

## **A Access**

From Bourg d'Oisans, take the D1091 then the D530 in the direction of Bérarde (34 km). Narrow road from Champhorent, closed in Winter.

## **P Advised parking**

At the foot of the hamlet beside Vénéon torrent.

## **Transport**

Coach stop : La Bérarde

## **i Information desks**

To check the practicability of the hiking paths and to know more about the National park, please visit us or call us at :

### **Oisans Park house**

*Video presentation of the natural resources of the Oisans mountain and its crafts. Information, documentation about the Park, projections, reading space for children. Accessible to people with reduced mobility. Free admission. All animations of the Park are free unless otherwise stated.*

Tel : 04 76 80 00 51

<http://www.ecrins-parcnational.fr/> [oisans@ecrins-parcnational.fr](mailto:oisans@ecrins-parcnational.fr)

Rue Gambetta

38520 Le Bourg d'Oisans

Lat : 45.055496154 Long : 6.02819657936



### **Related treks**

Châtelleret Refuge



## **CARRELET REFUGE** *Oisans - Saint-Christophe-en-Oisans*

**Duration**  
3 h

**Length**  
7.9 km

**Trek ascent**  
269 m

**Difficulty**  
Easy

**Type**  
Return trip

**Practice**  
By walk

**Themes**  
Flora  
History and  
architecture  
Hut



Attribution:Le plan du Carrelet (PNE - Roche Daniel)

**A family hike beside the Vénéon which penetrates in to the heart of the massif enables you to discover an alpine panorama...**

At the bottom of a rocky valley, the track goes up to the source of the Vénéon and comes out on the Carrelet plain... The verdure of this "plain «contrasts with the abrupt clefts of the Ailefroide which dominate the refuge with a drop of 2000 m. The track has been subject to a lot of restoration work by the teams in the National Park national to make it accessible and pleasurable for hikers.

This hike is at the heart of the national park > The national park is an unrestricted natural area but subjected to regulations which must be known by all visitors.



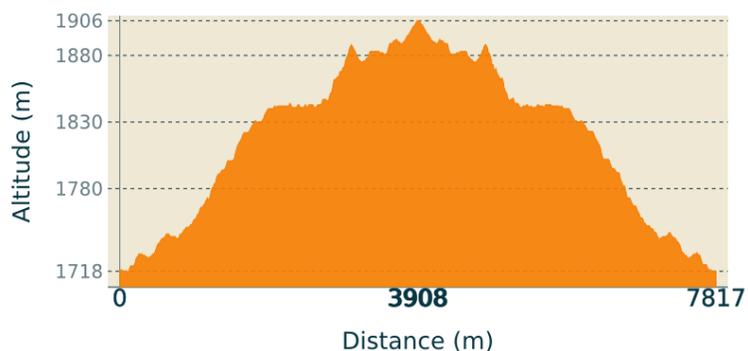
## Trek

Either take the path at the bottom of the car park on the edge of the Vénéon torrent or in the village passing the Maison de la Montagne... The itinerary follows the right bank of the Vénéon crossing several secondary torrents equipped with walkways in order to reach Carrelet refuge. The installation of a stone pavement on parts of the track has enabled us to fight against erosion linked to hikers crossing the stream. Return by using the same itinerary.

### ⚠ Advice

On busy days, parking is possible at the entrance to the hamlet just before the bridge.

### Altimetric profile



Min elevation : 1718 m

Max elevation : 1906 m



### On the way...

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## Bérarde Hamlet **A**



La Bérarde, is a hamlet representing the history of mountaineering and its corollary touristic development in the vallies. A heterogenous collection of welcoming buildings and businesses. So many modest but representative examples of the successive periods in time of tourist facilities on this emblematic site in the history of this valley.

(Attribution : Collection PNE)



## La Bérarde en Oisans..., Laurent Guétal **B**



Du hameau de la Bérarde, il est possible de remonter le long du Vénéon pour parvenir jusqu'au refuge de la Pilatte. C'est probablement l'itinéraire qui inspira Laurent Guétal (1841-1892) pour son tableau La Bérarde en Oisans et la vallée de la Pilatte. Passé quarante ans, l'artiste parcourt inlassablement la Chartreuse, Belledone et l'Oisans. Considéré comme un des principaux peintres de paysages dauphinois de la seconde moitié du XIXe siècle, il transmettra sa passion de la montagne à de nombreux élèves, et notamment à Edouard Brun et Charles Bertier.

