marte - First airport in São Paulo. Today supports only small aircraft and helicopters.
Serra da Cantareira Park - Tracks through this urban forest where endangered animals live, like monkeys, ocelots and leopard cat.
Sambadrome - Designed by Oscar Niemeyer, is the place where the carnival of São Paulo is held and stages for 30,000 people.
Samba schools - Império da Casa Verde, Mocidade Alegre, Rosas de Ouro, Unidos do Peruche and others have their offices in the area.
Shopping malls - Center Norte, Shopping D and Lar Center, specialized in furniture.
Juventude Park - The cultural and sports and leisure complex, with 240,000 square meters, reinvigorated the area of a former prison. There are 10 courts, tracks for skate and jogging, small reserve of the Atlantic forest and fructiferous trees. Courses and shows.

East Side

With Italian accent

Most part of the Italian colony in São Paulo lives in the east side, where you can find the biggest homage to foreigners who helped to build the city: The Immigrant Memorial. The region is full of parks and is the home of the most popular soccer team, Corinthians.

Must visit

São Miguel chapel - The oldest church in São Paulo, built in 1622 over a 1560 chapel.
Immigrant Memorial - The building used to be the lodging for the immigrants in their first days in the new city. Today it is a museum.
Tietê Ecological Park - One of the most important green reserves in the state. Home for arrested animals; leisure options and environmental education.

Tomie Ohtake Institute.
Surrounding options: Beaches, extreme sports, history, religion.

If São Paulo magnitude provides several options to visitants; get to know the surrounding areas are to have much more to do. There are uncountable activities to complete the global metropolis experience. Natural scenes in the countryside plus famous spas and almost desert beaches. There are perfect corners for extreme sports and an opportunity to experience the rural life if lodging in a centennial farm - part of the huge historic riches of the region, prodigal to maintain its past traditions. You will also find religious sites and theme parks – children will love them! When going back home, you will find excellent gifts and souvenirs from an amazing trip.

Ecotourism

The same state that built a metropolis like São Paulo can conserve ecologic sanctuaries, with breath-taking landscapes and great diversity in animal and vegetal species - just a few hours from the Paulista Avenue, the financial center in Brazil. The sustainable tourism model set up in such localities is a guarantee that ecosystem balance will not be affected, being favorable to local communities and visitors.

Lagamar Pole is an example, with several lakes and other lively scenes. In this Pole, you find Ilha Comprida, with dunes, spas with excellent infrastructure and wide cultural program; and Ilha do Cardoso, with 90% area covered by the Atlantic Forest, a shelter for almost 1,000 plant and animal species, some of them are exclusive from there. Iguape and Cananéia are also part of the pole.

Cuesta Pole

Cuesta Pole gathers cities around Jurumirim dams, where there are artificial beaches with sweet water and an excellent leisure infrastructure. The name is a reference for the irregular relief in the region. Besides its natural beauties, there are attractions like historic buildings in São Miguel, leather articles in Pratânia and the Holy Spirit Feast, in Anhembi. Other cities in this pole are Areiópolis, Bofete, Botucatu, Conchas, Itatinga, Paranapanema and Pardinho.

In the city of Santo André, the historic town of Paranapiacaba, built in the end of the XIX century to receive engineers, technicians and workers for the construction of the Santos – Jundiaí Railroad, a connection between the coast and the countryside of the state. The whole urbanistic project and building designs were made in England. Surrounded by the Atlantic Forest, the area around the village has tracks and nature activities. You can visit the Paranapiacaba Park from Tuesday to Sunday; the park has several colorful bird species, like hummingbirds and tanagers and beautiful plants, like orchids and bromeliads.

Ecotourism

The city of Paranapanema, named after the clean river crossing it, is good for fishing, water ski, Jet Ski and kayaking and other sports. Less than 20km far from the city center, you can find the Ecologic Station, conservation area for endangered species, like great anteater and bellbirds.

Paranapanema river.
Tourism exploration in the countryside has been strengthened in the last years in order to maintain a peculiar lifestyle. Rural properties started to receive visitors interested in getting in contact with farms daily life; this activity has become a complementary income source for those places. Surrounding the city of São Paulo, there are lots of attractions, particular emphasizing flower and fruit production.

Holambra is one of the highlights in the rural tourism. The city is responsible for more than 30% of flower and ornamental plant production in Brazil, a tradition brought from the Dutch families who came to Brazil after the Second World War. In 1948, the village was founded and received the name from the fusion of both countries. Holland is remembered not only for its flowers, but also for architecture and windmills.

An entrance for the Fruit Circuit, the city of Jundiaí, a great producer of jaboticaba (a purple tropical grape-like fruit), is very close to São Paulo – only 60 km, making the city an option for those who work in the capital, but prefer living a little far away. Serra do Japi Mountain is also in this area, with several tracks through the nature.

