















## **Welcome to Tourist Atlas of Mexico**

The "Tourist Atlas of Mexico" is the systematic recording of all public property, natural and cultural resources that may become national attractions, places of interest and in general all those areas and territorial areas of tourism development.





























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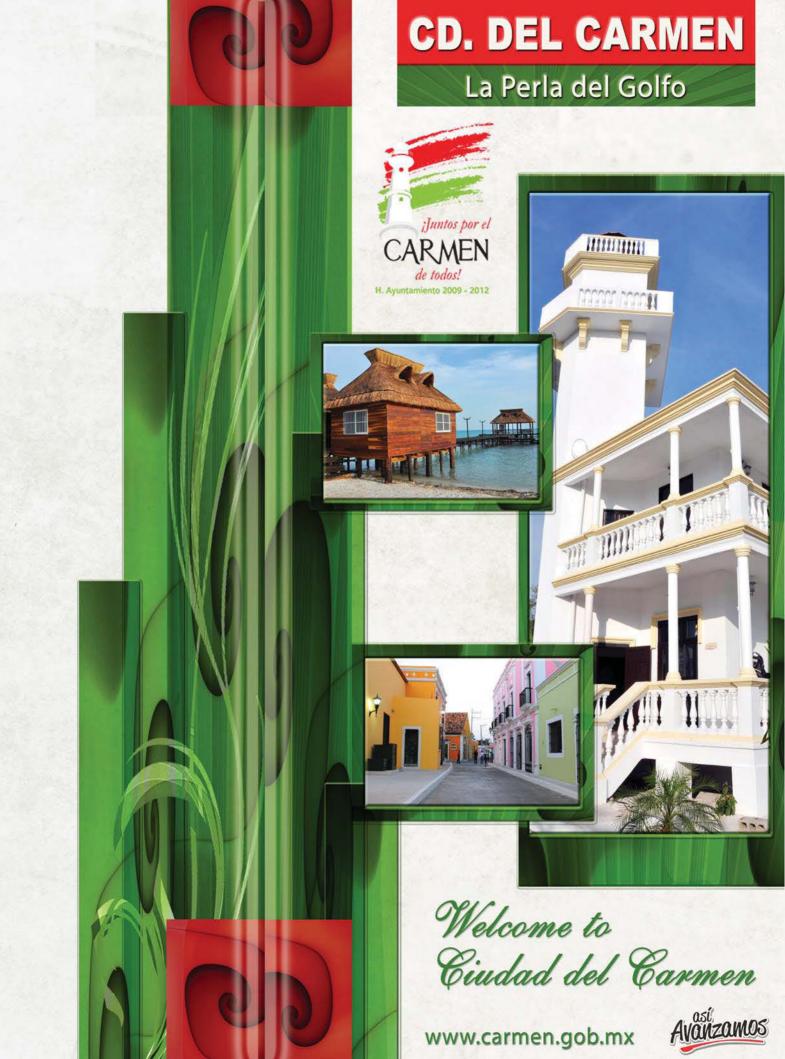
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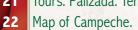






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# CAMPECHE

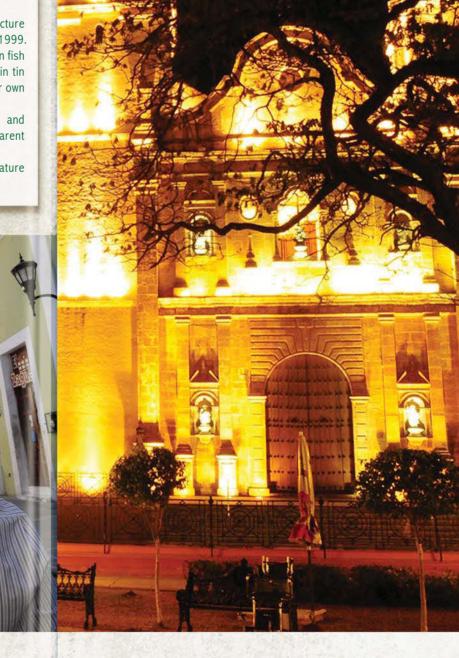
Since the year 800 B.C. the Mayas flourished in Campeche and developed cultures known as Chenes, Puuc, Río Bec and Peten.

In 1531, Francisco de Montejo founded the Villa de Salamanca de Campeche, and in 1540 his son who was called "el Mozo" (the youthful), founded the "Villa de San Francisco de Campeche". During the colony the pirates assaulted the ports and the cities by the sea. This situation forced Campeche's inhabitants to build forts, bastions and walls around the city. Campeche is a city immersed in the typically colonial atmosphere with towers, bastions and walls. The traveler can enjoy all the city's attractions on board of one of the old time vehicles replicas named "El Guapo" (the handsome one) and the "Tranvía de la Ciudad" (City's Tram).

The state of preservation and quality of its architecture earned it the status of a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1999. Campeche is famous for its excellent gastronomy based on fish and seafood, some of the famous dishes are: pompano in tin foil, grouper in its own juice, pan decazón, squids in their own juice, breaded shrimp, and Campechana style fish.

A short distance from Campeche are Sihoplaya and Seybaplaya, white sandy beaches with shallow and transparent waters.

Its climate is hot and semi-humid with an average temperature of 75°F.





### FORTRESS CITY OF CAMPECHE

Puerta del Mar (Sea Gate) - It has a simple facade, in the big door there is a galleon carved in stone.

