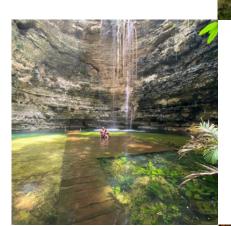


03

The Acropolis of Ek Balam is the heart of the site: an imposing structure that combines history, art, and breathtaking views.



The Chichikán Cenote is an underground oasis of natural beauty, ideal for

swimming and relaxing



Corn, cacao, and chicle not only nourished the Maya people but were also essential elements in their rituals, beliefs, and daily life.



15

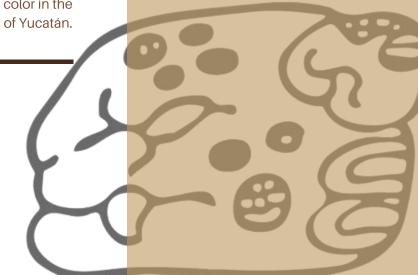
Uayma, a corner of history and color in the heart of Yucatán.

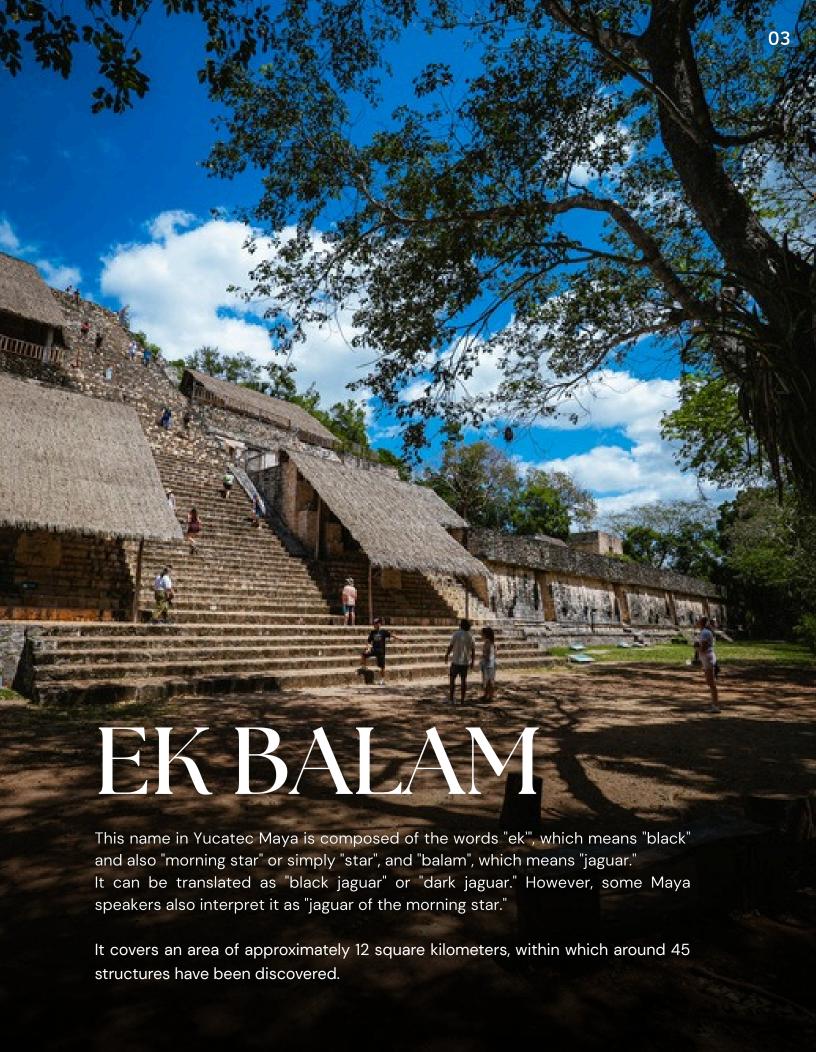


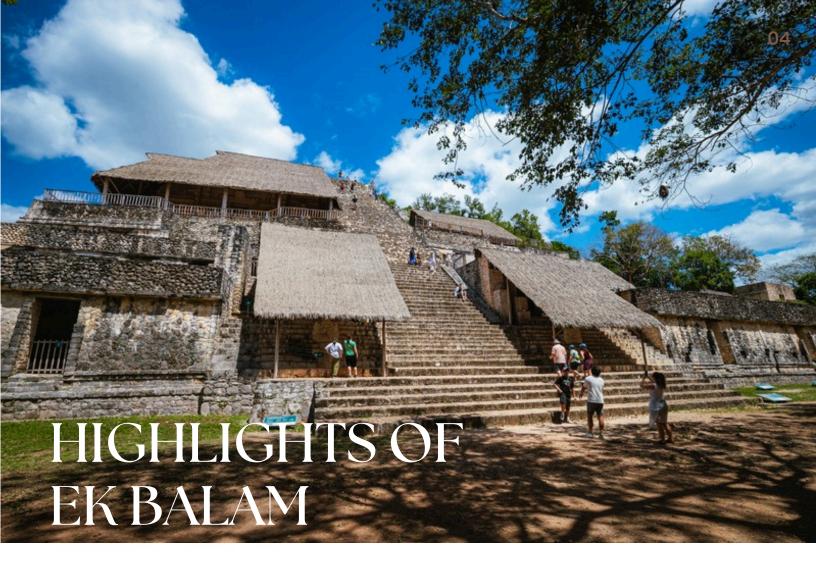
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ACROPOLIS

