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Explore our latest gallery of Editors’ Picks.Browse Editors' FavoritesExperience AI-Powered CreativityThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today’s most recent coverage.Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors’ Picks.Browse Editors' FavoritesExperience AI-Powered Creativity Sobre Como Participar Termos de Uso Contrato O imoBR é um portal de imóveis com abrangência em toda região de Brasil. Uma ferramenta simples e fácil de usar. imoBR é a solução ideal para encontrar aquele imóvel que você tanto procura. Rua Padre Alaor, Centro, Patos de Minas - MG Casa duplex no centro – Espaço e localização! Na BARRINHA IMÓVEIS: Excelente oportunidade de venda ou aluguel, ideal para uso residencial ou comercial, em uma localização privilegiada no centro da cidade. São 5 quartos amplos com móveis planejados, sendo 3 suítes, além de salas de estar, jantar, TV, lavabo e 4 vagas de garagem, proporcionando conforto e funcionalidade. Espaços perfeitos para reuniões de trabalho ou familiares. A cozinha espaçosa e equipada é perfeita para o dia a dia, e o espaço gourmet com churrasqueira e lavabo anexo garante momentos especiais. Área externa incrível! Com jardim planejado, espaço para crianças, pets e personalização conforme suas necessidades. Vista privilegiada! A varanda ampla oferece uma bela paisagem e um toque especial ao imóvel. Não perca essa oportunidade única! Entre em contato e agende uma visita agora mesmo. 260 m² 5 quartos 5 banheiros 4 vagas Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. 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For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 118,328 active editors 6,995,974 articles in English Cher (born May 20, 1946) is an American singer and actress. Dubbed the "Goddess of Pop", she gained fame in 1965 as part of the folk duo Sonny & Cher, early exponents of 1960s counterculture. She became a TV star in the 1970s, with The Sonny & Cher Comedy Hour drawing more than 30 million viewers weekly, and topped the Billboard Hot 100 with narrative pop songs including "Gypsys, Tramps & Thieves" and "Half-Breed". Transitioning to film, she earned two Academy Awards nominations—for Silkwood (1983) and Moonstruck (1987), winning Best Actress for the latter—and received the Cannes Film Festival Award for Best Actress for Mask (1985). Her dance-pop comeback album Believe (1998) introduced the "Cher effect", a stylized use of Auto-Tune to distort vocals. Her 2002–2005 Farewell Tour grossed $250 million, the highest ever by a female artist at the time. A Rock and Roll Hall of Fame inductee, Cher is the only solo artist with Billboard number-one singles in each of seven decades. (Full article...) Recently featured: Malcolm X Margaret Sanger TRAPPIST-1 Archive By email More featured articles About HNLMS Java ... that the crew of HNLMS Java (pictured) struggled to access the sinking ship's life vests because these were locked away in a hard-to-reach compartment? ... that Gabriel Luna used a flamethrower in an episode of The Last of Us, and afterwards had recurring visions of flaming figures running towards him? ... that many North Carolina Farmers' Union members left the organization as a result of leader Henry Quincy Alexander's opposition to American entry into World War I? ... that 33 years after The New York Times called David Lynch's film Twin Peaks: Fire Walk with Me "brain-dead" and seemingly "the worst movie ever made", it conceded that the film was now "revered"? ... that two future deans of the University of Indonesia, Margono Soekarjo and Djamaloeddin, conducted the first surgery on conjoined twins in Indonesia? ... that the nearly 200 sexual encounters Molly Kochan had while terminally ill formed the basis of the Dying for Sex podcast and subsequent TV series? ... that a gun club once allegedly parked boats in the living room of a plantation house designed by Frank Lloyd Wright? ... that Jane Remover's school counselor made sure Remover felt fine after a classmate wrote an essay about lyrics from Teen Week? ... that playwright Jason Grote was involved in releasing 10,000 crickets in New York City? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Luís Montenegro In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance (leader Luís Montenegro pictured) wins the most seats in parliament. Austria, represented by JJ with the song "Wasted Love", wins the Eurovision Song Contest. Former president of Uruguay José Mujica dies at the age of 89. The Socialist Party led by current prime minister Edi Rama wins an outright majority in the Albanian parliamentary election. