The objective of the present work is to esteem the tourist carrying capacity in Agua Selva, Tabasco, a destination that presents four intra-territorial advantages: highland forest relics, waterfalls, archaeological vestiges, as well as social and institutional participation at local, national and international levels. This was found that in spite of the carrying capacity, the communitarian productive diversification and the actions of social and institutional organization, have not caused any significant environmental impacts; and therefore, this is possible to influence in the local micro-regional development. The results contribute to a regional tourism planning but also allow to rethink strategies for the Mesoamerican biological corridor, a key space for the richness and biodiversity of one of Mexico’s most important natural environments.

KEY WORDS: Nature tourism, tourist carrying capacity, local development, Agua Selva.