



YUCATÁN DISCOVERY



MOTUL

Famous for its delicious huevos motuleños, for being the birthplace of the revolutionary leader Felipe Carrillo Puerto, and for having been a hub of the henequen industry in Yucatán, Motul offers travelers an authentic and fascinating experience.

MOTUL

Motul has existed since long before nearly any other place in Yucatán. Its Maya past resonates in the pride that its people feel for their local culture and language. Additionally, this cultural richness is complemented by colonial-era treasures, including one of the oldest churches on the peninsula.

Its former estates tell stories of a glorious and prosperous past. Touring them is like reliving a golden era for the town in northern Yucatán.

HUEVOS MOTULEÑOS

Huevos motuleños are a traditional dish from the Yucatán Peninsula, Mexico, originating in the town of Motul, a small Yucatecan municipality. The creation of this dish is attributed to Felipe Carrillo Puerto, a Yucatecan politician who was governor of the state in the 1920s and fought for the rights of Maya peasants. It is said that the dish was first prepared in his honor.

The dish consists of fried tortillas topped with sunny-side-up (or fried) eggs, accompanied by a tomato sauce with onions, chiles, and often chorizo or ham. It is served with refried beans and, in some versions, garnished with fried plantains and fresh cheese. Known for its unique combination of sweet and savory flavors, huevos motuleños are emblematic of Yucatecan regional cuisine and have gained popularity in other states of Mexico and around the world, highlighting the Maya influence on local gastronomy.



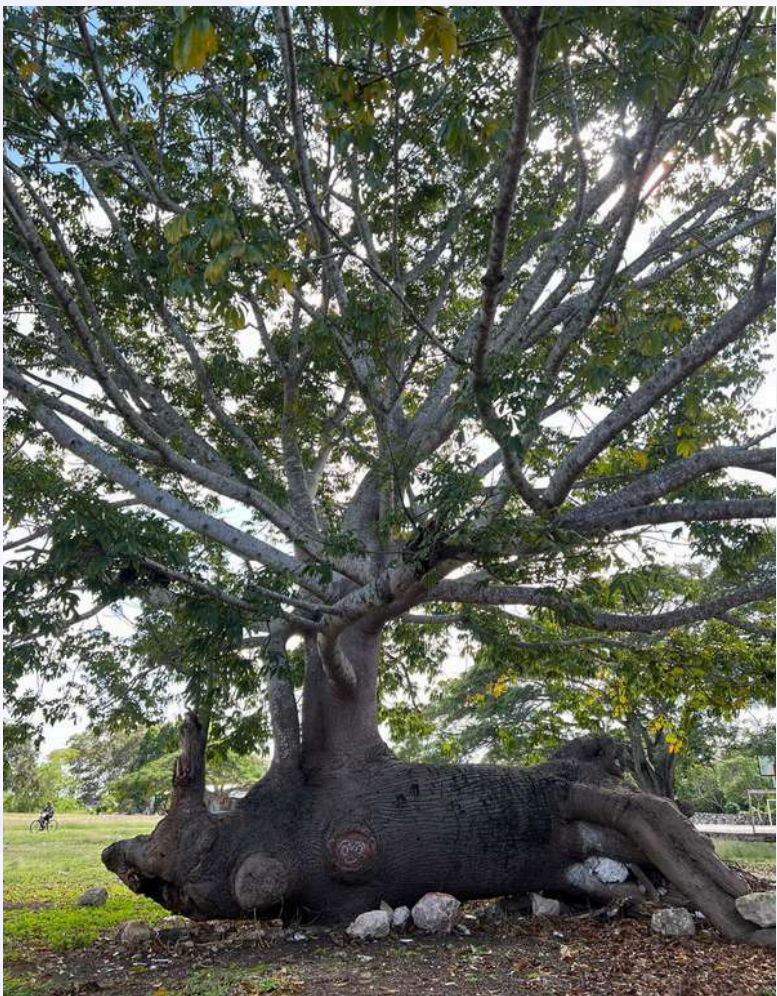
HACIENDA SAN EDUARDO

Hacienda San Eduardo in Yucatán was built 100 years ago, with additions made in 1943.

HISTORY OF HACIENDA SAN EDUARDO

It is a complex consisting of four palaces located on different levels surrounding a courtyard. Its name was given by the colonizers due to its resemblance to ancient convents. The Quadrangle rests on a rectangular platform over four meters high and 100 meters on each side.

Hacienda San Eduardo, located in Yucatán, was one of many properties that thrived due to the production of henequén, a crop that peaked in the region during the 19th and early 20th centuries. Henequén, also known as "green gold," was extracted from the fibers of the agave plant and was a crucial source for the production of ropes, rigging, and sacks due to its durability.