Santiago Bastion - It wasbuilt in the 18th Century.Inside it is located the botanical garden "X'much-haltún".

San Francisco Bastion — Built to protect the Land Gate.

Puerta del Tierra (Land Gate) - The Land Gate was one of the four accesses to the city, and its protected by San Francisco's and San Juan's Bastions, which are linked by long wall fronts that were more than 8 meters tall, where the quarrels between pirates and campechanos can be revived in a light and sound show named "El Lugar del Sun" (The place of the Sun).

San Juan Bastion - It is a unique structure that was part of the big wall.

La Soledad Bastion - Built in the 17th Century, has remains of the wall in one side. Since 1958 there is a Museum with Archeological, Ethnographical and Historical pieces.

Santa Rosa Bastion - Pentagonal base with an interior court. San Carlos Bastion - It was the first built in 1686. The home of the City's Museum, with an interesting photographic exhibit of old times Campeche, as well as the walled city descriptive models.

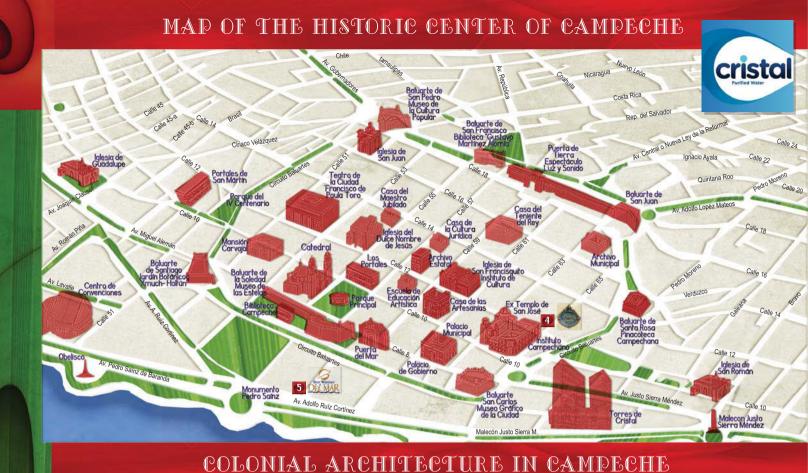
Fort of San José el Alto - Built in the 18th Century, in its rooms has a permanent exhibit of paintings, objects and models of the colony.

Fort of San Miguel - Built in the 18th Century has old cannons and the Mayan Culture Museum with an exhibit pieces of the prehispanic and colonial times.





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Carvajal. Mansión - House built in the 17th Century with a Moorish style.

Municipal Files - Built in the 19th Century, first it was a school and then a prison.

La Casa de las Artesanías Tukulná - A gorgeous and restored building. A wide selection of traditional handcrafts of the state are showed and sold here.

The Culture House - It was a convent and today is the place where painting, folklore, and dance are taught. SUSTITUIR ESTE TEXTO POR EL SIGUIENTE

San Roque Ex-Convent - Today this building houses the Ministry of Culture.

Francisco de Paula Toro Theater - Built in 1832 with a neoclassic style.

San José Temple - Built by Jesuits in 1716. It has a barroque talaveresque style. In the convent next to the temple is the Museum of Campeche.

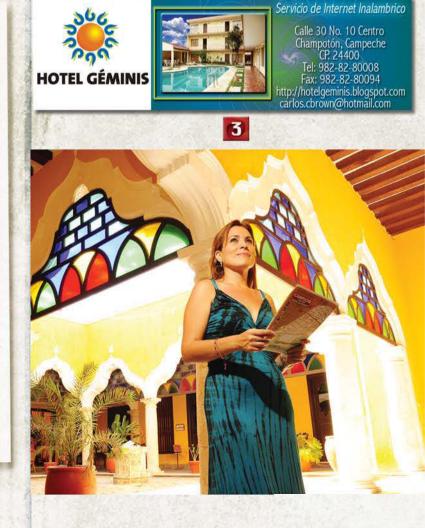
Cathedral - Founded in 1705 it was built with a borroque style. Dulce Nombre de Jesús Church - Built in the 17th Century, it has wide walls supported by counterforts and merlons.

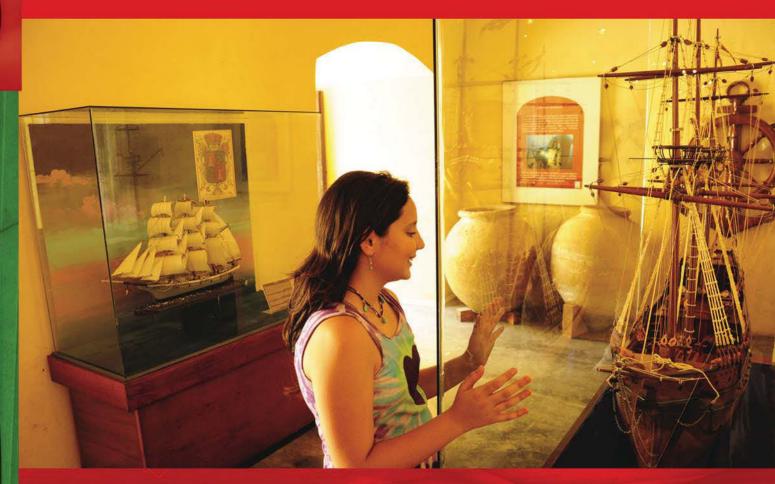
San Francisco Church - Built in the 16th Century, represents the origins of Campeche's people.

