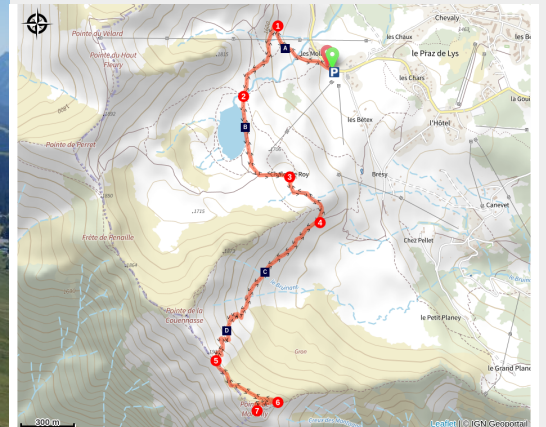


Pic de Marcelly

CC des Montagnes du Giffre - Tanninges



(@julietteBuret)



The unmissable view of the Giffre massif overlooking the Haut-Giffre valley

Discover mountain lakes, alpine flowers and learn how to protect birdlife

Useful information

Practice : Summer hike

Duration : 3 h 30

Length : 8.0 km

Trek ascent : 602 m

Difficulty : Medium

Type : Aller-retour

Themes : Fauna, Flora, Ecogeste, Lac et glacier, Montagne sans voiture

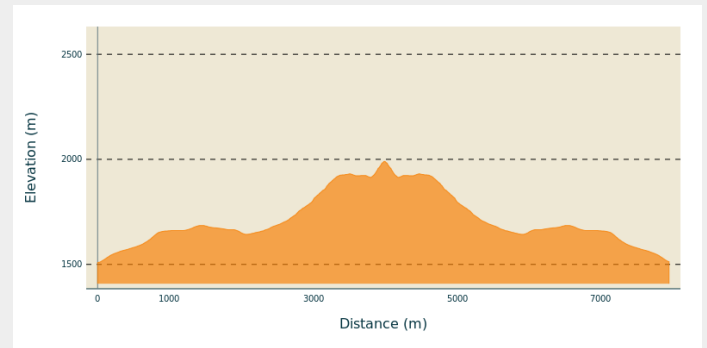
Trek

Departure : Praz-de-Lys

Arrival : Praz-de-Lys

Cities : 1. Taninges

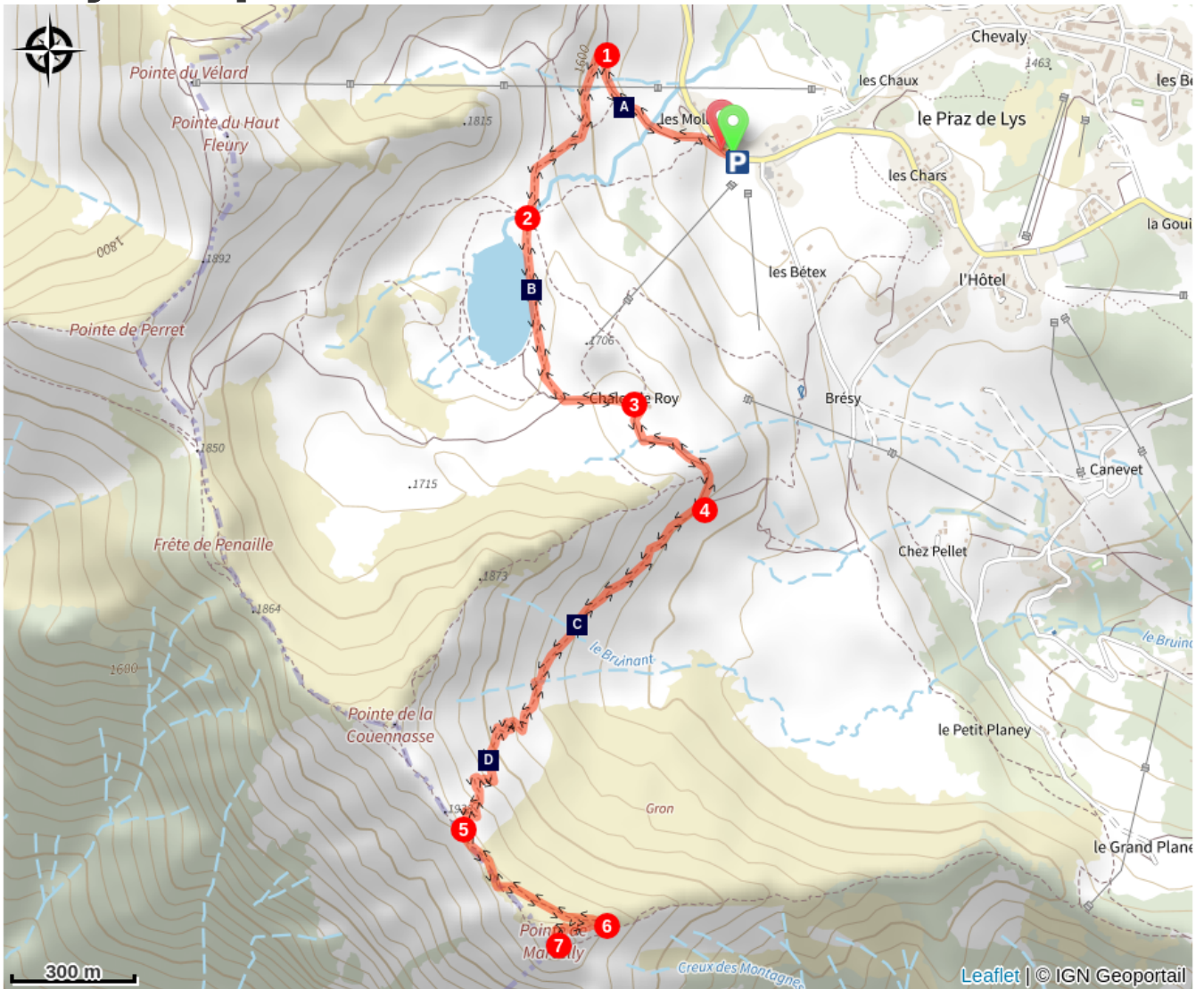
Altimetric profile







Min elevation 1508 m Max elevation 1990 m

The Molliettes parking area- Praz-de-Lys Take the path on the left before the bend and follow the signs for 'Pic de Marcelly' and 'Lac de Roy' (30 min). The climb is steep, and you will soon reach the lake (follow the path on the left, the path on the right towards the Col de la Ramaz makes a diversion via the Chalets de Véran). Upon arrival at the lake, go around it to the left and head for 'Chalet de Roy' and 'Pic de Marcelly par Gron' (1h15min), always keeping to the left. After Chalet de Roy, the path descends slightly for around 100 metres. At the first bend in the path, fork right towards the Pic de Marcelly, where you'll be able to see a religious cross at the summit. A pretty view opens up behind you: Roc d'Enfer, Pointe d'Uble and Mont