

Rosemari Glatz

SANTA & CATARINA

From natural landscapes to diverse and sustainable
development boosted by Comunitary
Higher Education Institutions

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Mantenedora
Fundação Educacional
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Centro Universitário
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Endereço
Rua Dorval Luz, 123 | Bairro
Santa Terezinha Brusque - SC |
CEP: 88352-400

+55 (47) 3211 7000
unifebe.edu.br
editora@unifebe.edu.br

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History, Diversification and Catarinense¹ Development

The Discovery of rich lands in Brazil, Santa Catarina has joined the European sailors route. On the first centuries, only the coast area was occupied by Portuguese, Spanish and Azores people.

The first meaningful expedition, formed by Portuguese sailors, arrived in Santa Catarina in 1515, but every year of the 16th century, the lands have been unoccupied.

The state only started to be properly populated on the 17th century, with the arrival of the colonial explorer, that started the occupation in Florianópolis, named at that time as Nossa Senhora do Desterro. On the 17th century, it was created São Francisco do Sul (1658), considered the oldest town of the state. After São Francisco do Sul, it was

created Laguna (1676), Florianópolis (1726) and Lages (1766), respectively.

With great influence of German, Black, Polish, Japanese, Portuguese and Italian immigrants, besides other ethnic groups, Santa Catarina is divided in 295 towns, being the smallest state in southern Brazil. Its territorial extension has 95,5 km, composed by over 7,3 million residents, being Florianópolis its capital.

The state is bathed by Atlantic Ocean and has borders with Rio Grande do Sul and Paraná states, as well as with Argentina. It is named after Santa Catarina de Alexandria, catholic saint.

With great industrial activity, the state's economy is quite diverse and is divided in many areas. Different types of climates, landscapes and relieves stimulates the development of many activities, from agriculture to tourism, attracting investors of several distinct segments, leading wealth not to be only in one specific area.

The metropolitan area of Florianópolis stands out on technology, tourism, service and civil construction areas.

Northern area is a technological, furniture and metal mechanics areas.

Western area focuses on food and furniture production.

Planalto Serrano area is focused on paper, cellulose and wood industries.

Southern area stands out on clothing, disposable plastic, carboniferous and ceramics areas.

Vale do Itajaí area stands out on textile, clothing, nautical and technological industries.

Tourism is another powerful topic in the state's economy. Its capital, Florianópolis, is known as Magic Island for having a huge coast, its natural landscapes and sunny weather. Santa Catarina's tourism also stands out for Catarinense Ridges, which attract tourists during winter for being one of the few intense cold weather places in Brazil, with snow on the coldest period of the year. Santa Catarina's strength that exists today is caused by higher education system in the state, characterized by community institution, engaged to regional development and welfare of the populations.



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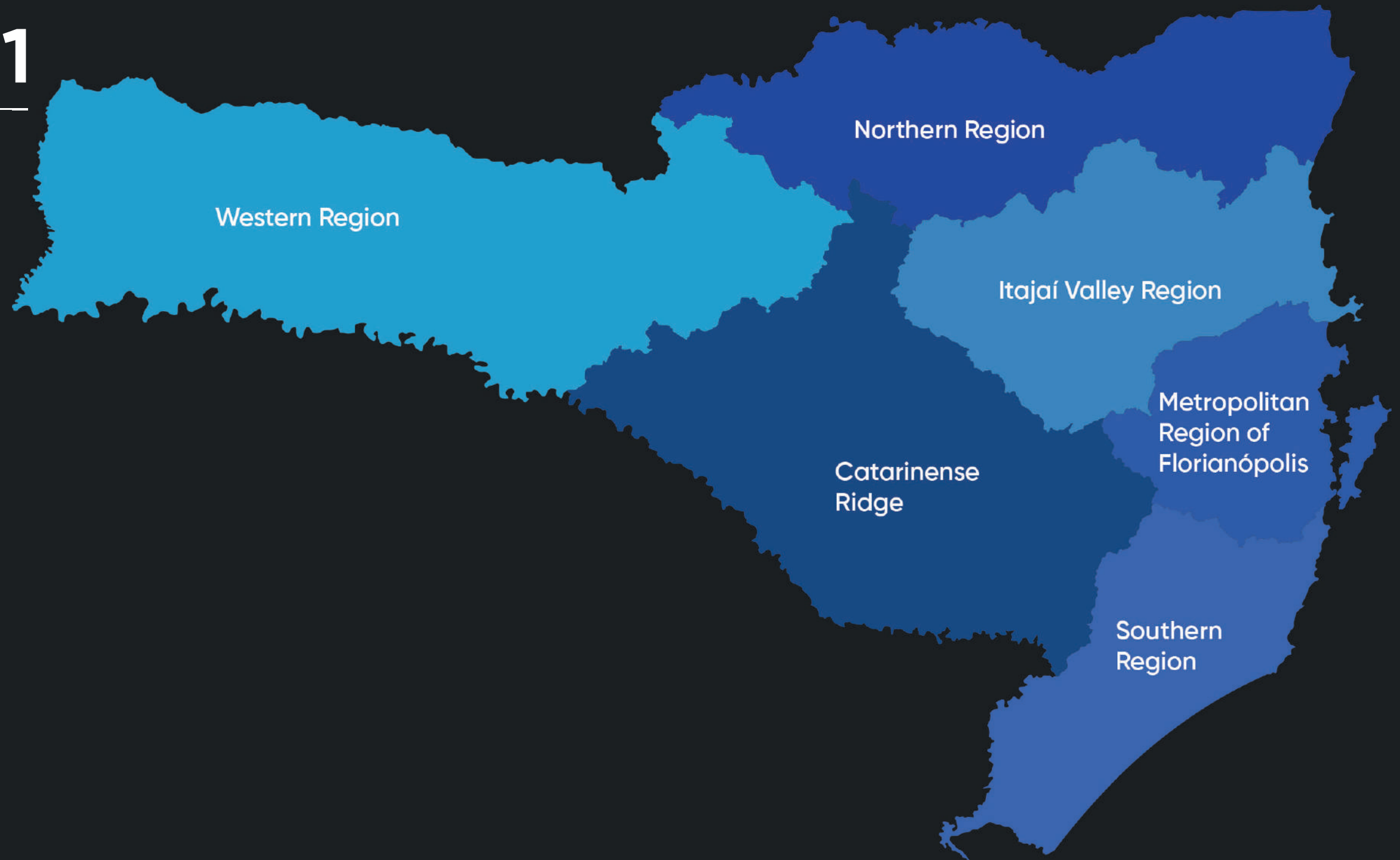
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“When you have a sunny heart, every season is summer”

