

# Le Pré d'Antoni cabin

Parc national des Ecrins - Réallon



Cabane du Pré d'Antoni (Kinaphoto - Parc national des Ecrins)



*On the way, the cool grass of the green meadows attracts hikers, who never fail to take a break there.*

In the valley are contrasts and water, with each spring flower adding its special note. On the way towards the Chargès corrie, a sweet melody runs through the air from the herds grazing peacefully nearby. A few shy chamois may be glimpsed in the hollows of the green slopes.

## Useful information

Practice : By walk

Duration : 2 h 30

Length : 8.8 km

Trek ascent : 447 m

Difficulty : Easy

Type : Return trip

Themes : Fauna

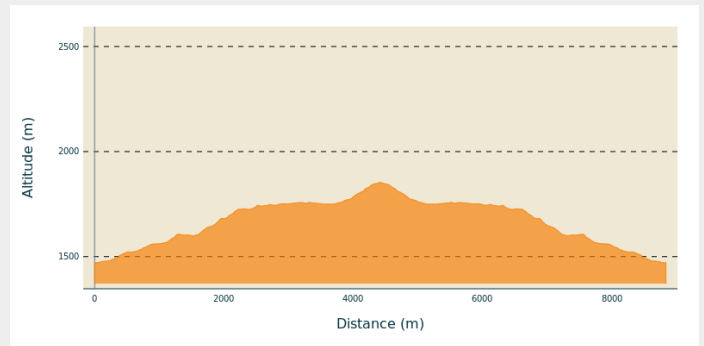
# Trek

**Departure** : Les Gourniers, Réallon

**Arrival** : Les Gourniers, Réallon

**Cities** : 1. Réallon

## Altimetric profile



Min elevation 1472 m Max elevation 1855 m

From Les Gourniers car park, cross the village and follow the path towards the Saint-Marcellin Chapel. The path then makes its way around the mountainside to a footbridge (Pont la Claie), then rises to the Pré d'Antoni cabin.

# On your path...



- |  |   |
|--|---|
|  Communal oven (A)          |  Hamlet of Les Gourniers (B) |
|  Chapel of the Nativity (C) |  Black Woodpecker (D)        |
|  Long Tailed Tit (E)        |  Rock Bunting (F)            |
|  Wallcreeper (G)            |  Short Toed Snake Eagle (H)  |
|  Red-billed chough (I)      |  Eurasian Crag Martin (J)    |

# 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.



## ⚠️ Advices

Between Chapelle-Saint-Marcellin and the Claie bridge, there is a danger of falling stones, especially during strong rainfall. The route is not recommended in this case.

## How to come ?

### Access

From Savines-le-Lac, just after the bridge, take the road to Réallon. Follow the signs to the "Parc National des Ecrins" to the village of Les 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...

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## 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

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## 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

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## 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

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## 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

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### 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

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### 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

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### 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

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## Red-billed chough (I)

The cliff overlooking the path beyond the chapel of Saint-Marcellin, is home to several pairs of red-billed chough, faithful to their territory. Part of the corvid family, it is strikingly similar to the Alpine chough. It takes a little experience to tell them apart. the beak is the best guide: red, long and curved for the red-billed chough, yellow and short for its yellow-billed cousin. It specialises in plummeting through the air, spiralling and performing loops.

Attribution : Christian Couloumy - PNE

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## Eurasian Crag Martin (J)

The Eurasian Crag Martin has beige hardly contrasted feathering. It is capable of real prowess in flight, a quality that is indispensable for catching the multitude of insects that it feeds on. In Spring, once it has found a rocky ridge, the Eurasian Crag Martin endlessly transports mud and pieces of vegetation with its beak. Using this unique tool it solidly fixes each element to the edifice of the rock with a clever mix of saliva and water.

Attribution : PNE - Coulon Mireille