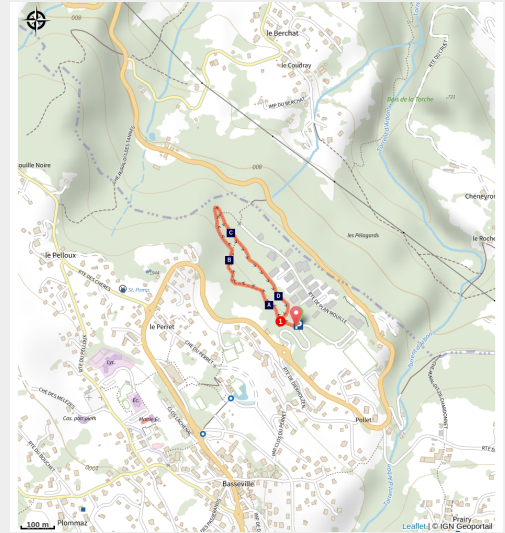


The Graniteurs paths

CC Pays du Mont-Blanc - Combloux



(@MMARTIN-OT-Combloux)



An educational forest trail tracing the geological history of the Ice Age.

"The real voyage of discovery consists, not in seeking new landscapes, but in having new eyes." (Marcel Proust, The Prisoner)

Useful information

Practice : Summer hike

Duration : 1 h 30

Length : 1.0 km

Trek ascent : 32 m

Difficulty : Very easy

Type : Boucle

Themes : Archéologie et histoire, Géologie, Lac et glacier, Montagne sans voiture

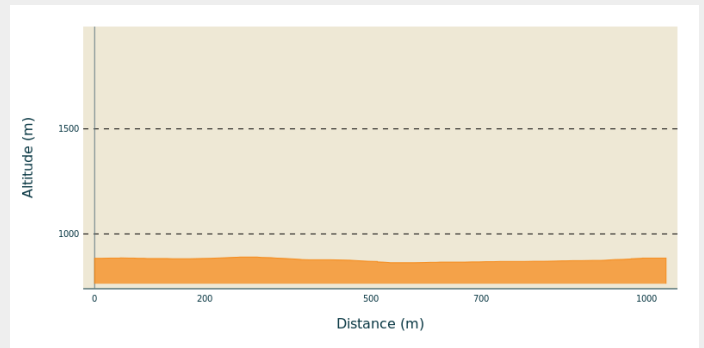
Trek

Departure : 2nd turn in the "ZAC de Plan Mouillé"

Arrival : 2nd turn in the "ZAC de Plan Mouillé"