CHAPTER 1

Regions of Santa Catarina





Metropolitan Region of Florianópolis

Photograph: Felipe Carneiro

Canelinha

The top of Pipa hill, in Galera neighborhood, in Tijucas River Valley, propitiates some of the most beautiful views of the region.



São João Batista

Gurita Hill: it is the highest point in town and propitiates a pretty view of next-door cities. Located in Fernandes neighborhood, it is possible to see from distance an iron Cross, which is lighted at night by a LED light that works with solar power.



Tijucas

Belonging to a traditional family of Tijucas, the imposing Gallotti Big House, built in the 19th century, is an important historical heritage of Tijucas.



Northern Region

Photograph: Felipe Carneiro



Itapoá

In a calm place at open sea, downtown of Itapoá, is located the Rock that names after the city's name. The name has indigenous background: ITA means 'rock', and POÁ means 'tip'.

The city captivates people with its 32 kilometers of pretty beaches and other natural attractions, such as waterfalls, Atlantic Rainforest and the warmest waters in southern Brazil. One of the touristic attractions is Itapoá Beacon, inaugurated in 1948, with the purpose to signal ship entry, located next to Babitonga Bay.

Collection: Tourism Portal of Itapoá



São Francisco do Sul

Historically recognized for being the 3rd oldest city in the country, its economy is focused in the Port, which is the 5th biggest in containers movement in Brazil.

Its attractions are mainly related to its pretty beaches and also for having a huge historical center, located next to Babitonga Bay.

Built in 1793 and remodeled in 1926, Nossa Senhora da Graça Church is the main church in the city and shelters Nossa Senhora da Graça statue, a wood piece brought by Spanish people in 1553.

Photograph: Hardt_E





Southern Region

Photograph: Felipe Carneiro

Laguna

Laguna is full of beautiful beaches, dunes, lagoons and, at some periods of the year, is visited by river dolphins and Right-Whales, integrating the Right-Whales Route.

It is an important city to Brazilian history, because Anita Garibaldi, also known as 'The Heroine of Two Worlds', has lived there. Passing through Laguna and for part of Anita Garibaldi's life is an excellent way of getting to know about Brazilian history and having this woman as inspiration of having guts and being brave to our own lives.

Anita Garibaldi Bridge, known as Laguna's Bridge, is the first curvy cable-stayed bridge, suspended only by a flat cable sets and has 2,8 kilometers of extension.

Photograph: rparobe



A man in profile, wearing a black beret and a poncho with a bold black and white geometric pattern, stands against a warm, orange-hued sunset sky. He holds a small object in his hand, looking out towards the horizon where several hot air balloons are visible as dark silhouettes.

Praia Grande

With a fortunate location in foothill of Aparados da Serra National Park and Serra Geral National Park, it is a perfect place to nature lovers and to those who loves adventure and free time. Praia Grande is located in the boarder of Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul, between the coast and the ridge, being next to Mampituba River.

It is located in the region with the highest canyons of Brazil, which stands out for fauna, flora and geological wealth, characterized by basalt walls, which can be meet by trails or hot-air balloon.

Photograph: Felipe Carneiro

Rio do Rastro Ridge

Rio do Rastro Ridge is located in Lauro Müller City, southern of Santa Catarina. Its main sign is the ridge climbing, made on sharp turns and abrupt climb. With many forests and waterfalls, it is one of the postcards of the state.

Photograph: agustavop



Catarinense Ridge

Photograph: Felipe Carneiro





Bom Jardim da Serra

Going through Bom Jardim da Serra, it is possible to reach São Joaquim National Park, area that protect the remaining of Araucárias Forests, found in abundance within its over 49 thousand hectares.

Collection: Bom Jardim da Serra Tourism Portal



Urubici

Urubici is known for its natural beauty, waterfalls, caves, canyons and ridges, being one of the prettiest destinies of Catarinense Ridge.

The city is located in a flat valley in a 915 meters' height, surrounded by mountains. In the mountains, there are many natural attractions, including snowfall during winter.

The region offers magnificent landscapes, such as Leaky Rock, a geological formation located in São Joaquim National Park, and Church Hill, located in 1,822 meters' height.

Photograph: Drsproducoes



Western Region

Collection: Campos Novos Tourism Portal



Itá

Postcard of Itá, São Pedro Main Church towers captivates for its structure and history. It is one of the few constructions that are still preserved a structured after the city being flooded. Of its 25 meters of the tower, 15 meters are submersed



Treze Tílias

A piece of Austria in Santa Catarina.

The culture of the town is preserved in dialect, typical architecture (alpine style), traditional cuisine and folk dance and singing groups that stimulates the parties in town.



Itajaí Valley Region

Photograph: Felipe Carneiro



Balneário Camboriú

In Balneário Camboriú, skyscrapers divide space with nature, creating a distinct landscape. From the Ferris Wheel it is possible to have an incredible view: buildings in one side and the sea in the other one.