The Acropolis of Ek Balam is the most monumental structure at the site and one of the true gems of Maya architecture. Measuring 160 meters long, 68 meters wide, and 32 meters high, this grand palace served as the residence and tomb of the ruler Ukit Kan Lek Tok', who led the city during its peak period.

In its interior, archaeologists discovered funerary chambers, offerings, and hieroglyphs that recount part of his story. Beyond its size, the Acropolis stands out for its well-preserved stucco reliefs, depicting mythological figures and symbols of the Maya underworld.

One of the highlights is that visitors can still climb to the top, where they are rewarded with a spectacular view of the jungle and the entire archaeological complex.

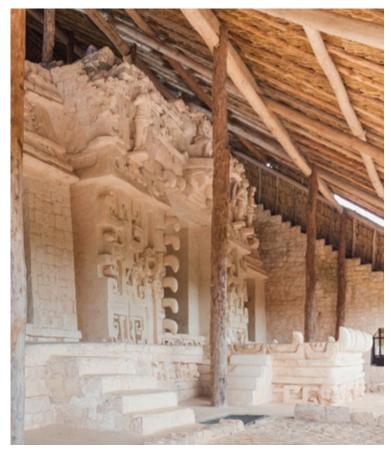




SAK XOK NAAH

Sak Xok Naah, meaning "The White House of Reading," is a chamber located on the fourth level of the Acropolis at Ek Balam. This sacred room held the remains of the ruler Ukit Kan Lek Tok', accompanied by an extraordinary offering of over 7,000 shell and snail pieces, reflecting the immense power and status of the sovereign.

The façade of Sak Xok Naah is especially striking due to the large stucco mask of the Earth Monster with its mouth open—a powerful Maya symbol of the entrance to the underworld, representing the link between the earthly and spiritual realms. This emphasizes the ritual and symbolic importance of the space within Maya cosmology.





OVAL PALACE

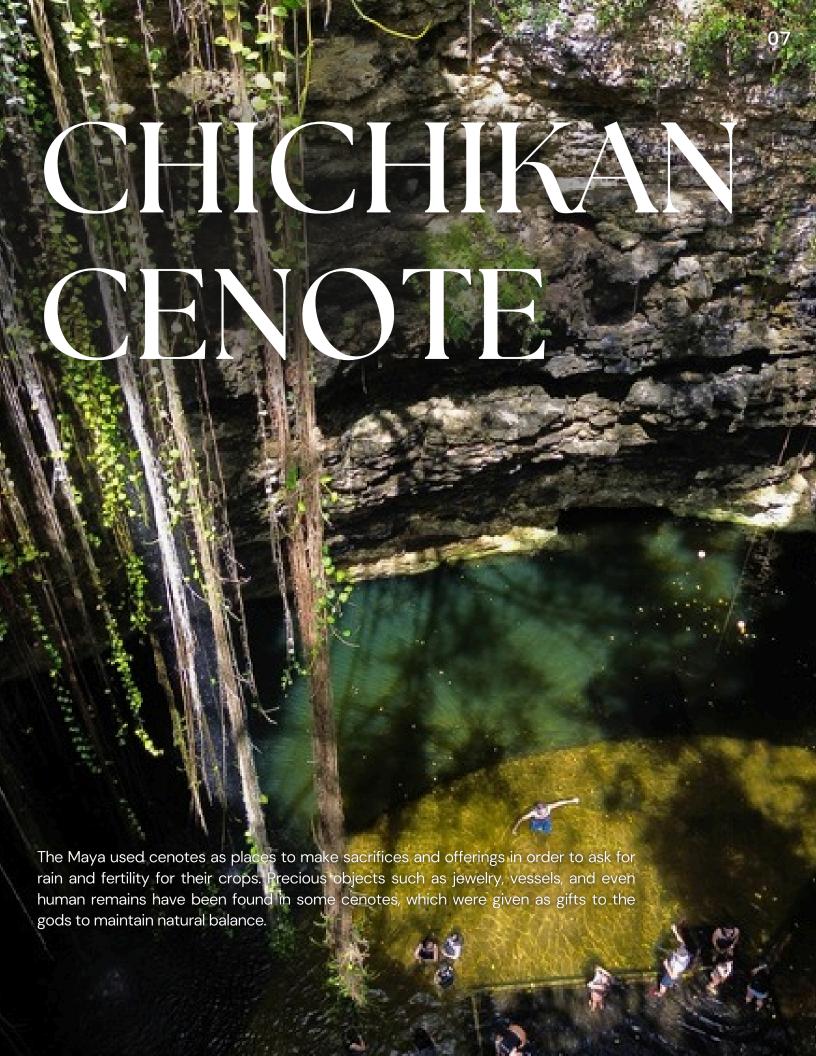
The Oval Palace is a prominent structure at Ek Balam due to its unusual elliptical floor plan, which is uncommon in Maya architecture. Located near the main entrance to the walled enclosure, it is believed to have served ceremonial, astronomical, or residential functions, possibly related to solar rituals or controlling access to the city's sacred area.

