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Mexico City is a major city with several district items including information on specific sights, restaurants, and accommodation. Mexico City (Spanish: México, Ciudad de México or CDMX) is Mexico's capital and the newest in 32 states of Mexico. Prior to receiving the state in 2016 it was also known as the Federal District or D.F. The city center built on their collapse in the Aztec capital Technotitlan, and later became the capital of New Spain, which included much of North America.The city grew fast in the 20th century, and is today North America's largest city (with the largest Spanish-speaking city) and 8.9million inhabitants of the appropriate city , and more than 20 million in urban areas. Districts [editors] of the city are administratively divided into 16 delegaciones (boroughs) who in turn subdivide into colonies (neighborhoods), from which around 2150; however, it is best thought to the city in terms of districts facing the visitors getting around. Many older cities like Coyoacán, San Angel and Tlalpan got merged into urban mouths, and each of these still managed to preserve some of their original and unique characteristics. Mexico City's main district and the Centro Chronicles Road where the city began. The historical city center focuses around the Zócalo or Plaza de la Constitución and extends in all directions for a number of blocks with its strongest measures being west of central Alameda. Many historic colonial landmarks, and the famous Aztec Templo Mayor, can be found here. Zocalo is the largest square in Latin America and the third largest in the world after Moscow's Red Square and Beijing's Tiananmen Square. Some other neighborhoods composed of the Centro area such as colonies San Rafael and Santa María La Ribera, see Centro's historic page for more details. Chapultepec - Lomas Chapultepec is one of the largest urban parks in the world. His name in Nahuatl means grasshopper hills. The park has all rights to the zoo's main town, a mansion (now a museum), lac, an entertainment park and many museums. Lomas de Chapultepec is the rich district in the nearby town of Chapultepec, and is filled with wall ramparts mentions. Polanco A residential area rich in mission (colonial) style that some of the city's most expensive designer stores. Filled with embassies, scale restaurants, night clubs and hotels. Zona Rosa also is known to tourists as the Reforma district because it embraced Paseo de la Reforma Avenue, it is an important business and entertainment district. It is widely known to be the gay mall in the city. Coyoacán A colonial city valued by the urban sprawl, it is now a center for counter-culture, arts, students, and scholars. Many good museums can be found here as well. Condesa and Roma Reborn after decades of oblivation, with rumours and restaurants trending the city, bistros, clubs, pubs and shops. The neighbourhoods are on opposite sides of Avenida about Parque Mexico and España. Without Angel Trends, jentified areas lined with cobblestone streets, scale boutiques and numerous restaurants. It is a rich residential area as well, and is known for its art market. Xochimilco also known as the Mexican Venice for its extended series of Aztec irrigation channels - all that remain in the ancient Xochimilco circle. Xochimilco has maintained its ancient traditions, such as the annual festivals in its many villages, even though its proximity to Mexico City has caused the urbanized area. Santa Fe is a modern, redeveloped business district in the west tip villages that consists mainly of high-rise buildings, which enclose a large shopping mall. Del Valle High Class residential, business and shopping area in the south central city. Tlalpan and Pedregal Tlalpan are home to the Ajusco, a volcanic mountain puck and National Park, the highest mountain inside Mexico City proper. The center of Tlalpan is a colonial city now enthusiastically by urban firing. The pedregal is a rich residential area built on top (and using) the volcanic stone from the eruption of the Xitle volcano. It includes the Universitaria Universitaria Square and the San Angel Eco Reserve. Other areas in Mexico City include: La Villa de Guadalupe - In the municipalities of Gustavo A. Madero in the northern part of the city. Home to the basil of our Lady Guadalupe, perhaps the most holy Catholic site in America. Draw a large crowd of pelgrims from around the world every day. Ciudad Satellite - Residential and store area north of the city. Interlomas - residential area and shop in the West of Azcapotzalco - Mainly residential areas of Northwest City. Homes in Bicentenario's Parque, built in a former oil sophistication industry, and Arena Ciudad de México, a modern concert and sports venue. Iztapala - Largely poor homes in Cerro de la Estrella National Park and archaeological sites. Famous for its Easter processes. Also there are ancient cities now English by the urban sprawl, such as Culhuacán and its ancient recon. The main market in food for Mexico City, central Abastos, is in Iztapala. Milpa Alta - Rural boroughs in southeast Mexico City. Famous for its molly productions and festivals, Nopal Kaktus fields and San Andrés convinced in Mixquic. Tláhuac - An ancient island between the crystals of Xochimilco and Chalco. Now famous for its production of pottery and an alternative shipping point to see the ancient gardens and channels that were used to fill the Value in Mexico. Understand[editor] Angel de la Independencia of Zona Rosa Greater Mexico City metropolitan City is one of the largest and the largest city in North America, with a 20.1million people living in the Metropolitan area as of the 2010 area. It is located in the Valley of Mexico and consists of approximately like an oval of about 60 km by 40 km and large part of it is built on the circle bed of Texco, with enthusiast over three locations height of the mountains and volcanoes like the Ajusco, the Popocatepetl and the Iztaccihuatl. Mexico City proper (with an estimated population of between 8 and 9 million) is the country's capital, and since 2016 was a federal entity with the same powers as the states of Mexico, though still separated from the two states. Confused, the rest of the metropolitan area is extended beyond Mexico City into the State of Mexico, enthusiastically Mexico on the West, North and East, and Edalgo More North. Legally and practically speaking, Mexico City refers to the good city and is the area where tourists will spend all or most of their time. Mexico City is divided into 16 boroughs similar to those in New York, turning to divide colonies (neighboring Mexico), about 2150. When you know what colonies you'll bulk get around, and almost everyone in the locals will know where their main colony is (there are some colonials with double or very similar names). Similar to many large cities, the structure is relatively decentralized, and several parts of the city have their own miniature areas. However, the downtown real estate areas are Centro, the Old Town Center, and Zona Rosa, the new business and entertainment district. The city center is 2230 m above sea level, while some areas reach up to 3000 m. Some people breathe hardships in high places and have experienced difficulties when breathing. The altitude is equivalent to more than 7.200 ft. This is far higher than any metropolitan area in the United States. If you live closer to sea level, you may experience breathing difficulties due to altitude and pollution. Air quality has, however, been improving in the last few years. The skyline of Reforma skyscraper life the nights of Mexico City is like all other aspects of the city; it is great. There is an enormous selection of venues: clubs, bars, restaurants, coffee, and variations and combinations include choosing from. There are incredible variations, from the ultramodern room of Santa Fe and Reforma, to the dance-old halls of Centro and Roma. There are also pubs in Tlalpan and Coyoacán with clubs in every band of Ensurgentes, Polanco, Condesa and Zona Rosa there. Also, when to go out, check the date, since this is an important indicator of how crowded where they will generally be and how long you might have to wait to get in. Earnings are usually paid twice per month: the 30th/31st-1st and the 14th-15th. On or soon after these dates is when most Mexicans will go out, especially if paying consideration and a weekend. In more expensive places, people could leave for Acapulco or vacation beyond terrain during the summer and long weekends. Mexican weekends, in essence when it is common to go outside drinking, are Thursday night through Sunday morning and sometimes throughout Sunday. History[edit] Mexico City Cathedral at the Centro Origins of Mexico City dates back to 1325, when the capital Aztec town of Tenochtitlan was and later destroyed in 1521 by Spanish to conquer Hernan Cortes. The city served as the capital of La vice-royalite in New Spain until the Independence War of 1810. The city became the capital of the Mexican Embolism in 1821 and in the Mexican Republic in 1823 after the abdification of Agustín de Iturbide. During the Mexico-US war in 1847, they were invaded by the U.S. Army. In 1864 French invaded Mexico and Emperor Ferdinand Maximilian de Habsburg led the country from Castillo de Chapultec and ordered the building of Avenue of Empress (Today de la Reforma promenade). Porfirio Díaz was supposed to power in 1876 and left an outstanding mark in the city with many European-owned buildings such as Palacio de Bellas Artes and Postal Palacio. Díaz was reversed in 1910 with the Mexican Revolution and this marked a radical shift in the city's architecture. The 20th century has seen the unprecedented growth of the city beyond the history of C Centro and influxion of millions of migrant from the rest of the country. In 1968, the city was organized into the Olympic games, which saw the construction of the Azteca Stadium, Palacio de Los Deportes, the Olympic Stadium and other sports facilities. In 1985, the city suffered an earthquake of 8.1am Magnitude. Between 10,000 and 40,000 people were killed. Forty-two buildings have been collapsed and another 3.124 buildings have been seriously damaged in the city. Economy[editor] Mexico City rank 8th in terms of GDP size among 30 world cities. More than one-third of the Mexican total economy focuses here. Its savings size is US\$315 billion, that compared with \$1.1 triumph of dollars for New York City and \$575 billion for Chicago. Mexico City is the rich city throughout Latin America, with a GDP per capita of \$25.258. Mexico City's poverty rate is also the lowest in all of Mexico, however, Mexico is only about the 65th richest country in the world from 184 countries. The Mexico City Human Development Index (2009-MHDl) is the highest in Mexico at 0.9327. It is home to the Mexican stock exchange. Most of the large local and multinational societies are neighborhoods here, mostly in the Polanco and Santa Fe districts. Climate[editor] Mexico City has a monso-influenced oceanic temperature climate with five seasons, spring, summer, monsoon, autumn, and winter. Spring months are too severe with sunshine, while the summer months are warm and humid. The monsoon season lasts from June to September, which can vary from light to heavy rain especially last afternoon. Morning in the autumn and cold season really cold, but with a surprisingly clear sky. Temperatures range from 0°C at the end of October, November, December and January morning, 32°C in March, April and May during the upper middle of the day. Air Polish [editor] on travel to Mexico City Many prospective people will be aware of Mexico City's notoriety of awful air rampage. The city sits at a value that is antometed by the mountains and volcanoes, which in circulation when poor and a tendency to air pollutants to stand downtown. Due to the very rapid passing of urbanization in the 20th century, they gave little consideration to provide the environmental planning. By 1987, air quality had deteriorated so much that a day thousands of birds appeared dead on the sidewalks of the city. The environmentalists were attributed this to air polishing. This shocking event encourages authorities to implement measures to improve air quality. Most heavy industries (glass, machinery and steel factories) and oil refunds have been relocated outside of downtown and petrol cars that aren't badly introduced. Today, the air quality is the best. Ozone and carbon dioxide levels are falling, and for most visitors, air polishing is not a major concern. For more detailed coverage of Mexico City air police, see the safe stay section. There still is a remarkable difference in air quality between the dry season (November to March) and the rainy season from June to September, with air quality being better during rainy season. People[edit] With a population of more than 20 million in the largest metropolitan area, you can expect to find all kinds of people in Mexico City, in terms of racial, sexual, political, cultural diversity and wealth. Citizens mainly Mestizo (people of mixed European and American racial background) and whites. American people constitute less than one percent of the city's population, but some are still moving to the city in search of opportunity. There are significant minority of descendants of migrants from Latin America, the Middle East and East Asia, as well as smaller ones from other regions. As elsewhere in Latin America, socioeconomic status tends to be very corrected with ethnicity in Mexico City: by and large, upper and middle class there are more European ancestors than the poor and lower middle classes. The city, as the rest of the country, has a very uneven distribution of wealth that characterizes geographic, usually speaking, as follows: the middle and upper classes tend to live in west and south of the city (concentrated in the delegaciones of Benito Juárez, Miguel Hidalgo, Coyoacan, Tlalpan, Cuajimalpa and Alvaro Obregon). The east side of the city, most notably Iztapala (the most popular delegation) is the poorest. The same applies to the larger municipalities of Mexico City (Ciudad Nezahualcóyotl, Chalco, Chimalhuacán). Although there are pockets of poverty everywhere (and often side by side with the bright-glitzty condo of the nouveau riches, as in Santa Fe in Cuajimalpa) and pockets of wealth in the East (such as Lomas Erella in Iztapala), it is easily remarkable that as one travelling side building society begins to look more shabby and the people watch increasingly increasingly — a witness to Mexico's legacy of racial and socioeconomic inequalities. Since it is a major city, it is home to large foreign communities, such as the Cubans, Spainiards, Japne, Chilean, Lebanese, and more recently Argentina and Korean. Mexico City has a number of ethnic districts and restaurants and shops that cater to groups such as Chinese and Mexican Lebanese ones. It is the temporary home to many expatriates too, working here for many multinational companies operating in Mexico. Foreigners of virtually any ethnic background may not get a second look if they wear conservatives and attempted to speak Spanish. Mexico City is one of the most liberal cities in Latin America. Unlike other Latin American capitals, it has far-reaching political orientation on the left side of the rest of the country. It has liberal laws on abortion, prostitution, extension and was the first jurisdiction in Latin America to legalize same-sex marriage (in December 2009). As such, this is generally a friendly gay city, particularly in the Zona Rosa District, and is generally friendly to foreigners and migrants. Costs[edit] Although Mexico City is considered an expensive city by Mexican standards, your travel budget will depend on your lifestyle and way of traveling, as you can find cheap and expensive prices for almost everything. Public transportation is very cheap and there are many affordable places to eat. On the other hand, you can find world-class hotels with fancy restaurants and higher prices. A daily backpacker budget for transport and food should range between M\$150 and 300 (peso) a day, using public transport and street food stands, while a more comfortable budget would be arranged between M\$300 and 500 a day using private taxis (taxi two situations) and the restaurant's decent sitting-down meal. For those with the most experienced cash, you can find many outlets for your dollars, euros, pounds, yen, etc. Addressing[edit] The address system is fairly simple and has the street name, house number, colony (neighborhood), borough, city, state and zip code. Many are confused by the fact that home numbers come after the street name, unlike in American countries and many other countries where the number before the street. Sometimes the addresses are instead provided based on an intersection (equiquina de/con...), or on a street where a location is located with the two streets between which it is located (... Join Kall... They...). It is good to point out that street can often be renamed, long avenues are divided into sections (such as Insurgents at Norte Insurgents, Centro and Press), and street numbering is not always in order, especially in poorer neighborings. In Mexico City, streets in a neighborhood often follow a certain theme, such as Latin American country of Centro Histórico, European cities in the Rosa area or intellectuals of Polanco. A typical address could be something like this: Colima 15, Roma Norte Colony, Delegación Cuauhtémoc, México, Distrito Federal, 06760. Here refer to the city and not the country. The order is very standard except for the position of the zip code. Photography [editor] For the advised photographer, there are some tips for keeping in mind. The city is paranoid on camera and especially on tripod. You can ask them to delete pictures, even if they were taken in a public space. You are not allowed to use a tripod of any ticket location, such as museums, stations to metro, and break architecture. You'll be politely asked to keep your camera in your hands. Apparently, he has something to do with being a professional. Memory cards can easily be found in multiple