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Chiapas is one of the areas with the greatest biodiversity in the world. The lush green fields, forests and jungles, the unique flora and fauna, rare species and much more, are some of the attractions of this beautiful state.

Travelling from one destination to another is a real adventure. The Chiapas territory is a reminiscent of the Rocky Mountains in some locations and the Amazon Rainforest in others.

In Chiapas many ethnic groups have kept their traditions, languages and folklore alive. The colorful costumes of the ethnic groups in Chiapas are as varied as the countryside that surrounds them. A large number of their mythological figures are woven into their clothes. The traditions are shown in the famous handcrafts, the festivities and the local gastronomy.
It is the capital city of the State of Chiapas. Its climate is hot and semi-humid with an average temperature of 72°F. A modern city where the stories, languages and traditions of the Mexican tableland blend together. The streets in Tuxtla contain a combination of past and present. It is a beautiful city surrounded by lush vegetation. In downtown there is the Central Park and the beautiful Marimba park. During the evenings you can stroll around this park and enjoy the marimba music played at the gazebo. There are many natural wonders nearby Tuxtla and the city offers very good tourist infrastructure, but most of all the warm and kindness of the people.
Callejón del Sacrificio - Located behind the catedral with nice sidewalk cafes.
Teatro de la Ciudad - The city's principal theatre, one of the best examples of contemporary architecture in the city.
San Marcos Catedral - The tower holds a carillon of German manufacture with 48 bells that every hour intone a melody to accompany the figures of the twelve apostles that parade across an platform. The asp is colonial.
Chiapas Regional Museum - It has two permanent exhibition halls: the first dedicated to the Pre-Hispanic towns of Chiapas, and the second dedicated to the history, art and ethnography of the 15th century with an important collection of colonial art. A third hall is devoted to temporary exhibitions. Schedule: Tuesday to Sunday from 09:00 to 18:00 hours.
Faustino Miranda Botanical Garden - Located along Sabinal river. It has a great variety of flora from different regions of the State. Inside the Garden is the Botanical Museum.
Miguel Álvarez del Toro Zoo - Located inside a natural reserve zone called El Zapotal. Species of local fauna are exhibited, preserved, protected and studied in an ambiance similar to their natural habitat. This zoo is considered one of the best in the world of its kind. Schedule: Tuesday to Sunday from 8:30 to 17:00 hours.
Instituto Casa Chiapas - Chiapas local crafts are sold here with The Chiapas Mexico Original distinctive brand, that pretends to raise the competition of products and services from Chiapas, to be ported not only with an sign of origin but also to ensure the highest quality of the products under that brand. There is also an ethnographic museum. Schedule: Monday to Saturday from 8:00 to 20:00 hours. Sunday from 9:00 to 14:00 hours.
Parque Jardín de La Marimba - At the central kiosk every night, there are serenades with marimbas from different municipalities.
Joyyo Mayu and Caña Hueca Parks - Beautiful green areas for fun and relax.
San Cristóbal de las Casas is one of Mexico's most beautiful colonial towns. Through its peaceful cobblestone streets, flanked by houses with slanted red tiled roofs and patios full of flowers, one discovers religious monuments withinfluence from Mexican and Central American colonial art, giving it a peculiar frontier town character. Indigenous people come to its busy markets from the surrounding hamlets to offer textiles, ceramics, fruits and vegetables. The city is in the process of being declared Cultural Heritage for Mankind by UNESCO. The climate is mild and sub-humid with a year average temperature of 68º F.
TOURIST ATTRACTIONS IN SAN CRISTÓBAL DE LAS CASAS

Casa de la Sirena (House of the Mermaid) - Is an outstanding example of domestic colonial architecture still standing in the city. It was probably built during the 16th century.

Puente Peje de Oro - A wooden bridge from colonial times, supported by four stone masonry posts.

