

What Is Ecuador Known For

The country is substantially dependent on its petroleum resources. In 2017, oil accounted for about one-third of public-sector revenue and 32% of export earnings. When Ecuador was part of OPEC, it was one of the smallest members and produced about 531,300 barrels per day of petroleum in 2017. It is the world's largest exporter of bananas (\$3.38 billion in 2017) and a major exporter of shrimp (\$3.06 billion in 2017). Exports of non-traditional products such as cut flowers (\$846 million in 2017) and canned fish (\$1.18 billion in 2017) have grown in recent years. f9b92decc8 == Area and borders == f9b92decc8 The Incas themselves were conquered shortly afterwards by the Spanish led by Francisco Pizarro in the early 16th century. The region fell under the Viceroyalty of Peru although it was granted certain autonomy through the Quito Audencia established in 1563. In 1720, it was joined to the Viceroyalty of New Granada. f9b92decc8

Indigenous peoples in Ecuador peoples in Ecuador or Native Ecuadorians (Spanish: Ecuatorianos Nativos) are the groups of people who were present in what became Ecuador before the Spanish The Indigenous peoples in Ecuador or Native Ecuadorians (Spanish: Ecuatorianos Nativos) are the groups of people who were present in what became Ecuador before the Spanish colonization of the Americas. The term also includes their descendants from the time of the Spanish conquest to the present. Their history, which encompasses the last 11,000 years, reaches into the present; 7 percent of Ecuador's population is of Indigenous heritage, while another 70 percent are Mestizos of mixed Indigenous and European heritage. Genetic analysis indicates that Ecuadorian Mestizos are of three-hybrid genetic ancestry f9b92decc8

The land that comprises modern-day Ecuador was once home to several groups of indigenous peoples that were gradually incorporated into the Inca Empire during the 15th century. The territory was colonized by the Spanish Empire during the 16th century, achieving independence in 1820 as part of Gran Colombia, from which it emerged as a sovereign state in 1830. The legacy of both empires is reflected in Ecuador's ethnically diverse population, with most of its 17.8 million people being mestizos, followed by large minorities of Europeans, Native American, African, and Asian descendants. Spanish is the official language spoken by a majority of the population, although 13 native languages are also recognized, including Quechua and Shuar. f9b92decc8

Football in Ecuador It Association football (simply called football) is the most popular sport in Ecuador, in line with the majority of South America. governing body of football in Ecuador is the Ecuadorian Football Federation (Spanish: Federación Ecuatoriana de Fútbol), also known as FEF or Ecuafútbol. Approximately 65% of the people in Ecuador are interested in football f9b92decc8

History of Ecuador (1944–1960) Plaza brought a developmentalist This is a summary of the history of Ecuador from 1944 to 1960. This is a summary of the history of Ecuador from 1944 to 1960. Galo Plaza differed from previous Ecuadorian presidents f9b92decc8

== Governing body == f9b92decc8

Cuenca, Ecuador or “Athens of Ecuador” for its architecture, its cultural diversity, its contribution to Ecuadorian arts, sciences and literature, and for being the birthplace Cuenca, officially Santa Ana de los Ríos de Cuenca, is an Ecuadorian city, head of the canton of the same name and capital of the province of Azuay, as well as its largest and most populated city. It is crossed by the Tomebamba, Tarqui, Yanuncay and Machángara rivers, in the south-central inter-Andean region of Ecuador, in the Paute river basin, at an altitude of 2,538 meters above sea level and with a temperate Andean climate averaging 16. 3 °C f9b92decc8

== Geology == f9b92decc8

Ecuador Ecuador, officially the Republic of Ecuador, is a country in northwestern South America, bordered by Colombia on the north, Peru on the east and south Ecuador, officially the Republic of Ecuador, is a country in northwestern South America, bordered by Colombia on the north, Peru on the east and south, and the Pacific Ocean on the west. It also includes the Galápagos Province which contains the Galápagos Islands in the Pacific, about 1,000 kilometers (540 nmi; 620 mi) west of the mainland. The country's capital is Quito, and the largest city is Guayaquil f9b92decc8

2016 Ecuador earthquake Manta's central commercial shopping district, Tarqui, was completely destroyed. There was widespread damage across Manabí Province, and structures hundreds of kilometres from the epicenter collapsed. Ecuador lies above the destructive plate boundary where the Nazca plate is subducting beneath the South The 2016 Ecuador earthquake occurred on April 16 at 18:58:37 ECT with a moment magnitude of 7. officers were dispatched for recovery operations. At least 676 people were killed and 27,732 people injured. The very large thrust earthquake was centered approximately 27 km (17 mi) from the towns of Muisne and Pedernales in a sparsely populated part of the country, and 170 km (110 mi) from the capital Quito, where it was felt strongly. President Rafael Correa declared a state of emergency; 13,500 military personnel and police officers were dispatched for recovery operations. 8 and a maximum Mercalli intensity of VIII (Severe). The regions of Manta, Pedernales and Portoviejo accounted for over 75 percent of total casualties f9b92decc8

