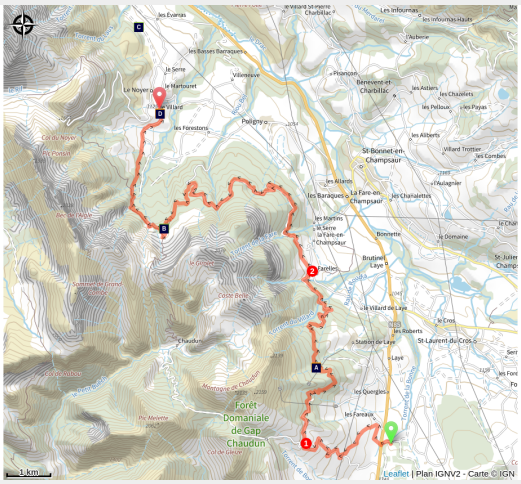
Stage 2: Col Bayard Oxygenation Centre - Le Noyer

Vieux Chaillol depuis Gleize (Marc Corail - PNE)



This second day is focused on the forest, and after rising upwards, mainly follows the north-facing slope of lower Champsaur. It leads us to the village of Le Noyer.

After rising towards the Col de Gleize, the route plunges through the forest towards the resort of Laye and lower Champsaur. A few rising sections, fortunately in the shade, lead to the Cabane des Pierres for the last descent to Le Noyer, a fine reward for all the effort!

Useful information

Practice : Mountain bike

Duration : 4 h

Length : 23.8 km

Trek ascent : 832 m

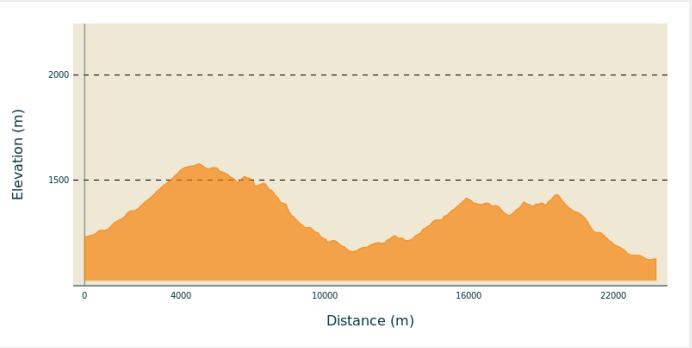
Difficulty : Easy

Themes : History and architecture, Panorama, Pass

Trek

Departure : Col Bayard
Arrival : Le Noyer
Markings : VTT
Cities : 1. Gap
2. Laye
3. La Fare-en-Champsaur
4. Poligny
5. Le Noyer

