

Pueblos Mágicos



michoacán
EL SUR DE MÉXICO



michoacán
EL ALMA DE MÉXICO

MAGIC TOWNS

to the Magical Towns of Michoacán

Michoacán, the Soul of Mexico, invites visitors to discover unique experiences full of magic and tradition, through its Magical Towns that value the essence of hospitality that distinguishes us.

With eight Magical Towns, Michoacán becomes the gateway to various unique settings, passing through the rich gastronomy, the vernacular and urban architecture, the music through its pirékuas, old mines, legends, the lavish nature and of course, the An invaluable treasure of our indigenous roots that are manifested at every step with wonderful traditional festivals that fill the spirit with joy.

In Michoacán, you will discover Magical Towns full of living culture, which show the great gastronomic, artisan, architectural and natural wealth with travel options for all tastes and ages.

MAGIC TOWNS

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EMERGENCIAS

**Emergencies 066/911
Rescue 060**

Pátzcuaro Municipal Police
(01) 434 342 00 40

Civil Protection Pátzcuaro
(01) 434 342 66 92
(01) 434 342 67 13

Tlalpujahua Cruz Roja
52 (711) 158 06 91

Civil Protection Paracho
452 236 8315

Civil Protection Tacámbaro
(01) 459 596 10 77

Salvador Escalante Civil Protection
(01) 434 343 0992

Municipal Police of Jiquilpan
(01) 353 533 08 24

Sahuayo Cruz Roja
(01) 353 532 02 88

Jiquilpan firefighters
(01) 353 533 41 08

DON´T FORGET

ANGANGUEO

Visit the Monarch Butterfly Sanctuaries.

QUITZEO

Tour the archaeological site of Tres Cerritos before going to eat frog legs, white fish or charales in front of the lake.

JIQUILPAN

Walk under the jacarandas of the Cuauhtémoc Forest in spring.

PÁTZCUARO

Taste the pasta snow at the gates of the Plaza Vasco de Quiroga.

PARACHO

Visit a magical place where artisans turn wood into beautiful musical instruments, a lauderia workshop..

TLALPUJAHUA

Attend a local workshop and learn about the artisan production of the spheres..

TACÁMBARO

Go for an avocado facial or massage. Visit the beautiful body of water of volcanic origin called "La Alberca".

SANTA CLARA DEL COBRE

Eat a delicious torta de tostada in the square.

TZINTZUNTZAN

Take panoramic photos from the Yácatas. The best time is the morning.



PÁTZCUARO

1

"THE GATE OF HEAVEN WHERE THE GODS RISE AND DOWN"

PÁTZCUARO

A symbolic city of Michoacán, both for its beauty and its wonderful natural environment, as well as for its relevant history that dates back to the 14th century.

Located 58 km from the capital, perhaps the best known Magic Town of Michoacán for its lake and landscapes combined with the architecture of downtown Pátzcuaro, made up of monuments and buildings of great historical value.

Here is the second largest colonial plaza in Mexico that is not surrounded by any religious buildings.

Savor the famous "pasta ice cream" that has a recipe registered for more than a hundred years.

Stroll around the Lake of Pátzcuaro; know its islands Janitzio, Pacanda, Yunuen and Tecuena; full of typicality and tasty gastronomy, as well as the Museum of Popular Arts and learn about the history of its building that housed one of the oldest living schools in America.

Surprise yourself upon learning about the exceptional mural that narrates the History of Michoacán, painted by Juan O'Gorman, the architect of Diego and Frida in Mexico. It also enjoys the popular town market and the multi-colored blankets for its tablecloths and napkins.

The handicrafts made of corn cane paste, maque, lacquerware and cerería that are found there are the finest in Mexico.

Come and taste its famous and exquisite charales, which are fished in the region by its inhabitants; as well as its unique enchiladas placeras.

#8

NIGHT OF THE DEAD ON THE SHORES OF LAKE PÁTZCUARO. Purépecha culture

November bursts into Michoacán with candlelight and the intense orange of the cempasúchil. It is the Night of the Dead or Souls, as the Purépechas call it, a celebration of indigenous roots and Christian forms, declared Intangible Heritage of Humanity. And it is here, in this region, where it is lived in an authentic and intense way.

Days before the pantheons are cleaned and decorated with care. Next to the Basilica of Pátzcuaro there is a large flower market. Don Juan Tenorio takes the stages of Pátzcuaro, Tzintzuntzan and Cuitzeo. There is a parade and contest of altars in towns and cities. Michoacán is celebrating.

Travelers from all over the world come to live this beautiful tradition. Some stroll through the Vasco de Quiroga square in Pátzcuaro, where the artisans of the region offer their cocuchas, rebozos, overcoats and ceramics. Others come to Capula, the town of the endearing catrinas, which these days exposes all their art at the famous Catrina Fair.

When night falls, the pantheons come to life. In Tzintzuntzan, the atmosphere is festive from the ex-convent to the pantheon. In Tzurumútaro and Cucuchucho the celebration is more relaxed. The islands also celebrate their festival. La Pacanda in an intimate way, Janitzio in a more massive and festive atmosphere.

On the most emotional night of the year, the pantheons seem enchanted. The flowers cover everything. In the light of thousands of candles, families gather at the graves of their deceased. In the vision of the cosmos of the Purépecha people, death is the passage to immortality. That is why offerings of bread and sweets are brought to the deceased, also his favorite dish and drink, so that he is happy. A day and a night to remember our loved ones with much love.

WE RECOMMEND YOU

- Visit the pantheons showing maximum respect towards the people there watching and towards the celebration. Do not disturb when taking photos, do not step on the graves and do not overindulge in alcohol. Pantheons are not dense. Review the calendar of performances of Don Juan Tenorio. Tickets are sold at the Ministry of Culture of Michoacán and at the House of Culture of Morelia

#24

PÁTZCUARO ICE CREAM UNDER THE PORTALS

Family- Stroll around- Gastronomy

You cannot leave Pátzcuaro without trying its famous pasta ice creams. What's more, you should just go to try them. They are absolutely delicious.

In the Vasco de Quiroga square, the authentic heart of this Magical Town, lovers stroll, old men dance, visitors browse and everyone, absolutely everyone, passes under the Hidalgo portal to comply with one of the sweetest rituals in the world: savoring a rich pasta ice cream.

Since Don Agapito Villegas managed to make his first ice cream in 1905, the people of Pátzcuaro have not stopped succumbing to temptation, and his reputation has already crossed the borders of the town. Ice creams continue to be artisanal, and ice cream parlors are also family businesses. A tradition that is not lost.

The list of flavors seems endless. There are flavors of fruits such as magno, guava, lemon, blackberry or soursop. There are flavors suitable only for sweet tooth such as cajeta or chongos. Also traditional flavors such as chocolate, coffee or coconut. And flavors that you will only find here like pasta ice cream with zapote or that of the angel's kiss.

