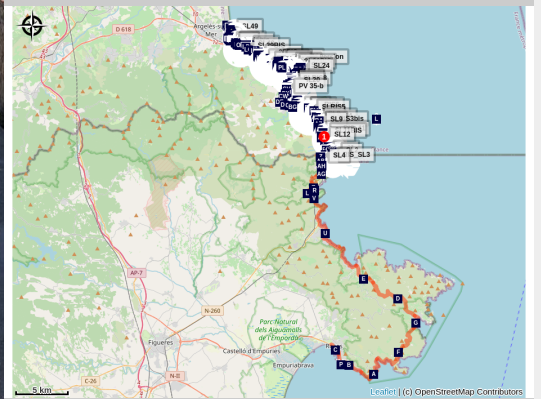


(E12-Sentier Littoral-GR 92) Argelès-sur-mer -Rosas

Albères - ARGELES SUR MER



(OT Llança)



Go on a European path and discover all the riches of Catalonia in 11 steps

90 km of hiking to discover while roaming in 11 steps

Useful information

Practice : Hiking

Duration : 2 days

Length : 93.4 km

Difficulty : Hard

Type : Traversée

Themes : Fauna, Flora, Point de vue, Géologie, Histoire, Littoral

Departure : Office de tourisme d'Argelès-sur-Mer

Arrival : Office de tourisme de Rosas

Markings :  GR

Etape 1: Argelès-sur-Mer: Sandy coast, rocky coast, rugged reliefs, parks, forests, Argelès-sur-Mer is situated at the foot of the Albères massif. The city has many cataloged heritage monuments and stretches for almost 10 kilometers along the Mediterranean Sea

Etape 2: Collioure: Collioure is a small harbour nestling in a creek where the waters of the Mediterranean Sea and the rocks of the Pyrennes mountain range merge. Jewel of the Côte Vermeille, Collioure has always been a land of inspiration for artists.

Etape 3: Port-Vendres: Natural harbour in deep water, since antiquity, everything is an excuse to go through the history of Vauban to Louis XVI. Under the terraced vineyard, the site of Paulilles, nestled between two capes, is much more than an exceptional bay but also a place of memory

Etape 4: Banyuls-sur-Mer: At the heart of the vermeille coast, at the foot of the terraced vineyard, home of the sculptor Aristide Maillol, Banyuls-sur-Mer seduces with its preserved architecture, its seafront promenade, its pebble beach and marina.

Etape 5: Cerbère: At the gateway to Spain, in the marine nature reserve, Cerbere is a village that flourished with the development of the railway. Its heritage of the nineteenth century makes it an exceptional Catalan village

Etape 6: Portbou: Next to the border with France, Portbou offers an urban heritage course with international character and beaches of high quality. It combines memory and exile, art and landscape, and is a symbol of culture and peace.

Etape 7: Colera: In the north of the Alt Emporda region, Colera combines natural landscapes of Cap de Creus with a calm and little congested urban nucleus, endowed with a great amount of services for visitors. The coastline is formed by rocks and virgin beaches; inland the landscape is characterized by lands full of olive trees and vineyards, which are delimited with natural stone.

Etape 8: Llançà: A small Mediterranean village located in the middle of a unique landscape and surrounded by both land and sea, by two protected natural areas-the Natural Park of Cap de Creus and l'Albera- and significant elements of cultural heritage. It houses an important watercolor museum: The MARTINEZ LOZANO Foundation.

Etape 9: El Port de la Selva: The Port de la Selva is located within the Natural Park of Cap de Creus. It has a great landscape richness, where the blue of the Mediterranean sea, the green of vineyards and some steep coasts are beautifully combined. The

imposong monastery of San Pere de Rodes crowns its mountains.

