





THE HIGHIS



DESCENDING GOD'S TEMPLE

The singularity of this building relies in its tilted doors and walls since this is not a regular characteristic of the passing of time, experts think it was built that way for a unknown reason. The figure upper apart in the temple is the descendent god, present at almost every building in the city.

TEMPLE OF FRESCOES

The general appearance of this building and its decorations indicate a place of veneration. This temple maintains remains of mural paintings called frescos (hence its name) with representations of different deities, snakes and offerings such as flowers, fruits and corn cobs.



THE WIND TEMPLE

The rounded base temples such as this one are often associated with air deities since its cylindrical shape offers less resistance to air currents. It's located on the northwest corner of the city in front of the sea and there are stories about this place making a whistle-like sound whenever a hurricane was arriving the shores, warning the people to prepare, all thanks to a hole specially designed inside the building.





THE CASTLE

Located behind the sea, 12 meters above the beach, stands the largest building at this site. It is situated on a cliff with a cave that represents the underworld, while the castle represents the upper planes. The temple has three entrances, two vaulted chambers, and a lintel supported by two columns in the shape of serpents, with their heads serving as the column bases.

Its ideal location for ocean observation made it the lighthouse or house of illumination of this city, serving as a guide for friendly navigators who knew the secret passage through the coral reef barrier that protects the coast. This was the reason the Spanish could not reach Tulum.

THE DESCENDING GOD

This deity has been found in almost every building at the site, yet its identity remains unknown. Some authors associate it with the setting sun, others with Venus, rain, lightning, a swallow god (worshipped in Cozumel), and also with a bee god, 'Ah Muzen Kab'. It is depicted with the head facing forward, arms hanging or holding something, and legs bent upwards in a position as if descending from the sky.









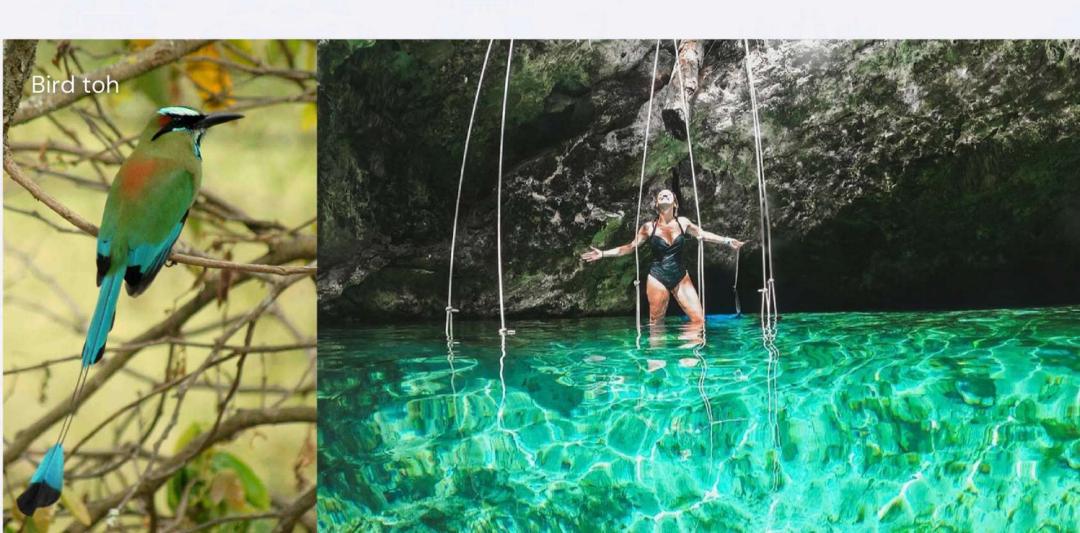
Cenotes were sacred places for the Maya culture, not only serving as their main water source but also believed to be portals to the underworld. These bodies of water are undoubtedly mystical places.

Cenote Mariposa is a semi-open cenote; its vault has collapsed over most of the area, but there is still a roofed part resembling a cavern. Its depth varies from 30 cm to 6 meters due to different rock formations on the floor. Wearing a life jacket is mandatory for safety reasons.

In this cenote, you can find Toh birds, also known as "clock birds." These birds nest in cenotes or very close to them. They have a distinctive tail composed of two turquoise feathers that they move from side to side. Bats can also be observed in the roofed area of the cenote, along with dragonflies and various types of fish.

