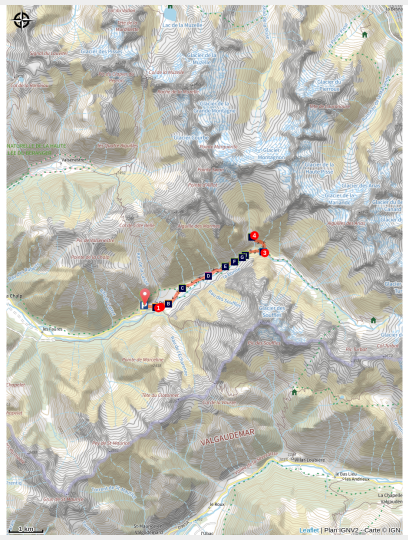
The Pisse Cabins

Parc national des Ecrins

Cascade de la Pisse (Xavier_and_Caroline - Parc national des Ecrins)



The ascent to Basse-Pisse arrives at the sublime view over the Font Turbat valley.

When you arrive at the Basse Pisse panorama, you are immediately plunged into the world of the high mountains. The Olan is majestic, crossing the Bonne valley, and opposite us is the Pic des Souffles, which is just as impressive. On the other side, in the untamed valley formed by the Haute Pisse corrie, you enter the mineral world of granite!

Useful information

Practice : By walk

Duration : 4 h 30

Length : 10.3 km

Trek ascent : 482 m

Difficulty : Medium

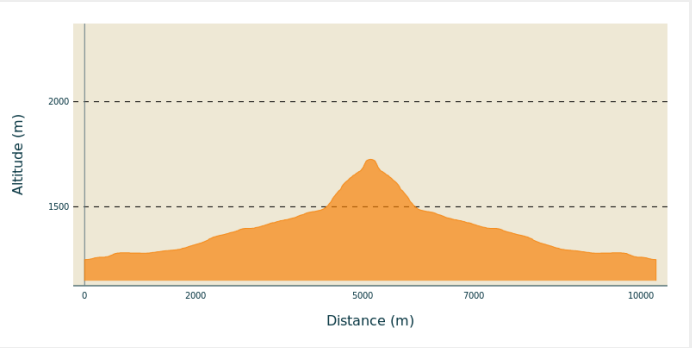
Type : Return trip

Themes : Flora, Panorama

Trek

Departure : Le Désert en Valjouffrey
Arrival : Le-Désert-en-Valjouffrey, Valjouffrey
Markings : PR
Cities : 1. Valjouffrey

