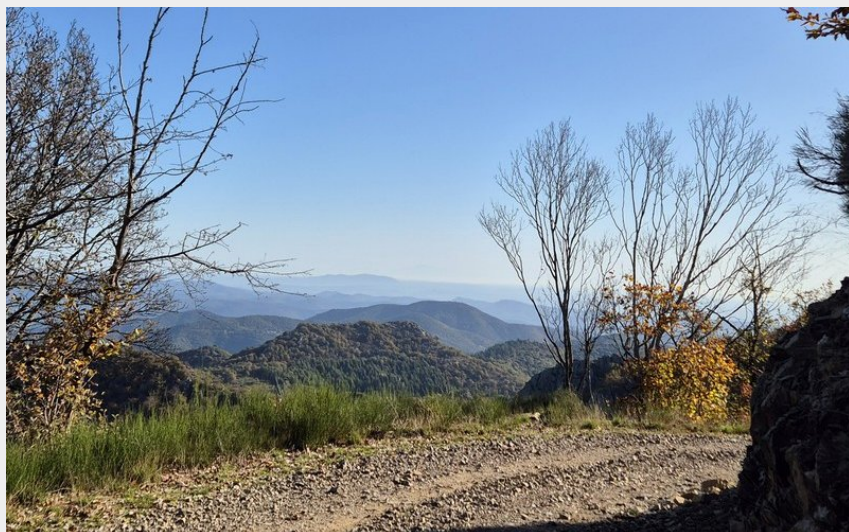
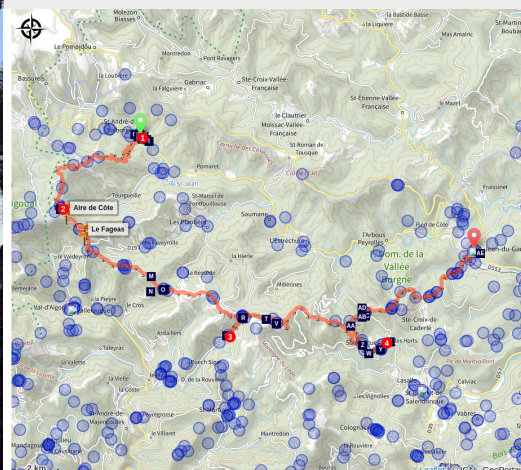


On Fageas ridge - 4 days

CC Causses Aigoual Cévennes - Terres solidaires



Sous le Rocher de l'Aigle (Béatrice Galzin)



On one side, the horizon stretches all the way to Mont Lozère; on the other, the majestic limestone mountains of Saint-Hippolyte-du-Fort appear. Behind you is loyal and imposing Mont Aigoual.

These ridge paths were once vital traffic arteries between the valleys. Some houses in ruins still stand along the tracks. They used to be taverns, cafes or just refuges for travellers passing through or else shepherds migrating up to summer pastures with their sheep. These were meeting-points where news was exchanged and connections between the mountains' inhabitants forged.

