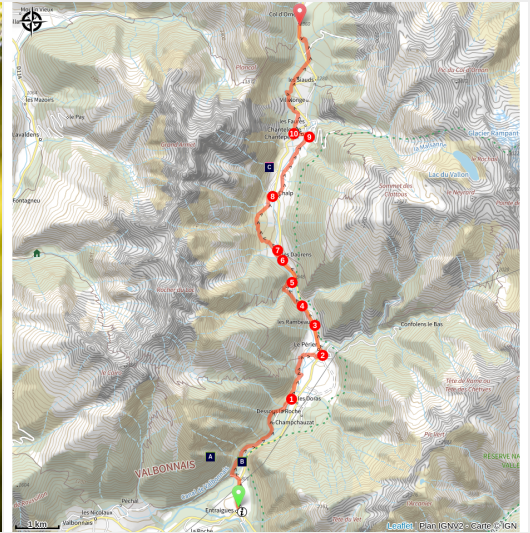


From Valbonnais to Les Daurens

Valbonnais - Entraigues



Randonneurs le long du canal des Moines (© Parc national des Ecrins - Thibaut Blais)



From villages to hamlets, from mountain prairies to forests, the route begins along the River Bonne, then follows the River Malsanne, with canals, streams and typical Alpine architecture.

Setting off for an encounter with the unusual history of these mountain valleys means first of all following the Canal des Moines, built to manage the waters and irrigate the fields. Then you can explore the varied architecture in hamlets and villages evoking the activities of past times, and then the landscapes, bearing witness to the glaciers that have shaped the valleys. But walking up through these valleys also means exploring the different facets of life in the mountains today.

