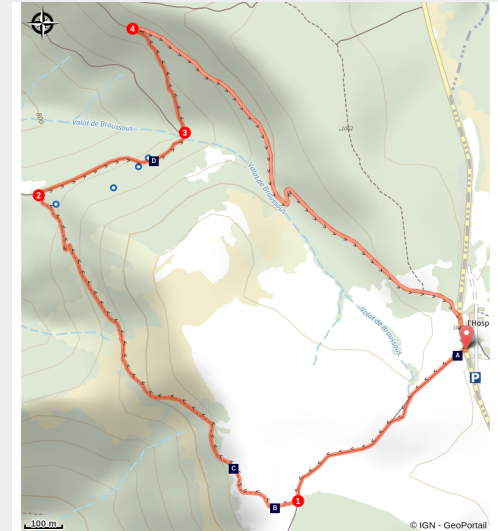


The corniches de l'Hospitalet

Causse Gorges - Vebron



Entre crêtes et vallées (Florac - Sud Lozère)



This path is ideal for a short summer's walk and offers remarkable views over the Tarnon valley and the Causse Méjean...

Useful information

Practice : Hiking on foot

Duration : 2 h

Length : 4.3 km

Trek ascent : 240 m

Difficulty : Easy


Type : Loop

Themes : Architecture and village,
History and culture

Trek

Departure : L'Hospitalet

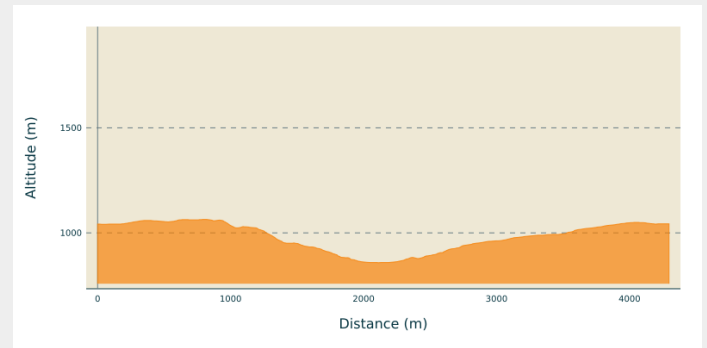
Arrival : L'Hospitalet

Markings :  Yellow waymarks

Cities : 1. Vebron

2. Le Pompidou

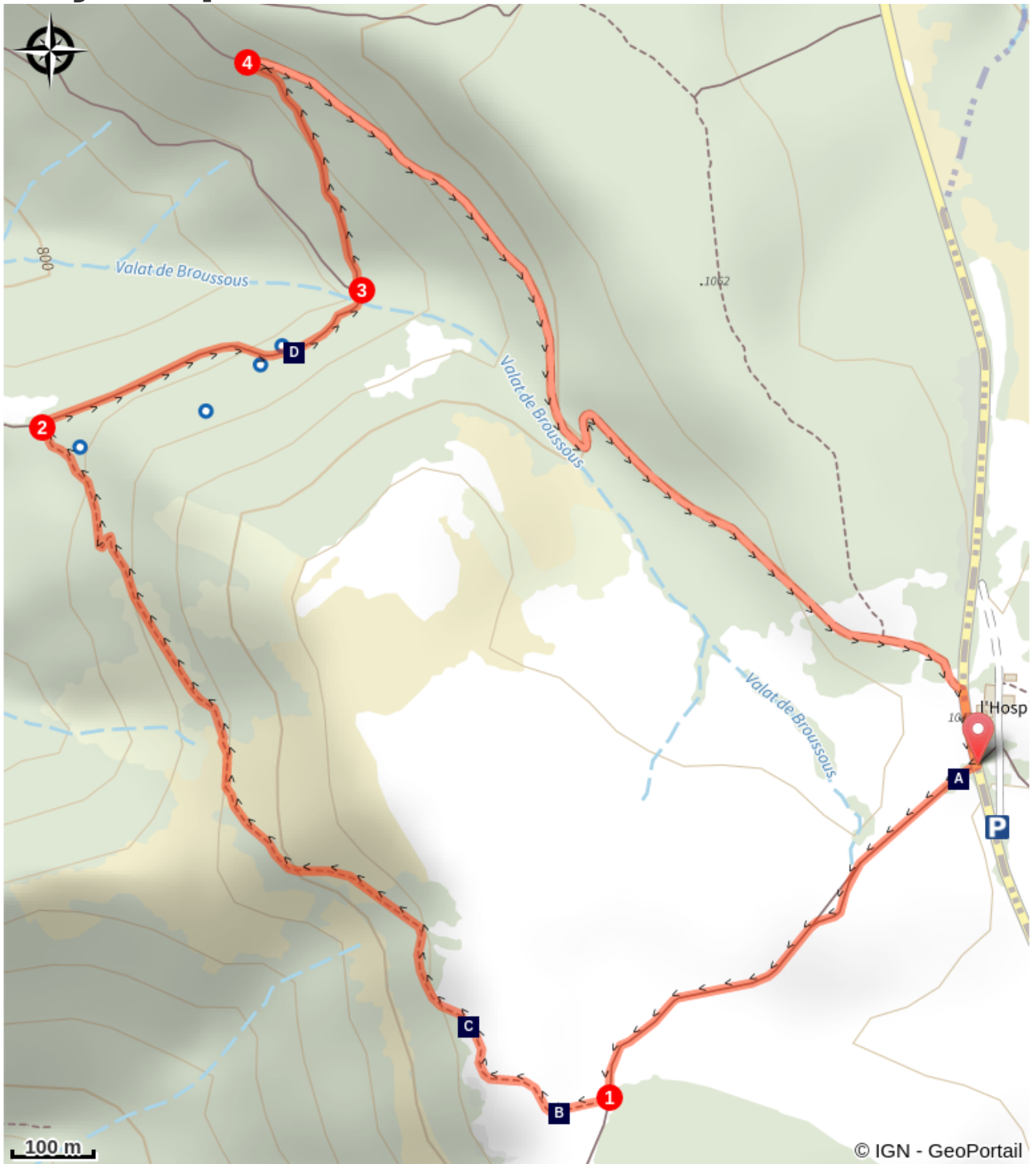
Altimetric profile



Min elevation 858 m Max elevation 1064 m

Start from the roadside of the D 9. Take the path lined by ash trees that heads west. Once you are on the heights of the Can de l'Hospitalet, take the path on the right that goes down into the Tarnon valley. NB: The path may be difficult to see. Follow this small steep path to where it crosses the Broussous trail, and turn right towards L'Hospitalet. At the next crossing, continue straight. The path becomes rather steep for a few metres. At the next crossing, turn right to return towards L'Hospitalet.

On your path...



-  Ash trees (A)
-  Bush crickets (B)
-  The evolution of the landscape (C)
-  Schist or dolomite (D)

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

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 good shoes and put on a hat. Please close all gates and barriers after yourself. This walk can be extended by adding the Broussous trail.

How to come ?

Access

From Florac, take the D 9 road, direction Saint Jean du Gard

Advised parking

On the former road to L'Hospitalet

Information desks

Tourism'house and national Parc at Florac

Place de l'ancienne gare, N106, 48400
Florac-trois-rivières

info@cevennes-parcnational.fr

Tel : 04 66 45 01 14

<https://www.cevennes-gorges-du-tarn.com>



Source



CC Gorges Causses Cévennes

<https://www.gorgescaussescevennes.fr/>



