

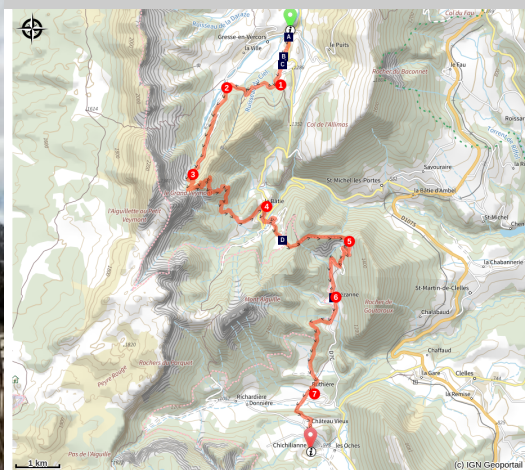
GTV à pied - Gresse-en-Vercors / Chichilianne (étape 5)

Trièves - Gresse-en-Vercors

GTV



Eglise de Gresse-en-Vercors (PNRV)



*Aux pieds des deux géants du Vercors :
le Mont Aiguille et le Grand Veymont !*

Encore une étape montagnaise, parfois escarpée dans sa première partie avec constamment en point de mire le célèbre Mont Aiguille et sa forme si particulière.

Useful information

Practice : Itinerant hike

Duration : 7 h

Length : 21.2 km

Trek ascent : 1153 m

Difficulty : Difficile

Type : Traversée

Themes : Faune, Flore,
Géologie, Histoire et
patrimoine, Pastoralisme, Point
de vue

Trek

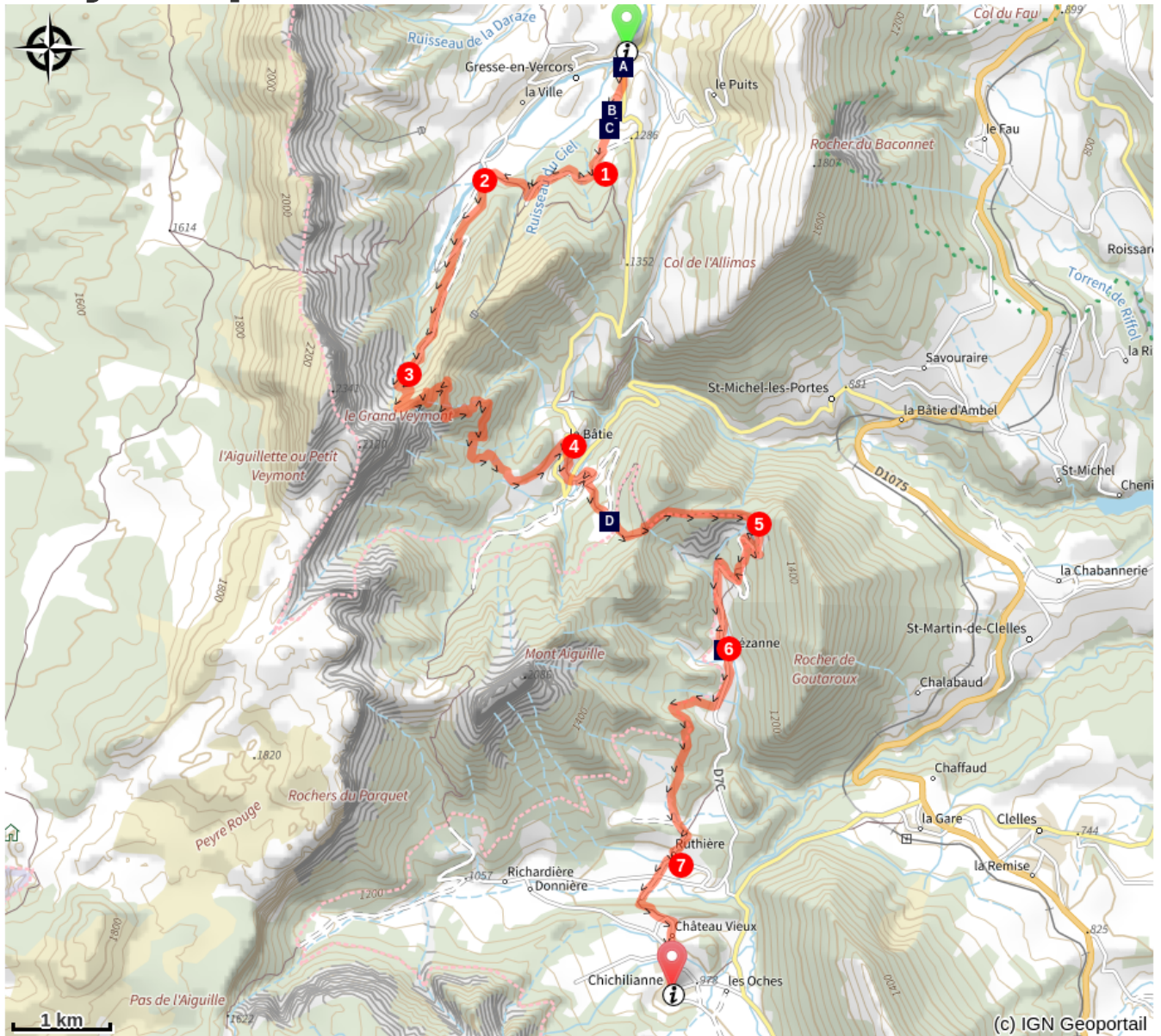
Departure : Gresse-en-Vercors (village)