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Richard Garwin Tommy Vigorito Eddie Marzuki Nalapraya Alla Osipenko Azmun Jaafar Bob Cowper Nominate an article May 20: National Day of Remembrance in Cambodia (1975); National Awakening Day in Indonesia (1908) 325 – The First Council of Nicaea (depicted), the first ecumenical council of the Christian Church, was formally opened by Constantine the Great. 794 – According to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, King Æthelberht II of East Anglia was beheaded on the orders of Offa of Mercia. 1714 – J. S. Bach led the first performance of his Pentecost cantata Erschallet, ihr Lieder at the chapel of Schloss Weimar. 1927 – With the signing of the Treaty of Jeddah, the United Kingdom recognized the sovereignty of Ibn Saud over Hejaz and Nejd, which later merged to become Saudi Arabia. 1941 – World War II: German paratroopers began the Battle of Heraklion on the island of Crete, capturing the airfield and port in Heraklion ten days later. William Fargo (b. 1818)Gertrude Guillaume-Schack (d. 1903)Nizamuddin Asir Adrawi (d. 2021) More anniversaries: May 19 May 20 May 21 Archive By email List of days of the year About Rhina Aguirre (20 May 1939 – 30 October 2021) was a Bolivian disability activist, politician, and sociologist. An opponent of the military dictatorships of the 1970s and 1980s, Aguirre was an early activist in the country's human rights movement. Exiled to Ecuador by the regime of Luis García Meza, she collaborated with Leonidas Proaño's indigenous ministry and worked closely with the country's peasant and social organizations. Blinded in both eyes by toxoplasmosis, Aguirre took up the cause of disability rights, joining the Departmental Council for Disabled Persons upon her return to Bolivia. In 2009, she joined the Movement for Socialism and was elected to represent the department of Tarija in the Chamber of Senators, becoming the first blind person in Bolivian history to assume a parliamentary seat. This photograph of Aguirre was taken in 2014. Photograph credit: Chamber of Senators; edited by Krisgabwoosh Recently featured: Chester Cathedral El Tatio Short-beaked echidna Archive More featured pictures Community portal – The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump – Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news – Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement. Teahouse – Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Help desk – Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk – Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals – A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles العربية Deutsch Español فارسی Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Русский Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Esperanto Euskara עברית Հայերեն Magyar Norsk bokmål Română Simple English Slovenčina Srpski Srpskohrvatski Suomi Türkçe Oʻzbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca [illegible] Bosanski کوردی Ελληνικά Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski ქართული Kurdî Latviešu Lietuvių [illegible] Македонски [illegible] Norsk nynorsk [illegible] Shqip Slovenščina [illegible] Retrieved from " 2 This article is about the year 325. For the number, see 325 (number). This article relies largely or entirely on a single source. Relevant discussion may be found on the talk page. Please help improve this article by introducing citations to additional sources.Find sources: "325" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (February 2024) Calendar year Years Millennium 1st millennium Centuries 3rd century 4th century 5th century Decades 300s 310s 320s 330s 340s Years 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 vte 325 by topic Leaders Political entities State leaders Religious leaders Categories Births Deaths vte 325 in various calendarsGregorian calendar325CCCXXVAb urbe condita1078Assyrian calendar5075Balinese saka calendar246–247Bengali calendar−269 – −268Berber calendar1275Buddhist calendar869Burmese calendar−313Byzantine calendar5833–5834Chinese calendar甲申年 (Wood Monkey)3022 or 2815 — to 乙酉年 (Wood Rooster)3023 or 2816Coptic calendar41–42Discordian calendar1491Ethiopian calendar317–318Hebrew calendar4085–4086Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat381–382 - Shaka Samvat246–247 - Kali Yuga3425–3426Holocene calendar10325Iranian calendar297 BP – 296 BPIslamic calendar306 BH – 305 