Useful information

Practice : By walk

Duration : 6 h 30

Length : 16.4 km

Trek ascent : 776 m

Difficulty : Medium

Type : Stage

Themes : Fauna, Flora, History and architecture

Trek

Departure : Valbonnais

Arrival : Les Daurens

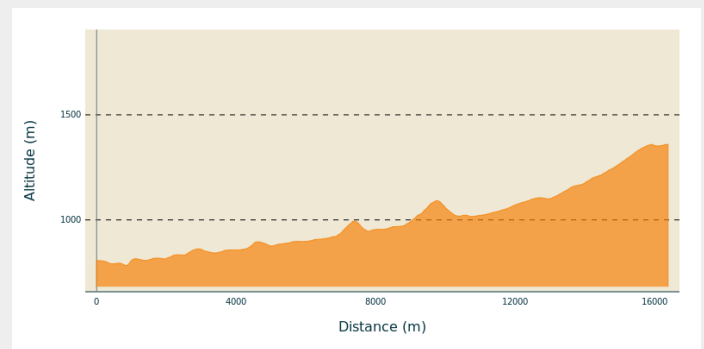
Markings :  PR  GR

Cities : 1. Entraigues

2. Le Périer

3. Chantelouve

Altimetric profile

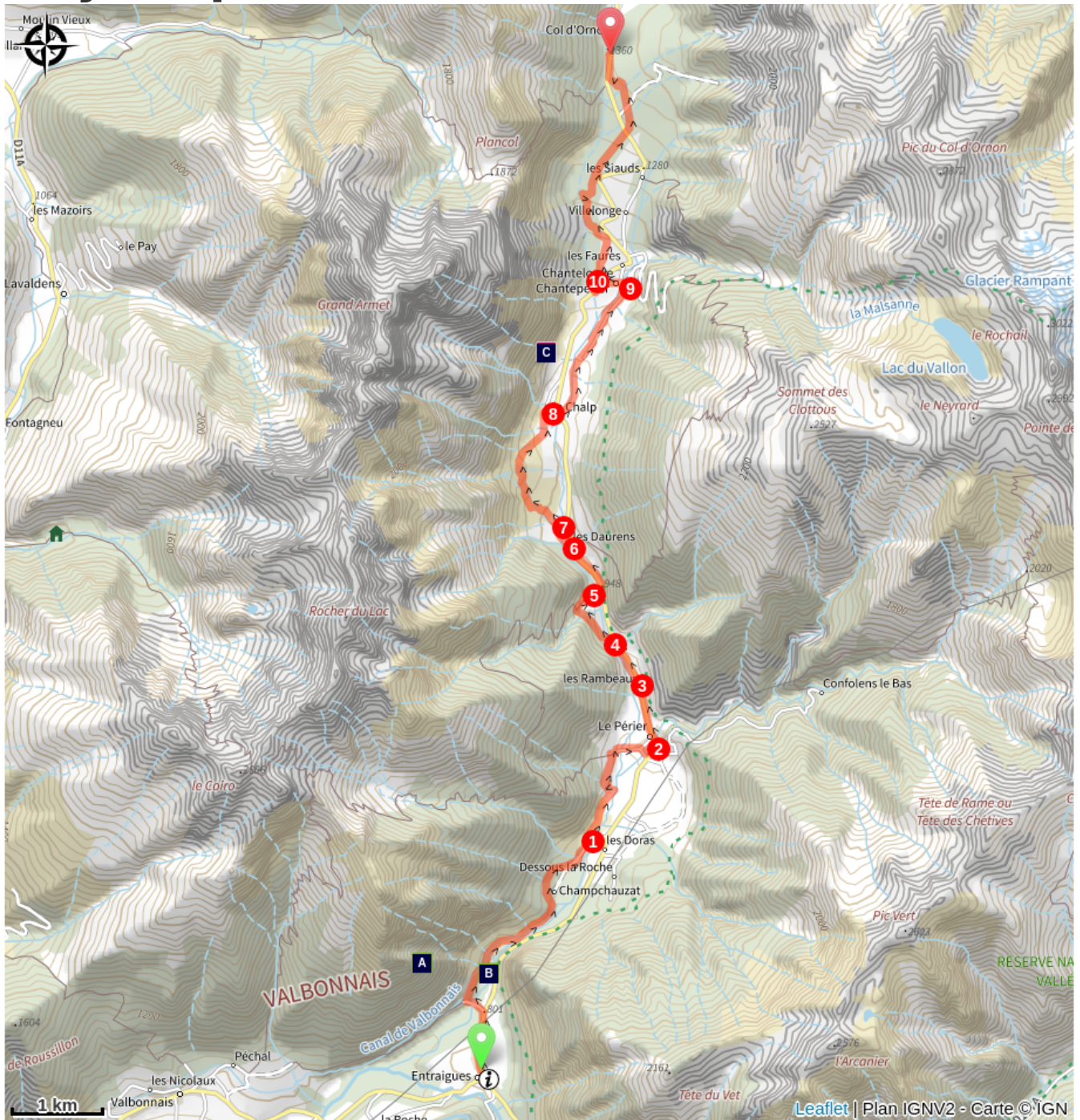




Min elevation 783 m Max elevation 1361 m

From Entraigues, take the route you took the day before along the canal, past the Pont Vieux.

1. There, the path rises (stones) and joins up with a footpath that you follow as far as Les Pinets. Then cross the access road to the village and take the marked footpath. After a short ascent, at the crossroads of several paths, go back down towards Le Périer.
2. In the centre of the village, take the road (RD526) towards Col d'Ornon all the way to the end of the village of Les Rambeaux.
3. Take the left-hand path and, after a steep upward section on the road, you will arrive at Pont du Gas.
4. Cross the bridge and take the steep path towards Col d'Ornon for about 500 m, then follow a narrow path going down towards Les Molles (disused isolated farm).
5. Walk around the house upstream, cross the bridge over the Malsanne then take the road as far as Les Daurens.
6. In the village, near the fountain, go straight on into Rue de Champ Meyannes. Cross the bridge over the Malsanne and follow the river.
7. At the 'Champ Meyannes' crossroads, turn left for 100 m and then right onto a track. Follow it to a small meadow and take the path on the right. At the high point, ford the path then descend to the hamlet of La Chalp. In the hamlet, you can make a short round trip to the picnic area and the information panel on the geological site of the Chantelouve fault.
8. From here, turn right onto the road that runs alongside the torrent, joining the D526. Cross the bridge over the Malsanne then take the path on the left that runs alongside the river as far as the hamlet of Bosses.
9. Cross the wooden bridge, pass the church and follow the road to the junction with the departmental road. Continue downhill for around 200 m. Before the ford, take the track on the right towards Col d'Ornon.
10. At the first crossroads, turn right. At an altitude of 1,239 m, rejoin the main road and take the left-hand path in the hairpin bend. The route crosses the road at a reservoir. Continue straight ahead, then turn left and follow the track. After fording the Merdaret, take the track downhill. Two more hairpins and the pass is in sight.

