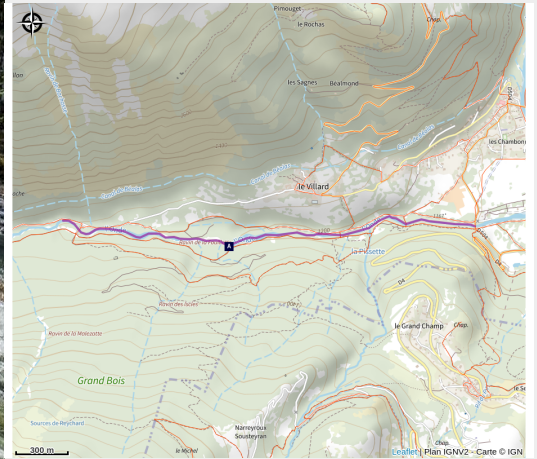


Onde (III-IV)

Parc national des Ecrins



Onde (PDE)



Let this river embark you on a beautiful journey, with its fun rapids and incredible setting !

From the mountains of the Bans and Bonvoisin to Vallouise, the Onde river flows at the bottom of a narrow valley bordered by a rich vegetation. Tumultuous and cold, this river reserves technical sections to the bold kayakers !

Useful information

Practice : Canoe-kayak

Type : Torrent

Period : May to early July

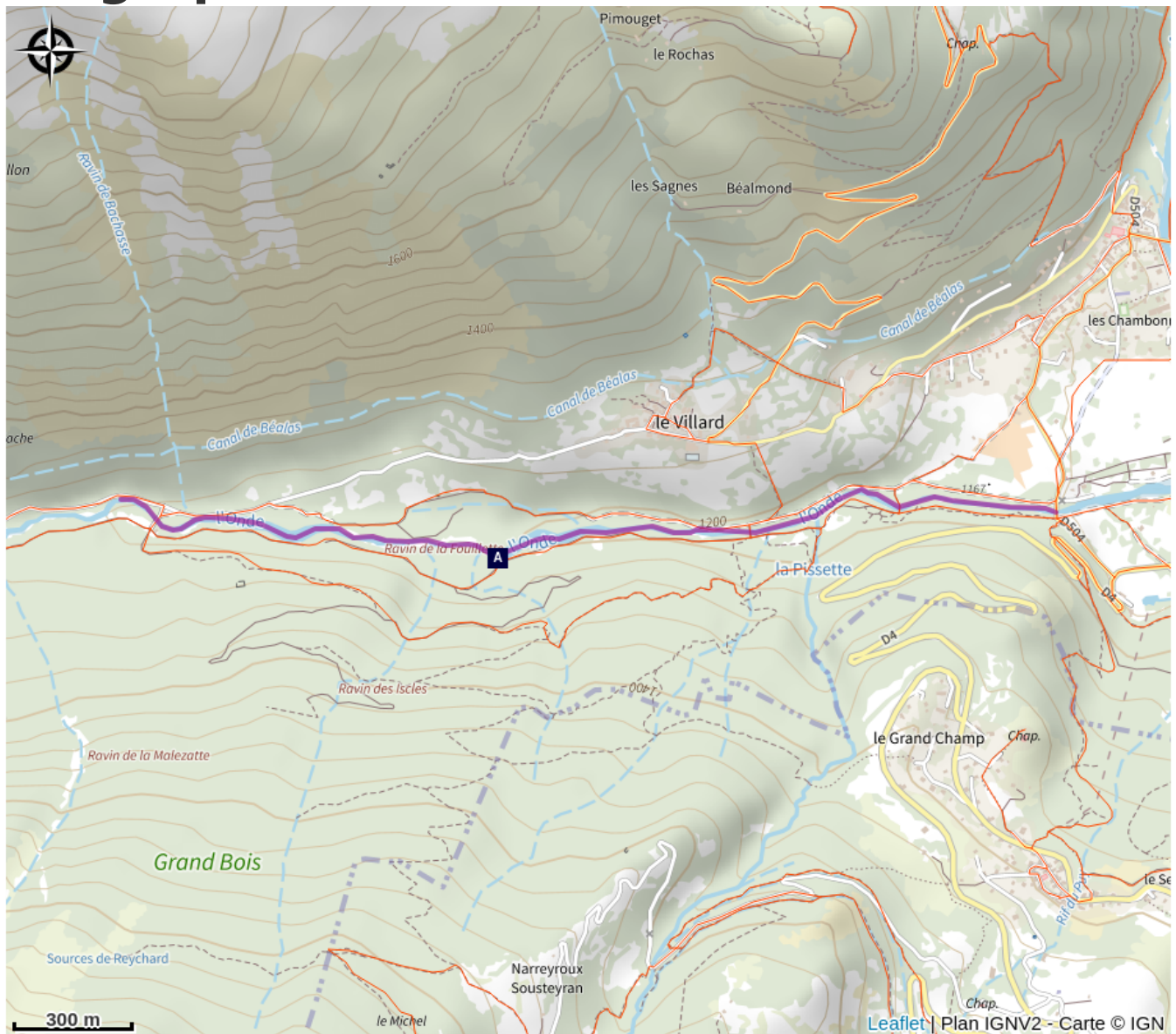
Orientation : ← W

Description

This torrent springs from the Bans and the Aup Martin valleys, to reach the Gyr river after the town of Vallouise. Directly alimented by glacier waters, this torrent is navigated from May to early July, depending on water levels, which run down consequently by the end of the summer.

The itinerary can be spotted from a pedestrian trail along the river, between the Places bridge and the Gérendoine bridge. Identifying potential obstacles is highly recommended before embarking, as logjams are quite common on the Onde river bed.

Geographical location



- | | |
|---|--|
|  The northern wryneck (A) |  The great goldenrod (B) |
|  The bird cherry (C) |  The black-veined white (D) |
|  The martagon lily (E) |  The Alpine copse snail (F) |
|  Le Villard in Vallouise (G) |  The morio (H) |
|  The rosebay willowherb (I) |  The Eurasian wren (J) |
|  The robin (K) |  The sycamore (L) |
|  The church of Saint-Sébastien (M) |  Giovanni Francesco Zarbula (N) |
|  The sun dials (O) | |

All useful information

Advices

Equipment :

- Wet suits are strongly recommended (glacier waters can reach under 4°C)
- Helmet and life jacket are mandatory
- Inflatable kayaks are not suitable and strongly advised against

Important information :

- Careful with floods after a storm
- Careful with logjams, especially at the beginning of the season
- Please take your trash with you

Attention : Experience is required in order to navigate these rivers without professional supervision. This information is provided for general guidance. Checking weather reports, water levels, flow rates and conditions before embarking is under your responsibility. The tourism office and the national park will not be held responsible in case of an accident.

If you have doubts, please ask a [professional](#). Kayak schools, instructors and renting shops of the valley are here to help you.

Mountain Rescue : dial 112

[Weather report](#)