BHJavanese calendar206–207Julian calendar325CCCXXVKorean calendar2658Minguo calendar1587 before ROC民前1587年 Nanakshahi calendar−1143Seleucid era636/637 AGThai solar calendar867–868Tibetan calendar阳木猴年(male Wood-Monkey)451 or 70 or −702 — to 阴木鸡年(female Wood-Rooster)452 or 71 or −701 Constantine the Great summons the Christian Church to Nicaea (mosaic in Hagia Sophia, Istanbul) Year 325 (CCCXXV) was a common year starting on Friday of the Julian calendar. At the time, it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Proculus and Paulinus (or, less frequently, year 1078 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 325 for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. German and Sarmatian campaigns of Constantine: Emperor Constantine I personally assures the security of the Danube frontier by defeating the Goths, the Vandals and the Sarmatians. Constantine has deposed Emperors Licinius and Martinian executed in Thessalonica and Cappadocia respectively for conspiring and raising troops against him.[1] Constantine forbids criminals being forced to fight to the death as gladiators.[2] April 1 – Crown Prince Cheng of Jin, age 4, succeeds his father Ming of Jin as emperor of the Eastern Jin dynasty. During his reign, he is largely advised by regents, his uncle Yu Liang and high-level officials. The Colossus of Constantine in the Basilica of Maxentius and Constantine, Rome, is perhaps remodelled at about this date.[3] (The remains are moved to the Palazzo dei Conservatori, Rome, in the 15th century). May 20 – First Council of Nicaea: Constantine summons an ecumenical council of bishops in Nicaea (Turkey). The Nicene Creed, adopted on June 19, declares that the members of the Trinity (the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit) are equal. The council decides that Easter is celebrated on the first Sunday after the first full moon after the vernal equinox. Arius is exiled to Illyria; his works are confiscated and consigned to the flames. Wang Meng (or Jinglüe), Chinese prime minister (d. 375) c. July – Li Ju (or Shihui), Chinese general and warlord October 18 – Ming of Jin, Chinese emperor (b. 299) Licinius, deposed Roman emperor (executed) Martinian, deposed Roman emperor (executed) Tuoba Heru, Chinese prince of the Tuoba Dai Approximate date – Iamblichus, Syrian philosopher and writer (b. 245) ^ Scarre, Christopher (2012). Chronicle of the Roman Emperors: the Reign-by-reign Record of the Rulers of Imperial Rome. London; New York: Thames & Hudson. ISBN 978-0-500-28989-1. ^ Potter, David (December 2010). "Constantine and the Gladiators". The Classical Quarterly. 60 (2): 597. doi:10.1017/S0009838810000194. JSTOR 40984834. Rescript of Constantine. ^ Pohlsander, Hans A. (1996). The Emperor Constantine. London: Routledge. p. 80. ISBN 0-415-13178-2. Retrieved from " 3One hundred years, from 201 to 300 This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources: "3rd century" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (March 2019) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 1st millennium Centuries 2nd century 3rd century 4th century Timelines 2nd century 3rd century 4th century State leaders 2nd century 3rd century 4th century Decades 200s 210s 220s 230s 240s 250s 260s 270s 280s 290s Categories: Births – Deaths Establishments – Disestablishments vte Eastern Hemisphere at the beginning of the 3rd century AD. Map of the world in AD 250. Eastern Hemisphere at the end of the 3rd century AD. The 3rd century was the period from AD 201 (represented by the Roman numerals CCI) to AD 300 (CCC) in accordance with the Julian calendar. In this century, the Roman Empire saw a crisis, starting with the assassination of the Roman Emperor Severus Alexander in 235, plunging the empire into a period of economic troubles, barbarian incursions, political upheavals, civil wars, and the split of the Roman Empire through the Gallic Empire in the west and the Palmyrene Empire in the east, which all together threatened to destroy the Roman Empire in its entirety, but the reconquests of the seceded territories by Emperor Aurelian and the stabilization period under Emperor Diocletian due to the administrative strengthening of the empire caused an end to the crisis by 284. This crisis would also mark the beginning of Late Antiquity. While in North Africa, Roman rule continued with growing Christian influence, particularly in the region of Carthage. In Persia, the Parthian Empire was succeeded by the Sassanid Empire in 224 after Ardashir I defeated and killed Artabanus V during the Battle of Hormozdgan. The Sassanids then went on to subjugate many of the western portions of the declining Kushan Empire. In Africa the most significant event was the rise of the Aksumite Empire in what is now Ethiopia, which experienced significant military expansion and became a major trading hub in northeast Africa.