San Cristóbal Cathedral – It was built in 1528. It has a magnificent Baroque style decoration. Many are the treasures that the cathedral holds, deserving a careful visit. The pulpit is covered with gold leaf and beatiful Juan Correa paintings.

Temple and ex-Convent of Santo Domingo - The church dates from the 17th century. The façade is exquisitely decorated.

Iglesia de la Merced y Museo del Ámbar (Church of Mercy and Amber Museum) The Church of Mercy was the first convent established in San Cristóbal by the Mercedarian Order. Today the convent houses the Museum of Amber, which exhibits more than 350 exceptional pieces. Open everyday from 10:00 to 14:00 hrs. and from 17:00 to 20:00 hrs.

Church of San Nicolás - Built between 1613 and 1621. The construction exhibits the mudéjar style, and it currently houses the Diocesan Museum.

Templo de La Caridad - Its construction dates from 1712. It has a splendid salomonic main altarpiece.

Na-Bolom Museum (“La Casa del Jaguar”) – Located in a building from the end of the 19th Century. The house is decorated with regional crafts, exhibiting Mayan ceramics and everyday objects of the Lacandones (inhabitants of the Lacandon jungle) in one of its halls. Another hall is devoted to the archaeological zone of Moxviquil, and yet another displays traditional textiles. Prior reservation is required for lodging and meals. Open daily from 10:00 to 17:00 hrs.

Sergio Castro e Hijos Museum - More than 90 original outfits are displayed here. This museum has an extensive collection of objects and garments related to the textile works of the Tzotziles, Tojolabales and Lacandones. It also has a collection of musical instruments made and currently used by natives in Chiapas’ mountains. Open Tuesday through Sunday from 10:00 to 17:00.
Tapachula is also known as “La Perla del Cononuso” (The Pearl of Soconusco), it is a modern city with beautiful buildings built in a classic style. Located just next to the border with Guatemala. It does have an interesting combination of urban sophistication and tropical tempo. It was the settlement of immigrant groups from Japan, Germany and China. The city is surrounded by amazing natural beauties, and you can visit the ecotourism parks offering a wide variety of activities.

**Miguel Hidalgo Park and Central Square** – It is located between the Municipal Palace, the Temple of St. Augustine and the new City Hall. Locals as well as visitors get together in this nice park.

**Bicentennial Park** – This is a monument to culture, is a place to promote the traditions, especially the marimba, which is very representative of the city.

**Parish of San Agustin** - In neoclassical facade, is a symbol of Tapachula.

**Soconusco Regional Museum** - Housed in the old city hall, facing the Central Square. Exhibits pieces from archaeological sites of the region, especially Izapa. Also on display are the remains of the Aztec and Teotihuacan cultures.

**Cajochis** - A farm where you can admire crocodiles, snakes, boas, lizards and turtles.

**Coffee Route** - You can visit beautiful fincas (plantations) in the middle of the rainforest, a top destination for nature and coffee lovers.

**The Beaches Route** - Includes the Biosphere Reserve “La Encrucijada”, with the tallest mangroves on the Pacific; the Pozuelos Lagoon, where you can take a tour by boat or go fishing; the beaches along the coast with soft brown sand and rough surf; and Barra de Cahoacán, 26 miles from Tapachula, with restaurants, palapas, pool, bananas and bike rides, fishing, swimming.

**The Volcano Route** - Includes Unión Juárez, a picturesque town with breathtaking landscapes; and the Tourist Center of Santo Domingo, an old coffee plantation built in the early twentieth century in a California-style with an art nouveau decoration. It has a museum and restaurant.