If you come on the weekend you will see a whirlwind of people around the ice cream stands. Come over, wait your turn and enjoy a patent leather of the flavor of your choice. It is what marks the tradition.

WE RECOMMEND YOU

- Try new flavors in any of the two flagship ice cream parlors under the Hidalgo portal: La Pacanda and Nevería Eréndira.

- Saturday afternoon is very busy. If you have trouble deciding, come at any other time.

#31 THE NEW TEMPLES OF MEZCAL DE PÁTZCUARO. Gastronomy

Few know that mezcal is produced in Michoacán. Small family businesses that little by little grew and earned their place in trendy bars and clubs.

Today mezcal is part of the urban and modern lifestyle, but it was really always there. Our ancestors, in pre-Hispanic times, extracted from the maguey, a drink that they craved proper to the gods. During the viceroyalty, distillation systems were introduced and Mexico's flagship drinks were born: mezcal and tequila.

In the Magic Town of Pátzcuaro, there are two flagship mezcalerías with a good selection of Michoacan mezcals and to have good drinks. In the Vasco de Quiroga square you will find La Surtidora, a traditional business that in 2016 celebrated its centenary. A shop-bar-restaurant where, in addition to mezcal, they have typical liqueurs such as charanda and a very tempting canned food section. Nearby is Remedio, which is becoming a benchmark for nightlife thanks to its delicious cocktails. If you are near the Basilica we send you (with love) to El Carajo, a very traditional and intimate space with a great selection of local mezcals and from all over the country.

If what you want is to see how mezcal is made, 20 minutes from Pátzcuaro you will find Palomas Mensajeras, in Oponguio, on the west shore of the lake. A family distillery where they make their mezcals by hand. In addition to the white, the reposado and the aged you will find mezcals flavored with fruit, with surprising results.

You know: For all evil, mezcal. For all good, too ...

WE RECOMMEND YOU

- VLook for the legend "Vinatas de Michoacán, region of origin" on the bottles, as a guarantee of authenticity.

#44

IN SEARCH OF TRADITIONAL INGREDIENTS

Strolling around- Gastronomy

The markets are windows to the daily life of a town, its customs, its cuisine, its trades and chores. In the Magic Town of Pátzcuaro, the gastronomy lover will find, in a few blocks, all the gastronomic diversity of traditional lake cuisine.

The market, the true epicenter of the constant coming and going of people from all the lake communities, is located on one side of the Gertrudis Bocanegra square and extends to the west in a colorful tianguis. The old market is a succession of familiar stalls with fresh vegetables, Michoacan cheeses, grains, breads, meats ... In the background, fresh fish arrive every morning from the lake. You won't be hungry here: carnitas, fish broths, tacos and snacks come out of the kitchens all day.

Outside under tarps to protect themselves from the weather, small farmers settle in, bringing seasonal products from their milpas. Avocados of various types, white, red and blue corn, huge sweet potatoes, nopales and tunas, fresh huitlacoche and freshly cut pumpkin flowers. A sensory spectacle.

However, the most interesting place for any fan of the kitchen is probably the small market that is installed next to the Sanctuary of Guadalupe. Dried fish is sold almost exclusively here. Whole pieces of white fish and a surprising variety of charales, arranged by size. Ask without hesitation how to prepare them, and take home one of the most traditional products of the region.

Enjoy your meal!

WE RECOMMEND YOU

-Tour the market in the morning, when the freshest products are arriving. Buy authentic Michoacan products such as dried fish, Chongos Zamoranos or Cotija cheese, both with designation of origin.

#50

TAKE A MEMORY OF PÁTZCUARO

Strolling around- Popular art

We love objects that make us happy, and more if they are related to a trip, a memory, a moment. If you are in Pátzcuaro, you are in luck: the artisans of the region have brought their crafts to the level of art and their pieces are displayed in museums and private collections of popular art. Welcome to the artist town, to the heart of the Don Vasco Route, to the Magic Town.

All the Purépecha communities are artisans. In this region textiles, pottery, lacquer, wood, vegetable fibers and metal are worked. To familiarize yourself with local handicrafts, visit the Museum of Popular Arts and Industries. Here you will learn how artisan trades are part of the identity of each town, and have endured to this day evolving from the useful to the artistic.

Perhaps the best known space for an afternoon of shopping is the Casa de los Once Patios, an old Dominican convent where you will find, patio after patio, shops specialized in all artisan branches. It is worth the visit to see the masters delicately work the exquisite lacquers of the region.

In the middle of the main square stands the Palace of Huitziméngari, who was the son of the last Purépecha ruler. Do not forget to enter the rooms around the central patio, where the artisans sell their products. And if you prefer your stomach to remember your trip, at La Surtidora, in the same square, you have a huge variety of Michoacán products: charanda, chongos zamoranos or mezcal.

Enjoy your meal!

WE RECOMMEND YOU

- Visit the Interpretation Center of the Don Vasco Route, where the artistic vocation of the Purépecha peoples is explained in detail in an innovative immersive and interactive experience throughout Mexico.

- On Domingo de Ramos (Palm Sunday) and the Night of the Dead there are artisan markets in Pátzcuaro. Do not miss them!





TLALPUJAHUA

2

DO YOU THINK THAT CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS CAN ONLY BE FOUND IN DECEMBER? NO! IN MICHOACÁN YOU WILL FIND TLALPUJAHUA, DISTINGUISHED BY PREPARING THE MOST BEAUTIFUL SPHERES IN MEXICO ALL YEAR ROUND.

TLALPUJAHUA

Tlalpujahua is a good option for a weekend. It preserves a traditional set of architecture with cobbled streets and slopes. Its mansions with wooden balconies and its viceregal temples adorn the entire town. You will see that Tlalpujahua has everything to meet the expectations of those who visit it. In addition to trading, he admires the making of Christmas items, especially blown glass spheres and silver and quarry items at great prices.

Reaching the heart of the town implies climbing a staircase and finding the Sanctuary of Carmen, from the 18th century. Its baroque façade is impressive. Surprise in particular? The interior decoration of the Sanctuary, where you will find in the main altar to the Virgen del Carmen, a work painted on adobe.

You can also visit the Ruinas del Carmen and an interesting museum in the old house of the Rayón Brothers, insurgents of the Independence of Mexico, but as something truly special, pay a visit to the Dos Estrellas Mine, the first producer of gold and silver at the world at the end of the 19th century, today a museum.

Come and immerse yourself in a world of the 19th century by walking in its streets and appreciating its roads and buildings. Travel to a place full of Christmas magic; where you can buy spheres specially designed to fill your Christmas tree with love. Something traditional of the gastronomy in this area is the barbecue of beef head, corundas, spoon uchepos, pucha bread, fruit liqueurs and canned fruit.