On your path...



-  The short-toed snake eagle (A)
-  The Chantelouve fault (C)

-  White-throated dipper (B)

All useful information

Advices

Canal des Moines : le canal n'est pas profond mais attention aux tous- petits.

Sections le long de la route : bien marcher sur le côté et en file indienne, tenir les enfants côté bas-côté.

Respecter les prairies de fauche, ne pas piétiner l'herbe haute.

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.

Peregrine falcon

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

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

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 1720m d'altitude à une distance de 300m sol.

Short-toed snake eagle

Sensitivity period: March, April, May, June, July, August, September

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

Nidification du Circaète-Jean-le-Blanc

Les pratiques qui peuvent avoir une interaction avec le Circaète-Jean-le-Blanc en période de nidification sont principalement les pratiques aériennes comme le vol libre ou le vol motorisé.

Attention le survol motorisé dans la zone cœur Parc National des Écrins est interdit en-dessous de 1000m sol et une réglementation spécifique s'applique au survol non-motorisé.

Voir la réglementation pour les survols non-motorisés : <https://www.ecrins-parcnational.fr/les-survols-non-motorises>

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Short-toed snake eagle

Sensitivity period: March, April, May, June, July, August, September

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Nidification du Circaète-Jean-le-Blanc.

Les pratiques qui peuvent avoir une interaction avec le Circaète-Jean-le-Blanc en période de nidification sont principalement les pratiques aériennes comme le vol libre ou le vol motorisé.

Merci d'essayer d'éviter la zone ou de rester à une distance minimale 300m sol quand vous survolez la zone soit 1700m d'altitude !

Information desks

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Entraigues

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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 short-toed snake eagle (A)

Spring has hardly begun when high up in the spire a piercing cry is heard. You must raise your head to admire two large birds flying together, alternating acrobatics and motionlessness in the sky, like two silver kites playing with the wind. Their light-coloured, squat silhouette and their darker head help to identify the short-toed snake eagle. They mainly feed on reptiles (lizards and snakes), which they capture by the head and regurgitate to feed their chicks.

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White-throated dipper (B)

The white-throated dipper is easy to spot, as long as you are discreet. It lives along rivers and mountain streams. A small reddish and grey bird, with a short tail, its beak is slender, and it has a white mark from the chin to the breast. This surprising passerine bird is unusual in walking on the river bed in search of food against the current. It lies flat and grips the river bed with its claws, and with its eyes open, protected from the water by a fine membrane, it can spot worms, larva, small shellfish and fish.

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The Chantelouve fault (C)

In the regions of Chantelouve and Ornon, and continuing further north and south, the Col d'Ornon Fault is a major geological rift that was discovered and interpreted, leading to the completion of the theory of the Alpine chain formation. The geological interpretation of the remarkable site at "La Chalp de Chantelouve" made dating possible and increased understanding of the formation of certain phases of the Alps. In particular, from observations made on the Col d'Ornon Fault, geologists developed the theory of "tumbled blocks" and understood how fundamental geological Alpine accidents took place and their role. Today, many geology students and geologists from France and all over the world come to study this key site.

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