**Izapa Archeological Zone** - Settled as early as 1500 B.C., it is a connective link between the Olmec and the Maya cultures; and the Tacaná Volcano, a lava-capped peak, 13,425 feet high.
Chiapa de Corzo is one of the most beautiful colonial cities of Chiapas, located just 15 minutes from Tuxtla Gutierrez, along the Grijalba River. It was the first city founded by the Spanish Conquerors in Chiapas in the sixteenth century. This is a place full of history, tradition and culture. The city is also distinguished by its variety of crafts such as lacquer technique whose tradition dates back to prehispanic times, woodcarving, particularly Parachico masks, and embroidery. This beautiful work can be seen in the colorful costumes of Chiapas. You can stroll around the central square and enjoy this colorful handicrafts. Among its attractions can be mentioned:

Pila fountain - This was constructed in 1562 in Moorish style, made of brick in the form of a diamond. It has eight arches and a cylindrical tower.
The Santo Domingo church and Former Monastery - Is the largest structure in the town, is one of the best preserved from the 16th century in Chiapas. It is based on the Moorish churches of the Seville region in Spain, but it also has Gothic, Renaissance and Neoclassical influences.
Its main bell tower has the largest bells in the country. The former Dominican monastery exhibits various art forms.
The Calvario Church – It is from the 17th century. It was remodeled in Gothic Revival architecture at the beginning of the 19th century.
San Sebastian – It is a church in ruins located on the San Gregorio hill. It was constructed in the 17th century. Only its apse and facade remain with elements of Moorish, Renaissance and Baroque style.
Museo de la Laca (Lacquerware Museum) – This museum contains many interesting pieces and crafts from the colony era and contest winners. There are foreign pieces from Guatemala, China, Thailand, and Japan. There are demonstrations on the lacquering process.
Sumidero Canyon National Park - Stunning natural scenery, habitat of birds, monkeys and crocodiles. Best to visit from 8:00 to 17:00.
Amikuu Ecotourism Park - Park with a dazzling beauty and biodiversity, ideal for rock climbing, kayaking, hiking, mountain biking, zip lining, rappelling, wildlife watching, game viewing and swimming. Hours: Monday to Sunday from 9:00 to 17:00 hrs.
Waterfall Chorreadero - Beautiful waterfall of 25 meters high, located just 9 miles from Chiapa de Corzo.
The Fiesta Grande de Enero (Great January Feast) takes place from 4 to 23 January every year in Chiapa de Corzo, to honor local patron saints Our Lord of Esquipulas, Anthony the Great and Saint Sebastian. The Fiesta Grande de Enero is a celebration which joins a number of events that includes music, dance, crafts, food, religious ceremonies and other entertainment. But the main attraction are the Parachicos dancers.

The Parachicos dress in a mask carved of wood and decorated with lacquer to mimic a Spanish face; a helmet or wig made of ixtle to mimic blonde hair; and a Saltillo style sarape. The dancers carry a type of maraca made of metal called chinchin to make noise along with the taping of their boot heels. The dancers go along the streets dancing with a drum and a "carrizo" also called reed whistle. These processions visit the various churches on their path, which are decorated with branches, on which are hung breads, sweets, fruits and plastic decorations. Their dances begin in the morning and end at night.

There are so many parachicos dancers (more than 50 percent of the population go out for dancing), which require a guidance, a "patron". The "patron" of the dances and processions has a mask with a severe expression, a guitar and a whip, and the musicians play flutes, drums and whistles. During the dance, the "patron" chant prayers and the Parachicos respond with cheers.

The dance is transmitted and learned during the festivity, children who participate in the festival, mimic the movements of adults, also the art of making masks is transmitted from generation to generation.

