

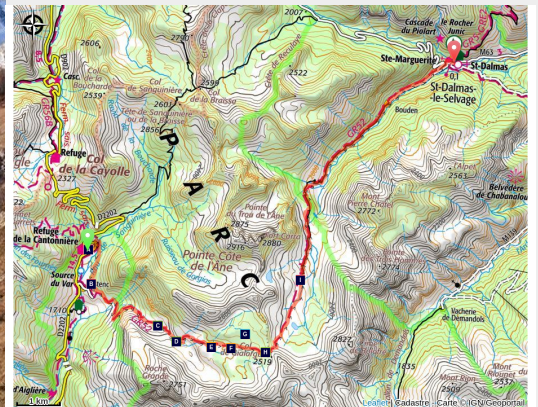


# GTM - Stage 02 : Estenc - Saint-Dalmas-le-Selvage

Vallées haut-Var&Cians - Entraunes



Gialorgues au mois de novembre, premières neiges (Mathieu Ancely)



## Useful information

Practice : Hiking

Duration : 6 h

Length : 18.2 km

Trek ascent : 787 m

Difficulty : Medium

Type : Longer treks

*From the source of the river Var, there is a climb through the forests and alpine pastures and then a gradual descent alongside the Gialorgues mountain stream, a feeder for the Tinée.*

This majestic route is a historical one which, in all weathers, provided a link between Haut Var and Haute Tinée.

# Trek

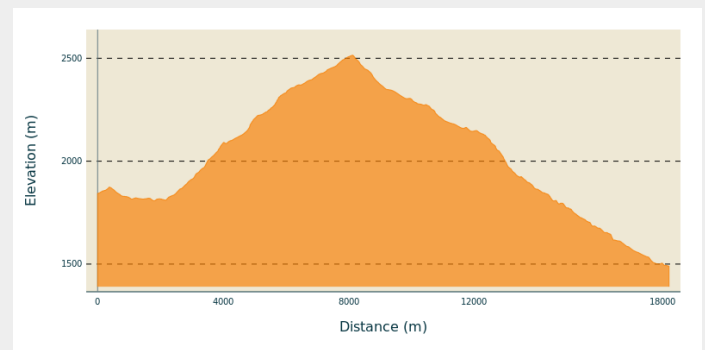
**Departure** : Estenc

**Arrival** : Saint-Dalmas-le-Selvage

**Cities** : 1. Entraunes

2. Saint-Dalmas-le-Selvage

## Altimetric profile



Min elevation 1490 m Max elevation 2515 m

From the upper carpark (m.284), at the entrance to the Mercantour National Park, take the path on the right and then, lower down, you will go over a footbridge which crosses the Sanguinière mountain stream (m.281).

Follow the flat path (former canal) and you will reach the Estrop valley without any particular difficulties via markers 282 and 283. At marker 283, turn left and you will soon cross the Estrop valley and climb up the other side via a long hairpin bend (m. 275) over the rock bar of the Estrop valley.

At around 2100m, you will reach an initial flatter section under the bars of Roche-Grande (south) before entering into the curious cirque of L'Entonnoir, a depression into which the Estrop waterfall plunges.

A short, sharp climb leads to the long and gradual Estrop climb, where an alpine pasture hut sits at the foot of La Pointe du Génépi. From time to time, imposing cairns show the direction to head in, and progress is easy until Col de Gialorgues (2519m - m.279), a characterful passage between the Var and the Tinée with its series of abandoned military pillboxes located on your left, which can be used as shelters.

From the col, you can look out over the opposite slopes and a vast panoramic view over La Haute Tinée with the distant focal point of the southern face of Mont Viso (3841m). Closer at hand, the sizeable Gialorgues valley displays its alpine pastures between the rocky peak of Bollofré on the right (east) and Fort Carra on the left.

Head down into the Gialorgues valley, where a path through the pastures leads pleasantly to a wide flatter section where the CAF refuge of Gialorgues (unstaffed) (2280m - m.73a) as well as the pastoral hut can be found.

