



NOTES FOR VISITOR

UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO

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USP

Santos



About Brazil

Official name:

República Federativa do Brasil

Language: **Portuguese (official)**

Currency: Real (R\$), **1 real = 100 centavos**

Its total population is: **210,100,000**

Source: IBGE. Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística, 2018

BRAZIL AND SÃO PAULO

The Portuguese village of São Paulo de Piratininga was marked by the founding of a Jesuit college of twelve priests on January 25, 1554, with a small structure built of rammed earth by the Indian (native) workers and located on top of a steep hill between the rivers Anhangabaú and Tamanduateí. For the next two centuries, São Paulo developed as a poor and isolated village that survived largely through the mostly native population's cultivation of subsistence crops. For a long time in the colonial period, São Paulo was one of the poorest regions of the Portuguese colony and the only village in Brazil's interior, as travel was too difficult to reach the area. In 1681 the Marquis de Cascais, donee of the Captaincy of São Vicente, moved the capital to the village of São Paulo, designating it the "head of the captaincy".

But it was only in the end of the 17th century with the discovery of gold in the region of Minas Gerais that São Paulo gained importance, bringing attention to new settlers. The town became a center for the bandeirantes or "flag-bearers" (intrepid explorers who marched into unknown lands in search for gold, diamonds, precious stones and Indians to make

slaves of), who organized excursions into the land with the primary purpose of profit and the expansion of territory for the Portuguese crown. The bandeirantes eventually became politically powerful as a group, and were considered responsible for the expulsion of the Jesuits from the city of São Paulo in 1640, after a series of conflicts with them over the trade of Indian slaves. When the gold ran out in the late 18th century, São Paulo shifted to growing sugar cane, which spread through the interior of the Captaincy. In 1827 (five years after Brazil became independent from Portugal), a law school was founded at the Convent of São Francisco, and is now part of the Universidade de São Paulo; the influx of students and teachers gave a new impetus to the city's growth. The expansion of coffee production was a major factor in the growth of São Paulo, as it became the region's chief export crop and yielded good revenue. Nowadays, São Paulo has become one of the most ethnically diverse cities in the world.

TRANSPORT



IN SÃO PAULO CITY

Taxis

In São Paulo cabs can be a good option when facing heavy traffic, since they are allowed to ride on buses' exclusive lanes. The initial fare is R\$ 4.10. Depending on the time of the day, the ridden kilometer either costs R\$ 2.50 ("flag 1", Monday to Saturday, 6:00 AM to 8:00 PM) or R\$ 3.25 ("flag 2", Monday to Saturday, 8:00 PM to 6:00 AM, Sundays and holidays).

Intermunicipal and Interstate Bus Station

In São Paulo there are three bus stations that provide destinations across the country and even abroad (some South American countries). The main one is Tietê Bus Station. To the west, northwest and southwest of São Paulo state, North of Paraná, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Rondônia, Acre and Bolívia, Barra Funda Station is the right place. Jabaquara Bus Station takes passengers to the coastal cities of Bertioga, Guarujá, Santos, Praia Grande, Cubatão, São Vicente, Mongaguá, Itanhaém and Peruíbe. For further information about these bus stations, please call 3866 1100, from 6:00 AM to 10:30 PM.

Metropolitan Transport Network

In São Paulo, the subway stations are also local bus terminals. Some online services, such as SPTrans and Google Maps, can provide quite accurate routes. Bus, train and subway fares within São Paulo cost R\$3.00. Bilhete Único (Unified Ticket, in English) is a service offered by the City Transport Department. It consists of a card that can be charged at authorized retailers throughout the city. The map of São Paulo's metropolitan transportation can be found here: <http://www.metro.sp.gov.br/redes/mapa.pdf>

IN SANTOS CITY

Buses

Bus fares cost R\$4.65 in Santos;

Taxis

Taxi rides generally cost R\$5.30 plus R\$2.90 per ridden km;

Bus Station

Estação Rodoviária de Santos (Santos Bus Station)
Praça dos Andradas, 45 - Centro