Guadalupe Church - Built in the 16th Century with a simple facade. San Francisquito Church - Built in the 18th Century with austere facade and the altars has a barroque decoration.

San Juan de Dios Church - Built in 1675 it was once a hospital, of the Order of Friars Juaninos.

San Román Church - Built in the 16th Century is important for the veneration that Campeche's people profess to their Holy Patron "The Black Christ", made out of ebony.





## MUSEUMS IN CAMPECHE

City Museum - It exhibits pre-Hispanic and colonial pieces. Baluarte de San Carlos 8 x 63 Circuito Baluartes. Schedule: Daily: 8:30 to17:00 hrs.

Mayan Architecture Museum - The museum has a display of diverse mayan objects. Baluarte de la Soledad 8St entre 55 y 57 Historic Center. Schedule: Monday: 8:00 - 14:00 Hrs. Tuesday to Sunday: 8:00 - 20:00 Hrs.

Museum of Mayan Archeology - / It exhibits in ten different rooms the Mayan art. Fuerte de San Miguel Av. Escénica S/N. Schedule: Monday to Sunday: 8:30 to 17:00 Hrs.

Ships and Weapons Museum - It displays a series of colonial weapons and ships traded during the pirate era. Fuerte de San José el Alto Av. Francisco Morazan S/N. Schedule: Tuesday to Sunday: 8:00 -20:00 Hrs.



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### ARCHEOLOGICAL ZONES IN CAMPECHE

Balamkú - It is integrated within 3 architectural groups, and its main feature are the stucco sculptures.

Becán.- Square A proudly shows the great Structure I with its two solid 15 meter high towers. In Square B, the Structure IX, a 32 meter tall building, and X with frets and masks of god Itzamná. The Ball game is located on Square C. Chunhuhub - The buildings are characterized by the harmonic combination of chiaroscuros on their facades. A good example is the "Palacio" and the Structure II.

Chicanná - It is considered an elitist center of the region, due to the elegance and ornamental wealth of its buildigs; it is a mixture of Chenes and Rio Bec style. The Structure II is one of the most beautiful buildings in the region.

Dzibilnocac.- The most important building is the Temple-Palace, which is a 76 meter long platform by 30 meter wide, with a Rio Bec style.

Kankí —This site is comprised by: the North Group, the Group of the Little Toad or Cacabbeec, and the Central Group with 10 courts, a number of chultunes, low platforms and The Palace. Other important structures are The Vault of Inverse Stair and the Contiguous Columns.

Santa Rosa Ixtampac - It was the most important political entity of the Chenes Region. The main buildings are: The Palace, with 44 rooms and the Snake Mouth Building.

Calakmul.- Located in the heart of Campeche's tropical jungle. The place has 6750 structures, which includes the highest pyramid on Mexico and The Great Square.

Edzná.- The Main Square is a wide quadrangular space, and the principal five stories building is a unique structure in the Maya world.

Tabasque $\tilde{n}o$  — It has a rectangular square delimited by several buldings.

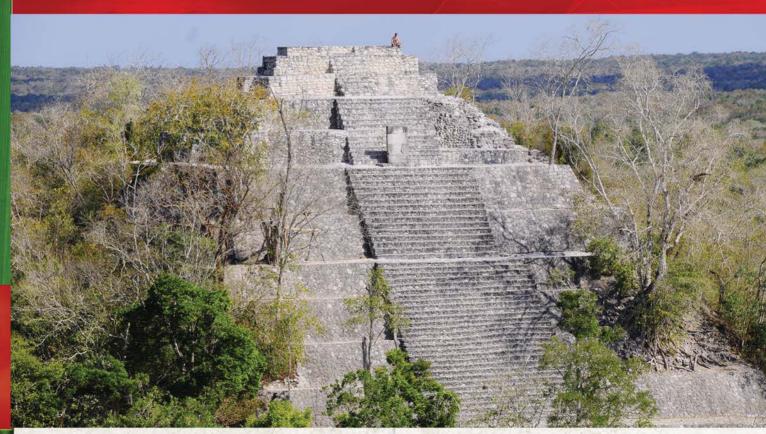
Hormiguero —The Structure II is the most important building, located on the South Group. Central Group houses Structure V and VI.

Xpuhil - It is comprised of seventeen groups of temples and family residences dispersed over five square km.

Hochob - This site clearly shows the Chenes style it contains a complex of buildings to form a ceremonial center.

Jaina.- Mayan necropoly from the classic period. Main architectonic complexes are Zayosal and Zacpool.