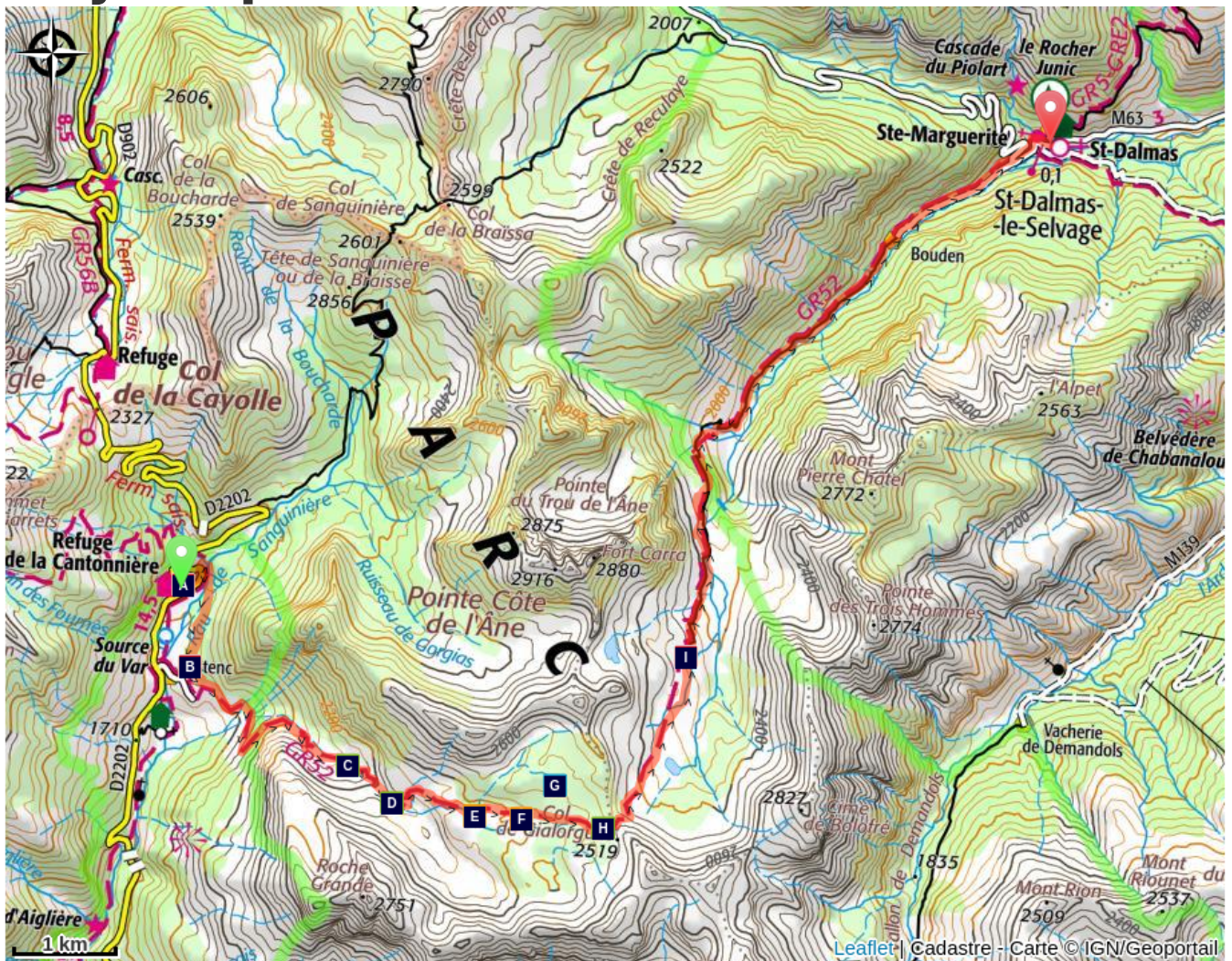
Continue northwards and the route passes close to Les Sagnes de Gialorgues, where a stream bordered by cotton grass flows. You will reach the first areas of larch forest and then, when the path has zigzagged upwards, you will reach a dirt track (Valloar carpark) (1950m - m.73).










Turn left and ford the Valloar mountain stream and then follow the path to the right as it heads down the left bank of the Gialorgues mountain stream (approximately

6km). Via markers 72 and 66, you will reach the village of Saint-Dalmas-le-Selvage (1500m - m.67).



# On your path...



- |   |   |
|---|---|
|  La Cantonnière refuge (A)             |  Estenc (B)  |
|  Alpine ibex ( <i>Capra ibex</i> ) (C) |  Siberian cricket ( <i>Aeropus sibericus</i> ) (D)   |
|  Pastoralism (E)                       |  Military remains (F)                                |
|  The Estrop lakes (G)                  |  White-tailed ptarmigan ( <i>Lagopus mutus</i> ) (H) |
|  Gialorgues refuge (I)                 |   |

# All useful information

## **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**

Before heading off on a hike, ensure that you have studied the safety advice.

# On your path...

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## La Cantonnière refuge (A)

The history of the refuge is closely linked with the Route des Grandes Alpes connecting Lac Léman with the Mediterranean. It was built in the early 20th century by the French Touring Club with the very rudimentary means of the period by Italian workers, for whom the imposing Cantonnière house was built.

