



TULUM CENOTE

PLAYA DEL CARMEN

03

Tulum, the walled city of the Mayan world by the sea.



08

Enjoy the crystal-clear and sacred waters of Cenote Mariposa.

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Stroll along 5th Avenue, a vibrant walk filled with shops, flavors, art, and Mexican culture.

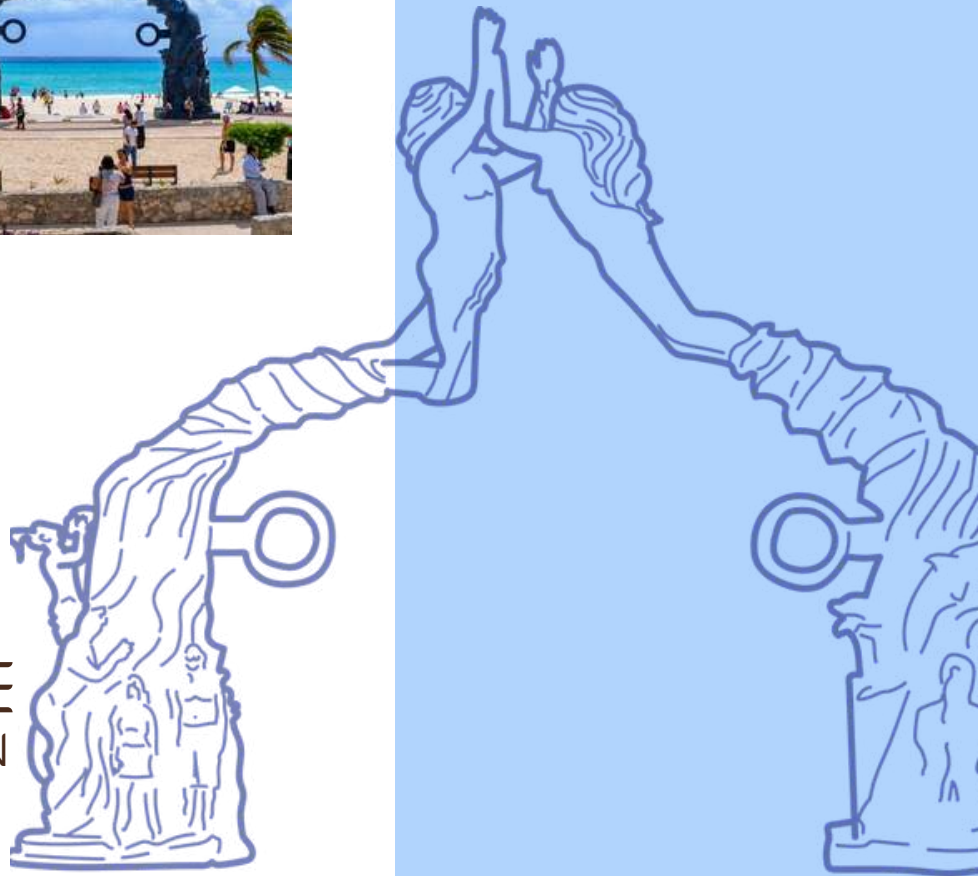


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TULUMCENOTE
PLAYA DEL CARMEN



TULUM

THE WALLED CITY

Its original name was Zamá, meaning “dawn.” The name Tulum, which means “wall,” is more recent.

Thanks to its privileged location facing the Caribbean Sea, this archaeological site is the most visited in the Riviera Maya and one of the most popular in all of Mexico. It currently covers 664.32 hectares and is located within the only protected natural area in the Cancún–Tulum corridor.

