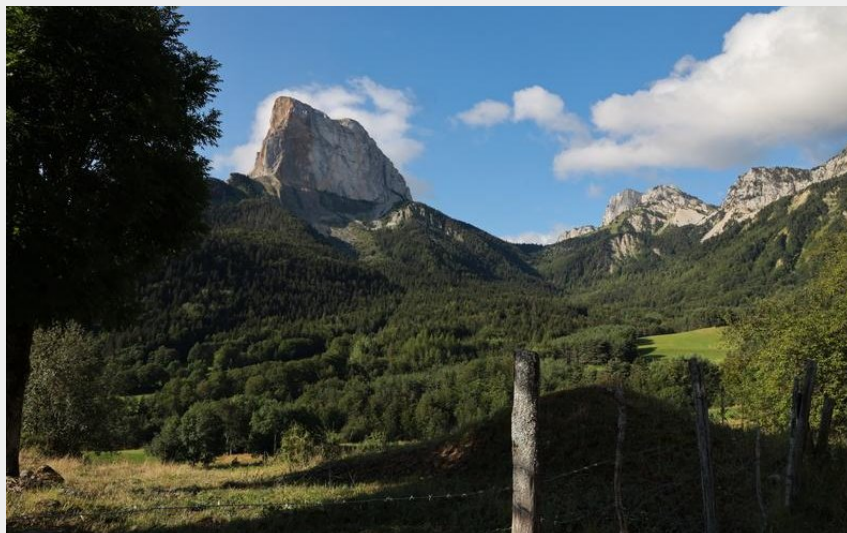


Gresse-en-Vercors / Chichilianne (stage 5)

GTV

Trièves - Gresse-en-Vercors



Vue sur le Mont Aiguille (Zuzana Hudzikova)



At the foot of the two giants of the Vercors: Mont Aiguille and Grand Veymont!

This is another mountainous stretch of the route: the first section is sometimes steep, with famous Mont Aiguille and its distinctive shape constantly in sight.

Useful information

Practice : Itinerant hike

Duration : 7 h

Length : 21.1 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

1. From **Gresse-en-Vercors**, make for **Pas du Bru** pass and **Champ de l'Herse** before climbing up to the **Baraque du Veymont**.
2. Now continue via **Tiolache** until you reach the typical hamlet of **La Bâtie** with its houses that are so characteristic of Trièves.
3. Go back up to **Col des Pellas** pass and **Col de Papavet** pass, making a brief foray into the Hauts Plateaux du Vercors Nature Reserve. This section, which skirts **Mont Aiguille**, the “seventh wonder” of the Dauphiné, is particularly enjoyable.
4. The route then takes you to the village of **Chichilianne**, passing close to the beautiful chapel of **Trézanne** and then **Ruthière**.

On your path...



Grasse-Vercoors (A)

Murgers (C)

Mont Aiguille (E)

Freydier and Maurice houses (G)

Chapel of Trézanne (I)

Colossus with a foot of clay (K)

Grand-Veymont (B)

Life in the rock (D)

La Bâtie (F)

Mont Aiguille (H)

Torrent des Ruines (J)

All useful information

Advices

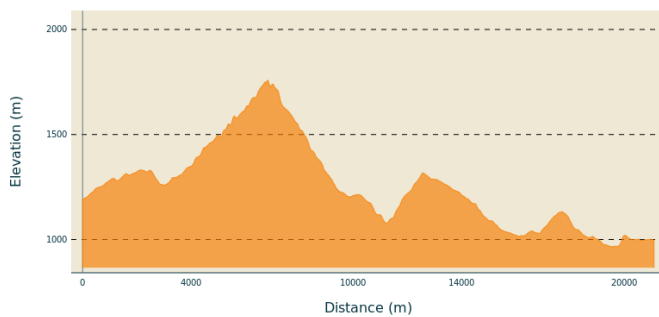
Be careful in winter: the route is impassable; in spring it is very tricky due to snow slides. Check with tourist offices before you leave.

You are in summer pastures, and may meet herd protection and guard dogs (patous). Always ensure that you go a long way round the animals, calmly so that the dog can identify you, do not pat or threaten them.