Among its crafts you can find: feather art, high temperature ceramics, straw art, carved wood and stonework, among others.

#35

HEALING LIQUORS AND TEMPTING PRESERVES. Gastronomy

Grandma's remedies and mom's recipes. The women of the mountain villages are depositories of culinary knowledge that, generation after generation, they pass from mothers to daughters. Fortunately, some of these women allow us to taste their food. A sweet task that we gladly accept.

Cold-resistant fruits are grown in the valleys. Apples, pears, figs, quinces, peaches or guavas make up the region's particular horn of plenty. The fruit is harvested and cooked to make delicious ates and preserves with brown sugar. Few pleasures are like feeling the palate flooded with the sweet taste of candied fruit. In the also Magical Town of Tlalpujahua, the traditional cook Imelda Paredes runs Tres Generaciones, a canning workshop with an enormous tradition in the town.

Man does not only live by sweet, and Master Vicenta Morales, soul of Casa Morales, a benchmark in the production of herbal and fruit liqueurs, as well as preserves and jams, knows it well. Doña Vicenta works with hundreds of medicinal herbs to make exquisite liqueurs that also have healing qualities for all kinds of ailments. When you go, do not hesitate to ask about the properties of each preparation. We assure you, you will not regret it.

WE RECOMMEND YOU

- Besides Tlalpujahua, you can find homemade preserves in Angangueo. Ask when you get to the nearest house where they sell preserves.

- If you come to Tlalpujahua between October and December, buy your Christmas balls.

#46

TLALPUJAHUA, THE TOWN OF CHRISTMAS SPHERES

Strolling around- Popular art

Christmas comes soon to the Michoacan mountains. In October, the Magic Town of Tlalpujahua inaugurates its traditional Sphere Fair. The Auditorium and its streets are transformed for two months, into an immense tianguis. Because nobody produces as many Christmas balls in Mexico as Tlalpujahua.

The magic of the spheres of Tlalpujahua is that they are totally handmade. There are no big factories here. Hundreds of families work throughout the year to create the ornaments that hang from the Christmas trees of the country. Real glass spheres, blown one by one, decorated by hand so that each tree looks the way you like it. Every year artisans surprise with new designs for the most traditional and innovative homes.

The process of crafting a sphere is laborious. The glass is melted and blown to form the sphere that then needs to be decorated. The mirror-like spheres have real silver inside. The colorful ornaments are painted with patience and care. Buyers know this and it is rare to see a person in town who does not carry at least one box of spheres.

In addition to spheres, during the fair you will find stone crafts, Christmas ornaments made of other materials and traditional sweets. Tlalpujahua embodies the spirit of Christmas and no one escapes the spell.

WE RECOMMEND YOU

- Come early, with time and with walking shoes. During the weekends it is very difficult to find parking.
 - Go up to the Parish of San Pedro and San Pablo to admire the views of this picturesque town.
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CUITZEO

3 "THE GATE OF HEAVEN WHERE THE GODS RISE AND LOWER"

CUITZEO

Just 35 km from Morelia, on the shore of the lake of the same name, this magical town keeps among its treasures the Church and Ex-Convent of Santa María Magdalena, an impressive monument from the 16th century, an example of religious architecture from the early years of the Viceroyalty directed by order of Don Vasco de Quiroga.

The place of the water jars is located 1,840 meters above sea level.

The riverside town is an ethnographic part of the Cuitzeo Lake basin, which, by the way, is the second largest aquifer in all of Mexico and its formation dates back millions of years.

The magnificent 4-kilometer-long highway bridge was built in 1882 and offers a panoramic view of the lake, a natural habitat for many species of birds; it is particularly interesting to observe them at sunset when they are seen flying in large flocks.

Not only is it the natural charm that you find in Cuitzeo, but also a spectacular convent construction begun in 1550, with the appearance of a medieval fortress. It is the Augustinian complex of Santa María Magdalena, a testimony of great relevance to the spiritual conquest of New Spain that preserves vestiges of art and culture.

Be surprised by each of the details of the Temple of Santa María Magdalena, such as a mural prohibited in the colony for centuries for showing extreme religiosity with a crucified Augustinian friar, with the wonderful organ that the temple has, asking to be shown its sounds and its ivory keyboard.

Coming to Cuitzeo is to please the palate, do not limit yourself by trying its extensive cuisine such as its nacatamales, its famous corn tortillas painted in vegetable color, its exquisite mole of turkey; do not limit yourself or limit your palate and enjoy everything that Cuitzeo has to offer.

#37

THE DELICATE FRESH CUITZEO

Faith and history

In 1550 the first stone of what is probably one of the most beautiful conventual complexes in Mexico was blessed and laid, the Ex-Convent of Santa María Magdalena in the Magical Town of Cuitzeo, which thus became a mission town and is today part of the Don Vasco Route. The Augustinian convent was dedicated to the Magdalena, symbol of conversion and guardian of the heart of Christ. Today it houses the Museo de la Estampa, with an important archaeological collection of the Chupícuaro Culture.

On the façade, the first frescoes of the beautiful pilgrims' portal give an idea of what awaits the traveler inside the enclosure. The ensemble is in the Plateresque style with Gothic details such as the ribbing of the vaults that support the wonderful two-story cloister.

The visit offers an intimate look at convent life and the imagination flies to imagine the silent coming and going of monks through the refectory, the kitchen, the library or the cells. A little hidden gem is the ambulatory, from which you can access the magnificent choir of the temple carved in the 16th century, with an organ from the 17th century. The chapter house is probably the most beautiful place in the whole complex.

The room, with frescoed walls in a profusion of scenes, borders and floral motifs, but far from aesthetic excesses, invites reflection from serenity. At the top, Saint Thomas reminds us: *Tantum ergo Sacramentum, veneremur cernui: et antiquum documentum novo cedat ritui; praestet fides supplementum sensuum defectui* (Let us therefore bow down, so great a Sacrament; and the old figure gives way to the new rite; faith makes up for the incapacity of the senses).

WE RECOMMEND YOU

- Stroll through the large square dominated by the Ex-Convent, visit the Hospitalito and the Guadalupe Sanctuary, buy tule and chuspata handicrafts, and taste the jelly with rompopo.
 - Dare to eat the traditional charales in a restaurant overlooking the lake like La Cabaña del Lago.
 - Look for the Magdalena in the niche on the façade, holding a pot of oil. In the stained glass window of the façade, cleaning the feet of Jesus. Inside the convent, at the feet of the crucified Christ and praying in a cave. Also as guardian of the Sacred Heart.
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TZINTZUNTZAN

4 MARVEL AT 54 LIVING MONUMENTS LOS OLIVARES, THE OLDEST PLANTED IN AMERICA

TZINTZUNTZAN

17 kilometers from Pátzcuaro, Tzintzuntzan offers you a window into the mystery of its indigenous origin, strength and roots of Michoacán, visiting one of the best known archaeological sites in the State; there are five pyramidal bases known as "Yácatas".

