

# One foot in the Dourbies valley, the other in the Trévezel (day 2)

Aigoual



Le Causse noir et la Vallée du Trévezel (Béatrice Galzin)



A pretty climb to the Col du Suquet pass on an old cobblestoned road. All along the path, the landscapes are varied, with handsome views of Dourbies and the Trévezel river.

In the old days, this draille (drovers' road) was used for seasonal livestock migrations. At Le Suquet, you have views over the whole Lingas massif. Forests and valleys share the territory to the very summit of Mont Aigoual. In the distance, you can make out the Causse Noir plateau and, in the foreground, the limestone cliffs of the Trévezel river valley.

## Useful information

Practice : Hiking on foot

Duration : 8 h

Length : 14.7 km

Trek ascent : 687 m

Difficulty : Medium



Type : Roaming

Themes : Architecture and village, Fauna and flora, Forest, History and culture, Water and geology

# Trek

**Departure** : Dourbies

**Arrival** : Trèves

**Markings** :  GR (long-distance hiking path)  Yellow waymarks

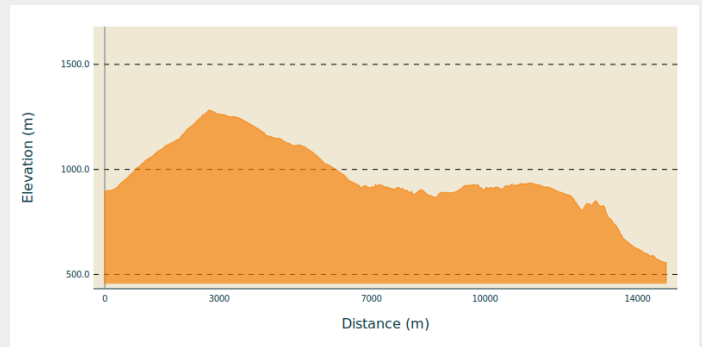
**Cities** : 1. Dourbies

2. Saint-Sauveur-Camprieu

3. Lanuéjols

4. Trèves

## Altimetric profile



Min elevation 556 m Max elevation 1282 m

Starting from “**Dourbies - Église**”, follow “**Col du Suquet**”.

1. On the GR®66 long-distance path, follow “**La Canelle**” then “**Col du Suquet**”.
2. At “**Col du Suquet**” walk to “**Le vieux hêtre**”, “**La Roque**” and “**Comeiras**”.
3. At “**Comeiras**”, go to “**Canayères**” via “**Sapins et Séquoias**” and “**Les sapins noirs**”.
4. At “**Canayère**”, head to “**Trèves**” via “**Le valat d’Espruniers**”, “**Réservoir du Villaret**”, “**Le Villaret**” and “**La vierge**”. Return to Trèves.

# On your path...



Col du Suquet pass (A)

A recent forest (C)

Trévezel (E)

Canayère (B)

Joulie Cave (D)

# 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.

**Be careful, difficult descent.**

## **How to come ?**

### Access

From Nant take the D341, then the D151 to the village of Dourbies.

From Meyrueis take the D986, then the D157 via the Trévezel gorge and Trèves, then the D151 to the village of Dourbies.

### Advised parking

Car parks in the village

## **Information desks**

### **Tourism'house and national Parc at Florac**

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

[info@cevennes-parcnational.fr](mailto:info@cevennes-parcnational.fr)

Tel : 04 66 45 01 14

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



### **Tourism & national parc'house**

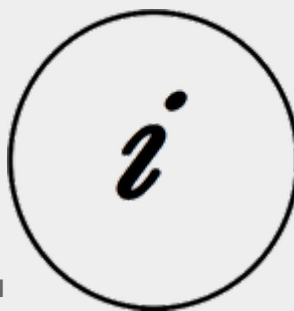
Col de la Serreyrède, 30570 Val d'Aigoual

[maisonde-laigoual@sudcevennes.com](mailto: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)



## **Source**



CC Causses Aigoual Cévennes Terres Solidaires

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



# On your path...

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## Col du Suquet pass (A)

You are at the highest point of the hike. On the right bank of the Dourbie, the path crosses a sheer slope that is alternatively made up of zones of solid granite and other zones where it has decomposed due to weathering into coarse granitic sand. To the south, the views encompass the entire Lingas massif, a high wooded plateau overlooking, further south, the region around Le Vigan and the Languedocian plain.

Attribution : nathalie.thomas

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## Canayère (B)

A former farm turned forester's house in 1880. In the early days of the Mont Aiguol reforestation, forestry officers lived here year-round during their missions. Forestry workers working on the replanting were allowed to use the outbuildings. Later, only one official resided here. Since 1967, no official has permanently lived here. (B. Mathieu)

Attribution : nathalie.thomas

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## A recent forest (C)

The stands that were planted during the large reforestation programmes of the late 19th century onwards consist of black pines, a rustic species that is well-adapted to dry limestone soils. Underground, the Causses plateaux are characterised by networks of tunnels and cavities that have been created by water movement over millions of years. Subterranean rivers are blocked by the impermeable layers of the valley floor and flow into the Trévezel instead.

Attribution : © Sud Cévennes



## Joulié Cave (D)

In March 1952, Jolly, a forestry official, showed his friend Frayssignes this cave. Deposited in it they discovered the remains of 300 humans from the Neolithic, who had been carefully laid out side by side. The cave was rapidly declared a historical monument. In the depths of the cave, a great number of bear bones was also found. This cave bear, the ancestor of our brown bear (*Ursus spelaeus*), had a skull 50 cm long! In the winter, groups of these bears would have huddled together in clay wallows at the rear of the caves. *Ursus arctos* succeeded the cave bear and was succeeded in turn by the brown bear, which was hunted to extinction in the 15th century. (B. Mathieu)

Attribution : © M. Delor

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## Treves (E)

In Antiquity, the village square was a cemetery. The name Trèves is believed to derive from the Gaulish *trebo* – meaning 'village' according to some sources or the Celtic water goddess according to others – or perhaps from *trivium*, crossroads... The track going over the Roman bridge at Le Trévezet, restored in the 18th century, was in fact an important road in Antiquity. There is another hypothesis if you consult Boissier de Sauvages' 1820 dictionary, in whose opinion Treva or Trebo are Occitan words referring to phantoms or spirits. You might well be tempted by this version once you know the history of the Pas de Joulié cave described below! (B. Mathieu)

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