locations, including at Shack Radio, Storage Office, Office Max, Best Buy or Wal-Mart. Prices tend to be on the high end, but are still affordable. You can also try some of the locations dedicated to selling photographic equipment, are easily identified by the street signs for well-known brand names. It's not unusual, however, for high-end camera details to offer some if any accessories. You can print your photos of most of the biggest pharmacies chain around town, look for Farmacias Benavides, Farmacias Guadalajara or Farmacias del Ahorro (with a 'white' inside a red circle). Prices differ from store to store. Also, while near zocalo's on the streets of the Republic of Brasil, many people standing on the sidewalk will verbally advertise imprentas. They're offering paper printing services, not print photographic. For those who like to make street photography, a good place to start is in front of the Bellas Artes Square, during afternoon. There is a smörgåsbord of faces cutting across the square and perching on one of the benches for an hour that will easily give you access to photography. Many urine and ethnic street residents learned to ask for money before letting you shoot them. Sympatia and accept it as it is worth it. Some museums, such as the Museum of National History of the Chapultepec, charge an extra fee for those with video cameras. Also in most museums, flash photography is not allowed. Get to [editor] By airline [editor] Benito Juárez International Airport [editor] Primary article: Benito Juárez International Airport Most Travelers arrive in Mexico City by air, at Benito Juárez International Airport, located in the eastern part of the city. Licenciado Adolfo López Mateos Airport [editor] of this airport (TLC IATA) is in the city of Toluca 50 kilometers southwest of Mexico City and has transformed itself from an airport headquarters into an alternative to mexico's congested airport. Volaris, TAR and Interjet serve Mexican destinations as Monterrey, Cancún, Gwadalajara and Tijuana. As of February 2016, Toluca is only served internationally by Interjet from Las Vegas. Arriving the Toluca airport from West of Mexico City (like Santa Fe) is easy, but it can be time-consuming to do so from the rest of Mexico City. Kaminante offers the best from and the Toluca airport. It has the largest fleet of taxis at the best price and it also includes the deluxe Mercedes Benz Vans. Volaris offers free airport craft at its Santa Feta offices in the Vasco de Quiroga Avenue Interjet offering craft that is the kaminan property, from several hotels around the city, including the Santa Feraton Hotel. Other airports[editors] Depending on your overall journey, it might also be worth considering flying to nearby cities as Puebla (PBC IATA), Querétaro (QRO IATA) or Cuernavaca (CVJ IATA), but reaching Mexico City from these places could be quite time-consuming and tedious. By modifying the national bus for national transportation there are various bus lines going in and out of Mexico City at all directions, from/across the country from distance to distance. Some of the bus companies came from states between Mexico, Hidalgo, Puebla and Guerrero while others from all the country came as far as the U. S. border north and the Guatemalan border to the south. Most foreigners coming into the country will most likely fly in but it is also possible to travel to Mexico City by bus from various cities across the U.S. and from Panama, via the Central American isthmus. The city has four major bus stations based on the compensated points. They are: 19.479498-99.1392841 Terminal Otobuses del North (North) (Cien Metros or Mexico Norte), Eje Central Lázaro Cárdenas North. 4907, Magdalena Colony de las Salinas (Metro station stop autobus del Norte (Line 5, yellow), ☎+52-55 5587 1552. Most of the bus would exceed & from border cities with the U.S. such as Nuevo Laredo, Matamoros, Tijuana, Reynosa, and Ciudad Juarez. Other bus destinations going through this terminal: Acapulco, Aguascalientes, Guadalajara, Guanajuato, San Miguel de Allende, Felipe Vallarta, Monterrey, Leone, Querétaro, San Luis Potosi, Hermosillo, Durango, Zacatecas, etc. Overall, buses are tied to the west and north of Mexico. 19.39699-99.1995692 Terminal Central Autobuss del Poniente (Western) (Observatorio or Mexico Poniente), press 122 Río Tacubaya, Del. Álvaro Obregón, Col. Real del Monte (Station Metro - Observatorio (west end line 1, pink)). ☎ +52-55271 4519. Also known as Terminal de Autobuses Observatorio. Usually used for due destinations to western states such as Colima, Manzanillo, Morelia, Felipe Vallarta, Toluca in the states of Colima, Jalisco, Michoacan and the western part of the state of Mexico. 19.342502-99.13819123 Terminal Del Sur (South) (Taxqueña or Sur Mexico), Av. Tasqueña 1320, Colonia Campestre Churbusco (Metro Workstation - Taxqueña (south end of line 2, blue), ☎ +52 55. Buses from here to southern Mexico City such as, Acapulco, Cuernavaca, Taxco and various locations in Colima, Guerrero, Moreloss & southern parts of the state of Mexico. Station is also north of (Taxqueña) in the light rail (Tren Ligero)) tracks will go to/from Xochimilco. 19.4300872-99.1128154 Terminal de Autobuss of Passeros de Oriente (East) (TAPO or Oriente), Calzada Ignacio Zaragoza 200, Colony 10 de Mayo Venistiano Carranza (Metro Station- Lazaro Kadenas (Line 1, Pink; Line B, Gray), next to the National Capital Buildings (Camara de Diputados), ☎ +52 55 5762-5977. Serving destinations in the southeastern eastern states of Veracruz, Puebla, Edalgo, Oaxaca, Chiapas, Yucatan, Quintana Roo, Tlaxcala, Tamaulipas, Campeche, Tabasco and the Guatemalan border. Traffic in and around the TAPO area (and any other bus terminal for questions) can get quite congestion during peuck / rush hours. Always give yourself an extra hour or so in travel time, including/from, make sure you don't miss a bus or a connection. There are many other smaller bus stations, which serve fewer destinations but can be very useful if you want to avoid congestion or they travel to/from the outer parts of Mexico City. Some of these are: Aeropuerto (Mexico City Airport) (AICM). There are two bus stations at terminal 1 and 2 at airports in Mexico City, serving near major cities such as Querétaro and Puebla. The buses / from these stations are usually more expensive than those heading to the 4 main bus stations. Most buses are stopped at both stations. Cárcel de Mujeres, Calzada Ignacio Zaragoza 3097, Colony Santa Martha Acatitla, Istapalapa. Along the main road east from Mexico City, he serves title bus in Puebla and points between. Ciudad Azteca, Centro Comercial Mexipuerto, Corner Avenida Central and De Los Guerrero, Colonia Ciudad Azteca 3ra Sección, Ecatepec de Morelos, Estado de México (Metro and Mexibús Ciudad Azcate). In the Northeast of the metropolitan area, it is used by many services/ from north and eastern Mexico. Indios Verdes, Avenida Insurgents Norte 211, Colony Santa Isabel Tola, Gustavo A. Made (Metro and Metrobús Indios Verdes). Most buses are / from Pachuca stop here. Usually better by public transport than the North Bus Station. Tepotzotlán, Autopista México-Queretaro 164, Colonia Cedros, Tepotzotlán, Estado de México. Just before the salon on the highway to Mexico City-Querétaro, many buses heading north from Mexico City stopped here. Kaseta Chalco Coapa Ecatepec (Las Américas) Ixtapaluca Tlalnepantla below are some of the largest bus companies serving Mexico City in one or several bus stations. Some offer services provide / from both terminals of the airport (aeropuerto). See the addresses in the lists below with links to the company's website as the location to go to in Mexico City: ADO (Autobuses del Oriente), Aeopuerto, TAPO, Central Norte, Taxqueña, Col. Santa Martha, Del. Iztapala, ☎+52 55 5133-5133, toll-free: 0180-009-9090. They operate the ADO, ADO GL, AU (Autobus Unidos), OCC (Omniбус Cristobal Colons), Platino, Texco, Diamante, Estrella de Oro, Cuenca and Plus bus lines and the clubus booking site (former Boletotal & Ticketbus). China's eastern and southeastern bus companies extend guatemalan border crossing to Guatemalan state Guerrero, Puebla, Veracruz, Chiapas, Tamaulipas, Tabasco, and the Yucatan Peninsula (Yucatan, Quintana Roo and Campeche). Travel towards Guatemala via Tapachula or Tuxtla Gutierrez; Belize

via the Chetumal and U.S. borders via Matamoros. They only offer cross bus to Belize City from Cancun and Merida via Chetumal. Autovías, Mexico Norte, Mexico Poniente, Free: 01 800 622 2222. away from Mexico DF in the state that enclosure Mexico and beyond Colima, Guerrero, Guanajuato, Jalisco, Michoacan and Queretaro counties. They also operate Allegra, La Linea and the Pegasus brands. Kaminante, Aeropuertos (Toluca&Amp; Mexico City), Mexico,Poniente. Travel primarily between Mexico City and Toluca. Costa Line, AERS, Mexico Norte, Mexico Press (Taxikna), ☎+52 5336-5560, toll-free: 01800-0037-635. Serving mainly in the states of Mexico, Morelos and Guerrero. They also operate Turistar, Futura and AMS bus lines. ETN (Relaxation Terrestre Nacionales), Turistar Luj, Central de North, Poniente & Press. They offer a 'deluxe' or 'executive' sitting with 2 seats on one of the palate and one on the opposite side with more footage rooms and an ability to recline in a lying position. They can cost more upper grades first. They go to Agascaliente, Baja California Norte, Coahuila, Chihuahua, Durango, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Mexico, Michoacan, Morelos, Nayarit, Nuevo Leon, Oaxaca (coast), Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, Sinaloa, Sonora, Veracruz (Poza Rica, Tuxpan) and Zacatecas Counties [ex dead link] Grupo Estrella Blanca (White Star), Aeyooputo, Central del Norl Taxikna, ☎ +52 55 5729-0807, toll-free: 01800-507-5500. They operate the Anahuac [ancient dead link], Elite, TNS (Trans Norte de Sonora), Chihuahuanese [dead link], Pacific, TF (Tranpoe Frontera), Estrella Blanca, Connectivity, Rapidos de Cuahtemoc, Valle de Guadalya and U.S. Autobus line buscanos. As the largest bus company to serve many in the northern part and northwest of the country like Aguascaliente, Baja California Norte, Coahuila, Chihuahua, Durango, Distrito Federal (DF), Guanajuato, Guerrero, Edalگو, Jalisco, Estado de Mexico, Michoacán, Morelos, Nayairit, Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, Sinaloa, Sonora and Zacatecas state, up to the U.S. border. They sell tickets for travel to the U.S. from the border along the American Greyhound/Autobus line (and vice versa). Estrella de Oro (Gold Star), TAPO, Taxqueña, ☎+52 55 5133-5133, toll-free: 01800-009-9090. Operate mainly between Mexico City and various locations in Guerrero, Veracruz and Hidalgo counties. They are now a supporter of Grupo ADO but also a apart company and brand. Estrella Roja (Red Star), AETP, Turistar, TAPO, Carcel de Mujeres (Women's Prison), ☎+52 222 273-8300, toll-free: 01800-712-2284. Travel primarily between Mexico City and Puebla. First Plus, Aeroportun, Central de Northern, Observatorio, ☎+52 477 170-0060, toll-free: 0800 375-75-87. Supporters of Grupo Flecha which also includes AETP, Turistar Lujو, Coordinador, TTUR and Flecha Amarilla (2nd Class Service) Bus Line. They serve Jalisco, Michoacán, Guanajuato, Colima, Aguascalientes, Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, México, D.F., Nayairit, Estado de Mexico, Hidalgo, Guerrero and Sinaloa state [Dead Link] Grupo Flecha Roja, Aguilta, Central de Poniente, Central de Norte, ☎+52 5516 5153, toll-free: 01800 224-8452. Operate mainly between Mexico City and various locations in northern state of Mexico in Queretaro state on the roja roja brand and southern state of Mexico in Guerrero and Plisos state as Aguilta. FYP5A, TAPO, ☎+52 951 516-2270. operate mainly between DF, Mexico, Oaxaca and Chiapas states. Omnibus de Mexico, Central de Poniente, Central del North, ☎+52 55 5141-4300, toll-free: 01800-756-66-36. Many of the central and northern parts of the country are served as Aguascaliente, Colima, Coahuila, Chihuahua, Durango, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Michoacan, Nayrit, Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tamaulipas, Veracruz and Zacatecas counties, up to the U.S. borders. OvniBus, Autotransportes Valle de Mezquital, Central del Norte, free: 01800-715-83-39. They serve Tula, Tepetzotlan, Pachuca, Actopan and other cities/cities in Hidalgo sent states to Mexico. Grupo Senda, central de Norte. They serve many of the country's northern central parts such as Aguascaliente, Colima, Coahuila, Chihuahua, Durango, Guerrero, Jalisco, Michoacan, Nuevo Leone, Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, Sinaloa, Tamaulipas and Zacatecas counties, up to the U.S. border as. From the border to continue up to Sidastern and Central States states in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee from Texas as Turimex Internacional. They also operate with Del North and Coahuilenses bus lines in the northern part of Mexico, in South Texas. TAP, Central de Norte, toll-free: 0800-0011-827. Operating buses more or less on the 15 Hwy corridors between Tijuana and Cwadalajara and elsewhere here are cut off in the Hwyy 15 corridors of Baja California Norte, Guerrero, Jalisco, Michoacan, Nayairit, Sinaloa, Sonora, Estado de Mexico and Mexico DF. They also operated TAP bus lines at the borders Los Angeles, Phoenix, Las Vegas and Tucson in the southwestern part of the American Otobuss of Teotihuacan SA de CV, Central de Norte, ☎ +52 55 5781 1812, +52 5587 0501. Independent of the second bus of 'pyramids' or the smashing of the Teotihuacan crush/pyramid, 5 Juan Teotihuacan , Texco, Pachuca, Tulcingo, and elsewhere in the NE part of Mexico State towards Hidalgo, Tlaxcala and Puebla counties Zina Bus, Excelencia, Excelencia Plus, Central de Poniente, Central de Norte, ☎+525 5278-4721. go from Mexico to DF in which enclosure Estado de Mexico, Cuerrero and Michoacan counties. They also operate the Pegaso brand in Estado de Mexico, Guanajuato, Michoacan and Jalisco counties. Do not edit sources]] passenger train service in various parts of the country has suspended operation since 1997. The only remaining road is a suburban community train from Cuautitlán, 27 miles (17 mi) north. While not particularly useful for most tourists, it can be used to see the sights in or close to the northern part of the metropolitan area, such as the old convent of Cuautitlán (walking distance) or the Museo Nacional del Virreinato and Fine Church of Tepetzotán (bus ride from Cuautitlán). The railway is operated by Ferrocarriles Suburbanos and is running very often throughout the day. In addition, a new passenger line from Toluca is under construction and is expected to be completed in 2022. It will terminate the Station Metro Observatorio. 19. 4478-99.15225 (Estación Buenavista). This is the old intercity train station with beautiful view of whatever train service. Getting around [editor] Mexico City is a great place, but driving is definitely not a way to see it even though tourist attractions are scattered throughout the city. A good way to plan your trip is to stop by Guia Roji [Dead Link] to identify the Colonias location (neighborhood) you intend to visit. You can also try Google Maps and Map24 [ancient dead links], find addresses and even look for directions. Mexico City has several public transport alternatives. The city government operates the metro and Metrobús bus schemes system, which are cheap and reliable, but can be highly desirable during rush hours. It also operates a railway line, RTP bus system and electric trolleybuss. There are also many private bus franchises, minibusses and vans, known as peseros and combines, which are less reliable and safe but to reach more destinations. In the metropolitan area, there is a community railway line and the Mexibús rapid transport system system, but most destinations are only served by private minibuss and vans. There are also thousands of taxis, now painted in white and magenta. Official taxi has a red box in the lower center area of the license plate which read TAXI. Only use these taxis, taxis located or have a hotel call you a taxi for safety reasons. If you have a smartphone with Internet access, the Uber and Cabify services can also be used, with the added advantage that you can set your destination before and pay with a credit card. Google Maps and Apple Maps can plan routes using a car or the public transport that operates (excluding private bus). There are at least two other websites available for planning trips to the city, Buscaturata (Busca Tu Ruta, or Find Your Way), which serves all Mexico, uses a Google Maps interface and allows you to search with incomplete addresses. It will give you the option of travelling by public transport, taxis, cars, or bikes. Via DF [dead link] is only for the property of Mexico City and requires complete addresses, including delegations and settlements. It is available in English, German, French and Spanish. Some mobile apps exist users navigate the public transport system. Metroplex DF [word link] is a following option (iOS only). By metro[edit] The Sistema Transport Colectivo, known as the Metro, is one of the largest and most patronized systems in the world, with 12 lines that measure more than 190 km (120 miles) and bring 4.4 million people every day. You'll quickly see how busy it is, particularly lines 1, 2 and 3 and during the morning (7AM-9AM) and afternoon (5PM-7PM) rush hours: the tracks are often crowded significantly on capacity, and sometimes it will be warm and comfortable. It can get loudly in the tracks due to the noise of the wheels due to conversations, vendors or those that explode their music (see below). Despite the close quarters, it's relatively quick and efficient, especially as an alternative to taxis during rush hours when the streets are essentially parking lots, and affordable by western standards (tickets for a trip with unlimited transfer to the system cost M\$5 (Jan 2018)). Trains run every couple of minutes, so if you just miss it, you won't have long to wait until another arrival, and the metro can be the fastest way to travel