Arrival : Chichilianne (village)

Markings :  GTV à pied

De **Gresse-en-Vercors**, rejoindre le **Pas du Bru** puis le **Champ de l'Herse**, avant de monter jusqu'à la **Baraque du Veymont**. Passer ensuite par **Tiolache** pour atteindre le hameau typique de **La Bâtie**, avec ses maisons caractéristiques du Trièves. Remonter ensuite jusqu'au **col des Pellas** puis le **Col de Papavet**, en faisant une brève incursion dans le périmètre de la Réserve Naturelle des Hauts-Plateaux du Vercors. Cette portion qui contourne le Mont Aiguille, 7ème merveille du Dauphiné, est très agréable. L'itinéraire vous conduit ensuite vers le village de **Chichilianne** en passant à proximité de la belle Chapelle de **Trézanne** puis **Ruthière**.

On your path...



Grasse-en-Vercors (A)
Murgers (C)
Mont Aiguille (E)
The ruins alluvial fan (G)

Grand-Veymont (B)
Life in the rock (D)
Chapel of Trézanne (F)
A giant with feet of clay (H)

All useful information

⚠️ **Advices**

En hiver attention, l'itinéraire est impraticable et très délicat au printemps en raison des coulées de neige ! (renseignez-vous auprès des offices de tourisme avant de partir).

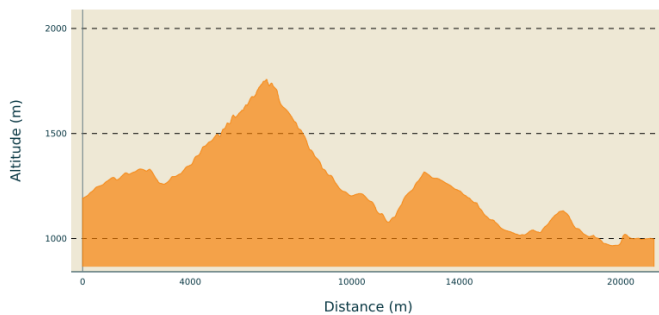
Attention, vous êtes momentanément sur des zones d'estives, peut-être allez vous rencontrer des chiens de protection des troupeaux, souvent des Patous.

Veillez à toujours contourner les troupeaux, tout en restant calme le temps que le chien de protection vous identifie, ne pas les caresser ou les menacer !

Utilisez les passages aménagés pour franchir les clôtures, refermez les portails et barrières, c'est aussi penser aux bergers et aux troupeaux.

Restez sur les chemins balisés c'est aussi respecter la propriété privée.

Altimetric profile



Min elevation 966 m
Max elevation 1757 m

Transports

En train :

Gare SNCF de Grenoble

En Bus :

Avec les cars Région, prendre la **ligne T95** direction Mens / Monestier-de-Clermont, descendre à La Poste de Monestier-de-Clermont, puis au collège, prendre la **ligne MON02** direction Gresse-en-Vercors / Saint Michel-les-Portes, descendre à Gresse-en-Vercors Village.

Plus d'informations sur les horaires sur le site :

www.carsisere.auvergnerhonealpes.fr

Access

Depuis Monestier-de-Clermont, prendre la direction de Gresse-en-Vercors par la D8. Prendre ensuite la D8A en direction de Gresse-en-Vercors, après le hameau de Grisail.