The festival has been included in UNESCO's Intangible Cultural Heritage Lists on 2010, listed as "Parachicos in the traditional January feast of Chiapa de Corzo."
Comitan is one of the most beautiful colonial cities of Mexico and one of the best preserved settlements of the border area of Chiapas. Originally the town was comprised of nine districts, a number that refers significantly to the former name of the city (Balun Canan, place of the nine stars). Among its attractions are: the Santo Domingo Church, built between the XVI and XVII Centuries, with a plateresque façade; beside is the former Dominican monastery, today it houses the Rosario Castellanos Cultural Center, home of the Archaeological Museum of Comitan; the San Caralampio Church, built in 1852; the San Sebastian Temple, dating from the early seventeenth century; the Dr. Belisario Domínguez Museum, a typical nineteenth century mansion that exhibits the life and work of this illustrious martyr; the Museum of Art Castellanos Domínguez Hermila, exhibiting works of artists such as Rufino Tamayo, Francisco Toledo and Gunther Gerzso; the former convent of Copanahuastla, considered one of the most important colonial monuments in Chiapas; and the Parador Santa Maria Museum, located 30 minutes from Comitan, dates from the XIX century and its interiors are decorated throughout with period furniture and works of art covering many centuries, creating an evocative and exclusive atmosphere.
Located in a beautiful valley at an altitude of 2,200 meters above sea level and only ten kilometers from San Cristóbal de las Casas. This town of Chamula (adjective used to refer to various ethnic Maya people) was founded in 1524 and has been characterized to preserve pre-Hispanic culture and customs. The community produces a variety of handicrafts made from sheep’s wool (considered a sacred animal) as blouses, bags, shawls and blouses. Among its attractions are: The Church of San Juan Bautista, composed of a single spacecraft designed to allow visibility of the main altar dedicated to St. John the Baptist patron saint of the community. And the ruin of San Sebastian, a former church located at the entrance to the community.

The most natural Municipality of Mexico, the gateway to the Lacandon Jungle, which also has cultural attractions, delicious food and excellent weather. It highlights the Parish of Saint Hyacinth of Poland, which was built in 1569, headquarters of the Dominican convent that ran Tzeltal villages in the region.
Beautiful place with warm weather. Among its attractions are: the Railway Museum, which displays pieces of the first railroads that reached the station and old photographs. The Poza Galana, located within the Biosphere Reserve La Sepultura, where you can admire the caves and a huge pool. Santa Brígida, located 32 Km from Arriaga is characterized by its calm waters ideal for swimming, boating or fishing, the place has restaurants offering typical dishes made with fresh seafood. Playa Aventura (Adventure Beach), has a unique beauty it is near the mouth of the Mar Muerto (Dead Sea). Isla de Pájaros (Bird Island) a sanctuary for various species of birds such as roseate spoonbills, gulls, ospreys, eagles, caracara, kingfisher, white ibis and black ibis. UMA’s Cabin, a green iguana farm, the most important in the region.

One of the oldest villages in Chiapas and is full of history. It is a colorful city and it has keept the coastal architecture. Tonalá offers diverse attractions including, the Temple of San Francisco built in 1537, it features an elegant and sober altarpiece; the parks Esperanza, Matamoros and the courtyard of the Culture House exhibiting amazing pre-Hispanic sculptures; and the major pottery center founded in 1972. Tonalá is also surrounded by archaeological vestiges, but the most interesting is Iglesia Vieja (Old Church).
This coastal town offers 32 miles of open sea beach in the middle of a mountain landscape, making it a popular tourist destination, despite its relative lack of sophisticated tourism infrastructure. The area is excellent for swimming, beach sports, horseback riding; motorcycle rides by the seashore, fishing and boat trips. Puerto Arista Turtle Sanctuary, a state-sponsored turtle protection and preservation program located on a property with 500 hectares of mangroves and beaches, allows visitors to participate in both the collection of eggs and liberation of hatchlings; even activities take place year round, most turtles come here to nest between July and November. Some of the nearby communities include Cabeza de Toro, which straddles the road linking Puerta Arista and Boca del Cielo (Mouth of Heaven) both on the La Joya Lagoon, which is separated from open ocean by a sliver of land or shoal broken in the middle. Excellent for swimming and boating through the mangroves.

Continuing along the coastline you can visit: the Palo Blanco estuary, part of La Encrucijada Biosphere Reserve, consisting of lagoons and estuaries that interconnect along the Pacific Ocean, it has the tallest mangroves on the Pacific coast of the Americas. The Palmarcito Tourist Center, surrounded by mangroves. Chocohuital, a beautiful estuary with hundreds of birds. The Madresal Ecological Center, a nice place to enjoy wildlife, and admire animals as raccoons, alligators, eagles and porcupines, among others.

