

Chemin des cèdres trail

Bonnieux



Chemin des cèdres, accessible à tous... (©Eric Garnier - PNR Luberon)

An emblematic path, a true emotion, the pleasure of being in the forest, the magic of the majestic cedars, the shared happiness ...

« Since my accident with my wheelchair, this is the first time I can feel directly, flesh to flesh, the unique vital force within a tree. This loop of 1 200m under the tall cedars, with five areas of interpretation, is a real treat.! It offers everyone, including people with visual, hearing, mental or physical disabilities like me, the opportunity to reconnect with nature.». Alain A., victim of a personal accident.

Useful information

Practice : WALKING

Duration : 30 min

Length : 1.2 km

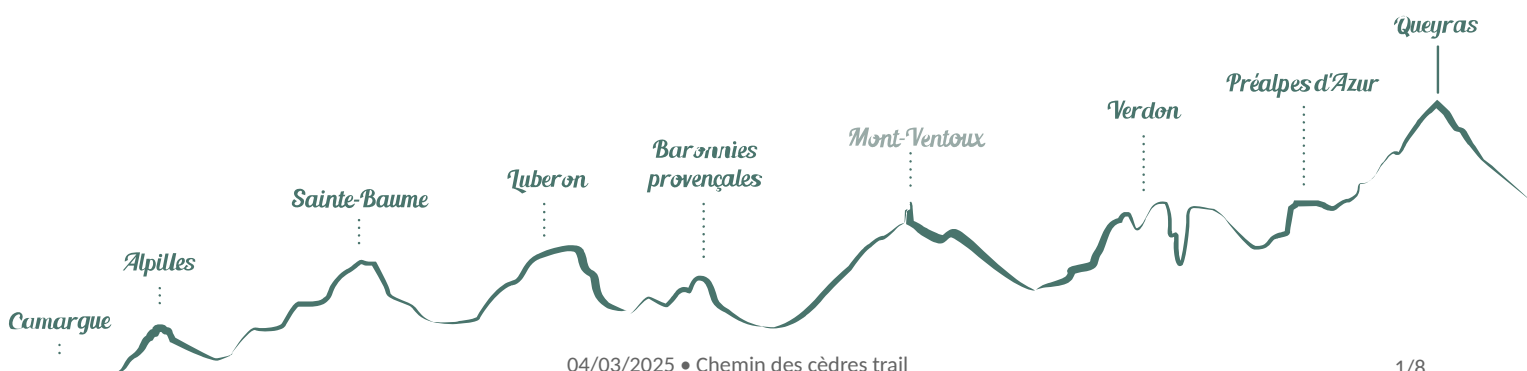
Trek ascent : 11 m

Difficulty : Very easy

Type : Boucle

Themes : Farming and pastoralism,
Fauna, Flora

Accessibility : Disabled person, Stroller



Trek

Departure : Car park at the cedar forest, Bonnieux

Arrival : Car park at the cedar forest, Bonnieux

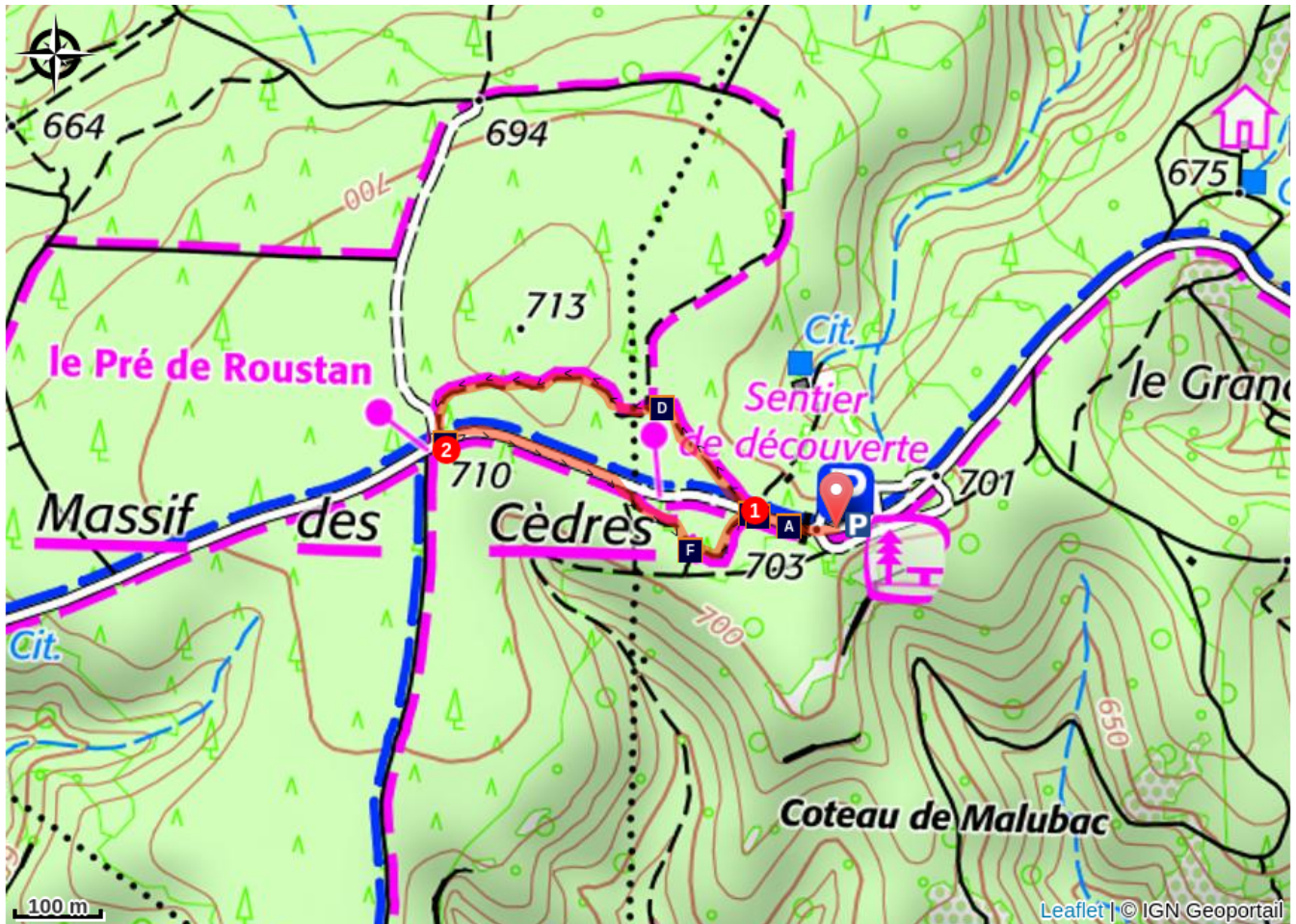
Markings :  PR  PR local







Go to the far end of the car park, cross the barrier by the dedicated pedestrian crossing and reach the welcome sign. Continue a few metres to reach to the starting area of the "Chemin des cèdres" trail.

1 - Follow on the right the route accessible to people with disabilities, signposted in blue. After a slight false flat, pass the cedar lyre, cross a farm road and continue on the opposite side. Reach a clearing and the interpretation area of the forest and life. Continue the path, pass the Cedar candelabra and reach the crossroads 'Bois roustan'.

2 - Turn left and on 220m, take the left edge of the forest track, then when at the communal forest limit sign, turn right onto the path that sinks into the undergrowth. After the area of interpretation on pastoralism, keep on the main road or, slightly more playful, turn left into the labyrinth and maze of decking to return to the route a little further. easily reach the starting point of the "Chemin des Cèdres" trail and turn right to return to the car park.

On your path...