Photograph: Brastock Images

Botuverá

Having exuberant natural beauty, Caves of Botuverá are located in Ourinho, city of Botuverá. Approximately having 1.200 meters of extension, the caves are composed with many speleothems (sculptures made by water) such as travertine, curtains, cauliflower, stars floor, cracks, alley, stalactite, stalagmite and passageways distributed in mazes and halls. They constitute a peerless and eternalized set made by water drops that have been dripping from the ceiling of the caves for thousands years.

Collection: Botuverá prefecture



Gaspar

São Pedro Apóstolo Main Church: biggest historical monument of the city. Its style, that mixes gothic and roman features, has a big staircase containing 115 steps in which only one machine moves eight clock dials, being exclusive with this particularity in Latin America.

Collection: Gaspar Tourism Portal



Guabiruba

Known as “Land of Pelznickel”, the city is famous for its receptivity, culture and traditions.

Located within Serra do Itajaí National Park, Guabiruba has many places to practice activities in nature.

With an area of 8,5 million kilometers, the conservation area of Kohler & Cia, local with exuberant fauna and flora, captivates those who love nature.

Photograph: Pelznickel Society



Major Gercino

Alho Cascade: waterfall with a beautiful natural pool of clear water, surrounded by nature. Located in the countryside of Major Gercino, the place is practically untouched and has only a small road and bridge as human interference. Real landscape sculpted by nature itself.



Nova Trento

Madre Paulina Sanctuary, place of peregrination and faith, was built for the first Brazilian saint and is located in Vígolo, city of Nova Trento. It remains in the same place as the saint has lived and worked for a long period of her life. In front of the Sanctuary, there is a reconstruction of the shack where Madre Paulina cared for the ill, being one of the most visited places in the complex.



Pomerode

Pomerode is located in the Itajaí-Açu Medium Valley region, 30 kilometers distanced from Blumenau. Considered the Brazilian most German city, its population is, in its majority, formed by German immigrant's descendants. Pomerode keeps German traditions in all aspects: architecture, cuisine, music and habits.

In the city, it is possible to meet Osterbaum, Symbol of Osterfest. Made with natural eggshells, it is considered the biggest Easter tree in the world and stands out to those who are in Pomerode during Easter time.

Photograph: Brunomartinsimagens



Taió

Located in the Itajaí High Valley region, its name is originated from indigenous people that were residents in the regions million years ago. Among current versions, Taió in Tupi language means “Big Rock” or “Big Hill”.

It is worthy to visit Archeological and Paleontological Historical Museum Major Bertoldo Jacobden (Mupah), which works to rescue and preserve the heritage collection of the city and is divided in three different research areas: paleontology, archeology and local history.

Its territory is part of ‘High Valley Paths’, which captivates for its natural beauties and for people’s culture.

To make good use of every part of this paradise, which natural resources increase ecotourism. Meet its valleys, native forests, waterfalls and rapids in Taió’s rivers that propitiates adventure sports.

The talent for agro tourism is visible when tasting an authentic colonial coffee or lunch prepared with organic products in properties that still keep cultural wealth let by immigrants.



Snow in Santa Catarina

Santa Catarina is the main destination in Brazil to those who look for cold weather, winter tourism and snow. The phenomenon uses to take place in the highest point of South Plateau and in Catarinense Ridge. Urupema, São Joaquim, Urubici, Bom Jardim da Serra and Lages are the cities where snow most frequently. It is also possible to notice the event in cities such as Ponte Alta do Norte, Fraiburgo, Santa Cecília, Curitiba, Caçador, Monte Castelo and many other localities.

Photograph: YES Brasil



*“World is a book,
And those who doesn't travel only read the first page.”*

Saint Augustine

CHAPTER 2

Symbols of Santa Catarina



Araponga

Araponga (Procnias Nudicollis) is the symbol bird of the state of Santa Catarina. It is also known as 'ironsmith', because its singing is strident and high-pitched, reminding of an ironsmith sound.

Photograph: Bcmyrtlau



Imbuia

Symbol tree of the state of Santa Catarina, Imbuia (*Ocotea Porosa*) is endangered. Found in greater proportion in northern Santa Catarina, the specie of historical value concentrates important aspects to fauna e flora.

Photograph: Zig Koch



Ochid

The 'Laelia Purpurata Lindley Variedade Purpurata' is the symbol flower of the state of Santa Catarina. It is a broad flower, well projected, having a short pedicel, presenting eye-catching floral pieces.

Photograph: RPFerreira



Santa Catarina's Flag

Santa Catarina's flag is composed by three horizontal strips having the same size. The strips on the extremities are red and the middle one is white. On top of the strips, a light green lozenge represents the vegetation e, in middle of it, the Weapons of the State.

The weapons are consisted of a white star, placed with an eagle in front of it, outspreading wings, holding a key with the right paw and an anchor with the left paw. On the eagle's chest, there is a shield with the writing 'November 17th 1889' on it.

Wheat branches are in the left side and a coffee branch is in the right side, both connected in the lower part with a red ribbon with floating tips presenting the couplet 'State of Santa Catarina' written in white letters surrounding the same eagle which forms the Phrygian Cap.



Santa Catarina Anthem

Sagremos num hino de estrelas e flores
Num canto sublime de glórias e luz
As festas que os livres frementes de ardores
Celebram nas terras gigantes da cruz

No céu peregrino da Pátria gigante
Que é berço de glórias e berço de heróis
Levanta-se em ondas de luz deslumbrante
O Sol, Liberdade cercada de sóis

Não mais diferenças de sangues e raças
Não mais regalias sem termos fatais
A força está toda do povo nas massas
Irmão somos todos e todos iguais

Quebram-se férreas cadeias
Rojam algemas no chão
Do povo nas epopeias
Fulge a luz da redenção

Pela força do Direito
Pela força da Razão
Cai por terra o preconceito
Levanta-se uma Nação

Da Liberdade adorada
No deslumbrante clarão
Banha o povo a fronte ousada
E avigora o coração

O povo que é grande, mas não vingativo
Que nunca a justiça e o Direito calcou
Com flores e festas deu vida ao cativo
Com festas e flores o trono esmagou

Quebrou-se algema do escravo
E nesta grande Nação
É cada homem um bravo
Cada bravo um cidadão

“Life is not but what we do with it.
The trips ate the travelers.
What we see is not what we see but what we are.”