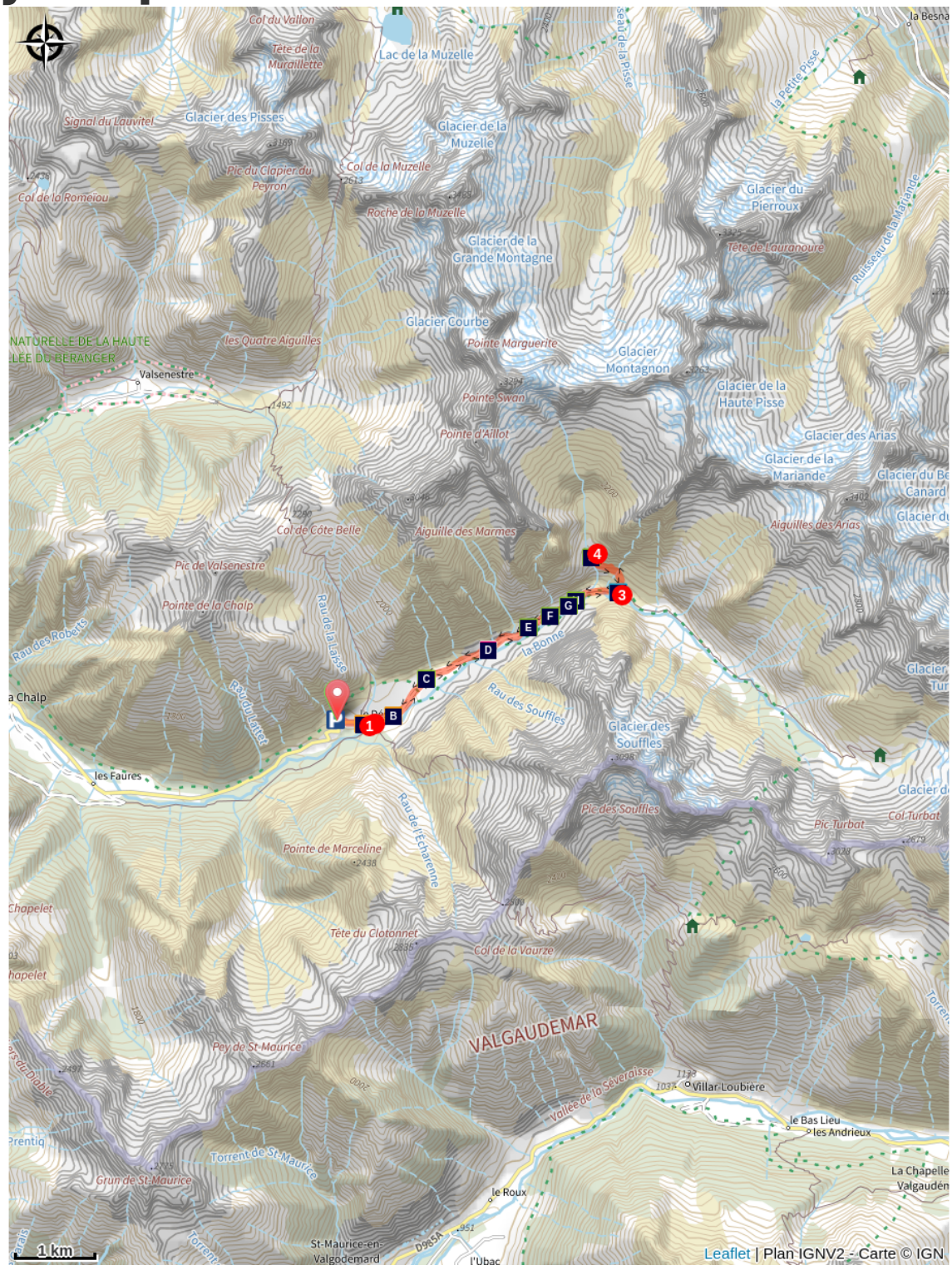
Altimetric profile



Min elevation 1249 m Max elevation 1727 m

From the car park, walk up the road. At the crossroads in the village, turn right. At the intersection, cross the GR54, which goes down to the right (Col de la Vaurze) and the path rising to the left (Col de Côte Belle, Valsenestre) and take the path opposite, across the bridge. At the fork, continue along the dirt road opposite. You enter the Parc des Ecrins and follow the path along the Bonne torrent. Cross the pastoral barrier. You pass the foot of the Pisse waterfall and cross a footbridge over the torrent of the same name. From the Pisse waterfall, continue for about 8 minutes as far as a signpost to Basse Pisse on the left.
The route first follows an overgrown scree then runs through a small wood of mountain pine, rowan, birch and a large number of hazel trees. Last, we arrive at some ruins and a former hay meadow looking down on the Font Turbat valley. Follow the same route on the way back.

On your path...



- The Désert-en-Valjouffrey (A)
- Hay Fields (B)
- Common Chiffchaff (C)
- Glacial valley (D)
- Cob web House Leek (E)
- Rhododendron (F)
- Apollo (G)
- White-throated Dipper (H)
- Cascade de la Pisse (I)
- Spider-web rhubarb (J)

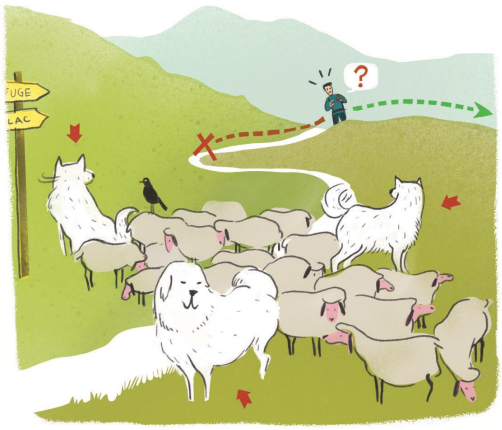
All useful information

Herd protection dogs

In mountain pastures, protection dogs are there to protect the herds from predators (wolves, etc.).

When I hike I adapt my behavior by going around the herd and pausing for the dog to identify me.

Find out more about the actions to adopt with the article "Protection dogs: a context and actions to adopt".
Tell us about your meeting by answering this survey.



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 Entraigues take the D117 to Le Désert-en-Valjouffrey

Advised parking

Car park at the entrance to the village of Le Désert-en-Vajouffrey

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.

Alpine ibex

Sensitivity period: June, July, August, September

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

Zone de présence du Bouquetin des Alpes

En période de mise bas et d'élevage des jeunes (juin à septembre) les bouquetins peuvent être très sensibles au dérangement notamment en cas de survol à basse altitude. Dans leur fuite les risques d'accidents sont multipliés. Merci de rester à bonne distance et d'éviter le survol de la 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

Information desks

Maison du Parc du Valbonnais
Place du Docteur Eyraud, 38740
Entraigues

valbonnais@ecrins-parcnational.fr
Tel : 04 76 30 20 61
http://www.ecrins-parcnational.fr/

Source

Parc national des Ecrins

https://www.ecrins-parcnational.fr

On your path...