It was the ancient capital of the Purépecha Empire and the cradle of the evangelization of Michoacán and western Mexico. It has a huge cultural heritage expressed in its festivals, its crafts, its music, its food and its linguistic richness.

You will be able to admire the Atrium of Olives, in the Franciscan Temple. The town is constituted as a dignified indigenous capital host.

Interact with history through the museography that guides you through the cells and rooms that hold infinite secrets: discover the indigenous interpretation of European art: you will find fascinating details.

In addition, the crafts of the town will make you happy with their beautiful colors and varied concepts that show the skills of indigenous creations, with ingenuity and utility, without neglecting beauty.

In Tzintzuntzan it is a mystical experience to live the Day of the Dead due to the offerings, their impressive flower arrangements and candles that are placed in the cemetery that is on the road, a few steps south of the entrance to the Ex-Convent of Santa Ana.

Taste the delicious food of the region with the traditional cooks where you will find: drowned broth, osuti, grain atoles, fish churipo, corundas and charales. Immerse yourself in the world of the cooks and visit their kitchens to make your visit to Tzintzuntzan even more pleasant, as well as bring your palate freshly prepared food by the hands of the experts.

#17

THE FIRST EVANGELIZERS OF THE DON VASCO ROUTE

Faith and history

Don Vasco de Quiroga arrived in Tzintzuntzan, then the capital of the Purépecha manor, with the aim of pacifying the region and undertaking evangelization. The Franciscans who built the first mission in Michoacán, the Santa Ana convent, arrived in this Magical Town.

The convent is the oldest on the Don Vasco Route.

33 centenary olive trees - that Don Vasco planted - shade the great atrium of the convent complex, one for each year of Christ. The atrium is a place to walk for the inhabitants of Tzintzuntzan, and also for travelers who take advantage of the shelter of the trees.

On the facade of the convent, an arch from 1534 indicates the place where Don Vasco celebrated the first mass. Today the convent houses the Tzintzuntzan Community Cultural Center, where Fray Jacobo Daciano, who was a Danish prince before dedicating himself to evangelization, will receive you. The exhibition includes pre-Hispanic and viceregal rooms, with very interesting pieces such as an articulated processional Christ. Traditional cuisine has been recreated and many frescoes adorning the walls have been restored. On one side of the convent, the Temple of San Francisco, where a magnificent oil painting, the Lord of the Rescue, is kept.

To the right, at an angle to the convent, is the Temple of la Soledad, where el Señor del Santo Entierro (the Lord of the Holy Burial) is venerated. On one side, a door leads to the old hospital and the rear atrium, where a wonderful open chapel with magnificent frescoes is located. In front of her, the baptismal font, the only one in Mexico designed for baptism by immersion. Because the evangelization of Michoacán began here.

WE RECOMMEND YOU

- If you are in the area on the Night of the Dead, come in the afternoon to the representation of Don Juan Tenorio, a classic event of this important date.
- Every Good Friday a spectacular procession takes place in the atrium with the Christ of the Holy Burial, and the Christs made of corn stalk paste that are kept in the town.

#49

TZINTZUNTZAN, CAPITAL OF THE PURÉPECHA EMPIRE

As a family- Outdoors- Faith and history

Tzintzuntan was the capital of the Purépecha empire, which extended throughout Michoacán and parts of Jalisco and Guanajuato. Up to 40,000 people came to live in Tzintzuntan. Only the Mexica empire surpassed the Purépecha in extension and power in the 14th-15th centuries, when it lived its splendor.

From that glorious past remains the ceremonial center known as Las Yácatas. The place is magical: a large platform excavated in a hill above the Magical Town of Tzintzuntan, overlooking Lake Pátzcuaro.

As you enter, visit the interesting site museum, which displays pieces found during excavations: clay pots, obsidian tools, metal ornaments, and semi-precious stones. In addition to the yácatas, the surroundings have been excavated, where remains of the rulers' palaces and burials were also found.

The Yácatas are five large stepped structures, with a rectangular part and a rounded part. These impressive constructions are actually the volcanic stone foundations on which the wooden temples would be built. If you look closely, you will see that some stones are engraved with different symbols: they are called "jamamus". The stones from these constructions were later used to build the Convent of Santa Ana where - if you pay attention - you will also find "jamamus".

Finish your walk contemplating, under the pines, the wonderful views that this privileged place offers you.

WE RECOMMEND YOU

- Go in the morning to take good panoramic photos of Lake Pátzcuaro

- Also visit the nearby archaeological zone of Ihuatzio. King Tariácuri divided the empire into three parts: Tzintzuntan, Pátzcuaro and Ihuatzio. In Ihuatzio there is the huge parade ground with two rectangular pyramids.





SANTA CLARA DEL COBRE

5

DID YOU KNOW THAT A BROTHER OF THE FATHER OF THE COUNTRY WAS PASTOR OF SANTA CLARA AND THAT DON MIGUEL HIMSELF WAS HONORARY SACRISTAN?

SANTA CLARA DEL COBRE

It is surrounded by mountains covered with forest, and it is the best town to learn about the Michoacan culture displayed in the masterful work with copper.

In its center there are two beautiful temples next to a square decorated with an elegant kiosk flanked by large trees. Here you can hear the heartbeat of the town to the rhythm of the hammer. Hundreds of family workshops strike, melt, bend, flatten, emboss and chisel copper into useful and beautiful shapes. What guarantees you the workshops where the master craftsmen work; In addition, the version of everything you can imagine, you can see it in copper: from tequila horses to incredible tubs, through glasses, glasses, trays and many other things without equal.

Santa Clara del Cobre has an important heritage from the 16th-19th centuries. Neoclassical, eclectic, plateresque and baroque styles can be distinguished, framed by a typical civil architecture.

In 1986, the hammered copper Arsenia received the National Prize for Popular Sciences, Arts and Traditions. Santa Clara is one of the settings for the famous classic novel of Mexican literature, "La vida inútil de Pito Pérez", written by José Rubén Romero and which was taken to the national cinema. It was also in Santa Clara where the cauldron of the fire of the Olympic Games in Mexico in 1968 was made. Discover how many more surprises the people of copper have.

With Purépecha roots, the gastronomy of Santa Clara offers you a wide variety of dishes with aromas that can be perceived throughout its streets. You cannot say that you knew Santa Clara without having tried its famous "tortas de tostada" which are a fried tortilla inside a roll spread with refried beans and prepared meat, complemented with julienned cabbage and guajillo sauce, a recipe that is rare. It seems, it will make your palate ask to return to this town again.