Fernando Pessoa



CHAPTER 3

Ethnicity and Flavors

A combination of flavors constitutes Catarinense's diversity and the European influence that remains nowadays is one of the strongest features. It is expressed in architecture, habits and even in local cuisine. Santa Catarina keeps many Portuguese, Italian, German, Polish, Black and Japanese habits. In parties is possible to meet traditional beverages, food, dance and music.

Photograph: jacoblund

BRAZILIAN

Brazilian culture is the result of many ethnic groups blending that took part in the formation of the country. Brazilian people celebrate Christmas, Festa Junina

(June Celebration), Folia de Reis and Carnival. These celebrations are part of the national culture and formation of Brazilian people. On diet, some muleteers' habits are kept, such as Pão de Queijo, Feijão Tropeiro, Arroz Carreteiro and Feijoada.



Photograph: Geribody



Photograph: YES Brasil

GERMAN

In cities colonized by German people, schools, churches and newspapers rapidly emerged.

With strong entrepreneur characteristic, the main contributions are signed for emphasis in education, publishing, sports,

engineering, textile and fashion segment, metal mechanics and associative practice, contributing to a diverse and sustainable development of Santa Catarina.

Their habits let a rich cultural heritage in cuisine, dance, handicrafts, architecture and in sociability, manifestations that are alive until present days.



INDIGENOUS

Indigenous population in Santa Catarina is composed by three different tribes: Kaingang, Xokleng e Guarani. Originally, Catarinense coast was occupied by Carijós Indians, from Tupi-Guarani group. They used to live on hunt, fishing and cultivating different types of corns, potatoes, mandioca and peanuts, being excellent artisans of hammocks, mats and baskets, apart from producing objects made of rocks. They used to live

in a vast coast region – from Cananéia, coast in São Paulo, to Lagoa dos Patos, in Rio Grande do Sul – and had as limit in the countryside the forests occupied by opponent Indians, called Botocudos or Guanana (Guaianã), nowadays known as Kaingang and Xokleng. These Indians were in touch with Guarani people from the countryside of the state of Paraná and Paraguay.

Today, Guarani people are in small territorial extensions located in the coast area. Xokleng people live in Itajaí High Valley region and northern Santa Catarina. Kaingang people occupy indigenous land western Santa Catarina.



Photograph: filipefrazao



Photograph: Paulo Arsand

ITALIAN

Around 95% of Italian people that arrived in Santa Catarina

were from northern Italy. Italian farmers have diffused agricultural cultures that they were used to: grapes, rice, corn and tobacco. Wine has soon become to be produced, as it was really enjoyed by Italian people.



Photograph: Italian Cultural Association of Guabiruba



Photograph: Winston Gambatto

JAPANESE

Japanese people started forming agricultural colonies in Santa Catarina from 1961 and are known nationally for the production of nectarine, apple, kiwi, garlic, flowers and fruits from mild weather – such as Japanese Nashi pear. Japanese colony still contributes to agricultural area, but their descendants stand out in several areas and job positions nowadays.

Frei Rogério city, located in the Catarinense Ridge, shelters the first

Japanese immigrant's colony in Santa Catarina. It is a strong and beautiful colony, that preserves its culture, tradition, discipline and respect. In Celso Ramos center is located Sino da Paz Park, inaugurated in 2022, in a partnership with the government of the state, by Kazumi Ogawa, one of the victims of Nagasaki atomic bombing. On December 12th 2015, Frei Rogério city, where there are still habitants that survived the atomic bombing, was the first to have in Brazil, the solemnity done at Museu da Paz, the Nagasaki Peace Flame in sharing way. The symbolic Flame represents peace, union and friendship among people.

In the city is also locates the Brazil-Japan Cultural Association headquarters, in charge of organize the traditional Sakura Matsuri, or Cherry Tree's Bloom Party.

In Santa Catarina, there are seven Japanese colonies located in the following cities: Curitiba, Frei Rogério, São Joaquim, Lages, Joinville, Florianópolis and Caçador.

Collection: Frei Rogério Tourism Portal.



Photograph: dashu83

BLACK

Social and political life of black people has always been intense in Santa Catarina. In 1934, professor Antonieta de Barros has become the first woman and black person elected to Catarinense Legislative Assembly.

Its cuisine and seasoning are part of our diet. Dishes are savored in our everyday life and also in popular

parties. The broths, extracted from cooked food and mixed with manioc flour or corn flour, are the legacy from African people. Dendê oil has also been an important ingredient in black cuisine. One of its delicacy, the Acarajé, is a great reference to our culture, being renowned and protected by historical heritage.

African culture is present in different means. It has been brought to Brazil during slavery period, transatlantic slave traffic, and survives in art, music, theater, cuisine and religion.



Photograph: EriCatarina



Photograph: Everyday better to do everything you love

POLISH

Brusque is considered the Polish immigration cradle in Brazil, as the city received the first polish immigrant contingent in 1869. Throughout history, polish people has been contributing to sustainable development in several Catarinense regions.

Masters in weaving art, with its specialized labor, they have contributed a lot with textile industry implementation, and have been decisive to Brusque to become the Catarinense Spinning Cradle.

Resilient and hard-working people, polish people preserve its culture, habits and ancestral traditions in cuisine, music, handicrafts and dance.



PORTUGUESE

Most Portuguese people disembarked in Santa Catarina were originate from central islands. They were subjugated to the same laws, language and the same religion of the native land, Portugal.