Cities : 1. Combloux

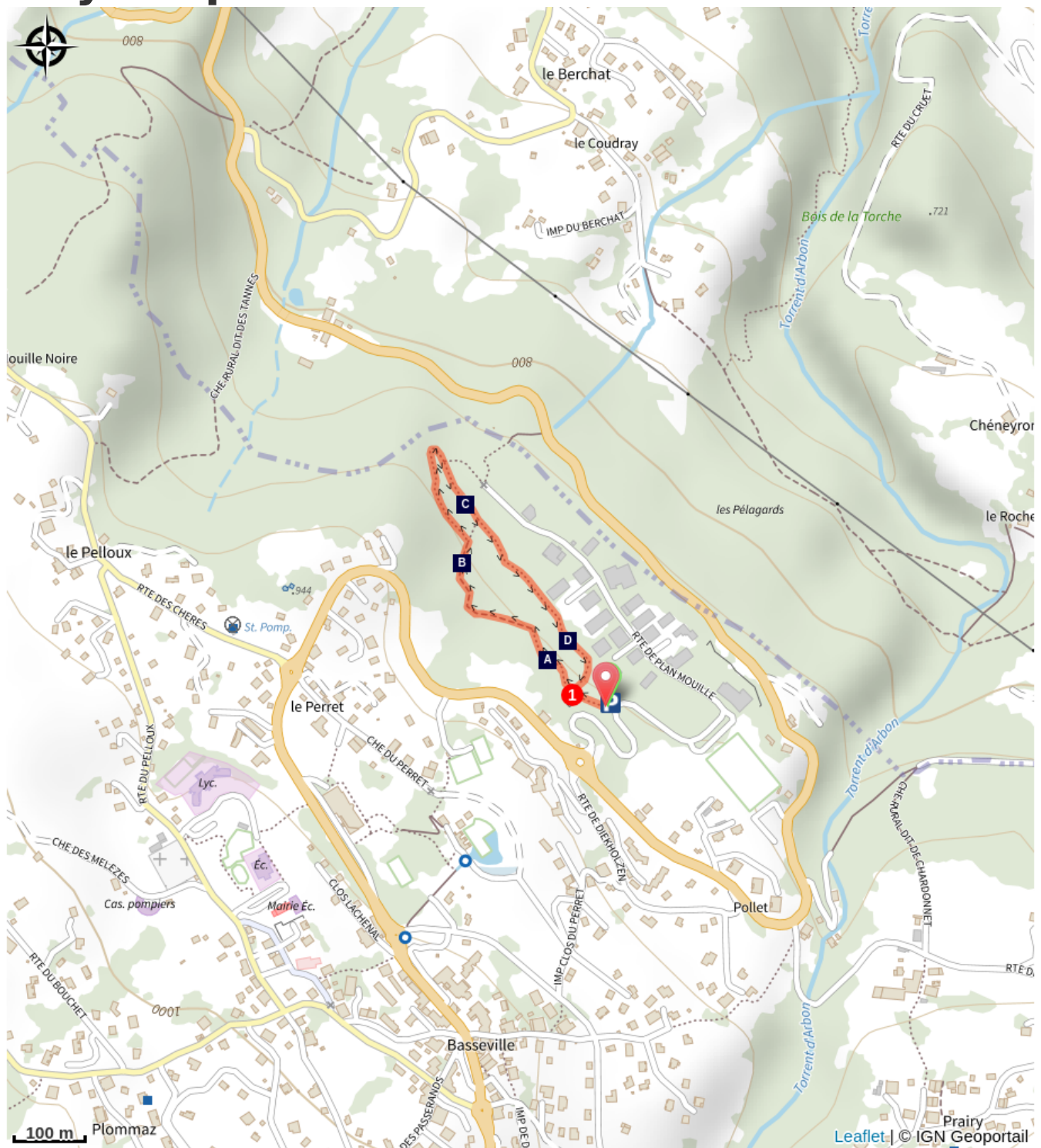
Altimetric profile







Min elevation 863 m Max elevation 890 m

The path is located at the entrance to Combloux from Sallanches, in the ZAC (mixed economic area) of Plan Mouillé. Follow the information signs, starting on the left.

On your path...



-  Migrating glaciers (A)
-  A historic undertaking (B)
-  Geological periods from the Holocene to the Anthropocene (C)
-  Heritage worth preserving (D)

All useful information

Animaux acceptés

De manière générale votre chien, s'il est autorisé, doit être tenu en laisse en espaces naturels. Par sa présence, son odeur et ses déjections, votre chien peut perturber la biodiversité. Sa divagation dans la nature peut avoir des conséquences lourdes pour la faune sauvage et les troupeaux (transmission de germes, stress de la faune sauvage, destruction des couvées au sol). Les chiens sont interdits en cœur de parcs nationaux et dans la plupart des réserves naturelles.

Advices

This trail was created by Asters-CEN74 with the participation of the Combloux Tourist Office and the glaciologist Jean-Basptiste Bosson.

How to come ?

Transports

Bus SAT n°83 Sallanches _Megève _Praz-sur-Arly Timetables for 2022 Combloux-Graniteur bus stop

Access

2nd turn in the "ZAC de Plan Mouillé", Route de Sallanches 74920 Combloux.

Advised parking

Route de plan Mouille 2nd turn

On your path...



❁ Migrating glaciers (A)

Glacial erratics are blocks of rock that have been ripped from mountainsides and moved by melting glaciers, sometimes over long distances. Often very different from the surrounding rocks, these isolated blocks testify to the effects of global warming. They can also be used to retrace the extent and flow direction of glaciers during the Ice Age. These blocks are not the same as moraines, which are the result of the accumulation of rocks and sediments around glaciers.

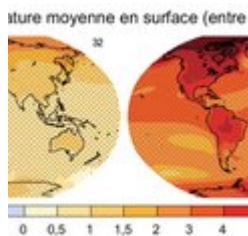
Attribution : @MMARTIN-OT-Combloux



🏠 A historic undertaking (B)

These glacial erratics were mined and used in the construction of buildings. After the 1840 fire in Sallanches, many of the erratics from the surrounding area were used to make stones for funeral monuments, pavements, door and window frames, basins and millstones, many of which were exported to as far away as Israel and Algeria. Take this walk and retrace the history of Piedmont's quarrymen in the 19th century.

Attribution : @ChristineBurnier



🌐 Geological periods from the Holocene to the Anthropocene (C)

The stabilisation of the climate during the Holocene (the name given to the geological period of the last 12,000 years) has given the landscape its current form, notably through the spread of plant, animal and human colonies. The boundary between the mineral landscape (rocks, glaciers, lakes, etc.) and the vegetation fluctuates in line with slight climatic changes. The global warming that is currently taking place is a rapid process that is remarkable on the scale of geological time. As a result of human activity, it will continue and probably intensify over the coming decades. The Alpine landscape, which has already undergone major changes since 1850, will continue its fundamental transformation, with an unusual overgrowth of vegetation and ecological crises in the most elevated areas. Human influence on the environment and climate is having such an impact that we are now entering a new geological period: the era of humankind, the Anthropocene. To find out more "<http://www.cen-haute-savoie.org/sites/contamines/crise>"

Attribution : @Jean-BaptisteBosson



Heritage worth preserving (D)

Today's landscape has been shaped by many different factors over the course of its long history. Constantly evolving, it is the result of ongoing processes affecting its mineral and biological development and, more recently, the consequence of human activities. Its dynamics, diversity, richness and fragility make it truly priceless. This landscape is your legacy! Admire mountain flowers instead of picking them, follow marked trails instead of trampling on natural habitats, watch the chamois from a distance instead of chasing them: sustainable tourism brings together the opportunity to experience nature and the need to protect it.

Attribution : @MMARTIN-OT-Combloux