Accessible in summer 1913 to the few automobiles which were around at the time, the road was to be inaugurated by President Poincaré in August 1914. But the declaration of war deprived the people of Entraunes of this visit.

The building today serves as a refuge and has been fully renovated by Mercantour National Park.

Capacity: 36 in dormitories of 2, 4, 5 and 18.

Prices and opening periods: <http://lacantonniere.wixsite.com/refugelacantonniere>

Tel: 04.93.05.51.36

E-Mail: [lacantonniere@gmail.com](mailto:lacantonniere@gmail.com)

Attribution : Refuge de la Cantonnière



## Estenc (B)

In the 1930s, 15 families lived in Estenc, mainly as sheep and arable farmers (barley, rye). Life, virtually cut off from the rest of the world, was marked by poverty and rough. All the resources nature provided were made use of, but balance was maintained and a certain harmony existed between the people and the natural world. Currently, with rural desertification, the forest and fallow land are taking over; just a single farming family today remains in Estenc.

Attribution : Marion BENSÀ





## Alpine ibex (*Capra ibex*) (C)

A symbol of the high mountains and their giddy peaks, this ungulate disappeared from this region more than 150 years ago.

Since 1987, reintroduction operations have been jointly undertaken by the Mercantour National Park and the Parco naturale Alpi Marittime.

A group of fifty or so have settled at Roche Grande.

To allow them to be identified, the animals are given coloured ear tags. The park staff regularly monitor the development of the species.

Attribution : Philippe PIERINI



## Siberian cricket (*Aeropus sibericus*) (D)

During the great glacial periods, this orthoptera lived on the plains. As the climate has warmed back up, it has moved to the high mountains, above 2000m. The male can be recognised thanks to its bulging back legs, hence its surname of "Popeye". This herbivore, whose predators include birds, marmots and foxes, is part of the food chain in high-altitude pastures.

Attribution : MALAFOSSE Jean-Pierre



## Pastoralism (E)

This grassy valley called Estrop (stropia: flock) has been used for pastoral purposes for many a long year: 1500 sheep graze it from August to September. The hut serves as a shelter for the shepherd. The flock rests on the knoll as the abundance of nettles and wild spinach attest. The Alpine grass is a fragile environment where the National Park helps ensure that a biological balance is maintained, while trying to improve the working conditions of shepherds.

Attribution : COSSA Jean-Louis



## Military remains (F)

Just before the Second World War, the French army decided to build fortifications (bunkers) on Col de Gialorgues with a few to stopping a possible Italian invasion. Military authorities aimed to open a sufficiently wide track to allow all-terrain vehicles to reach Col de Gialorgues. Materials were transported by mules from the camp which was set up at the foot of the Estenc woods, but the soldiers had to rapidly give up due to the stony nature of the ground.

Attribution : Marion BENSA



## The Estrop lakes (G)

Around 10000 years ago, the glacier occupied the whole valley before it gradually shrank as the climate warmed up, leaving a body of water behind each glacial rock bar. Slowly, erosion overcame this stock of water. As you head up the valley, you are also heading back in time: grasses towards the bottom, peat bogs in the middle, lakes towards the top. Around the wetland areas, Arcto-Alpine species flourish such as the cane and Zweifarbiges Seggen which are protected at both a national and a European level.

Attribution : Marion BENSA



## White-tailed ptarmigan (*Lagopus mutus*) (H)

Also known as the snow quail (or “jalabre” in the local dialect), this bird of the Tetraoninae family is a familiar sight in the high mountains. It is perfectly adapted to the cold and lives all year round at 2500 - 3000m. Three to four times per year, it changes its feathers according to its surrounding environment. In the autumn, the ptarmigans can join together in groups of 20 to 25 individuals. Their main predators are stoats and golden eagles.

Attribution : Jacques BLANC





## Gialorgues refuge (I)

Capacity: 12 in refuge

Warden: No

Opening period: All year

Obligatory reservation

Pick up and drop off point for keys:

Hôtel Regalivou

04.93.02.49.00

St Etienne de Tinée

M. FERRAN 04.93.05.54.22

Estenc

In case of problems:

contact Nice CAF

[michelle@cafnice.org](mailto:michelle@cafnice.org)

04 93 62 59 99

Useful numbers:

Park House: 04 93 02 42 27

St-Etienne de Tinée Tourism Office: 04 93 02 41 96

St-Dalmas Lodge: 04 93 02 44 61

Attribution : PNM/DR