Chéry. When you reach the ridge, follow the path to the right and walk (under the peak of Marcelly) towards the summit. Then, turn right for slightly more difficult, steep climb. Return down the same path following Praz-de-Lys (Les Molliettes).

On your path...



-  Bird protection: high visibility overhead cables (A)
-  Scarce large blue (C)

-  Mountain lakes and the impact of human activities (B)
-  Pulsatilla alpina (D)

All useful information

Animaux acceptés

Votre chien est autorisé dans cette zone d'espace naturel. Il est conseillé de le tenir en laisse. À l'approche d'un troupeau, il est obligatoire de lui mettre une laisse. 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.



Présence probable de chien de protection

Lors d'une traversée d'alpage, vous allez rencontrer des chiens de protections des troupeaux (patous): 1- Signalez-vous pour ne pas surprendre le chien (« salut le chien !») 2- Dans la mesure du possible, contournez largement le troupeau sans vous mettre en danger. 3- Si le chien approche, arrêtez-vous ou avancez doucement (mais pas vers le chien directement), ne le fixez pas dans les yeux et parlez-lui calmement. Pour vous identifier, le chien peut avoir besoin de s'approcher pour vous sentir. Pour lui, la vitesse de déplacement est perçue comme une menace. Le chien de protection finira par rejoindre son troupeau Avec les bâtons de marche : prenez-les dans une main et orientez-les vers le bas. Surtout ne les brandissez pas.

