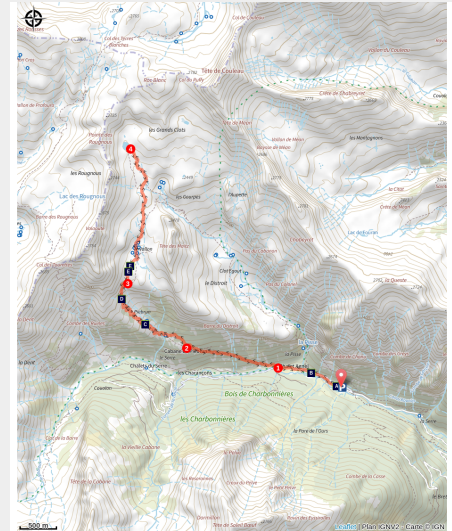
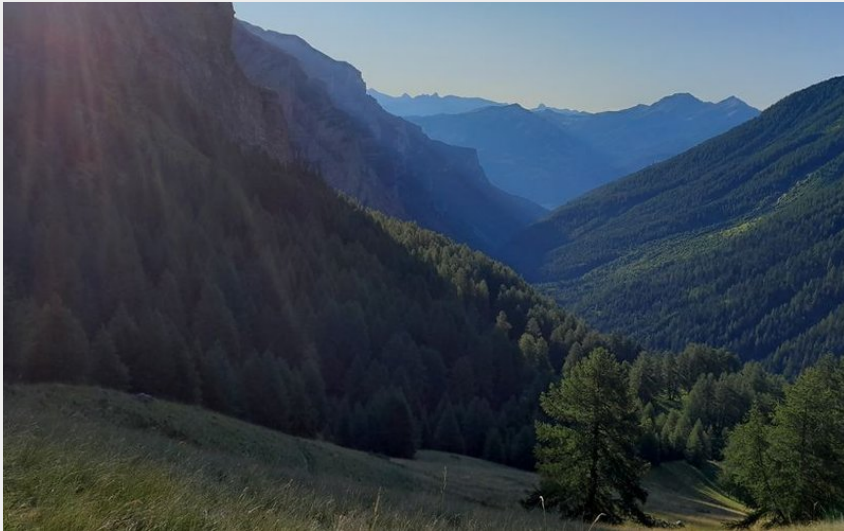


Lake Distroit

Embrunais - Châteauroux-les-Alpes



Montée par Piebrun aux premiers rayons de soleil - vue sur la vallée du Rabioux (Marine Metzinger - Parc national des Ecrins)

This is a beautiful hike with a gradual ascent through the conifers. The slope then becomes steeper as the landscape opens out onto the surrounding mountains, leading to a magnificent hanging valley which you then climb gently up to the lake.

The beauty that unfolds as you enter the valley is breathtaking: constantly surrounded by flora and fauna, you can enjoy the bucolic atmosphere and the serenity that emanates from it.

Useful information

Practice : By walk

Duration : 5 h

Length : 13.7 km

Trek ascent : 1091 m

Difficulty : Hard

Type : Return trip

Themes : Fauna, Flora, Lake and glacier

Trek

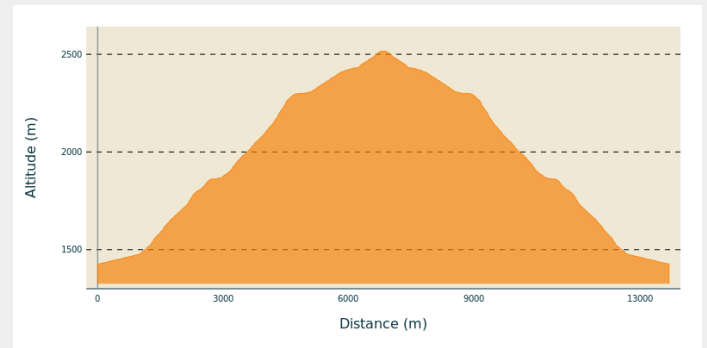
Departure : Muandes car park, Rabioux valley, Châteauroux-les-Alpes

