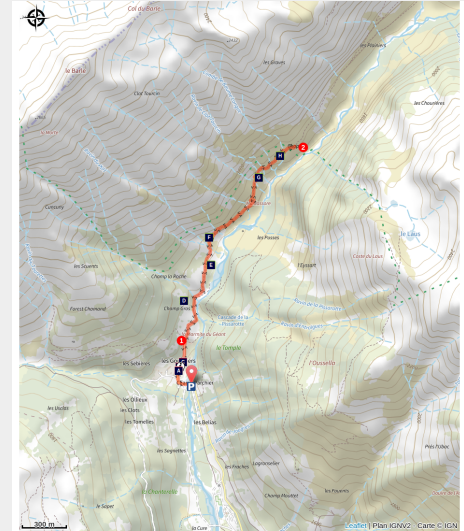


The chapel at Saint-Marcellin

Embrunais - Réallon



Chapelle Saint-Marcellin (Kinaphoto - Parc national des Ecrins)



A family walk, with many flowers at the end of Spring, which weaves along the edge of the slope to the chapel which is named after the first Bishop Embrun.

Les Gourniers, is a characteristic mountain hamlet, that marks the entrance to Chargès valley and to the Ecrins National Park. Next, a succession of cascades adds to the enchanting atmosphere of the path as well as the verdant flora of the valley. Chabrières peak reminds us of the reality of the mountains.