#10

THE HAMMERING OF COPPER IN SANTA CLARA

Popular art

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Finish your walk contemplating, under the pines, the wonderful views that this privileged place offers you.

WE RECOMMEND YOU

- Don't haggle when visiting stores. Remember that each piece is a unique work in which the craftsman often invests months.
 - If you like copper a lot, you cannot miss the National Copper Fair that takes place between July and August, in the patronal feast of Santa Clara.
-

#30

THE COLONIAL CHARM OF SANTA CLARA

Strolling around- Faith and history

The Magic Town of Santa Clara del Cobre is known throughout Mexico for the exquisite work of its artisans. But this town is much more than shops and workshops. Santa Clara invites the traveler to stroll through its steep streets, with its houses with white and red facades and large wooden eaves. As part of the Don Vasco Route, we propose a short, but very interesting walk through the monumental Santa Clara.

A copper kiosk gleaming in the sun presides over the main square, surrounded by wooden portals overlooking shops and cafes. On one side, you will find another large esplanade with three temples that are worth visiting. To your right, the temple of Nuestra Señora del Sagrario dedicated to Santa Clara, patron saint of artisans. It was they who built the beautiful copper chandeliers that hang from the magnificent wooden barrel vault.

Opposite, the first temple of Santa Clara, the humble chapel of indications and the huatápera, vestiges of the evangelization of the Purépecha peoples. Inside, some very interesting images of San Francisco Javier and Santa Clara with the ancestral technique of maize cane paste.

In the background, the temple of the Immaculate Conception also preserves the original wooden vault, this time polychrome and decorated with medallions of the apostles. An extraordinarily well-preserved artistic ensemble that is well worth the visit.

WE RECOMMEND YOU

- If you are in the area on the Night of the Dead, come in the afternoon to the representation of Don Juan Tenorio, a classic event of this important date.
 - Visit the church of the town where Pito Pérez narrated his misadventures to the great manners writer José Rubén Romero.
 - The most typical snack in Santa Clara are the tortas de tostada that you will find in the square. Tasty and crispy!
-





JIQUILPAN

6

ITS NAME IS OF NÁHUATL ORIGIN AND MEANS "PLACE OF INDIGO", A TONE OF BLUE COLOR. AFTER THE CONQUEST.

JIQUILPAN

Jiquilpan is located 1,550 meters above sea level. It has a remarkable architectural profile, a varied craftsmanship and a splendid gastronomy. Its fundamental feature is the multiple memories it houses of General Lázaro Cárdenas.

The Franciscan evangelizers arrived to reorganize the population into neighborhoods and build the Franciscan Temple and Convent. There he discovers a Christ, a gift from King Carlos V, to Fray Jacobo Daciano, who was part of the royalty of Denmark and arrived as a friar of the Franciscan Order in the 16th century.

Other attractions are the Temple of the Sacred Heart in pink in neoclassical style, discover the mural behind the altar; as well as the birthplace of General Lázaro Cárdenas del Río, in addition to the unique architecture of the "Stone House", which was the rest house of General Lázaro Cárdenas, later the Forest Library and now the Center where the silk shawl is made. It is located at the top of a small hill that is a panoramic viewpoint of the city and has paintings made of enameled mosaic that give it a unique attraction. You cannot miss the Public Library, housed in an old building from the 19th century that was previously the Sanctuary of the Virgin of Guadalupe. The interior is decorated with ten murals by one of the great muralists of Mexico, José Clemente Orozco.

Be amazed by the door: it is a work of art in wood, covered with a thick layer of bronze where twenty-two figures of Illustrious Men of America are sculpted; It was made by the sculptor Guillermo Ruiz.

And to please the palate, Jiquilpan has a lot to offer; try their mole harvest, their uchepos with pork in green sauce, their famous mezcal de olla and a rich dessert like "las chourradas" which is a traditional bread and their carafe snow.

#22

THE JACARANDAS IN FLOWER OF JIQUILPAN

Strolling around- Faith and history

In April and May, Jiquilpan turns purple. Jacarandas bloom in its avenues and forests, covering the town with a dreamlike blanket. Bring your camera.

General Lázaro Cárdenas was born here on May 21, 1895, and the town reflects the spirit of change and the air of progress of the 1930s and 1940s. The general had the Parque Juárez and the Bosque Cuahutémoc planted, which became unreal during spring with the blooming of jacarandas. His rest residence, the Stone House, today houses looms where silk is transformed into art. The perfect place to take home a handmade souvenir.

The gardens and squares of this Magical Town deserve a leisurely walk. The Plaza de Armas extends to the Jardín Colón, a charming square where, under the portals, the trova sounds and coffee is drunk every afternoon. The perfect place to sit down to rest and eat. Look at the Fuente de la Aguadora, symbol of the town, and continue to the garden in front of the Church of San Francisco, where the Christ of the Pilgrimage is kept.

Very close, two very peculiar places. In El Porvenir, the house-museum of Feliciano Béjar, you will be amazed by the optical effects of the magi scopes. In the library, there are extraordinary murals of one of the greatest artists of his time, José Clemente Orozco. Safety pin!

WE RECOMMEND YOU

- To learn more about the life of Lázaro Cárdenas, visit the Museum that UNAM maintains in the city.

- December is also a festive month: the Pilgrimage of the Lanterns on the 11th, the Danza de los Negros between December 24 and February 2, and las enramadas, from December 15 to January.





ANGANGUEO

7

**MINING TOWN OF COLONIES AND
PRETTY PECULIAR ARCHITECTURE**

ANGANGUEO

A mountain and mining town, with two-story buildings and tile roofs, here you can visit the Temple of the Immaculate Conception or the Temple of San Simón to delight yourself with neo-Gothic and neoclassical architecture. Also the Parker House, which belonged to Bill Parker, a British engineer who worked in the mines in the mid-twentieth century and that the population has kept intact and now serves as a museum for visitors. Besides being the best located to know the Monarch Butterfly Sanctuary.

The Sanctuaries of Sierra Chincua (in the municipality of Angangueo), Senguio (in the municipality of Senguio) and El Rosario (in the municipality of Ocampo), are home to millions of monarch butterflies that migrate each fall from the great lakes in the USA and Canada to the east of Michoacán and are considered among the four natural beauties (with 56 thousand hectares of forest) and recognized as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO.

The San Simón Tourist Tunnel is a recreation of the mines of the place where they are drilled, gondolas and utensils that were used for the exploitation and extraction of minerals. Climb the viewpoint of this beautiful town and visit the Monument to the Miner, the Chapel of Mercy and the Iron Cross that in turn gives us a panoramic view of the mountains where you can also go hiking and climbing.