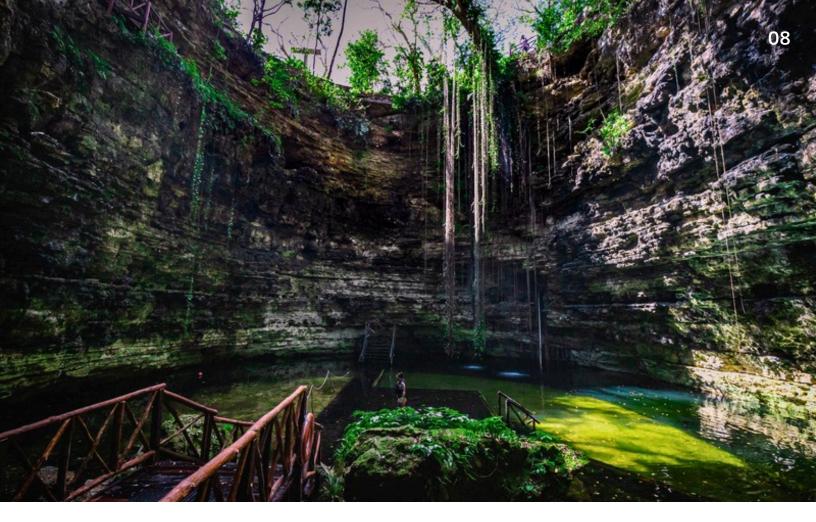
Although not as tall as the Acropolis, the Oval Palace offers a unique experience: visitors can still climb to the top, making it an excellent spot for panoramic photos with privileged views of the archaeological site and the surrounding jungle.

THE MAYA ARCH

It is a unique vault formed by the union of four vaults that support a heavy roof. It is believed to have been the main entrance to the city, reserved for the elite and protected by large stone walls.