[1] In China, the chaos that had been raging since 189 would ultimately continue to persist with the decisive defeat of Cao Cao at the Battle of Red Cliffs in 208, which would increasingly end the hopes of unification and lead to the tripartite division of China into three main empires; Shu, Wu, and Wei, colloquially known as the Three Kingdoms period, which started in 220 with the formal abdication of Emperor Xian of Han to Cao Cao's son, Cao Pi, thereby founding Wei, which would go on to conquer Shu in 263, but would ultimately be united again under the Jin dynasty, headed by the Sima clan, who would usurp Wei in 266, and conquer Wu in 280. In other parts of the world, Korea was ruled by the Three Kingdoms of Korea, Japan entered the Kofun period and the Southeast Asian mainland was mostly dominated by Funan, the first kingdom of the Khmer people. In India, the Gupta Empire was on the rise towards the end of the century. In Pre-Columbian America, the Adena culture of the Ohio River valley declined in favor of the Hopewell culture. The Maya civilization entered its Classic Era. After the death of Commodus in the late previous century the Roman Empire was plunged into a civil war. When the dust settled, Septimius Severus emerged as emperor, establishing the Severan dynasty. Unlike previous emperors, he openly used the army to back his authority, and paid them well to do so. The regime he created is known as the Military Monarchy as a result. The system fell apart in the 230s, giving way to a fifty-year period known as the Military Anarchy or the Crisis of the Third Century, following the assassination of the 28-year-old emperor Severus Alexander (the last emperor of the Severan dynasty), where no fewer than twenty emperors held the reins of power, most for only a few months. The majority of these men were assassinated, or killed in battle, and the empire almost collapsed under the weight of the political upheaval, as well as the growing Persian threat in the east. Under its new Sassanid rulers, Persia had grown into a rival superpower, and the Romans would have to make drastic reforms in order to better prepare their state for a confrontation. These reforms were finally realized late in the century under the reign of Diocletian, one of them being to divide the empire into an eastern and western half, and have a separate ruler for each. The Baths of Caracalla The Kingdom of Funan reaches its zenith. The Goths move from Gothiscandza to Ukraine, giving birth to the Chernyakhov culture. Menorahs and Ark of the Covenant, wall painting in a Jewish catacomb, Villa Torlonia (Rome), are made. The Coptic period begins. Siddhartha in the Palace, detail of a relief from Nagarjunakonda, Andhra Pradesh, India, is made. Now kept at National Museum, New Delhi. Two statuettes, Jonah Swallowed and Jonah Cast Up, of a group from the eastern Mediterranean, probably Asia Minor, are made. Now kept at The Cleveland Museum of Art, Ohio. The Magerius Mosaic is made. Now kept at the Sousse Archaeological Museum, Tunisia.[2] Early 3rd century: Burial in catacombs becomes commonplace. 208: the Chinese naval Battle of Red Cliffs occurs.[3] 211–217: Caracalla, Roman Emperor. 212: Constitutio Antoniniana grants citizenship to all free Roman men. 212–217: Baths of Caracalla. 220: The Han dynasty comes to an end with establishment of the Three Kingdoms in ancient China.[4] 220–280: The Three Kingdoms period.[5] 222–235: Alexander Severus, Roman Emperor.Rock relief of Ardashir I receiving the ring of kingship by the Zoroastrian supreme god Ahura Mazda. 224: Ardashir I of the Sassanid dynasty conquers the Parthian empire at the Battle of Hormozdgan. 230–232: Sassanid dynasty of Persia launches a war to reconquer lost lands in the Roman east. 234: Zhuge Liang dies of illness at the standoff of Wuzhang Plains. 235–284: Crisis of the Third Century shook the Roman Empire. 241: The Kingdom of Hatra dissolved after the Fall of Hatra to Persia 244: Battle of Xingshi in China. 258: Valerian's massacre of Christians. 260: Roman Emperor Valerian I is taken captive by Shapur I of Persia.Political map of China in 262 AD 263: Cao Wei conquers the Shu Han Kingdom. 