Advices

Always be careful and plan ahead when hiking. Asters CEN-74 cannot be held responsible for any accident or inconvenience that may occur on this route. Check the weather conditions before setting off. Mountain Rescue contact details: call 112 Frête de Penaille and Pas de l'âne are tricky sections best avoided. The final climb to the Pic de Marcelly is difficult. Respect the work of farmers, managers and owners Close all fences Bring back all rubbish Do not take shortcuts through meadows

How to come ?

Transports

Advised parking

Molliettes Parking area

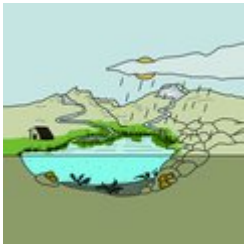
On your path...



Bird protection: high visibility overhead cables (A)

To reduce the risk of mountain birds colliding with overhead cables, it is essential to increase their visibility. As part of the Birdski project, Asters-CEN74 and other partners are proposing several high visibility kits that can be adapted to each type of equipment. You can see them here. This project is contributing to greater awareness of the presence of mountain birds in ski areas in order to limit the mortality of these species (Black Grouse, Bearded Vulture, etc.) and improve ecological interconnectivity. If you heard a particularly captivating birdsong during your hikes and liked it, you can download the Birdnet app on your smartphone that can help you identify the performing bird!

Attribution : @IlkaChamply



Mountain lakes and the impact of human activities (B)

The impact of human activities on the banks of high-altitude lakes depends on the extent of such activities. Water abstraction and/or the production of hydroelectric power require the lakes to be landscaped. This impacts not only the topography but also the hydrology. In addition, the presence of mountain huts or herds on the banks of a high-altitude lake can generate or accelerate nutrient enrichment. If these nutrients are concentrated in the water at too high a level, they can enrich the lake and lead to an overproduction of biomass. This can lead to eutrophication and eventually result in hypoxia of the lake waters. It is essential to monitor such pollution to ensure that the lake remains in a healthy condition. We can then adjust and adapt our behaviour to harmonise the environment and human activities. Help to keep the lake running smoothly by respecting the swimming and fishing regulations. To find out more about mountain lakes, visit our dedicated website <https://www.lacs-sentinelles.org/>.

Attribution : @ClotildeRémusat



🦋 Scarce large blue (C)

This butterfly found in wet meadows, it boasts a unique genetic make-up and is one of the only species in France with partially carnivorous caterpillars. Butterfly caterpillars are 99.9% phytophagous, meaning they feed on plants. *Maculinea* caterpillars, from the 4th instar onwards, change their feeding habits to feed on the larvae of a particular type of ant: the *Myrmica*. After feeding on *Sanguisorba* seeds, the caterpillar must be picked up by these specific ants. By imitating the smell of ant larvae, the caterpillar is carried away and housed and fed in the anthill all winter by these red ants. The development and survival of these two butterfly species therefore depend on the presence of *Sanguisorba* (a plant that fears competition from tall weeds) and favourable environmental conditions for the host ant species.

Attribution : @mariondegroot



🌸 Pulsatilla alpina (D)

Alpine Anemone grows at altitudes of between 1,000 and 2,750 m in the mountainous regions of central, western and southern Europe (Alps, Vosges, Auvergne, Pyrenees, Apennines, etc.). Its white or yellow flowers, which measure around 5 cm in width and vary depending on the subspecies and the acidity of the soil, appear fairly early in the season, from May to July. The fruits are very long, feathery achenes, enabling the plant seeds to be disseminated by the wind. The name *pulsatilla* comes from the Latin 'pulsatilla', derived from 'pulsatus', which means 'battered by the wind'. This plant is inedible for humans and domestic animals.

Attribution : @julietteBuret