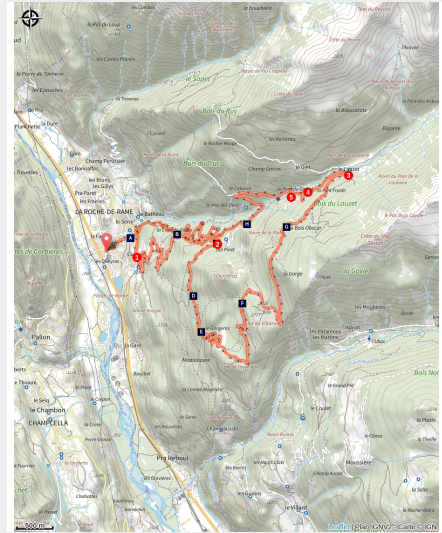


# Le Lauzet (no. 11)

La Roche-de-Rame



single forêt (rogiervanrijn)



*A somewhat technical circuit, but one that is pleasant to travel in a totally natural environment offering numerous panoramic views.*

Running through the municipality of La Roche-de-Rame, this pleasant trail leads through meadows and forests. The ascent is relatively straightforward and offers a panoramic view over the massif of Les Écrins and Mont Pelvoux, while the descent which hugs the Bouchouse mountain stream is much more technical.

## Useful information

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Practice : Mountain bike

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Duration : 3 h

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Length : 20.6 km

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Trek ascent : 918 m

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Difficulty : Medium

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Type : Loop

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Themes : Fauna, Flora, History and architecture

# Trek

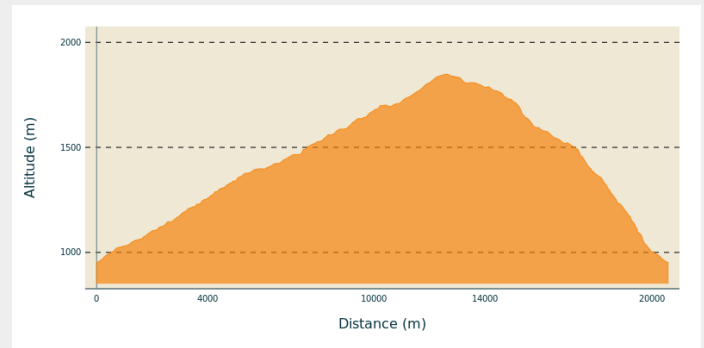
**Departure** : La Roche-de-Rame mayor's office ("Mairie")