266: The Jin dynasty is founded after the overthrow of the Cao Wei dynasty by Sima Yan. 280: The Jin dynasty reunites China under one empire after the conquest of Eastern Wu. 284–305: Diocletian, Roman Emperor. 291–306: The War of the Eight Princes, a civil war by the Sima Clan in China. 293: Emperor Diocletian forms the Tetrarchy in Rome. 300–538: Kofun era, the first part of the Kofun period in Japan. Late 3rd century – early 4th century: Good Shepherd, Orants and Story of Jonah, painted ceiling of the Catacombs of Marcellinus and Peter in Rome, is made. For a more comprehensive list, see Timeline of historic inventions § 3rd century. Sarnath becomes a center of Buddhist arts in India. Diffusion of maize as a food crop from Mexico into North America begins. ^ "Aksum | History, Map, Empire, & Definition | Britannica". www.britannica.com. 2024-11-29. Retrieved 2024-12-03. ^ Bomgardner, David L. (2013). The Story of the Roman Amphitheatre. Routledge. p. 211. ISBN 9781134707393. ^ McNab, Chris (2017). Famous Battles of the Ancient World. Cavendish Square Publishing, LLC. p. 74. ISBN 9781502632456. ^ "Han dynasty | Definition, Map, Culture, Art, & Facts". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 17 March 2019. ^ "Three Kingdoms | ancient kingdoms, China". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 17 March 2019. Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 3rd century External tools (link count transclusion count sorted list) · See help page for transcluding these entries Showing 50 items. View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Century (links | edit) List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit) History of Iraq (links | edit) Latin alphabet (links | edit) Mancala (links | edit) Saxons (links | edit) Sabellianism (links | edit) 20th century (links | edit) 15th century (links | edit) 16th century (links | edit) 17th century (links | edit) 18th century (links | edit) 14th century (links | edit) 1st century (links | edit) 13th century (links | edit) 397 (links | edit) 4th century (links | edit) 12th century (links | edit) 11th century (links | edit) 7th century (links | edit) 10th century (links | edit) 9th century (links | edit) 8th century (links | edit) 6th century (links | edit) 5th century (links | edit) 2nd century (links | edit) 4th century BC (links | edit) 100s (decade) (links | edit) 200s (decade) (links | edit) 300s (decade) (links | edit) 110s (links | edit) 120s (links | edit) AD 125 (links | edit) 1st century BC (links | edit) 2nd century BC (links | edit) 3rd century BC (links | edit) 5th century BC (links | edit) 6th century BC (links | edit) 310s (links | edit) 320s (links | edit) 321 (links | edit) 21st century BC (links | edit) 11th century BC (links | edit) 286 (links | edit) 385 (links | edit) 7th century BC (links | edit) 1500 (links | edit) 325 (links | edit) 380s (links | edit) 381 (links | edit) View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from " WhatLinksHere/3rd_century" Municipality in Southeast, BrazilPatos de MinasMunicipalityMunicípio de Patos de MinasMunicipality of Patos de Minas FlagCoat of armsLocalization of Patos de Minas in Minas GeraisPatos de MinasLocalization of Patos de Minas in BrazilCoordinates: 18°34′54″S 46°30′53″W / 18.58167°S 46.51472°W / -18.58167; -46.51472Country BrazilRegionSoutheastState Minas GeraisFounded1868Area • Total3.189771 km2 (1.231577 sq mi)Elevation815 m (2,674 ft)Population (2022[1]) • Total159,235DemonymPatenseTime zoneUTC−3 (BRT)Postal Code (CEP)38700-000Area code+55 34Websitewww.patosdeminas.mg.gov.br Patos de Minas is a city in the state of Minas Gerais in Brazil. According to the 2022 census, the municipality had a population of 159,434 inhabitants, a population density of 49.91 inhabitants per square kilometer, and an area of 3,190.456 km². It is located in the Mesorregião do Triângulo Mineiro e Alto Paranaíba, 415 kilometers from the capital Belo Horizonte. Its economy is based on agriculture, livestock, and mining activities, representing the 22nd largest GDP in Minas Gerais in 2020.[2] According to the modern (2017) geographic classification by Brazil's National Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), the city is the main municipality in the Intermediate Geographic Region of Patos de Minas. The name is derived from the ranch known as farmhouse Os Patos, owned by the original settlers, which had the name because of the large number of wild ducks found in the region. In 1826 the first settlers, Antônio da Silva Guerra and his wife, Luísa Correia de Andrade, donated lands for the new settlement, called Vila de Santo Antônio dos Patos. In 1892 Patos de Minas gained city status with the name of Patos, which was lengthened in 1944 to Patos de Minas.