

Day 1 – Mexico City

Once you arrive at the Mexico City International Airport you will be transferred to a hotel located downtown near Zocalo Square. Since there are no scheduled activities in the afternoon you can enjoy a walk around the area.

Day 2 - Mexico City - Anthropology Museum - City tour

After having breakfast at the hotel restaurant you will enjoy a City Tour visiting National Palace, Zocalo Square, Metropolitan Cathedral, and a guided tour visiting the Anthropology Museum. In the afternoon we will head back to the hotel where you can spend free time enjoying a walk or shopping downtown.

Day 3 – Mexico City – Teotihuacan - Guadalupe shrine

Today we will depart to the Archeological site of Teotihuacan where you can enjoy a spectacular view of the area from the top of the pyramids; later discover the world famous Guadalupe Shrine. In the afternoon enjoy free time.

Day 4 – Mexico City - Tuxla - Sumidero Canyon - San Cristobal de las Casas

Start the day having breakfast at the hotel restaurant and prepare yourself to depart from Mexico City to Chiapas on a domestic flight. At your arrival at Tuxtla Gutierrez enjoy a guided tour visiting the Sumidero Canyon and a small village in Chapa de Corzo where you will learn more about the Mayan culture. In the afternoon we will continue on the road to San Cristobal de las Casas to check-in to a hotel located downtown of the city.





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Day 5 - San Cristobal - Zinacatan & Chamula - San Cristobal

After breakfast at the hotel, you will enjoy a City Tour in San Cristobal de las Casas, visiting the Santo Domingo church and a typical local market. Later discover the Native Communities of Zinacatan and San Juan Chamula.

Day 6 - San Cristobal - Agua Azul Falls - Palengue

Early morning you will depart to the spectacular Agua Azul falls, the most fascinating area in the mountains located between Palenque and Ocosingo. Later discover Palenque, one of the best archaeological sites of the region.

Day 7 – Palenque - Campeche

Today you will be amazed by the famous archeological site of Palenque, where you can learn about the Mayan culture and the way they used to live. Later we will depart to Campeche to the hotel located downtown.

Day 8 – Campeche – Uxmal - Merida

After having breakfast at the hotel, we will explore the archeological site of Uxmal. Then we will continue on the road to Merida for a guided tour of the city and accommodations. At night you will have free time in the city where you can delight your tastebuds with the traditional Mexican cuisine in one of the typical restaurants in the city.

Day 9 - Merida - Chichen Itza - Riviera Maya

On the last day prepare to visit one of the Seven Wonders of the World: Chichen Itza. Later you will be departing to Riviera Maya for accommodations at hotel of your choice.

End of the services

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The package includes:

- Transportation during the entire circuit, provided with Sedan Car, Mini Van or Van (w A/C) according with the total number of participants;
- English speaking guide during the entire circuit;
- Transfer service from Mexico City Airport to the Hotel (Roundtrip);
- Domestic flight from Mexico City Airport (MEX) to Tuxtla Gutierrez (TGZ) operated by local airlines;
- Entrance tickets to all the archeological sites and places visited as scheduled;
- 3 nights at Hotel Hampton Inn Zocalo 4* of Mexico City STD ROOM, BB;
- 2 nights at Hotel Casa Vieja 4* of San Cristobal de las Casas STD ROOM, BB;
- 1 night Hotel Ciudad Real 4* of Palenque STD ROOM, BB;
- 1 night at Hotel Ocean View 4* of Campeche STD ROOM, BB;
- 1 night at Hotel El Castellano 4* of Merida STD ROOM, BB;

The package does not include:

- Extra meals (Dinner and Lunches) not included in the program;
- Extra transportation and excursions not included in the program;
- Everything not included in the list "the package includes".













Places of interest information:

ZOCALO SQUARE: is the main plaza or square in the heart of the historic center of Mexico City, and its formal name is "Plaza de la Constitución", the second largest city square in te world, after Red Square of Moscow.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ANTHROPOLOGY: The Museum reveals life in Mexico from Mayan times to the Spanish conquest and it contains one of the world's largest collections of archaeological and anthropological artifacts.

NATIONAL PALACE: this is the seat of the federal executive of Mexico. It is located on down town main square, Plaza de la Constitución (El Zócalo). This site has been a palace for the ruling class of Mexico since the Aztec Empire, and much of the current palace's building materials are from the original one that belonged to Moctezuma II.

METROPOLITAN CATHEDRAL: the largest Cathedral of the Americas; It was constructed over a period of over two centuries, between 1573 and 1813. Its design is a mixture of three architectural styles that predominated during the colonial periods of Renaissance, Baroque and Neo-Clasic.

TEOTIHUACAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE: Teotihuacan is an Aztec name meaning "place where gods were born", one of the most visited archaeological sites in the world, where it's possible to climb the impressive pyramids "of the Sun" and "of the Moon".

GUADALUPE SHRINE: its complete name is Basilica of Our Lady of Guadalupe, and is a Roman Catholic church, located in the north of Mexico City. The shrine was built near the hill of Tepeyac where Our Lady of Guadalupe is believed to have appeared to Saint Juan Diego Cuauhtlatoatzin. This site is the most visited Catholic religious site on Earth, after Vaticano.









