

Lachamp chapel

CEVENNES



La chapelle Lachamp (© JF.Raulet)



An uphill section to Lachamp Chapel to admire the superb views is followed by a downhill section via the Champ Beau forest with its own beautiful views.

Useful information

Practice : Pédestre

Duration : 4 h 30

Length : 13.5 km

Trek ascent : 615 m

Difficulty : Hard

Type : Boucle

Themes : Milieu naturel, Histoire et culture, Faune et flore

Trek

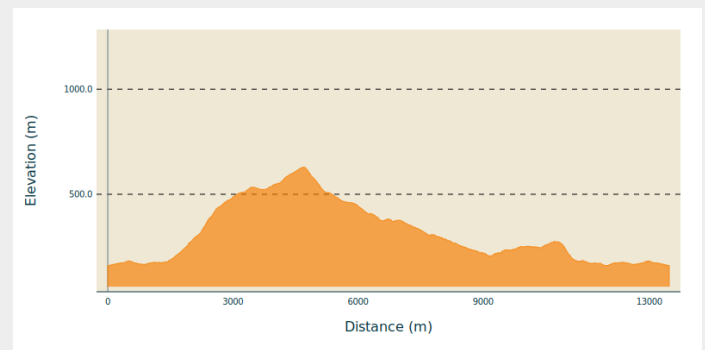
Departure : Robiac, Le Buis

Arrival : Robiac, Le Buis

Markings : — Balisage jaune et mobilier signalétique

Cities : 1. Robiac-Rochessadoule
2. Le Martinet
3. Saint-Florent-sur-Auzonnet
4. Molières-sur-Cèze

Altimetric profile



Min elevation 159 m Max elevation 621 m

Signposts will guide you all along this route. In the description below, the signposted place names and/or directions are given in **bold italics** between quotation marks:

Starting from "**ROBIAC**", head for "**LA CHAPELLE LACHAMP**" via "**Robiac - Route de Chanteperdrix**", "**L'Ancienne Voie Ferrée**", "**Robiac - La Montagnette**", "**Robiac - Le Poujol**" and "**Mas des Terres**". From "**LA CHAPELLE LACHAMP**" go back down towards "**La Palisse**" then "**COL DE LA PALISSE**" and continue to "**Les Bois Barbeau**", "**La Tourtoure**" and "**La Grotte des Crânes**" before returning to "**ROBIAC**" via "**Robiac - Le Poujol**", "**Robiac - La Montagnette**", "**L'Ancienne Voie Ferrée**" and "**Robiac - Route de Chanteperdrix**".

This hike is taken from the guidebook **Cévennes Haute Vallée de la Cèze**, published by the Communauté de communes Cèze Cévennes as part of the collection Espaces Naturels Gardois and the label Gard Pleine Nature.

On your path...



Le Vieux-Buis (A)

Le Fal (C)



Cicadas (B)

View onto the Mas Blanc (D)

All useful information

Advices

Make sure your equipment is appropriate for the day's weather conditions. Take enough water, wear sturdy shoes and put on a hat. Please close all gates and barriers behind you.

How to come ?

Transports

liO is the regional public transport service of the Occitanie/ Pyrénées – Méditerranée region. It facilitates everyone's movements by prioritising public transport. For more information, call 08 10 33 42 73 or go to www.laregion.fr

Access

From Bessèges, take the D 162 then the D 756 to Robiac.

Advised parking

Car park by the pharmacy

Information desks

Tourism office CezeCévennes, Bessèges

14 rue de la République, 30160 Bessèges

ot.besseges@gmail.com

Tel : 04 66 25 08 60

<https://www.tourisme-ceze-cevennes.com/>



Tourism office Cèze-Cévennes Saint- Ambroix

Place de l'ancien Temple, 30500 Saint-Ambroix

ot.stambroix@gmail.com

Tel : 04 66 24 33 36

<https://www.tourisme-ceze-cevennes.com/>



Source



CC Céze Cévennes

<http://www.ceze-cevennes.fr/>



Parc national des Cévennes

<http://www.cevennes-parcnational.fr/>

On your path...



Le Vieux-Buis (A)

This mediaeval hamlet has been in the records since the 11th century, when farming prospered on its slopes. Perched on the hillside, Le Vieux-Buis existed quietly through the centuries with no disruption until the Plague that raged unstoppably in 1348. It was not until the mid-15th century that farming was given a new lease of life in this devastated region, where everything needed to be rebuilt. Up until the 19th century, the arid hills were dedicated to farming: small livestock farms, vineyards, olive trees, etc., whose vestiges you will come across all along the path.

Attribution : © J.F.Raulet



Cicadas (B)

The path meanders across hot dry soil between juniper bushes and scorpion broom. In many places, the shade of the holm or downy oak reduces the intense heat. In summer, male cicadas will accompany you with their song. Of the 16 cicada species living in France, the three most commonly found here are: *Lyristes plebejus*, on pines (over 3 cm long); *Cicada orni* (2.5 cm); and the little *Tettigettula pygmea*, which lives in grassy areas and rarely reaches 2 cm in length! They all have an underground larval stage that lasts several years.

Attribution : © J.F.Raulet



Le Fal (C)

These uplands caused a lot of ink to be scratched into parchment. In 1428, the Lord of Portes bought them from the Lord of Montalet. Over a century later, the new Lord of Montalet nevertheless claimed them as his own and wrote a letter to the Lord of Portes accusing him of wrongly profiting from the use and proceeds of them! The dispute was solved on 12 November 1551, when Le Fal, a site much coveted for its cultivatable plateau, was finally passed down to Portes.

Attribution : © O.Pagès



View onto the Mas Blanc (D)

This country house has a long history. Built by Benedictine monks in 1145, it served as a refuge and stopover for crusaders from the Second Crusade onwards. When those wars were over, the monks supposedly had the mission of growing the boxwood (buis) that is indispensable for Catholicism. This gave the monastery its name: Les Buissières. Closed after the French Revolution, it was abandoned. Bought in 1930 and rendered white it became known locally as the Mas Blanc (the White Farmhouse).

Attribution : JF.RAULET