Indaiatuba presents the “farm tour” - a day visiting rural estates, where you can see details of several fruit production, mainly acerola. You can also visit historic buildings, like Pau Preto Cultural House, home of the Museum of the City, and the Church of Our Lady of Candelaria, where the city began in the XIX century.

In April, Itatiba organizes the Persimmon Feast, to celebrate the harvest of the fruit, a symbol of the city. In Tapera Grande district, there are several rural tourism attractions, including therapeutical treatments together with nature.

Historic buildings contructed by traditional families, like Solar dos Alves Lanhosos, 1859, and Solar dos Godoy Moreiras, 1875, are an attraction too.

Valinhos is the mayor fig producer in Brazil, what made the fruit a symbol of the city. Guava is another fruit in the economy of the city, which has 100 km of rivers and brooks.

Cities in this tour gather 2,500 square kilometers of preserved nature with lots of leisure options. In Ibiúna, the Atlantic Forest has orchid, bromelad and bracken together with huge trees, like fig trees, cedars, cinnamon trees. A natural heritage that can be seen with licensed tour operators. There are also cultural attractions, like Mairinque Railway Station, built in 1906, clay houses in Cotia, from the XVII century. The other cities in this tour are Alumínio, Piedade, Votorantim and Vargem Grande Paulista.
Houses in historic town of São Roque.

Vinhedo produces grapes and wines. Italian immigrants set up this culture in the valleys and slopes of the relief. The annual Feast of Grape keeps tradition to celebrate each harvest. São Roque maintain the wine tradition in restaurants and cellars. Ruins of a chapel and a house, built in XVII century, were found in Santo Antonio Farm. After restoration based on original characteristics, the estate was bought by writer Mário de Andrade in 1940 and he donated the farm to the Historic Heritage Service.

Vinhedo produces grapes and wines.

Fruit Tour

The Fruit Circuit is made of ten neighboring cities based mainly on the fruit growing. Visiting rural estates is a program for the whole family. Some cultures became specialties in certain cities: Strawberry in Atibaia, guava, fig and pear in Valinhos, acerola in Indaiatuba, litchi and passion fruit in Louveira, jabuticaba in Jundiaí and persimmon in Itatiba. Other products, like grape, peach and plum, are produced in different cities in this tour, like Itupeva, Jarinu and Morungaba.

Typical fruit in the area of Valinhos.
Enjoy the fresh air in European-style towns is a privilege of visitors going to the mountains in the State of São Paulo. Campos de Jordão is the most famous city, also known as the Brazilian Switzerland, both for its climate (temperature drops below zero in the Winter) and the architectonic style. At 1700 meters high, in Serra da Mantiqueira, Campos do Jordão is the favorite point for rich people, which made the city develop a high level cuisine. The city gets crowded in July, when a Classic Music Festival is held. The railway built in the end of the century XIX is used for tourism today. The Campos do Jordão Railway journey, through the Serra da Mantiqueira, is the highest railway point in Brazil. One of the stops is the city of Santo Antônio do Pinhal, 20 km far from Campos do Jordão, with a belvedere, close to the station, where you can enjoy the Vale do Paraíba. São Bento do Sapucaí is an invitation for tourists interested in sports in the nature, like rafting and canoeing. One of the main points is the cascade Cachoeira dos Amores, which falls make natural swimming pools. The 2,000 meter high Pedra do Baú is an excellent point for climbing. Almost 30 km far from the city center, you have to climb more than 600 steps – half of them is iron and half is in the rock. In the same way, the beautiful landscapes of the district of São Francisco Xavier, in the city of São José dos Campos, are a motivation for mountain bike and tracking, rafting and canoeing can be practiced in the river close to the Serra do Pelado. There are also two hang gliding ramps and paraglide points.

The city of Cunha offers attractions, like Serra da Bocaina Park and Serra do Mar Park, both full of cascades and tracks. One of the trails maintain the stones placed by the slaves two centuries ago to carry gold and diamonds to Portugal. Pottery made in the city in an apanese oven, Noborigama, is an additional attraction for visitors.
Those who love adrenaline and nature together will find excellent options in the sky, on the water and in land – hang gliding, parachuting, rafting, alpinism, canopy and caving are some of the activities waiting for visitors.

The “capital of adventure” Brotas is one of the cities specialized in extreme sports. The strong river Jacaré-Pepira is ideal for canoeing and rafting. There are more than 30 cascades in the region – like Astor – used for rappel.

There are also corners to rest, such as the called “singing sand”, natural swimming pool with sand singing an acute sound when walking.

In Jacaré-Pepira reservoir, at 20 km from the city center, it is possible to fish, swim and sailing.