THE HIGHLIGHTS OF TULUM

TEMPLE OF THE DESCENDING GOD

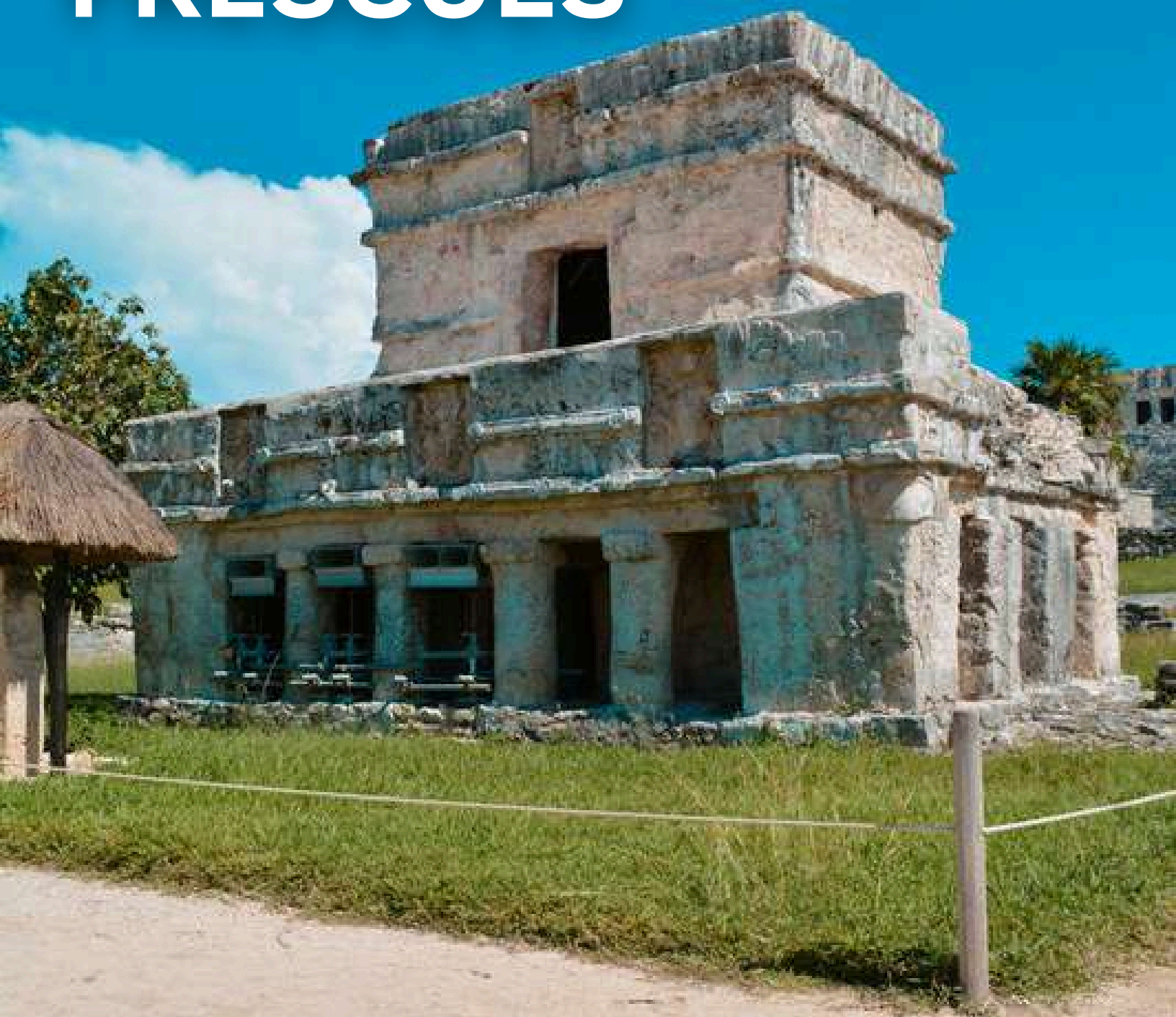
Temple of the Descending Gods: One intriguing aspect of this building is that neither its walls nor its doorway are vertically aligned—a feature not caused by the passage of time, but rather an intentional design in its construction. In the upper niche rests the figure of the Descending God, a deity found in almost every structure in Tulum.

The Descending God has been associated with a wide range of phenomena, both astronomical—such as the cycles of the Sun and Venus—and natural, including rain and lightning. He is also linked to agriculture and to symbols of renewal and rebirth. Some scholars even identify him with God E, associated with maize, or with Ah Musen Cab, the deity of bees.



Descending God attached to the front of Building 25.

TEMPLE OF THE FRESCOS



The appearance of the building, along with its decorative elements, clearly suggests that it was used for ritual purposes. Inside, fragments of murals (frescos) are still preserved, depicting various deities, symbolic serpents, and offerings such as flowers, fruits, and ears of corn, reflecting the ceremonial importance of the space and its connection to fertility and the spiritual world.

TEMPLE OF THE WINDS

Its name comes from its round-shaped base, traditionally associated with wind deities, since the cylindrical structure offers less resistance to air currents. It is located in the northwest corner, facing the sea, and it is said that when a hurricane approached, it produced a whistle-like sound thanks to a specially designed hole inside, alerting the town of the threat.

