



TULUM CENOTE TORTUGAS



EKINOX

T O U R S

03

Tulum, la ciudad amurallada del mundo maya junto al mar.



08

Disfruta las aguas cristalinas y sagradas del Cenote Mariposa.

17

Sumérgete en Akumal y nada junto a tortugas marinas en un paraíso de aguas cristalinas y arrecifes vivos.

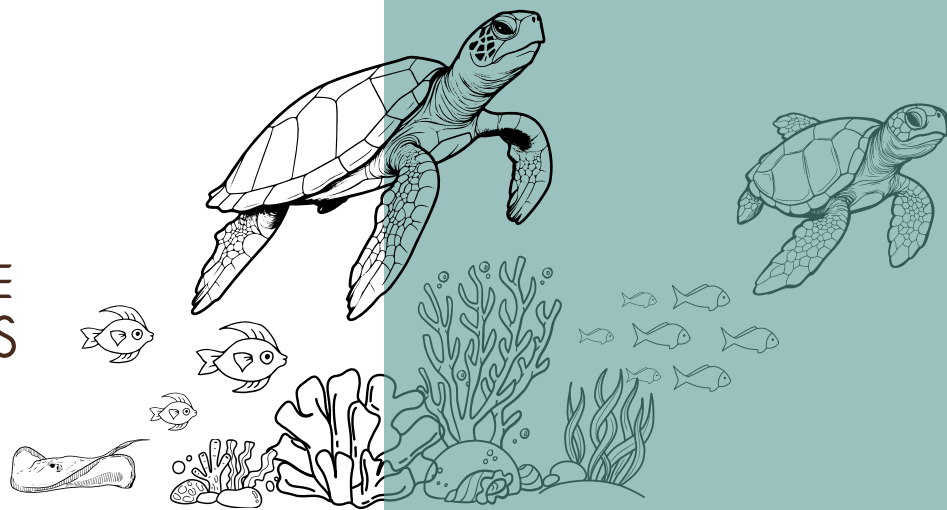


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TULUM CENOTE
TORTUGAS



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.

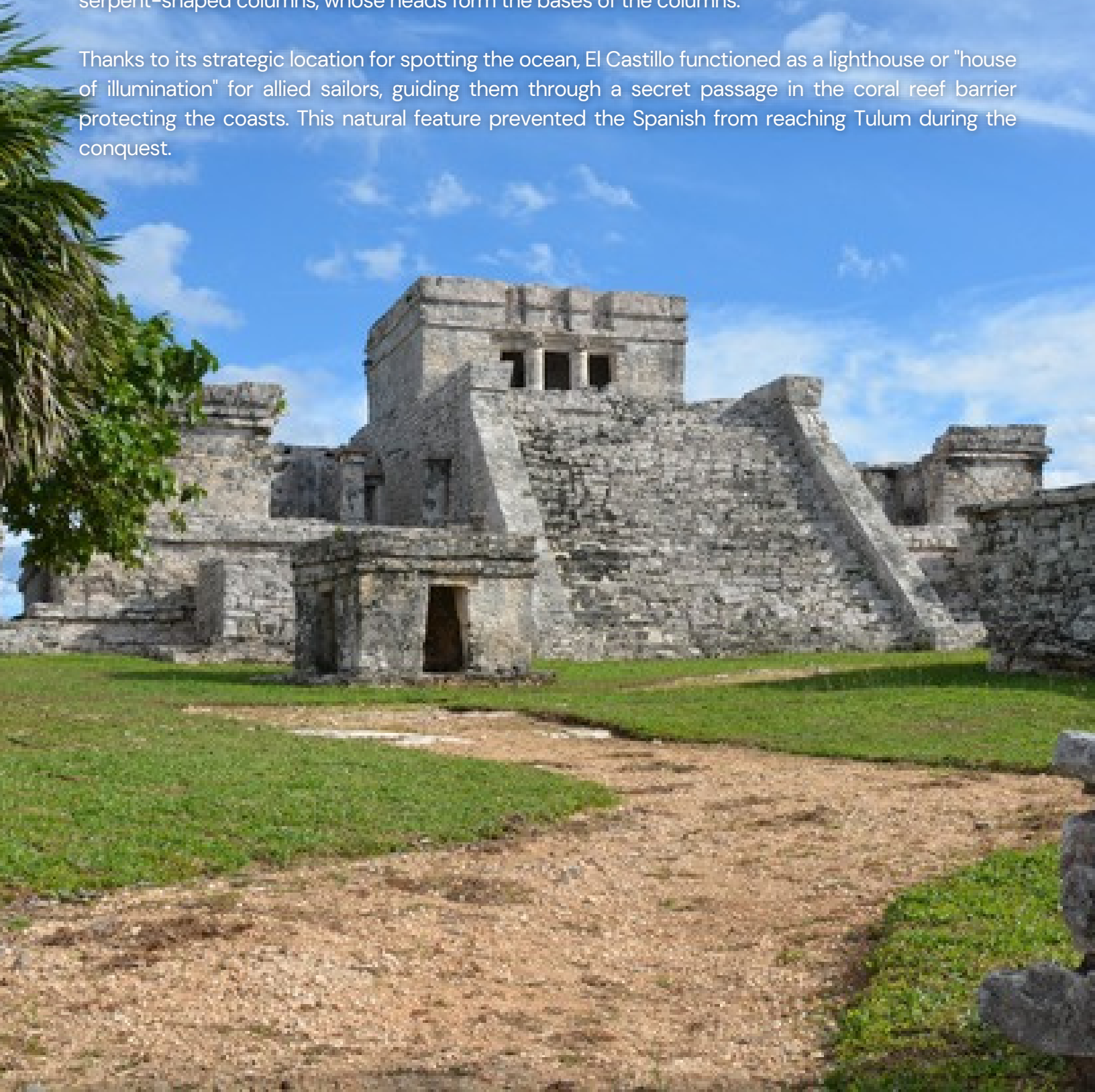
TEMPLE OF THE WINDS

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 plank over a cenote, surrounded by hanging vines and blue butterflies.

