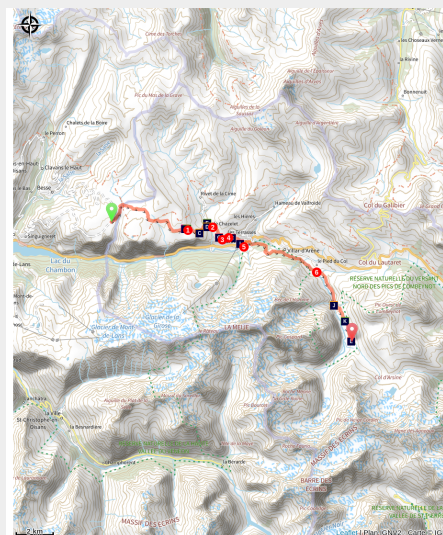


From Mouterres to L'Alpe de Villar d'Arène (stage of the GR 54)

Oisans - Mizoën



L'oratoire du Chazelet devant la Meije face Nord (Catherine Boutteau - PNE)



During this stage, we discover the Emparis plateau, admire La Meije and stroll through the villages of La Grave, the mountaineering mecca in L'Oisans, before returning to the alpine pastures and the source of the Romanche.

A breathtaking day, more for the panorama, with the Meije in the background, than for technical difficulty. Our morning setting is the Emparis alpine pastures, before we move on to the charming villages of Chazelet and Les Terrasses. In the afternoon we walk through the Villar d'Arène mountain pastures, the paradise of marmots and chamois, at the foot of the Grande Ruine and the summit of the Agneaux. An idyllic place to spend the night.