**Arrival** : La Roche-de-Rame mayor's office ("Mairie")

**Markings** : ▶ VTT

**Cities** : 1. La Roche-de-Rame

## Altimetric profile

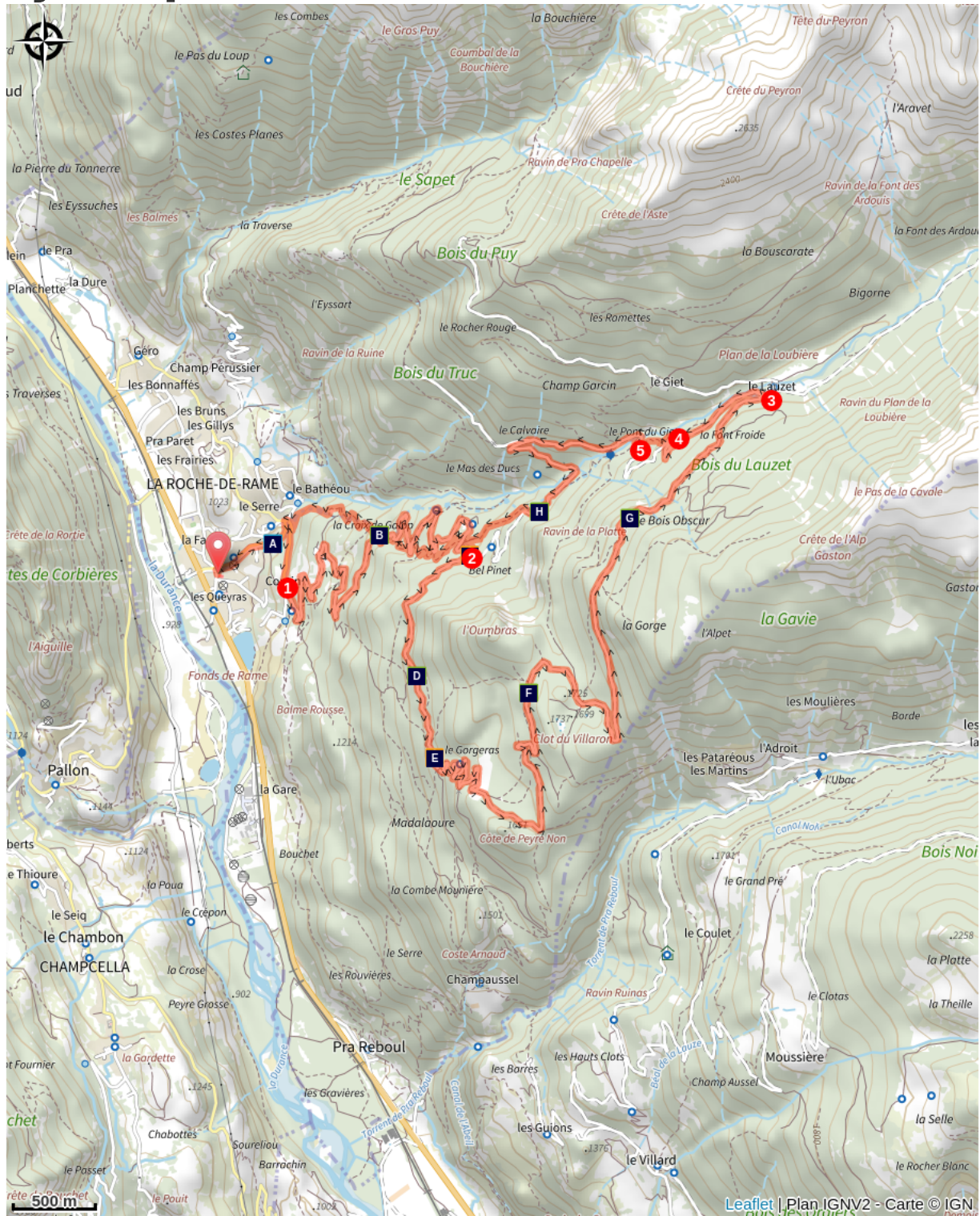






Min elevation 952 m Max elevation 1849 m





The circuit starts not far from the La Roche-de-Rame mayor's office ("Mairie") near the Bouchouse mountain stream. First, follow its left-hand bank, going upstream. 430 metres further up, cross the mountain stream and carry on along the right-hand bank. At the crossroads, turn right to cross the mountain stream again and carry on uphill towards Bel Pinet.

1. Turn left towards Le Lauzet, winding uphill along a stony track
2. When you come to Bel Pinet, at 1,400 m, head along the track on the right leading to Le Gorgoras, Le Clot du Villaron and Le Lauzet, passing near the pink marble quarry ("Carrière du Marbre Rose"), a marble used in the construction of numerous buildings such as Gap Cathedral
3. When you reach Le Lauzet, at 1,786 m, head left near the small lake to descend towards Bel Pinet via a different route
4. Turn right onto a path to avoid the wide, twisting stony track, and follow this, crossing the track (Be sure to follow the waysigns and exercise caution: it is very stony terrain which makes some sections dangerous and technical)
5. At the end of the path, head left onto the wide track and, after 300 metres, turn right to join a new path. This, too, is very technical. Continue to follow this path downhill, avoiding the wide track, until you come to the paved road at the Bouchouse hydroelectric power station and then on to your starting point

# On your path...



-  Bouchouse mountain stream (A)
-  Bel Pinet (C)
-  The Pink Marble of Combe Mounière (E)
-  The Norway spruce (G)

-  The narrow-leaved lavender (B)
-  The aspen wood (D)
-  The spotted nutcracker (F)
-  The black woodpecker (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](http://www.pacamobilite.fr)

Consider car-sharing >> [www.blablacar.fr](http://www.blablacar.fr)

For more information, ask at the Tourist Information Office nearest to the trail starting point >> [www.paysdesecrins.com](http://www.paysdesecrins.com)

### Access

6.7 km from L'Argentière-La Bessée, take the N94.

### Advised parking

mayor's office ("Mairie") car park, La Roche-de-Rame

# 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](mailto: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 de 300m sol quand vous la survolez soit 1700m d'altitude !