Altimetric profile

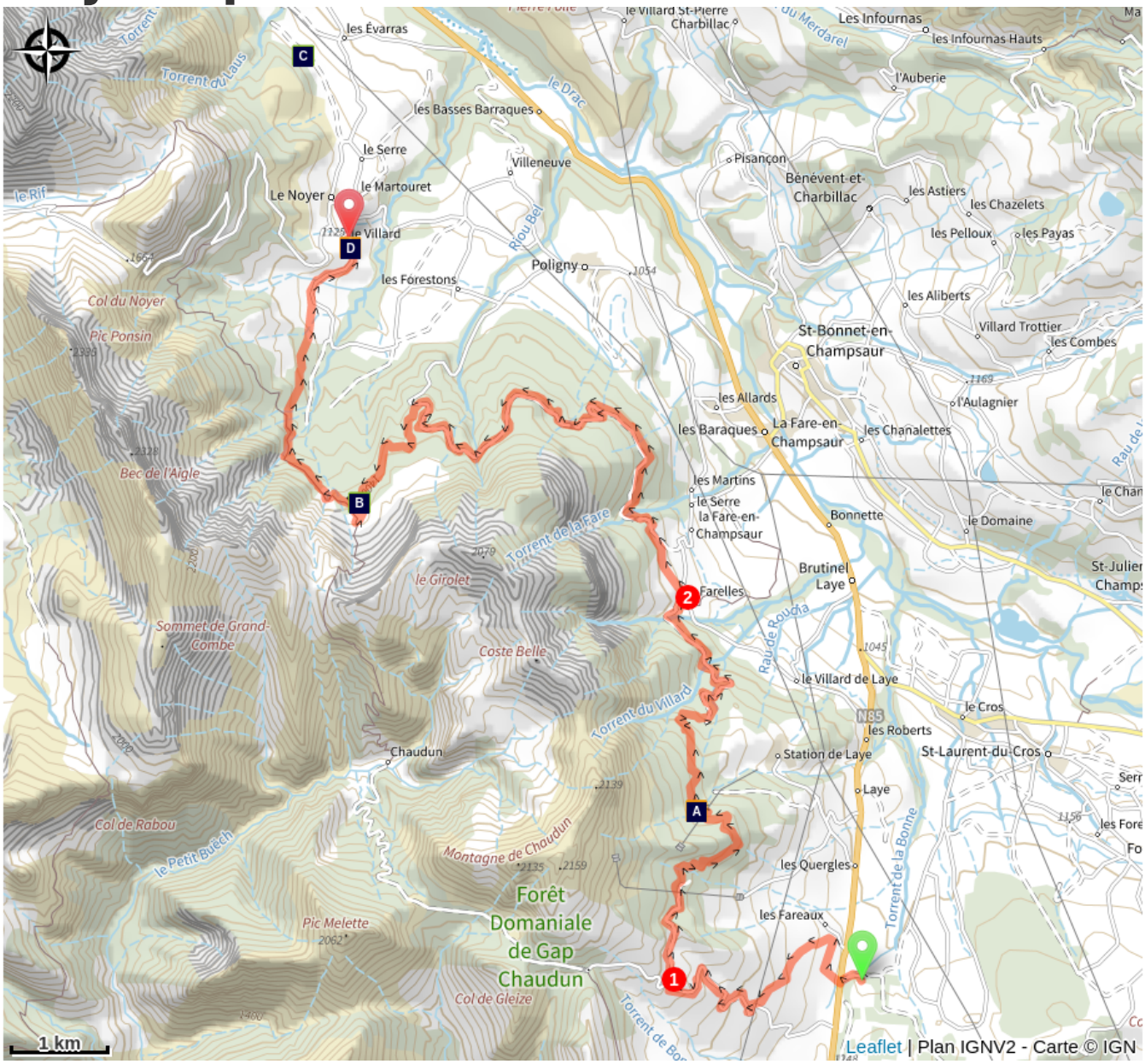


Min elevation 1122 m Max elevation 1578 m

After crossing the very busy RN 85 road, /!\ a forest track is the chance to warm up those calf muscles. The route then goes upwards before reaching the Col de Gleize road.

1. After a few turns, providing a superb view of the valley, turn off the road at a barrier, at about 1560 m, and head north towards the Champsaur along the Lauzon forest road. You cross a larch forest and arrive at a nice single track leading to La Cuque and the Laye resort (which our route goes round). You go through a few parks, which slows the pace down a little, and then you arrive at a long descent without any danger, leading to Les Farelles.
2. Avoid Fare-en-Champsaur: at the crossroads with the D217a, turn left onto the path. There follows a series of long climbs in the big Bois de Poligny, enhanced by the sight of the peaceful Chapel of Notre Dame de Bois Vert. You then arrive at the GR of the Cabane des Pierres and the Cabin of the same name. Last, you go down to Le Noyer. But you need to concentrate because the beginning is somewhat technical and the ground uneven. /!\

On your path...



ONF (A)
Roe deer (C)
Fir (B)
Dominique Villars (D)

All useful information

⚠ Advices

Quelques descentes en sous-bois peuvent devenir techniques par temps humide. Attention aux racines. Dégonflez un peu les pneus !

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 2100m.

Peregrine falcon

Sensitivity period: February, March, April, May, June

Contact: Parc National des Écrins
Julien Charron
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Nidification du Faucon pèlerin.

Les pratiques qui peuvent avoir une interaction avec le Faucon pèlerin 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 !

En cas de survol merci de rester au-dessus de 2080m d’altitude à une distance de 300m sol.

Source

Parc national des Ecrins

https://www.ecrins-parcnational.fr

On your path...

ONF (A)

The work of the Office National des Forêts (National Forestry Office) is not limited to the forests. After buying a large amount of land following the rural exodus (public land), the state delegated to the Water and Forestry agency the difficult task of preserving the natural heritage of a large number of areas (restoration of land and building, maintenance of paths, etc.)

Fir (B)

100 metres below the Cabane des Pierres stands the oldest and biggest fir tree in Champsaur. It is a European silver fir (Abies alba). The silver fir is often confused with the spruce (Picea abies). A tip to tell them apart: the spruce has cones that hang under the branch with needles all around the branch, while the fir has upright cones and rows of needles that stand out through having two small white lines underneath them.

Attribution : Parc national des Ecrins

Roe deer (C)

Walnut forests are a favourable home for roe deer. They came from Italy, the Isère and Drôme regions, and were added to some forty animals that were released between 1969 and 1975 in the neighbouring forests of Durbon and Morgon. This timid animal can be recognised by its red-brown coat and white patch on its rear.

Attribution : Pierre-Emmanuel Dequest -PNE

Dominique Villars (D)

The botanist Dominique Villars was born in Noyer in 1745. From an early age he was interested in botany, and with his friend, Dominique Chaix, a priest and botanist from Roche des Arnauds, he discovered many new species. He wrote "L'histoire des plantes du Dauphiné" (History of Plants in the Dauphiné), bringing together 3,000 species. Shortly before his death in 1814, Napoleon Bonaparte appointed him botany professor at the Strasbourg Special Medical School.