Useful information

Practice : By walk

Duration : 8 h 30

Length : 23.1 km

Trek ascent : 1070 m

Difficulty : Hard

Type : Stage

Themes : Hut, Lake and glacier, Panorama

Trek

Departure : Les Mouterres, Mizoën

Arrival : Alpe de Villar d'Arène, Villar d'Arène

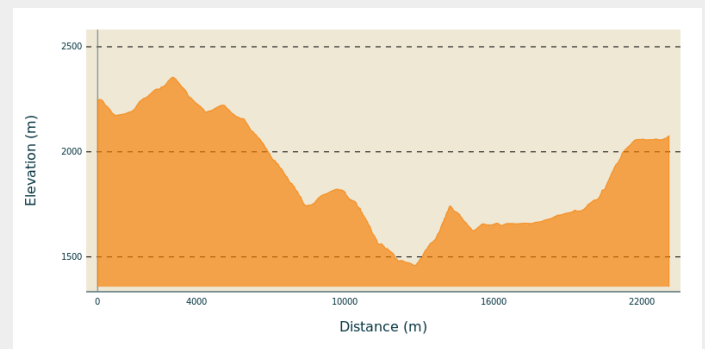
Markings :  GR

Cities : 1. Mizoën

2. La Grave

3. Villar-d'Arène

Altimetric profile

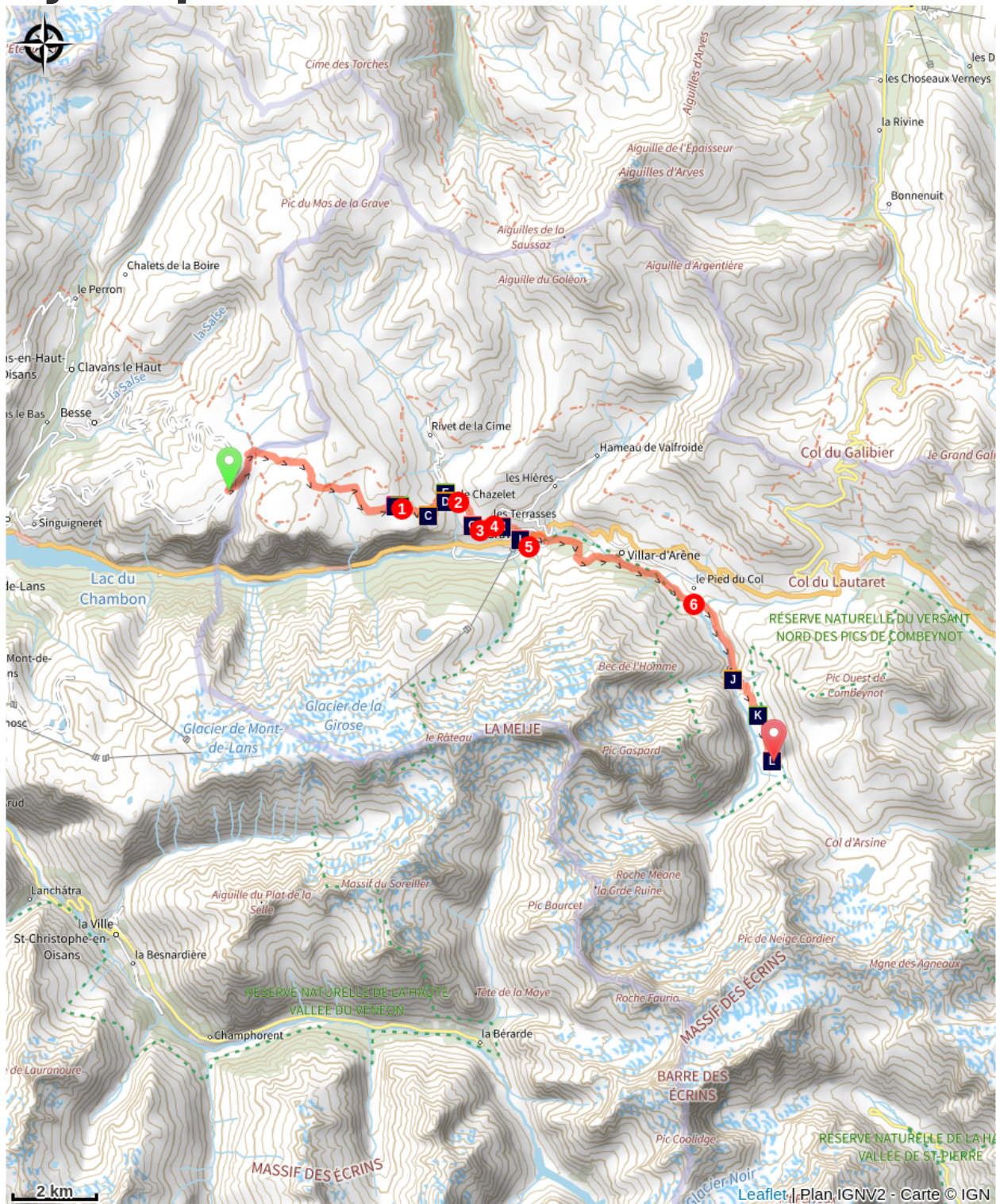


Min elevation 1459 m Max elevation 2356 m

Go back to the confluence of the mountain streams and take the footpath to the right (GR54), which descends gently to Col de Souchet (2 365 m). The first footpath on the right leads to the Lérié and Noir Lakes (not on the GR footpath), which it would be a pity to miss. A looped circuit brings you back to the GR 54 (add one hour). Cross the Rifs (streams) of Caturages and Galan at the foot of Serre-Bernard and pass above the ruins of Pré Veyraud.