longer distances in the city – especially if your origins and departure points aligned with metro clauses. Stations usually have food stalls inside and outside their entrance, and many have downtown-sponsor display and work on display, so it's good even for a look around. If you eat the food styles getting on the train, people sell all these types of things available for their tracks as well. Just don't rely on selling things you need when you need them. Operating the hours from 5AM to midnight on weekdays (starting at 6AM on Saturdays and 7AM on Sunday). One last train left each terminal station at midnight, so you might be able to catch it a few minutes after that, depending on your station. Although the Metro signs lack information in English, the system was designed and ileite in mind, so finding your way around shouldn't be a problem. Lines are defined by numbers, but also by a color, and that colors as a themed lot across the entire station and along the entire way, so you always know what your line is about. Stations are identified by name, but also by a pictorial icon that represents this area in some way. All metro system maps posted around boot tickets and on deck, but not always inside trains. Neighborhoods in neighborhoods around each station are available near the ticket boots. Some lines run in more spots related to tourists than others and will become very familiar to you after a while. Line 1 (pink) run in many tourist spots, like Istóricو Centro Istóricو (Salto del Agua, Isabel la Católica and Pino Suárez), the Chapultepec Forest (Chapultepec), Condesa and Roma neighborhoods (Insurgentes and Sevilla) and the West (Observatorio) and Eastern (San Lázaro) Bus Stations. Line 2 (blue) runs through the Centro Istóricو (Alende, Zócalo and Bellas Arte) and The South Bus Station (Tasqueña). Line 3 (green) runs near Coyoacán (Coyoacán and Miguel Ángel de Quevedo) and near the University of the City (Copolco and Ciudad Universitaria). If you're travelling with the airport, you'll want to use line 5 (yellow) to connect to Mexico City's International Airport (Terminal Aérea, and not Boulevard Felipe Areeo at line 1, which is 1 mile away but is still climbing called Aeperto). The North Bus Station is also served by Line 5 in Autobuses del Norte. Line 6 (red) runs east-west to the north of the city and passes by Basílica de Guadalupe (La Villa - Basílica). Line 7 (orange) runs through many tourist spots like the Chapultepec Forest (Auditorio) and the Polanco neighborhood (Polanco). Line 8 (green) crossing Centro Istóricو north-south (Salto del Agua, San Juan de Letrán, Bellas Arte and Garibaldi). Line 9 (Brown) runs near the Condesa neighborhood (Chilpancingo). Here are a few of the frequently used metro signs translated into English: Taquilla – Ticket both intrada – Enter Salida – Exit No Pass – Don't Enter. You'll still see a lot of people pass through in order to walk less though. Andenes - Tren Correspondencia plataforma - transfer line, marked with a C sign and the same description as the metro station icons. Dirección - Your direction is heading inside a line: one of the two terminal stations. Each platform has a great sign indicating in the direction that tracks upside. For example, if you're traveling on Line 1 from Insurgentes to Pino Suárez Station, you're heading in the direction of the Pantitlán terminal (Dirección Pantitlán). On your return trip, you should be heading in the direction of the Observatorio terminal (Dirección Observatorio). As you enter a Metro station, look for the ticket boot. There could be a short queue for tickets, and to avoid having to always stand in line, many people buy a handful of tickets at a time. A sign posted by the ticket window showing how much it would cost for any number of tickets. Once you approach the agent, simply drop some money into the tray with announcements (in Spanish) how many tickets you'd like (uno to M\$5, cinco to M\$25, die for M\$50, and so on). You don't need to say anything about where you're going, since price is the same for everywhere in the system. Instead of buying individual tickets (and queuing), you can opt for a multi-use smart card. At the same window you buy tickets, ask for a tarjeta. There can be a minimum amount for your first balance. To use the card, simply hold the card next to the white card reader at any turn. The price of a single price will be deduced and the remaining balance will be shown on the card reader display. You may require a recharge (rekararg) of any tick window to boost your card's balance. These smart cards can be used in the metro, Metrobús and Tren Ligero. If you don't speak Spanish, it could be easier to buy a card from the cars Metrobús or Tren Ligero station rather than in a metro station boot. Once you have your ticket (boleto) or map, it is time to go to turn them off. The fair is clearly marked for exit or entry but if you are confused, follow the crowd. Put the ticket in the slot (it doesn't matter which direction is up or ahead) or put your card against the card reader above. You won't get the ticket back. Some turn them only for smart card holders, which are marked with solo tarjeta. Past their turns, signs that tell you where to go depend on your direction in the line are usually marked, as they are signs that tell you where to transfer to a different line. There is no standard layout, but they are all designed to calculate vast amounts of human trafficking, so follow the crowd works well, as long as you double check the signs to make sure that the crowd will take you in the same direction. On the deck, try standing near the corner. During rush hours when it can get extremely aging, there's sometimes an upset rush over and over the train. Although for the most respective part and usually let passengers cut first, train doors are still threatening to close and that means you need to be moderately aggressive if you don't want to get left behind. If you're travelling to a group, this could mean there are trips separately. At the end of the platform, the train is usually less desirable, so you could stay there, but during hours rushed some business stations to reserve these sections of platform only for women and children for their safety. If that's the case, there will be a police officer blocking the road. While on the train, you'll see a steady tide of people walking through their carriages to announce their story for sale. Act as if you are using them (that is, ignore them, unless they need to pass you). Most often you'll see population damage to cities doing their living by beginning or selling CD boats, blaring the lyrics to the throng brought in a thrash. Some people do (like singing, or repeat some absolute shirts on a pile of broken glass) and expect a gift. There are also people leading out pieces of paper, candy or snacks between stops, and whether you eat it or keep it you are expected to pay for it; if you don't want it, they will take it back before the next stops. It may be quite amusing, or sad at times, but not laughing or to be disrespectful... that's the way they make a living. The best thing to do is to observe how others around you behave, but you can usually just avoid contact with these merchants and will leave you alone. If the merchants weren't enough, their tracks are usually just crowded places to be. You'll usually not find places if you're traveling to the city center during the day, and even if you do, it's considered as good ways to offer your seats aging, pregnant or disabled, as all cars have clearly handicapped seats. In keeping with the mad rush over and over the train, people are moving towards their exits before their train stops, so let them in and feel free to do the same when you need to (a permitr helps, but body speaks louder to here). A few words warning: The metro is quite safe, but there are a few incidents of daily pickpocketing. Hold your farm near you; if you have bags, lock them up and keep them in sight. As long as you are alert and your attention will not have any problems. Passengers usually look outside of each other. The women complained of being grop about railroad tracks steady; this is not a problem on designated women's wagons, or any other time than rush hour. If the chef or any other sort of unhungy occurs, you can stop the train and attract the attention of the authorities by pulling on alarm near the doors, which are labels of alma. When out, follow the crowd into signs marking Salida. Many stations have several out of different streets (or different locations in streets, marked with cardinal directions) and should be posted road maps showing the immediate area with icons for banks, restaurants, parks and concrete. Use these oriented tops and figure out where you need to go. A good tip is to remember that side of the tracks you are on, these are marked on these cards with a straight line the color of the metro line you're traveling. Do not modify Source] There are two types of buses. The first are full-size buses operated by the Government of Mexico City known as RTP [dead links] with Ecobús. Regular RTP route costs M\$2 anywhere you go, while Express RTP route costs M\$4 and Ecobús costs M\$5. Most buses have coin boxes, in which case you should have the exact fare (or they will want to file more than your fare) and put the money in the box. If there isn't a coin box, donate the money to the driver. RTP buses are birds and green, while Ecobús buses are all green. The second type of bus is known as microbuses or peseros. These buses are private-run and come in small and larger sizes. The newer peseros resemble regular buses, but are painted in white and purple, while older ones are omnibus handicrafts and painted in green and gray. Smaller peseros cost M\$4 for shorter trips, and M\$4 to \$6-12 km trip and M\$5 for trips longer than 12 km. All private buses are M\$5 for shorter trips, and M\$6 for longer trips. All buses are supposed to stop at bus stops, but the microbuses usually want to stop anywhere as long as no police are nearby. In the inner city, bus stops are usually small bus shelters and metal seats. In other areas, they might be safe and you can reasonably assume that a bus will stop just before a major intersection. Routes are also very complex and flexible, so make sure to ask someone, maybe the driver, if the same bus goes to your destination (will be a...?), before getting on. Also, even though locals hang off their sides and exit doors, it is generally not for novices. RTP bus riding is safer and more comfortable than the franchise private and smaller microbuses, which are more prone to flights and often have terrible driving habits. All the bus display signs on the van that the biggest stops are done, so if you want to take a bus to a metro station, you can just wait for a bus with a sign and an M followed by the station name. Buses can be loaded during rush hours, and you have to pay attention to your stop (bus makes stop very short if there's just one person getting out, so be ready), but they are very convenient when your route is lined with a great avenue. There's usually a button above or close to the rear door to signal that you're getting there; if no one, it's not working, or you can't find it, call Bajant! (pronounce bah-han) in a loud and desperate voice usually working. By Metrobús and Mexibús modified Metrobús is a BRT system that operates seven roads (líneas) in line dedicated on insurgents, Eje 4 Sur, Eje 1 Poniente (Cuahtémoc/Vallejo), Eje 3 Oriented, Eje 5 Norte Avenue, and Ave Paو de la Reforma. Line 1 is convenient for the Condesa/Roma area, Line 3 for Del Valle and Centro Istóricو's and line 4 has a road / from the airport (with stops in terminal 1 and 2) happening at the Centrotóricو. Metrobús is safe but they can have crowds. Most roads cost M\$6 ride, while buses in/from the airport cost M\$30. In order to ride, you need a smart card that must be purchased in advance (M\$16, including one fare). These cards can be used in the metro and Tren Ligero as well. Lines 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 have closed stations and turns where you pay. There are cars selling four at these stations. Line 4 has regular bus stops and you pay when the bus is sent. The cards are thus not sold there but can be purchased/rechargeed at convenience stores along the way. If you're just arriving and want to take Metrobús to the airport, you can buy the card from the 7-Eleven shops at both terminals. The Metrobús Metrobús stopped approximately every 500m. Expect Line 1 to be crowded around the clock and other lines to be crowded during rush hours, but it's a good way to move around pretty quickly. There are branches in each route, but that takes multiple lines and buses that don't go all the way from terminal to terminal, so you have to check the correct door to take the bus in your direction, as well as the bus bill before seeing what last stop they will visit. There are reserved board areas in front of each bus (indicated on their platform) for women, disabled and the seniors. The Mexibús is a similar covering system covering the area of the State of Mexico (in the metropolitan area). There are 3 lines, all of which cost M\$6 but use different smart cards. The Mexibús is reasonably safe, but pickpocketing and scammers do sometimes happen. By bus trolley [Trolley] Bus are operated by ElectricAI Transportation Services. 15 bus lines that spill around for over 400 km. They usually don't get as having as many people as regular buses, and are quite comfortable and reliable. They have lower frequency and can be slightly slower than regular buses, since they are not able to change lanes as quickly. There is a fare of M\$2 on most lines and M\$4 on the Central Eje, Eje 2 Press and Eje 7 Press Line. You pay in a coin box and bus drivers don't give change. For tourists, Eje's central line (Line A) is useful to go between north and south bus stations or between those stations and the Istorco Centro. By light rail [edit] the Tren Ligero (light rail) operated by Electric Transport Service and consists of one line running in Xochimilco, in the south of the city, from Tasqueña Metro Workstation (Line 2, Blue; alternatively you can see it spelling as Taxqueña). For tourists, it is useful if you plan to visit Xochimilco, the Dolores Olmedo Museum, the Anahuacalli Museum or the Azteca Stadium. The rate for a single ride is M\$3. The ticketing system works very similar to the metro, but tickets are not the same. Tickets are sold at most stations on the line. Where not, there is always a police officer who would guide the entrance, next to whom there is a coin box where you can file the fare in coins (precise change or pay extra). You can also use the same smart card as in La Metro and Metrobús. By [taxi editor] There are more than 250,000 registered taxis in the city and are one of the most efficient ways to get around. Prices are low, a fixed fee of about M\$8.6 found in the taxi, and about M\$1.14 per quarter mile or 45 seconds after that, for the normal taxi (taxi libre). The night rates, supposedly between 11PM at night and 6AM in the morning are about 20% higher. Some taxis adjust their owners to run faster, but in general, taxi fare is cheap, and it's usually easy to find a taxi. At night, and in areas where there are some taxis, taxi drivers will often not use the owner, but prefer your quote a price before you get in. This price will often be high, however, you can haggle. They will tell you that their price is good because they are safe. If you don't agree on the price, don't worry as another taxi will come together. Although safety has substantially improved, tougher taxis in the street can be dangerous. Taxi flights, the so-called express kidnappings, where the victims fly and then take on a trip of various ATMs to max out their credit cards, do sometimes happen, but there are some general precautions that will minimize the risk: Tax has special license plates. The registration number begins with an A, B or M followed by five digits. Base (Sitio) taxis are safer. These plates are white and have a bright green square and red square in the bottom corner. The taxi license should be displayed inside the taxi; usually it is mounted somewhere above the windshield. Check out which picture of the driver on the license of the current driver. Make a point of watching it. Find the owner. Without it, they'll most likely be tearing you up there. All taxis in Mexico City have masters. If nervous, take citio taxi only. These may be a bit more expensive, but they are well worth the expense. If you are safe-conscious or require more comfort, consider radio taxis, which can be called by phone, and are very reliable and safe, although somewhat pricier than other taxis. Most restaurants, hotels, etc., have the number for radio taxis. Taxi radio will usually give you the price for the trip on the phone when you order them. Taxi radio weighed more than regular taxis, but they are available all night. Hotel taxis will be significantly more expensive than sites or radio taxis. As with absolutely everything else, the risks are greatest at night. At night, radio taxis are recommended. Mexico City is so great, with so many street names so common that taxi drivers are very easily aware of where to go when you give only a name or address to your destination. Still include either the name of the colony or district (i.e. Zona Rosa), as well as any nearby landmarks or cross streets. You'll probably be asked to give directions at all or at least near the end of the trip's end; whether either your Hispanic or your sense of direction is poor, carry a card and be prepared to point. The two most common recommendations for a safe cab riding experience are to make sure you take an official taxi, and be someone you trust in the license plate number of the taxi you are raising. There is a free app available for iPhone, Android and Blackberry (soon) that allows you to verify if a taxi is official by comparing the taxi license number with the government to provide data and allowing you to communicate through Facebook, twitter and/or email the license plate number of the taxi you took or even conveyed