For parachuting, Boituva is the right place, an international reference in this sport. For more than 30 years, this sport has been performed in the area developing a good lodging, shopping and food system. More than 20 parachuting schools make the sky colored. Beginners can double jump with instructor. Although free fall lasts only one minute, certainly this story will be told for the rest of your life.

Favorable weather conditions have been making the city into a ballooning center.

Rafting is a highlighted activity in Socorro, additionally to other extreme sports; some of them adapted to handicapped. Socorro was known only for knitting until short time ago, and also in Juquitiba, which Indian name means “land full of water”. Capão Bonito has cascades surrounded by native vegetation, like ‘dos Alves’, with little water flow, perfect for rappel beginners. Atibaia is a city close to Serra da Mantiqueira, with nice weather. Pedra Grande is an alternative for hang gliding.

Chapada Guarani Tour

Brotas is part of the Chapada Guarani Tour, with towns full of valleys cut by crystal rivers and cascades. In Analândia, you can practice rappel in clear cascades or climb mountains, such as ‘do Cuscuzeiro’ and ‘do Camelo’, highlighted in the region. In ‘Represa do Broa’, in Itirapina, visitors have excellent leisure and recreation options, like sailing, nautical sports, fishing and diving. The cities of Toniinha and São Carlos are also part of this tour.
Additionally to all these breath-taking adventures, you can find mysterious caves to be explored. The city of Iporanga is the entrance for the Alto Ribeira (Petar) Park, created to maintain these formations found in the area. One of the most famous is the Caverna de Santana, full of stalactites – conic formations “coming down” from the ceiling due to calcium carbonate accumulation during dripping for thousand years.

In the city of Eldorado, Caverna do Diabo (Devil’s Cave) is 8 km long, but only 600 meters are open to visit, with artificial lightening and footbridges making observation easier. The name of the city registers the presence of prospectors looking for gold in the deep rivers of the area.

The center of the park is in Núcleo Caboclos, in the limits between Apiaí and Iporanga cities.

Mata Atlântica Cave Tour

Besides Eldorado and Iporanga, the cities of Apiaí and Barra do Turvo also have several caves. All four have preservation units, like the Alto do Ribeira (Petar) Park, gathering more than 250 formations of this type. Strong rains and constant winds and the soil in this region are responsible for the nature show. Natural caves appeared due to a geological process, creating forms that stimulate people’s imagination.

Art, Adventure and Nature Tour

This tour brings together cities offering nature and culture attractions at the same time. One example is the city of Embu, known for its artists and handicraft fair bringing lots of tourists every Sunday, but also a place full of natural beauty. Other cities in this tour are Embu Guaçu, Itapecerica da Serra, Juquitiba, São Lourenço da Serra and Taboão da Serra.
Both Southern and Northern São Paulo coast has a surprising variety of beaches – being close to the Atlantic Forest is something amazing for visitors. From the most urbanized beaches to those exactly maintained as centuries ago, from the preferred for baths to those used for nautical sports, beauty is the common point for all them. The options are wide in the coast, since a simple healthy walk under the sun and swim in clear calm water until surfing and sailing, cycling or playing beach soccer. An exciting nightlife in restaurants, bars and discos, is an opportunity to approach other tourists.

Caraguatatuba, São Sebastião, Ilhabela and Ubatuba are the cities in the Northern Coast Tour. These four cities offer several attractions that make your visit to the region a plan to be extended for days. Caraguatatuba, or only “Caraguá”, is the entrance for the beautiful Northern coast with wide avenues and sidewalks and bicycle routes. The city counts on excellent infrastructure in the beaches and active shopping and services. One of the richest parts of the Serra do Mar Park, where an imposing part of the Atlantic Forest (Mata Atlântica) can be seen by tracking.

São Sebastião has different style beaches along more than 100 km. One of the most famous is Maresias, preferred by surfers and with an exciting nightlife. In the city center, there are seven blocks with XIX century buildings, like the Main Church (Igreja Matriz) and Casa Esperança, decorated with paintings on the ceiling and stones from Portugal. There are miles and miles of cliffs and beaches for all tastes - some of them are full of people, others have difficult access.

There are uncountable cascades and some mountains over 1,000 meters high. The so-called the “capital of sailing” due to the winds, Ilhabela is also an attraction for diving. Several archeological remains found in the island showed that all this beauty had been enjoyed before Portuguese people arriving in Brazil in 1500.

Ubatuba is the ‘grand finale’ for visitors going to the Northern coast. Enseada, Praia Grande and Perequê-Açu are the most attended beaches among the almost 70 beaches available. If you like diving, go to Praia do Leste and Ilha das Couves. Also rich in history. In century XVI, in the Iperoig beach, tupinambá Indians, who lived in the area, hardly fought to the European domination.