1. Walk under the Plateau buttonlift and pass the footpath leading to Clot Raffin. Continue on down the footpath, which twists and turns steeply as far as the bridge over the Gua mountain stream (1 735 m).
2. The right-hand road leads to Le Chazelet. Cross the village and follow the D33.
3. Just after the oratory and the Perchoir, take the footpath leading to Les Terrasses (1 776 m).
4. At the village church, take the footpath leading to La Grave (1 470 m). Then, as you leave the village (to the east), follow the road to the right leading to the campsite after going through La Grave.
5. The road crosses the River Romanche soon after. After the bridge (1 456 m), take the footpath on the left, then, 100m further on, again take the left-hand footpath. Behind Les Vernois chalet, the footpath rises alongside the stream, then passes over it. Walk down towards Bois de la Chal d'Outre as far as the bridge facing Villar d'Arène (1 650 m). Walk along the left bank of the Romanche as far as the Brebis Bridge (1 662 m) and follow the road to the right as far as the gîte.
6. Cross Arsine bridge (1 667 m), pass the lake on the right and continue on to the summer car park. The valley grows narrower and the footpath climbs upwards after the Colombié stream to reach the mountain pastures. Pass the Crevasses footpath that comes from Col du Lautaret, go past a weather station and you will arrive along the footpath on the right at the Alpe de Villar d'Arène refuge (2 079 m).

On your path...



-  The Emparis Plateau (A)
-  Agricultural work in Spring and Summer (C)
-  White-throated dipper (E)
-  Sainte-Anne du Chazelet oratory (G)
-  Notre-Dame de l'Assomption Church (I)
-  The marmots' "bosse" (K)
-  Small Apollo (B)
-  Agricultural work in Autumn and Winter (D)
-  Chazelet perch (F)
-  La Grave terraces (H)
-  Romanche valley, Charles Bertier (J)
-  The Alpe Refuge (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.



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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Golden eagle

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

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de la zone à une distance de survol de 300m sol soit à une altitude minimale de 2500m.

Source



Parc national des Ecrins

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

On your path...



The Emparis Plateau (A)

The mule path follows the edge of the Southern border of the plateau which is completely dedicated to pastoralism and tourism. It offers an exceptional view of the Meije whose marked relief contrasts with this gentle landscape. It welcomes 7 refuges and pastoral cabins as well as remarkable fauna, like the Mountain Hare and the Mountain Apollo butterfly. The challenge for this site is to preserve its pastoral character.

Attribution : Bernard Nicollet - PNE



Small Apollo (B)

The Small Apollo is a rare and protected butterfly. It has finely striped black and white antennae, and a tiny red ocellus (eye) on each of its forewings. With a wingspan of 60 to 80 mm, it is the lord and master of the orangey-yellow beds of mountain saxifrages where it takes care of its eggs and feeds its caterpillars.

Attribution : Bernard Nicollet - PNE



Agricultural work in Spring and Summer (C)

In Spring the soil had to be moved up the land using crates pulled by mules. Ploughing, sowing, planting followed rye (which stayed in the ground for two years), barley, oats and potatoes. Summer was not finished until the barns were full of hay. Scythes that had been beaten on an anvil, rakes, and nets were used every day. In order to ensure the overwintering of the animals, a certain number of loads (around 80 kg of hay) were necessary: 25 for each dairy cow and 5 for each sheep.

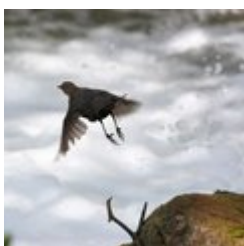
Attribution : Cyril Coursier - PNE



Agricultural work in Autumn and Winter (D)

From September, cereal crops were cut with the scythe and the sickle, dried in “bourles” (small stacks of ten sheafs) on the top of the land (fields). Once beaten, the grains of rye were dried in the sun «soleillaient », they were taken to the mill and then to the oven to be made in to black bread. From the end of November until the beginning of May, the animals had to be tended to in the stables. The manure from the cows was transported to the fields using sledges, while the sheep dung was dried and cut in to, pieces, and burnt to produce heat and energy for cooking. In the dairy, milk was made in to butter and cheese.