The port receives various types of ships including cruise liners. It has a beach with dark gray sand, nine km long, a rough surf. Activities for tourists include sports fishing, boating and ATV riding. In its surroundings you can visit: Playa Linda, ideal for fishing, hiking, boating and camping, it has palapa restaurants, and swimming pools. Playa San Benito, a nice place to see the natural flora and fauna of the area and enjoy seafood. Playa Grande, are expanses of near-virgin beaches you can take boat rides and camping.
Tenám Puente - The nucleus of the settlement is composed of more than 60 structures. The majority and most important of these buildings are located in what is called the Acropolis. Schedule: Daily 8:00 to 17:00

Chinkultic - The constructions at the site were built against the hills that run alongside the first lakes of the Montebello lake system. The most outstanding structure from Group A is the Acropolis, here is located the structure built at the edge of the Blue Cenote (Ritual Well). The Group B, has a great plaza. The group C has a ball court. And group D has the prominent Building 20, known as "The Flat Stones Platform". Schedule: Daily 8:00 to 17:00 hrs.

Yaxchilán - Located in the left bank of the Usumacinta River surrounded by jungle vegetation. It is notable for the large quantity of sculptures in stone including stelas and lintels. The most important structures are the Great Acropolis, the Small Acropolis and the South Acropolis. Schedule: Daily 9:00 to 17:00 hrs.

Bonampak – It is best known for its amazing murals. In the Great Plaza by the stairway that leads to the Acropolis there are several stelas. Among the buildings of this ancient city is the prominent building "I", its walls are adorned with the mural paintings, the best-preserved and most important of the classic Maya. Schedule: Daily 9:00 to 17:00 hrs.
Toniná - It was a ceremonial center with a great military might. The principal architecture is located in the acropolis. Outstanding is the third platform where the Underworld Palace is located and the fourth platform with the Palace of the Great Fretworks and The War Palace. The Palace of Frets is located on the fourth terrace of the Acropolis, one of the rooms of the palace contains a stucco decoration representing feathered serpents and crossed bones. The site museum has 2 exhibition rooms and exhibits sculptures of the city’s rulers. Schedule: Daily 9:00 to 17:00 hrs.

Izapa – It was settled as early as 1500 B.C., which would have made it a contemporary of the Olmecs, Mesoamerica’s first complex society. It was occupied for nearly 3,000 years before being abandoned in A.D. 1200. The ruins are made up of about 80 structures, divided into three groups. The main one, Group F, consists mostly of low-lying structures, a ball court, and a handful of weathered stelae and sculptures. Group A and B, are made up of a number of uncovered mounds, stone sculptures, and stelae. Schedule: Daily, 9:00 to 17:00 hrs.

Iglesia Vieja (Old Church) – There are seven architectonic groups distributed on a hill side with at least 80 structures and 30 carved monuments. It is is located about 4 km. (2.4 miles) north of the town of Tonalá. The settlement is distributed in five architectural groups, each one consisting of large- and medium-sized platforms, temples and pedestal bases with a construction system based in megalithic blocks plazas and their accesses. There are also about 30 sculptural monuments.
Palenque – It is remarkable because of its beautiful sculptural art, built by the Mayans in the late classic period (600-900 A.D.) Outstanding for its architecture is the complex known as the Palace and the Pyramid of the Inscriptions, where a funerary crypt was found in which the most important ruler of Palenque, King Pacal, was buried, accompanied by rich offerings. Also notable for its architecture are the Temple of the Red Queen, the Temple of the Sun, the Temple of the Cross, the North Group, and the Temple of the Foliated Cross. This site is located in the magnificent backdrop of the verdant jungle hills and considered by UNESCO as a site that represents the heritage of all humanity.