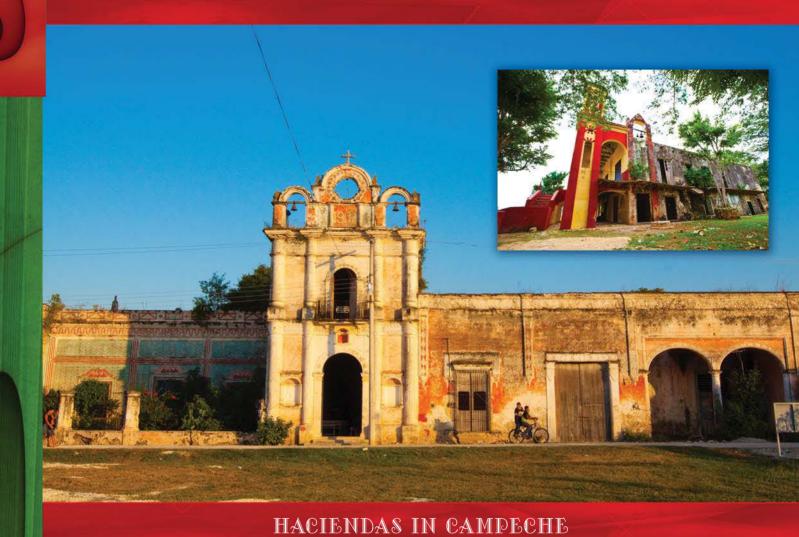




### MAP OF THE CITY OF CAMPECHE







It was built in the 17th Century and is located in Hecelchakan. During the Caste War, in May 1848, defenders of the hacienda successfully fought off Maya rebels. Blanca Flor boasts an elegant but evocative 18th century ruined chapel (above), set dramatically on a hillside beside the old Mérida-Campeche highway, across from the hacienda itself. Through its gaping pedimented doorway, the visitor can glimpse the peeling painted walls of the sanctuary, abandoned and untouched for almost 100 years. Today, the Hacienda works as a beautiful Hotel.

Hacienda Santa Cruz - Located in Calkini, it used to be an henequen field, built in 1866. It still remains its wide central yard (garden), the facade, the engine room, the storage room, the chapel of "El Santo Cristo del Amor", and the original orchard, where jipi palm is growing today. Hacienda San Luis Carpizo - Located in Champoton, it was a very important hacienda in the area. Today, it is occupied by the Mexican Army.

Hacienda Tankuche - Located in Calkini, it has a French style, simulating a medieval fortress. You can appreciate a wide central garden, the main house, and the engine room. Hacienda Uayamon - Located in Campeche, in the 16th century it was a cattle breeding area, but it was untill the 19th century when the hacienda was a real example of modernity using electricity, railway, and giving educational and medical services to the workers. Today it is a luxury hotel.

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### ACTIVITIES IN CAMPECHE

#### Sport Fishing in Campeche

The natural reserve of the "Petenes" is known as the sanctuary for the baby tarpons, which are found year-round. The best season is between March and September, though sport fishing can be done throughout the entire year.

Punta Varadero es another good spot, this is a very relaxing location. Try your hand at catching the croaker, the sábalo, the jurel, barracuda, and red porgy.

It is very important that fishermen bring their own equipment, whether it is spinning or flyfishing.

#### Sport Hunting in Campeche

Campeche has the densest rainforest of the Yucatan Peninsula with a great diversity of fauna, like: cougar, red and brown temazate, white tail deer, wild boar, old head, tereque, tepezcuintle and badger; as well as ocellated Turkey, hocofaisan, cojolite, mancolo, type of guan (chachalaca), partridge, and scaly pigeon. This is the perfect place to practice this activity.

#### Underwater Archeology in Campeche

There have been located 23 differen shipwrecks in the coast of Campeche. The sites correspond to different time periods, ranging from the 17th to 20th centuries There are three visiting sectors:

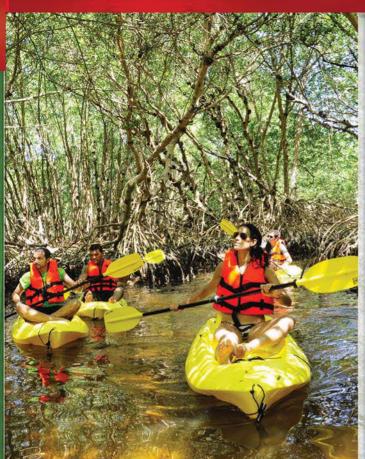
Sector A, the sites can be visited by beginner divers. It is located no more than 15 km from the Campeche coast. In the "Bahía" (Bay) and "Vapor" (Steam), there are 20th Century objects. While in "Cañón de la Dársena" there are objets from the 17th and 18th Centuries.

Sector B, the wreck sites lie in deep water and they are not very near the coast, so the sites are only recomended for experience divers. Today most of this wrecks have become coral reefs in their own right. The sites are: Perla Blanca (White Pearl), Rey Mar (King of the Sea), Emilio Manuel, and Don Lin.

Sector C, named "La Barcaza" (The Barge), is 80 km from Seybaplaya, and it is only for experience divers.



### ACTIVITIES IN CAMPECHE



The Candelaria and Palizada Rivers are excelent options for kayac tours.

Campeche is great for adventure seekers, you can practice trekking, biking, horseback riding, bird watching, photo torus and camping.

#### Bird Watching in Campehe

Campeche provides unique possibilities for bird watching, there have been identified approximately 489 different species of birds. Among the best places are: Isla de Pájaros (Bird Island), Palizada, the protected natural area of Petenes, and the Calakmul Biosphere Reserve.

Some of the most common species are: the kingfishers, white heron, ibis, flamingos, grays, pelicans, egrets, cormorants, and many others.

#### Water Sports in Campeche

Campeche has 523 kilometers of coasts, seven Lagoons and five Rivers for practicing different water sports. There are also four marinas.

#### Ecoturism in Campeche

Campeche has six protected, natural areas: Calakmul, Laguna de Terminos, Ria Celestun, Los Petenes, Balam Kin and Balam Ku. The total protected area represents the 40% of the state's area, 22,300 square miles is natural reserve.

Calakmul is the largest tropical reserve in Mexico. It has an area of 1,800,000 acres. Its dense vegetation includes "guayacan", mahogany and "palo de tinte". It is the habitat for species like the jaguar, the cougar, the ocelot, the howler monkey and the little spotted cat. It has around 300 species of birds and some orchids endemic to the Yucatan peninsula.