Arrival : Muandes car park, Rabioux valley, Châteauroux-les-Alpes

Markings : — PR

Cities : 1. Châteauroux-les-Alpes

Altimetric profile

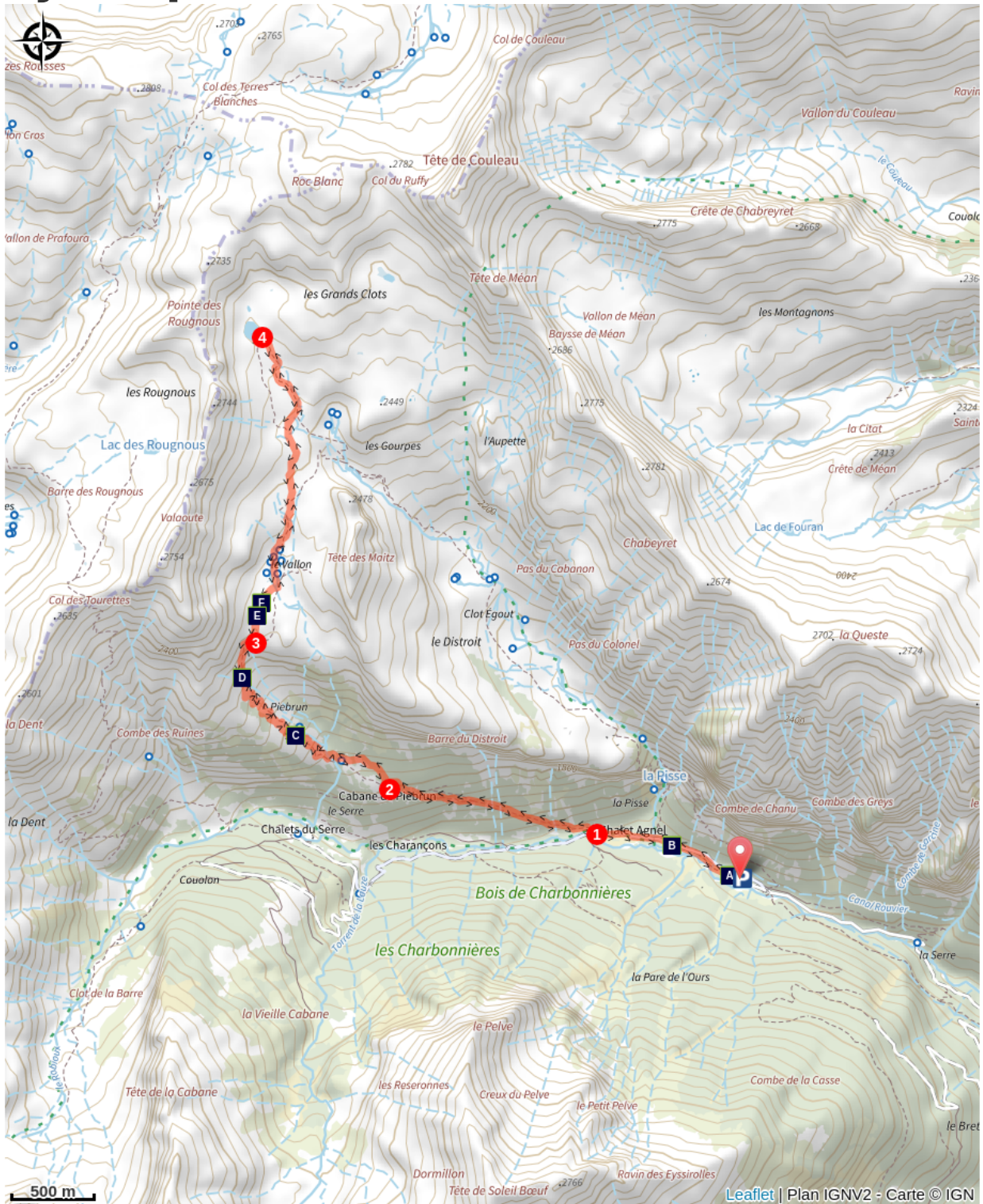






Min elevation 1427 m Max elevation 2517 m




Follow the path at the end of the car park until you reach the track, turn left towards the Cascade de la Pisse, then go past the waterfall, continuing on the track until you reach the next bridge over the Rabioux.

1. Turn right before the bridge and head up towards Lake Distroit on the narrow path that leads steeply into the forest.
2. Follow the signposted path when you reach the clearings, ford the small stream and then climb back up into the mountain pasture.
3. Turning into the hanging valley, continue on the path to the lake.
4. Return via the same route on the way down.

On your path...



-  The common wall lizard (A)
-  Yellow Hammer (C)
-  Red-billed chough (E)
-  Northern Wheatear (G)

-  Crested tit (B)
-  Chamois (D)
-  Golden eagle (F)

All useful information

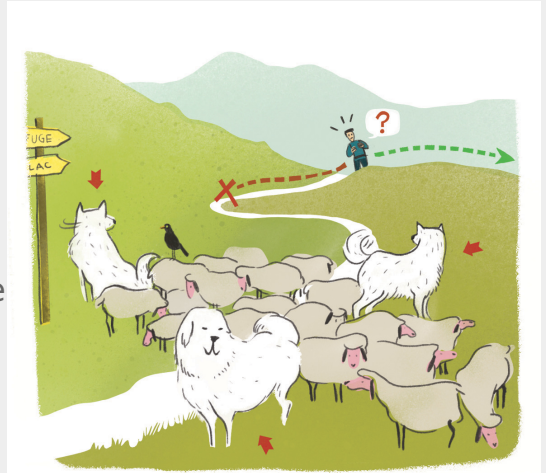
Herd protection dogs

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](#).



