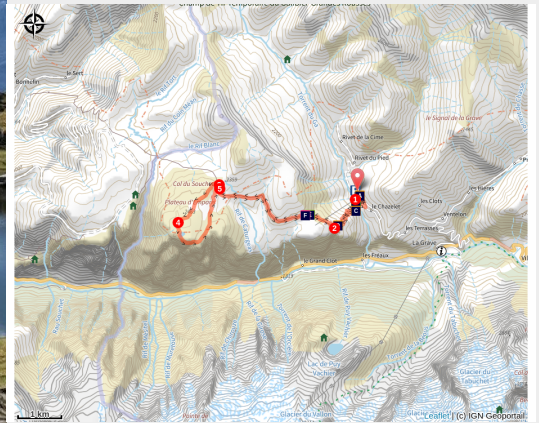


# Lac Noir et lac Lérié depuis le Chazelet

Parc national des Ecrins - La Grave



Lac Noir, au fond la Meije (Mireille Coulon © Parc national des Ecrins)



*Depuis le Chazelet, la randonnée emprunte le GR54 pour arriver au plateau d'Emparis et longer le lac Noir et le lac Lérié ...*

Lieu de pastoralisme et belvédère naturel sur les hauts sommets des Ecrins, le plateau d'Emparis émerveille les randonneurs. La montée agréable depuis le Chazelet est bercée par la vue sur la Meije et ses glaciers. Et l'arrivée sur le plateau d'Emparis et ses lacs invoque une pause contemplative suspendue dans le temps...