Schedule: Tuesday to Sunday 9:00 to 16:45 hrs. There is a museum, with a small but exquisite collection of stone, ceramic, and stucco artifacts, accompanied by well-written explanations. Schedule: Tuesday to Sunday 9:00 to 16:45 hrs.
Cañón del Sumidero National Park - Formed by a geological fault millions of years ago, the canyon that through which the Grijalva River runs is one of Mexico's most spectacular. On its vertical walls rising up to 3000 ft. are caves and a fabulous waterfall. There is a nice park named Amikúu, offering a new dimension with many activities such as: Butterfly Path, Aviary, Jungle Path, Zip line, rappel, kayak, and more.

Laguna Verde (Green Lagoon) - The color of the water changes according to different conditions throughout the day and on different days. There are touristic services.

El Aguaacero Waterfalls - A natural park with a series of caves among which is the outstanding “El Encanto” with an underground river and a waterfall.

Sima de las Colorras (Parrot’s Sinkhole) - The chasm is 300 ft. deep, and one can see petroglyphs painted on its walls. In addition, the area is the nesting ground for thousands of parrots.

Cascada Welib-Ja – Located in the midst of the Lacandon jungle with blue-green waters, natural ponds and surrounded of extraordinary flora, is the perfect place to enjoy nature. There are palapas, trails, sanitary module and rustic cabins.

Agua Azul Waterfalls Ecoturistic Center - The Tulija River tumbles down natural limestone steps, forming a series of amazing cascades with pools in calcareous depressions. The turquoise-blue waters of this waterfall and river are one of the state's most beautiful and famous natural attractions. There are touristic services. You can swim in the pools, camping, hiking, among other things.

Las Nubes (The Clouds) Ecotourism Center - It is part of the swift Santo Domingo River where there are many turquoise-colored waterfalls and in many sections rapid currents ideal for rafting. It is a natural wonder in the middle of the Lacandon Jungle.

El Chiflón (Big Whistle) Ecotourism Center - The El Chiflón Waterfall is located in a valley with reeds, sugarcane, mountains and rainforest. It is formed by the San Vicente River and has pools of blue water at the bottom, popular for swimming.

Cascada de Misol-Há - With a height of approximately 90 ft. among lush jungle vegetation with tall mahogany, Palo de Agua, chicozapote, and canshanes trees. Below the waterfall is a pool suitable for swimming. There are touristic services.
Chucumaltic Sinkhole – A beautiful sinkhole, perfect for diving with crystal clear waters with a visibility up to 40 meters all year round. It has an average temperature of 24°C. There are petrified trees, caves and stalagmites.

Grutas de Rancho Nuevo (Grotto de Rancho Nuevo Ecological Reserve) – A light-walking path leads to an enjoyable one kilometer tour of capricious stalagmites and stalactites.

Nueva Palestina, Las Golondrinas - The sloping multipart Las Golondrinas falls—Swallows Waterfall—has several small pools popular for swimming and wading. At the entrance are several palapa umbrellas with small tables beneath them, plus bathrooms and a modest eatery. Ideal for swimming, fishing, kayaking, hiking and camping.

Las Guacamayas - It was created to preserve this species of Red Guacamaya birds. It has touristic services.

Tres Lagunas (Three Lagoons) - Alternative Tourism Center, where you can walk along trails in the Lacandon jungle. You can also have the experience of a ride in rustic canoes through beautiful lagoons, biking, crocodile night watch and guided visits to Bonampak.

Escudo Jaguar y Nueva Alianza – Touristic Centers located in Frontera Corozal, a Chol community, located on the banks of the Usumacinta River, a natural border between Mexico and Guatemala. This is a nice stop if you want to visit Guatemala and the archaeological site of Tikal. It has tourist services.

Na-Ha – This is a Natural Protected Area with beautiful lagoons and a unique biodiversity. This area is where the oldest and most traditional communities of the Lacandon lives.