Photograph: Blog da Marejada



Photograph: Odairson Antonello



TYPICAL SWEET

Apfelstrudel means, in English, apple puff pastry and is quite appreciated in Santa Catarina. Typical in Germany and Austria, it is very common in Santa Catarina and accepts variations with different fillings such as ricotta and banana. The wet filling, with a lot cinnamon and cream on top, makes Apfelstrudel one of the biggest delights for the dessert.



Chocolate

Santa Catarina has become a fine chocolate production reference, made with integral cocoa almond to chocolate bar. Characterized by the use of special cocoa, with best quality grains, they are produced in a lower scale. Synonymous of health, Catarinense fine chocolate bring marking and irresistible flavors and meet the requirement of the most refined palates.

Photograph: JanPietruszka

*“Education is the most profitable investment
that a population can make”*

Padre Orlando Maria Murphy



CHAPTER 4

Catarinense Higher Education

Great schools – including universities – are decisive to a country's infrastructure of development. Higher Education Institutions, patrimony of Catarinense people, help to boost the equal and sustainable development of Santa Catarina.



Community higher education system in Santa Catarina

In the second half of the 20th century, Santa Catarina state started creating legislation by public state and towns authorities for Educational Foundations. These foundations maintain higher education institutions isolated, with the goal of developing higher education in the state. They were built with the association between local public authorities and several segments of the civil society. They were created by legislation, but they are maintained with civil society resources, mainly by monthly fees paid by students. They are community institutions.

Photograph: rawpixel.com

The state’s higher education model is specific, distinct from the state and private model. Its operation regime is assisted by article 242 of the Brazilian Federal Constitution, because they are official educational institutions created by state or town legislation existing on the Constitution’s publishing date, who are not fully or dominantly maintained with public resources.

As public institutions of civil law that have been acting without official organization tutelage, they have financial and administrative independence, but their patrimony is public and, for that reason, higher education institutions contribute to public patrimony construction in towns.

For being community institutions, they are non-profit and reinvest all their results in its own educational activity, contributing unequivocally to state and country development for a qualified higher education offer.

Community model of higher education in Santa Catarina democratized

the access and made flexible to formation models, preserving the regional identities and assuring equity. Community higher education institutions are constituted of exemplary events of capacity and autonomy of civil society, as well as its capacity to promote cooperation among several segments and local authorities in diverse careers. For that, community higher education institutions constantly innovate institutional aspects, creating scholarships with their own resources, as well as curriculums coherent with reality in which they are immersed.

Apart from community institutions, other Higher Education Institutions have also an important role in Santa Catarina’s higher education.

INSTITUTIONS THAT ARE PART OF JAPAN/SINGAPORE MISSION IN NOVEMBER 2022

Institution	City	Institution’s Name
FAPESC	Florianópolis	Foundation for Research and Innovation Support of the State of Santa Catarina
UNISENAI	Blumenau	SENAI University Center
UNISATC	Criciúma	University Center UNISATC
UFSC	Florianópolis	Federal University of Santa Catarina
IFSC	Florianópolis	Federal Institution of Santa Catarina
IFC	Blumenau	Catarinense Federal Institution
UFFS	Chapecó	Fronteira Sul Federal University
ACAFE	Florianópolis	Catarinense Association of Educational Foundations
UDESC	Florianópolis	University of the State of Santa Catarina
UNIDAVI	Rio do Sul	University Center for Development of Itajaí High Valley Region
UNIVILLE	Joinville	University of Joinville’s Regions
UNOCHAPECÓ	Chapecó	Community University of Chapecó’s Region
CATÓLICA SC	Jaraguá do Sul	Catholic University Center of Santa Catarina
UNIARP	Caçador	University of Rio do Peixe’s Higher Valley
UNIBAVE	Orleans	University Center Barriga Verde
UNIPLAC	Lages	University of the Catarinense Plateau
UNESC	Criciúma	University of Extremo Sul Santa Catarina
UNC	Mafra	University of Contestado
FURB	Blumenau	Regional University of Blumenau
UNIVALI	Itajaí	University of Itajaí Valley
UNOESC	Joaçaba	University of Western Santa Catarina
UNIFEBE	Brusque	University Center of Brusque



FLORIANÓPOLIS

Capital of Santa Catarina and 2nd most populated city of the state, Florianópolis is known for having several beaches.

One of the biggest suspension bridges in the world, Hercílio Luz bridge, first connection between Santa Catarina island and the continent, was inaugurated in 1926. The vantage point located in the insular point in the beginning of the bridge, providing one of the most beautiful panoramic views of downtown Florianópolis. In this area there is also the Bridge Museum and Light Park.

Florianópolis is known as Magic Island for having a large coast, beautiful natural landscapes and sunny weather.

Florianópolis is the headquarter city of Catarinense Association of Educational Foundations – ACAFE, University of the State of Santa Catarina – UDESC, and Foundation for Research and Innovation Support of the State of Santa Catarina – Fapesp, Federal University of Santa Catarina – UFSC and Federal Institution of Santa Catarina – IFSC.

ACAFE

**Catarinense Association of
Educational Foundations**



Connoisseurs of different regions realities of Santa Catarina and able to interfere positively in regional development, with the common purpose to improve higher education and execute combined projects for more and more efficient performance in education, research and extension areas in the state's territory, the Educational Foundations consorted themselves. On May 2nd 1974, the presidents of the foundations, created by municipal and state legislation, constituted Catarinense Association of Educational Foundations – ACAFE.

Characterized as a non-profit civil society, ACAFE congregates public and community educational foundations from Santa Catarina and have been strengthening itself up to now. Initially with 16 Foundations, ACAFE System has evolved to current format with 14 higher education institutions, composed by 10 universities and 4 university centers.

Photograph: Paulo Ivo Koehtopp

UDESC

**University of the State of
Santa Catarina**

Photograph: UDESC



IFSC

Federal Institution of Santa Catarina

Photograph: IFSC



UFSC

Federal University of Santa Catarina

Photograph: UFSC





Blumenau is the 3rd most populated city in the state. Founded in 1850, Blumenau keeps strong European features, captivating Brazilian and foreign visitors with its architecture, cuisine, nature, industries, cold draft beer and parties.