Toward the South, you find the city of Santos that keeps a vacationing atmosphere even with the biggest port in Latin America and more than 400,000 inhabitants. The longest and biggest beach garden in the world (5.3 km long and total area of 218,800 square meters, full of grass, palm alleys and flower beds. The most famous beaches are Gonzaga and José Menino.
Coast of the city of Santos, only 40 minutes from the capital.

The Mata Atlântica Coast Tour

The main cities in the Southern coast of São Paulo – Santos, Guarujá and São Vicente – are full of leisure options, but the list of cities in the region is longer. Attractions like São José Fort, in Bertioga, ecologic trails in Itanhaém and the fishing platform in Mongaguá, 400 meters up to the sea. The cities of Cubatão, Peruíbe and Praia Grande are part of this tour.

An unmissable visit is the historic city center in Santos, with several old and restored buildings, part of a recovery project developed during the last decade. Other attractions include the Aquarium, with more than 200 species of sweet and salt water, and Vila Belmiro stadium, home of Santos Futebol Clube, where Pelé – considered the best soccer player in the world – started his career and played during the most part of his professional life.

Another important destination is the sophisticated city of Guarujá. Pitangueiras and Astúrias are two of the most famous beaches, divided by a rocky cliff and full of high buildings in the coast. These two beaches together sum almost two kilometers of clear sand and calm sea. The Praia da Enseada does not have high buildings and is full of bars, restaurants and discos, in fact, a meeting point. If you do not want this excitement, go to corners, like Praia do Eden, a paradisical beauty beach.

São Vicente has the charm of being the first Brazilian town, founded in 1532 by a Portuguese voyager. Today, São Vicente is a well visited city – the most famous beach is Itararé, preferred by the young during the Summer.

A walk through the historic center of Santos.

Cruise in the Southern coast.
Religiousness is a strong characteristic of Brazilians. São Paulo gathers some of the main points for this manifestation of faith – beginning in Aparecida, a city created in devotion to Our Lady Aparecida, patroness of Brazil. The city of Guaratinguetá is the homeland of the first Brazilian-born saint, Frei Galvão, and Cotia is the home of the biggest Buddhist temple in Latin America.

The main religious pilgrimage destination in Brazil, the city of Aparecida receives millions of visitors every year – mainly on October 12, day of the Patroness. This devotion started when the black saint image was found by three fishers in river Paraíba do Sul, in 1717. The terracotta image was taken home by one of them and neighbors started to visit it and miracles have been assigned to the saint. Today, the image of Our Lady Aparecida is in the Old Basilica, built in 1745. Designed due to the pilgrim flow growth in the city and opened in 1980, during the visit of the Pope John Paul II to Brazil, the New Basilica can receive until 75,000 people, one of the biggest catholic temple in the world. There is a 400-meter footbridge between both basilicas.

Guaratinguetá is another pilgrimage point; this city is the homeland of the first Brazilian-born saint, Frei Galvão, canonized in 2007 in Vatican. His descendents still live in the house where he was born in 1739. In the city, there are several other religious buildings, such as Saint Anthony Cathedral (Catedral de Santo Antonio), built for the first time in 1630 and restored for many times (in 1913, received the main tower), and the Santa Rita Church (Igreja de Santa Rita), built in 1846, by a devotee who collect money within the population.

The Frei Galvão Museum shows images and bibliographic material about the saint and objects. Founded in 1972, its collection has more than 50,000 documents, books and articles for research.

In Cotia, the Zu Lai, the biggest Buddhist temple in Latin America, with 10,000 square meters and an oriental architecture. The monastery preaches the application of Buddha principles in daily life. Additionally to a meditation place, the temple offers restaurant, Buddhist product shop and provides activities, such as vegetarian food course and tai chi chuan – open air activity performed in a wide patio.

Beautiful gardens decorate the paths and sides of several buildings in Zu Lai.
The religious and the profane are together in São Luís do Paraitinga, a city famous for both its carnival and Festa do Divino (Divine Feast), a Christian celebration brought to Brazil by Portuguese settlers, every May. Besides religious events, like masses and processions, the feast also offers music exhibitions and theater plays, such as ‘cavalhada’, where riders play a battle between Christians and Moors, like the Crusades. The city has almost 90 buildings protected by the historic heritage, like the Mercado Municipal (Municipal Market), built in the end of century XIX, and the Igreja Matriz (Main Church), in honor to the Patron Saint, São Luís de Tolosa.

The name ‘Paraitinga’ is a reference to one of the rivers crossing the city – also an excellent option for rafting. Historic buildings from 200 years ago, like Dona Laurinha’s House, the Train Station, Hotel Brasil and the Pharmacia Popular, the oldest still working in Brazil (since 1830), create the

### Liberty Tour

This tour was organized in order to map the tracks of black people from Africa, who forcibly came to work as slaves during the colonial period. This tour is made of several cities in Vale do Paraíba, Serra da Mantiqueira and the Coast: Bananal, Casapava, Campos do Jordão, Canas, Carapuçu, Cruzeiro, Cunha, Guaratinguetá, Ribeirão Preto, Lorena, Pirassununga, Piquete, Redenção da Serra, Salesópolis, São Bento do Sapucaí, São José do Barreiro, São Luís do Paraitinga, São Sebastião, Taubaté, Tremembé and Ubatuba.

