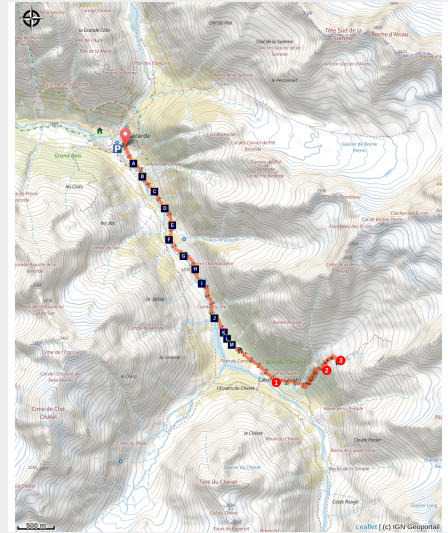


# Le refuge Temple Ecrins

Parc national des Ecrins - Saint-Christophe-en-Oisans



Refuge Temple Ecrins (Thibaut Blais - Parc national des Ecrins)

*L'itinéraire permet de rejoindre le refuge Temple Ecrins et offre un panorama grandiose sur les mythiques sommets des Ecrins, hauts lieux de l'alpinisme.*

Une randonnée au décor himalayen qui longe le Vénéon et grimpe à travers les pins jusqu'au refuge Temple Ecrins situé au pied du glacier de la Pilatte et des sommets prestigieux des Ecrins.