## Information desks

### Vallouise Park house

[vallouise@ecrins-parcnational.fr](mailto:vallouise@ecrins-parcnational.fr)  
Tel : 04 92 23 58 08  
<http://www.ecrins-parcnational.fr/>



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

23 Avenue de la République, 05120  
L'Argentière-La Bessée  
[contact@paysdesecrins.com](mailto:contact@paysdesecrins.com)  
Tel : +33(0)4 92 23 03 11  
<https://www.paysdesecrins.com/>



## Source



Pays des Ecrins

<https://www.paysdesecrins.com>

# On your path...

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## Bouchouse mountain stream (A)

The Bouchouse mountain stream is fed by the Le Pansier and La Pisse mountain streams 1,900 metres above sea level. It crosses the municipality of La Roche-de-Rame, supplying it with water. This mountain stream then flows into the Durance below the municipality.

Attribution : Office de tourisme du Pays des Écrins

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## The narrow-leaved lavender (B)

The narrow-leaved lavender has greenish-grey leaves and violet flowers. It grows in sunny areas, a reminder that the Pays de Écrins is in the Southern Alps after all! Not to be confused with the lavandin, this plant naturally grows on rocky slopes in the mountains of the Midi. The word «lavender» is thought to come from the Latin "to wash". This etymology suggests that lavender was used at a very early date to perfume washing.

Attribution : Bernard Nicollet - Parc national des Écrins

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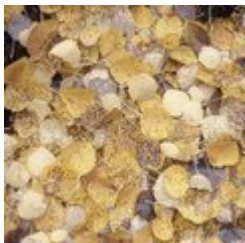


## Bel Pinet (C)

Bel Pinet stands at 1,400 metres above sea level in the Bouchouse valley, in the municipality of La Roche-de-Rame. Bel Pinet, or Bel-Pinet, designates the slopes under the rocky cliffs of the Oumbras. It was once irrigated by the Bel Pinet Canal, which suggests that it used to be cultivated and would therefore have been less wooded. The term "Pinet" simply means a place planted with pines (Pinus in Latin). So Bel Pinet means a beautiful place planted with pines, or a beautiful pine wood.

Attribution : Office de tourisme du Pays des Écrins

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## The aspen wood (D)

Here, a wood of aspen trees, with smooth greenish trunks and round, crenulated leaves, adopt magnificent autumn colours. The petiole («tail») of aspen leaves is flat and twisted and can therefore be caught by the slightest breath of air. This has the effect of making the foliage tremble, hence its French name bois de tremble!

Attribution : Daniel Roche - Parc national des Écrins

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## The Pink Marble of Combe Mounière (E)

In the nineteenth century, there were four quarries in La Roche-de-Rame. They exploited deposits of metamorphosed limestone which was pink in colour. One of these, the Combe Mounière quarry, produced stone which was used in particular in the construction of the new Cathedral of Saint-Arnoux in Gap, between 1866 and 1904. When exposed to the elements, the surface of the limestone takes on a grey patina.

Attribution : Office de tourisme du Pays des Écrins



## The spotted nutcracker (F)

A harsh call sounds from the forest. A jay perhaps? No, a nutcracker, its cousin. With dark, white-spotted plumage, this bird's strong beak can break open hazelnuts (although not walnuts as suggested by its name in French, cassenoix (walnut breaker)) and in particular it can dissect Swiss pine cones in order to reach the pine nuts inside. It inhabits high forests. It buries Swiss pine nuts in the ground to store up food for the winter. When winter comes, it will find the pine nuts again even under a thick layer of snow. Those it forgets will germinate.

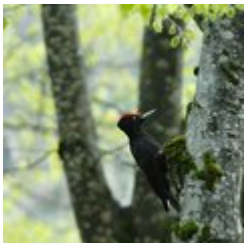
Attribution : Damien Combrisson - Parc national des Écrins



## The Norway spruce (G)

Its slender conical silhouette can rise to a height of 40 to 50 metres. It is the tallest of the indigenous softwood trees. Its white wood has a scent of resin. It is widely used for wooden framework in construction, and also to make musical instruments because it is strong and easy to work. Its long, pointed cones hang downwards, unlike fir cones which are upright. It can live for between 300 and 400 years.

Attribution : Nicollet Bernard - Parc national des Écrins



## The black woodpecker (H)

The biggest bird of the woodpecker family, its shape is perfectly adapted for life in the trees. It can easily be identified by its overall black colour with a bright red cap extending from the forehead to the back of the neck in the male, and just a red mark in the female. It lives in tree-covered areas, which it needs for its food and for its nesting method. It feeds mainly on ants and insects which it extracts by drilling into the bark with its sharp beak.

Attribution : Coulon Mireille - Parc national des Écrins