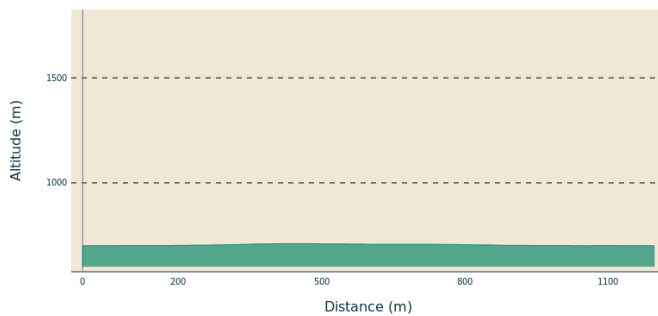
-  The Cedar forest (A)
-  1952, the big fire (C)
-  The forest exploited by man (E)
-  Young people will inform you (B)
-  From Atlas or Lebanon? (D)
-  Guardians of the rich natural heritage (F)

All useful information

AdVICES

The forest site is opened to the public in the afternoon in case of "severe" fire risk, but closed in case of "exceptional" fire risk.

Altimetric profile



Min elevation 701 m
Max elevation 711 m

Access

At 8km from Bonnieux taking the D36 and 15km from Lourmarin taking the D945, the D36 and the route des crêtes of the forest of Cedars of the Petit Luberon.

Advised parking

Car park of the cedar forest (bus parking area)

Information desks

House of the Luberon Regional Nature Park

60, place Jean Jaurès, 84400 Apt
accueil@parcduluberon.fr
Tel : +33 (0)4 90 04 42 00
<https://www.parcduluberon.fr/>

OTI Pays d'Apt Luberon
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<http://www.luberon-apt.fr/>



On your path...



The Cedar forest (A)

In 1862, cedar seeds from the Algerian Atlas are sown by some convicted foresters, to try to reforest the summit of the Petit Luberon. This first generation of cedars are now 150 years old and have an imposing figure and are great-grandparents. Their descendants surround them and form the forest we know today.

Attribution : ©Léa Samson - PNR Luberon



Young people will inform you (B)

Between July 1 and August 31, you will meet on this trail one of the 36 assistants trained for the prevention and monitoring of forest fires (APSIF). These young people are recruited and trained by the Luberon Regional Nature Park to raise awareness about the risks of fires but also to inform on the regulations and access to the forest. It is essential to ensure the good behaviour of the users and to reduce the risk of fires.

Attribution : ©Noanne Adam - PNR Luberon



1952, the big fire (C)

On July 18, 1952, the Luberon mountain range experienced the biggest and most catastrophic fire in its history. It destroyed 2030ha of forest, particularly affecting the towns of Lacoste, Bonnieux and Ménerbes and sparing only the heart of the cedar forest. The fire lasted seven days because of the Mistral (wind). Some old cedars bear the scars of this devastating fire, and others, seeming spared on the outside are charred inside.

Attribution : ©ONF Luberon



From Atlas or Lebanon? (D)

It is well known, cedars seen in France come from the southern (Atlas cedar) and eastern (Lebanon cedar) shores of the Mediterranean sea. But can you distinguish the two species? It is far from easy: it seems that the best criterion is that of the young branches are densely pubescent (that is to say, densely and shortly hairy) in the Atlas cedar whereas they are absent or sparse haired in the Lebanon cedar. Your turn to play!

Attribution : ©Eric Garnier - PNR Luberon



The forest exploited by man (E)

Strong and fragrant, naturally weather-resistant, cedar wood is valued since ancient times. Here, the communal cedar forests of Ménerbes, Lacoste and Bonnieux are managed by the National Forestry Office (300ha). They are exploited regularly by thinnings which produces lumber, while ensuring the renewal of the forest. Cedar is used locally for carpentry and construction.

Attribution : ©Philippe Chiffolleau - PNR Luberon



Guardians of the rich natural heritage (F)

The action of the sheep herd in the winter and spring, combined with bush clearing, contains the expansion of shrubs and ensures the preservation of this exceptional heritage that represents the lawns of the Luberon ridges. Pastoralism is also essential to the defence of forests against fire.

Attribution : ©Hervé Vincent



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Ce projet partenarial rassemble également le Comité Régional du Tourisme, les agences départementales de développement touristique, les offices de tourisme et les syndicats d'initiative.

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This project was developed in partnership with the Regional Tourism Committee, the departmental tourist development agencies, and tourist offices.

www.cheminsdesparcs.fr

*Tours et détours dans les Parcs naturels régionaux
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