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CAÑON DE SUMIDERO: The Sumidero Canyon, a protected area at the Federal level since 1980, is a magnificent geological landscape located in central depression of the State.

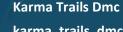
Here, granite cliffs and walls with a height of over a thousand meters surround the cause of the Grijalva River. (The tour is provided with speed boats).

SAN CRISTOBAL DE LAS CASAS: San Cristobal, one of Mexico's best-preserved Spanish colonial towns, is made up of a series of traditional barrios (neighborhoods), each of which is known for a particular trade or custom, such as iron working, carpentry and woodcarving. The indigenous people of Chiapas speak their own language (often in addition to Spanish), practice their own unique customs and can be identified by their traditional dress that varies by group. They continue to depend primarily on agriculture for their economic well-being; however, it's not unusual for them to travel into San Cristobal to sell their handmade crafts and shop in the markets for everyday items to take back to their villages. (The City tour includes the visits at San Domingo Church, historical center and local Market)

ZINACANTAN and SAN JUAN CHAMULA: visiting the native communities of Zinacatan and San Juan Chamula, you can learn about the native people and their traditions, and watch the laborious handcrafts of the weaver women, who, with a loom at their waists, produce magnificent textile pieces, including tablecloths, bedspreads, cushion covers and traditional huipiles, called "ponchos". (Visits at Juan Bautista Church and local native family)

AGUA AZUL FALLS: The Cascadas de Agua Azul (Spanish for "Blue Water Waterfall") are found near the Municipality of Tumbalá, in the middle of the Chiapas rainforest. It consists of many cataracts following one after another in the Cascadas de Agua Azul Natural Park. The larger cataracts may be about 6 meters (20 ft.) high.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE OF PALENQUE: Located on the first rise of the Tumbala mountains, the site looks out over the Usumacinta River flood plain. Here you'll be confronted by the largest Mesoamerican step pyramid, the Temple of Inscriptions, spotted with hieroglyphics that have contributed significantly to the study of Mayan civilization.







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CAMPECHE: Campeche is a captivating port filled with naval history, Baroque Spanish architecture, and aging beauty. It was declared a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1999, an event that has spurred restoration of the city's splendid architectural treasures. Specifically, UNESCO cited Campeche city as "a model of the city planning of a baroque colonial city". (The City tour includes the visits at historical center)

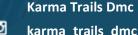
UXMAL: The architecture of this archaeological site is one of the most authentic examples of the Puuc style. Decorative features such as the three-dimensional masks of the god Chaac, colonnades, the two-headed jaguar, and other iconographic symbols demonstrate Uxmal's position in the most important cultural and commercial circuits of the Maya Classic Era.

MERIDA: is the capital of Yucatan Estate, and also the biggest town of the Peninsula. It is known also as "Ciudad Blanca", due to the combination of Spanish and French styles of its architecture. Thanks to his strategic location, is also an important touristic destination, specially for travellers interested in discover the culture and history of Mayans.

(The City tour includes the visits at Plaza Mayor, Casa de Montejo and historical center)

CHICHEN ITZA: Absolutely the most visited archaeological site in the peninsula of Yucatan, due to its extraordinary architecture beauty and its geographical location, Chichen Itza was one of the greatest Mayan centers of the Yucatán peninsula. The fusion of mayan centers construction techniques with new elements from central Mexico make Chichen Itza one of the most important examples of the Mayan – Toltec civilization in Yucatan. Several buildings have survived, such as the Warriors' Temple "El Castillo" and the circular observatory known as "El Caracol"

VALLADOLID: Valladolid is a colonial town, in the heart of Yucatan, located mid-way between Mérida and Cancun; it is the third-largest city in Yucatán, and represent one of the first town occupied and developed by Spanish at the beginning of colonization in



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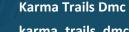
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Yucatan Peninsula. (The City tour includes the visits at San Bernardino Church and main square)

COBA: The Maya ruins at Cobá are unique in that only a few of its estimated 6,500 structures have been uncovered, but the ones that have been are graceful and impressive. Here you can climb the major temple, Nohoc Mul, which is around 130 feet tall and 120 steps to the top, and enjoy the impressive views from the top of the surrounding jungle. Stop along the way to admire "La Iglesia," the church, a small but lovely ruin resembling a beehive.

TULUM: The most spectacular aspect of Tulum ruins is its location on a cliff overlooking the brilliant turquoise waters of the Caribbean. The name Tulum means wall, referring to the fact that Tulum was a walled city, protected on one side by steep cliffs facing the sea and on the other by a wall of about 12 feet in height. Tulum served as a trading port.

PLAYA DEL CARMEN: Playa del Carmen used to be a peaceful fishing town, today is one of Mexico's most cosmopolitan cities where different nationalities come together with the warm Mexican atmosphere. The Fifth Avenue is the meeting spot for locals and visitors. This long cobblestone street is home to boutiques, ice cream shops and hotels. Bars open their doors and offer live music and menus with exotic fusions of tastes and aromas.





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