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Historic Valley Tour

The Historic Valley tour is made of little towns between Serra da Mantiqueira and Serra do Mar: Bananal, Areias, São José do Barreiro, Silveiras, Queluz and Arapeí. This region of the State of São Paulo is close to borders with the states of Rio de Janeiro and Minas Gerais, creating a peculiar culture, under multiple influences. Additionally to beautiful landscapes, the region maintains historic buildings, including houses and farms.

Historic Farms

Another attraction is the historic farms tour. Fourteen properties built between century XVIII and the beginning of century XX, are part of this tour. They are placed in seven cities - São Carlos, Campinas, Limeira, Dourado, Itu, Mococa and Jau. If you stay in the farms, you can taste typical food and also some activities, like tracks and horse ridings. Among those farms, the Capova farm, in Itu, built in the middle of century XVIII and restored to maintain 25 chalets with air conditioning and fireplaces, and Santa Maria do Monjolinho, in São Carlos, built in 1850, an evidence of the prosperous coffee period.

Caipira Culture Tour

Enjoy the nature beauties, have always time for a chat and simply face the life are some characteristics of people living in the countryside of São Paulo. These ingredients are part of the ‘caipira’ culture, an expression used to appoint people living in the rural area. The ‘Caipira’ Culture Tour is made of eight cities: Caçapava, Jambeiro, Lagoa, Natividade da Serra, Redenção da Serra, São Luís do Paraitinga, Taubaté and Tremembé. If you wish to be a ‘caipira’ for some days, you can stay in farms and enjoy attractions, such as tracks, horse riding, fishing and also taste excellent typical food, like ‘afogado’, a mixture of different meats and potato, bacon, several condiments, rice and cassava flour.

Charming atmosphere of the city of Bananal. There is also plenty of natural beauty. At the Estação Ecológica (Ecologic Station), you can see the environment richness in Serra da Bocaina, in the boarder between the states of São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, full of valleys, rivers and cascades.
There are five parks in the city of São Paulo and surroundings. Hopi Hari has big attractions, like the traditional roller coaster and the space trip on a giant pendulum. Wet’n Wild is a water park with winding ramps. The Parque da Mônica (Mônica’s Park) pays a homage to the most famous Brazilian character; and the Parque da Xuxa (Xuxa’s Park) is a reverence to the most celebrated TV host for children in Brazil.

Close to each other, Hopi Hari and Wet’n Wild can be visited in the same journey, if you have enough energy for outdoor activities. Between the cities of Vinhedo and Louveira, Hopi Hari has 40 attractions. The most famous are La Tour Eiffel, a free fall equivalent to a 23-floor building; the Hadikali, a pendulum bungee jump and one of the biggest wood roller coaster in the world, the Montezum, 1,200 meters long. For children, there are options, like the traditional bumper cars, and Chabum, several water attractions.

Wet’n Wild, in the city of Itupeva, has attractions, like Crazy Drop (an U-shape slide with floats), the Bubba Dup (toboggan full of curves and falls) and Kamikaze (a 18-meter and 70-degree toboggan). Playcenter, the first big amusement park in São Paulo, provides fun for children and adults - some of the most attempted attractions are Double Shock (two gondolas moving inversely) and Boomerang, a roller coaster partially back running. During the ‘Fearing Nights’, employees dress up dark costumes and the park is properly decorated.

Xuxa Meneghel, a popular TV host, created the Parque da Xuxa, a journey through the children imagination, presenting attractions like Book Port and Simulator X, a cinema with moving seats.

The park is at Shopping SP Market, in São Paulo. The famous characters created by Maurício de Sousa are together at Parque da Mônica, at Shopping Eldorado, in São Paulo. Mônica is an angry girl always in a red dress. Most of the attractions are educative, like the Car City, where children learn traffic notions.
Here you have some hints for shopping typical souvenirs. Some cities are really lavish, like Embu, setting of a traditional art and handicraft fair held on Sundays. The city calls the attention of plastic artists since 1920 and today is the home for more than 100 ateliers, antique shops and rustic furniture. The historic center, where the fair happens, has XVII century buildings. Some of them shows the Jesuitical presence in the area, as they founded the town in 1554 in order to catechize the Indians. Some examples are the Nossa Senhora do Rosário (Our Lady of Rosary) Church and the convent where the Sacred Art Museum is held today.