While we know this magical town, we cannot stop delighting ourselves with its delicious dishes, the turkey mole, the lamb barbecue, wheat pozole, fig atole, beef head and Canarian tamales are some of the most typical. Also the famous preserves and sweet wines prepared with figs, grasshoppers, peaches and tejocote are delicacies that you cannot miss.

Festivities: Procession of the Lord of the Holy Burial, May 3. Boat Parade, September 15. Festivities of San Simón, October 28. Monarch Butterfly Cultural Festival, November.

#4

THE ANGANGUEO VIEWPOINTS

Wander

Angangueo is a picturesque town nestled in a valley. Surrounded by forested hills, home to the monarch butterfly, this Magical Town follows the course of the river, its steep streets seeking the safety of the highlands. As a mining town, it knows misfortune and fortune. What the catastrophes took away was rebuilt elsewhere.

The hills that flank Angangueo offer spectacular views and allow you to see what the walls hide. From the street, the large two-story mansions, so typical of the town, draw attention for their colorful facades, their flower-filled balconies and their large eaves. From the viewpoint you can see its distribution around large patios with wide corridors.

In the center of town, the unmistakable white dome and the tower of the Temple of the Immaculate Conception, a neo-Gothic caprice built in the mining boom of the 14th century, can be perfectly distinguished. Opposite, the Parroquia de San Simón Celador, in a neoclassical style, frames the Plaza de la Constitución.

To enjoy the views and take good photos, go up to the viewpoint of the Chapel of Mercy or the Monument to the Miner. In the afternoon, it is better to go to the La Cruz viewpoint, although the climb is long and on foot.

From the viewpoints you can also see the lower part of the town, which escapes from the narrow valley to conquer the fertile plains. Here the fruits are grown with which the delicious preserves of the region are then made.

WE RECOMMEND YOU

- Of course, between November and March you cannot miss the monarch butterfly. Live the intensity of Holy Week, with colorful processions. The festival of Santa Cruz is also worthwhile, in which the town is covered in colorful sawdust rugs.

#18 MILLION BUTTERFLIES REVOLTING IN SPRING

As a family- Outdoors

This is a blessing! "A woman with gray hair muttered without leaving her astonishment. It happened on a sunny February morning at 3,300 meters of altitude, in an esplanade between pine and oyamel forests. Flying overhead, swarms of monarch butterflies awaken from their winter slumber with the first signs of spring, when the sun begins to warm the cold peaks. A soft buzzing broke the silence of the forest: the flapping of millions of butterfly wings. Behind me, the woman watched the spectacle with the emotion of a child. And it was not for less, we were witnessing a natural phenomenon, unique in the world.

The migration of the monarch butterfly is one of the greatest spectacles that nature offers. Every year more than 100 million butterflies make a 4,500 km trip from Canada and the USA and are concentrated in just a few hectares of the forests of the Monarch Butterfly Biosphere Reserve, located in the states of Michoacán and Mexico and declared World Heritage Site. Butterflies hibernate between November and January. In February, they awaken from slumber and fly by the millions to feed, mate, and prepare for the long journey back.

To see the monarch butterfly it is necessary to reach one of the three Michoacan sanctuaries: Sierra Chincua, El Rosario and Senguio, very close to the Magical Town of Angangueo. From the entrance to where the butterflies are located there is a journey of several kilometers. In the sanctuaries themselves they offer you horses, the best option. The sanctuaries are equipped with all the services: interpretation center, guided tours, food and beverage service and sale of handicrafts.

WE RECOMMEND YOU

- From Monday to Friday, there are hardly any visitors. It's worth it
 - Check the weather forecast and come on a sunny day to see the maximum number of butterflies
 - Bring comfortable shoes to walk in the mountains and warm clothes.
 - Come also in December, when they are lethargic and cover the forest with their bunches.
-

#33

TLALPUJAHUA AND ANGANGUEO, THE MAGICAL MINING TOWNS OF MICOACÁNS

Strolling around - Faith and history

Wealth and tragedy weave the history of the mining towns. In the mineral-rich mountains of Michoacán, Tlalpujahua and Angangueo became bustling cities during the 19th-20th centuries. Today, these Magical Towns preserve the memory of the mines that were both their sustenance and their death.

Mineral de Angangueo is magical, mountain and mining. A town nestled in a valley, with large stone houses and flowery balconies. In the 19th century, gold, silver and copper were abundant and great fortunes were established, such as the Sotomayor family, who built the Temple of the Immaculate Conception. His story, magnificently told in a mural by Arturo Estrada, is marked by tragedy. At the top, the Monument to the Miner recognizes the lives lost. In the creek, Grupo México allows visits to the San Hilario mine and the Catingón Castle.

In the Magic Town of Tlalpujahua, mining is present in the details. In the little chapels on the way to the mines. In the Torre del Carmen, the only memory of the sanctuary was destroyed in 1937 with a large part of the town in a mining accident, the catastrophe of the lamas. The image of the Virgin was moved to the Temple of San Pedro and San Pablo, which in turn was built with gold from the mines. From here, at the top of the town, look at the roofs: instead of tiles you will see metal slats and lids of the drums that were used in the mines. To live the experience of entering the land, visit the Dos Estrellas Mine, converted into an extraordinary museum.

WE RECOMMEND YOU

- Visit the Sphere Fair where you will find all kinds of Christmas decorations, mainly spheres made in the city.
 - Arrive at the monarch butterfly sanctuaries in Angangueo, between November and March.
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#52

WINTER FORESTS COVERED BY BUTTERFLIES

Family - Outdoors

Although the sun rose hours ago and the mist from the forests is already rising, at 3,500 m above sea level the morning feels cold. Soon it will be Christmas, and while in other latitudes the forests are stained white with snow, in Michoacán the forests are covered with butterflies. Magic? No. They are the monarch butterflies, which every winter migrate to Mexico fleeing from the cold of the north of the continent in a unique migration in the world of insects.

In October the monarch butterflies begin to arrive, and until December the sky is covered with millions of butterflies that feed to survive the winter and look for the place where they will settle during the cold months. Between December and January, the oyamel forests of the Monarch Butterfly Biosphere Reserve are covered in orange and black, the color of monarchs. In these forests straddling the states of Michoacán and Mexico, hundreds of millions of monarchs hibernate to protect themselves from low temperatures and inclement weather.

Huge clusters of thousands of butterflies hang from the branches, while other butterflies cling to the trunks to keep themselves sheltered from the trees during the colder months. If they fall to the ground and get wet, they will die.

To admire this spectacle in the Monarch Butterfly Biosphere Reserve, declared a World Heritage Site, visit one of the three Michoacan sanctuaries: El Rosario, the largest of all, Sierra Chincua or Senguio, very close to the Magical Town of Angangueo. . The three sanctuaries have all the services to make your visit unforgettable.