Located strategically next to Mercosul important cities and to Santa Catarina's container port structure, it is an education, infrastructure and labor quality reference.

Every year, in October, Oktoberfest takes place, which makes Blumenau the main destination to foreign visitors who are in the state in this period of the year. The Brazilian version of the beer party is the 2nd biggest in the world. The biggest one is Oktoberfest in Munich, German, which was the inspiration of the Brazilian version of the party.

Blumenau is also the Regional University of Blumenau Foundation – FURB, SENAI University Center – UNISENAI and Catarinense Federal Institution – IFC headquarters.

Photograph: Diegograndi

FURB

**Regional University of
Blumenau**

Photograph: FURB



São Paulo Apóstolo Cathedral

Photograph: Felipe Carneiro

UNISENAI

SENAI University Center

Photograph: SENAI/SC



IFC

Catarinense Federal
Institution

Photograph: IFC





JARAGUÁ DO SUL

Jaraguá do Sul is located in the Itapocu Valley and is the 8th most populated city in the world.

With a dynamic industrial activity, the city has a diverse cuisine and hotelier network. Its infrastructure for sporting and cultural events also stands out.

Surrounded by Serra do Mar mountain range and Atlantic Rainforest preserved areas, Jaraguá do Sul has many places to practice activities in nature, from cycling and canoeing to walking and free flight.

In Jaraguá do Sul is possible to meet Catholic University Center of Santa Catarina – CATÓLICAS SC

Photograph: Felipe Carneiro

CATÓLICA SC

Catholic University Center of Santa Catarina

Photograph: Católica SC



PRACTICE OF BICYCLE TOURING

Photograph: Felipe Carneiro



Mafra is the 4th biggest city in territorial extension and the 26th most populated city in Santa Catarina.

Considered the Northern Plateau city, Mafra has rural, ecological and paleontological tourism itineraries, leading visitors to waterfalls, churches, museums, archeological sites, aquatic parks and bridges.

The metallic bridge Diniz Assis Henning, built in 1896, is considered an important historical and geographical landmark to the region and its construction promoted the development and union between Mafra and the city of Rio Negro, in the state of Paraná.

In the region, it is possible to find underwater plants and fish fossils, evidencing that 250 million years ago the region has been a sea.

Mafra is the headquarters of University of Contestado – UNC.

Photograph: André Tschoeke

UNC

University of Contestado

Photograph: UNC



LAURI LOPES BANDSTAND

Collection: Mafra's City Hall



CRICIÚMA

Criciúma is located in the southernmost tip of the state, 200 kilometers away from Florianópolis. It is the 7th most populated city in Santa Catarina and is known for being the Brazilian Capital of Charcoal and Ceramic Covering. The city also stands out in the metallurgical, supermarket, clothing, civil construction and chemical sectors.

The subsoil of the city contains one of the biggest mineral reserves of Brazil. It is possible to meet a bit of this underground world visiting the mine Octávio Fontana, which offers a view about the coal exploration process, that started in 1913 and had the peak moment in the decade of 1930.

The city characterized by religion has been developed surrounded by São José Cathedral, located in Nereu Ramos square, an important postcard of the city.

Criciúma is the Catarinense Southernmost University – UNESC and University Center UNISATC – SATC headquarters.

Photograph: Felipe Carneiro

UNESC

Catarinense Southernmost University

Photograph: UNESC



UNISATC

University Center UniSatc

Photograph: UNISATC





ORLEANS

Orleans is the 62nd most populated city of the state and a place to rest when visiting the region. There are attractions related to ecotourism, culture, cuisine and viniculture in the city.

The Princess Isabel Open-Air Museum discloses material culture of several ethnic groups and presents the collection in a natural and ecological environment, emphasizing the colonizers' lifestyle mode in the 20th century. Its collection highlights the immigration history in Orleans and southern region of Santa Catarina. Considered as cultural heritage of Brazil by the state and National Institute for Historic and Artistic Heritage (Iphan), the museum is maintained by Barriga Verde Educational Foundation.

One of the main attractions of the city are the sculptures on the high wall where the railroad goes by flanked by Tubarão river, downtown, where beautiful biblical passages representations have been carved.

Orleans is the headquarters of University Center Barriga Verde UNIBAVE

UNIBAVE

University Center Barriga Verde

Photograph: UNIBAVE



SANTA OTÍLIA PARISH

Photograph: Felipe Carneiro



CAÇADOR

Caçador is the most populated city in the Contestado Metropolitan Region. The city is located next to one of the most beautiful river southern Brazil, Caçador river, which is names after the city.

There are a lot of things to meet in the city, such as José Rossi Adami Central Park, where are located Contestado and Bus Station museums. Having long trails for walking, it is a perfect place to enjoy sunset.

Historic Museum of the Region of Contestado's building, postcard of the city, is a railroad station replica that existed during Contestado time and keeps the main collection of Contastado War (1912-1916). Next to it, a permanent exhibition contains a locomotive with two wagons, documents, objects, photographs and maps of that time, besides important war materials and objects of Xokleng and Kaingang Indians and colonizers that lived in the region.

Caçador is the headquarters of University of Rio do Peixe's Higher Valley – UNIARP.

UNIARP

University of Rio do Peixe's Higher Valley

Photograph: UNIARP



FOREST RESERVE OF CONTESTADO

Photograph: Rodrigo Moraes



RIO DO SUL

Located in the European Valley, Rio do Sul is the 19th most populated city in Santa Catarina.

Considered as a reference city in Itajaí High Valley, the city stands out for pretty landscapes, cultural heritage and industrial diversity, by clothing, metal mechanics and electronic sectors. Mandatory stop to those who are riding on BR-470 road, Rio do Sul has been consolidating in the adventure scenery with bicycle touring, trekking and free flight.