## Useful information

Practice : By walk

Duration : 4 h 15

Length : 12.8 km

Trek ascent : 696 m

Difficulty : Hard

Type : Return trip

Themes : Flora, History and architecture, Hut

# Trek

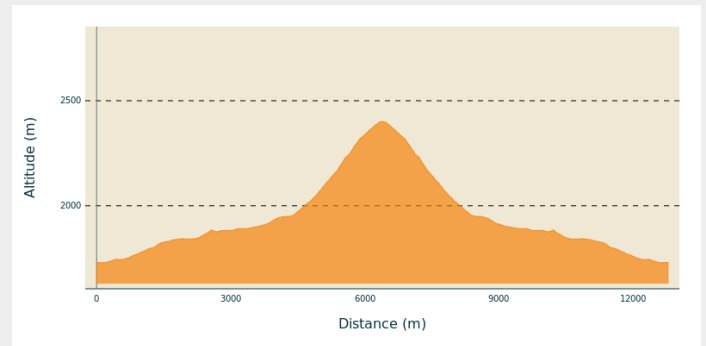
**Departure** : La Bélarde

**Arrival** : La Bélarde

**Markings** : — PR

**Cities** : 1. Saint-Christophe-en-Oisans

## Altimetric profile

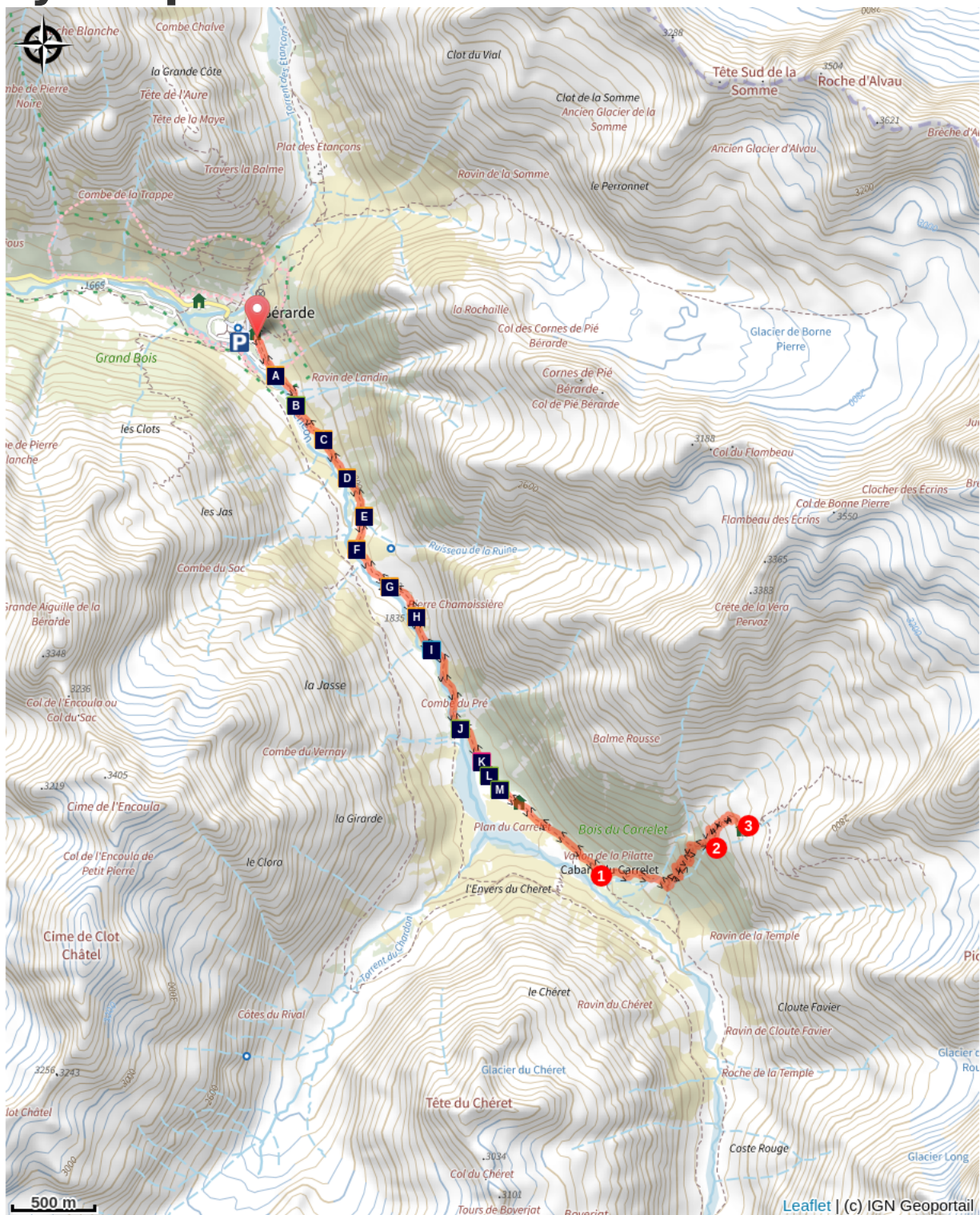






Min elevation 1730 m Max elevation 2402 m





Depuis les bâtiments de la FFCAM et de la Maison de la Montagne s'engager sur le sentier remontant le long du Vénéon en direction du refuge de Temple-Écrins (panneau). Le sentier grimpe progressivement en rive gauche du Vénéon sur près de 4 kilomètres en fond de vallée.




1. Dépasser le refuge du Carrelet et prendre un peu après à gauche en direction du refuge de Temple-Écrins (panneau). La montée est soutenue, dans les bois du Carrelet, avec quelques grandes marches en pierre.
2. Au sortir de la forêt, dans les pentes herbeuses, le paysage s'ouvre, le refuge est à 15 minutes.
3. Le retour se fait par le même chemin.


# On your path...



-  La Bérarde en Oisans..., Laurent Guétal (A)
-  The beginning of the National Park in 1913 (C)
-  Supervision, knowledge and layout Bérarde Park (E)
-  La Vallée de la Pilatte, Laurent Guétal (G)

-  Rock Clover (B)
-  Extension of the limits of the first «National Park» (D)
-  Prioritizing nature (F)
-  The creation of the Ecrins National Park (H)

-  Haut Vénéon (I)
-  Conquest of the Ailefroide (K)
-  Mountain Pine (M)

-  Large Blue Butterfly (J)
-  Mountain Pine pinewood (L)

# All useful information



## Is in the midst of the park

The national park is an unrestricted natural area but subjected to regulations which must be known by all visitors.



## How to come ?

### Transports

Gare routière de Grenoble : 04 76 87 90 31

Transisère : 0820 08 38 38 / <http://www.transisere.fr/>

Les lignes 3000 & 3030 circulent entre Grenoble et Bourg d'Oisans. Depuis Bourg d'Oisans, la correspondance jusqu'à la Bérarde se fait alors par la ligne 3040.

### Access

Depuis Bourg d'Oisans ou depuis la Grave, emprunter la D1091, puis la D530 en direction de Vénosc, et continuer jusqu'à la Bérarde. Durant l'hiver, la route est fermée à la circulation entre Champhorent et la Bérarde. Les hameaux des Etages et de la Bérarde sont alors isolés. Cette période varie en fonction des conditions d'enneigement. Pour joindre le Conseil Départemental 04 76 80 03 48 .

### Advised parking

Parking de la Bérarde

# Environmental sensitive areas

Along your trek, you will go through sensitive areas related to the presence of a specific species or environment. In these areas, an appropriate behaviour allows to contribute to their preservation. For detailed information, specific forms are accessible for each area.

## Golden eagle

Sensitivity period: January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August

Contact: Parc National des Écrins  
Julien Charron  
julien.charron@ecrins-parcnational.fr

Nidification de l'Aigle royal

Les pratiques qui peuvent avoir une interaction avec l'Aigle royal en période de nidification sont principalement le vol libre et les pratiques verticales ou en falaise, comme l'escalade ou l'alpinisme. Merci d'éviter cette zone !