Useful information

Practice : By walk

Duration : 1 h 30

Length : 4.5 km

Trek ascent : 274 m

Difficulty : Very easy

Type : Return trip

Themes : Fauna, History and architecture

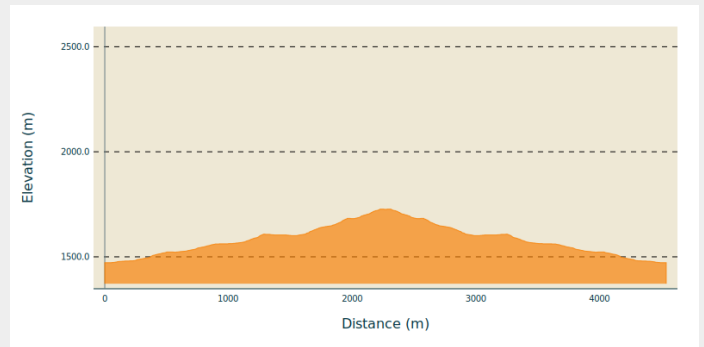
Trek

Departure : Les Gourniers, Réallon

Arrival : Les Gourniers, Réallon

Cities : 1. Réallon

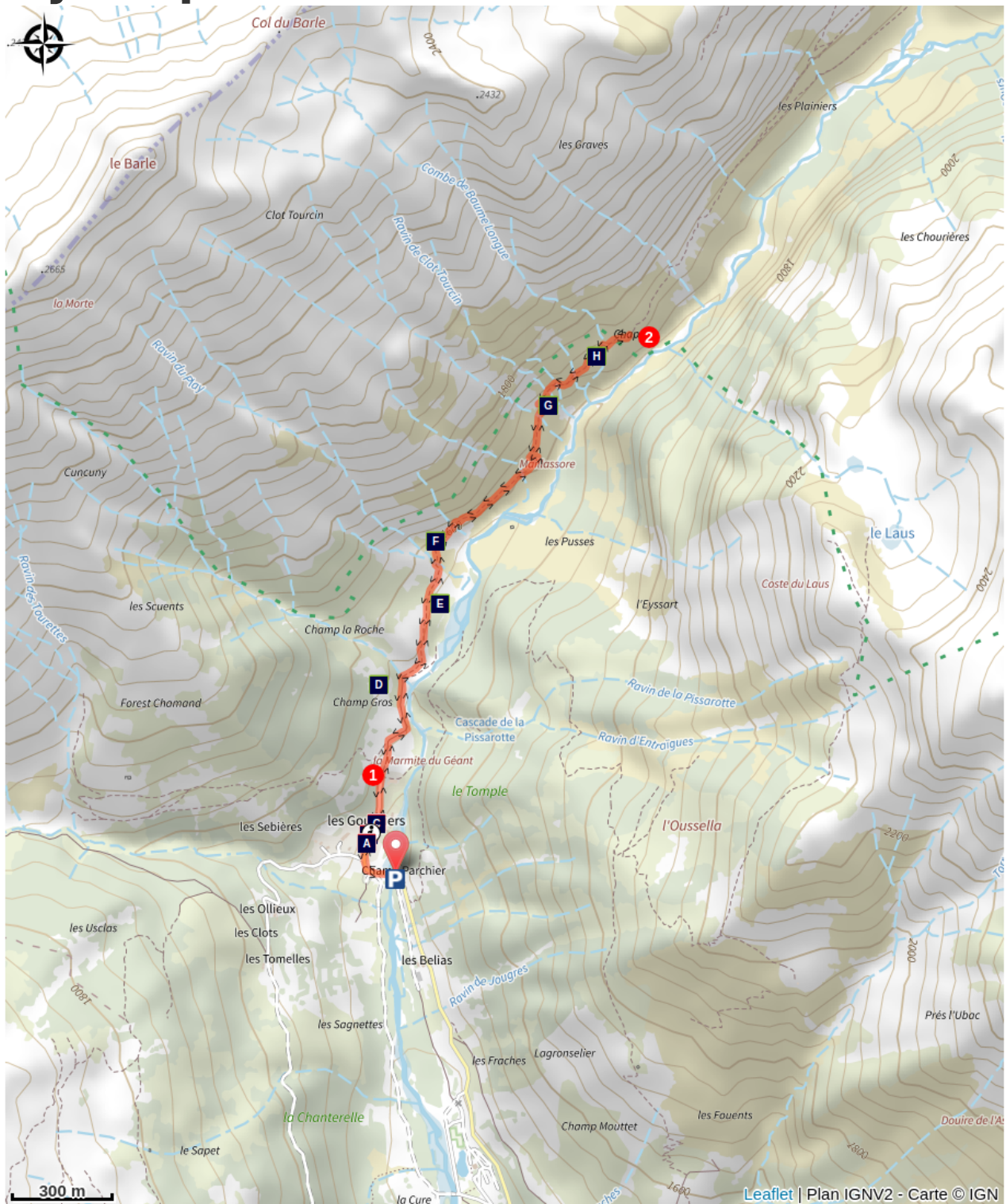
Altimetric profile



Min elevation 1472 m Max elevation 1727 m

From the carpark at Gourniers, cross the hamlet to go up the valley along the torrent at Chargès. Follow the path until Saint-Marcellin chapel. Go back following the same itinerary.

On your path...



Communal oven (A)



Chapel of the Nativity (C)



Long Tailed Tit (E)



Wallcreeper (G)



Hamlet of Les Gourniers (B)



Black Woodpecker (D)



Rock Bunting (F)



Short Toed Snake Eagle (H)

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 ?

Access

From Savines-le-lac, just after the bridge, take the road to Réallon. Follow the signs marked "Parc national des Ecrins", until the hamlet at Gourniers at the bottom of the valley.

Advised parking

Les Gourniers

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 et de privilégier un survol de la zone à une distance de survol de 300m sol soit à une altitude minimale de 2400m.

Information desks

Information center "les Gourniers" (summer only)

Les Gourniers, 05160 Réallon
embrunais@ecrins-parcnational.fr
Tel : 04 92 44 30 36
<http://www.ecrins-parcnational.fr/>



Maison du Parc de l'Embrunais

Place de l'Église, 05380 Châteauroux-les-Alpes
embrunais@ecrins-parcnational.fr
Tel : 04 92 43 23 31
<http://www.ecrins-parcnational.fr/>



Source



Parc national des Ecrins

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

On your path...



Communal oven (A)

This is located in the basement of the former school (now the Park Information Centre). It is regularly used on the occasion of local festivals and events.

Attribution : Victor Zugmeyer - PNE



Hamlet of Les Gourniers (B)

The old houses of the hamlet are modest in appearance. They are built from stone and have sheet metal roofs. They used to be roofed with slate extracted from the nearby quarries

Attribution : PNE- Mireille Coulon



Chapel of the Nativity (C)

It is difficult to be sure of the chapel's date of construction, but it existed in 1700. The bell was installed in 1870, but the bell tower was built in 1956. In 2013, a new larch shingle roof replaced the old corrugated iron roof,

Attribution : Mireille Coulon



Black Woodpecker (D)

This funny red bird with a red helmet and a long light coloured beak is the biggest woodpecker in the Alps. It is difficult to see because it is very solitary and distrustful. However, thanks to numerous clues that reveal its presence, it is possible to place its song and its very typical and sonorous. It taps endlessly to defend its territory and to find bark beetles or carpenter ants.

Attribution : PNE - Chevalier Robert



Long Tailed Tit (E)

This Tit is easily recognizable thanks to its ball of feathers coloured white, black, brown and pink, extended by a very long tail. Not very selective, it adapts to all kinds of forest environments as long as they are dense. Although it is more common on the plain, it is also present in the mountains up to an altitude of 2 000 m in the Alps. Unlike other tits, the Long Tailed Tit nests in a spherical and flexible nest which grows little by little as the young birds develop.

Attribution : PNE - Coulon Mireille



Rock Bunting (F)

The Rock Bunting is mainly a Southern mountain species. In the cold season, it migrates towards the valleys or the plains. In Spring, from the top of a bush, sings his song, agreeable but not very remarkable or loud. As long as you are discreet and attentive, it is possible to sometimes hear his little "tsip", high-pitched brief cries.

Attribution : PNE - Combrisson Damien



Wallcreeper (G)

Discreetly hanging onto the cliff thanks to its long clawed feet, the Wallcreeper is on a search for insects and spiders that it's long, narrow, curved beak enables it to extract. The unique representative of the Tichodroma family, the Wallcreeper dominates the vertical mountain wall where it finds its home and safety. Not a shy species, it is emblematic of the mountain region, the Wallcreeper sometimes moves closer to the villages in Winter.

Attribution : PNE - Combrisson Damien



Short Toed Snake Eagle (H)

Spring has only just returned when you can hear cries as loud as the church bells. You have to lift your head up to admire two large birds flying together, alternating aerobatics and hovering in the sky like two silver coloured kites playing with the wind.. Their light stocky silhouette and their darker head enable you to identify the Short-toed Snake Eagle. It mainly feeds on reptiles (lizards and snakes) which it captures by the head, which it can then regurgitate in order to feed its young.

Attribution : PNE - Saulay Pascal