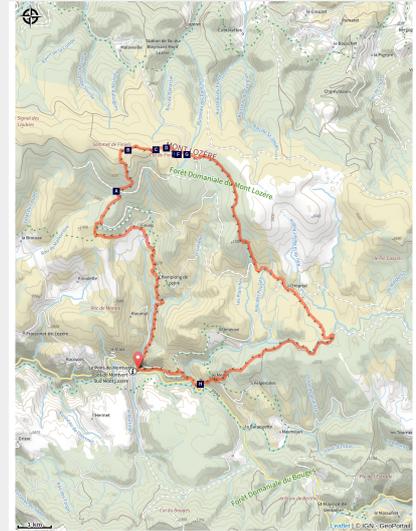


Finiels and Pont du Tarn, Trail #25

Mont Lozère - Pont de Montvert - Sud Mont Lozère



Traileurs sur les crêtes du Pont de Montvert (© Benoit Coulomb - Lozère Tourisme)



Follow in the footsteps of Robert Louis Stevenson to reach the Col de Finiels pass, then take the old Roman road to the hamlet of L'Hôpital, and make a brief visit to the famous Pont du Tarn to wrap up this beautiful large circuit.

The trail starts with a gradual climb totalling 900 metres of elevation gain in about 10 kilometres. Nothing complicated, but it's best to be mentally prepared... This takes you to the summit of Finiels. You continue to the Col de Finiels pass, then fork onto the GR®7 long-distance hiking path which descends gently to Salarial. From there, go downhill for 3 km to L'Hôpital on a track that levels out to reach the Pont du Tarn. The trail continues with a pleasant path alongside the Tarn and then a fairly steep descent to Frutgères, via Le Merlet. Short steep section with a beautiful final descent.

Useful information

Practice : Foot race

Duration : 3 h 30

Length : 30.7 km

Trek ascent : 1056 m

Difficulty : Difficult

Type : Loop

Follow waymarks for trail #25.

Signposts will guide you all along this route, as well as yellow painted waymarks. In the description below, the signposted place names