Attention en zone cœur du Parc National des Écrins une réglementation spécifique aux sports de nature s'applique : <https://www.ecrins-parcnational.fr/thematique/sports-de-nature>

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## Information desks

### Office de tourisme de Saint-Christophe-en-Oisans / La Bérarde

infos@berarde.com

Tel : 04 76 80 50 01

<http://www.berarde.com/>



### Oisans Park house

Rue Gambetta, 38520 Le Bourg d'Oisans

oisans@ecrins-parcnational.fr

Tel : 04 76 80 00 51

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



## Source



Parc national des Ecrins

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

# On your path...

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## 🕒 La Bérarde en Oisans..., Laurent Guétal (A)

Du hameau de la Bérarde, il est possible de remonter le long du Vénéon pour parvenir jusqu'au refuge de la Pilatte. C'est probablement l'itinéraire qui inspira Laurent Guétal (1841-1892) pour son tableau *La Bérarde en Oisans et la vallée de la Pilatte*. Passé quarante ans, l'artiste parcourt inlassablement la Chartreuse, Belledune et l'Oisans. Considéré comme un des principaux peintres de paysages dauphinois de la seconde moitié du XIXe siècle, il transmettra sa passion de la montagne à de nombreux élèves, et notamment à Edouard Brun et Charles Bertier.

Attribution : © Musée de Grenoble

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## 🌿 Rock Clover (B)

This small rare clover colonizes the moraines and the crystalline gravel like that at the confluence of the Vénéon with the Romanche up to the Chardon valley. With a whitish colour or pinkish its flowers are small and have white hairs that gives them a fluffy appearance.

Attribution : PNE - Nicolas Marie-Geneviève

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## 🕒 The beginning of the National Park in 1913 (C)

At the beginning of the 20th century, the need to protect the slopes of the high mountain at Haut Vénéon emerged in order to limit the erosion of the ground and the torrential flooding that the Omanche and its affluent the Vénéon were subjected to. Deforestation and pastoral exploitation were blamed at that time. So in 1913, after long negotiations the State bought around 4000 hectares of ground from the commune of Saint-Christophe-en-Oisans to make a « National Park ». The development of tourism and mountaineering spearheaded by the CAF and the Touring Club of France from the second half of the 19th century in the sector of Oisans was not unconnected from this either. The Inspector for Waters and Forests wrote that the creation of a Park would involve « advantages for the commune of Saint-Christophe as well as for the development of tourism in the Dauphiné ». This innovative Park, at that time, was not drawn up in relation to any written law or regulatory framework resulting in several vague points like the different denominations used (Bérarde, Oisans, Pelvoux, etc.).

Attribution : Thierry Maillet - Parc national des Ecrins

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## Extension of the limits of the first «National Park» (D)

It has been evoked that the park was known locally as the "Parc de la Bérarde". The Administration sometimes employed the denomination "National Park of Oisans" until the acquisition new plots at Pelvoux in 1923 (Celse-Nière valley, the black glacier, the white glacier). The appellation of the Park now concerning the different slopes of the Pelvoux massif became henceforth the « Pelvoux National Park». The extension of the Park to the territory of Valgaudemar carried out in 1924, brought the whole surface area of the park to 13 000 ha. In 1955, A national hunting reservation was created on the perimeter of the Pelvoux National Park. Despite the action of the foresters after the war it was not a favourable period for the Pelvoux National Park which experienced limitations: a small amount of financial credit, the absence of a managerial structure and practically inexistent scientific studies. The "Ecrins National Park" saw the light of day on the 27th March 1973 within the framework of the law of 1960, which created a real status for the French National Parks.

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## Supervision, knowledge and layout Bérarde Park (E)

The conservationist at Waters and Forests in Gap was concerned about supervision at the Park and suggested that land-guides be recruited like auxiliary-guards. « These experienced mountaineers would help to supervise hunting, The Park must be a first rate reserve of chamois, they should help the forestry service in the studies and the work to be carried out in the Park. ». Two positions were created in 1927. In 1910, the request made to the Italian administration concerning the re-introduction of Alpine Ibex came to nothing. In 1913, an authorization for the transport of Wood Grouse from Belgium was issued without anybody knowing whether or not the birds were actually released on the massif.