Parc national des Cévennes

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

On your path...



Ash trees (A)

Ash trees, like the ones that border the path, like cool and damp environments. They were planted alongside paths by locals because ash branches, cut towards the end of summer, provided additional fodder for livestock.

Attribution : Nathalie Thomas



Bush crickets (B)

Dry grassland is home to a multitude of insects, including bush crickets. At night, they produce a squealing sound by rubbing the stubs of their wings together. The sound has given them the name of “gouzi”. But despite their musical wings, they cannot fly, and hide in vegetation (such as boxwood or juniper bushes) to escape predators.

Attribution : Nathalie Thomas



🌐 The evolution of the landscape (C)

140 million years ago, the sea was shrinking, and the Can de l'Hospitalet and Causse Méjean were not yet separated by the Tarnon valley. The landscape was completely different then. In a hot and humid climate, limestone "turrets" overlooked rivers whose routes were different from today's. Successive uplifts, shifts on either side of geological faults and the slow work of erosion have created the relief you see today. You have panoramic views over the valley of the Baumale, a tributary of the Tarnon, and, opposite you, the Causse Méjean. It is difficult to make out the limit between the limestone zone and the schist zone in this heavily wooded landscape.

Attribution : Florac - Sud Lozère



🌐 Schist or dolomite (D)

Schist areas form a rock base on which layers of sediment - limestone and dolomite - have collected. These are covered in chestnut trees and heaths of heather, broom and ferns unless they have been reforested. Underneath this vegetation, the transition between the two bedrocks is not always visible, but it is indicated by the human settlements at mid-slope. Rainwater that has filtered through the rocks emerges again where it hits the impermeable schist, creating springs.

Attribution : Nathalie Thomas