Use the installed passages to cross fences, close gates and barriers. Stay on the marked trails and respect private property.

Collect your waste, think nature.

Altimetric profile



Min elevation 966 m
Max elevation 1757 m

Transports

By Train :

Monestier-de-Clermont station train station Grenoble to Gap line, . 45-minute journey to/from Grenoble.

The OÙRA multimodal route planner provides information about all the connections between regional trains, urban transport and departmental bus lines: <https://www.oura.com/>

By Bus :

With Cars Région, take [line T95](#) towards Mens / Monestier-de-Clermont, and get off at La Poste of Monestier-de-Clermont;

At the college, take the [MON02 line](#) towards Gresse-en-Vercors / Saint Michel-les-Portes, and get off at Gresse-en-Vercors Village.

You can also reach the car park by hitchhike or carpooling.

Carpooling :

Offer your services or book your carpooling on the regional [Mov'Ici](#) platform.

Access

From Monestier-de-Clermont, head towards Gresse-en-Vercors on the departmental road D8. Then take the D8A towards Gresse-en-Vercors, past the hamlet of Grisail.

Advised parking

Car park in the village centre

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 Chichilianne

Le Village, 38930 Chichilianne

Tel : 04 76 34 44 95

<http://www.trieves-vercors.fr/point-d-information-chichilianne.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.

Attribution : Jean Andrieux



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



La Bâtie (F)

The hamlet of La Bâtie between Mont Aiguille and Grand Veymont is lodged at an altitude of over 1,100 m. Only a handful of residents lived here all year round, grouped together around the chapel. Until 1858, when it was attached to Gresse-en-Vercors, La Bâtie was a parish in its own right. The hamlet was home to 22 families – around 100 inhabitants – in the 17th century. The chapel, which was rebuilt in the late 1800s, faces south-east. With its thick walls, half-buried porch and small openings, it is a typical example of a mountain chapel.

Attribution : m_manche



Freydier and Maurice houses (G)

On July 4, 1944, two houses in the hamlet owned by Madame Freydier were destroyed by the occupying forces following the ambush carried out the previous day by the Font Rousse Resistance at the Allimas pass. The first, here on the side of the road, had recently been repaired in 1938. It was clad in corrugated iron and consisted of four rooms, cellar and barn. The second, which was very close by, had a thatched roof and two rooms, a cellar, barn and stables with all the agricultural tools used at the time.

On July 21, 1944, the sheepfold belonging to Léon Maurice was burned down during the attack in the south-east of the Vercors as part of the general offensive by the 157th Reserve Division under the command of General Pflaum.

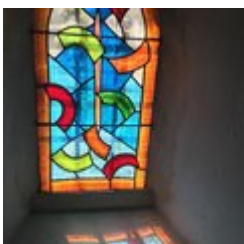
Attribution : Z. Hudzikova



Mont Aiguille (H)

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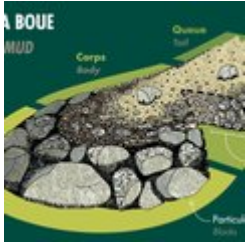
Attribution : S&M Booth



Chapel of Trézanne (I)

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



Torrent des Ruines (J)

The toponym “les Ruines” is common in the Alps, often referring to unstable terrain that suffers heavy erosion and torrential flooding: lava, a mixture of water, earth and blocks of stone. The floods move at speed (at tens of km/h) in a very straight, steep channel, but behave like a drift that can transport blocks several cubic meters in size (the equivalent of a car or even a van) just like volcanic lava.



Colossus with a foot of clay (K)

The foot of Mont Aiguille is shaped from marl, a sedimentary rock that is prone to gully erosion and scouring. These numerous ravines are clearly visible on the south-eastern side. At the foot of the rock wall, the keen eye can make out huge blocks that come from the mighty limestone wall of Mont Aiguille. An entire portion of this wall collapsed one day due to the retreating ravines. This is how Mont Aiguille disappeared little by little following one collapse after another.

Attribution : A. Poiraud