## 🕒 Pioritizing nature (F)

In the first years, the principal of letting nature to itself prevailed concerning requests to the reforestation of Larch and Swiss pines in certain forests. In spite of everything after the second world war the terrains would be restored by the reforestation of the Park and its close periphery. The presence of visitors had never been excluded and the Forestry Administration which carried out arrangements for tourists... It was mainly structures linked to mountaineering like the opening of restoration of the tracks like those enabling access to the refuges at Temple-Ecrins, the Pillate and Gioberney. Grants were also awarded for the construction of refuges. The Ailefroide route to Pré de Madame Carle was also opened in 1937-1938 for touristic purposes.

Attribution : PNE - Collection Tron Lucien



## 🕒 La Vallée de la Pilatte, Laurent Guétal (G)

Très tôt tourné vers la peinture de la nature, Laurent Guétal consacre à la montagne les dernières années de sa vie et ce sont les oeuvres peintes durant cette période qui firent sa popularité. Parmi elles, on trouve le *Lac de l'Eychauda* (1886), la *Vallée d'Entraigues* (1887) ou la *Vallée de la Pilatte*, tableau qu'il présente au Salon en 1888. Il est le premier a montré le vrai visage des Alpes dauphinoises, massif encore mal connu à l'époque.

Attribution : © Musée de Grenoble



## 🕒 The creation of the Ecrins National Park (H)

Lucien Devies, president of the Fédération Française de la Montagne and former President of CAF wrote a plea in the December 1963 issue of the CAF review for the creation of a « National Park in the Haut Dauphiné » on the perimeter of the Ecrins massif. The State Administration then took over. However, the project for a National Park in the Pyrénées was keeping the agents occupied. They had to wait until 1969 and a new intervention by Lucien Devis (still by way of the CAF review) for the project to be launched. A fact finding mission was given to Florent in 1971. After several phases of consultation and concertation with local politicians , le decree for the creation of the «Ecrins National Park » was signed on the 27th March 1973 over a protected surface of 91 800 ha. Making it the fifth National Park officially created. Others would follow; in 2013, France can count 10 National Parks...

Attribution : Cyril Coursier - Parc national des Ecrins



## 🔵 Haut Vénéon (I)

It's in this valley that the Vénéon torrent has its source which gives its name to the valley. In the Autumn, then in Winter and Spring, the waters of the Vénéon have a remarkable colour depending on the light of the day... This particular shade can be explained by the strong mineralization which saturates the water and reflects the sun's rays. In fact, under the action of the melting snow, the water runs in all directions and washes fine particles of silica more or less coloured and partially dissolved. You just have to collect some water, let it evaporate to see the very finely textured deposit: rock flour.

Attribution : PNE - Roche Daniel



## 🦋 Large Blue Butterfly (J)

This butterfly with blue wings spotted with black frequents the mountain grasslands and entrusts the ants with rearing its caterpillars... It lays its eggs on the host plant, the Breckland Thyme, whose flower buds feed the caterpillar until it lets itself fall to the ground. The Fire Ants take over. They are attracted by the honeydew produced by the caterpillar and they transport it to their anthill to milk it. The caterpillar becomes carnivorous and eats the young ant larvae without being disturbed. It hibernates until the Spring. When it reaches maturity, it creates a chrysalis in the anthill. The butterfly hatches and quickly goes out into the open air to carry out the reproduction of the species.

Attribution : PNE - Nicollet Bernard



## 🏔️ Conquest of the Ailefroide (K)

By its magnitude, its height, its steepness, the conquest of the North-West face of the Ailefroide (impressive view of the North-West face of the Ailefroide which dominates Carrelet plain at an altitude of 3954 m) it is comparable with the famous Northern face of the Grandes Jorasses by Devies. The first ascent carried out by the corded team Devies and Gervasutti on the 23rd and 24th July 1936. On the approach from the Temple-Ecrins refuge Gervasutti broke a rib which did not stop him from carrying out this prestigious first.

Attribution : PNE - Roche Daniel



## Mountain Pine pinewood (L)

The pinewood of Mountain Pines at Carrelet is rightly considered to be the highest in Europe. In fact, it occupies a slope at an altitude of 2400 m. It is also developing downwards due to the end of pastoral bovine activity at the beginning of the 1970s. Progressively, the grassland has been colonized by the juniper heath which encourages the implantation of Mountain Pine.

Attribution : PNE - Nicollet Bernard

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## Mountain Pine (M)

The Mountain Pine is a high altitude species. This tree can be seen on the sunny slopes up to an altitude of 2450 m. If it can reach a height of 15 m locally it becomes much shorter and crooked even bushy when conditions are difficult... Its roots are solid, it is a frugal species that can support a very short vegetative period, extreme cold, snow, drought, the alpine brightness, the wind and the black ice,. It can be used as a species for reforestation at altitude with a view to protecting certain soils and to fight against the beginning of avalanches...

Attribution : PNE - Lévy Frédérique