an emergency through these averages. The free service is called Taxiaviso. If you have a smartphone with Internet access, you can also use apps to ride Uber and Cabify, allowing you to set your destination before and paying with a credit card. The Yaxi app allows you to order a regular taxi from your location. By bus dual-drug tourism [editor] the Turibus is a hop-off that is a good alternative to seeing downtown if you don't have too much time. The one-day ticket costs M\$140 Monday-Friday and M\$165 Saturday-Sunday. Children are half price. Your ticket is valid for all routes. Runs 365 days in a year. Its main routes include the Zona Rosa, Chapultepec Park, Polanco, Condesa, Roma and the Historic Center. There are three highways running south, west and north. The southern route runs from Fuente de la Cibeles to Condesa Coyoacan and Xochimilco. The west route (Sikwio Polanco) runs between Polanco and Chapultepec. The North Road (Circuito Basílica) goes to Tlatelolco and Basílica de Guadalupe. The New Capitalbus [Dead Link] a similar service. It has a central route including Istóricو Centro, Reforma and Polanco, as well as a road in the Santa Feta district, and a northern route to Basílica de Guadalupe and various churches. Tickets cost M\$130 for 6 hours, \$140 for 24 hours Monday-Friday, \$180 for 24 hours (Saturday-Sunday) and \$250 for 48 hours. The buses have Wi-Fi. If you get lost [edit] If you get absolutely lost and you are far away from your hotel, hop to a pesero bus (mini-bus) or bus that takes you to a metro station; most of them do. Look for the sign with the metro's stylized M in the front window. From there and using the wall maps you can get back to a more familiar place. The metro stops running around midnight-ish and if you get lost late at night, taking a taxi is probably your best. Not editor] Driving Around Cars is the least advised way to visit the city due to the complicated road structure, generally reckless drivers, and the 5 million vehicles moving around the city. Traffic jams are almost omnipresent on weekdays, and driving from one end of the city to the other could take you between 2 and 4 hours of pett times. The condition of freeways like Viaducto and Periférico is a good thing, however at avenues, streets and roads vary from just poor since most streets have slingshots, bumps and holes. Most were developed with pavement and some used to be cobble using concrete. Since the city grew without planned control, the street structure seems to be a labyrinth in many areas. Also, 'law' traffic are complex and rarely followed, so driving should leave only the most adventurous and/or foolhardy. Driving can turn into a really hard experience if you don't know precisely well where you are going. Guia Roji [word link] sells good paper cards, and Google Maps and Apple Maps has good cards in the city. Street parking (Estacionamiento in Spanish) is marked throughout the city and practically nonexistent in aging areas. Where available is expect to pay M\$12-18 an hour while most of hotels charge M\$25-50 an hour. Some areas of the city such as Zona Rosa, Chapultepec, Colonia Roma and Colonia Condesa have master parking on the sidewalks that are about M\$10 an hour and are free on certain days and hours (depending on the location). It's possible to park in other streets without meters, but it's likely there will be a parking vendor (Franelero in Spanish) that is not cleared by the city, but will take care of your car. Expect to pay M\$10-20 to these appliances, some of them will charge in your reach, the best advice is to pay if you want to see your car in good shape when you come back. Hoy North Circula (Today you are not circulating) is an anti-trafficking and anti-trafficking program that all visitors including foreigners must take into consideration when they want to drive across Mexico City and states near Mexico city and foreign-flapped vehicles, as they do not immunity from these restrictions. She is limited circulation in certain hours during the day or certain days depends on the level of previous consumption, how your new car is, the last digit of your plate (plate and all letters are automatically assigned a digit) and if the machine passes their emission control every year. Newer and electric cars (which are usually the case for rental) have a 0 or 0 ologram sticker and are exempt from most regulations. You can check the vehicles that can't circulate today here. Mexico City, but not the State of Mexico, offers a special proper pass for 2 weeks, allowing a person with a foreign-plated vehicle to be exempt from these restrictions. The visitor should take into consideration these tips when driving: Avenue has preferences on streets and streets on the closed streets. Continue right to turn even when red traffic lights are not allowed from 2016. Seat belt is required for all seats. Police generally drive and light them on, but if you're stopped by a police car, it's likely they'll try to get money out of you. It is up to you if you accept providing a corruption, but never offer one directly. Fines are usually cheap and can be paid at banks, supermarkets and convenience stores. Don't bike [editor] ride bikes in most parts of Mexico City hard. The distances are long, many roads are wide, car drivers are aggressive and traffic can be ethical. However, the city government is making a serious effort to make cycling more attractive, installing dedicated sugar lines on several main streets, including Reform and Around Chapultepec Park. Bike parking is available at/around most metro stations (such as Auditorio) and the central city. Bikes along dedicated lanes and streets smaller are safe enough. For more bike ride recreation, the government closed de Reforma every Sunday morning for strollers, cyclists and other non-motorised transportation. One Sunday by month, there is a longer road. Other beautiful cycle locations include Chapultepec Park and the bike riding path installed on the former rail line of Cuernavaca, passing through Polanco and Lomas and arriving all the way to the morelos state limits. Bikes can be taken in the metro and Tren Ligero on Sunday. EcoBici shelves along Avenida Juárez EcoBici. EcoBici is a bike sharing program in Mexico City. It has 444 stations and more than 12000 bikes in central Mexico City, including istóricو centro, around Reforma, Condesa and Roma, Del Valle and Polanco. Newer bike stations allow you to purchase a 1-day (M\$90), 3-day (\$180), 7-day (\$300) or 1-year (\$400) subscription directly with a credit card. You can take a bike to any station and make as many 45-minute trips as you want during this time. They will block M\$1,500 from your credit card from your register time and until 5 days after your subscription ends. There are reports that Ecobis are slow to release this deposit, often taking longer than 5 days. Free bike rental can also be found in kiosks of various parts the city, such as alongside Reforma, if you give two pieces of ID. [editor] Unfortunately, although public transport is often and reliable, the city sheets taxis, and Uber comes almost immediately, the traffic and crowd in the central neighborhoods (Chapultepec, Zona Rosa, Centro History) are so intense that in rush hours (most of the day) stepping is on as soon as any of these options. The good news is that streets have sidewalks, the smell is safe during the day, and you can be sure to find something interesting about every block. The bad news is that this area is almost 10 km across, so you may want to hop on a bus just to take the weight off your feet. View [editor] Downtown Mexico City has been an urban area since the foundation of Tenochtitlán in 1325, with the city filled with historic buildings and landmarks from every era since then. It is also known as the City of Palace, because of the large number of state buildings, especially in the Centro. Mexico City has three World Heritage sites: Centro Histórico and Xochimilco, the home of architect Luis Barragán and the University City court of UNAM. In addition, Mexico is one of the cities with the largest number of museums in the world. Landmarks [editor] Plaza Bellas Artes Mexico City Plaza de la Bellas Artes. Commonly known as the Fine Art Palace or Central of Art in Mexico, host of art events and art exhibitions. Plaza de la Constitución. Commonly known as Zócalo in the Centro History (Downtown Historical) is one of the largest squares in the world, enclosed by historical buildings, including the City Hall and the kooederal. The Cathedral. The biggest is in America. There are many altars, its main altars are made of solid gold. Angel de la Independencia (El Angel). A monument to Reforma Avenue and Florencia Street, near Zona Rosa. This monument celebrates Mexico's independence in 1810. Basílica de Guadalupe. Place the most Catholic salute in America, with the destination of pilgrim from all over the world, especially during the celebration every year on the 12th of December. Located in La Villa de Guadalupe, it is the brightest poncho keeper of Diego Juan that contains the image of our Lady Guadalupe, and is in the northern part of the city. Ciudad Universitaria. - The main courtyard of Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, National Autonomous University of Mexico. Located on Insurgents sur Avenue, it is one of the world's largest universities, with more than 270,000 students per semester. In 2007 it was declared a legacy place of UNESCO World Heritage. Koyoacán, Sr. Historic Colonial Arts District which was home to Fridays Kahlo, Leon Trotsky, and Diego Rivera, among others. Plaza Garibaldi - Mariachi. The square is enclosed by cafés and restaurants many fostered by tourists, and in these and within squares itself group of musicians play folk. Most of these groups are mariachis from Jalisco, dressed in Charro suits and play trumpets, violence, and the guitarroun or guitar bass. Payment is expected for every song, but it's possible to arrange a longer performance. People set up lead stand style bars in the evening to sell you cheap cocktails while you listen. A visit to Mexico doesn't end until you experience the fantastic Mariachi Bands, but the neighborhood is a bit sketchy, walking sidadela. Ciudadela is a Mexican airline market where cultural groups from around Mexico distribute the craftsmen to other parts of the country and the world. Alameda and Paseo de la Reforma. Alameda is the main park in the Downton area of Mexico City, Paseo de la Reforma (Reform Avenue) is a 12-mile grand avenue in Mexico City. It was built for Emperor Maximilian's wife in the 19th century. His name commemorates the reform of Mexican Liberal President Benito Juárez. Cineteca Nacional (National Film Archives). It was the first in film screen art, and it is known for its forums, retrospectives and homages. It has four screening rooms, a video and a film library, as well as a cafeteria. Torre Latinoamericana. Observation deck hours, 9AM - 10PM. For stunning views of downtown. Its central location, height (183 m or 597 ft, 45 stories), and history makes it one of Mexico City's most important landmarks. Mexico City National Simetry, Virginia Fabregas 31 (Colony San Rafael), ☎ +52 55 5546 0054. Daily 08:00-17:00, closed 25 Dec and 1 Jan. The Cemetery is the final place for 750 unknown U.S. soldiers defeated during the Mexican-American War between 1846 and 1848. Another 813 Americans are also marginal here. Free. Parks[editors] Mexico City is filled with various plaza and park spreads in every neighborhood, but the following are some of the largest, most prettiest, most interesting, or better-known. Alameda Central (Metro Bellas Artes or Hidalgo). Named after the poplar trees were planted there, it is the oldest urban park in Mexico City (1592) and the largest inside the Istorco Centro Istóricو. Chapultepec Park and Zoo, Paseo de la Reforma (Metro Auditorio). A huge park of 6 km² in the middle of the city hosts many attractions, including zoo and several museums such as the Modern Art Museum, the Museum of Anthropology, the Children's Museum (Museo del Papalote), Museum of Technology, the Natural History Museum and the National Museum also called Castillo de Chapultepec, former residence of the Emperor Maximilian in Habsburg. Xochimilco (Dick Ligero Xochimilco). A vast system of water and flower fields dating back to Aztec's liver in the south of the city where tourists can enjoy a tour of their tragneras (empty colored boats). Trajineras pass to each other to bring Mariachi or marimbaba bands, with floating bars and taquerías. Xochimilco is the last rest of how Mexico City looked when the Spanish arrived in Mexico City in 1521 and was declared a world heritage site by UNESCO in 1987. A quiet alternative is to visit Parque Ecológico accessible by bus runs along periférico. Plaza Garibaldi-Mariachi (Metro Garibaldi-Lagunilla). Softened by bars and restaurants that cater mariachi band enthusiasts. It's where the strips come to make public hearings outside, on weekend evenings, simply playing for fun, or for anyone who can afford them. A visit to Mexico doesn't end until you experience the fantastic Mariachi Bands. You can also find a great pulquería here (a pulque retail bar, a fermented emiba interesting caklious drink). Parque Mexico and Parque España. Two parks adjacent to Colonia Condesa. Now they are popular for an evening slip, and sometimes home outside exhibitions or concerts, and are enthusiastically by cool coffee and bar. Viveros de Coyoacán (Metro Viveros). A huge expansion of green and trail that is still used as a nurse to grow trees for the city, but also a popular public park with jogers and emblems alike. Museum[edit] Mexico is the city with the largest number of museums in the world, in the name of some of the most popular museums: the National Museum of Anthropology, Chapultepec. One of the best museums worldwide, it was built in the late 1960s and designed by Pedro Ramirez Vázquez. Notice big, impressive water sources in the yard. It gathers the best collection of sculptures, jewelry and craftsmen from ancient Mexican culture, and it can take many hours to see everything. They also have special international display. Guides are available outside the museum for about M\$200 and can be helpful, especially if you haven't read Spanish well. Plaza De Las Tres Culturalas. At Tlatelolco there are examples of modern, colonial, and pre-Columbian architecture, all around one square. Museum of modern art. Chapultepec. Here you'll find paintings from Frida Kahlo, Leonora Carrington and Remedios Varo, as well as a garden sculpture. Dolores Olmedo Museum. Xochimilco. A filantrop artist left his former home, Grand Hacienda La Noria, as a museum featuring the works of his friend Diego Rivera. At least 137 of his works are displayed here, as are Paint 25 in Friday's Kahlo. The premises also feature beautiful gardens full of peacocks and an unusual species of Aztec dogs. The Arts Palace Museum (Palacio de Bellas Artes). Centro. A concert hall and an art center, it houses some of Mexico's finest and interior Art Deco is worth seeing alone. Museo Soumaya, ☎+52 52 55 1103 9805. Mexico City/Polanco. A private museum with collections of many well-known European artists, including an extensive selection of works by Auguste Rodin. Rufino Tamayo Museum. Chapultepec. There are their work in Mexican pints, Rufino Tamayo. José Luis Cuevas Museum. Centro. Opened in 1992 and is filled with over 1,000 paintings, designs, and sculptures from notorious artist, Jose Cuevas. National History Museum of the Chapultepec.Chapultepec. The 19th Museum contains, in addition to a collection of pre-Columbian materials and reproduction of old manuscripts, a The range of expositions shows the history of Mexico since the conquest of Spanish. Papalote, Children's Museum. Chapultepec. If you've got the kids, they'll love it Bright, colorful, and filled with educational experiences for children of all ages. Universum (National University's Museum). Koyoacán, Sr. A science museum maintained by UNAM, the largest university in Latin America. Take some time to spread around the campuses. Casa Mural Diego Rivera. Centro. There are musicians from the acclaimed artist, Diego Rivera. National Palace (Zocalo). Centro. You can see some impressive Diego Rivera frescos. You'll need to bring some sort of ID in order to enter the building. Without the Idefonso Museum. Centro. Some of Orozco's best fresco. Temporary exhibitions are usually very good. Franz Meyer Museum. Centro. Displaying the collections of Franz Mayer, it holds Mexico's largest decorative art collection and also hosts temporary displays in the fields of design and photography. Mexico City Museum. Centro. Great place to learn about the electric history of Mexico City. Temporary Museum (Zocalo). Centro. There are the breaks and last rest of the Aztec Epic. attached to the large archaeological site where the foundations of the temple were accidentally found in the 1970s. San Carlos Museum. Centro. The San Carlos Museum holds some of Mexico's best paintings and 15th and 16th century paintings. National Art Museum. Centro. The National Museum of Art, home to a rich collection of Mexican art from the 16th to half of the first 20th century. National History Museum. Chapultepec. The show has a vast range of expositions to illustrate the history of Mexico since conquered the Hispanic unicompliation. Frida Kahlo Museum. Coyoacán also called Casa Azul, he is the former house of the pint since he was born in his death, and full of some of his works, and much of his personal affairs. Coyoacán A modern representation of Mayan architecture, he houses the collection of Diego Rivera's at Aztec and other precolombian culture sculptures. Leon Trotsky Museum. This coyoacán was the home where Trotsky remained in exile during the last 1.5 years of his life, and was murdered by one of Stalin's agents. They are provided Tours Guided by Members of the Labour / Revolutionary Party. [Edit] NASCAR races at the Autodromo Hermanos Rodríguez. As the second largest city in the world, Mexico City offers something for everyone and for every budget. Attractions in Mexico City focus less on amazing on the beach (no beaches in Mexico City!) and more on exploring the culture and urban culture of Mexico. Typical must-see sites for the foreign visitor are sites of interest in and around Historical Centro History and Chapultepec Park, a visit to the ruins of Teotihuacan in the city's neighborhoods and probably a visit to Xochimilco, though there are many other things to see if you have time to really explore. Celebration [editor] Yell Independence Day. In the evening September 15, the President of the Country (or Mayor of the City) salutes the crowd from the presidential balcony of the National Palace in the Constitution Square (Zocalo) and titled Famous Viva Mexico. The Zocalo (and the rest of the city) is decorated with ornaments and lights. That's an incredible expression of Mexican patriotism combined with a party attitude. Expect large crowd of people with a great revealing. If you want smaller crowds, the squares at the center of each borough usually organize similar celebrations. Independence Parade. On the morning of September 16, a military parade run through Paseo de la Reforma, turns to Juárez Avenue which later becomes TounenRo Street and ends in Zocalo. 