Terminos Lagoon is the largest tidal lagoon located entirely on the east coast of Mexico. There have been identified 279 bird species and is the habitat for crocodiles, "pejelagartos" (large freshwater gar), and different kinds of crabs. t is a known breeding and nursery area for dolphins, turtles and the manatees.



It was founded during the pre-Hispanic period, and after the arrival of the Spaniards the island was populated mainly by pirates, it was known as "Isla de Tris".

Cd. del Carmen has an extension of 6,353.3 square miles and is surrounded by beautiful landscapes with tropical vegetation. Also known as the Pearl of the Gulf, the island lies off the coast and is connected to the mainland by two bridges over the Laguna de Terminos, one of them with a length of more than two miles is the longest in Mexico. The natural attractions along with the archeological sites and the European style buildings in town, convert the island in a very apealing place for visitors.

Nowadays the zone has turned into one of the most important centers of production in Mexico, due to its oilfields. More than 80 % of oil national production and 40 % of gas is extracted from here.

Beside the place has another treasure, the giant schrimp, also call "pink gold", you should enjoy the extraordinary cuisine of the region.

Cd del Carmen has a temperature that goes from 72°F to 90°F.





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Beaches — Playa Norte: White sand beach with tranquil waters ideal for swimming; there are restaurants along the beach, this is the place where takes place the "Carmen Fair" in Jully and during the Holly Week there is the "Festival of the Sea". Playa Manigua: gorgeous beach of tranquil waves surrounded by mangroves, ideal for water sports, there are excellent places to eat. Playa Caracol: Nice beach

with tranquil waters bathed by the waters of the Terminos Lagoon, surrounded by mangrove vegetation; there is a restaurant, bungalows and acuatic gear rental. Playa Bahamita: A place of unique beauty with clear waters and soft sand; it has a small bay with restaurants, excellent for water sports. Puerto Real: It has a shell bank with tranquil waters; it is the ideal place for sport fishing, diving and swimming. Playa Sabancuy: It has transparent and shallow waters, excelent for fishing, shrimp, oysters and fish of all sorts abound; it is also good for sailing and for nature lovers.



CIUDAD DEL CARMEN

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## TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

Del Carmen Parish- Built in 1856 with armonic architecture and an altar made of grey and white marble.

Culture House - Located in a French style building of the 19th Century, today it houses the Culture House. There are exhibits of recognized artists, as well as workshops of art, it also houses the Symphonic Orchestra.

Victoriano Nieves Museum— It has an interesting display, and reviews the overall history of Cd. del Carmen. Some highlights are the Mayan pottery and a ship.

Parque Central Ignacio Zaragoza - It has a nice gazebo since 1886 and the nice floor were brought from Belgium and Spain.

Zoo - It has 40 different species of animals, a playing yard, coffee shops, and bike rental.

Jesus Church - Built in 1820 is surrounded with beautiful and antique houses.

Barrio del Guanal - This is the place where the first seven families were established in 1722. There is a nice temple.



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TOURIST ATTRACTIONS



Isla Aguada (Aguada Island) — This is one of the best beaches in the Gulf of Mexico. A protected area with nice beaches and mangroves. There you can find a small seafront with a fishermen pier, where several guided tours take you to the Terminos Lagoon and the Isla de los Pájaros (Birds Island), to watch dolphins and a wide diversity of birds.

Términos Lagoon - It has an extension of near 2,667 square miles and is part of a Protected Area. It is surrounded by mangroves with tropical birds, a rich marine life, mammals and reptiles.

Fénix Ecopark— It is an eco-park only 8 miles far from Cd. del Carmen, it has a crocodile farm, a green house, camping areas and guided tours.

Atasta — A small town with a small seafront with a beautiful lagoon where you can find manatees. A few miles away is Xicalango an interesting archaeological zone. During the pre Hispanic era, this was a very important pier for commerce and exchange between the Maya, Olmec and Mexica cultures.

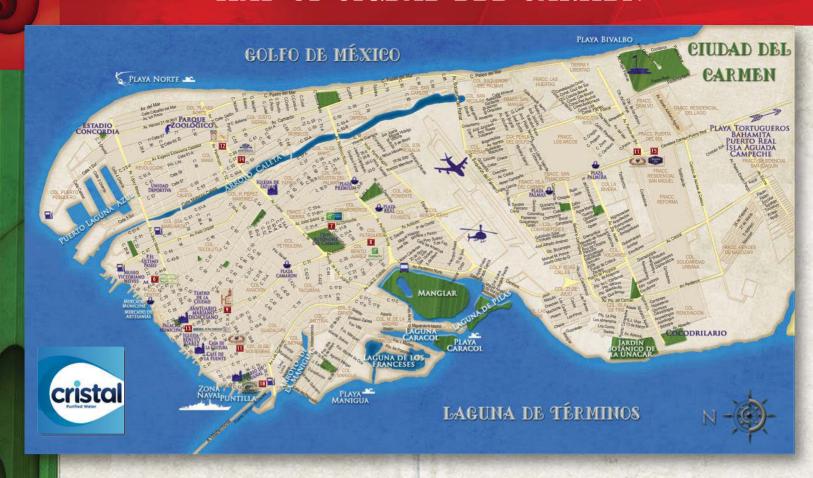


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# MAP OF CIUDAD DEL CARMEN



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DISTANCE TABLE

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Campeche: Colonial & eco archaeological

Day 1. Arrival to Campeche

Day 2. Campeche.Walking tour in the Historic Centre visiting: the bastion of San Carlos (city Museum), Tukulná Crafts house, Puerta de Mar, Bastion of La Soledad (Museum of Maya Architecture) Cultural Center House no.6, Campeche Library, Cathedral and Botanic Garden. Panoramic tour in the city's bus.