Water levels at l'Argentière : <https://www.rdbrmc.com/hydroreel2/station.php?codestation=1125>

Information desks

Vallouise Park house

vallouise@ecrins-parcnational.fr

Tel : 04 92 23 58 08

<http://www.ecrins-parcnational.fr/>



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Source



Pays des Ecrins

<https://www.paysdesecrins.com>

On your path...



The northern wryneck (A)

The old trees in the orchard are home to the northern wryneck. It has a loud song, rather like that of the green woodpecker, only slower. This bird owes its name to the extreme way it extends and twists its neck when it feels threatened. Its French name torcol fourmilier is a reference to the fact that it feeds on ants (fourmils in French). Difficult to spot because its plumage merges into the colour of the tree trunks, it gives its presence away by its song when it returns from its migration.

Attribution : Damien Combrisson - Parc national des Écrins



The great goldenrod (B)

In damp spots on the edge of the track, swathes of tall plants grow. It forms great plumes of tiny yellow plants. The great goldenrod, still known as the tête d'or or "head of gold" is a plant native to North America and introduced into Europe in the eighteenth century as an ornamental. Since then, it has colonised a large are of Europe and in some places it even competes with the local flora.

Attribution : Cédric Dentan - Parc national des Écrins



The bird cherry (C)

Here where the soil is sufficiently cool, a small tree with oval, pointed leaves grows on the side of the track. In May, when it starts to come into leaf, the bird cherry, a cousin of the familiar ordinary cherry tree, produces numerous clusters of highly scented white flowers. These later develop into in loose bunches of small dark cherries which are only just edible. It was called the "putiet" or stinking wood, not because of its scented flowers of course, but its bark.

Attribution : Mireille Coulon - Parc national des Écrins



The black-veined white (D)

What could be better than a great pile of manure, its nutrient-rich liquid seeping onto the road? This windfall attracts clouds of butterflies which settle in their dozens on the road, risking their lives. It is the ideal spot (well, sort of!) for admiring them because they are so preoccupied with sipping this nectar. One of them is easy to identify: the black-veined white with very distinctive black veining. This butterfly is very common, so it can be spotted very frequently, not only near piles of manure!