Serra Negra, famous for its mountain climate and its mineral water fountains, is also an excellent place to buy clothes. There are several shops on the main streets specialized in leather and knitting. The city of Itu is an excellent place to buy antiques, besides its several historic buildings. There are lots of shops established in downtown and around where you can find since small pieces to furniture. Tableware and porcelains are a specialty in Pedreira.

The precursors of this activity were two Italian brothers who opened the first factory in the city in 1914, as an economic option to the coffee culture. In the last years, the number of craftsmen and shops specialized in other homeware, made of different materials. In Taubaté, the Casa do Figureiro brings together handicraft production with clay, a tradition past from generation to generation within the same families. 

Tour of the Waters in São Paulo

Baths in therapeutic waters are the great attraction in this tour, including the cities of Amparo, Jaguariúna, and Lindóia. Monte Alegre do Sul, Pedreira, Serra Negra and Socorro. Tourists find additional attractions, such as, historic city center of Monte Alegre do Sul and a journey in an old steam train in Jaguariúna.
Travel guide

Feel at home

Hints and suggestions for an enjoyable and pleasant stay in São Paulo

Entrance visa

The following countries do not need a visa, only a valid passport: South Africa, Germany, Andorra, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, South Korea, Costa Rica, Croatia, Denmark, Ecuador, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Philippines, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Macao, Malaysia, Morocco, Monaco, Namibia, Norway, New Zealand, Malta, Holland, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Guyana, Czech Republic, Rumania, San Marino, Sweden, Switzerland, Suriname, Thailand, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uruguay, Vatican and Venezuela. Tourists from other countries shall request an entrance visa at Brazilian embassies and consulates. For further information, please, go to the Consulate website of Ministry of Foreign Affairs: www.abe.mre.gov.br

Vaccines

Although the yellow fever vaccine is not required for those visiting the city of São Paulo, it is recommended for visitors going to several Brazilian regions, including the Northwestern of the state. The yellow fever vaccine shall be taken, at least, 10 days before traveling. Tourists from Angola, Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Colombia, Ecuador, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, French Guyana, Liberia, Nigeria, Peru, Congo, Sierra Leon, Sudan, Venezuela and Zaire must present an international yellow fever certificate. For further information on vaccines, please contact the closest Brazilian consulate or embassy.

How to get there:

Plane – For foreign tourists, there are two main entrances in the city: The Guarulhos Airport and Congonhas Airport. Foreign flights arrive at the São Paulo International Airport / Guarulhos (André Franco Montoro), at 25 km far from the city center. The Congonhas International Airport receives domestic flights from the whole Brazil and is located in the Southern area. The Viracopos Airport is an option for domestic flight in the city of Campinas, 99 km far from São Paulo. For further information, go to Infraero website: www.infraero.gov.br

Set up your watch

Time zone for the city and the State of São Paulo is the same for Brasilia, the federal capital: Three hours less than Greenwich. Between October and February, we have the daylight saving time, when watches and clocks are set one hour ahead.

Money and tips

Since 1994, the Brazilian currency is Real. In March, 2008, dollar rate was R$ 1,7; Euro rate was R$ 2,6; and pound was R$ 3,3. In the restaurants, leaving a 10% tip is a appropriate.

Transports around the city

From the airport to the hotel – Guarulhos airport provides an efficient special taxi fleet with air conditioned (white and blue cars). In Congonhas, there is a special taxi service (red and white cars) and common taxis (white cars). For special taxis, it is possible to pay in advance according to a price table established by districts. In both airports, there are shuttle services connecting them, as well as to the city center, where you can take the subway or the bus to the districts.

Buses – The city of São Paulo has three coach stations (Barra Funda, Jabaquara and Tietê) receiving passengers from the other capitals and a wide system connecting to the countryside and the coast of the São Paulo.

Information on the Socicam website: www.socicam.com.br

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Subway station sign.

Current coins and bank notes.

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Subway station sign.

Current coins and bank notes.
Useful telephone numbers and websites

To the countryside and to the coast -
The countryside and the coast of the State of São Paulo can be reached through modern roads. Most part of the roads available have international guidelines and security standards. To travel by bus to the countryside, to the coast, to other states and to some boarder countries, tourists can use three big coach stations. Jabaquara, Barra Funda and Tietê.

Information on the Socicam website: www.socicam.com.br

Public telephone numbers

From abroad to São Paulo, dial Brazil code (55) and city code (11), and the telephone number.

If you wish to call abroad using a public telephone, dial 00 + carrier code (15, 21 or others) + country code and city code (11), and the telephone number.

From abroad to São Paulo, dial Brazil code (55) and the telephone number.

Travel agencies offers regular or tailor-made tours at newsstands. For information, dial 102.