(Attribution : © Musée de Grenoble)



## Rock Clover **C**



This small rare clover colonizes the moraines and the crystalline gravel like that at the confluence of the Vénéon with the Romanche up to the Chardon valley. With a whitish colour or pinkish its flowers are small and have white hairs that gives them a fluffy appearance.

(Attribution : PNE - Nicolas Marie-Geneviève)

## **The beginning of the National Park in 1913** D

At the beginning of the 20th century, the need to protect the slopes of the high mountain at Haut Vénéon emerged in order to limit the erosion of the ground and the torrential flooding that the Omanche and its affluent the Vénéon were subjected to. Deforestation and pastoral exploitation were blamed at that time. So in 1913, after long negotiations the State bought around 4000 hectares of ground from the commune of Saint-Christophe-en-Oisans to make a « National Park ». The development of tourism and mountaineering spearheaded by the CAF and the Touring Club of France from the second half of the 19th century in the sector of Oisans was not unconnected from this either. The Inspector for Waters and Forests wrote that the creation of a Park would involve « advantages for the commune of Saint-Christophe as well as for the development of tourism in the Dauphiné ». This innovative Park, at that time, was not drawn up in relation to any written law or regulatory framework resulting in several vague points like the different denominations used (Bérarde, Oisans, Pelvoux, etc.).

## **Extension of the limits of the first «National Park»** E

It has been evoked that the park was known locally as the "Parc de la Bérarde". The Administration sometimes employed the denomination "National Park of Oisans" until the acquisition new plots at Pelvoux in 1923 (Celse-Nière valley, the black glacier, the white glacier). The appellation of the Park now concerning the different slopes of the Pelvoux massif became henceforth the « Pelvoux National Park». The extension of the Park to the territory of Valgaudemar carried out in 1924, brought the whole surface area of the park to 13 000 ha. In 1955, A national hunting reservation was created on the perimeter of the Pelvoux National Park. Despite the action of the foresters after the war it was not a favourable period for the Pelvoux National Park which experienced limitations: a small amount of financial credit, the absence of a managerial structure and practically inexistent scientific studies. The "Ecrins National Park" saw the light of day on the 27th March 1973 within the framework of the law of 1960, which created a real status for the French National Parks.

## **Supervision, knowledge and layout Bérarde Park** F

The conservationist at Waters and Forests in Gap was concerned about supervision at the Park and suggested that land-guides be recruited like auxiliary-guards. « These experienced mountaineers would help to supervise hunting, The Park must be a first rate reserve of chamois, they should help the forestry service in the studies and the work to be carried out in the Park. ». Two positions were created in 1927. In 1910, the request made to the Italian administration concerning the re-introduction of Alpine Ibex came to nothing. In 1913, an authorization for the transport of Wood Grouse from Belgium was issued without anybody knowing whether or not the birds were actually released on the massif.

## **Prioritizing nature** G



In the first years, the principal of letting nature to itself prevailed concerning requests to the reforestation of Larch and Swiss pines in certain forests. In spite of everything after the second world war the terrains would be restored by the reforestation of the Park and its close periphery. The presence of visitors had never been excluded and the Forestry Administration which carried out arrangements for tourists... It was mainly structures linked to mountaineering like the opening of restoration of the tracks like those enabling access to the refuges at Temple-Ecrins, the Pillate and Gioberney. Grants were also awarded for the construction of refuges. The Ailefroide route to Pré de Madame Carle was also opened in 1937-1938 for touristic purposes.