Is in the midst of the park

The national park is an unrestricted natural area but subjected to regulations which must be known by all visitors.



Advices

Présence d'un troupeau bovin sur la partie supérieure de la randonnée : ne pas traverser le troupeau pour éviter de le disperser, ne pas courir à proximité.

How to come ?

Access

From the village of Châteauroux-les-Alpes, take the road up the Rabioux valley towards the Pisse waterfall as far as the Les Muandes car park.

Advised parking

Les Muandes car park, Châteauroux les Alpes

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 !

Attention en zone cœur du Parc National des Écrins une réglementation spécifique aux sports de nature s'applique : <https://www.ecrins-parcnational.fr/thematique/sports-de-nature>

Information desks

Maison du Parc de l'Embrunais
Place de l'Église, 05380 Châteauroux-les-Alpes
embrunais@ecrins-parcnational.fr
Tel : 04 92 43 23 31
<http://www.ecrins-parcnational.fr/>



Source



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

On your path...



The common wall lizard (A)

Dans les Ecrins, ce petit lézard méridional gris ou marron peut être confondu avec le lézard vivipare. Il s'en distingue par une tâche noire à l'insertion des pattes. On le trouve, jusqu'à 2 500 m d'altitude, en divers milieux naturels bien exposés au soleil mais également en zones anthropisées. Le lézard des murailles semble actuellement en expansion vers le nord. Les voies de chemin de fer ont permis une progression de la colonisation grâce à des aménagements constituant des habitats favorables.

Attribution : Mireille Coulon - PNE



Crested tit (B)

It is a small passerine in the tit family Paridae. It has brown plumage on its back, lighter on the underside. What makes it easy to identify is the triangular crest adorning its head. It is a year-round resident that lives in conifer forests. In summer, it eats insects but becomes a seed-eater in winter. Outside the breeding season, crested tits, in the company of other tits, wrens and various other passerines, congregate into boisterous flocks which the French call rondes (patrols).

Attribution : Albert Christophe - PNE



Yellow Hammer (C)

In the bottom of the valley, at the beginning of the summer, you will certainly hear, coming from the summit of a bush or a tree, the song composed of several notes in the same tone followed by a final higher or lower note... With binoculars, you can distinguish a bird with yellow and white feathering, the well named Yellow Hammer. It is a male, the female is more discreet as much in song as in its feathers! Listen well: Beethoven must have been inspired by this song when composing the first notes of his 5th symphony!

Attribution : Damien Combrisson - PNE



Chamois (D)

An emblematic alpine animal, the chamois or « rock goat » has short, black, hooked horns. Like the ibex it is more easily observed through binoculars, especially in the morning. Les chèvres and esterlons (young one year old males) like to be part of big herds; however, the billy goats stay rather isolated and only rejoin the females at mating time. In winter the Chamois need plenty of tranquillity in order to preserve their reserves of fat which help them to survive in the cold season.

Attribution : PNE - Vincent Dominique / Guidoni Bernard



Red-billed chough (E)

A member of the corvid family, it closely resembles the Alpine Chough (which can also be seen in the area). It takes a little experience to tell them apart by their silhouette, but the beak is the perfect criterion: red, long and curved for the red-billed, yellow and short for the Alpine. An insectivore, the chough feeds on the ground, hunting for invertebrates with its beak. It is territorial and will defend its breeding site. Its speciality is swooping, twisting and looping in the air.

Common in the Alps at the beginning of the 20th century, its populations have since declined sharply, and its presence is a sign of the rich biodiversity of high-altitude meadows.

Attribution : Damien Combrisson - PNE



Golden eagle (F)

Near the mountain slopes, in the warmest hours of the day, a large bird circles in the sky, making use of the wind to climb. Soon the brown silhouette disappears into the blue sky, hidden by the altitude. The eagle patrols its vast territory, and no detail escapes its legendary eyesight. It also spends long hours perched and still, cleaning its plumage or looking out for its next victim. Although it steers clear of man, it is still quite easy to spot a royal eagle alone or with its “other half”, since adults generally live in couples. Its large size, dark colour, rectangular wings and frequent flights across the sky make it almost a familiar sight for anyone who knows how to “watch” the mountains.

Attribution : Damien Combrisson - Parc national des Ecrins



Northern Wheatear (G)

From the end of April, the rocks studding the alpine pastures serve as perches for the spotted sparrow, just back from its migration. Often perched on an outcrop, it surveys its surroundings for insects. The male appears first: when adorned in mating plumage, he has a grey head and back, a Zorro mask over his eyes, a white belly and dark wings. He is easily recognised in flight by its white rump and the black T on his tail. The female is paler with less contrasts.

Attribution : Damien Combrisson - Parc national des Ecrins