Guided tours

Travel agencies offers regular or tailor-made tours for specific aspects in the city. There are tours for arts, history, culture and much more. For further information, go to www.cidadedesaoporto.com

Lodging:

São Paulo offers lodgings for all pockets and tastes. Almost 42,000 hotel rooms, from the most simple to the most luxurious. Many of the main international chains have hotels in the city.

Go to www.cidadedesaoporto.com

Foreign TVs and newspapers

Generally hotels have cable TV available. There are some English-language channels (CNN, BBC and Bloomberg News), French channel (TVS), Italian channel (RAI), Spanish channel (TVE), Portuguese (RTV). In the capital, there are plenty of news standing providing current newspaper issues, such as The New York Times, Wall Street Journal, Financial Times, Financial Times, The New York Times, Le Monde, Corriere della Sera, The Times, The Times, El País, Die Tageszeitung, Expreso, Público and Diário de Notícias. Information and entertainment magazines can also be found.

Food and drinks

Lunches and dinners are served at most of the main hotels, at exclusive restaurants and at mass restaurants. Most restaurants serve about four or five courses, including soups, appetizers, main courses, dessert, coffee or tea and a bottle of wine or soft drinks.

Languages

English is widely spoken throughout the city.

Tourist Information Centers (CITs)

• CIT Aeroporto (Guarulhos) – Terminal 1 and 2, arrival area. Daily – 6:00 am to 10:00 pm.
• CIT SELT Guarulhos – (11)6445-3045
• CIT OImo – Av. S. João, 473 (downtown). Daily – 9:00 am to 6:00 pm
• CIT Tietê – Tietê Coach Station, arrival area. From Mon-Fri, 06:00 am to 10:00 pm and during the weekend, from 08:00 am to 08:00 pm.

Further information

• Electrical tension (voltage) = 110 volts and 60 Hz
• Business hours – Banks open from 10:00 am until 04:00 pm; shopping malls open at 10:00 am until 10:00 pm (Mon-Sat) and 02:00pm to 08:00 pm (Sun); bars and restaurants have flexible times; offices generally open at 09:00 am and close at 06:00 pm.
• Accessibility - A huge part of public areas have been adapted to people with disabilities. Further information: www.prefeitura.sp.gov.br/secretarias/deficiencia_mobilidade_reduzida/servicos
• Local newspaper and magazines: www.estadao.com.br; www.correios.com.br/servicos/locais_perdidos
• Weather forecast in the City – www.prefeitura.sp.gov.br/services/todas/24horas
• Weather forecast in the State – www.defesacivil.sp.gov.br/meteorologia.asp
### Events - State

#### Main Cultural and Sport Events of the Capital

**January**
- Anniversary of the City of São Paulo (25)
- São Paulo Fashion Week – 1st edition

**February**
- Carnival – Samba school parade in São Paulo
- Chinese New Year
- Summer Sales

**March**
- É Tudo Verdade (Everything is true) – International Documentary Festival
- Arte da Vila – Arts Fair in Vila Madalena
- Spirit of London – Electronic music festival
- The French Language (Francoñhony) Week

**April**
- Hanamatsuri – Festival of Flowers
- Ibak Cultural – Brazil for All
- “Vidra Cultural” – 24 hours of culture
- X-Games

**May**
- Skol Beats
- São Paulo Grand Prix of Turf Horse Racing
- Casa Cor São Paulo
- Festa do Divino (Feast of the Divine) in Freguesia do Ó
- São Paulo Grand Prix of Turf Horse Racing

**June**
- San Gennaro Feast
- Gay Parade and Gay Week
- Arts Fair in Vila Pompéia
- Festa do Divino (Feast of the Divine) in Freguesia do Ó
- Skol Beats

**July**
- San Vito Feast
- International Marathon of São Paulo
- São Paulo Fashion Week – 2nd edition
- Carnival in São Luis do Paratinga
- Samba school parade in São Paulo

**August**
- Carnival in São Luis do Paratinga
- Corpus Christi – Samba school parade in São Paulo
- International Biennial of Arts of São Paulo
- International Film Festival
- Brooklyn Fest – German Community Feast

**September**
- Brazilano Grand Prix of Formula 1
- Black Consience Week
- São Paulo Fashion Week – 1st edition
- Anima Mundi – International Festival of Animation
- Pizza’s Day (10)

**October**
- São Paulo Grand Prix of Turf Horse Racing
- Skol Beats
- X-Games
- Carnival in São Luis do Paratinga
- São Paulo Fashion Week – 2nd edition
- Carnival in São Luis do Paratinga
- Samba school parade in São Paulo

**November**
- Brazilian Grand Prix of Formula 1
- Black Consience Week
- Carnival in São Luis do Paratinga

**December**
- New Year in Paulista Avenue (31)
- International São Silvestre Street Race (31)
- Natal Iluminado (Illuminated Christmas)