In its heyday, henequen haciendas like San Eduardo thrived by exporting large quantities of this fiber worldwide, especially to the United States and Europe. The henequen boom transformed Yucatán into a major economic center, with haciendas like San Eduardo playing a crucial role in the regional economy. These haciendas not only produced henequen but also functioned as self-sufficient centers, with their own factories and housing for workers.





XCAMBÓ



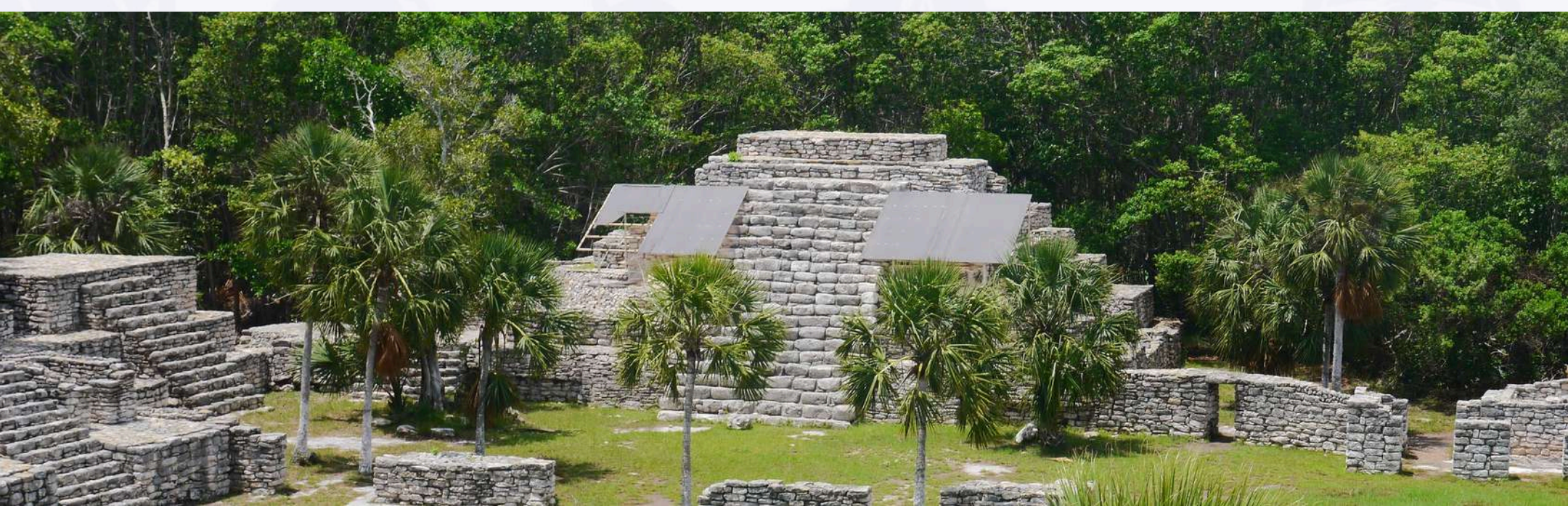
Xcambó is an ancient Maya city located on the northern coast of the Yucatán Peninsula, near the mangroves and the Gulf of Mexico's port area. This archaeological site was a significant commercial and religious center during the Classic period (300–600 AD) and is believed to have played a crucial role in salt trade, given its strategic location near coastal salt flats.



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The city served as a key port for the distribution of products between interior Maya cities and other Mesoamerican civilizations. The site is notable for its pyramids, platforms, and ceremonial plazas, as well as structures dedicated to salt production, one of the most valued commodities in Maya trade.

Key attractions at Xcambó include the "Central Plaza," surrounded by several medium-sized pyramids, and the "Temple of the Cross," a tall structure with views of the mangroves and nearby coastlines.



SALINERA XTAMPÚ



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The Xtampú Saltworks, located on the northern coast of Yucatán near Telchac and Dzemul, is renowned for its pink waters, a phenomenon caused by the high salt concentration and the presence of the crustacean *Artemia salina*. This site has been exploited for salt production since pre-Hispanic times and has been crucial to the local economy for centuries, even under the control of various Maya centers, such as Xcambó. Today, Xtampú salt is valued not only for its tourist appeal but also for its natural qualities, making it a healthier option for people with conditions like hypertension.

Regarding the fauna, the saltworks is a habitat for species such as jellyfish, fish, crabs, and shrimp. Additionally, it serves as an important refuge for migratory birds, especially flamingos, which find an ideal stopover in this area during their migrations.



Xcambó, a nearby Maya city, played a crucial role in the exploitation and storage of salt. The trade relations of this ancient city included bartering salt and coastal products, which strengthened its position in the region.