The Désert-en-Valjouffrey (A)

No sand or barren lands, the name of Desert comes from the word "essarter" which means to clear the land of forest in order to produce a clearing. Forest clearing was necessary for the implementation and the development of agriculture in the mountains... Nowadays, the Desert is one of the only hamlets at altitude which is inhabited all year round in spite of the harsh mountain climate.

Attribution : PNE - Collection Tron Lucien

Hay Fields (B)

The hayfields where the grass is mown have been improved over the generations by the extraction of stones which have then been stacked in piles which are known locally as “clapiers”. These piles of stones mark the boundaries between the crops and the flocks.

Common Chiffchaff (C)

A bird that you hear but do not see, the Common Chiffchaff nicknamed the "écu counter”. Its song, which is very easy to identify, evokes the sound of gold coins falling one by one in to the cash register as they are counted. Green-brown and greyish on top, its feathers are off white underneath, beige on the chest with a barely visible pale brow.

Attribution : PNE - Saulay Pascal

Glacial valley (D)

The high valley of Bonne, or Font Turbat, is a typical glacial valley in the form of a trough with morainic bars marking the stages of the retreat of the glacier. The lower shelves or glacial shoulders are suspended above the trough 500 to 600 m in size of which the steep sides dominate the layers of scree and the alluvial fans (mass of debris transported by the water It finishes upstream by a vast cirque at the imposing foot of the rocky wall of theOlan (3 564 m), hemmed in at its foot by the Maye black glacier. At the time of the last glaciation of Würm, 10 000 years ago , the two glaciers of Font Turbat and Maye joined together and fed into a powerful glacial tongue in the Bonne valley. It formed the valley in to the shape of a basin by scraping and polishing rocky walls in the granite. The lowest moraines, masses of rocky debris transported by the glaciers are situated around Châtellerat cabin.

Attribution : PNE - Nicollet Bernard

Cob web House Leek (E)

Thick leaves organized in tight rosettes shoot up towards the sky twists of white hairs which are quite similar to the traps woven by certain spiders. Not less competitive than the rhododendrons, The Cobweb House Leek is adapted to resist drought. The main rosette and the smaller shoots well grouped together; make a real water reserve which is then marvelously stocked by the fleshy leaves... It also develops many kinds of hairs that collect the dew.

Attribution : PNE - Warluzelle Olivier

Rhododendron (F)

Nicknamed the rose of the devil, the rhododendron ferrugineum has the capacity of placing itself between the rocks and boulders where the soil is rare. It keeps its stiff leaves which are dark green and shiny and rust coloured underneath right through the winter. It gets its name from this rust colour. Every year, between the end of July and the beginning of August its branches are crowned with bouquets of flowers coloured rose and purple.

Attribution : PNE - Vincent Dominique

Apollo (G)

A big white butterfly with black and red markings is not shy; the Apollo is easy to see between the middle of June until the end of July... It lays its eggs on the White Stonecrop, a perennial plant with white flowers living on scree and gravel... The male Apollo is born before the female and waits patiently to procreate. It is to be noted that it benefits from national protection; its transport and destruction are forbidden.

Attribution : PNE - Combrisson Damien

White-throated Dipper (H)

Easier to observe than the Common Chiffchaff, the White-throated Dipper lives beside rivers and mountain torrents... A little red and grey bird, with a short tail, it has a fine beak, a white mark on the chin and on the chest. This astonishing sparrow has the particularity of being able to walk under the water against the current in search of food. It flattens itself down and grips on to the bottom with its claws, opens its eyes, which are protected from the flow by a fine membrane and spots worms, larvae, little crustaceans and fish.

Attribution : PNE - Chevalier Robert

Cascade de la Pisse (I)

With its origin in the high crystalline ground, the torrent bounces down waterfalls and cascades until it meets the Pisse at a height of 40 m.

Attribution : PNE - Nicollet Jean-Pierre

Spider-web rhubarb (J)

This giant of the sub-alpine grasslands has the bearing and size the artichoke, but it also has an intense pink globular flower head edged with pearly scales. Its enormous full leaves, white and velvety on the underside, are distinctive and an unmistakeable identifying feature. A nutritious feast for numerous beetles, its flower head is no less of a windfall for butterflies. This relatively rare species is protected at national level even outside the park.

Attribution : Cédric Dentant - PNE