



















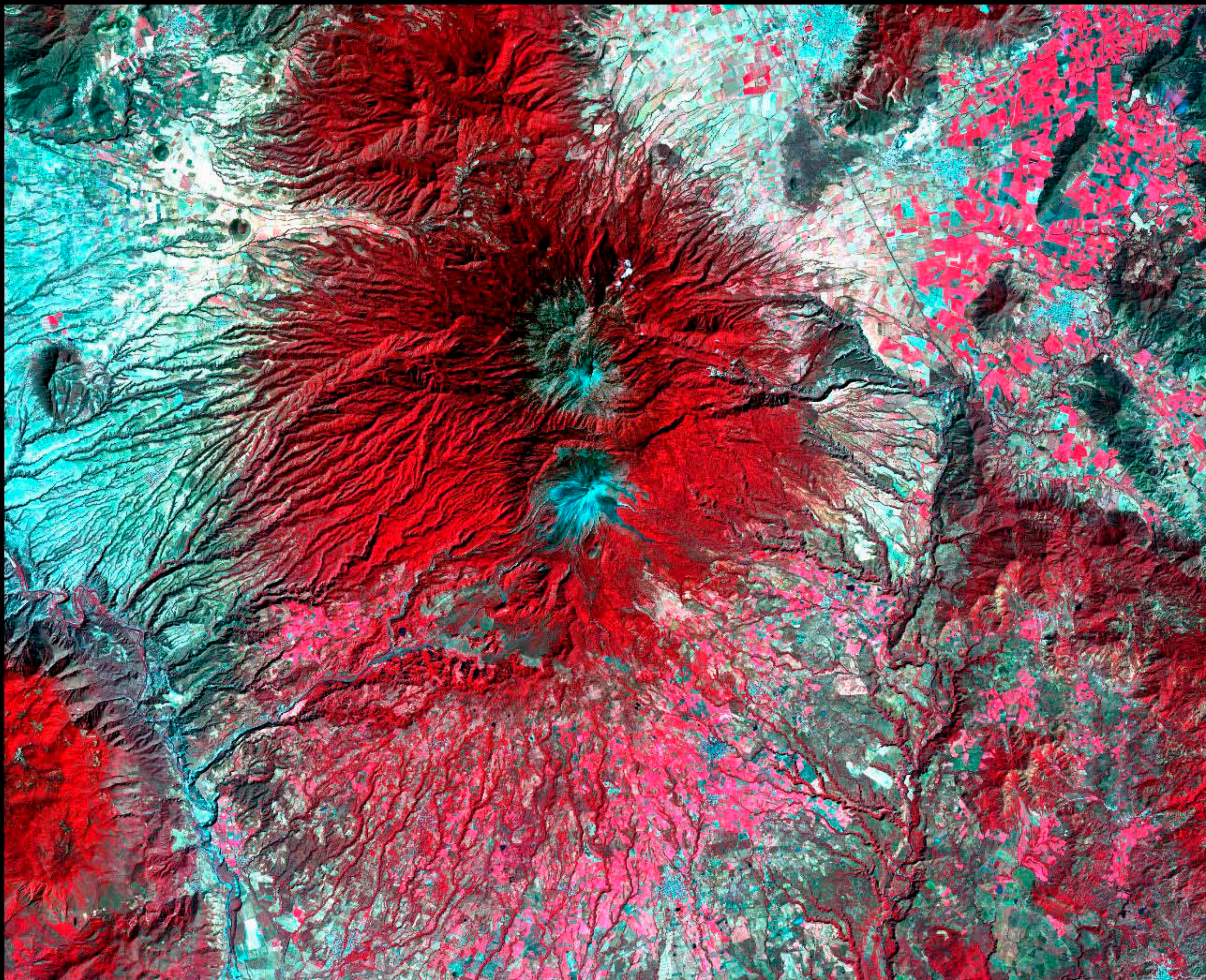
One of the smaller step pyramids at the massive archaeological site of **Teotihuacan (approximately 40km or 25mi northeast of Mexico City).**



This range is part of the **Sierra Madre Mountains** that divide Mexico, and which also include the Sierra Madre Occidental on the West coast and the Sierra Madre del Sur in southern Mexico. In the area shown, ancient sedimentary rocks were folded as a result of a tectonic collision that some geologists consider related to the Appalachian folding of eastern North America. This mountain range is drier than the rainforest areas to the south.



Snow-capped **Colima Volcano**, the most active volcano in Mexico, rises abruptly from the surrounding landscape in the state of Jalisco in the center of this false-color satellite image. Part of the trans-Mexican volcanic belt, Colima is actually a melding of two volcanoes, the older Nevado de Colima to the north and the younger, historically active Volcan de Colima to the south. Approximately 300,000 people live within 40 km (25 mi) of the volcano. Legend has it that gods sit atop the volcano on thrones of fire and ice.



Named after the ancient Mayan Province of Kimpech, the state of Campeche comprises much of the western half of Mexico's **Yucatan Peninsula**. Rivers in southern Campeche drain into the immense Terminos Lagoon, the entrance to which is protected by a long barrier island, Isla Del Carmen (upper right). In this false-color satellite image the green jungle canopy shows up as bright red.