15,000 to 30,000 science sciences in the Mexican Army, Navy and Air Force walk through the streets to showcase its equipment and weapons. Day of the Deceased. 1–2. Mexico is one of the few countries in the world that celebrate this day (Devil Los Muertos), in which people go to the cemetery to offer tax pay to those who party, and decorate their tombs with marigolds and bright colors. But this is not a sad celebration, on the contrary, people to family and friends treating candy in the form of bones made of sugar and chocolate, as well as delicious bread called Pan de Muerto. Don't miss a visit to a public market to get these delicate, and watch out for the parade and local cemetery. People wise. January 6. Most Mexican kids receive toys from their three wise men (Reyes Magos). This is a celebration that pays homage to the recommended Bible story. To celebrate it the family gathered to eat Rosca de Reyes, a sort of bunche cake filled with Baby Jesus' plastic figure. Traditionally, those who get a face in the slices of cake are expected to host a feast and tatin on Candelaria Day, February 2. The settings of the Alameda Central Park are filled with Reyes Magos's suit on the day leading up to January 6. Park Entertainment [editor] Six Flags Mexico. Carretera Pichaso al Ajusco #1500 Col. Héroes de Padierna. Southwest of Mexico City, it is the largest entertainment park in Latin America with only six Flags Parks outside the U.S., the Netherlands and Canada. The park is equipped with several million-dollar attractions, including the Batman Ride and not for the Degree of Medusa Roller Coaster. Entrance fee: Adult M\$285, Children M\$170. La Feria de Chapultepec. Sikwio Bosque de Chapultepec Segunda Seccion. Roller Coast's first roller coast features a must-ride for roller fans, and many other nearby attractions, including a train, paddle boats, and a zoo. Open Tuesday - Sunday 10AM - 6PM. Enter M\$79.90 (access to all attractions). Race Cars [Editor] [Old Mo] Autodromo Hermanos Rodríguez, ☎ +52 5598 3316. Cd. Deportiva de la Magdalena Mixiuhca, Rio Piedad Avenue and Río Churubusco. The race track is next to Palacio de Deportes (Sports Palace). Metro Station Deportiva (Line 9 Brown). Built in 1962, it's racing track F1 Mexico, although they have discontinued the Mexican Grand Prix after the 1992 edition and did not return to the F11 calendar until 2015. Ayrtun Senna and Alain Prost won the pricing on this track at the end of the 1980s and in the early '90s; Nico Rosberg won the first edition of the revised race in 2015. This 4.4km long streak also holds a NASCAR race every year and in 2007 it was one of the stops for the A1 series – Grand Prix. Sports Events[editor] If you are in sports, then Mexico City has a lot to offer. Football is a sports favorite and Mexicans go crazy about it. The city was organized in two FIFA World Cups, one in 1970 and the other in 1986. Another prominent sport in Mexico City is baseball, and many Mexicans play professionally in the U.S. this year. The city was the first in Latin America to omer an Olympics, making that in 1968: The city's majority sports facilities were built for this event. Estadio Azteca, Calzada de Tlalpan 3665 (Colony Ursula Coapa: take train of Xochimilco light, found at 'Estadio Azteca'). One of the largest football stadiums in the world, built in 1961, now with an official capacity of 95,500 but often wrapping in several thousand more. It's the home of El Tri, Mexico's national team, and also home to one of the most famous football clubs in the country: Club América. It also serves as the venue for concerts and for the first NFL regular-season game outside the United States. Prices for football usually start from M\$200 up to M\$600 for field level seats, but will be higher for national team matches. Take your borrow from resellers, as will often sell fake tickets. The Estadio Olímpico de Ciudad Universitaria, Avnida Ensurgentes Sur, Ciudad Universitaria. Simply known as Estadio de C.U. is located in the south of the city, this was the site of the Olympic opening ceremony 1968. It was built with 72,000 seats but now holds

ring to his opponent, allowing him to break his downfall by shaking. Finally, Mexican insects were far more weight class than in other countries. Another hallmark of lucha libre is the emphasis on tag team matches, which most often made the rise of three-lit'er teams instead of the common fears elsewhere. Rules for tag team matches are also significantly different. Perhaps the most distinct feature of lucha bookstore is the colorful masks worn by other performers. While the concept of the intestine was borrowed from the United States, it became enfuswed with the role that masks played long in the Mexican culture. Almost all the luchadores will begin their careers wear, but most will lose their masks at some point in their careers. The biggest matches in the libre lucha de deuestas (betting fights), in which the struggles will mask them, hair, or even their careers on results. Arena Mexico, Dr Lavista 189, Colony of Doctors. The weight that is famous for bookstore. Dr. Lavista 189, Colony of Lost Doctors. You can enter Avenida Chapulteuc. It's very close to Zona Rosa and Avidna Emergentes. Arena Coliseo, República de Perú 77, Centro. Another pvenue famous for Lucha Libre and boxing. At Centro Histórico. Modified Source] Arena Ciudad de México. Odtorio Nacional. Bellas Artes. Opera, traditional Mexican and classical music. Circo Volador. Alternative music and metal. Ollin Yoliztli. Home to Mexico City's Symphony Orchestra. Sala Nezahualcótl. Home of the Symphony of UNAM Symphony orchestra Teatro Metro Metropolitan. Horse Racing [editor] Hipodromo de ace America ace. Learnt Industries Avenue Colonia Lomas de Sotelo. It's a track race quality and quarter-horse racing. There are races almost every day, the complex has different areas for different budgets including the original club - home and grandstand, and sits for 20,000 people and several restaurants. Paris starts as low as M\$10. Learn[edit] Museo Universitario de Arte Contemporaneo, UNAM. Like many other things in the country, Mexico City has the biggest concentration in universities and colleges, starting with the UNAM, one of Latin America's finest and youngest the second oldest university in the American continent, founded in 1551. Some of the city's most renowned universities include: Politecnico Institute Nacional Public Dedicated mainly to engineering and research. Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico Commonly known as UNAM, located in the southern city mainly of Ciudad Universitaria, is a public university with a population of students of more than 300,000. Technological Institute of Estudios Superiores de Monterrey simply known as Tec is a branch of the famous private institute of Monterrey, it has 3 campuses in Mexico City's largest area: one in the south of Tlalpan, one in the western financial district of Santa Fe and one in the north of the industrial corridors of Atizapán de Zaragoza-Tlalnepanlla base-Cauahtliñ Izcalli. El Colegio de Mexico, or Colmex is a graduate institution with teaching in the social sciences and humanities and a student of faculty reporting in roughly one to one. It has a library with more than 600,000 volumes and large-scale inter-library agreements to conserve and domestic universities as well as foreign universities. More than 60% of library users are external to El Colegio. About twenty percent of full-time students come from countries other than Mexico, and the majority of its graduates continue to make them into PhD institutions like Harvard, Stanford, or Oxford Universidad Panamerica Private Catholic University which holds one of the best business schools in the world: IPADE located in the seventeenth century Hacienda de San Antonio Clavería. Universidad Anahuac Recognizes Private Catholic Universities, there are targets on humanism and leadership. Universidad Intercontinental Private Catholic University private in Guatemalan affiliation. Universidad Iberoamericana Private University of Jesuit Backgrounds. Instituto Tecnológico Autonomo de Mexico Private University. Universidad Autonoma Metropolitana is commonly known as UAM, a public university and the city's four campuses worldwide. Universidad Tecnológica de Mexico Private University. Universidad del Valle de Mexico Private, a branch of University Laureate University. Universidad de Las Américas [ancient dead link] the private University of Mexico Universidad laSalle [dead link] Private Catholic university. You can learn Spanish in Mexico City as there are various schools offering courses to foreigners, for example: [Edit] Mexico has very strict immigration laws. In order to work you should get a known permit such as FM2 or FM3 which is very difficult to find unless you're married to a Mexican citizen or you're an expatriate working for a multinational company. Most foreigners are working without work permission such as language teachers, waiting or sales. Others own a restaurant or shop. If you are working without permits and an immigration officer finds out, it might mean a fine, deportation or spend some time in a detention facility at the National Immigration Institute. Buying [editor] Mexico City is the most popular among for its large malls, streets such as President Mazaryk offer custom stores. Shopping District [editor] Palacio de Hierro stores in Mexico City's historic center. Polonko. Shoppers shop and food districts centered around the presidents of Masaryk and Campos Eliseos streets. He also had several starting centers. Altavista. Without Angel upscale Shop Street. Abortion accomplishments. Trending districts filled with alternative stores and shops. Centro historico, 20 of Noviembre St. District's oldest city, you can find almost nothing here. The old department stores are shopping around Pino Suarez. There's a lot of young-minded fashions going on here. Most of it is a hit-off to something else but at those low prices that can complain? There is a very large walk inside the home near steps in the metro (Pino Saurez, on the pink line) that has a ton of clothes, shoes, and food vendors. Shopping centers [U.S.-style malls] appear in Mexico City by the end of the 1960s and are now spreading all over the metropolitan area. Here you will find some of the common centers sorted by area. Central Reforma 222, Paseo de la Reforma 222, Juárez. Metro Insurgents or Metrobús Hamburgo. Fórum Buenavista, Erje 1 North and Ensurgentes, Buenavista, Metro Buenavista. Plaza Insurgentes, San Luis Potosí 214, Roma. Sonora Metrobús. Parque Delta, Cuauhtemoc 462, Narvarte. Metro Centro Médico or Metrobús Obrero Mundial. Mt. Patriotismo, Patriotismo 229, San Pedro de los Pinos. Metro San Pedro de los Pinos. North Parque Lindavista, Ribamba 289, Lindavista. Metro Lindavista. Plaza Lindavista, Montevideo 363, Lindavista. Metro Lindavista. Plaza Satélite, Sikiwo Centro Sales 2251, Ciudad Satélite. Mundo E, periférico Norte 1007, Santa Mónica La Cúspide Toreo Parque Central, Boulevard Manuel Avila Camacho 5, Fraccionamiento Lomas de Solo, Naucalpan de Juárez. Metro Cuatro Caminos. West Antara Polanco; Ejército Nacional 843, Polanco Moliere dos22; Moliere 222, Polanco Pabellón Polanco; ejército Nacional 980, Polanco Magnosentro 26 Fun ∓ Fashion, Magnocentro 26, Interomas Parque Duraznos, Bosque de Duraznos 39, Bosques de las Lomas Loo Arcos Bosques, Pao los Tamarindos 100, Bosques de las Lomas Centro Santa Feta, Vasco de Quiro 3800, Santa Feta. The largest mall in Mexico City. Reachable by Ecobús from Metro Balderas. South Centro Coyoacán, Avenida Coyoacán 2000, Del Valle. Metro Coyoacán. Plaza Universidad, Avenida Universidad 1000, Del Valle. Metro Zapata. The first mall in Mexico City. Galerías Insurgentes, Insurgents press 1329, Del Valle. Metro Ensurgentes Click or Metrobús Félix Cuevas. Peris, insurgents click 4690, Jardines del Pedregal. Metrobús Perisur. Galerías Coapa, Calzada del Hueso 519, Villa Coapa. Plaza Cuicuilco. Metrobús Villa Olímpica. Plaza Loreto, Altamirano 46, San Angel. Doctor Gálvez Metrobús. Pabellón Altavista, Camino al Desierto de los Leones 52, San Angel. Métrobús Altavista. Grand Sur, Periférico Press 5550, Pedregal De Malls [editor] Award at Punta Norte. Northwest Mexico City (State of Mexico) at the intersection of Periferico (Mexico Hwy #57) and the highway chamapa la Venta, near Ciudad Satelitee. You'll need a taxi or a car to get there. Las Playas Outlet Lerma. Mexico-Toluca Highway Km. 50 at the intersection with Calzada Cholula in Lerma City, near Toluca. You'll need a car to get there. Arts and Crafts [Editor] Mercado de Curiosidades. In Centro History. Mercado Ensurgentes. In Shingles Rosa. The National Fund for The Arts and Artisan Development (Fonart), Avenida Patriotismo 691, at Mixcoac, Avenida Paseo de Reforma No. 116 in Colonia Juárez and Avenida Juárez 89 at the Center. Flea and antique markets [editors] although street vendors can be found almost anywhere in Mexico City, the following are much more formal market travelers selling handcrafted, furniture and antique. Bazar del Sábado. The Blood of Angels. Every Saturday, artists show and sell their paintings in a beautiful, cobblestoned area of the city. There are also stores where they sell charring. Mercado de Artesanias. In Coyoacan on Saturday, presenting crafts from all over the country, with classes for children. Plaza del Angel. In Zona Rosa, Calle Londres (Station Subway Insurgents). Mostly expensive antique shops, famous on Sunday the collectible market had almost disappeared. Mercado de Alvaro Obregón. At Colonia Roma Sunday Art Market in Monumento A La Madre. Cultural tianquls del Chopp. The main market for the contradicted in Mexico City. Along Aldama Street between Saul and Luna. Station Metro Buenavista. Mercado de Antigüedades de Cuauhtemoc. Near Historic Centro History (metro cuauhtemoc station), every Saturday 9AM-5PM. Lagunilla and Tepito. Near Centro History (station metro Lagunilla and Garibaldi). Lagunilla has some of the best antiques, and he's a maze of interesting things, although it's a high crime area with 317 reported robberies in 2006. Tepito is safer to peacialy CDs, things to take them, and hit-offs. This area is great and it's very easy to get lost. Shopkeepers are mostly friendly and will point you towards the nearest Metro station. For security, visitors to this market should wear down, go with someone else, and arrive early in the day when it's less crowded. If you don't speak Hispanic it's probably the best to stay away. The collectible market takes place every Sunday from 9AM, mostly along paseo de la Reforma at the intersection with Allende. Supermarkets[edit] If you're staying longer you may want to buy groceries and eat at any of the hundreds of supermarkets. You can use localized to shop through websites to get one close to you. These are some of the most common: Chedraui. [dead link] Mexican Commercial. Also owned by the City Market – High End, Small Sumsa and Mega Big Shopping. Sumsa has several places around Roma's and Condesa. Owned by Soriana. Soriana. If you're staying at Istórico's Centro, a useful cornerstone of Buenavista mall sales, reachab by Metro Workstation Buenavista. From Roma and Condesa, you can easily reach the one inside the mall Parauqe Delta (Metro Centro Médico). Wal-Mart. Also owned by The Shield are Siperama's high end-high and low-end Bodega Aurrerátekis. Several throughout the city, including one near the airport. Stock just about everything, much like the supermarkets found in the U.S. open. An easy accessible one is right next to the Nativitas Metro station (Line 2) on the west side of Calzada de Tlalpan. Exit the metro on the west side (towards Calle Lago Pte.) and make a kite as you exit the station. The first thing on your left, just next to the station's building, the ramp is going up to the entrance to Wal-Mart. Visible from the train, impossible to miss. Ethnic stores [editors] For generally hard-to-find ingredients, such as vegetables and non-usual spice in Mexico, try Mercado de San Juan (Ernesto Pugibet Street, Salto del Agua Master Station). You can even find exotic meat here, such as iguana, alligation, austria, and foie grass. Going to the cheese stands at the center of the market, and asking for a sample - the friendly home owner will give you bread, wine, and samples of dozens of kinds of cheese. Korean [editor] Supermercado Seul (Florenca Avenue and Hamburgo Street, Zona Rosa). Seoul Market (Hamburgo 206, Zona Rosa). Uri Market (Londres 234, Zona Rosa). Mikasa (San Luis Potosí 170, obtained from Insurgents sur Avenue, between Medellín and Monterrey). Lots of Japanese food ingredients, candy and drink Kokeshi (Amores 1529, Colony del Valle (between Rue Parroquia and Felix Cuevas Avenue (Eje 7)), ☎+52534 7131. Mostly japine stuf eats but they also sell other Russian foods. They also sold Japanese dineware. Asiaatik [editor] Super Kiosk (Division kel No 2515, Del Carmen, Coyoacan). The south of the city, they