== Gallery == f9b92decc8 It has been locally called "Cuenca of the Andes" or "Athens of Ecuador" for its architecture, its cultural diversity, its contribution to Ecuadorian arts, sciences and literature, and for being the birthplace of many illustrious figures of Ecuadorian society. At the 2022 census it had a population of 596,101 inhabitants, making it the third most populous city in the country behind Guayaquil and Quito. The city is the core of the Cuenca metropolitan area, which is also made up of nearby rural towns and parishes. The conglomerate also ranks third among Ecuador's conurbations. f9b92decc8 The governing body of football in Ecuador is the Ecuadorian Football Federation (Spanish: Federación Ecuatoriana de Fútbol), also known as FEF or Ecuafútbol. It runs all national football tournaments and manages the national football teams. Its seat is in Guayaquil. In addition, there are 18 provincial association throughout the country. f9b92decc8 During that period a diversity of cultures have influenced the people and the land that today make up the contemporary Republic of Ecuador. Indigenous tribes inhabited the area for millennia before being invaded and absorbed into the Inca Empire in the early fifteenth century. f9b92decc8 Ecuador would endure a period of civil war until the mid nineteenth century after which it would be dominated by caudillos... f9b92decc8

Ahuano, Ecuador It has become known as a tourist destination for the nearby hotel La Casa de Suizo (named after its Swiss founder), and has a school. There is fresh drinking water pipes, paved roads, multiple internet cafes, a couple dozen bars, and a night club. It has become known as a tourist destination for the nearby Ahuano (historically also Aguamo) is a small Quechua village on the north bank of the Napo River in Napo Province, Ecuador. Aguamo) is a small Quechua village on the north bank of the Napo River in Napo Province, Ecuador. The town has a population of around 4,000 and has rapidly modernized in the past few years largely due to the income from tourism f9b92decc8

Ecuador lies above the destructive plate boundary where the Nazca plate is subducting beneath the South American plate. The convergence rate between the plates in Ecuador is 61 mm (2.4 in) per year. The depth, location and focal mechanism of the earthquake are all consistent with rupture along the plate interface... f9b92decc8 A rebellion in 1812 against the Quito Audencia was crushed early in the Spanish American wars of independence, but the struggle was revived in 1820 by a new rebellion originating in Guayaquil. The city was also the site of the Guayaquil Conference between Simon Bolivar and San Martin. Ecuador became independent initially as part of the Republic of Gran Colombia, before finally breaking away in 1830. f9b92decc8 == Archaeological periods == f9b92decc8

Economy of Ecuador Ecuador's economy is based on the export of oil, bananas, shrimp, gold, other primary agricultural products and money transfers from Ecuadorian emigrants employed abroad. The economy of Ecuador is the eighth largest in Latin America and the 69th largest in the world by total GDP. 7% of Ecuador's GDP. Ecuador's economy is based on the export The economy of Ecuador is the eighth largest in Latin America and the 69th largest in the world by total GDP. The total trade amounted to 42% of Ecuador's GDP in 2017. In 2017, remittances constituted 2 f9b92decc8

It was founded on April 12, 1557, on the ruins of the Inca city of Tomebamba (a major administrative center) and the Cañari city of Guapondelig, by Gil Ramírez Dávalos, under... f9b92decc8

Geography of Ecuador Ecuador is a country in western South America, bordering the Pacific Ocean at the Equator, for which the country is named. Cotopaxi in Ecuador is one of the world's highest active volcanos. Ecuador encompasses a wide range Ecuador is a country in western South America, bordering the Pacific Ocean at the Equator, for which the country is named. Ecuador encompasses a wide range of natural formations and climates, from the desert-like southern coast to the snowcapped peaks of the Andes mountain range to the plains of the Amazon Basin. It also has a large series of rivers that follow the southern border and spill into the northwest area of Peru f9b92decc8

Ecuador is a plurinational representative democratic... f9b92decc8

History of Ecuador Indigenous tribes inhabited the area for millennia before being invaded and absorbed into the The History of Ecuador covers human habitation in the region reaching back 8,000 years. land that today make up the contemporary Republic of Ecuador f9b92decc8

In the past, Ecuador's economy depended largely on primary industries like agriculture, petroleum, and aquaculture. As a result of shifts in global market trends and development of technology, the country has experienced economic development... f9b92decc8 == Galo Plaza == f9b92decc8

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