Useful information

Practice : Pédestre

Duration : 4 days

Length : 50.5 km

Trek ascent : 2401 m

Difficulty : Medium

Type : Itinérance

Themes : Transports en commun

Trek

Departure : Saint André de Valborgne

Arrival : St Jean du Gard

Markings : — Balisage jaune et mobilier signalétique  GR®

Cities : 1. Saint-André-de-Valborgne

2. Bassurels

3. Val-d'Aigoual

4. Les Plantiers

5. Notre-Dame-de-la-Rouvière

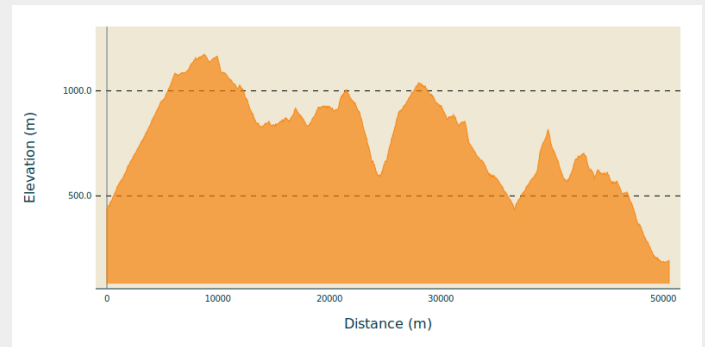
6. L'Estréchure

7. Soudorgues

8. Peyrolles

9. Saint-Jean-du-Gard

Altimetric profile



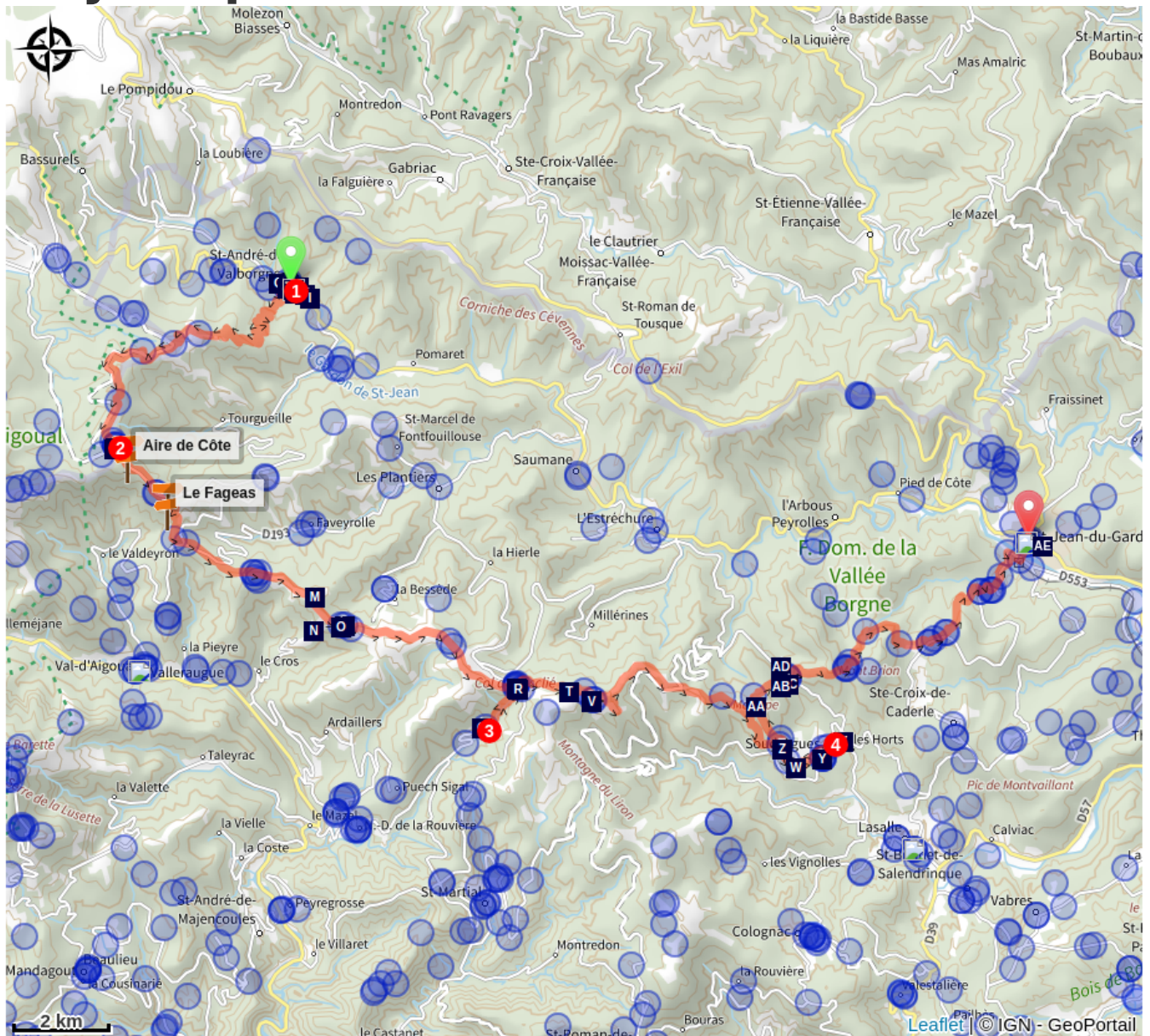
Min elevation 188 m Max elevation 1176 m

- **Day 1** : Saint-André de Valborgne - Aire de Côte (yellow waymarks, then red-and-white GR® 7) : 13.8 km.
- **Day 2** : Aire de Côte - Mas Corbière on the GR® 6-67 (red-and-white waymarks) : 13.9 km.
- **Day 3** : Mas Corbière - Soudorgues, on the GR®67, GR®61 and GR®63 (red-and-white waymarks) : 17.8 km.
- **Day 4** : Soudorgues - St-Jean du Gard via Mont Mercou (yellow waymarks, then red-and-white GR®61 : 13.3 km.