### Events – State Secretariat

**January**
- São Vicente Foundation staging - São Vicente
- Feast of the Fig – Embu das Artes

**February**
- Carnival in São Luís do Paratinga
- Samba school parade in São Paulo
- Indian Day – Bertioga

**March**
- Winter Festival – Campos do Jordão
- Carnival – Samba school parade in São Paulo
- Corpus Christi – Samba school parade in São Paulo
- Corpus Christi – Samba school parade in São Paulo
- Carnival in São Luís do Paratinga

**April**
- Indian Day – Bertioga
- Jaguaruna Rodeo Festival – Jaguaruna

**May**
- Jaguariúna Rodeo Festival – Jaguariúna
- Corpus Christi – Samba school parade in São Paulo
- Corpus Christi – Samba school parade in São Paulo
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**June**
- Winter Festival – Campos do Jordão
- Corsairs Festival – Ilhabela
- Corpus Christi – Samba school parade in São Paulo
- Corpus Christi – Samba school parade in São Paulo
- Corpus Christi – Samba school parade in São Paulo

**July**
- Carnival in São Luís do Paratinga
- Samba school parade in São Paulo
- Corpus Christi – Samba school parade in São Paulo
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**August**
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- Samba school parade in São Paulo
- Corpus Christi – Samba school parade in São Paulo
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**September**
- Carnival in São Luís do Paratinga
- Samba school parade in São Paulo
- Corpus Christi – Samba school parade in São Paulo
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**October**
- Our Lady of Aparecida Feast - Aparecida
- Our Lady of Aparecida Feast - Aparecida
- Our Lady of Aparecida Feast - Aparecida
- Our Lady of Aparecida Feast - Aparecida
- Our Lady of Aparecida Feast - Aparecida

### Main trade fairs

**January**
- Courromoda – International Fair of Footwear, Sportsgoods and Leathergoods
- Feninver – Brazilian Fair for Garments and Fashion Accessories
- CIOSP – International Dental Congress of São Paulo

**February**
- Brazilian Grand Prix of Formula 1
- Black Consience Week
- Carnival in São Luis do Paratinga
- Samba school parade in São Paulo
- Indian Day – Bertioga

**March**
- Childcare Fair – International Fair for the Care of Children
- NYC – International Children’s Fair
- Bambinimes – International Fair for Children
- Samba school parade in São Paulo
- Carnival in São Luís do Paratinga

**April**
- São Paulo Grand Prix of Turf Horse Racing
- Skol Beats
- X-Games
- Carnival in São Luis do Paratinga
- Samba school parade in São Paulo

**May**
- São Paulo Grand Prix of Turf Horse Racing
- Skol Beats
- X-Games
- Carnival in São Luis do Paratinga
- Samba school parade in São Paulo

**June**
- São Paulo Grand Prix of Turf Horse Racing
- Skol Beats
- X-Games
- Carnival in São Luis do Paratinga
- Samba school parade in São Paulo

**July**
- São Paulo Grand Prix of Turf Horse Racing
- Skol Beats
- X-Games
- Carnival in São Luis do Paratinga
- Samba school parade in São Paulo

**August**
- São Paulo Grand Prix of Turf Horse Racing
- Skol Beats
- X-Games
- Carnival in São Luis do Paratinga
- Samba school parade in São Paulo

**September**
- São Paulo Grand Prix of Turf Horse Racing
- Skol Beats
- X-Games
- Carnival in São Luis do Paratinga
- Samba school parade in São Paulo

**October**
- São Paulo Grand Prix of Turf Horse Racing
- Skol Beats
- X-Games
- Carnival in São Luis do Paratinga
- Samba school parade in São Paulo

**November**
- São Paulo Grand Prix of Turf Horse Racing
- Skol Beats
- X-Games
- Carnival in São Luis do Paratinga
- Samba school parade in São Paulo

**December**
- São Paulo Grand Prix of Turf Horse Racing
- Skol Beats
- X-Games
- Carnival in São Luis do Paratinga
- Samba school parade in São Paulo

For further information on fairs, congresses and cultural and sport events in São Paulo, go to:

- [www.cidadedesaoaoluo.com](http://www.cidadedesaoaoluo.com)
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Final credits

Material written in Portugal Portuguese, Spanish and English


Printed in June, 2008-06-06.

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São Paulo Turismo S/A – Official Tourism Board of São Paulo.

Technical content of the State of São Paulo
Official Sports and Tourism Board of São Paulo.

Image credits

Sponsor
Embratur – Brazilian Tourism Board

Publishing project and text edition
Flamínio Fantini Pereira, Wanda Nestlehner and Maurício Oliveira

Graphic project
MPM Propaganda

Art edition
MPM Propaganda

Proof reading
Ana Lucia Soave and Tradutores 24h

Illustrations/Maps
Perfecta

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