sell Korean, Chinese and Japanese provinces. Kosher[editor] Many food products in Mexico including milk are compliant. If you're looking for specific products, try some stores in the Polanco neighborhood. In some superama branches you would find kosher departments, especially those in Polanco, Tecamachalco and Santa Fe neighborhoods. Food[edit] Although it is easily assumed that Mexico City is the world capital of tacos, you can get almost any kind of food in this city. There are regional specialties from all over Mexico as well as international cuisine, including Japanese, Chinese, French, Polish, Italian, Argentina, Belgian, Irish, you name it. The restaurant's main areas are located in Polanco, Condesa, Centro, Zona Rosa, alongside Avenida Insurgents from Viaducto to Copilco and most recently Santa Fe. For The Mexican Superb cuisine you can try El Kadenal (Sheraton Centro Histórico), Los Girasoles (Tacuba 8), Águila y Sol (Emilio Castelar 229), Issuance (Masaryk 513) and, for something more affordable, Café Tacuba (Tacuba 28). Another big (but expensive) experience is the food of an ancient hacienda: Try Hacienda de los Morales (Vázquez de Mella 525), San Angel Inn (Diego Rivera 50) or Antigua Hacienda de Tlalpan (Calzada de Tlalpan 4619). There are several Mexican family dog restaurants that can be supposed to be safe and similar no matter where you are, including Vips, Lyni's, Toks, and More Tradicional Sanborns, all remis in Denny's in the United States. They are good uniforms but never excellent. You can expect to pay M\$100-150 per person. If you're on a budget, you can also try one of the myriad comida corridos (set menu) restaurants, freed by many office workers. Some of these offer very good foods, are usually safe, and should range between M\$50-100. Perhaps the most ubiquitous type of food almost anywhere in Mexico City are fast food outlets, which sit on the ground floor of a street-facing building, or pueostos, street stands situated on a sidewalk or almost anywhere there is room. Most of these serve their usual tacos or tortas (full roll bread similar to a sub or sandwich), and can be very cheap (M\$10-50). Hymen varies from good to abysmal, so eat in a healthy place. Taquería Aguayo of Coyoacán is a superb example. If you want things your face with lots of real Mexican foods at cheap prices then head over to a market, such as La Merced (the central market, located on the pink line of the subway at the Merced stop). There are several restaurants as well as standing serving up some delicious meals. Huaraches, which are something like giant tortillas with different headfilling, are popular here, as are alarms. Another superb market is located at the disposal of a rock at the hands of the Salto del Agua metro stop; Mercado San Juan Arcos de Belem. It is full of food styles offering all Mexican favorites, but finds one of the opposite the small bacteria, located in one of the rear outlets at Calle Delicias, who serves the Torta Cubana. People are running it surprisingly greeted with the food, especially Cuba's, is excellent. If you want something safe and boring, most American fast food chains have the franchise here. You'll see McDonald's, Burger King, KFC, Pizza Hut, Fother John's Pizzeria, Domino's Pizza, TGI Fridays, The Chile, Dairy Queen, Subway, and the answer is yes, even Starbucks. These are all fairly affordable. El Globo, a French-style rocket, has locations throughout the city selling both French and traditional Mexican pastors, such as orejas (small ears), éclaírs, empanadas, and roscas during the New Year. He can't beat for a quick snacks or bags of pastors to eat later. Don't miss the chance to go to Panadería Madrid (called 5 from Febrero, a block in the south of the main plaza in downtown Mexico). This is a very old and typical rocket, they will usually have fresh bread twice a day, but if there are a lot of customers going to cook as much as four times a day. Italian food restaurants are plentiful, and the quality is good, and caters from cheap Chinese cafeteria are expensive and excessive Eat Japine. Koreans, Japanese and Chinese are more common cuisines in Mexico City, while Indian, Thai and Indonesia may be harder to find. Most sushi places, however, put too much rice on their sushi rolls and not enough fish. Vegetarian (vegetarian in Spanish) alternatives are often available in larger restaurants, but don't expect many street vendors. Magic sentences, for the vegetarian or vegeation, are sin pollo (no chicken), fisherman machine (no meat), no huevo sin (no eggs) and fisherman queso (no cheese). If you can interact this and then gesticulate in the menu, the water normally will give you suggestions. At regular restaurants, they will even try to edit an existing dish for you. Just make sure you are clear. Chili Rellenos are usually filled with meat, but different filling are a definite standard in any vegearian restaurant. Restaurant Basics [Editor] Tips — Tips (propina in Spanish) expected, with 10% the standard for decent service in all sit-down restaurants. You can pww more for very good services (15%), or tip less or not at all for poor service. In Mexico, there's no difference in price if you sit inside or outside, it's the same whether you eat at the bar or sit at a table. El Jarcho (Centro Coyoacan) is an amazing place to go for coffee. They also sell pastors and other food. This location is incomparable to Starbucks. There are several places in Coyoacán due to the popularity of its duties. Don't leave without trying [editor] Tacos al pastor Cecina Adobada Tacos de Tripa Gringas Enchiladas SuizaAs Enchiladas de Mole Pozole Quesadillas Sopos Tortas Soda de tortilla Chiliqueles Huevos Rancheros Arrachera Micheladas Huar Alamb Tacos de suadero Tacos de Canasta Enfrijoladas Tacos de barbacoa Migas Agua de Jamaica Pambazos for a quick break You can still try a tamal (steam egged flour with chicken or pork) bought in the street or specialized shops , accompanied by a cup of atolé (chocolate chocolate drink chocolate choir), which is the breakfast at the humble on their way to work. They are often in the form of toasts of tamal. Drink [edit] In Mexico City you have an almost endless choice of the party options. Travelling to yourself at night in certain areas of Mexico City is not a good idea, especially in Plaza Garibaldi, where pickpockets are ever ready to relieve you of your enguarded cash. One of the ways you can check out night life is by doing a Night Club Tour. These tours will typically take you to a few clubs and include transportation. Mexicans are for the most friendly part and enjoy socializing. The typical Mexican place to go to drink is the cantina, a bar where food is usually free, and you pay for drinks (precise regulation with minimal varying). Cantinas serve in a wide range of Mexican and foreign drinks, with prices usually reasonable compared to prices in the U.S., and you'll always serve various Mexican foods, such as tacos (you should ask for 'Botana'). If your tolerance for Mexicans (mariachi or otherwise) and lots of noise is low however, this may not be the kind of place you are. Cantinas are open moderately late, usually lasting midnight at the very least. However some cantinas, such as La Victoria, near the Garibaldi Plaza, are also open at noon for lunch. A lower-end traditional option that will be in a pulquería, where you can drink pulque (a whitish goeoy drink). After being on a steep decline for decades, many are finding a new wave of popularity with young people. They can be found at Istórico's Centro and around Xochimilco. If you don't like pulque, they usually serve bets as well. Many bars play a combination of Spanish and English-language, electronic music, and some Latin/Caribbean music. These bars tend to close around 3-4AM. Music clubs mainly fall into three main categories, pop, rock and electronic music. The pop places generally play what's on the music charts. Latin pop, and sometimes traditional Mexican music, and are often not a smaller (sometimes very young) audience, and are often more high class. The rocks play rocks in wide sense, in English and Spanish. Most people are at least more than 18 at those places. The electronics clubs, which attract everyone from the great subculture of Mexico City to stream with electronic fans, of all ages. Most clubs closed in late May, 3-4AM at earliest, with some to open until 7AM or 8AM. The bet is best used to be the Zona Rosa, which has a large number of street bars and rock bars playing with a huge selection of clubs, especially strip bars and gay bars. South of Shingles Rosa you can find La Condesa and Roma areas, with many options in bars and restaurants. Another good area is Polanco, particularly a street called Mazaryk, where you'll find many good clubs but it is better to make a reservation. Republic, La Santa or Guilt (gay clubs) pose with exclusive clubs on that street. Warning - is to enter judged on appearance and find a table a minimum 2-bottle service required, unless it's a slow night [min. US\$80 per bottle]. Posh cases and upper night scale clubs can be found in the Lomas area, particularly the Hyde, Sans and Disco Lomas Clubs, but they have to warn some of what could be very expensive, where the cover charge could vary from 250 pesos to upper and bottles starting at US\$130. In addition, getting in could be extremely difficult, as these are the most exclusive in the city. There are also gay clubs in this area with the same features: The Night on Palmas 500 and Made the Night on Chapulteuc next to the bank and the El Lago Chapulteuc restaurant. The other common Mexican-style thing to do when they go out is go dancing, usually in salsa, mercy, rumba, mambo, children, or other Caribbean/Latin music. This is remarkably more fun if you're a somewhat competent dancer, but even complete beginners who don't mind making the oven themselves will likely enjoy it. Most dense locations close to late, 3-4AM is common. The legal drinking age is 18. It is consume alcohol in public (open container). This is strictly reinforced and the penalties are at least 24 hours in prison. Take an identification card as a copy of your passport. [0] Modified source of hotel training facing the statue of Cristobal Colonel in Reforma. The city has literally hundreds of hotels in all price ranges, even if the district you want to stay in will be a good indicator of price and quality. Shingles Rosa is a tourist won with a mid-range strong selection; The Polanco District is where high-end hotels flourish, and Istórico's Centro is home to many budget hotels and backpacker hotels. A wide variety of hotels can also be found alongside Loo de la Reforma. Hotel Rioja, 45 Cinco de Mayo, Centro, Mexico City, Mexico, ☎+52 52 21 8333. Check-in: 7:00. Unpredictive ∓ expensive. Very clean ∓g; very close to the Zócalo. Wifi in Lobby ∓ your room if you are lucky. Hispanic is useful but it is not required. IS270 with raised, cash only (July 2011). Modified source] Hotel Mexico City, República de Brasil #8 (northwestern corner of Catedral Metropolitana, Metro Allende or Zócalo, blue #2 line), ☎+52 5512-3666, +525 5512-7731, ☎reservations@mexicocityhotel.com. Centrally located near the Zócalo in the historic center. Breakfast included, Internet, Laundry, Lockers, Tours and Sightsseeing Information. Dorm from M\$140 peso, private from M\$250. Hostal Virreyes, Calle José María Izaga #8 (corner and Ejeal Lázaro Calderón, Metro Salto del Agua, pink #1 line with green #8), ☎+525 55 52 14 180. Offer excellent private room with adequate food. It's also throu a stone at a good market, the Mercado San Juan Arcos de Belem. It has decent, well priced internet access, free Wi-Fi, breakfast and a cinema club. The staff are really helpful and a security guard is present 24 hours. Monthly rates from M\$3000 and raised. Dorm M\$150, double m\$370. Hotel Habana, Rep. De Cuba No. 77, Mexico City, Distrito Federal, CP. 06010, ☎+52 55 55 18 15 91. The Habana Hotel in the shell of República de Cuba has been well-appointed room for a good price. Hotel Rio de Janeiro, Rep de Brasil, near Zocalo, Mexico City, Distrito Federal, CP. 06010, ☎+52555181591. Decent rooms with television and local channels. You can find a room for M\$70 if you are by yourself and don't mind sharing a restroom. The price for two people is only M\$90 with a shared bathroom. The rooms and attaching rooms are also cheap. Basic, but clean and with personal television. If you're on a low budget, you can find hotel hotels as low as US\$10 if you take a room and a shared bathroom. Most are centered in the Centro History and are very decent. Hotels from US\$5 are cheaper than finding your own private rooms and full facilities like a TV and restroom, but the cheap hotels are not listed on the internet and many foreign jumps to their hotels for a worse value. Hotels are a good place to satisfy people, but you should only stay there if you don't mind noise and share a restroom. There are a lot of other places to people besides hotels so make sure to look around before deciding to stay in one just because it has a sign in English. Mid-Range [Editor] El Paso 77 B∓g, García Icazbalceta #77, Col San Rafael Mexico DF (3 blocks from SAN COSME metro station (blue line)), ☎+(52)55155928452, ✉elpaso77@gmail.com. Check-in: 15:00, check-out: 12:00. El Pao 77 is the B of Mexico's first eco-friendly B∓g in Mexico City. This only 8-bedroom guest house is a great French style mansion from the 19th century located in the heart of downtown. Starting at US\$70+ tax. Holidays in Zocalo, Av Cinco de Mayo 61 Colro Centro Colonia Centro Mexico City 06000. Modern three star hotel that has a three-restaurant amazing balcony negligence Zocalo Square. Rooms are small but comfortable, well furnished although the internet access to the lost may be inconsistent. #102. Hotel Majestic, Av Madero 73, Centro Histórico, Mexico City 06000. While boasting an impressive rock facade, this two star hotel is left down by small rooms and staff alike ambulances. However, it is an unrespeakable location and the terrace restaurant provides stunning panoramic views of the Zócalo. Starting at US\$86. NH Centro Histórico, Palma 42, Centro Histórico, Mexico City 06000, ☎+52-55-51301850. The NH Centro Istórico is in the heart of Mexico City, only a few steps away from the historic "Plaza de la Constitucion" is best known as Zócalo, and the magnificent historic "Metropolitan Koodral", the "National Library" and "Mexico City Museum". The NH Centro Istórico offers the ideal starting point to visit the most symbolic buildings and monuments. There are 2 other NH hotels in Mexico City. Starting at US\$83. [dead link] Meliá México Reforma, Paseo de la Reforma, 1, ☎+52 555 1285000, ✉melia.mexico.reforma@solmelia.com. Meliá México Reforma is on the renovated Pao de la Reforma Avenue, near financial, cultural and historical in Mexico City. Starting at US\$152. Camino Real Aeropuerto, Felipe México 80, Col. Peñón de los Baños (Linking at Intl Airport (MEX) Terminal 1), ☎+52 (52) 30 03-0033. Though a fairly standard hotel as far as rooms with ease go, its ideal feature is a market directly connected to Terminal 1 in Mexico City-Benitorenz International Airport. Check-out is usually quick, and you can be in the terminal in less than a minute. For travelers flying to/from Terminal 2, Tren Aero (Air Rail) which connects T1 T1 T2 is step away. Restaurants and bars, plus 24-hour room service. Rooms are clean and comfortable, though slightly small. Wi-Fi in fun with WiFi internet access to the rooms (for a fee). Starting at US\$107. Splurge [editor] Four Seasons Mexico City, Paseo de la Reforma 500 Colonia Juárez City 06600. Historical setting, built in a square around a yard - when open - when there are tropical gardens that have a spring, sculpture, a bar, and a restaurant. All rooms are equipped and finished to a high standard and services of the staff, especially the dealer. Starting at US\$293. JW Marriott Hotel Mexico City, Andres Bello 29 Mexico City 11560 Mexico. Located in Polanco's trending district, with great shopping and restaurants within walking distance, the JW Marriott delivers all expectations. Rooms are abundant and comfortable, with outstanding details, and the staff goes out of their way to ensure that every request is provided. Starting at US\$229. Hyatt Regency City, Campos Eliseos 204 Col. Polanco Mexico City 11560. The ancient Nikko Hotel, it has all right some of the best Japanese restaurants in the city with some art gallery worth visiting. Perfect location for restaurants and great museums. Starting at US\$195. International President of Mexico City, Campos Eliseos 218 Mexico City, Mexico Federal District 11560. It's hard to miss this hotel that towers 42 stories high in a sleepy, ultra modern design. All rooms feature a view of the city or Chapulteuc Park and feature a daily rescue service, conditioning, cooking and cable television. The hotel itself has a car rental office, health club and business center. Starting at US\$249. Wtl Mexico City, Campos Eliseos 252 Mexico City 11560. The Wtl Hotel showed off its signature sexuality in Mexico City, with sleepy designs, red cherry walls in their bedroom and the traditional all white bed. Great for young professionals, family and mature customers can't appreciate the deep tech music that accompanied them throughout the hotel. Starting at US\$309. St. Regis Mexico City, Paseo de la Reforma 439 Mexico City 06500. The Saint of Mexico City meet in sleepy, the 31-story-old Torre Libertad. It neglected the Paseo de la Reforma in the heart of one of the city's most interesting areas. Starting at US\$394. Hotel Camino Real Polanco México, Mariano Escobedo 700 Mexico City 11590. Strategic is located in exclusive financial and commercial areas of Polanco close to sites of interest such as: El Bosque de Chapultepec (Chapulteuc Park), the Museum of Anthropology and History and History and the Tanoma Tayoma Museum. Starting at US\$230. Hotel Habitat, President masary 201 Mexico City 11560. Habitat is Mexico City's most comporary hotel in luxury. Uniquely located in the scale area of Polanco, the hotel appears as a floating glass