Stages :

1. On Fageas ridge (day 1)
10.2 km / 791 m D+ / 4 h
2. On Fageas ridge (day 2)
14.1 km / 414 m D+ / 4 h
3. On Fageas ridge (day 3)
11.7 km / 561 m D+ / 4 h 30
4. On Fageas ridge (day 4)
13.4 km / 570 m D+ / 6 h

On your path...



Well-supplied (A)
 The village of St André de
 Valborgne (C)
 The age of silk (E)
 Traces of giants? (G)
 Fish and other animals... (I)
 Aire de Côte (K)
 Bonperier (M)

The gardonnades (B)
 One spring, five fountains (D)
 The tanners' district (F)
 Water! (H)
 Two in one (J)
 A Resistance refuge (L)
 The short-toed snake eag (N)

All useful information

Advices

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

Where to sleep :

Aire de Côte : official bivouac area (composting toilets, water); no food available on-site. 09 70 03 56 62, contact@airedecote.fr <https://airedecote.fr/>

Mas Corbières : 06 22 72 14 78 contact@mascorbieres.com
www.mascorbieres.com/

Stopover in Soudorgues :

Gite Longitude : 04 66 85 07 89 gitelongitude30@gmail.com www.gite-longitude.com

Le Petit Pavillon des Cévennes accueil@lesfaissesenencevennes.fr
www.lesfaissesenencevennes.fr

How to come ?

Transports

This hike is accessible by public transport.

At Saint Jean du Gard - La Poste (post office), you can park your car and take the bus to Saint André de Valborgne.

For up-to-date bus times and to plan your journey, use the itinerary calculator below for your destination bus stop : **SAINT-ANDRE-DE-VALBORGNE-Fontaine**

Access

From St-Jean-du-Gard towards St-André de Valborgne on the D907 via the villages of L'Estréchure and Saumane.

Advised parking

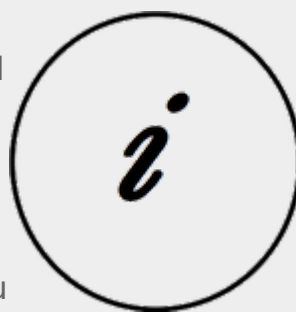
St Andre de Valborgne

Information desks

Tourism & national parc'house

Col de la Serreyrède, 30570 Val d'Aigoual
maisonde-laigoual@sudcevennes.com
Tel : 04 67 82 64 67
<https://www.sudcevennes.com>

Accessibility : Accessible aux personnes à mobilité réduite sur les trois niveaux du bâtiment (ascenseur)



Tourism office Cévennes Tourisme, Saint-Jean-du-Gard

Maison rouge, 30270 Saint-Jean-du-Gard
contact@cevennes-tourisme.fr
Tel : 04 66 85 32 11
<https://www.cevennes-tourisme.fr/>



Tourism office Mont Aigoual Causses Cévennes, Lassale

Centre Viala, rue de la Place, 30460 Lasalle
lasalle@sudcevennes.com
Tel : 04 66 85 27 27
<https://www.sudcevennes.com>



Tourism office Mont Aigoual Causses Cévennes, Saint-André-de-Valborgne

les quais, 30940 Saint-André-de-Valborgne
standredevalborgne@sudcevennes.com
Tel : 04 66 60 32 11
<https://www.sudcevennes.com>



Tourism office Mont Aigoual Causses Cévennes, Valleraugue

7 quartier des Horts, 30570 Valleraugue
valleraugue@sudcevennes.com
Tel : 04 67 64 82 15
<https://www.sudcevennes.com>



Source



CC Causses Aigoual Cévennes Terres Solidaires

<http://www.causses-aigoual-cevennes.fr/>

On your path...



Well-supplied (A)

Cévenol gardens are supplied by béals (little canals), which bring water from rivers or springs to cultivated land. The latter is usually laid out in bancels (terraces). By retaining the soil, the low walls make it possible to have level plots and deeper soils. Water can seep into the ground slowly and remain there for longer.

Attribution : © Béatrice Galzin



The gardonnades (B)

The village benefits from the water that the Gardon brings – but it also has to put up with the river's sporadic bad moods. Abundant rain can rapidly raise river levels. It is often in autumn that the torrent overflows its banks. The worst floods can have dramatic consequences in both material and human terms. Many can still remember the floods of September 1958 and 2002, which caused much damage.