Day 3. Campeche-Grottos-Edzná-Campeche

Xcalumkín Archaeological site. Xtacumbilxunaan Grottos, light and sound show "La Mujer Escondida" (The hidden woman). Edzná Archaeological site. Uayamón Hacienda. Light and Sound show "El Lugar del Sol" (The Place of the Sun) in the historic site, "Puerta de Tierra" (Land door).

Day 4. Campeche - Champotón - Si ho Beach

Champotón city, visiting the Church of our Lady of Mercy and Fort of San Antonio, tour on boat along the Champotón River, optional fishing. SihoPlaya.

Day 5. Calakmul-Xpuhil

Calakmul archaeological site. Xpuhil archeological site.

Day 6. Chicanná-Becán-Chetumal

Chicanná archaeological site. Becán archaeological site. Chetumal.

Campeche: Archaeological & colonial

Day 1. Arrival to Campeche

Day 2. Campeche Breakfast. Walking tour in the Historic Centre visiting: the bastion of San Carlos (city Museum), Tukulná Crafts house, Puerta de Mar, Bastion of La Soledad (Museum of Maya Architecture) Cultural Center House no.6, Campeche Library, Cathedral and Botanic Garden. Panoramic tour in the city's bus.

Day 3. Campeche - Grottos - Edzná - Xcalumkín archaeological site. light and sound show "La Mujer Escondida" (The hidden woman). Edzná Archaeological site. Uayamón Hacienda. Light and Sound show "El Lugar del Sol" (The Place of the Sun) in the historic site, "Puerta de Tierra" (Land door).

Day 4. Campeche - Champotón - Si ho Beach. Champotón city, visiting the Church of our Lady of Mercy and Fort of San Antonio, tour on boat along the Champotón River, optional fishing. SihoPlaya.

Day 5. Si ho Playa - Hecelchakán Breakfast. Si ho Beach. Hecelchakán and visiting Pomuch, traditional bakery; the Church and Camino Real Museum of Hecelchakán.

Day 6. Hecelchakán - Becál — Mérida. Hecelchakán. Bécal, visiting the manmade caves where thefamous jipi hats are made. Mérida.



## TOURS

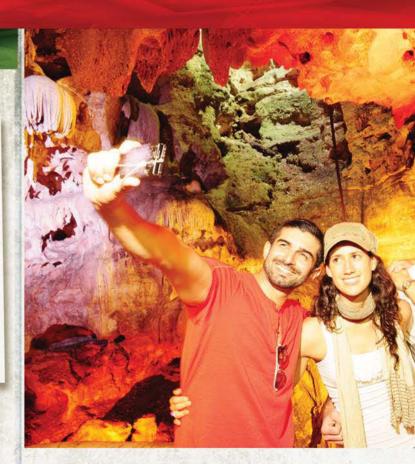


# HOUSE LIGHT ROUTE

Isla Aguada Lighthouse - This is one of the country's architectural jewels, dating from the times of President Porfirio Diaz. The building offers: public library, children's park, museum, video library, wi-fi, coffee shop, and exhibition areas.

Isla Arena Lighthouse - This is a historical project and a magnificent site to observe the natural beauties arround it. Morro Lighthouse - Located in one of the most beautiful landscapes of the Campeche coast in Seybaplaya.

Some other lighthouses in Campeche are: the Champoton Lighthouse, the Ancient Lighthouse of Campeche, located inside the ex convent of the Campeche Institute, The Cayo Arcas Lighthouse, The Atalaya Lighthouse, and the Xicalango Lighthouse, this last two are located in Ciudad del Carmen.



## CALAKMUL

In this municipality is the Biosphere Reserve of Calakmul, it occupies 723.185 hectares, the largest tropical forest reserve in Mexico. The forest is classified as dry forest to the west and tall and medium-height rainfores to the east. It is composed mainly of trees like ceibas, mahogany, and chicle or chicozapote. It is home to 86 different species of mammals (jaguars, pumas, ocelots, jaguarundis and margays, white-nosed coatis, spider monkey, howler monkey, tapir ...), 282 species of birds, 50 species of reptiles, 400 species of butterflies and 73 types of wild orchids.

It is a treasure of Mayan history since it is also home of the largest concentration of Mayan archeological sites: Chicana, Becan, Xpujil, Altamira, Ant, Rio Bec, and Calakmul, with the title of UNESCO World Heritage Site, is one of the largest ruins throughout Mesoamerica.

In Xpuhil there are a host of accredited guides. You can find out about adventure tourism activities such as camping, hiking, wildlife appreciation, photography, ethnographic research, and you can stay there in the beautiful jungles.



You can find the famous jipi hats ("Panama" like hats) in Bécal. In Nunkiní, you can see Mayan ruins with buildings of almost 25 meters high. And in Dzitbalché - a farming village-, and towns like Tepakán, Bacabchén and Design, you can enjoy the more relaxed easygoing lifestyle of Campeche.