Catazajá Lagoon - Huge lagoon system with an area of 20,000 hectares. It is ideal for fishing and has touristic services.
Montebello Lagoons National Park - Its beauty is without a doubt among Mexico’s most spectacular, framed in lush pine & mixed forests full of bromeliads and orchids. The lakes are ancient natural wells that have become joined through time due to the corrosion and collapse of the limestone floor. One of the most outstanding is the Tziscao Lagoon, ideal for scuba diving, kayaking, swimming and boating.

Miramar Lagoon - One of the spectacular wonders in the Lacandon jungle surrounded by lush vegetation, it has has breathtaking colors, which change from indigo to emerald green. Here you can explore the islands, caves, rock paintings, admire the turtles in their natural habitat, the spider monkey, the crocodiles and some archaeological remains.

Lacandon Jungle - It is still the largest example of high jungle in Mexico. Its richness in flora and fauna is considerable, and so is its archaeological bounty. In order to explore the jungle you will need the gear, training, guides and permission. The Montes Azules (Blue Mountains) Reserve is the best-preserved area of the Lacandon Rain Forest. While on your journey you can swim in waterfalls and pools, boating and canoe, hiking, camping, observe the wonderful flora and fauna, and visit the archaeological sites.

Metzabok - Located in the Lacandon Jungle with an area of 3,368 hectares is an ecosystem of high diversity and fragility. The Tzibana and Metzabok Lagoons are the most important of the 27 interconnected lakes that comprise the system of Metzabok. The Metzabok Lagoon means God of Thunder and Tzibana Lagoon means Painted House in Maya.

Lancanajá Chansayab - Unique natural place inhabited by the Mayan descendants who had kept their cultural traditions. It is located near the archaeological site of Bonampak. A nice place for camping, hiking, rafting and wildlife watching.
ACTIVITIES IN CHIAPAS

Climbing and Rappelling - Near Tuxtla Gutierrez are four great options: La Venta Canyon River with great vertical walls up to 400 meters, the Sima de las Cotorras, a ravine that is 100 meters and halfway down the sinkhole there are 46 ancient images painted on the rocky cliff, and the Cañón del Sumidero Park with an artificial wall. Tapachula offers beautiful scenery between coffee plantations, in the Tacaná Park on its walls and mountain cliffs, in La Changa Ecotouristic Park where you can practice rappelling, or in the limestone walls in Poza Galana. Near Comitan you can practice rappel in the Chifón Ecotouristic Park.

Speleology - The underground landscape of Chiapas is amazingly vast and includes: caves, subterranean rivers, vertical chasms and caverns, all of them rich in flora and fauna, much of which is endemic. Some of the best places are Río de la Venta with interesting caves, some of them were Mayan ceremonial centers, however this is only recommended for experienced speleologist. The Caves of San Francisco, near Comitan, are a natural wonder with 500 meters long are the natural home for birds, insects and native plants, also in the months from August to October, you can see thousands of bats. There are also caves in beautiful waterfalls like Misol-Ha and Chorreadero.

Kayak - In Chiapas there are plenty of rivers, lakes and ponds of great beauty where you can practice this sport as Cañón del Sumidero, the Lacandon Jungle, the Guacamayas Ecotourism Center, Las Nubes Tourist Center, and the Montebello Lagoons.
Rafting - One of the most powerful rivers crossing the Lacandon Jungle is the Lacanja, this is not a river with rapids, but it is a scenic drive through waterfalls, archaeological sites such as Bonampak, and beautiful landscapes. Another option is Las Nubes Waterfalls, which are part of the mighty river of Santo Domingo with beautiful turquoise waters.

Diving - Among the best places are: The Montebello Lagoons, its 59 lakes and crystal clear waters of colors ranging from turquoise blue to emerald green are connected by underground rivers. Colón Lakes, including the Lagartos Lagoon with petrified trees and interesting rock formations. The Chucumaltik Sinkhole, with a visibility of more than 40 meters all year long, and a depth of 60 meters where you can see an altar for a Our Lady of Sorrows.