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

A close-up photograph of a person's hands, likely of African descent, working with a piece of light-colored dough on a rustic wooden surface. The left hand is pressed against the dough, while the right hand is raised, palm facing forward, as if gesturing or explaining a step. The person is wearing a white garment with a vibrant orange and yellow floral pattern. The background is softly blurred, showing more of the wooden surface and some indistinct shapes, suggesting a kitchen or food preparation area.



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).



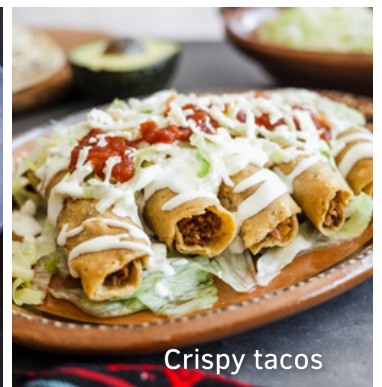
Cochinita Pibil



Tinga de Pollo



Lomo en ciruela



Crispy tacos



AKUMAL LAND OF TURTLES



AKUMAL

Its name means “land of turtles” in the Mayan language, and it serves as an important habitat for these marine animals, which can be observed while snorkeling or diving. During nesting season, the turtles come ashore to lay their eggs—an awe-inspiring spectacle to witness.

Akumal boasts a spectacular bay with crystal-clear turquoise waters, where you can snorkel alongside sea turtles and explore its vibrant coral reef. As a sanctuary for countless turtles, the designated viewing areas are marked by buoys to protect both visitors and wildlife. In addition to turtles, you may encounter manta rays, starfish, schools of fish, sea urchins, and more.

One unique feature of Akumal's coral reefs is their parallel alignment to the coastline. This natural formation allows turtles to cross the reef barrier to nest and feed, while at the same time, it prevents predators from entering—creating a remarkably safe refuge for various species of sea turtles.



DO YOU WANT TO KEEP AN UNFORGETTABLE MEMORY OF YOUR TIME HERE?

Explore our charming souvenirs inspired by Maya culture that guarantee you'll carry a little piece of this paradise with you!

EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS ON YOUR T-SHIRT!

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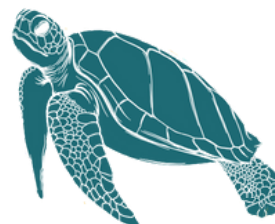


T-SHIRTS

15 USD



CAPS



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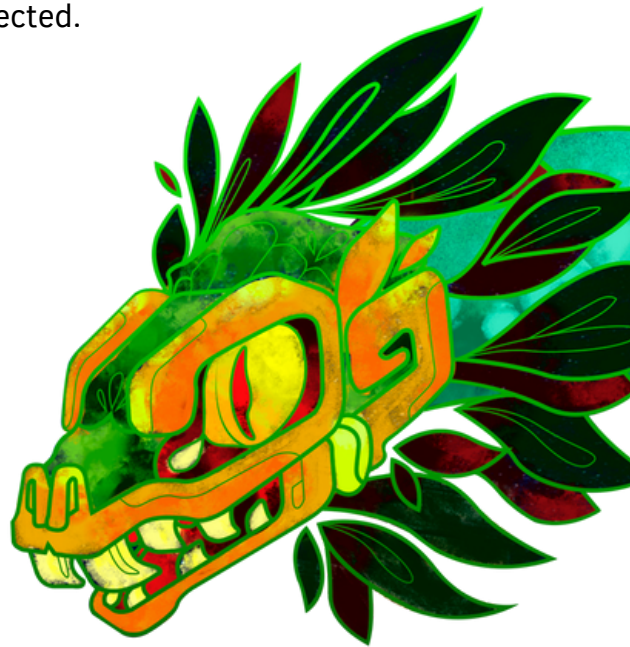


ALUX

The Aluxes are guardians of the Maya jungle who maintain the balance between humans and nature. Small houses are built for them as offerings to gain their favor and protection, although this does not always prevent them from playing tricks if their sacred domains are not respected.

KUKULKÁN

Kukulkán, the feathered serpent, is the god of the skies and the four elements, and one of the most important deities in the Maya pantheon. As the creator of life alongside Tepeu, he connects the earthly with the celestial. In Maya culture, the serpent symbolizes life, wisdom, and fertility, and its ability to shed its skin makes it an emblem of renewal and rebirth.



MA'AX

The monkey, known as Ma'ax in the Maya language, was linked to artistic creation, dance, harmony, and beauty. Additionally, it was the protector of artisans, especially sculptors and scribes, who considered it their patron.

IXCHEL

Ixchel, goddess of the moon, is one of the most important deities for the Maya due to the powers granted by this celestial body. Among her domains are the control of lunar cycles, harvests, fertility, and water.



ARTISANAL SALT

Artisanal salt from the coasts of Yucatán is a unique product that combines tradition, quality, and natural beauty, making it a true treasure of the region.



Artisanal salt is notable for several distinctive characteristics. Its pink hue is visually striking, resulting from the high concentration of minerals in the local waters.

Produced through artisanal methods passed down through generations, this salt is harvested with care and dedication.

Its purity and distinctive flavor, free of additives or chemicals, make it a prized choice among chefs and cooking enthusiasts.



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friends.**

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

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