Besides swimming and observing the flora and fauna, you can have fun on the swings at this cenote. If you get tired of swimming, you can relax in hammocks under the shade of trees and listen to the birds singing.

Remember to take a shower before entering the cenote to remove creams and oils from your body and avoid contaminating the water.





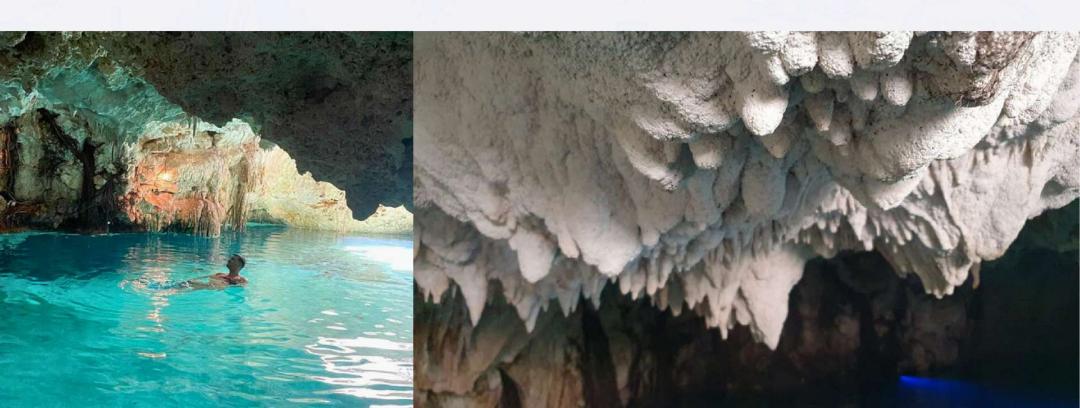


There are various types of cenotes, and in addition to swimming in the semi-open cenote, you can also experience swimming in a cave cenote. Both cenotes are connected by an underground river whose entrance can be seen underwater in this cenote.

Cenote ChenHa is still mostly closed, with only a small opening of natural light illuminating its crystalline waters in addition to the cenote entrance. The cave ceiling is filled with stalactites, formed by mineral deposits separating from the water as it filters through the limestone.

Experts estimate that it takes between 4,000 and 5,000 years for just 2.5 cm of stalactite to form, which is why it's important to avoid touching them to preserve them.

The depth of this cenote varies from 2 to 6 meters, and it's also possible to observe stalagmite formations on the cave floor.



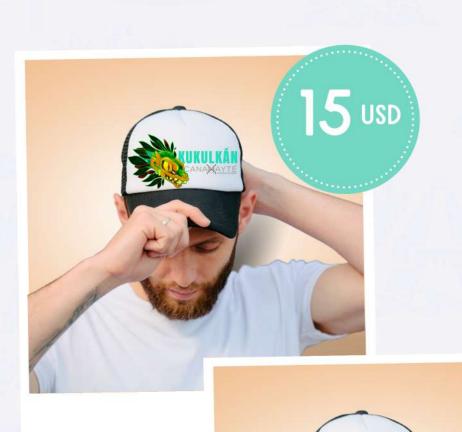
DO YOU WANT TO KEEP AN INDELIBLE MEMORY OF YOUR TIME HERE?

Explore our enchanting Mayan-inspired souvenirs that are guaranteed to bring a piece of this paradise with you!



EXCLUSIVE DESIGNSON YOUR T-SHIRT!

Ask about your size



CAPS





ARTESANAL SALT

The artisanal salt from Las Coloradas, Yucatán, is a unique product that combines tradition, quality, and natural beauty, making it a true treasure of the region.



The artisanal salt from Las Coloradas, Yucatán, is notable for several distinctive features. Its pink color is visually striking, resulting from the high concentration of minerals in the local waters.

Produced using artisanal methods passed down through generations, this salt is harvested with care and dedication in the Ría Lagartos Biosphere Reserve, respecting the environment.

Its purity and distinctive flavor, free from additives and chemicals, make it a prized choice for chefs and culinary enthusiasts.

Furthermore, salt production in Las Coloradas is deeply rooted in the local culture, reflecting the connection between the community and its ancestral traditions.



Thank you for choosing Mexico as the destination to create cherished memories with your family and friends.

We are delighted to have accompanied you on your journey and hope it was as enjoyable for you as it was for us.

If you liked our service, please help us by sharing your experience.



Thank you