PUERTO PROGRESO

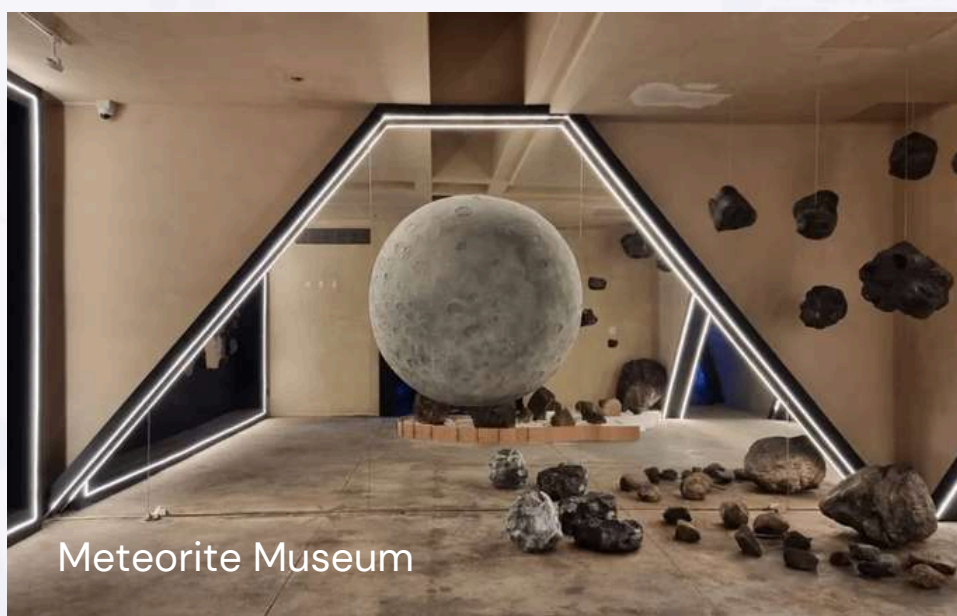
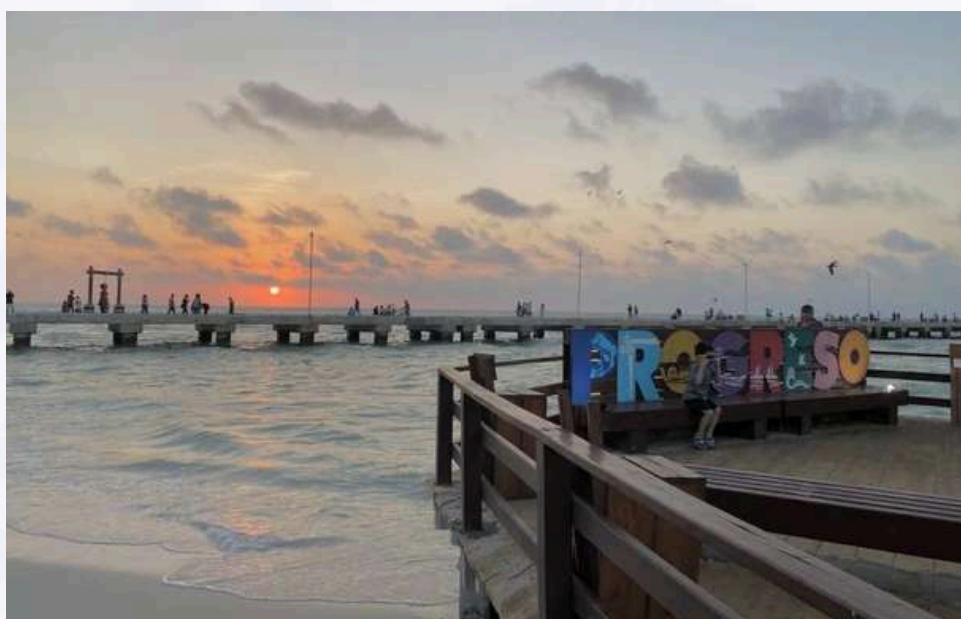
The boardwalk is the epicenter of social activity in Puerto Progreso. During the tourist season, it becomes crowded with visitors and locals strolling through the area and enjoying the views. Meanwhile, its thatched-roof restaurants are a popular meeting spot for those looking to treat their taste buds.

Just beyond the traditional boardwalk is the Progreso International Boardwalk, a newly created addition connected to the former by the Chocolate Pier. This 1-kilometer-long promenade features various attractions, games, lights, and a lively atmosphere. It is undoubtedly one of the most beautiful spaces in the city, perfect for summer nights.



A carousel operating in the afternoons with views of the Gulf of Mexico, giant "I Love Progreso" letters, the Pyramid of Kukulcán, and the Pirate Ship are just a few of the attractions on this beautiful promenade.

Additionally, it features must-visit restaurants such as Heladios, a traditional snack bar; Habaneros; Mariscos Chi Chi; and Crafter, as well as stands offering national and international cuisine. There are also play areas for children, murals, reading zones, bike rental stations, and more.



Meteorite Museum



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Thank you