THE CASTLE

Located facing the sea, 12 meters above the beach, it is the largest building at this archaeological site. It stands atop a cliff, whose cave symbolizes the underworld, while the castle represents the upper realms. The temple has three entrances, two vaulted chambers, and a lintel supported by two serpent-shaped columns, whose heads form the bases of the columns.

Thanks to its strategic location for spotting the ocean, El Castillo functioned as a lighthouse or "house of illumination" for allied sailors, guiding them through a secret passage in the coral reef barrier protecting the coasts. This natural feature prevented the Spanish from reaching Tulum during the conquest.



MARIPOSA CENOTE



A woman in a bikini stands on a wooden platform over a cenote, surrounded by blue butterflies. The background is a rocky cave wall with hanging vines.

MARIPOSA CENOTE

For the Maya culture, cenotes were sacred places, not only because they were their main source of water but also because they were considered portals to the underworld. These bodies of water remain mystical spaces full of history.

The Mariposa Cenote is a semi-open cenote whose vault has largely collapsed, although it still retains a covered section resembling a cave. Its depth varies between 30 cm and 6 meters, due to rocky formations on its floor. For safety reasons, wearing a life jacket is mandatory.

This cenote is home to the toh birds, also known as "clock birds." These birds, which nest in or near cenotes, have a distinctive tail with two turquoise feathers that they move side to side. It is also possible to see bats in the covered area, as well as dragonflies and various types of fish.

Besides swimming and observing the flora and fauna, you can enjoy the swings around the cenote or relax in hammocks under the shade of the trees, listening to the birdsong.

Remember to shower before entering the cenote to remove creams and body oils, helping to protect the purity of the water.

GASTRONOMY





Since pre-Hispanic times, corn and chili have been the foundation of Mexican cuisine. Their great versatility has allowed the creation of a wide variety of dishes and culinary techniques across the different regions of the country.

Pre-Hispanic cuisine evolved by adapting to new ingredients, techniques, and utensils introduced during the conquest, giving rise to the traditional Mexican cuisine we know today.

Here are some popular dishes you can try in this activity:



TACOS AL PASTOR

THE MOST POPULAR IN MEXICO!

Tacos al pastor originated when Syrian and Lebanese immigrants who arrived in Mexico tried to recreate their shawarma, substituting lamb with pork. They also incorporated a blend of chiles and achiote paste in the marinade, which gave the tacos their characteristic red color.



TORTILLA SOUP

Also known as "Aztec soup," this soup is made from tomatoes, chiles, garlic, and onion, with strips of fried corn tortilla. It is served with avocado, slices of chile, cream, and cheese. This dish originates from the state of Tlaxcala, whose name means "place where tortillas abound" or "land of corn."

In addition to these two dishes, you can enjoy typical Mexican cuisine such as cochinita pibil, crispy tacos (tacos dorados), chicken tinga, and pork loin with plum sauce (lomo en ciruela).