WE RECOMMEND YOU

- Come Monday through Friday, when there are hardly any visitors
 - Bring warm clothes, hiking shoes and sunscreen.
 - Returns in February, when the butterflies wake up and fly all over the forest.
-

#55

PELICANS, BUTTERFLIES AND TURTLES: MIGRATIONS FROM MICHOACÁN

Outdoor

The mild climate and the abundance of food make Michoacán the preferred destination for several emblematic animal species that, year after year, come to our forests, lakes and beaches. Here the monarch butterfly and the borregón pelican spend the winter, and on the Michoacan coast they lay their eggs up to five types of sea turtles.

Starting in the western mountains, from November to March the fir forests are home to millions of monarch butterflies. This butterfly makes a unique annual migration in the insect world, flying from the USA and Canada to a few hectares of the Monarch Butterfly Biosphere Reserve. Go to Zitácuaro or the Magical Towns of Angangueo and Tlalpujahua so as not to miss this natural spectacle.

On the same dates, the island of Petatán receives the visit of thousands of borregon pelicans from Canada. Petatán is located on Lake Chapala, the largest in Mexico. These huge white birds can weigh up to 15 kg! If you are interested in these animals, come to the Borregon Pelican Festival in February. In summer, olive ridley, black and leatherback turtles begin to spawn in the 214 km of beach in Michoacán. Lázaro Cárdenas and the beaches of Playa Azul, Maruata and Colola are good places to see them. The Tortuga Expo, in October, is a perfect occasion to learn about turtles in a family atmosphere.

WE RECOMMEND YOU

- Respect wild animals. In no case should you bother them to take your photos, try to grab them or take them with you.
 - Do not use flash in the photographs and do not make noise, it may annoy them.
 - If you bring small children, watch closely and do not allow them to get too close to the animals.
-





TACÁMBARO

8

HAVE YOU BEEN ANYWHERE WHERE THE WEATHER HAS SIMULTANEOUS VARIATIONS?

TACÁMBARO

Taking the Pátzcuaro highway, and then heading towards Santa Clara del Cobre, there is a deviation towards this Magical Town. Tacámbaro is a climatic intersection point due to its geographical location, with the particularity of registering different altitudes and temperatures in the same place: it has an average height of 1,600 meters above sea level, with a temperate climate in the main square; In the same place, but on the north side, the registered height is 1,800 meters with cold weather and the southern part has 1,460 meters with warm weather.

Its name is of Purépecha origin, it comes from "Tacamba" a species of izote palm that gives edible flowers and is summarized as "Place of Palms"

Something exceptional? The sanctuary of the Virgin of Fatima, which houses the Refugee Virgins, considered spiritual queens of Poland, Hungary, Lithuania and Cuba. The images of these virgins were brought to Tacámbaro because in their countries of veneration the Catholic religion was persecuted; in addition to having a replica of the Holy Sepulcher.

Known as "Corte de Tierra", "Balcón de Tierra Caliente", "Heroic City", Tacámbaro has a very beautiful wooded environment and a temperate climate, considered one of the best in the world. Place where the universally known song "Adiós, Mariquita linda", composed by the illustrious Tacambarenses Marcos A. Jiménez, emerges.

You should not stop enjoying what nature offers us, such as the La Alberca dam. And if we talk about gastronomy, Tacámbaro cannot be left behind; When you come to this town you must try the trout, its pork carnitas, the flint ball, venison jerky, the famous "wheat" stew, roasted quail and its delicious avocado cream. Tacámbaro will not only pamper you visually, but it will also steal the heart of your palate.

#6

THE ROMANTIC SIDE OF LÁZARO CÁRDENAS

Strolling around- Faith and history

Do you know why the presidential residence is called Los Pinos? The answer is, neither more nor less, in the Magic Town of Tacámbaro. Get ready for a beautiful love story.

They say that young Lázaro Cárdenas arrived in Tacámbaro and fell in love with a girl, Amalia Solórzano. The young woman lived with her family at Hacienda Los Pinos, where in 1932 the couple married. The general promised young Amelia that, so that she would not miss her home, he would build for her a residence that he would call Los Pinos.

When Lázaro Cárdenas became president in 1934, the presidents settled in the Castillo de Chapultepec. The general decided to move to a nearby property, where he had a pine forest planted. He changed the name of the house to Los Pinos, thus honoring the promise made to his wife years ago in Tacámbaro. The Amalia Solórzano Cultural Center tells the details of this fascinating story in its exhibition "From love, Pines are born."

Upon leaving the exhibition, the couple's footsteps continue through this Magical Town. They strolled through the same picturesque streets of white houses and large eaves and charming squares such as Santo Niño, or through the Plaza de Armas presided over by the imposing Cathedral of San Jerónimo. Be that as it may, Tacámbaro did the magic for him.

WE RECOMMEND YOU

- Upon arrival in Tacámbaro, stop at El Mirador Restaurant, also a hotel, with its spectacular panoramic views over the Magic Town. Get to know the house of Marco A. Jiménez, author of the famous Mexican song "Adiós mariquita linda".
 - Stay for lunch and try the famous carnitas of Tacámbaro in a traditional restaurant, such as El Rey de Tacámbaro.
 - Request a guided tour of Don Fernando Zarco, at the Amalia Solórzano Cultural Center.
-

#16

WINTER FORESTS COVERED BY BUTTERFLIES

Family-Outdoors

Looking at the western hills of the Magic Town of Tacámbaro, the Temple of Fátima rises, probably one of the most peculiar churches in Mexico. And it is that the Temple of Fatima is famous for two reasons: its virgins and its Holy Sepulcher.

The story of the virgins of Tacámbaro deserves to be told. During the cold war years, the countries aligned with the Soviet forest undertook the persecution against the Catholic religion. To save the religious images the devotees hid them and took them out of the country. Five images known as the "refugee virgins" arrived in Tacámbaro. The first to arrive was the Dark Virgin of Czestochowa, from Poland, in 1957. Later, more virgins arrived, from Lithuania and Hungary; the Virgen de la Caridad del Cobre, from Cuba; and of Our Lady of the Rosary of Coromoto, of Venezuela.

Excavated in the hill on which the temple stands there is a small closed door. Upon crossing the threshold, a stone tunnel leads to rooms where the Holy Sepulcher of Jerusalem has been accurately recreated. The experience is, to say the least, realistic, as not a detail is missing, including mysterious Aramaic inscriptions on the stone. A unique faith experience in Mexico.

WE RECOMMEND YOU

- To access the Holy Sepulcher it is necessary to request a guided tour of the temple.
 - At the end of the visit, be sure to visit the Cathedral and the Hospitalito, two temples of great interest in the center of the Magical Town of Tacámbaro. Walk to the street of the 49 steps, to observe the panoramic view of the town with its clay tiles.
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PARACHO

9

WHERE THE CRAFTSMANSHIP, MUSIC, FLAVOR, NATURE AND THE KINDNESS OF ITS PEOPLE CREATE THE HARMONY OF OUR LAND.

