

Plural Cévennes,

The Cévennes! It is good to live in the country of chestnuts, pélardon and spectacular nature.

The Cévennes designate a landscape which essentially covers a space corresponding to the national park of the same name. Its very rugged territory stretches from Mont Lozère in the north to Mont Aigoual in the south and harbors endless little pearls of nature. The Cévennes are crisscrossed by innumerable deep valleys covered with oaks, winding roads and a dispersed habitat which is characterized by the beauty and the rusticity of its granite hamlets. The park covers 80% of Lozère, the least populated department in France and only proves its wild character.

On these massifs above 1200 m there reign immense expanses of heather, boxwood and purgative broom in the middle of which stand out impressive rocky chaos. Below the valleys with rugged reliefs dug in the shale, by the Tarn and its tributaries, are the domain of the chestnut. In addition to the beauty of these landscapes of incredible diversity, there is a rich cultural heritage.

And it is in this sense that this territory is classified as a "Biosphere Reserve" by UNESCO, but also as a "cultural landscape of Mediterranean agro-pastoralism" classified as World Heritage by UNESCO. To appreciate these astonishing landscapes, it is enough to take one of the multiple paths, popular with lovers of nature and hiking, such as the famous Stevenson Way (GR 70).

The Cévennes offer an extraordinary landscape heritage, a preserved fauna and flora, a strong identity, all this constitutes the richness of this rough but magnificent region. A dream destination for anyone wishing to have an Into The Wild experience, far from civilization and the confines of urban centers.



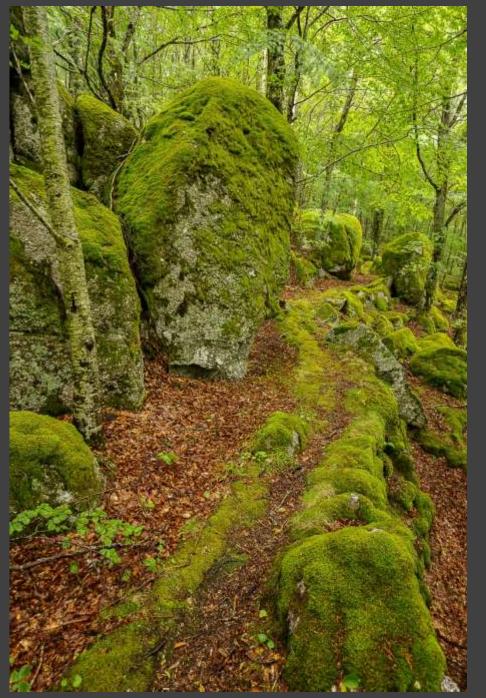
Mont Lozère, granite chaos of Roc du Couillou (1431m), in the background the Tarn valley under the morning mists.