*(Attribution : PNE - Collection Tron Lucien)*

## **La Vallée de la Pilatte, Laurent Guétal** H



Très tôt tourné vers la peinture de la nature, Laurent Guétal consacre à la montagne les dernières années de sa vie et ce sont les oeuvres peintes durant cette période qui firent sa popularité. Parmi elles, on trouve le Lac de l'Eychauda (1886), la Vallée d'Entraigues (1887) ou la Vallée de la Pilatte, tableau qu'il présente au Salon en 1888. Il est le premier à montré le vrai visage des Alpes dauphinoises, massif encore

mal connu à l'époque.

*(Attribution : © Musée de Grenoble)*



## The creation of the Ecrins National Park

Lucien Devies, president of the Fédération Française de la Montagne and former President of CAF wrote a plea in the December 1963 issue of the CAF review for the creation of a « National Park in the Haut Dauphiné » on the perimeter of the Ecrins massif. The State Administration then took over. However, the project for a National Park in the Pyrénées was keeping the agents occupied. They had to wait until 1969 and a new intervention by Lucien Devies (still by way of the CAF review) for the project to be launched. A fact finding mission was given to Florent in 1971. After several phases of consultation and concertation with local politicians, the decree for the creation of the «Ecrins National Park » was signed on the 27th March 1973 over a protected surface of 91 800 ha. Making it the fifth National Park officially created. Others would follow; in 2013, France can count 10 National Parks...



## Haut Vénéon



It's in this valley that the Vénéon torrent has its source which gives its name to the valley. In the Autumn, then in Winter and Spring, the waters of the Vénéon have a remarkable colour depending on the light of the day... This particular shade can be explained by the strong mineralization which saturates the water and reflects the sun's rays. In fact, under the action of the melting snow, the water runs in all directions and washes fine particles of silica more or less coloured and partially dissolved. You just have to collect some water, let it evaporate to see the very finely textured deposit: rock flour.

(Attribution : PNE - Roche Daniel)



## Large Blue Butterfly



This butterfly with blue wings spotted with black frequents the mountain grasslands and entrusts the ants with rearing its caterpillars... It lays its eggs on the host plant, the Breckland Thyme, whose flower buds feed the caterpillar until it lets itself fall to the ground. The Fire Ants take over. They are attracted by the honeydew produced by the caterpillar and they transport it to their anthill to milk it. The caterpillar becomes carnivorous and eats the young ant larvae without being disturbed. It hibernates until the Spring. When it reaches maturity, it creates a chrysalis in the anthill. The butterfly hatches and quickly goes out in to the open air to carry out the reproduction of the species.

(Attribution : PNE - Grosselet Olivier)



## Conquest of the Ailefroide



By its magnitude, its height, its steepness, the conquest of the North-West face of the Ailefroide (impressive view of the North-West face of the Ailefroide which dominates Carrelet plain at an altitude of 3954 m) it is comparable with the famous Northern face of the Grandes Jorasses by Devies. The first ascent carried out by the corded team Devies and Gervasutti on the 23rd and 24th July 1936. On the approach

from the Temple-Ecrins refuge Gervasutti broke a rib which did not stop him from carrying out this prestigious first.

(Attribution : PNE - Roche Daniel)



## Mountain Pine pinewood

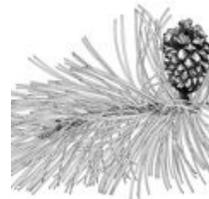


The pinewood of Mountain Pines at Carrelet is rightly considered to be the highest in Europe. In fact, it occupies a slope at an altitude of 2400 m. It is also developing downwards due to the end of pastoral bovine activity at the beginning of the 1970s. Progressively, the grassland has been colonized by the juniper heath which encourages the implantation of Mountain Pine.

(Attribution : PNE - Nicollet Bernard)



## Mountain Pine



The Mountain Pine is a high altitude species. This tree can be seen on the sunny slopes up to an altitude of 2450 m. If it can reach a height of 15 m locally it becomes much shorter and crooked even bushy when conditions are difficult... Its roots are solid, it is a frugal species that can support a very short vegetative period, extreme cold, snow, drought, the alpine brightness, the wind and the black ice,.. It can be used

as a species for reforestation at altitude with a view to protecting certain soils and to fight against the beginning of avalanches...

(Attribution : PNE - Lévy Frédérique)