PARACHO

Located in the heart of the Purépecha plateau, in region VI of the state of Michoacán de Ocampo, Paracho de Verduzco has not only a privileged geographical location due to its climate, its forests and its commercial and tourist routes - a must to get to Guadalajara - but also a rich history in the preservation and celebration of its customs, traditions and crafts. Music, gastronomy, artisan production and the care of natural areas are cultural legacies that have persisted over the centuries and that today are in their maximum splendor, making the municipality one of the most representative crucibles of the Purepecha identity.

An identity trait of Paracho is, without a doubt, its artisan tradition, which is present in most of the communities that make up the municipality, allowing them to offer unrepeatable pieces derived from the different types of manufactures, techniques and processes that they implement. Ahuiran and his violins, shawls and wood carvings. Aranza and her yuccas, toys and textiles from Patakua. Cheranástico and its cross-stitch embroidery, and Pomacuarán and its frayed, are some of the handicrafts that can be purchased in the municipality and that are recognized by the population for their quality and their peculiarities.

Fairs and festivals dedicated to the guitar, handicrafts and music interpretation stand out, as well as the professional training of leatherwork apprentices who carry out internships and research with local builders, the architectural appreciation distributed between the communal chapels of the 16th century and the vernacular buildings located in the first painting, and the closeness with which they can.

NINTH MAGICAL PEOPLE APPOINTED

acquire handicrafts and appreciate their various production processes; Regarding the second, we can mention the festivals of bread and atole, the Meeting of Traditional Cooks, the sellers of carp, mojarra and catfish with nurite, the use of Creole corn - exclusive to the region, harvested according to the rainy season and without no other irrigation system-, from which are some of the most representative dishes such as grain atole, uchepos, corundas and atapakuas, and visits to traditional bakeries, where you can see processes of making halves of the last century ; As for the third, the Tata Vasco Community Park (17 hectares), Cerro Pelón (23 hectares), the hills of Cumbuén (78 hectares), Paracho Viejo (16 hectares), and the Center of Taretzuruán (3, 340) stand out. msnm- and that are already used- for the experimentation of houses based on empathy with nature, its preservation and its use as a recreation scene, since hiking, mountain biking and camping can be practiced, as well as tourism of observation, hunting and recreation.

WE RECOMMEND YOU

- Visit the churches of the communities with hand-painted vaults.
 - Obligatory visit to the leather workshops, where the best guitars in the world are made.
 - Taste a delicious traditional food, prepared by the traditional cooks of the municipality.
 - It is recommended to attend its international fairs and festivals.
 - Take a walk through its forests to have direct contact with nature.
-

#9

THE PARACHO LUTHIERS

Strolling around- Faith and history
Strolling around- Popular Art

The musician's ears light up when he listens to Paracho. This town is a mecca for amateurs and professionals from all over the world, who come to Paracho in search not of just any guitar, but of "their guitar". The one that the teacher will make for them. Because the luthiers of Paracho are part of the tradition of great artisans of the Don Vasco Route, authentic contemporary luthiers are recognized as the best in all of Mexico.

You don't have to be a professional musician to appreciate the mastery of Paracho's luthiers. You learned guitar in school. When you were young you wanted to be a rock star. Maybe you play in your church. You are mariachi. You want to give your daughter an instrument. Or you just like to sing your favorite songs. Many of us carry music inside, it's time to get it out!

Finding your guitar will take a while. Around the center of Paracho you will find many workshops. Some specialize in high-end instruments, others handle all kinds of qualities. Explain to the master guitar maker what you need, he will teach you to distinguish the sound of one wood from another. In Paracho they work with all kinds of fine woods such as palo escrito, royal cypress, Brazilian rosewood, palo santo or ebony. Try various guitars, you should feel comfortable with the sound, the headstock design or even the color.

WE RECOMMEND YOU

- We recommend you look for the guitar of your dreams at the Guitar Fair that takes place every August.
- Visit the Museum Club Lauderós A.C. to learn about the manufacturing technique of the instruments.
- Come to Paracho also for other stringed instruments such as basses, charangos, double basses or tololoche, cuatros, docerolas and thirlas, quarters, fifths and requintos, mandolins, tres, trichords, ukuleles, vihuelas, violins, violas and cellos of the municipality.



A woman wearing a yellow helmet and a safety harness is ziplining over a large waterfall. She is holding onto the zipline with both hands and has one foot on the line. The waterfall is cascading down a rocky cliff face, surrounded by dense green foliage. The scene is captured from a low angle, looking up at the woman and the waterfall.

ORGANIZE YOUR TRIP

Michoacán is synonymous with architecture, tradition, gastronomy, colors, landscapes and adventures. We celebrate life at every moment and that is why we want you to enjoy it with us. We have arranged a guide that will allow you to enter the roads of the state with information modules, tourist guides and basic information for your trip.

TOURIST ASSISTANCE

Services that take care of you on the road or within the cities, always close and just one call away so that your stay is comfortable.

HOW TO GET

Tailored tourist transportation options, bus terminals and 3 strategic airports for your comfort.

HOW TO MOVE

Taxi services, car rental, highways and even trams in Morelia for your enjoyment.

TOURISM EXPERTS

Certified guides, specialized in legends, culture or regions. Hire their services and Celebrate Michoacán with us.

BASIC INFORMATION

The simplest thing changes our lives, finding out how phone calls are made, the languages we speak, as well as other suggestions and recommendations for your visit.



RECOMMENDATIONS FOR A RESPONSIBLE TOURIST

1. Find out about the history, culture, values, traditions and living conditions of the towns and communities that you are going to visit to better understand them.
2. Respect the environment. Choose products, services or experiences with low environmental impact.
3. Help keep things as you find them. Do not mistreat the signs, facilities or urban furniture.
4. Treat those who provide you services with respect; they work to make your trip more satisfying.
5. Avoid behaviors and languages that may offend or annoy the local population and other visitors.
6. Use, as far as possible, public toilets and help keep them clean and in good condition.
7. Make responsible consumption of water and electricity. Turn off the water, turn off the lights, air conditioning or heating when not in use.
8. Buy products and crafts made in the visiting area. Your trip contributes to the economic and social development of small communities.
9. Try the traditional gastronomy that uses regional products; it is a reflection of the local culture.
10. Respect the livelihoods of producers, sellers and artisans, paying them a fair price. Don't haggle.
11. Hire local guides who know the area well, thus ensuring the enjoyment of your visit, contributing to the local economy.
12. Ask permission before taking a photo of a person.
13. Behave as you would like those who visit your land to do.

SECTUR MICHOACÁN

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