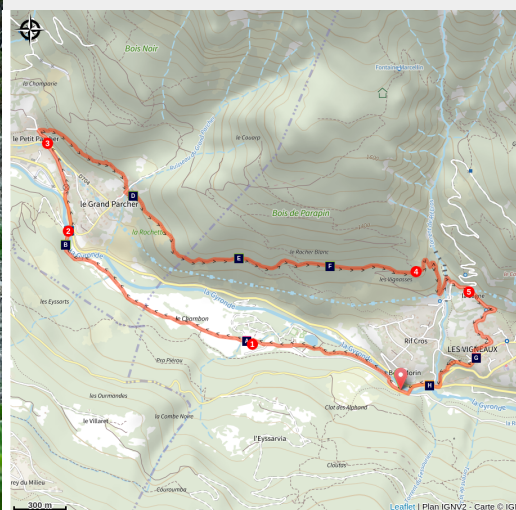


Le Grand Parcher circuit (no. 6)

Vallouise - Les Vigneaux



sentier en forêt d'adret (rogiervanrijn)



Circling the village of Les Vigneaux and its hamlets, this loop through welcoming and tranquil surroundings offers a magnificent panoramic view over the valley.

This circuit in the municipality of Les Vigneaux follows the Gyronde, on the north-facing side, bringing you to Le Grand Parcher with its traditional houses and the village of Les Vigneaux, on the south-facing side, standing on an alluvial cone.

Useful information

Practice : Mountain bike

Duration : 2 h

Length : 7.9 km

Trek ascent : 254 m

Difficulty : Medium

Type : Loop

Themes : Fauna, Flora, Geology

Trek

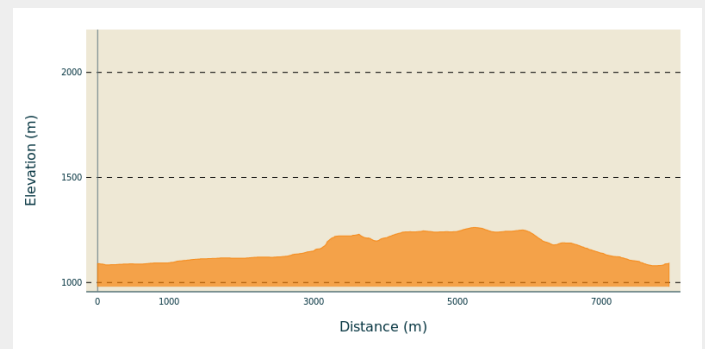
Departure : Pont du Rif (right-hand bank of the Gyrone), Les Vigneaux

Arrival : Pont du Rif (right-hand bank of the Gyrone), Les Vigneaux

Markings : ➡ VTT

Cities : 1. Les Vigneaux
2. Vallouise-Pelvoux

Altimetric profile



Min elevation 1081 m Max elevation 1263 m

The circuit starts near the car park on the right-hand bank of the Gyrone, on a narrow track that follows the river upstream, below the road leading to a campsite, the Camping des Vaudois

1. After going through the campsite, take the track on the left leading towards Le Chambon. This virtually straight path passes through a number of meadows
2. Cross a bridge (the Pont Haut) and join the local road. After 200 metres, at the next intersection turn right towards Le Petit Parcher
3. At the crossroads, turn right towards Le Grand Parcher
4. In Le Grand Parcher, take the road rising uphill to the left. A few metres beyond the Chapelle Saint-André, take a narrow path on the right leading towards the Rocher Blanc
5. As you ascend, head right on a single track until you come to the Rif Cros mountain stream
6. Cross the mountain stream and carry on to the centre of Les Vigneaux. When you come to the local road and the Pont du Rif you have reached your starting point

This topographic map displays a red trail route in the Pyrénées-Orientales region, marked with points A through H. The route begins at point A near the village of l'Eysarvia, passes through point B near la Combe Noire, and continues through points C, D, E, F, G, and H, eventually reaching point I near LES VIGNEAUX. The map features contour lines indicating elevation, with major peaks like le Petit Parcher and le Grand Parcher. Key geographical features include the Gironde river, the Ruisseau du Grand Parcher, and the Torrent de Rif Cros. The map also shows various settlements and landmarks, such as la Champarie, le Couarp, le Rocher Blanc, les Vignasses, and le Colonne. A scale bar at the bottom left indicates a distance of 300 meters. The map is sourced from Leaflet | Plan IGNV2 - Carte © IGN.

-  The "ubac" (A)
-  Thne Gyronde (C)
-  On the south-facing slope, pine forest (E)
-  The communal oven (G)
-  The laserwort (B)
-  The northern wryneck (D)
-  Etruscan honeysuckle (F)
-  The village of Les Vigneaux (H)

All useful information

Advices

Rescue services contact details: Secours Montagne(Mountain Rescue): +33 (0)4 92 22 22 22 or 112

Take your litter home

Do not take shortcuts across pastureland

How to come ?

