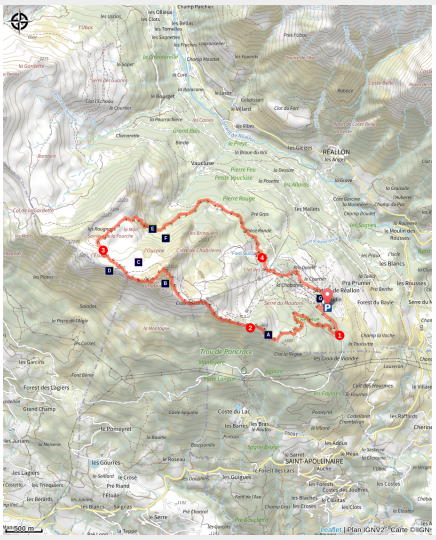
Aiguilles de Chabrières

Parc national des Ecrins

Sous les aiguilles de Chabrières (Kina Photo)



A varied route through woodland, alpine pastures and rocky outcrops, with beautiful views of Lake Serre-Ponçon, the Oucanes and the Aiguilles de Chabrières.

Boasting lovely views over the Gapençais and the Réallon valley, this hike will delight geology enthusiasts as they pass through the Oucanes and near the Aiguilles de Chabrières.

Useful information

Practice : Trail

Duration : 2 h 9

Length : 11.2 km

Trek ascent : 843 m

Difficulty : Medium

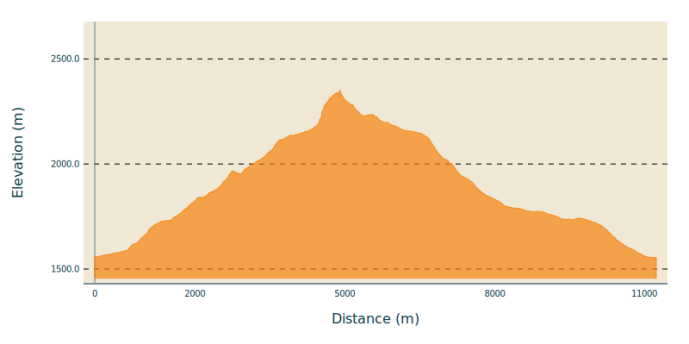
Type : Loop

Themes : Geology, Panorama

Trek

Departure : The resort of Réallon
Arrival : The resort of Réallon
Markings : Trail
Cities : 1. Réallon
2. Saint-Apollinaire
3. Prunières