Phone: **(13) 3213-2290**



Photo: USP Images Database

ABOUT SANTOS

A beach city blessed by the sun and calm waters, albeit with big city infrastructure and full of attractions for all ages, all year round. This is Santos, an island city where cordiality, safety and diversity of scenery are complemented by a rich culture, history and ecology, making it charming and unique. All of this is only 72 km away from the capital São Paulo, close to national and international airports, and with easy access through modern highways. Santos is also one of the South Atlantic main stopping points for sea cruises and excels in business tourism, with one of the most comprehensive events complex in Brazil. Founded in January 26, 1546, Santos is the tenth largest city in the State of São Paulo. It is located in the coast and boasts the fifth place in the country's Life Quality Ranking, measured according to the United Nation's HDI (Human Development Index). Its port is the largest in Latin America - 13km long - and serves as a waypoint for more than a quarter of all cargo shipped to and from Brazil. The activities linked to the Port of Santos make up for most of the income source of the city.

Tourism, services and fishery industries are also prominent. The discovery in 2006 of the pre-salt reservoir of oil and

gas in the Santos Bay has been improving many endeavors, businesses and academic activities alike. On one hand, a booming economy, on the other, a penchant for leisure: Santos has extensive beaches, and its beachfront garden appears in the Guinness Book of Records as the largest in the world. Old Downtown area also stands tall as one of the city's postcards, with its charming stone-paved streets and rich historical background tracing back to the coffee boom era.

Santos has an extensive Atlantic Rainforest in its territory, mostly concentrated in the continental area. This area is considered an ecological sanctuary, comprising 231 square kilometers. The island side also has biodiversity reserves, such as the Orquidário Municipal (City Orchid Greenhouse) and a huge botanical garden with an outdoor vivarium containing more than 3,000 species of plant life.

Total Area: 281 km²

Year of Foundation: 1546

Anniversary: January 26

Population: 433.311 inhabitants (2019-Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics)

Ethnicities: 71.7% white; 22.3% pardo (mixed race); 4.6% black; 1.2% Asian; 0.2% native

Human Development Index: 0.84 (United Nations Development Programme, 2010)

Climate: Oceanic Tropical (hot summers and cool winters, rain all year long)

Temperature: 25°C (annual average)

Elevation: 2 m (average)



Photo: State of São Paulo Image Database

SANTOS CAMPUS



Santos Campus currently occupies the Cesário Bastos School, in Vila Mathias district. The historic building was projected by architect Ramos de Azevedo and inaugurated in 1916. Its area is 5.2 square kilometers, and it offers undergraduate and graduate courses on Oil Engineering. New careers are to be available at the campus, such as Mechanical and Naval Engineering undergraduate degrees, Coastal and Ocean Management graduate degrees, and technology undergraduate degrees in Botany, Geology, Oceanography, Administration and Chemistry. The university currently occupies the second floor of the building, which includes an amphitheater, six classrooms, a computer lab and a library.

Expansion is underway, aiming to contribute to the exploration of the recently found pre-salt layer oil fields in the

Brazilian coast, through education in the areas of oil extraction and environmental research. The current building will be completely occupied by the university and another one, with four floors, 65 classrooms and 15 square kilometers, will be built.

In addition, an outpost is in the works in the Port area, catering to academic and cultural activities related to navigation and ocean research. Warehouse 8 will accommodate the Research and Extension Outpost, with classrooms and cold storage facilities, as well as services for the university's new oceanographic ship, Alpha Delphini. The new Museum of Antarctic Research will be nearby, housed inside USP's former oceanographic research ship, Prof. W. Besnard. Labs will also be built at the Technology Park, starting with the Cargo Tracking, Automation and Logistics Lab.

SANTOS CAMPUS MAP



How to reach Santos?