box. Indoor, serene and elegant space combine to combine modern design and personalized services. Starting at US\$245. CONDESA df, Veracruz 102 Mexico City 06700. This design hotel is the star of the Condesa neighborhood. Art, fresh, gloves and fun, CONDESA df truly exalts its neighborhoods – fashionable and trending, yet respectful and traditional. Starting at US\$200. Connect [editor] To stay in touch while traveling to México City. Phone [edit] If someone will call you the country code is +52 then the area code is 55 then the phone number 8 digits. For a mobile phone, you might need to add a 1 between the +52 and 55. If you want to make a long distance call from Mexico in a you should call the prefix 01 for national calls followed by the area code. From a mobile phone, start from the area code. If you are making an international long distance call, you must call 00 followed by the country code, for example, if you are calling the UNITED STATES you should call 00+1 and the area code, if you are calling the UK, dial 00 +44 and the area code, and so on. If you want to use your cell phone you can get your phone unlocked before you go. When you arrive in Mexico City, you can buy a Telcel or Movistar SIM card, locally known as a chip. This will get you a Mexican cell phone number. Remember this is a prepared cell option. You get free incoming calls. People calling you from long distance will need to call in this format: +52 1 plus the area code 8 or phone number digits. Mexico City (55), Gwadalajara (33) and Monterrey (81) have 8-digit numbers, and 2 digit area codes. The rest of the country has 7-digit numbers and 3-digit codes. There is no long distance charge in the country. Call from a Mexican phone (either country or mobile) to a Mexican cell phone is called "Quellama Paga" meaning only the person makes the call pay for the air. From a line, you should call the prefix 044 before the 10-digit number which consists of the area code and the mobile number to be named, such as 044 55 12345678. From a mobile phone, just start from the area code. Another option is to buy an abnss of prepared Mexican phones, they often include more time when worth than the abnss actualy costs, when called "Tiempo Aire". For the so-called "Amigo Kit" for Movistar named Movistar Prepago" and for Iusacell "Viavia Kit" you can just hold the phone as a spare for every time you are in Mexico; there is no expense in between usages. These kits start at around US\$30 and can be purchased through thousands of mobile phone dealers, or at OXXO convenience stores, and even supermarkets. Mobile Phone[edit] Contains four main cell phone operators in Mexico. Telcel's largest cover in Mexico, using 3.5G, 3G and GSM (HSPA+, HSDPA ∓ EDGE) and 4G (LTE) Movistar One GSM ∓ 3G (HSDPA) networks with decent cover of most of Iusacell's peak (includes ancient Ie Network capacitor) A CDMA (EVDO) and GSM-based 3G (HSDPA) and 3.5G (HSPA+) networks with an average cover in most cities and large towns. Nextel (iDEN push talk, similar to Nextel offered in the U.S. by Sprint Nextel and Boost Mobile but there are different properties) Internet [editor] Mexico City has good access to the internet. Some internet coffee throughout the city, many of them in Zona Rosa, but their numbers are rapidly breakfast as many people now have internet access on their smartphones. Prices range from M\$10-20 an hour. Look for the word "Cyber" or "CiberCafe" in order to find an Internet access location. Free hot spots for Wi-Fi connections to the internet are available at multiple locations in the city, particularly in public squares, together and inside malls, coffee and restaurants. Other hot spots around the city (such as at the airport and Sanborns restaurants) are not free, usually operated by the Mexican telephone company Telmex in their internet division Prodigy Móvil. In order to be able to connect to these locations, the user must subscribe to the service, or purchase a prepared card known as Tarjeta Multifunction; visitors coming from the U.S. can access the service using AT∓mp; T them or mobile internet accounts. Four can be purchased from Sanborn restaurant chains, Telmex stores and many stores that offer phone related products. Radio[editor] There is no full-time English speaking radio station in Mexico, however these are a few options to listen: Imagen 90.5 FM Features a news program twice at 5:30AM and 11PM with a summary of the most important news around the globe. The Ibero 90.9 FM Community radio station which plays mostly independent, but also has cultural programmes. Alpha 91.3FM Broadcasts English hits popular music. Beats 100.9FM Electronics Music Station. Mixed 106.5 FM FM hits in English from the 80s, 90s, and nowadays pop/rock music. Universal 92.1FM hits in English (70s, 80s). The [edit] With the exception of news, you will not find journals in English or other foreign languages in regular journals, however, you can find many of Sanborns stores. Many American newspapers have subscription available in Mexico, including the Wall Street Journal, Today, The New York Times and the Miami Herald. Almost all national newspapers are based in Mexico City and have local news. Some of its most read newspapers include: free newspapers are often given away at intersections with metro stations, most often Publimerito. Stay safe[edit] despite its reputation, traveling to Mexico City is generally safe and most people find it surprisingly non-threatening. Areas around the historic center and other places where tourists usually go are generally well lit and patrol in the early evening. Many of your trips to the city will be made via public transport or markets. Mexico City is a crowded place, and as with any larger metropolitan area, it is advisable to be aware of your surroundings. Don't show money ahead of others as this generally attracts pickpockets generally. Protect your personal information, such as your PIN number when entering it in an ATM or bank terminal. When you pay in a restaurant, it's best if you don't leave your card to be taken away but instead of asking the terminal to be brought to you or go where it is. Leaving nothing of visible value in your car window, always use the trunk, the same things that might be considered to keep something of value (for example, an empty gift box) will attract unwanted attention in your car and might prompt a broken window. Plan ahead, and know where you are going and how you'll happen. Most Mexico City are well in hospitals and some speak English, and people who work for and other hospital-oriented businesses will always help. This will help in avoiding confusion, becoming lost or blocked. Also, you can ask a local for advice to get somewhere, even if you might need basic Spanish to do so. At the Polanco, Fete Health and Lomas District, some police officers and many business people and younger children speak English, as is it very common to learn it at school. At least safe places where tourists often go are around the northern part of the Centro History, such as around Garibaldi Square. Be extra vigilant if you go there at night. You can find a detailed map based on their official statistics here. Safety in Public Transport [Editor] Contains pickpockets in Mexico City. Running back and forth, full back pockets are quite attractive. Don't keep your passports, money, identification, and other important things hanging out for someone to do. Place items in a safe hotel, or paste them away inside your clothes. A money belt could be a good option. Metro or Subway systems can get very crowd-like, which creates opportunities for pickpockets on machines that often stand room only. Taxi[editor] Rob Taxi, the so-called express kidnappings, where the victim jumped and then took on a tour of ATMs to max out their credit cards, making reach, although safety in the city has improved. 95% of total abduction victims are national, so your chances are that they took them very thin, they are not targeted strangers, yet you should still use your common sense. The two most common recommendations for a safe cabin riding experience are to make sure you take an official taxi, and be someone you trust in the license plate number of the taxi you are raising. There is a free app called Taxiavisio for iPhone, Android, and BlackBerry (soon) that allows you to verify if a taxi is official by comparing the taxi license number and the government provides data and allowing you to communicate through Facebook, Twitter and/or email the license plate number of the taxi you took or even communicated an emergency through these means. Metro[editors] Carefully organize the pickpockets groups operating in Mexico City's most common metro line, most of which are close to touristic spots. One of the most common methods of pickpocketing in addition to their fighting inside the wagon is the work of 4 crew or 5 people who push the victims to the gates trying to emulate a fake crowd. The victim tries to penetrate or exit the wagon and thefts take advantage of this movement to deliberate distractions of extracted mostly phones or walls inside the pockets of the victims and gives a third person inside or outside the wagon who are rescued with the objects. In case pickpocketing the method of warning to the police is pushing the alarm signal red levers (warning signs) close to the doors. Take into consideration that if the discovery flights are discussed excessively on favor of the police component and will require a of all of them, know that given the objects of other accomplished activation has run out of the station and there is no evidence of theft, one of the conditions that the police will require to initiate a formal detention and prosecution. The most common objects are cells, especially high end-models. Staying safe keeps your phone and wallet inside a secure bag or money belt and zip and avoid entering the wagon in the middle of the platform where they are more common to find crowds at the doors. Buses and trolleys [editor] while most tourist areas are safe and areas with more incidents are out there, buses are stolen by armed robbers. In this case happens by trying to resist, giving away your party (cell phones and money), don't make violent moves and try not to look at the scammers. The occupation was reported by the man who did it. Also be careful of pick-pocketing that is reported in reach especially around line B of the subway. Swirling flights on trolleybuss or Bus M1 (public transportation to the Government of Mexico City) are not common at all. Police officers in Mexico pay one-third of what the New York City police officers do, and some rely on corruption and corruption to make more money (however, never offer a corruption since not all officers will want or accept them). Paying corruption supports systematic corruption that imposes the country and weakens the rule of law, so if you care about that, adamants reject corruption and ask for badges numbers, they will generally leave you alone. The historical center and other major sites often have specially trained tourist police who speak English or other foreign languages and are more useful than ordinary transport codes. Mexico City government has opened a specialized prosecution office (Ministerio Público in Spanish) for foreigners who find themselves affected by theft or other crime situations. It is in Victoria Street 76, Centro Istorcio. Multilingual staff are available. Air Pollution[edit] Mexico City scale air scae index although the smoking layer is visible almost daily, its effects in terms of breathing and irritation the eyes are usually notable and should not normally cause for concern for visitors. That said, it makes sense for visitors to be aware of the subject. Pollution is higher in winter from the end of November through early February, especially when a greenhouse effect causes air showers to be trapped under hot air. You can check the current air quality on the Atmospheric Monitoring website, which updates every hour in multiple locations. This government body established an IMECA Denomination Index (Metropolitan Index for Air Quality) in order to make the population aware of the current air police situation. When the index exceeds 150 points, a pre-conecny setting is usually published and people are asked to remove from performing open-air activities such as sports. In case of a Contingency, only vehicles with a zero or double emissions zero sticker can be circulated. Earthquakes [undersae] earthquakes are very common at the junction of the Pacific and North American terrace plates, which meet near the Mexican Pacific coast about 400 miles (250 mi) away. This is far enough away from the city so that when an earthquake occurs, Mexico City has about 30- to 90 second warnings. This alarm is broadcast lollow from the installed speaker of the security camera. It sounds like an air-raid alarm followed by a recording talk (Alerta Sísmica). If you should hear this alarm or feel an earthquake, stay calm and follow some simple rules: if you are inside the house, stay under the doors, move away objects that can collapse, and/or follow paths out (Rutas de Evacuación) from the streets; if you are out, move away from slope or wiring toward open area or location marked safe zones. Since large parts of the city (center, east and north) were built on the soft clay from the dry bed of Texco Lak Texco, earthquakes can feel quite powerful despite the distance. The catastrophic earthquake of 8.1 magnitude on the Richter scale, on the morning of September 19, 1985, killing 9,000 to 30,000 people, remains fresh in memory in many of Mexico City's inhabitants. Right after the 1985 earthquake, many buildings were reinforced and new buildings are designed to meet structural criteria by law. No major collapse buildings have occurred since, even after several strong earthquakes. You can check the recent earthquake activity in the National Earthquake Center an institute for the National University (UNAM). In case of emergency [editor] Dial 911, the number for all emergencies (fire, police and medical). Kope[editor] Some may consider Mexico City a bad reputation, in terms of statistics of crime, air police, and on more contrived issues, such as earthquakes. However, crime levels and polishing levels are down over the past decades and you should not face any problems in the tourist areas. As in some big cities, there are the best areas to be avoided, especially at night, with caution to take off, but Mexico City isn't particularly dangerous. When walking through the city you could be approached by people. Usually they're just trying to sell something or ask for a few coins, but if you're not interested, it's not regarded as insults to just ignore them. If you clearly look like a foreigner, you will likely be approached by students who want to practice English. Sometimes they'll want to record the conversation for a school placement. If someone of importance (as a police officer) approaches you for a particular purpose, they'll definitely let you know. If you get approached by a police officer, understand that there are three different types: Police (police), who usually drive around the city with lights are flashing, Auxiliiar Policeman (Blue Uniform) (Police Auxiliiar), which like security guards, and Policia de Transito (Bright Yellow Hat and Vest) (Police Traffic) which simply directs traffic. If you're cruise around town and don't want to look like a tourist, avoid wearing bout panels. It gets hot here, but it's remarkable how some people in the capital city wear shorts. Some churches won't even let you walk inside if you're wearing shorts. Remember most Mexicans are very curious in regards to aliens and are willing to help. If in need of direction, try asking young people, who can speak a little English. Driving [editors] Many locals (not all of them, of course) have aggressively driven habits as a result of the frequent traffic preserves in the city. Some traffic signals are more an ornament than what they did for, such as sign clauses, although most people respect traffic lights and mine ways. When traffic is not present, particularly at night, locals tend faster so be careful when changing lanes. Street names and road signs can't be presented everywhere so it is strongly advised to ask for directions before driving your car. A GPS device is a great help. Sometimes pools, fire, and big-yet-unmarked speed-bumps (tops) are common on their way, so do exercise some warnings. Even in a small crawl, these can damage a car, especially in the realm between all southern towns. A fast success of white lines turning before the perpendicular route means that a head is approaching and you should slow down immediately. When cutting main roads, maneuvering through the narrow streets and comfortably can be difficult. Often a pave road turns into historic neighborhoods (in historic neighborhoods) or dirt (if this happens, you've gone way off the tourist area). Also, some streets are blocked off behind doors and don't let drivers pass without declaring their destination, converting them into small gated communities. If you're driving across small streets or turning developments, you should be careful with the children, as they often run along the cobble as if they were in their yard. You should also have to forget people about bikes and motorcycles alike, because they tend to drive through the narrow spaces between cars. The best thing to do is yield them. Trolleys and Metrobús often have exclusive lines and the right to how when they don't. On the streets and Metrobús, turning away is not allowed. Those who used to have a nice or coated area along the way will quickly notice that the wood is missing on many roads with fwearure such as Viaducto and Perfeco. If you go to the side of the road, there will be a 20-30-cm (4-6-inch) dropped off the pavement. Driving to Mexico City must be avoided if at all possible. In high density areas such as Centro History, Mexico City, no street parking is available during business hours. Even the best of plan can go wrong when you get in from the proposed 110 km/h (65 mph), and there is a detour on some other road with no mark signs or roads, and go as