Trek

Departure : Pont-de-Montvert - Sud-Mont-Lozère

Arrival : Pont-de-Montvert - Sud-Mont-Lozère

Markings :  Trail PPN Mt Lozère 
Yellow waymarks

Cities : 1. Pont de Montvert - Sud Mont Lozère

2. Mont Lozère et Goulet

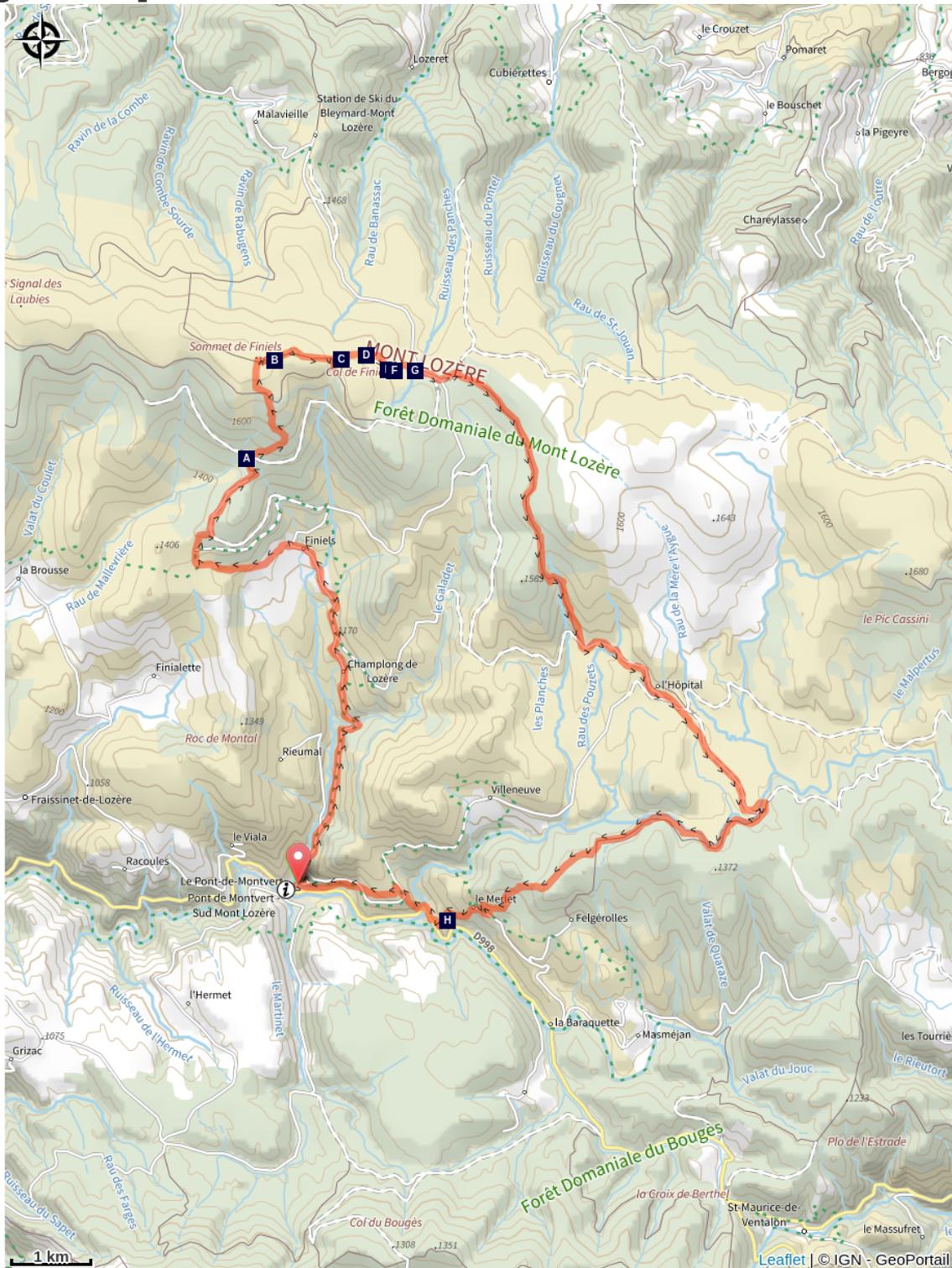
3. Cubières

Altimetric profile



Min elevation 898 m Max elevation 1696 m

On your path...



-  The forest (A)
-  The prairie's botanical rivals (C)
-  Birds (E)
-  Small grassland creatures (G)
-  Finiels summit (B)
-  An endangered landscape (D)
-  Low-growing plants and shrubs (F)
-  Frutgères (H)

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

In high season, parking is difficult in the village: prioritise the suggested car park at the edge of the village.

Caution: patous (livestock guard dogs) in the Finiels sector! Seek advice on how to behave near these dogs from tourist offices and National Park information centres.

Before committing yourself to a circuit, ensure that it is suitable for your activity level and ability. Remember that the weather changes quickly in the mountains. Please close all gates and barriers behind you. Stay on the marked path.

How to come ?

Access

From Florac, to Pont-de-Montvert - Sud-Mont-Lozère on the D 998.

From Génolhac, to Pont-de-Montvert - Sud-Mont-Lozère on the D 906, then the D 998 via Vialas and La Croix de Berthel.

Advised parking

Car park at the Temple (Protestant church)

Information desks

Office de tourisme Des Cévennes au mont Lozère

le Quai, 48220 Le Pont de Montvert sud
mont-Lozère

info@cevennes-montlozere.com

Tel : 04 66 45 81 94

<https://www.cevennes-montlozere.com/>



Tourism office Coeur de Lozère, Mende

BP 83, place du Foirail, 48000 Mende

mendetourisme@ot-mende.com

Tel : 04 66 94 00 23

<https://www.mende-coeur-lozere.fr>



Tourism office Mont-Lozère, Bagnols-les-Bains

avenue de la gare, 48190 Bagnols-les-Bains
Mont-Lozère et Goulet

contact@destination-montlozere.fr

Tel : 04 66 47 61 13

<https://www.destination-montlozere.fr/>



Source



CC des Cévennes au Mont Lozère

<http://www.cevennes-mont-lozere.fr/>



Parc national des Cévennes

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



Pôle pleine nature Mont Lozère

On your path...



The forest (A)

In the late 19th century, Mont Lozère was almost entirely deforested, largely due to the thousands of sheep that summered here (transhumance). In the early 20th century, reforestation was carried out by locals, who were sowing seeds and planting at the request of the French State, to prevent erosion. This allows us – and deer – to enjoy this “naturally disordered” forest today.

From 1964 onwards, large reforestation programmes were undertaken by companies using machines. The linear and regular layout of these plantations makes them easy to distinguish from older ones.