Arriving at São Paulo International Airport (GRU), take a cab or shuttle (Airport Bus Service) from GRU to São Paulo - Jabaquara Bus Terminal, go to either Expresso Luxo, Cometa, Ultra or Rápido Brasil company counters (guichê) and take an intercity bus to Santos. Schedules on: <https://www.buscaonibus.com.br/horario/sao-paulo/santos>

Once you arrive to Santos's Bus Terminal, you can take the municipal buses to the PMI building. More informations on: <http://www.santosonibus.com.br> Engineering School International Relations Office

<http://www2.poli.usp.br/pt/international.html>

Phone: +55 (11) 3091-1868
crint.poli@usp.br

TOURISM



Touristic Information Offices (PIT)

City Aquarium PIT

Bartolomeu de Gusmão Avenue
Open from Tuesday to Friday, from 9am to 6pm. Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, from 9am to 8pm. During summer season and in July, open every day.

Gonzaga Tram PIT

Bandeiras Square
Every day, from 8am to 8pm.

Tourist Information Center PIT

Convenience area on Bartolomeu de Gusmão Avenue, in front of Conselheiro Nébias Avenue.

Every day, from 8am to 8pm. It also offers tourist information about all the Atlantic Forest Coast Area.

DISK TOUR: **0800-173887**

For further information about tourist spots (operation, location, entrance fee) and cultural programming of Santos, as well as a listing of hotels, restaurants, shopping centers and malls, health, banking and postal agencies, taxi companies, movie theaters, pharmacies, supermarkets, farmers markets, public transportation itineraries, fire department, police, etc.

Every day, from 8am to 8pm.



Photo: State of São Paulo Image Database



Photo: State of São Paulo Image Database

INFORMATION



Weather



Despite the fact that it is located just outside the tropics, Santos has a Tropical Climate, but since it is a coastal city, there is no real dry season. All the months present a rainfall average of more than 60 mm. Santos features warm weather throughout the year, though June is somewhat cooler (and drier) than January. The average temperature in the city during the month of June is 23°C, while the average temperature in January is 28°C. Precipitation is copious, amounting to 2,081 mm annually.



The drawing above represents Brazil's official standard power outlet, the NBR 14136.

The standard was created to secure the user, avoiding the possibility of electric shock and fire. Adapters can be found in household and hardware stores.

Time zone and schedules



São Paulo state is inside UTC-03:00. Daylight saving time (DST) adds one hour during the period beginning in October and ending in March. In Santos street banking hours are from 10:00 AM to 4:00 PM. Commerce is generally open from 8:00 AM to 6:00 PM, though malls have a different working time: from 10:00 AM to 10:00 PM (Mondays to Saturdays) and from 2:00 PM to 8:00 PM (Sundays and holidays)

Currency and Exchange \$

For currency and money exchange in Brazil, presenting ID and CPF (for Brazilians) and passport (for foreigners) is required.

Currency conversion

Banco Central do Brasil (Central Bank of Brazil)

<http://www4.bcb.gov.br/pec/conversao/conversao.asp?id=convmoeda>

The official currency is the Real. Bill denominations use 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100. Coins come in 5, 10, 25, 50 cents and 1 real. It is suggested to change money at the airport or in one of the many Money Exchange locations in the city.

Drinking water



It's recommended to drink filtered water whenever it is possible although the water of the State of São Paulo is potable. Santos offers a wide network of hospitals, public and private clinics. Emergency services in all hospitals and clinics are open 24 hours a day. If you have medical insurance, please verify if your card or papers are recognized in all hospitals in this country.

Smoking



It is forbidden to smoke cigarettes, cigarillo, cigars, pipes or any other smoking product, made of tobacco or not, in closed private and public environments, except in those reserved for such purpose, properly isolated and with convenient air circulation. Public departments, hospitals and health centers, classrooms, libraries, working areas, theaters and cinemas are non-smoking areas.

In the State of São Paulo, a fixed fine ranging from 50 to 100 times the daily minimum wage, that is, from U\$400.00 (50 DIs) to U\$780.00 (100 DIs), can be applied for related offenses.

Electricity



Depending on the area, the exact voltage might be 115 V, 127 V, or 220 V. Dual-voltage wiring is rather common for high-powered appliances, such as clothes dryers and electric showers which tend to be 220 V even in 127 V areas. In older buildings, the types A, B, C, I can still be found, but are no longer manufactured or sold in Brazil.