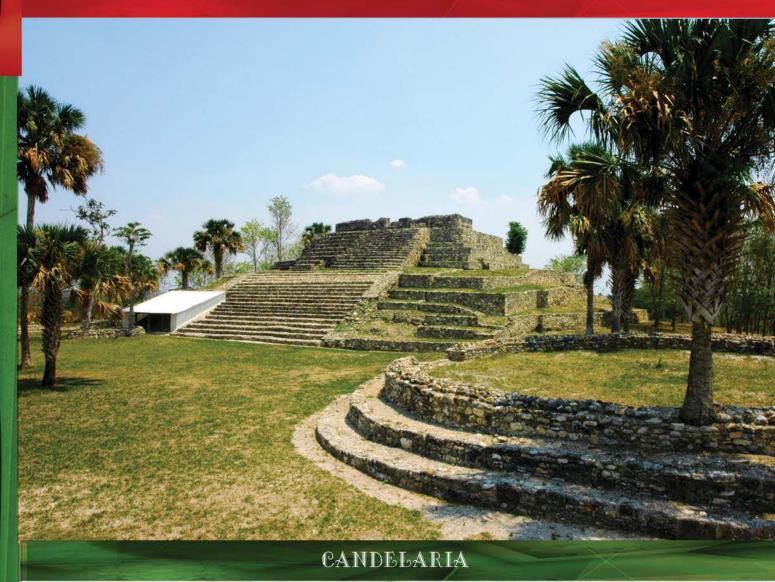
In Calkiní you most visit the San Luis Obispo monastery built in 1548 by Luis de Villalpando. It is believed that like most or the churches in this region, it was built over Mayan pyramids. It took more than two centuries to be completed and is one of the most beautiful monasteries in southeastern Mexico.

You can also visit the church of St. Bartholomew the Apostle in Tepakán, the Hacienda Tankuché constructed in the mid-nineteenth century, the Hacienda Santa Cruz built in the eighteenth century and the Isla Arena Lighthouse.



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### TOURS



The name "Candelaria" is in reference to the Candelaria River, one of the largest rivers in the region, ideal for activities like sports fishing and kayaking. It is also perfect to go camping. On the side of the river there are entrances to old Mayan Canals that used to communicate with interior populations. Candelaria, has many places to visit like:

Salto Grande, a park with waterfalls, ponds and streams, ideal for adventure lovers. It has walkways, bridges and pendants.

El Tambor (The Drum), is one beautiful wide waterfall in the Candelaria River, located about seven kilometers from Salto Grande.

El Tigre was one of the most powerful Mayan capital during the Late Postclassic. It was also known as Itzamkanak, was the seat of Mayan chiefdom in Acalán.

The "Cerro de los Muertos" (Hill of the Dead), is located only 7 km away and it was a surveillance point in ancient times.

The Pedro Barracuda Springs, a 200 hectares wetland surrounded by lush vegetation.

Rio Caribe, a place ideal for ecotourism with ecological cabins surrounded by incredible natural landscapes.

The Laguna Misteriosa (Mysterious Lagoon), is about 500 hectares long and with a maximum depth of eight meters. It is ideal for adventure tourism activities. The lagoon is full of islets covered with vegetation.

Aguas Verdes (Green Waters), crystal clear spring water, one of the most visited resorts in the region.

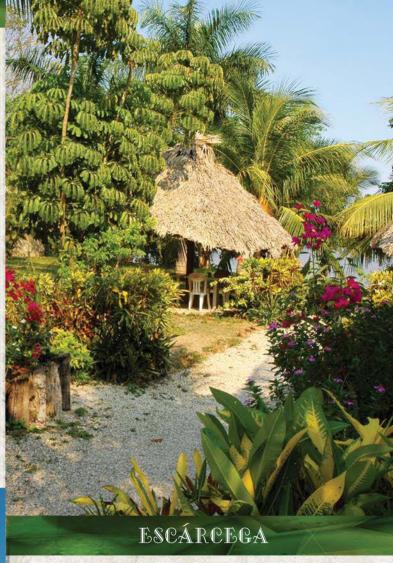
## CHAMPOTÓN

Champotón or Chakan Putum, or the Savannah Region, was founded by the Itza, one of the major lineages of the Maya, when they left Chichen-Itza. It is a picturesque town with a beautiful main square, where stands the church of Our Lady of Mercy built in the eighteenth century by the Franciscans, the church kept inside some old pictures of great value.

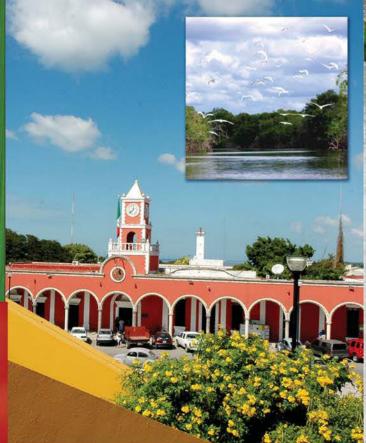
You can also visit the Church of the Candelaria constructed in the late nineteenth century, located in the village of Hool; the bastion of San Antonio and the Franciscan parishes of Seybaplaya, the Hacienda San Luis Carpizo, completely restore and in perfect condition; the Hacienda San Jose Carpizo founded in 1871, and the Champoton Lighthouse.

Champotón is also the name of the mangrove-lined river that runs through the municipality. You can sail through the river, if you like bird watching or fishing.

And in the surrounding area is worth visiting: the Acapulquito beach, Si Ho beach, the remains of Fort San Antonio and Sabancuy. Just 15 km south of Champoton, on the beautiful beaches of Punta Xen and Chenkán, where you can camp here and help in the releaseof the howksbill turtles that come here in their thousands to lay their eggs.