Attribution : Denis Clavreul



White-throated dipper (E)

Perched on a large, partly immersed pebble, the dipper sways to and fro with its tail aloft, and then dives down head first into the swirling water. This surprising passerine is unusual in moving underwater against the current in search of food. Thanks to a thin membrane protecting its eyes from the water, it can spot its prey (worms, small shellfish, water insect larva), before lifting its head out of the water and letting the current carry it gently along. It then takes up a new surveillance position and starts the process all over again.

Attribution : Robert Chevalier - PNE

Chazelet perch (F)

To test your head for heights, there is nothing like this new, life-size game played facing the Meije a steel walkway suspended over empty space. The first few steps are daunting, but reaching the end of the walkway – or rather, empty space – calls for even more courage! Beneath your feet, all the way down below is the village of Les Fréaux, nestling against the Romanche, and above you, the giants of ice. If you add in the element of air, with gusts of wind blowing all around you, then strong sensations are guaranteed!



Sainte-Anne du Chazelet oratory (G)

Although it stands beside an ordinary road, the Chazelet oratory is famous for one of the most beautiful panoramas of the Alps and the Meije mountains. Built in dry stone, the edifice is at 1 834 m and overlooks the valley and the Ecrins and Meije mountains. It has been sketched, photographed and painted many times, including in the famous Meije by the Japanese painter Foujita.

Recently a new orientation table was placed a few metres above the oratory. In two parts, it shows the northern slope of the Meije and the southern slope in the direction of Chazelet and Savoie.

Attribution : PNE



La Grave terraces (H)

On the south-facing slope of La Grave, terraced farmland and villages are inseparable. This is a European-wide landscape uniting many architectural, archaeological and natural elements. This mountain farming system was shaped mainly by past and present agricultural activity. The steep terrain at the time required terracing for it to be farmed. These former planted terraces are today natural meadowland, which is mowed or used for grazing. It is highly sensitive to this new pastoral usage, and is little by little showing signs of soil erosion.

Attribution : Eric Vannard - PNE



Notre-Dame de l'Assomption Church (I)

Listed as an historic monument, Notre Dame de l'Assomption church towers over La Grave. In First Romanesque style, this remarkable building is thought to date from the 11th century, making it the oldest building in the town. All around the church is a cemetery with graves marked by wooden crosses and decorated with brass hearts, facing the giants of ice.

Attribution : Jenny Selberg - OT Hautes Vallées



Romanche valley, Charles Bertier (J)

The Romanche was a source of inspiration for many mountain artists and it have been painted repeatedly. Charles Bertier (1860-1924) was inspired to paint Vallée de la Romanche au Pied-du-Col and Les Fréaux près de la Grave, two oil paintings that were painted in 1894. The artist from Grenoble learnt to paint landscapes with Jean Achard, and mountains with the abbot Guétal and did not hesitate to set up his easel on the high summits of the Dauphiné Alps. More to the point, his mission was to make his contemporaries 'understand the mountains'!

Attribution : © Musée de Grenoble



The marmots' "bosse" (K)

The alpine marmot is naturally present on grass at altitude. Here, it occupies a singular place which we call the marmots' "bosse". This hibernating rodent is only visible between April and October. The marmot lives in a family and respects a hierarchy. Games, grooming, fighting and biting ensure the dominance of a couple as well as the cohesion of the group. Each animal participates in the delimitation of the territory by rubbing its cheeks on rocks and also by urinating and defecating there. When there is danger, the marmot emits a high and powerful whistle in order to warn the others.

Attribution : PNE - Coursier Cyril



The Alpe Refuge (L)

The Alpe refuge is situated at the intersection of two heavily frequented valleys making it a key stage for discovering this sector of the Massif des Ecrins. The GR 54 links it, by the Arsine mountain pass, to the valley of the Guisane. From here it is possible to reach the Pavé and the Adèle Planchard refuges... Above the refuge, the high mountains begin. The ice cap of the Agneaux, by the North West slope, and the crossing by the Neige Cordier peak to go back down to the Blanc glacier are two classic snow climbs.

Attribution : PNE - Coursier Cyril