With fortunate geographical position and colonized by different area immigrants, the city we can see nowadays has appeared firstly with the population center that has been formed next to Itajaí do Sul river e was originally called Braço do Sul.

One of the main postcards of the city is São João Batista Cathedral, finished its construction in 1957. The Neo-Gothic construction, located in a fortunate and elevated position downtown, forms a harmonious set with Dom Bosco High School, Ermembergo Pellizzetti Square and the Christ Monument.

Rio do Sul is the headquarters of University Center for Development of Itajaí High Valley Region – UNIDAVI.

Photograph: Felipe Carneiro

UNIDAVI

University Center for Development
of Itajaí High Valley Region

Photograph: UNIDAVI



São João Batista Cathedral

Photograph: SANTUR

BRUSQUE



Founded in 1860 by German immigrants, which later also had the participation of Polish and Italian immigrants, Brusque is the 12th most populated city in Santa Catarina. It is a quite relevant city in Itajaí-Mirim Valley region.

Located strategically next to Mercosul important cities and to Santa Catarina's container port structure, it is an education, infrastructure and labor quality reference.

Cradle of Catarinense Spinning, the diversity of economic sectors is one of the city's strength. The main economic source is clothing and textile industries. The economy has also representativeness in metal mechanics, chemical, plastic and food segments, with great industries in each sector mentioned.

30 kilometers away from the coast, Brusque offers an amazing attractive to art lovers: Ilse Teske Sculpture Park, considered the biggest marble collection in Latin America. The sculptural collection contains pieces sculptured by worldwide renowned artists from several countries, such as England, France, Spain, Portugal, German, Belgium, Bulgaria, Turkey, Czechoslovakia, Ireland, Austria, Lebanon, Israel, China, United States, Canada, Argentina and other ones.

São Luís Gonzaga Main Church is an important architectonic element in the city and was projected by German architect Gottfried Böhm.

Brusque is the headquarters of University Center of Brusque – UNIFEBE.

UNIFEBE

University Center of Brusque

Photograph: UNIFEBE



MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION OF BRUSQUE

LAGES

Located in the central area of Santa Catarina Mountain Plateau, Lages still keeps muleteer's atmosphere of its foundation time. The temperature is pleasant in summer and can be negative during winter.

Those who like the comfort of talking around ground fire (Fogo de Chão), can find a lot to do in the city, as it preserves these characteristics in the farms. Even being the 10th most populated city in Santa Catarina, Lages keep the peacefulness of a small town, and is always welcoming.

Founded in 1766, Lages is considered the 4th oldest city of Santa Catarina.

Every year, Lages promotes the Pinhão Party, always in Corpus Christi holiday, and propitiates attractions such as national concerts, presentations, Gauchesco ball, cultural presentations and local handicraft. Tourists can also taste cuisine prepared with Pinhão.

Lages is the headquarters of University of the Catarinense Plateau – UNIPLAC.

Photograph: Felipe Carneiro

UNIPLAC

University of the Catarinense Plateau

Photograph: UNIPLAC



RURAL FARM FOR MULETEERS' REPOSE

Photograph: Felipe Carneiro

ITAJAÍ



Itajaí is located in the mouth of Itajaí river and is the 6th most populated city of Santa Catarina. Apart from its important container port, Itajaí has a coast full of pretty beaches, surrounded by hills covered with Atlantic Rainforest.

The Portuguese and fishing party, Marejada, shows attractions related to the sea and Azores and takes place every October.

The Santíssimo Sacramento Main Church is the biggest artistic and cultural monument in the city. It was inaugurated in 1955 with the design of Simão Gramlich, German architect.

Itajaí is the headquarters of University of Itajaí Valley – UNIVALI.

Photograph: Felipe Carneiro

UNIVALI

University of Itajaí Valley

Photograph: UNIVALI



Santíssimo Sacramento main church

Photograph: Felipe Carneiro

JOINVILLE



Stablished in 1851, the city is also known as City of the Princes.

Joinville is the most populated city in the world and is famous for being the main industry center and for having the biggest Gross Domestic Product in Santa Catarina.

Joinville has the official title of Dance Capital, as it hosts the biggest dance festival in the world. In the city, it is possible to meet the only Bolshoi ballet school that is outside Russia.

Joinville is the headquarters of Regional University of Joinville - UNIVILLE.

Photograph: Felipe Carneiro

UNIVILLE

Regional University of Joinville

Photograph: UNIVILLE



School from Bolshoi Theater in Brazil

Photograph: Felipe Carneiro

CHAPECÓ



Chapecó is the 5th most populated city in Santa Catarina e a western region economic reference. It is located 630 kilometers away from Florianópolis and has a little bit of everything when talking about touristic itineraries, including visits to local agro industries, ecological trail, cascades, waterfalls, rural, events and religious tourism. Condá Indian is one of the city's symbols, as well as the Chapecoense Club's symbol.

The economy is based in companies of meat and grains processing.

Chapecó offers a great structure: there are over twenty hotels, an airport and Tancredo de Almeida Neves park, one of the biggest in southern Brazil, in which is possible to meet the Colonization Museum.

Chapecó is the headquarters of Community University of Chapecó's Region – UNOCHAPECÓ, and Fronteira Sul Federal University – UFFS, campus Santa Catarina.

Collection: Chapecó's Tourism Portal.

UFFS

Fronteira Sul Federal University

Photograph: UFFS



UNOCHAPECÓ

Community University of Chapecó's Region

Photograph: UNOCHAPECÓ



JOAÇABA



Located in the mid-west region of Santa Catarina and considered the 48th most populated city in the state, Joaçaba is one of the few cities in Santa Catarina with zero illiteracy index.

The economy has started with wood and Mate Herb exploration and later with wheat plantation production. Nowadays, the industry of agricultural equipment and machines, along with cattle raising, are the strongest points in local economy.