Altimetric profile

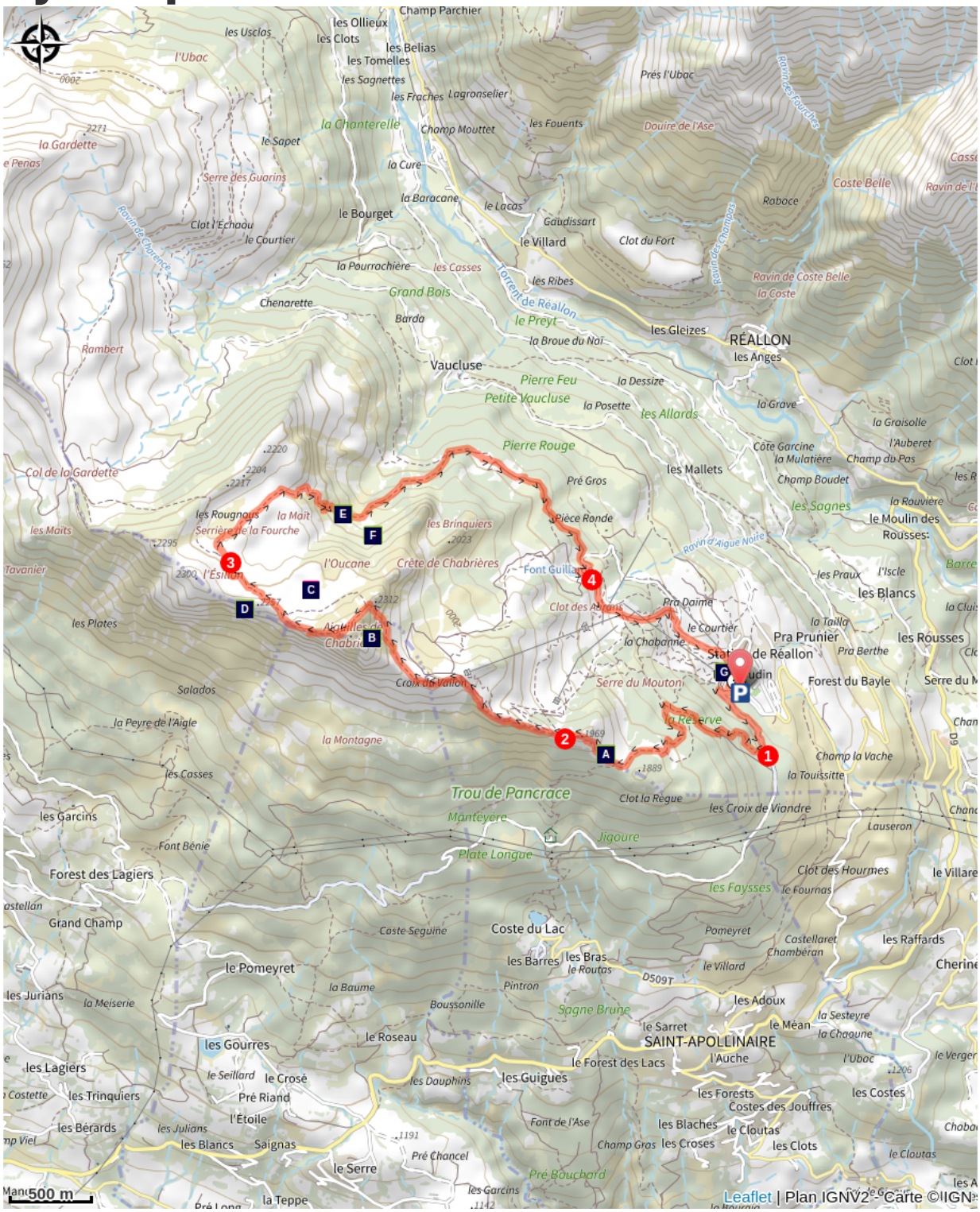


Min elevation 1554 m Max elevation 2351 m

From the car park, take the Joubelle forest path. After a bend to the left, continue for about 500 m.

1. Then take a path that veers to the right and rises quickly through the woods. Cross the Serre du mouton mountain pasture. After it levels out, the path climbs back up to an open ridge from which you can see Lake Serre-Ponçon.
2. The route follows the ridge that leads to the top of the Chabrières chairlift and an orientation table. Continue along the clearly visible path, which descends slightly and continues on a balcony to reach the foot of the couloir, which you will climb up to the Brèche de Chabrières (2280 m). The path continues uphill to the ridge overlooking the village of Chorges.
3. The path bypasses the Oucanes and descends across the Rougnous plateau. Continue downhill via a series of switchbacks, then keep right at the crossroads until you reach the ski slopes.
4. Continue downhill to reach the resort.

On your path...



- Milk Vetch (A)
- The Chabrières Oucanes (C)
- Rock partridge (E)
- Pasque flower (G)
- Yellow-billed chough (B)
- The Golden eagle (D)
- Chamois (F)

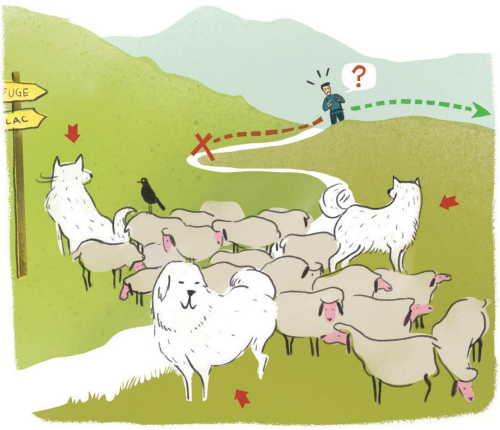
All useful information

Herd protection dogs

In mountain pastures, protection dogs are there to protect the herds from predators (wolves, etc.).

When I hike I adapt my behavior by going around the herd and pausing for the dog to identify me.

Find out more about the actions to adopt with the article "Protection dogs: a context and actions to adopt".
Tell us about your meeting by answering this survey.



Advices

Consulter les conditions météo, le temps change vite en montagne.
Prends de quoi boire et manger.
S’engager sur des itinéraires adaptés à son niveau.
Respecter le travail des agriculteurs, exploitants et propriétaires.
Ne pas courir à proximité d'un troupeau.
Ne pas traverser un troupeau mais le contourner.
Refermer toutes les clôtures.
Ne pas couper l’itinéraire à travers les prairies.

Attention : interdiction des chiens sur les alpages de Réallon
Face à la problématique du loup les éleveurs emploient des chiens de protection des troupeaux et pour éviter des conflits d’usage avec les randonneurs, la présence d’autres chiens sur les alpages de Réallon est interdite (alpage de Reyssas, du Laus, du Vallon, de Prunières, de la Gardette, de Font Renarde/Les Rougnous/Chabrières) . Arrêté municipal d’interdiction applicable du 15 juin au 15 octobre.
La randonnée est néanmoins possible avec un chien sur les itinéraires suivants : Fort de Réallon, piste de Joubelle.