Advised parking

Parking au centre du village

Information desks

Office de tourisme du Trièves, Gresse-en-Vercors

43, route du Grand-Veymont, 38650 Gresse-en-Vercors

tourisme@gresse-en-vercors.fr

Tel : 04 82 62 63 50

<http://www.trieves-vercors.fr/>

Point d'information Chichilienne

Le Village, 38930 Chichilienne

Tel : 04 76 34 44 95

<http://www.trieves-vercors.fr/point-d-information-chichilienne.html>

On your path...



Gresse-en-Vercors (A)

Gresse-en-Vercors is a small ski resort of 400 inhabitants, nestled between the eastern border of the Vercors and the Serpaton mountain pasture. The village church was built in the traditional style of the old mountain chapels. It is the oldest monument in the Gothic style of the region. Its construction goes back to the 13th century for its lower part. A great quantity of its very beautiful stones were carved on the high plateaux of the Vercors at about 1800 meters of altitude.

Attribution : PNRV



Grand-Veymont (B)

Gresse-en-Vercors is dominated to the south by the Grand Veymont, located in the Hautes-Plateaux reserve of Vercors, it is with its 2341 m the climax of the massif. The Pas de la Ville to the north of the Grand Veymont allows to reach the High Plateaux. It is one of the few passages that connects Gresse-en-Vercors to the heart of the massif.

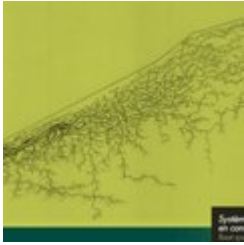
Attribution : PNRV



Murgers (C)

The name would come from a Burgundian word. It is true that from Bourgogne to the Ardèche, the stones grow well in limestone fields! These piles of pebbles at the edge of the field are the result of the stoning patient, over time, realized by generations of obstinate peasants to gain arable land. Sometimes, they are mounted in low walls to delimit enclosures and plots. It is also a beautiful refuge for rampant wildlife in search of shelter.

Attribution : PNRV



Life in the rock (D)

In scree slopes, life conditions are difficult for plants, and the fallen rock debris can become unstable and migrate slowly downslope by solifluxion. Many different strategies can be adopted by plants to survive.

Studies conducted in the Pyrenees have shown there are two strategies:

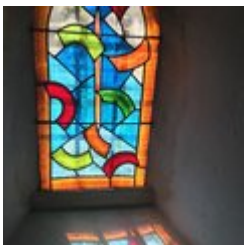
- 1/ Immigrant lithophilic plants can anchor and extend their roots even while the rockslides are moving,
- 2/ Some trees such as hook pine are able to stretch their trunks while remaining anchored far upslope.



Mont Aiguille (E)

The Mont Aiguille, from its 2087 meters, is a mound of the eastern barrier of the Vercors. Indeed, the Mount is composed of the same materials as the rest of the plateau (limestones and marls deposited by the sea before the rising of the Alps) to which it was formerly attached. The most tender limestones and the presence of numerous faults facilitated the dissolution of the limestone over time, leading to the isolation of Mount.

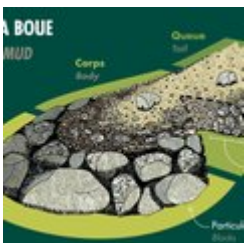
Attribution : S&M Booth



Chapel of Trézanne (F)

Nestled at the foot of Mount Aiguille, the Chapel of Trézanne offers a magnificent view of this majestic mountain, overlooking it more than 1000 m. This small Romanesque chapel is characterized by its thatched roof which was rehabilitated in 2001 and recently renovated. Before the eighteenth century, the thatched roofs were numerous in the Trièves: they were gradually replaced by tile roofing, notably because of the fires.

Attribution : M. Rocheblave



The ruins alluvial fan (G)

Debris flows are water-saturated mixtures of rock, earth and other debris behaving like a paste capable of transporting blocks of several cubic meters in size.



A giant with feet of clay (H)

The foot of Mont Aiguille is carved out of marl, a rock sensitive to gullying and scouring. One day, a whole section of this face will collapse due to recession of the gullies. In this way, the Mont Aiguille will gradually disappear through successive rock falls.

Attribution : A. Poiraud