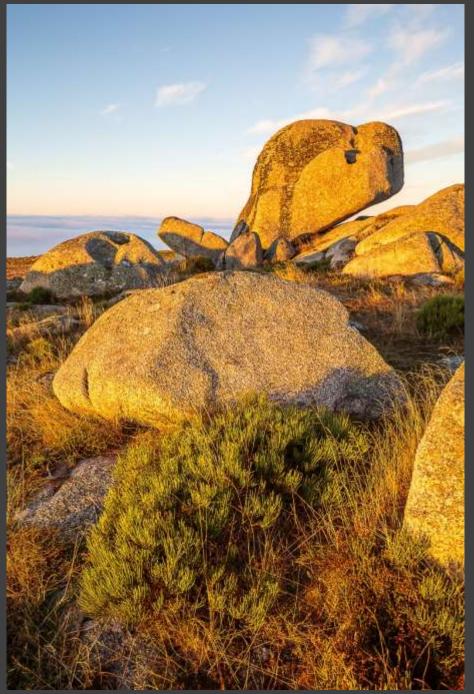


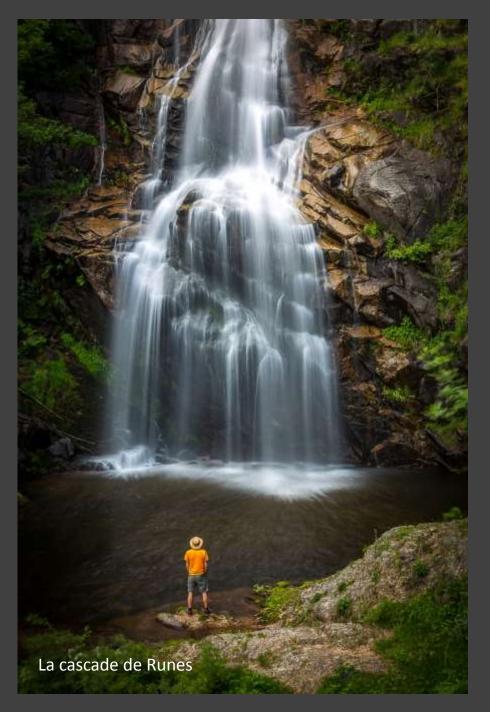
Mont Lozère, granite chaos at a place called Serre de Monjol.



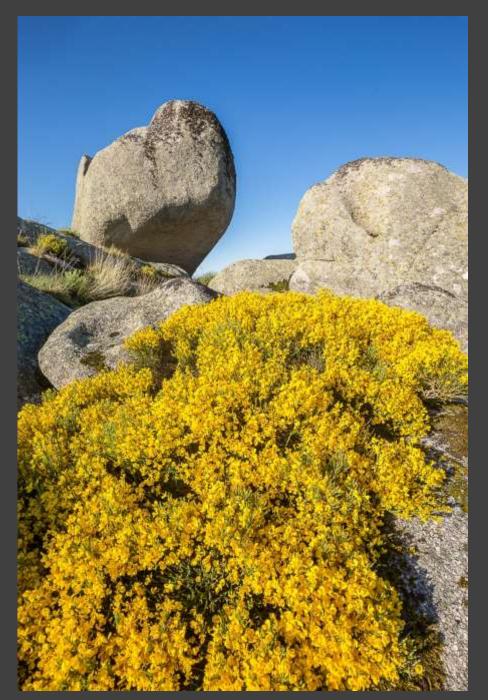
Mont Lozère, heather moor at the summit of Finiels (1699m) on the GR 70 Chemin de Stevenson.

















Horse in the broom with moor at the Malpertus pass.



Mas Camargues, Tarn river near its source.



Red fruits of the Rowan tree (Sorbus aucuparia L.) and purgative broom heath (Cytisus oromediterraneus) towards the Col de Finiels on Mont Lozère.