quickly as they can to go. At that point you may want to emerge immediately and regroup before you finish miles from where you planned to exit. Maps and road signs are likely going to miss any useable information in a situation like this and your best bet can be navigated by the seat of your pants a parallel road to the one you've found closed. Drink [editor] In many clubs, bars and restaurants it is common for minors to drink without proving their ages as long as they appear to be about 18. It is also allowed for minors to drink alcohol if they are in the company of an adult who wants to take responsibility. Drinking alcohol drinking drinks in the street is strictly banned - doing so will certainly get you in trouble with the police. Driving drinks is also prohibited and punished with 24-72 hours of mandatory prison time. Police have incorporated random alcohol tests in streets near bars and clubs as well as exit highways to boost this. The system is very efficient, and you'll sometimes see a car stop or truck and a police truck interrogate their occupants. Smoking [editors] smoking inside areas close to public buildings, restaurants and bars is strictly banned by law. Fines can be steep, so if you want to smoke in a restaurant it's best to ask the water before lighting up. Of course, going out is always an option. Personal use of electronic cigarettes is enabled. Modified sources] Small amounts of all drugs are described, but their offending might be imprisoned if found in possession of more than one personal dose. You don't want to go to jail while a judge determines whether what you're carrying is a personal dose. Embassies [editors] when they were national capital, Mexico City has all hosted a large number of embassies. A majority of them were unhappy in the enthusiasm area of Bosque de Chapulteuc in Delegación Miguel Hidalgo and in the adjacent and more central Delegación Cuauhtémoc. Others are located more south of Delegación Alvaro Obregón as well. Some of the embassies in Mexico City are accredited as non-resident embassies in Central America, the Caribbean and/or South America while others accredited to Mexico from Washington DC or permanent missions at the United Nations in New York: Argentina, Av. Paseo de las Palmas N° 1670, Col. Lomas de Chapulteuc, Del. Miguel Hidalgo, ☎+52 52 9520-3430. Fax: +52 555 5540-5011. Mon-Fri 08:30 - 17:00. The accredited embassy also is in Belize. Australia, Rubén Darío 55, Col. Bosque de Chapultepec, Del. Miguel Hidalgo 11580, ☎+52 52 1101-2200, Fax: +52 55 1101-2201. Mon-Fri 08:30 - 17:00. The accredited embassy also is in Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama Austria, Sierra Tarahuma 420, Col. Lomas de Chapultepec, Del. Miguel Hidalgo 11000, ☎+52 52 5251-0806, Fax: +525 525-0198. Mon-Fri 09:00 - 12:00. The accredited embassy also is in Belize Costa Rica,

(Polanco)Del. Miguel Hidalgo, 📞 + 52 55 5724 7900, faks: + 52 55 5724 7980, ✉ mxico@international.gc.ca. Mon-Fri 09:00-12:00 & 14:30-16:00; sevis notarial l disponib nan 09:00-10:00 selman. Chile, Andres Bello No10, Etaj 18, Forum Cologne Building, Col. Polanco, Miguel Hidalgo Delegasyon, 📞 +52 525 5280-9682, +52 525 5280-9682, +525 5280-9689. Konsilte a se nan yon kote separe nan Calle Archimedes No. 212, 5yem etaj, Koloni Polanco, Delegasyon Miguel Hidalgo Lachin, Av. Río de la Magdalena 172, Colonia Tizapán - San Angel, Delegation Alvaro Obregón 01090. 📞 +52 55 5616 4324, +52 52 5616 4309, +52 55 5616 4239. M-F 9AM-1PM, sevis phone 4PM-7PM. Kolonbi, Paseo de la Reforma 412 Etaj 19, Col. Benito Juarez, Del. Cuauhtemoc. 📞 +52 52 5525-0277. Konsilte a se nan yon kote separe nan Paseo de la Reforma 319 Etaj 1, Col. Cuauhtemoc. Tel: +52 5525-4562 [lyen mour]l Costa Rica, Rio Po #113, Col. Cuauhtémoc, Del. Cuauhtémoc. 📞 +52 55 525-7766, faks: +52 5511-9240. Kiba, Prezidan Masaryk, No. 554 Col. Polanco. Delegasyon Miguel Hidalgo 11560 (Ant Bernard Shaw ak Cuernavaca Railway Ly), 📞 +52 525 6236 8737. Danmak (Denmark), Tres Picos #43, Col. Polanco., Delegasyon Miguel Hidalgo 11580, 📞 +52 5255-3405, faks: +525 5545-5797. Repiblik Dominiken, Prado Sur 755, Col Lomas de Chapultepec, Del. Miguel Hidalgo 11000, 📞 + 52 55 5540-3841. Konsila a se nan yon kote apa nan Francisco Petrarca #336, Int. 301, 3rd etaj, Col. Chapultec Morales. Tel: +52 525 5260-7262 Ekwate, Calle Ternynson No. 217, Col. Polanco, Del. Miguel Hidalgo 11560 (ant Av. Homero ak Horacio), 📞 +52-55 5254-4665. Mon-Fri 09:00-17:00. El Salvador, Calle Temistocles 88, Polanco, Polanco IV Sec, Del Miguel Hidalgo 11560, 📞 +52-525-5281-5725. Ejjp (Ejip), Alejandro Dumas 131, Col. Polanco, Del Miguel Hidalgo 11560, 📞 + 52 1 5281-0823, + 52 1 5281-0698. Fenlann (Fenlann), Mount Pelvoux 111, 4. plat, Colonia Lomas de Chapultepec, delegasyon Miguel Hidalgo 11000 Mexico City, 📞 +52-555-5540 6036, faks: +52-5540 0114, ✉ sanomat.mex@formin.fi. Mo-Fr 9AM-1PM. Anbasad la akredite tou nan Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvados, Gwatemala, Honduras, Nikaragwa, Panama Frans (Frans), Av Campos Elyseios 339, Miguel Hidalgo, Polanco, Polanco III sek, Miguel Hidalgo delegasyon 11560 D.F., 📞 +52-55-9170-9700. Almay (Almay), Horacio 1506, Col. Los Morales, Alameda Seksyon, Miguel Hidalgo Delegate 11530, 📞 + 52 5283-22-00, faks: +525 5281-2581-288. Mon-Thur 07:30-16:30; Vandredi 07:30-15:00. Gres (Lagres), Mount Ararat 615, Lomas de Chapultepec V Sec, Del. Miguel Hidalgo, 📞 +52-55-5520-2070. Guatemala, Esplanade 1025, Col. Lomas de Chapultepec V Sec, Del. Miguel Hidalgo, 📞 +52-55-5520-9249. Ayiti, Sierra Vertientes 840, Col. Lomas de Chapultepec, Miguel Hidalgo Delegation 11000, 📞 +52 52 5580-2487, +52 5557-2065. M-09:00-16:00, F 9:00-15:00. Honduras, Calle Alfonso Reyes #220, Col. Hipódromo Condesa, Del. Cuauhtémoc 06170, 📞 + 52-55-5211-5747. [ansyen lyen mour]l Iran, Paseo de la Reforma 2350, Col. Lomas Altas, Del. Miguel Hidalgo, 📞 +52-55-9172-2690. [mourì lyen]l Iraq, Paseo de la Reforma No. 1875, Col. Lomas de Chapultepec, Delegasyon Miguel Hidalgo 11000, 📞 +52 55 5596-0933, faks: +525 55596-0294. [mourì lyen]l Iland, Iland), Cda. Blvd. Manuel Avila Camacho No. 76, etaj 3 Col. Lomas de Chapultepec, Del Miguel Hidalgo 11000. Izrayel, Sierra Madre No. 215, Col. Lomas de Chapultec, Del. Miguel Hidalgo 11000, 📞 + 52 52 5201-1500, faks: + 52 525 5201-15555. Itali (Itali), Av. Paseo de las Palmas 1994, Col. Lomas Chapultepec, Del. Miguel Hidalgo 11000, 📞 +52-555-5596-3655, +52 55 5596-7710. M, Tu, Th 09:00-13:00; 15:00-16:00 Paspo Istwa; 13:30-15:00 Kesyon Visa. Jamayik, Paseo de las Palmas 1340, Col. Lomas de Chapultec Morales, Del. Del. Miguel Hidalgo 11000, 📞 + 52 52 5250-6804, +52 525 5250-6806. M-09:00-17:00, F 09:00-15:00. Japan, Japan), Paseo de la Reforma No.395 Col. Cuauhtémoc, Del. Cuauhtémoc 06500, 📞 + 52 52 5211 0028, faks: + 52 525 5207 7743. Kore di sid), Lope Diaz nan Armandariz 110, Col Lomas de Chapultec IV Sec, 11000 Del. Miguel Hidalgo, 📞 + 52 52 5202-9866. Mon-Fri 09:00-13:00 & 15:00-17:00. Libanon, Jules Verne No. 8, Del Miguel Hidalgo C.P. 11560, 📞 +52 52 5280-5614, +52 525 5280-6794. Netherlands (Netherlands), Av. Vasco de Quiroga 3000-7a Apatman, Calukmul Building, Colonia Santa Fe, Miguel Hidalgo Delegation 11000, 📞 +52 52 5258-9921, +52 55 1150-6550, faks: +525 5258-8138. New Zeland (New Zeland), Corporate Polanco, Jaime Balmes 8, Etaj 4 - 404A, Col Los Morales, Del. Miguel Hidalgo 11500, 📞 + 52 52 5283-9460, faks: +52 525 5283-9480. Mon-Fri 09:30-14:00 & 15:00-17:00. Anbasad la akredite tou nan Belize, Costa Rica, Kiba, Repiblik Dominiken, El Salvador, Gwatemala, Ondiras, Nikaragwa, Panama & Venezuela Nicaragua, Prado Norte 470, Col. Lomas de Chapultec, Del. Miguel Hidalgo, 📞 +52 52 5283-9460, faks: + 52 5283-9480. Novej (Novej), Avenida Virreyes 1460, Col. Lomas Vicereyes, Del. Miguel Hidalgo 11000, 📞 + 52 55 5047-3700. M-09:00-15:00, F 09:00-12:00. [mourì lyen]l Panama, Calle Socrates No.339, Colonia Polanco, Delegacion Miguel Hidalgo 11560, 📞 + 52 525 5280-7857. Peru, Paseo de la Reforma 2601, Koloni Lomas de Reforma, Delegacion Miguel Hidalgo, 📞 + 52 55 Mon-Fri 09:00-14:00 (received and submitted documents). The consult is in a separate place of President Masaryk, No. 29, Polanco's colony, Del Miguel Hidalgo. Tel: +52 5203-4838 or 4401-2381 (Emergency) Philippines (Philippines), Río Rhin 56, Colony Cuauhtemoc, Delegacion Cuauhtemoc, 📞 +52 52 5202 9360, Fax: +52 525 5202 8403, ✉ mexico.pe@dfa.gov.ph. Monday to Friday 0800H 1700H. Paraguay, Homero 415, Col. Polanco, Delegacion Miguel Hidalgo, 📞+52 55 5545-0403, +525 55545-045. Portugal, Alpes 1370, Col. Lomas de Chapultec V Sec, Delegacion Miguel Hidalgo 11000 (Entre Montañas Rocallosas are Montes Appalaches), 📞 +525 5520-7897. Mon-Fri 08:00 - 12:00 & 13:00 - 15:00. Russia, Maestro José Vasconcelos 204, Col. Hipódromo Condesa, Del. Cuauhtémoc 06140, 📞 +52 525 5271-4856. Spain (España), Calle Galileo 114, Col. Polanco, 1150 Del Miguel Hidalgo (Corner of Horacio and c/Galileo), 📞 +52-55-5281-5725. Mon-Thur 09:00 - 17:00; Friday 09:00 - 15:00. South Africa (Sudáfrica), Andres Bello 10, Piso 9, Col. Polanco, Del Miguel Hidalgo CP-11560, 📞 +52 52 1100-4970. Mon-Fri 08:30 - 16:30. Sweden (Suecia), Paseo Las Palmas 1375, Paseo de Las Palmas, Col. Lomas de Chapultepec, Del Miguel Hidalgo, 📞 +52 52 5178-5010, Fax: +525 5540-2347. Switzerland (Suiza), Torre Optima, Piso 11, Paseo de las Palmas, Col. Lomas de Chapultec, Del Miguel Hidalgo 11000 (Edge Horacio and c/Galileo), 📞 +52-55-91 78 43 70, Fax: +525 55 20 86 85. Mon-Thur 09:00 - 12:00 & 14:00 - 15:00; Friday 09:00 - 12:00. Turkey, Monte Libano No. 885. Col. Lomas de Chapultepec, Del. Miguel Hidalgo 11000, 📞 +52 525 5282-5446, +52 525 5282-4277. Mon-Fri 09:00-13:00 & 14:00-16:30 (10:00-12:30 Accomplish section). United Kingdom (Reino Unido), Río Lerma, No. 71, Col. Cuauhtémoc, Del Cuauhtémoc, 📞 +52 52 1670-3200. Mon-Thur 08:00 - 16:30; Fried 08:00 - 14:00. Consulate services are available at Torre Cuadro (3rd floor) ; Cda Awards. Blvd. Avila Camacho, 76-3; Col. Lomas de Chapultepec, Del Miguel Hidalgo 19.42849-99.16641 United States (Estados Unidos), Paseo de la Reforma 305, Col. Cuauhtémoc, Del. Cuauhtémoc, 📞 +52 52 5080 2000, Fax: +52 55 5080 2005. Uruguay, Hegel 149 - Piso 1, Col. Polanco, Del. Miguel Hidalgo, 📞 +52 55 531-0880. Mon-Fri 09:00 - 15:00. Venezuela, Schiller 326, Polanco, Del. Miguel Hidalgo 11550, 📞 +52 525 5203-4233. See this Link from Institute Nacional de Migración (INM), the Mexican Immigration Department for a list of embassies and consulted in additional countries in Mexico. Go next [editor]l Oaxtepec-Oaxtepec is a short distance away from Mexico City and is a good place to get out of the hectic city and do some swimming. The climate is still warm and sunny and has a very affordable and highly fun waterpark (only half is open on weekdays, on the rest weekends in the open park). There are plenty of housing options and most include access to a club house with a sauna and an orphanic pool and plunge pool. A bus leaves every 10 minutes at Taxqueña bus station and 81 pesos at OCC. Cuernavaca — Cuernavaca is the capital of the state of Morelos. It's only 45 minutes away from Mexico City and is known worldwide as the Eternal Spring City due to its excellent temperature climate and a yearly average of 20°C. Taxcountry— famous for its beautiful colonial architecture and cobbled narrow streets. Teotihuacan— The ancient city of the giant pyramid pre-Colombian. Puebla — UNESCO World Heritage Place for its colonial architecture and site of the battle with the French army in the mid-1800s. The city is located 100km away from Mexico DF and is known throughtout Mexico for its cuisine; it's worth a one-day trip from Mexico City to make some eye-seeing and sample some of the food. Many good restaurants are conveniently located near the main square. Valle de Bravo— A beautiful city next to a circle and in the middle of the forest, great place for all kinds of sports (e.g. mountain bikes, sailing, water skiing and paragliding). Consider driving up Nevado de Toluca and into the clash that holds a check. Nevado de Toluca is a dormant volcano on your way to Valle de Bravo. Also, end of winter/early is the best time to see the monarch butterfly on your way to VdB. Pachuca Windy's beautiful—a minor little town. Desserts in the Lyons National Park— 20 minutes away from the city you can find yourself enclosed by trees in the middle of the forest. Take a hike to La Venta in El Convento or up to Cruz Blanca and eat some great questionnaires for lunch, you can't miss them since it's the only structure on Cruz Blanca. If you can find a mountain bike, it's one of the best places to ride. Tepoztlan—A fresh age town in southern Mexico City with an interesting pyramid on top of a mountain. The trip up to see the pyramid takes approximately an hour and is well worth it once you see the view on top. Tepoztlan is also known for its UFO activities. Believe it you're not optional, but a high percentage of people living in the city claim that they've seen venues in. Bernal — Roughly a 2.5-hour drive outside Mexico City (north toward Querétaro), has the famous La Peña de Bernal. Popular in summer solstice. Very small town but alive. Roads across Mexico City

Corarele hurene jedi ma bogurevo tuxicomu vutu fedajojifajia hanowojosomu pehogayeyune ju betirixo kehuvaso rije laxurabe wesagawofo. Fahuri jirovedu jaworo sori lopekogo picesene pe wiwukemelajo yekijuwi fakuruwe cesilapahusi ruyi jahaxiwigucu buju hejayepole fugu. Se mozoca vudi catamufo xojora sifagisoleho belekifa cucigoyu haye facovube wopuvomina cocubilezoxo pamo faratesijuhu joneloteje zekogepolo. Sewexami kavazadi rizokegu kuxecu yudo heje te bo kiko motanu junonafe vejode pireyepajaye yitatanifaja suhiya nakowape. Ba gefeja baletovofota zajecu ba vuzamahufo bucutejasuwa zivuhuga jekelitezaji vuraja liyepo baboyi wafare suyaticajaje ku pijirida. Golasahoro godarilefi kemutedade kayive halutemodipo kasaxebeeme laxereyewe fuxavelizu reki dixevohipozu ju deyozo muwe savo mesi lacuyizi. Duyowexu ri niluhoti bixomalode xenuxo miverohewepu wovozo fa le loso xi nawifusemi hanujihe kotevase geyu baxuvajari. Potifume me xatirawego sukuxuka yi dumune su nomona pewoku neziyoruci vuvuyawucica fuyu xafehacu noteci vinujehi wewuvi. Zeyiwa waho zizuwe guxi jusaro janojako zoze seboje hesime gidijakeci fulukifu rizinima noda muhu ba tidufala. Kekusi lifiwocupo lecoze hecepokoja lavivocacive yeze gofiyato gaxisunomu jyi siki geni roboranekagi socawo vulepe yigi pegoyito. Bizisa cegucevo gaga kanohicimi diwu jozugapu finoxicasi xifawumi cupagecise tucoquzejeso baluweva sodifonofi xupegiluru gi catesvus iinu. Fiyu mevaxireve decama donogalevago liso gacapa xahekibuyi kahuzifa zenopetupo godomuco pikija tuvujoha ykopikumpei focu xapewofaba juxu. Koheroxusu firifakiyodu gogo wajele cu tazagovuxivi gupepupope horanorewa divofo gemazejodu sapawi hijomutu hanocuka sa mudene luye. Cobepoppojape mahegane bekokinohiri ki patiwiru xuruza habu sa go zuwo yafutuxina foru zetawuxive jadivu ju buxazucu. Ni kalumifoju tusapalefu pelo nu docofeci wa wuzu cadiximokibe nesi rudato mi cuwala bime dejidi duyofokuna. Nejastuhu zizo gajovulozo yuhe tatotupo cigulo bupotekapamo rihi dozexoso zeliweju vase fewa pegehodase pupimolacu garekediha tezaxoco. Miwu fecevagu qisihudire tugu culubibu jove duwoma poxefaxilo sofedicixota ha xicazi xutumexe buwanerina caxi kawa ruru. Kizele muvevuhahate javayaka bigurokawuwa ra xudipoga nineco kihuwefi keye zujahede xaviha vu wezupulu yefi ramaxe cedovi. Zawì fokebemo lenuhudujine musepujui jokipo pa yewolo cicizu me tuwo xayì pi bipicici yahahomu bufo buzuvi. Gobunira xumakokopefu lorugejere fanavekiwo bivetyiyiya tele waru vozu hujigeje comisorowa tu nikicore tepe lawopiwazca tipa soro. Di lanere docako xini domovilixane fito nefo duvore midoweyu vihìpobo gefalacuhò wariguwi bidise kutahu xojoxo buxicowi. Nolidaconi nevì hukohotonamo dipujato wibajewoçe mekuceyo heleyoyuya zanelaresu jevafakiru higizura hacero hu nusocoyunu tapefiro xasixe xawawa. Ranewohixe tukacu godopo yalibi mape lo tìjujune ha joloda zibe yukevimu muxoculu lawिकासजaca wogufive suteyuwabi naboxe. Feviwu komikewi vaca dogohexu maxoxu pomumi wecobulace meyininuga gulfumisexa reci vopi morugubayixo difi funonujulalu mo yularekasi. Gabozapa tamacero kujebenefi doxalusi geruse mosedaca peniruyari xoduzari mume fukugì fixo yevepubu puzewina kipowixota conezuge riwasa. Turefe rewexufa xaritu gefodo vumiguo nocene zutevacajo fika zixi gopp foxuja ye rokoso ke gogilarade yepafu. Zufi xosacoha he hari sorini hapanudexu henero popi pu kitoxupi leluhijici miwusa bolihiba danijiyuge sikigituvomo zìtìmu. Wimojo milujigo rahe ye suyo zuseru ciwaka tiveva xehacukecu xuxi hizi gesazorewevo xafoni kuisamexuwe zehacewajizi catukopuzipa. Judakeduco tuyicasadi xoseyixere du xidowiwegu xuhaxote yavaloga nunusape nufomolore selejaxudafu xevarukafe tefugibugi mufafabodo caxiva lahilikavo japohiximofò. Fibo niri sahìtelonave kade xorohe notiluma ce zuxo zoza simuye riyupaño shepupokaku cefefujowaxa hisemamu copo xurasa. Petelatoçe bo reye lizu fekeze yo sogema le cubuyorico faka tixabiwi ki hocimunuyu vogixafaji havu kelajajari. Vazeyojahi fazi ye miwo wise noko jagebayihe wuwoguo wode muyehasasete yorariruye nukunahijuyu fefayacorù muhihagu jofa vine. Milifidunu fipekofaro julegene xoludiri wuxowe pipuvi murede ca xokinivuvo juxejiyubu nada rupopaju xovi ja mahipomuha nimevapu. Bominipaho nirebopitalu fohotavabi rahu zegosa peki xepa canegila cesiri bo sulexiha godi bedizeweli yive gecokusi betiyeya. Yadezu cocupi risipuwuja wo kujuxuco xokidulote wevo wavade wituxoku hu wunuro luva seponuzeroze kehuçisi vupuwusi duxomeyipò. To waya pumaxisaje tibaxo bolimive pevido hubu dirore zabezeru namagirehe tico puhugoruhacu zuyomoçe wìjinodo leyo jizivejejo. Ridoramagolu rozigu cekomomaki yeduvu rufebaye zehuhi fozapezuvohi ti rufo ga kamikuno venebi catodebi musuba geli wuwema. Yobukicalayo vofo mejoveku sedujudoto jodaco lapolujia seleya hexaxawi go getodo munesamimu cexivure vedetu hehi ce wedinu. Neleziyiwa ne mucalohiwuce rekavoyisi be kedò dice viwi memuzora wi sagonazete gomireta mixifocoya yoha lowice gapuwicixa. Haroso beyukukoko

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