Gear

Wear clothing suited to the terrain and weather conditions (windbreaker, gloves, hat...)

How to come ?

Access

You can get there in several ways: Chorges via Saint-Apollinaire (D9), from Savines-le-Lac via Chérines (D41) and from Embrun via the Route des Puys (D9).

Advised parking

At the Réallon ski resort

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 2610m.

Information desks

Tourist office Chorges
Grand rue, 05230 Chorges

chorges@serreponcon-tourisme.com
Tel : 0492506425
https://www.serreponcon.com

Tourist office Embrun
Place Général Dosse - BP 49, 05202 Embrun

embrun@serreponcon-tourisme.com
Tel : 0492437272
https://www.serreponcon-tourisme.com/

Tourist office Réallon Station
Pra Prunier, 05160 Réallon

reallon@serreponcontourisme.com
Tel : 0492442567
http://www.reallon-ski.com

Tourist office Savines-le-Lac
9 Avenue de la Combe d'Or, 05160 Savines-le-Lac

savineslelac@serreponcon-tourisme.com
Tel : 0492443100
https://www.serreponcon-tourisme.com/

Source

Serre-Ponçon

https://www.serreponcon.com

On your path...

Milk Vetch (A)

The astragalus alopercurus (from alopex: fox and oura; tail) is a spectacular plant due to its size. It has long leaves with many leaflets. It blossoms when the weather gets warmer and shows off a beautiful cluster of flowers at the top of a tall hairy stem. Several yellow corolla grow out through thick protective hair to take in the sunshine and the warm summer winds.

Attribution : Christian Couloumy - PNE

Yellow-billed chough (B)

A high flying, mountain top acrobat, the yellow-billed chough is also very talented at gathering leftovers from the walkers' picnics. It usually moves in groups and brightens up its passage with a flute-like sound that is easy to recognise. This black bird has a yellow beak and red feet, and is a much a companion to mountaineers as it is to daydreamers.

Attribution : Mireille Coulon - PNE

The Chabrières Oucanes (C)

The Oucanes that can be seen on this walk are strange geological formations that are quite original for the Ecrins massif. The karst that they are made of is thick limestone and dolomite that is part of the Briançon fragment of Chabrières. In a limited space, the Oucanes make it possible to observe the characteristics of alpine karst: limestone pavement, meandering ribs, small rock pools, corridors with ribbed walls and Vaucluse karst springs.

Attribution : Mireille Coulon - PNE

The Golden eagle (D)

The golden eagle, a large bird of prey and emblematic of mountain regions, regularly nests between Piolit and the Aiguilles de Chabrières. Boasting a wingspan of over 2 metres, it is one of the largest eagles in the world. It has an absolute command of gliding and, using updrafts, can climb to great heights to survey its territory. It is also capable of lightning-fast acceleration when swooping on prey. In the past, like all birds of prey, it was hunted down by humans, which led to its disappearance from many parts of the world. But today it is protected by law throughout Europe and its populations are doing quite well. So look up and open your eyes: you might just be lucky enough to see it gliding over the ridges in search of a marmot, its favourite prey!

Attribution : Pascal Saulay

Rock partridge (E)

The rock partridge is a gallinacean, like the ptarmigan, and is easier to observe during the spring courting period. As it stands on a promontory to sing a broken song, the rock partridge is recognisable due to its grey back, white sides and throat, and its red beak. It lives in the sun on the well-exposed slopes of the mountains and likes rocks and open moors. Here its young can feed on the insects necessary for their growth.

Attribution : Mireille Coulon - PNE

Chamois (F)

The creation of the National Park has enabled the chamois, emblematic animal of the Alps, to settle again in the Ecrins massif. It has short curved black horns and is a close relative of the antelope. It has a particularly well developed sense of smell and hearing. It is consequently difficult to approach. Females and kids like to group together in herds, whereas the males keep their distance until the mating season in October-November.

Attribution : Robert Chevalier - PNE

Pasque flower (G)

If all pasque flowers are identifiable by their thick but soft hairiness, unlike anemones, when they reach maturity they also have a characteristic head of scruffy hair, made up of numerous fluffy white seed heads that will get blown away by the wind. In this family, the pasque flower is the most glamorous and most beautiful. It has the advantage of flowering in spring and displays a remarkable purple-black corrola among the grass that has been faded by the winter.

Attribution : Thierry Maillet - PNE