[3] Patos de Minas occupies a privileged position in the ranking of cities in the state and country in socio-economic development. A study in Veja magazine in 2001 placed Patos in fifth place among five thousand cities with the greatest socio-economic development between 1970 and 1996.[4] Rare among Brazilian cities of this size, around 99% of all the streets of the city are paved and have public lighting and almost all of the inhabitants (97%) receive treated water. Sewage treatment reached 98% of the urban population. City government site Municipal Human Development Index: 0.813 (2000) State ranking: 19 out of 853 municipalities as of 2000 National ranking: 318 out of 5,138 municipalities as of 2000 Literacy rate: 92% Life expectancy: 74 (average of males and females) The highest ranking municipality in Minas Gerais in 2000 was Poços de Caldas with 0.841, while the lowest was Setubinha with 0.568. Nationally the highest was São Caetano do Sul in São Paulo with 0.919, while the lowest was Setubinha. In more recent statistics (considering 5,507 municipalities) Manari in the state of Pernambuco has the lowest rating in the country—0,467—putting it in last place.[5] The main sources of income are agriculture, services, light industry, and livestock raising. Dairy products, jerked beef, and pork by-products are processed in the city. In 2005 the GDP was R$1,217 billion, with 750 million generated by services, 189 million by industry, and 154 million by agriculture.[6] Patos is known nationally for its corn production. The "Princess of the Alto Paranaíba" as it is called, has become the national capital of corn, a fact that has attracted investors from all over the country to set up industries in agro-industry, garments, beverages, and packaging. It is also one of the most important seed producing centers in the country. Corn is so important in the life of the town that every May Patos puts on a festival, the biggest in the state, called Fenamilho, the Festa Nacional do Milho (National Corn Festival), in which there are rodeos and performances by country and western groups.[4] Main crops in 2006 Coffee: 5,700 ha. Cotton: 310 ha. Potatoes: 130 ha. Sugarcane: 170 ha. Beans: 3,000 ha. Manioc: 1,000 ha. Maize: 12,000 ha. Soybeans: 4,500 ha. Tomatoes: 446 ha.[6] Farm data in 2006 Number of farms: 3,135 Agricultural area: 232,334 ha. Planted area: 45,300 ha. Area of natural pasture: 208,109 Persons working in agriculture: 11,400 [6] Number of primary schools: 47 Enrollment in primary schools: 21,711 Number of middle or secondary schools: 23 Enrollment in middle or secondary schools: 7,063 Higher education: 3 private schools with an enrollment of 4,834 in 2005. Hospitals: 1 public and 3 private with 366 beds (2005) Health clinics: 27 public and 4 private.[6] Pedro Pereira dos Santos Airport, built in the early 1990s, can receive medium-sized passenger planes from the Brasília to the Fokker F-27. It is located 6.5 km. from the city. In March 2016, Flyways Airline started operating in the airport with 2 flights per week from Patos de Minas to the capital city Belo Horizonte. Climate data for Patos de Minas (1991–2020) Month Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Year Mean daily maximum °C (°F) 28.8(83.8) 29.4(84.9) 28.8(83.8) 28.5(83.3) 27.0(80.6) 26.3(79.3) 26.6(79.9) 28.6(83.5) 30.2(86.4) 30.4(86.7) 28.6(83.5) 28.5(83.3) 28.5(83.3) Daily mean °C (°F) 22.7(72.9) 22.9(73.2) 22.4(72.3) 21.8(71.2) 19.8(67.6) 18.9(66.0) 19.1(66.4) 20.7(69.3) 22.7(72.9) 23.4(74.1) 22.5(72.5) 22.5(72.5) 21.6(70.9) Mean daily minimum °C (°F) 18.6(65.5) 18.3(64.9) 18.2(64.8) 16.9(62.4) 14.5(58.1) 13.2(55.8) 13.1(55.6) 14.2(57.6) 16.5(61.7) 18.0(64.4) 18.4(65.1) 18.5(65.3) 16.5(61.7) Average precipitation mm (inches) 275.5(10.85) 177.3(6.98) 206.9(8.15) 70.5(2.78) 33.2(1.31) 11.8(0.46) 3.8(0.15) 7.3(0.29) 43.3(1.70) 93.8(3.69) 207.6(8.17) 302.4(11.91) 1,433.4(56.43) Average precipitation days (≥ 1.0 mm) 17 11 14 6 3 1 1 1 4 8 14 18 98 Average relative humidity (%) 79.1 76.3 79.2 74.8 70.5 66.4 60.0 51.3 53.1 61.6 75.2 79.9 69.0 Source: Instituto Nacional de Meteorologia[7][8][9][10][11][12][13] List of municipalities in Minas Gerais Major Porto, a district of Patos de Minas ^ IBGE 2022 ^ "Encontra Patos de Minas | Guia de Patos de Minas » EncontraPatosdeMinas.com.br". 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