Swimming in River – There are many options like in the Lacandon Jungle there are ecotouristic centers like Las Guacamayas located near the mighty river Lacantún. Las Nubes or the Embarcadero Jerusalem that are located along the river Santo Domingo. La Finca Hamburgo and the Cahua River. The Ecotouristic Park Caty Maya and the Biosphere Reserve La Sepultura.
The cuisine of Chiapas is the result of cultural fusion between Spaniards and natives with a result of exotic flavors. The typical dishes integrates elements of the Hispanic and Spanish cuisine. Each region of Chiapas has its specialty, but some of the most famous are: the tamale made of masa (a starchy dough, usually corn-based) and seasoned with spices sweet, salty, spicy and regional fruits, the picles or corn tamales, the delicious barbecue beef or lamb, the palatable pig (baked pork) or the peculiar chainfaina (made with pork and beef) black beans with salted beef, and the chispola (beef with chickpeas and cabbage).

This rich gastronomy has also delicious drinks like Chicha water and Pozol. In the area of Comitan you can have a refreshing drinks like Comiteco (fermented maguey drink) and the agua de tzilacayote, a drink made with a special regional fruit. The Soconusco region offers a worldwide known coffee for their delicate aroma, medium body, natural chocolate flavor and bright acidity.

You can enjoy the cuisine in Chiapas. One suggestion for food is to accompany tourists listening to the harmonious sound of the instrument's most historic and popular in this region: the marimba.
Shops in Chiapas offer a wonderful world of handicrafts. Chiapas is one of the states that produces the greatest variety of crafts in Mexico due to its ethnic diversity. Some of the common crafts are:

Textiles: The indigenous people of Chiapas are known for their fine weaving skills that have been handed down from generation to generation. The beauty, delicacy, and exclusivity from this manufacture faithfully follow the traditions, the weavers are trained since they are little girls. Cotton and wool textiles are found in daily use, and designs and symbolisms vary from one community to the other. Flower motifs, animals, and men figures bond together give a special significance to the owner of this unique fabrics. Today, these textiles are raw material for a new line of stylish dresses, inspired by beautiful embroidery and fabrics.

Ambar: Experts have considered amber from Chiapas as the most beautiful for its texture, transparency, and great variety of colors. Yellow is the most known color, but there are also less known ones such as red, cognac, green and pink. There are beautiful jewelry made out of ambar. Among the traditions amber was thought to chase away evil spirits.

Pottery: Amatenango village is famous for its clay pottery, the create jugs, small animal figures, and flowerpots among others. Other communities famous for its pottery creations are Tonalá, Ocuilapa, Suchiapa, San Cristóbal de Las Casas and Chiapa de Corzo.

Wood Carving: The artisans of Chiapa de Corzo produce excellent wood carvings, furniture, and traditional toys. In root carving, artisans from Tecpatán are unique. In tableware, boxes, toys, masks, and rattles, the artisans of Chiapa de Corzo are known by its singular perfection and beauty along with a variety of bright colors. In the area of the Lacandon jungle the natives produces sticks and filled them with seeds, so when they moved them, the sticks sound like the rain.

Stone: In Palenque some skilled craftsmen, experienced in Mayan culture, make detailed sculptures, lintels and stone carvings reproductions. In Chiapas there are important deposits of Jade near the border with Guatemala, and the artisans create nice pieces and jewelry.

Metalwork and Saddlery: San Cristóbal de las Casas is famous for its colonial-style wrought iron works used for balconies, window gates, benches, lamps, among other things. Beside, San Cristóbal along with Comitán create beautiful objects of leather like saddles and horsemanship and charreada items, as well as wallets, belts, bags, portfolios, suitcases, etc.

Waxworks (Candles): In San Cristóbal de las Casas, in La Merced District there is an ancient tradition to create exquisitely beautiful works of wax. The artisans’ hands transform the paraffin into subtle flowers with delicate leaves, sprinkled with gold dust.