

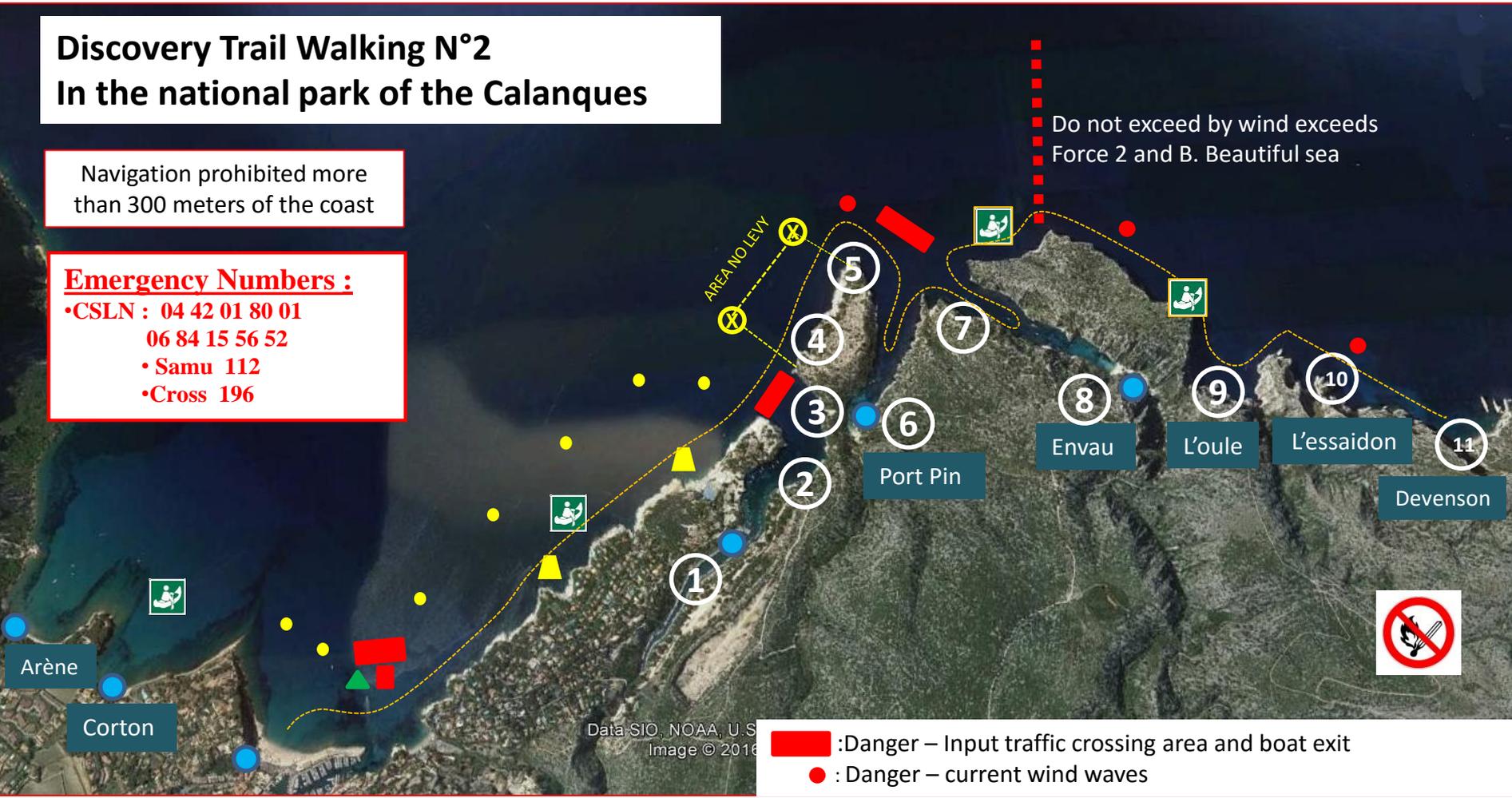
Discovery Trail Walking N°2 In the national park of the Calanques

Navigation prohibited more than 300 meters of the coast

Emergency Numbers :

- CSLN : 04 42 01 80 01
06 84 15 56 52
- Samu 112
- Cross 196

Do not exceed by wind exceeds Force 2 and B. Beautiful sea



Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Image © 2016

- ▲ ■ :Marking input / output port channel
- :Buoys 300m
- :Drop area

- :Danger – Input traffic crossing area and boat exit
- : Danger – current wind waves
- :Kayak trip within the area of 300 meters
- 1 :Remarkable points
- ▲ :Mooring buoys

In The "Calanque" National Park

The origin of the word "Calanques" finds its roots as an Indo-European term, Kal (stone). It evolved into the word "Calenco" (meaning steep) in Provençal. This origin goes back as far as the quaternary period when huge blocks of consolidated limestone from the Cretaceous period were affected by glaciers. Glacial valleys were uncovered by the melting ice. Under the action of the runoff, limestone was formed and the runoff consumed and flooded the rivers that ran through the valley formations. The valleys were immersed by a rising sea level that invade the valley corridors. This is how the creeks were born six thousand years ago. The presence of many sweet water resurgences in the Calanques explains the cool water temperatures found there.