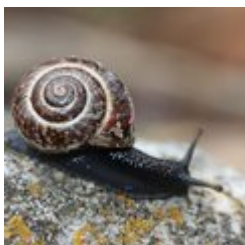
Attribution : Jean-Marie Gourreau - Parc national des Écrins



The martagon lily (E)

In the forest, the martagon lily is a common sight. This superb plant has large hanging flowers with curved-back petals, which are pink speckled with purple and exposed orangey stamens. Its leaves are elongated and whorled. It grows in meadows and cool woods. Although common here, it is rare in many French regions. In fact, picking it is prohibited or regulated.

Attribution : Thierry Maillet - Parc national des Écrins



The Alpine copse snail (F)

On the damp banks of the stream, hidden in the grass, is a snail with a beautiful golden brown shell speckled with brown, decorated with a dark spiral stripe. It has a black body. The alpine copse snail is relatively rare and, as its name suggests, it is found in the Alps. It is a sub-species of the ordinary copse snail, which is present across Europe.

Attribution : Damien Combrisson - Parc national des Écrins



Le Villard in Vallouise (G)

Lying in the valley of the Onde, the hamlet of Le Villard is justifiably proud of its beautiful houses with arcaded balconies, of the same type as those of Vallouise. It is a pretty, flower-filled hamlet. It still receives a few hours of sunshine in the winter, which is not the case further along the Onde valley. It stands in a position sheltered from avalanches which are severe in this valley.

Attribution : Office de tourisme Pays des Écrins



The morio (H)

With wings edged with creamy white and sporting a string of little blue dots, a large butterfly takes flight from the path as the walker approaches. This is the morio. Its common French name is manteau royal, or royal cloak (although her cloak is not edged with ermine!) It lives near willow and beech trees because it loves the sap that flows from wounds in these trees. It is one of the few butterflies to hibernate as an adult.

Attribution : Bernard Nicollet - Parc national des Écrins



The rosebay willowherb (I)

The rosebay willowherb is a tall, upright plant with elongated leaves. Its numerous purple-pink flowers are arranged in loose spikes at the top of the stem. It forms large clumps, which produce a beautiful display when in bloom. It is a pioneer plant and favours road embankments and disturbed ground. In late summer, its very numerous seeds, each with a little plume, float away en masse glowing in the advancing twilight...

Attribution : Thierry Maillet - Parc national des Écrins



The Eurasian wren (J)

A piercing song, long and flowing with numerous trills, bursts from the forest. What a pair of lungs! This powerful song is that of a tiny bird with a plump body and a short tail, which is often raised: the Eurasian wren. It lives in cool forests with dense undergrowth or in bushes on the water's edge. It builds a spherical nest, often against a rock or old wall, hence its French name troglodyte.

Attribution : Mireille Coulon - Parc national des Écrins



The robin (K)

The robin is a common sight around bird feeders in winter. But he is primarily a forest bird, building his nest close to the ground in a cavity in a rock or tree. His song is a gentle chatter, rising to high notes. The robin "redbreast" is a relatively solitary and territorial bird, and he defends his territory by displaying his red (actually, orange!) breast as he sings.

Attribution : Damien Combrisson - Parc national des Écrins



✿ The sycamore (L)

The sycamore is a beautiful tree. Its leaves have five rather pointed lobes, similar to those of the plane tree. It cannot tolerate drought, so it grows in this region in relatively cool deciduous forests. Its twin fruits, equipped with wings, twist as they fall: the «helicopters» that children love. In autumn, its leaves turn golden yellow creating a delightful sight.

Attribution : Bernard Nicollet - Parc national des Écrins



📖 The church of Saint-Sébastien (M)

A listed Historical Monument, this church has two frescoes on its facade depicting the Virgin Mary and Saint Sebastian. The church is also known for its two sun dials dating from 1718, made by Giovanni Francesco Zarbula.

Attribution : Office de tourisme Pays des Écrins



🕒 Giovanni Francesco Zarbula (N)

Between 1833 and 1870, Giovanni Francesco Zarbula made some forty sundials in the Hautes-Alpes. Here, one of the sundials depicts a cockerel, large vases of flowers, curtains and masonry tools. On the other sundial, we see crows dropping flowers and a rare bird. Both sundials show a motto.

Attribution : Office de tourisme Pays des Écrins



📖 The sun dials (O)

The sun dial is an eighteenth century tradition that is widespread in the Southern Alps, where the sun is constantly present. Artisan dial makers were responsible for these dials, which adorn and embellish the fronts of houses, religious buildings and monuments. They are works of art, but can also be inscribed with philosophical sayings.

Attribution : Office de tourisme Pays des Écrins