Attribution : nathalie.thomas



Finiels summit (B)

The short-grass prairie consisting of a coarse grass species called matgrass adapts to harsh weather conditions at altitude. In the spring, wavy snow dunes form in some hollows; small heaps seek shelter behind shrubs. The Eurasian skylark, meadow pipit and common linnet already try to cross the summit by fluttering close to the ground. On the summit itself, some islands of callune (heather, which has the particularity of flowering first at altitude) and some blueberry plants manage, with great difficulty, to establish themselves. Boundary stones have Maltese crosses carved into them. In the 12th century, Baron de Tournel gifted land located on the southern slopes of Mont Lozère to the Knights of Saint-John of Jerusalem. In the 16th century, this order became the Order of the Knights of Malta. The commandery was set up at L'Hôpital and its land delimited by these boundary markers.

Attribution : N.Thomas_pnc

🌿 The prairie's botanical rivals (C)

Marker 4.

Below you, vast areas have been planted with pines and other conifers. The interest and regional and European rarity of short-grass prairies mean that they must be clearly demarcated from the forest. In fact, natural seeding of pines, carried onto the prairie by the south wind, has created a new forest. This plant dynamic, which is entirely logical at the altitude, gives the forest the upper hand over the prairie. The European Union is currently helping local participants to fell these new trees so as to protect the prairie. On your return leg, you will see other indigenous tree species which could encroach on the prairie in the same way (beech, birch).



⚠️ An endangered landscape (D)

Marker 3

This vast expanse of short-grass prairie, an area of historical and natural heritage, is endangered today. The surface area of this relic has been much reduced over the past few decades. While the summits are made stable by the prairie, the mountain side presents evidence of erosion (denuded rocks) that is the result of foresters' attempts at reforestation. On the ledge, pines are starting to establish themselves at the expense of the prairie. These zones have become fragile and need better management of all the territory's elements. Shepherds will have to guide their flocks carefully here, so as to avoid making erosion worse but also to eliminate pine seedlings.

Attribution : © Parc national des Cévennes



🐦 Birds (E)

Vertebrates benefit from the plants or from small prey, especially hares or the common lizards with its thick tail, which is coveted by the reptile-eating short-toed snake eagle. Among the birds of prey, you may spot the characteristic silhouette of a Montagu's harrier or hen harrier, with their low contour-hugging flight. Among the many passerines, you may spot the Northern wheatear, a summer guest, sitting on a stone, or more rarely a grey partridge. If you listen, you may well hear larks singing.

Attribution : © Jean-Pierre Malafosse

🌿 Low-growing plants and shrubs (F)

A large amount of sunshine encourages many low-growing grasses from other botanical families to appear among the fescue and nard. They are almost all perennial. They form a veritable tangle of plants. Among the pretty alpine flowers are the spring pasque flower and the blue dwarf spring gentian in summer. Other, smaller plants are perfectly capable of “making holes” in a short-grass prairie that is less intensely grazed than before. Grass networks that lose in density develop weak points that shrubs exploit to grow at the very heart of the prairie: blueberries, which are here associated with lingonberries (cowberries) and calluna, a type of heather.



🦗 Small grassland creatures (G)

Marker 2

Each spring, a demographic explosion of fauna prepares itself to burst forth in the summer. Earlier in the year, the thousands of small creatures to be seen here have not yet finished their metamorphoses, and the various species are difficult to recognise as larvae. Subalpine short-grass prairies attract a specific mountain fauna that is getting rarer everywhere else in Europe, such as the *Stauroderus scalaris* cricket, which tirelessly enlivens the pastures with its summer concerts. Crickets only eat plant matter whereas grasshoppers, such as the wart-biter, tend to be carnivorous. Many butterflies visit the flowers.

Attribution : © Bruno Descaves



🏰 Frutgères (H)

This village used to be the parish seat and developed long before Le-Pont-de-Montvert, a mere hamlet, turned into a small village of about 60 souls by 1631. In the 12th century, the important Commandery of the Knights of St-John of Jerusalem settled in the parish of Frutgères. This religious and military order later took the name of the Order of the Knights of Malta. The parish church was burned down by the Camisards (Protestant rebels), who were responsible for the assassination of the Frutgères parish priest, Reversat, in 1702, one day after the murder of the Abbot du Chaila in Le-Pont-de-Montvert. The church had been built after the unification of the parishes of Frutgères and Grizac. In the early 19th century, the municipality was densely populated (25 inhabitants/sq km). The large estates needed numerous labourers to harvest their hay, rye and buckwheat.

Attribution : nathalie.thomas