Transports

Public transport >> www.pacamobilite.fr

Consider car-sharing >> www.blablacar.fr

For more information, ask at the Tourist Information Office nearest to the trail starting point >> www.paysdesecrins.com

Access

4.7 km from L'Argentière-La Bessée, take the D994E.

Advised parking

Car park close to the Pont du Rif (right-hand bank of the Gyrone), Les Vigneaux

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.

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.

Merci d'essayer d'éviter la zone ou de rester à une distance minimale 300m sol quand vous survolez la zone ! Soit 1650m d'altitude pour cette zone.

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Merci d'essayer d'éviter la zone ou de rester à une distance minimale de 300m sol quand vous la survolez soit 1790m d'altitude !

Information desks

Vallouise Park house

vallouise@ecrins-parcnational.fr

Tel : 04 92 23 58 08

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



Bureau d'Information Touristique de Vallouise

Place de l'Eglise, 05340 Vallouise

contact@paysdesecrins.com

Tel : +33(0)4 92 23 36 12

<https://www.paysdesecrins.com/>



Bureau d'Information Touristique de L'Argentière-La Bessée

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Tel : +33(0)4 92 23 03 11

<https://www.paysdesecrins.com/>



Source



Pays des Ecrins

<https://www.paysdesecrins.com>

On your path...



The "ubac" (A)

The track rises gently up the right-hand bank of the Gyronde, on the "ubac" side. The "ubac" is the slope that is exposed to the north, so it is in shadow in winter when the sun is low in the sky.

Attribution : Office de tourisme du Pays des Écrins



The laserwort (B)

After the bridge, a large plant with flowers arranged in umbels (in other words, an umbellifer) clings to a small rock bar to the right of the track, the laserwort. This plant belongs to the family Apiaceae, which used to be called umbellifers, and grows in dry areas. It has a distinctive feature: in autumn, the basal part of the stem breaks of its own accord and the entire plant, now dry, sets off rolling down the hillside like a large ball, or is blown by the wind.

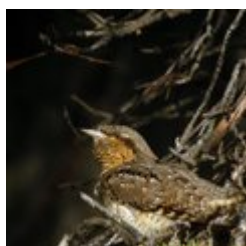
Attribution : Cédric Dentan - Parc national des Écrins



Thne Gyronde (C)

No, we're not in south-west France where the Gironde flows! The Gyronde (spelt with a «y»!) is the river that flows between Vallouise and L'Argentière-La Bessée, where it flows into the Durance. It originates from the Gyr and Onde mountain streams which merge in Vallouise.

Attribution : Office de tourisme Pays des Écrins



The northern wryneck (D)

In the spring, an odd song can be heard among the old trees in the orchard, a loud song similar to that of the green woodpecker, only slower. It is that of the northern wryneck. This bird owes its name to the extreme way it extends and twists its neck when it feels threatened. Its French name torcol fourmilier is a reference to the fact that it feeds on ants (fourmils in French). Difficult to spot because its plumage merges into the colour of the tree trunks, it gives its presence away by its song when it returns from its migration.

Attribution : Damien Combrisson - Parc national des Écrins



❁ On the south-facing slope, pine forest (E)

The track passes through a forest of Scots pines, mixed with some downy oak trees. It is a forest typical of those found in the lower south-facing slopes (those exposed to the sun) in the intra-alpine valleys.

Attribution : Parc national des Écrins



❁ Etruscan honeysuckle (F)

Etruria was the territory of the Etruscans, in the area of present-day Tuscany. Although this honeysuckle does not grow only in Tuscany, it is Mediterranean, however, and only grows naturally in the wild in the southern half of France. Being a plant that needs warmth, it does not grow at altitude, except here where the south-facing slopes are particularly dry and warm. Its large pink and yellow flowers are highly perfumed.

Attribution : Bernard Nicollet - Parc national des Écrins



🏠 The communal oven (G)

Legend has it that the Lord caused a communal oven to be built and kept it maintained. The local people could use this oven in exchange for the payment of a levy. Families would prepare and knead their own dough at home and then bring it to the oven for baking. Names were drawn by lot to establish their turns.

Attribution : Office de tourisme Pays des Écrins



🕒 The village of Les Vigneaux (H)

In spite of the altitude, the region's dry climate and the local growing conditions of limestone and sediments facing due south made the planting of grapevines possible as far back as the tenth century. The municipality owes its name to the presence of these vineyard operations, which were very significant in the late nineteenth century. The almost simultaneous appearance of the phylloxera aphid and the Briançon train, bringing wine from Provence, spelled the end of this activity here.

Attribution : Blandine Reynaud - PDE