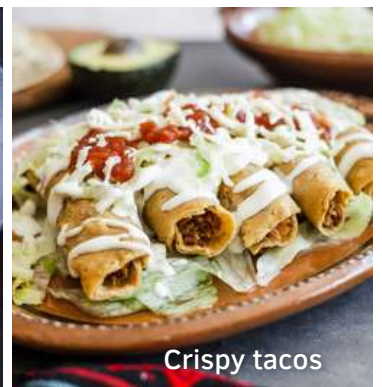
Cochinita Pibil



Tinga de Pollo

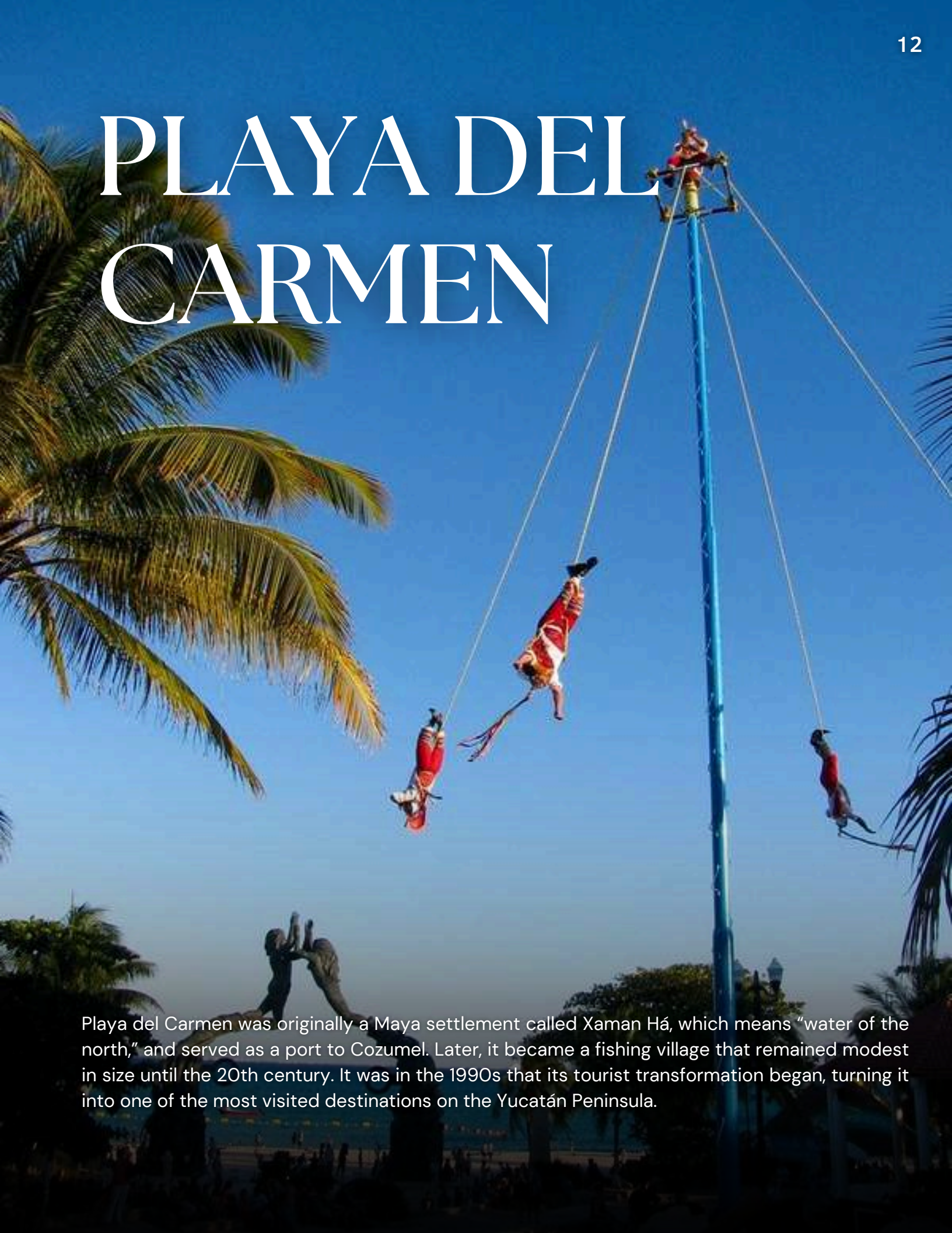


Lomo en ciruela



Crispy tacos

PLAYA DEL CARMEN



Playa del Carmen was originally a Maya settlement called Xaman Há, which means “water of the north,” and served as a port to Cozumel. Later, it became a fishing village that remained modest in size until the 20th century. It was in the 1990s that its tourist transformation began, turning it into one of the most visited destinations on the Yucatán Peninsula.



HIGHLIGHTS OF PLAYA DEL CARMEN

5TH AVENUE

Its most iconic avenue is 5th Avenue, a 4-kilometer pedestrian street full of shops, restaurants, and nightlife. At its southern end is the Portal Maya, a monumental bronze sculpture symbolizing the passage into a new cycle of light and consciousness, paying tribute to the Maya roots of the region.

Besides being the tourist heart of the city, 5th Avenue offers a vibrant mix of cultures, with local crafts, international brands, traditional and international cuisine, art galleries, and street performances. It is the perfect place to enjoy both modernity and the Caribbean spirit that characterizes Playa del Carmen.



HAVE YOU FORGOTTEN SOMETHING FOR YOUR VACATION?

Explore our local market and complete your experience!



MICROFIBER
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CAPS



SNORKEL
MASKS

WATER SHOES



SANDALS



WATERPROOF
PHONE CASES



EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS
ON YOUR T-SHIRT!

CANAMAYTÉ
cenotes & ecopark

LOCAL MARKET



HABANERO OIL



ARTISAN CACAO



REGIONAL AND MELIPONA BEE HONEY

ARTISAN SALT



Enjoy the delicious cocktails

Kissin

Alux

Piña
Colada

Margarita



Enjoy a
refreshing
Coco Loco!





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unforgettable moments with your family and
friends.**

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journey and hope it was as enjoyable for you as it
was for us.**

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