## Useful information

Practice : By walk

Duration : 6 h

Length : 16.3 km

Trek ascent : 841 m

Difficulty : Medium

Type : Loop

Themes : Lake and glacier,  
Panorama, Pastoralism

# Trek

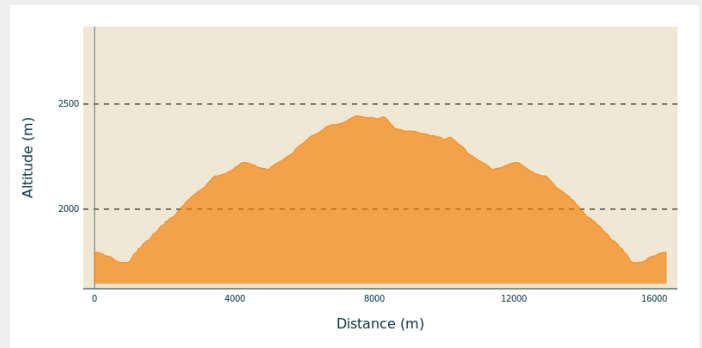
**Departure** : Station du Chazelet

**Arrival** : Station du Chazelet

**Markings** :  PR  GR

**Cities** : 1. La Grave

## Altimetric profile

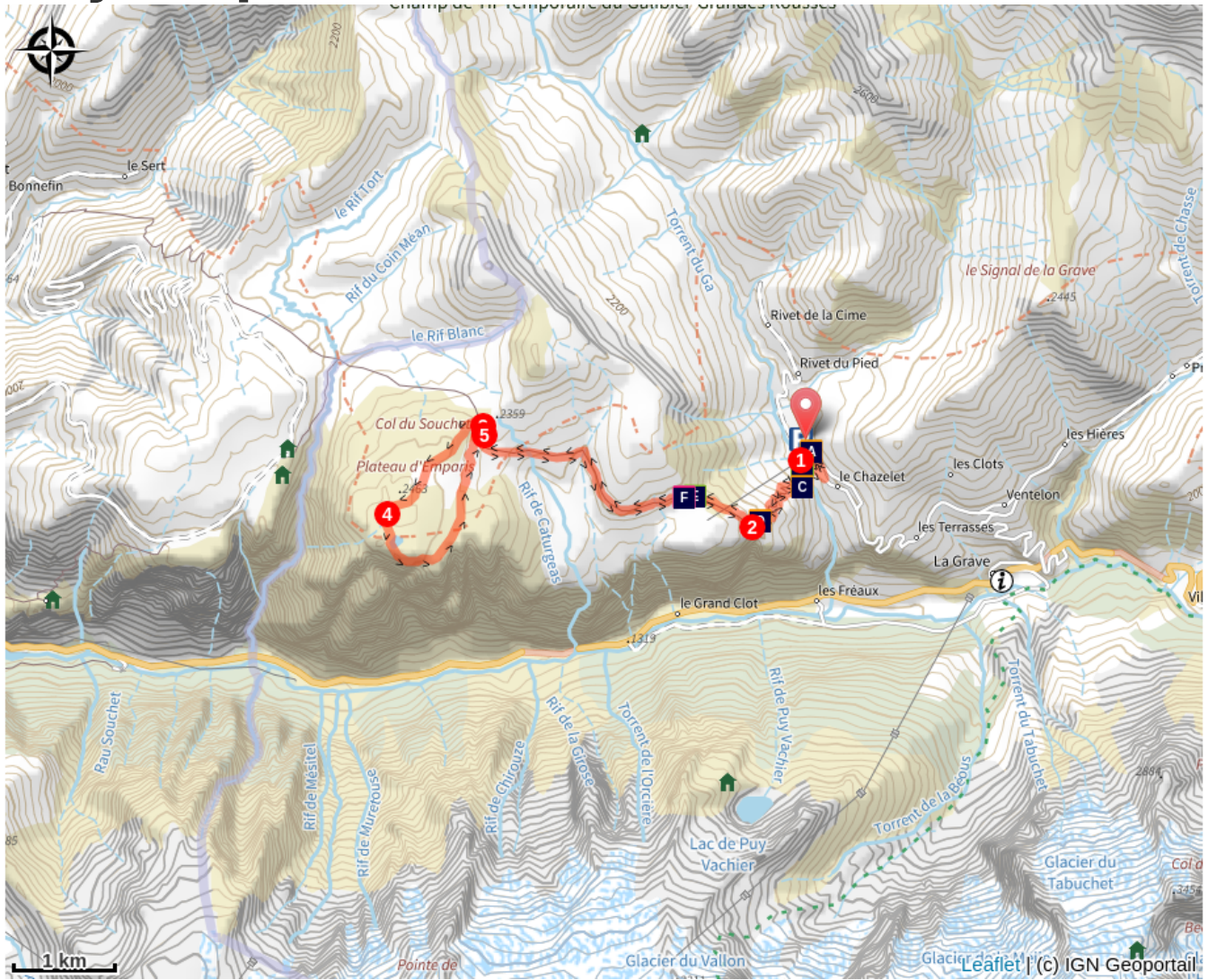


Min elevation 1746 m Max elevation 2445 m

Du point de départ du Chazelet (1770 m), descendre en direction du village le long du parking. Au premier embranchement, ne pas monter dans le village mais prendre en épingle à droite en direction du pied des remontées mécaniques.

1. Traverser le Gâ au départ du télésiège puis suivre les larges épingles qui remontent tout le versant Est du Plateau d'Emparis (GR54).
2. Passer aux bancs (2060 m) et, au croisement, continuer tout droit toujours sur le GR54. Passer sous le téléski, traverser le Rif du Galan et le Rif du Caturgeas, et poursuivre jusqu'au Col du Souchet
3. Arrivé au col, laisser le premier sentier à gauche (lac Lérié) et prendre le second, qui coupe pour rejoindre un petit lac (parfois asséché), au croisement bifurquer à gauche vers le lac Noir.
4. Laisser le chemin qui part à droite, et arriver sur les rives du lac Noir. Admirer la vue incomparable sur les glaciers des Écrins et La Meije (3 983 m). Poursuivre jusqu'au lac Lérié, plein est, le longer par la gauche. Remonter jusqu'au col.
5. A l'intersection avec le GR54, prendre à droite le sentier de l'aller et revenir par le même chemin jusqu'à la station du Chazelet.

# On your path...



-  Chazelet Cattle Fair (A)
-  Agricultural work in Autumn and Winter (C)
-  Small Apollo (E)
-  White-throated dipper (B)
-  Agricultural work in Spring and Summer (D)
-  The Emparis Plateau (F)

# All useful information

## How to come ?

### Transports

Bus Grenoble gare routière/SNCF - La Grave / Villar d'Arène - Briançon (LER 35 - Transisère). Réservation sur : <https://zou.maregionsud.fr/>

Pensez au covoiturage : <https://www.blablacar.fr/>

### Access

Du col du Lautaret, suivre la D1091, avant l'entrée du tunnel, emprunter à gauche la D33 et suivre la direction du Chazelet.

### Advised parking

Parking au-dessus du Chazelet

# 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 2450m.

## Information desks

**Maison du Parc du Briançonnais**  
Place Médecin-Général Blanchard, 05100  
Briançon

brianconnais@ecrins-parcnational.fr  
Tel : 04 92 21 08 49  
<http://www.ecrins-parcnational.fr/>



**Tourism Office of La Grave, La Meije  
- Villar d'Arène**

RD 1091, 05320 La Grave  
ot@lagrave-lameije.com  
Tel : +33 (0)4 76 79 90 05  
<http://www.lagrave-lameije.com/>

## Source



Parc national des Ecrins  
<https://www.ecrins-parcnational.fr>

# On your path...

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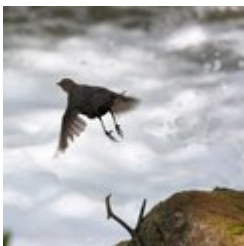


## Chazelet Cattle Fair (A)

This an old market that still exists and gives local farmers the opportunity to sell young "Abondance" or "Tarine" cows, that are needed to make Beaufort and Reblochon cheeses, to farmers from Savoie, Haute Savoie and Italy. The traders, who are easy to identify with their hats and black cloaks, and the worried-looking breeders barter, whilst stalls of bells and other objects lend a festive feel to the event.

Attribution : Gérald Lucas

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## White-throated dipper (B)

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

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## Agricultural work in Autumn and Winter (C)

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

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## Agricultural work in Spring and Summer (D)

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



## Small Apollo (E)

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



## The Emparis Plateau (F)

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