Getting to Escárcega is easy as it is still an important communications center for the southeast region of the country. On the way there you will see how the jungle gave rise to its commercial splendor. Over 70% of the territory is covered by trees, making it a great destination for ecotourism, swimming, fishing and other water activities. In the jungle you will find the Silvituc lagoon, also called the Noh lagoon, the largest inland lagoon in Campeche. Just 8 kilometers from Escárcega, is the "El Tormento" a botanical garden, with an area of 1.000 hectares, where you can enjoy a collection of 350 different species and various orchids of the region.



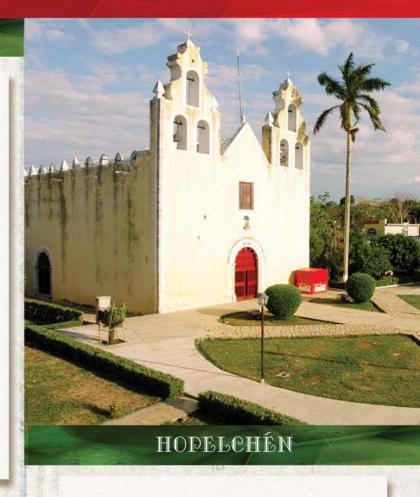
# HECELCHARÁN

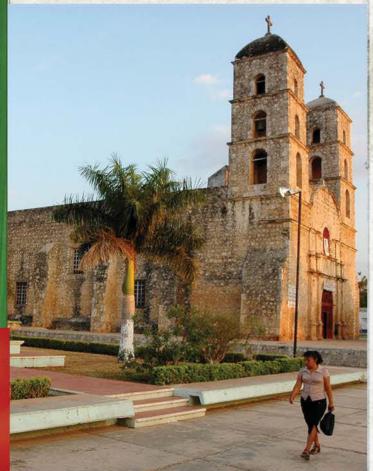
Most of the municipality is jungle, located in the heart of the Petenes Reserve. The name comes from the Mayan words helel (savanna) and chakan (rest), it has been said that in ancient times, travelers on long journeys stopped here for water from the large cenote.

Here you can visit the Camino Real Anthropological Museum, housed in an old building in downtown Hecelchakán; it exhibits many Mayan vases, dishes, pots, clay figurines, and necklaces. You can also visit the St. Francis of Assisi Church, built with stone blocks and sahcab in the 16th century by Franciscan friars.

Very near is Xcalumkín, an important city in the Puuc region. And by the sea, waits a Mayan treasure that leaves no one indifferent: the Island of Jaina, a necropolis with ruins dating from 600 to 1200 A.D.

In the nearby community of Pumuch you can visit the Church of the Immaculate Conception, built with thick stone walls.





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Holpechén means place of the five wells and is located in the Chenes region, the Chenes werepeople who warred with the Mayans for years.

You may visit the Church of San Antonio, which contains an altarpiece dedicated to the Virgin Mary dating back from the late 16th century and notable former haciendas such as San Antonio Yaxché built in 1894, Dzibalchen constructed in 1905, and San Bernardo Huechil construction of the earlytwentieth century.

Hopelchén is linked with the Mayan culture. Leaving the city, Tahcok is just 1 kilometer away. An interesting gem of the Classic Maya. Continuing along the route, you will find El Tabasqueño, a monument associated with astronomical sciences, where many stelae were found. Continue along to Hochob, with its enormous mask representing the Mayan god Itzamna. As you continue, you will find the caves of Xtacumbilxuna'an, a sacred place with an area of 200 meters. After that is Xcalumkin, which is the best example of Puc style architecture in the state. On the last point of the route, is Santa Rosa Xtampak, considered the largest pre-Hispanic city and the most important in the region, which had more than ten ceremonial plazas.

You can also visit Santa Rita Becanchén, with a beautiful chapel dedicated to St. Joseph that dates from the eighteenth century and the natural area of Balam Ku, a famous bat sanctuary.

### PALIZADA

Palizada owes its name and fame to red dye wood, also called logwood, brazilwood and Campeche wood. The "Magic Village" appears before your eyes between the mangroves, with a palette of yellows, blues and greens on the facades of their Victorian-style houses with French-style tile roofs. Explore its small streets, where trade bustles and artisans carve curious objects out of wood, as fish, reptiles, human figures or any order that the public wants ...

You can visit the historical center, with beautiful portals, the San Joaquin Church dating from 1792, with a tower and a clock on the top of its facade, the Lord of Tila Chapel, located on the banks of the river, and the Casa del Río (River House), located opposite the old pier, it has a beautiful French style.

The Palizada River starts as a tributary from the Usumacinta River, it runs for 120 kilometers to its mouth in the Laguna de Términos. It is ideal for ecotourism activities such as bird and manatee watching, kayaking, swimming and fishing.



It is the smallest municipality of the state, but rich on natural resources and archaeological sites, most notably the town of Kanki the ruins of "La Xoch" and "Chun Cedro", which are Puc style Mayan structures. The first evidence of the site's occupation goes back to the early Classic period, between 500 and 600 A.D.

Enjoy its jungle and mangroves in the Petenes Nature Reserve and meet Tenabo craftsmen, who are experts in making hammocks and colorful typical costumes of the State, including huipiles, suits and embroidered blouses that represent the traditional clothing of Campeche women. In Tinún women are known for preserving fruit in syrup and liqueur such as nance, plum, mango and others.



### MAP OF CAMPECHE

















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