Attribution : © Béatrice Galzin



The village of St André de Valborgne (C)

As you stroll along the quay above the river, you can still see the handsome bourgeois houses dating from the silk boom. If you look around, former spinning mills and industrial buildings dedicated to silk farming can still be seen in the landscape. A little lower down, opposite the 16th century château, you can listen to

Bernadette Lafont on the Camisard saga in and after 1702. As you reach the square again, quench your thirst at the fountain and have a look inside the Romanesque church (12th century).

Attribution : © Béatrice Galzin



One spring, five fountains (D)

This fountain is one of Saint-André's five public fountains, all of which are supplied by the same spring (its water is thus the same as in the Fontaine du Griffon). Before houses were connected to mains water, there were many more fountains on this side of the quay.

Attribution : © Béatrice Galzin



The age of silk (E)

From the 19th century onwards, the silk industry developed in the Cévennes: tanneries gave way to spinning mills. The mills used water not only to treat the silkworm cocoons (which were boiled to prepare the silk) but also for the steam-driven spinning machines. In the second half of the 19th century, diseases strongly reduced silk production, which was also subject to competition from foreign silks and then from artificial silk. The silk industry went under in 1965.

Attribution : © Béatrice Galzin



The tanners' district (F)

La Calquière district gets its name from that of the ditches in which the tanners soaked their animal skins with limestone, which is called cauç or calç in Occitan. All along the Gardon there were tanneries because its acidic water was good for rinsing the skins, which was indispensable for obtaining high quality products.

Attribution : © Béatrice Galzin



Traces of giants? (G)

"Giant's cauldrons" have formed in the rock at the base of the waterfall. These regular, rounded cavities are only created in rapidly flowing waters. They are caused by the repeated friction of stones caught in a depression and moved by swirling currents.

Attribution : © Béatrice Galzin



Water! (H)

The Griffon fountain is known for its pure water, which will quench any walker's thirst. In the old days, the whole neighbourhood used it not only for drinking but also for cooking, washing, washing clothes, watering plants, etc. The fountain was not only a supply point but also an important meeting-point in village life.

Attribution : © Béatrice Galzin



Fish and other animals... (I)

On the river banks, a pretty white, grey and black bird paces up and down looking for insects, bopping its long tail up and down: the white wagtail. The more colourful grey wagtail is often seen alongside it. The white-throated dipper resembles a blackbird with a big white stain on its breast. It often disappears underwater to hunt insect larvae. Trout, which like the same prey, also live in the Gardon, where they keep anglers happy.

Attribution : © Régis Descamps



Two in one (J)

This cobbled path going uphill is a calade. It is not only a path but also a brook, allowing rainwater to be evacuated. Caution: slippery when wet!

Attribution : © Béatrice Galzin



Aire de Côte (K)

Aire-de-Côte farm was purchased by the French State in 1862, during the period of reforestation. Before the farm became a stopover gîte, it was for a long time the residence of the local forester and his family. In the first half of the 20th century, Aire-de-Côte was very different. To the north, behind the house, was the draille (drovers' road), lined by upright stones and 40 to 50 metres wide. Thousands of transhumant animals passed every year on their way to or from summer pastures. The transhumant animals stopped there at lunchtime, then continued on towards Mont Aigoual.

Attribution : Stephan.Corporan



A Resistance refuge (L)

In early 1943, the first Resistance group of the Cévennes was formed. The refuge of the Aire-de-côte group was one of the wooden shacks used for forestry works, whose roof was camouflaged using branches. On 10 July 1943, a message warned the post office in Rousses that a German attack was imminent. The Resistance was informed – but a storm delayed the group's departure. The Germans arrived... The forester was arrested as an accomplice, accused of being in radio contact with London. Indeed, the Aire-de-côte Resistance listened to a crystal radio set built by the two Jews who were hiding there.

Attribution : Guy.Grégoire



Bonperier (M)

The etymology of this name is believed to be “good fields”. Indeed, there are fields surrounding the hamlet that are still maintained today. It is said that the hamlet's inhabitants grew cereals. After harvest, they would take the wheat and rye down to the mill in the village. The oats, however, stayed in the hamlet as livestock fodder.

Attribution : Béatrice Galzin



The short-toed snake eag (N)

From spring to autumn, if you are lucky, you might see a large bird of prey whose underside is almost white and whose head is large and dark: the short-toed snake eagle. These bare ridges, which are hot and sunny during the day, are excellent hunting grounds for this lover of snakes, who knows how to flush them out. It is often windy here, which the snake eagle uses to hunt, not by circling in updrafts like other raptors but by flying on the spot, legs dangling, wings immobile. The snake eagle is migratory and stays here only to nest, from March to October – it winters in Africa