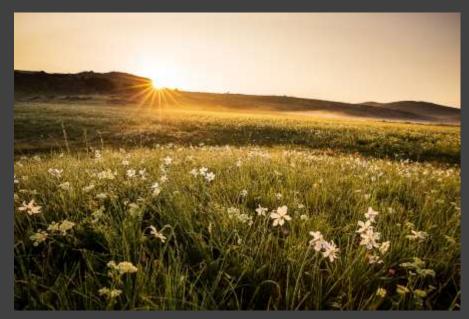




























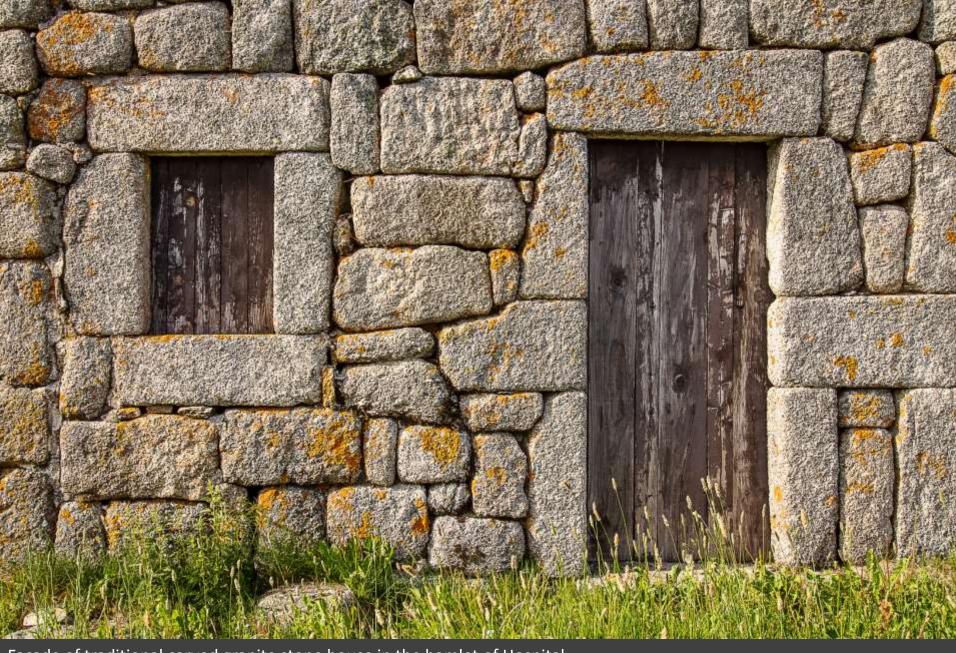




Gorges du Tarn, the village and the castle of Prades.



Traditional carved stone houses in the hamlet of Hospital.



Facade of traditional carved granite stone house in the hamlet of Hospital.



The village of Le Pont-de-Montvert in the Tarn valley.



The 13th century Miral Castle at the foot of Mount Lozère in the Tarn Valley.



The Collegiate Church of Bédouès in the Tarn valley.



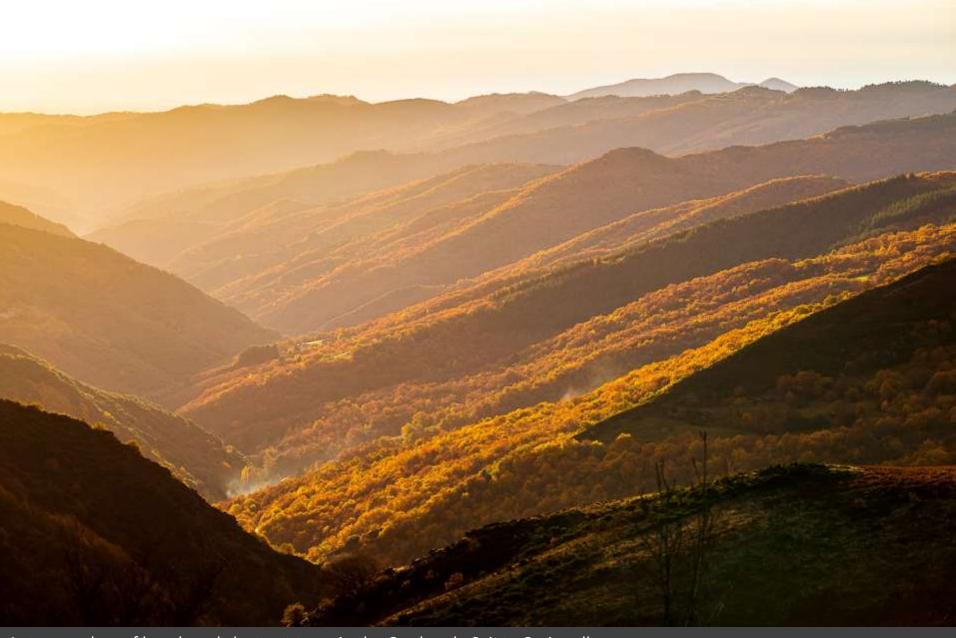
Mont Lozère, morning fogs at a place called Montgros near Champlong de Lozère.



Autumn forest on the D35 ridge road towards Saint-Frézal-de-Ventalon.



View from the D9 Corniche des Cévennes road, near the Village Le Pompidou, chestnut forest at a place called La Roquette.



Autumn colors of beech and chestnut trees in the Gardon de Sainte Croix valley.



The foothills of Mont Lozère in the morning mist near the hamlet of La Brousse in the town of Fraissinet de Lozère.











Menhir of the Vaissière group, 5 meters high from the Cham de Bondons, limestone plateau south of Mont-Lozère dotted with 154 menhirs, the site constitutes the second concentration of megalithic monuments in Europe.



Mas Camargues, Tarn river near its source.



Mont-Lozère, Les Bondons, Puech Allegre, a conical mound of black marl.



Hooked pine (Pinus uncinata) bleached by frost at the top of Mont Aigoual (1565m).



Mont Aigoual, beech forest bleached by frost and red berries of the Mountain ash (Sorbus aucuparia L).





Menhir says of the Fage group, in the background the Puech Allegre, a conical mound of black marls, Les Bondons.



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