1 [The Port-Miou creek](#) is the first one that you will find in Cassis. It is an old limestone quarry, used for the Suez Canal. Very curvy, Port Milou goes deep inland and is a natural harbor that accommodates over six hundred boats.

2 [Sweet water resurgence](#): At Port-Miou, the flow of a huge underground river can be seen from the sea surface. This brackish water resurgence comes from a gallery of 400m² section (20 X 20m). Water flows at a rate of three thousand liters per second and can go up to several tens of thousands of liters during floods.



3 [Hole blower or Narine of Neptune](#): A cave of sorts where waves rush in, pushing air out. This air escapes through a pipe, and on windy days you can hear it blowing up in a radius of one hundred meters.

4 [Hoppers](#): Big funnels at the water's edge were left from the former Solvay quarry where limestone was mined for lime production from 1900 to 1981. The limestone was extracted with dynamite and then crushed and loaded on ships waiting outside the hoppers.



5 [Cacau tip](#): This is the Cassis stone, the hard compact rock, teeming with fossils: rudists (reef like formations), Lamella branches of horn-shaped shell, was quarried from the tip Cacau in 1720. It was loaded into ships by a hopper system. It became famous after it served as the foundation of the Statue of Liberty.

8 [Calanque d'En Vau](#) is located between Marseille and Cassis, with a pebble beach, clear water and unique environment. The cove of En Vau is probably the most beautiful of all the coves.



7 [Lithophyllum lichenoides](#): red alga (seaweed) whose thallus forms a white purple or pale green pad. It is hemispherical, five to ten cm in diameter, strongly impregnated with lime, welded tightly to the rocks. The rocks are covered by peaks of brittle ridges.



It is particularly sensitive to trampling and pollution.



6 [The creek of Port Pin](#) is named after the Aleppo pines that appear balancing on the rock. This dream location features a sandy beach with a generous pine forest.

No smoking
In the Calanques



9



9 The creek Oule and its cave

are like an open mouth on the sea. The cliffs rise abruptly up to 170m above sea level and are formed like a limestone lace. Its name comes from the Provençal word "Oulo", meaning "pot" or "cauldron". Indeed, tightly wedged between cliffs, it is accessible only by sea or abseiling (rock repelling). It is overlooked by the Belvedere cliff that has the climbing route "Future Croulants". At the bottom you will find a semi submerged cave that is a possible dive site.

11



11 Dizzy cosmic cliffs of Devenson: Dizzying cosmic cliffs plunge large vertical organs on the green water of the Calanque of Devenson. These cliffs continue for two kilometers and rise as high as three hundred meters high. The creek Devenson forms a wide barrier of cliffs and is probably the most beautiful and wildest of all the coast coves, Located between the inlet of the glass eye (square Ceramic Eye replaced in 1904) and the inlet of the Oule, the cliffs and ridges provide an exceptional view of the Castelvieu plateau.

Special brands of activities,

whether professional or recreational fishing, diving underwater or on foot, are strongly rooted in the local economy and culture. This is why it remains open in the heart of the National Park, off the non levy areas (PNAs) and enhanced protection areas (ZNP). Moreover, national, regional and local regulations still apply. Tags have been introduced by the Park to delineate no-take zones (ZNP).



Yellow buoys

mark restricted areas in the range of 300m from the coast (spherical, conical, cylindrical ...). For the safety of the least visible and most vulnerable users (swimmers, kayakers, in particular) but also to respect of the tranquility of the area (noise reduction, waves, etc) Speed is 5 knots in the band of this 300 meters.



Waste management

is required before leaving. Take minimum paper package. Do not throw anything overboard, or in the creeks. Bring all waste back to shore.

10



10 The Cove of Eissadon: "Eissadon" = pickaxe, pic (Provençal "eissadoun") is dominated by a collapsed hallway and a secluded rocky ground at the east by many fractures, with very steep walls and a series of rocky needles. A relief "Karst", typically of limestone called "ruinjforme". It is not accessible to walking but is by climbing techniques. A person can find the Eissadon Needle, a nice sharp rock and a hole as large as 70 meters at the foot of the spur, ending at the Cliffs of Devenson and having at its base a marine tunnel.

We do not touch Urchins outside of the designated collection period.

It is prohibited to collect sea urchins between April 16 to October 31 in the Bouches-du-Rhône, even if consumed on site (Decree of October 27 2008). The minimum fishing size is 5 cm off quills. Fishing from the edge, the catch should not exceed four dozen per angler. By boat, the catch should not exceed four dozen per person onboard with a maximum of 10 dozen in total.



Landing on the coast for boaters and kayakers:

The landing is allowed on the entire coastline of the heart of the park except on sidewalks Lithophyllum. A prefectural order on the fire risk may prohibit landings in the creeks where the clumps are closed to the public. (Calanques and Cap Canaille).