Joaçaba is marked by religiousness. Frei Bruno Monument, a huge statue located on top of a hill with the view of Joaçaba is the main attraction of the city. At the lower part of the monument, there is a museum devoted to Frei. Santa Terezinha Cathedral, with its imposing architecture, is a regional reference.

Joaçaba is the headquarters of University of Western Santa Catarina – UNOESC

UNOESC

University of Western Santa Catarina

Photograph: UNOESC



Colonization Museum of Chapecó

FAPESC

Foundation for Research and Innovation Support of the State of Santa Catarina.

Photograph: FAPESC



Another institution that has been contributing significantly to become Santa Catarina a distinctive state in innovation and development hegemony aspects is Foundation for Research and Innovation Support of the State of Santa Catarina – Fapesc, which has as goal to foment, develop and execute the technological and research encouragement strategy in the state. Fapesc is a public state foundation that, supported by other governmental institutions, academies and industries structure the Regional Innovation System of Santa Catarina.

Its history starts in 1990, when it was created Alternating Fund of Fomenting Scientific and Technological Research in the State of Santa Catarina (Funcitec), an accounting funding which action plan were established by Scientific and Technological Policy Council of the state of Santa Catarina. In 1997, Santa Catarina started relying on Technology and Science Founding, keeping the abbreviation Funcitec. The name Fapesc emerged for the first time in 2005, because of the change of Funcitec to Foundation for Research and Technological Support of the State of Santa Catarina – Fapesc. In 2011, the designation name used up to now came to light: Foundation for Research and Innovation Support of the State of Santa Catarina, incorporating Innovation among the programs fomented by Fapesc, with a

fundamental role in Science, Technology and Innovation ecosystem of the state.

Along with other organizations and Science, Technology and Innovation State Foundation Support or Research Support Foundation (FAPs), Fapesc has contributed to decentralization of research and innovation support process in the country. Higher Education Institutions that are part of ACADEMIC system, when taking part in public calling edicts for projects, sign agreements and develop programs and projects supported by Fapesc, constitute themselves in important partnership with state government to Fapesc goals to be achieved.

Catarinense model of promoting researches and innovation with great increase, achieving all catarinense territory through higher education institutions that are part of ACADEMIC system, can promote equal development in the state, thanks to its decentralization. With alignment in investments in research and innovation, cooperation and collective efforts on education, Santa Catarina proves its continuous, hegemonic and diverse development, in a method that brings innovation among its elements and has already proven that it works.

THE MISSION

Japan/Singapore Mission, headed by Foundation for Research and Innovation Support of the State of Santa Catarina (Fapesc), get together 20 Higher Education Institutions, which represents all regions of Santa Catarina.

The state of Santa Catarina is located southern Brazil, with 295 cities and an approximate population of 7,3 million people. Its territorial extension is 95,3 thousand square kilometers.

We are a state with diverse economy, having special space to industrial and cattle raising exportation.

Among state and non-state universities, in which is included the community and private ones, there are over 25 institutions in Santa Catarina. There are 15 Innovation Centers linked to Catarinense Network of Innovation Centers. More than 30 company incubators and over 10 Scientific, Technological and Innovation Parks.

The Institutions that are part of this mission represents 217.525 students, 12.863 professors and 13.147 workers. There are 1.046 undergraduate courses, 556 specializations, 206 master degree and 98 doctorate courses spread in all regions of Santa Catarina, which accomplish the mission of our people's qualification.

Among the goals of this Mission, we highlight the integration with other international ecosystems that values education and the relation with society's sectors to develop social and economic development and, in a transversal way, innovation.

We are sure that experience's exchange with other institutions from Japan and Singapore is going to contribute to the expansion of new ideas that focus on the strengthening of socioeconomic development in Santa Catarina.

Fábio Zabet Holthausen
President of Fapesc





Author's Curriculum

Rosemari Glatz is a writer, researcher, rector, professor and a retired worker for the federal republic of Brazil. She was born in Taió, Itajaí High Valley region, in Santa Catarina. She has been awarded with the title *Ad Immortalitatem*, as the head of the position place number 02 in the Academy of Letters of Brazil in the State of Santa Catarina – Sectional Guabiruba (ALEG).

In associative range, Rosemari is the Vice-President of the Academy of Letters of Brazil in the State of Santa Catarina – Sectional Guabiruba (ALEG). She is also the Vice-President of Visit Guabiruba Association (AVIGUA), where she has been the president during two administration periods. Rosemari is the director of Community Topics and is part of the Deliberative Council of Company Association of Brusque, Guabiruba and Botuverá (ACIBR). She is also part of Deliberative Council of Catarinense Association of Educational Foundations (ACAFE).

College teacher since 1997 at University Center of Brusque – UNIFEBE (SC), Glatz has also been course coordinator in undergraduate and postgraduate courses, as well as Pro-Rector of Postgraduation, Research, Extension and Culture. She has coordinated the History,

Memory and Cultural Heritage Research Group at UNIFEBE. She has also been the president of the Editorial Council. Since April 2019, Rosemari Glatz is the Rector and President of the College Council at University Center of Brusque and President of the Administrative Council and Educational Foundation of Brusque (FEBE).

Retired public employee for the federal republic of Brazil, she has also worked in the Municipal Administration of Taió and State of Santa Catarina Tax Collector. She has been the head of the Federal Revenue Agency in Brusque from April 2009 to February 2018, when she retired from public services.

Master in Administration, post-graduated in Accounting Audit and graduated in Administration, Rosemari has found out her passion to history some years ago and since then she has been working to researches and writing, mainly to those related to education, local tourism and German and Polish immigration in Itajaí and Itajaí-Mirim's Valleys. She is considered a reference when talking about German and Polish immigration to Brusque and region.

Rosemari Glatz has emerged as a great writer in literature for her publications in books, newspapers and magazines.