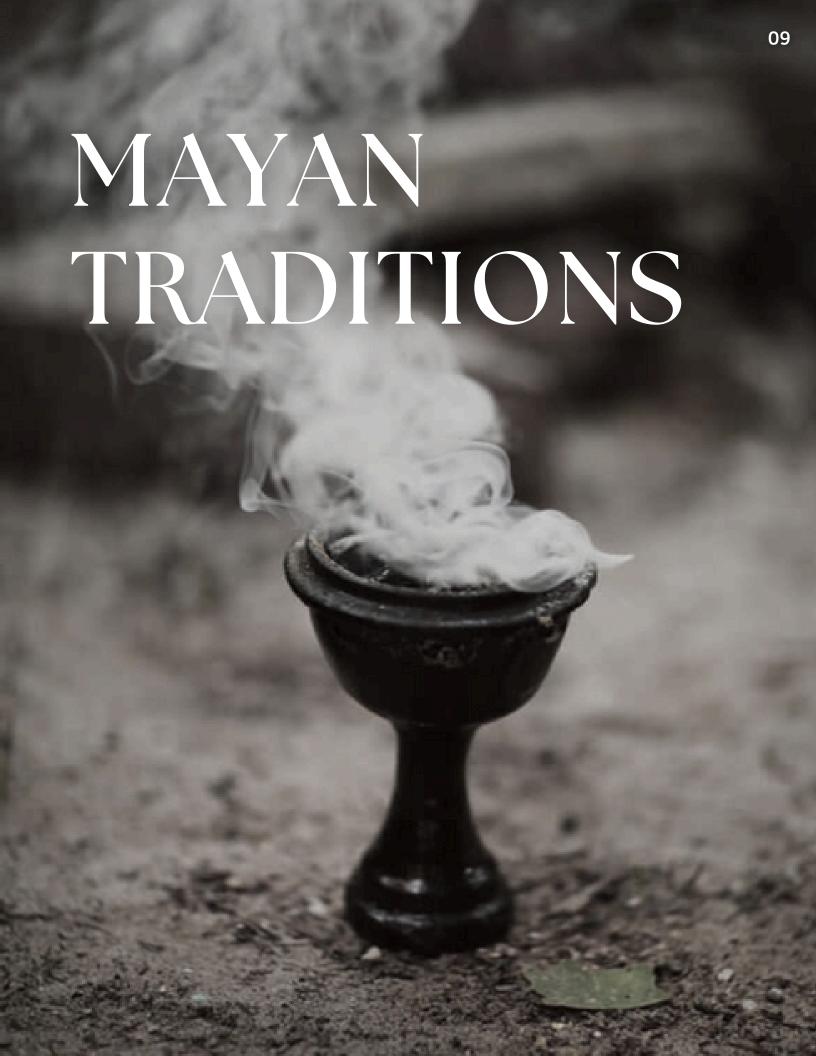


Let yourself be amazed by this stunning open cenote, surrounded by towering limestone walls that reveal the power of nature and the passage of time. To access it, you'll descend 24 meters underground via wooden stairs perfectly integrated into the environment, leading you into a unique subterranean world of beauty.

With a maximum depth of 8 meters, this cenote is ideal for exploring, swimming, or simply relaxing. Its most special feature is a natural central island, from which you can walk, take incredible photos, and easily enter the water.

As a finishing touch, a delicate waterfall gently cascades, creating a magical rainbow that turns the place into a dreamlike setting. A natural spectacle you simply can't miss!





CORN THE TORTILLA

The handmade corn tortilla is one of the most iconic pillars of traditional Mexican cuisine. Its artisanal preparation, passed down from generation to generation, begins with nixtamal: corn cooked with lime and then ground to form a soft, elastic dough.

Unlike industrial versions, each handmade tortilla carries the unique touch of its maker, with a thicker texture, a deeper aroma, and an authentic flavor that connects directly to our roots. In many communities, this process is still done daily, keeping an ancestral tradition alive.

In Maya culture and much of the Yucatán Peninsula, the tortilla is more than just food: it is a symbol of identity, sustenance, and family labor. It accompanies stews, is used as a utensil, and in some cases, is filled or toasted for typical dishes.





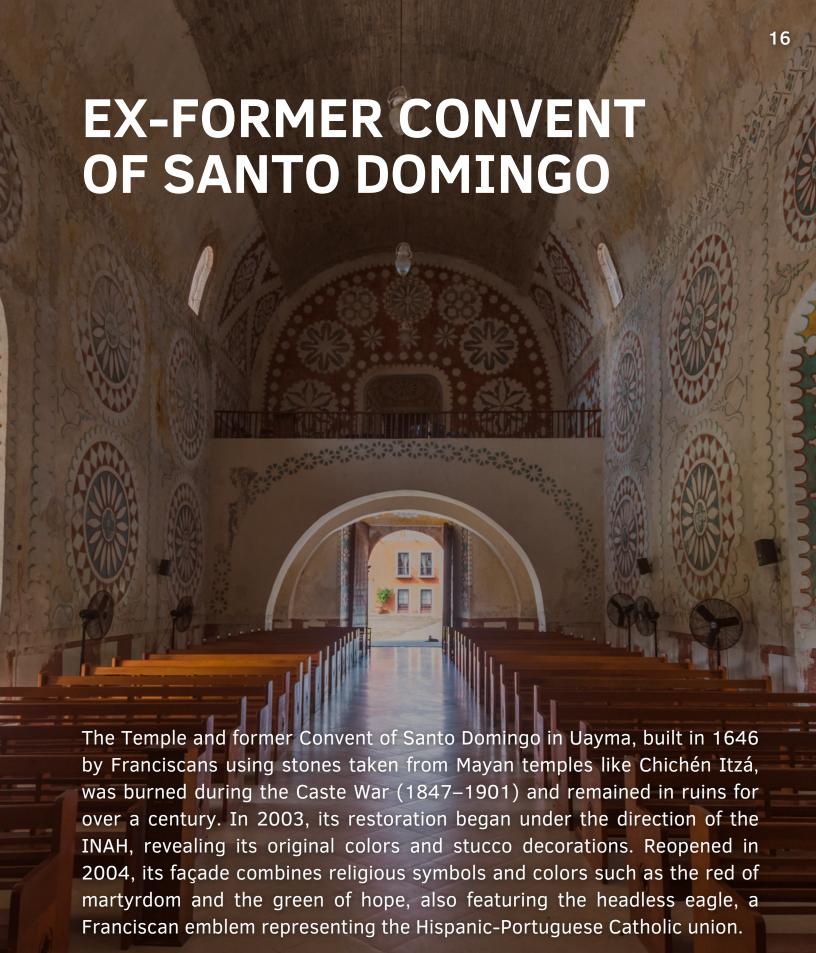






UAYMA







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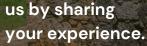
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