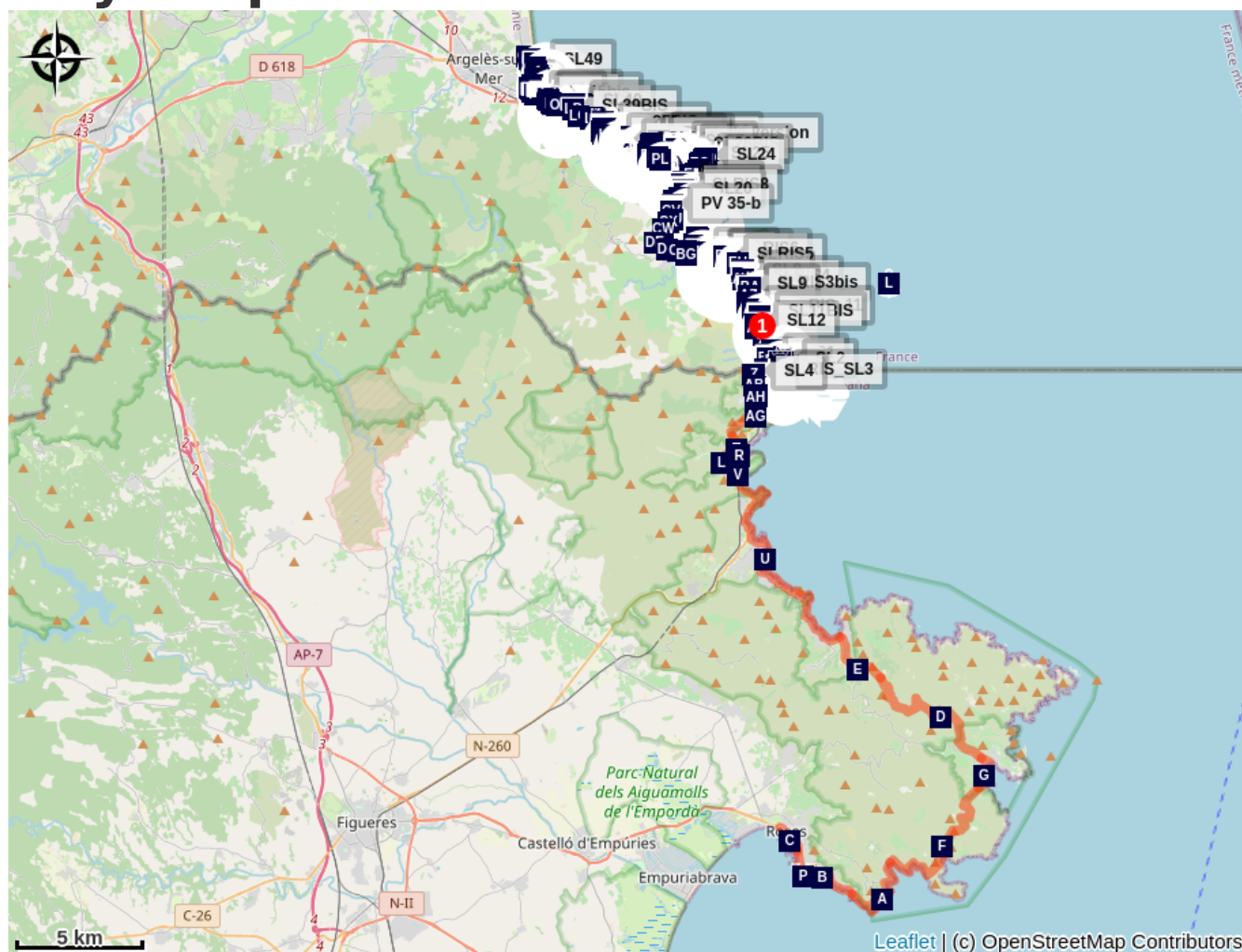
Etape 10: Cadaquès: A small town in the north of the Costa Brava, where the Pyrenees plunge into the sea. It is a pole of attraction for many artists, like Salvador Dali, who settled in Portlligat. The municipality encompasses the most eastern point of the Iberian Peninsula, Cap de Creus.


Etape 11: Roses: Gateway to the Natural parks of Cap de Creus and the "Aiguamolls de l'Emporda", and origin of one of the most beautiful mediterranean bay, Roses is synonymous with history, culture, gastronomy, leisure and nature

Stages :

- 1.** (E12 - Sentier Littoral) Argelès - Collioure
7.2 km / 104 m D+ / 2 h 30
- 2.** (E 12 -Sentier littoral) Collioure-Port-Vendres
4.9 km / 132 m D+ / 2 h
- 3.** (E 12-Sentier Littoral) Port-Vendres -Banyuls-sur-Mer
11.0 km / 372 m D+ / 5 h
- 4.** (E12-Sentier Littoral) Banyuls-sur-Mer -Cerbère
9.2 km / 412 m D+ / 4 h
- 5.** (E12 - Sentier Littoral) Cerbère-PortBou
3.3 km / 280 m D+ / 2 h
- 6.** (E 12 - GR 92) From Portbou to Colera
3.8 km / 272 m D+ / 1 h 45
- 7.** (E12 - GR 92) From Colera to Llançà
6.0 km / 145 m D+ / 2 h
- 8.** (E12 - GR 92) From Llançà to Port de la Selva
8.6 km / 195 m D+ / 2 h 30
- 9.** (E 12 - GR 92) From Port de la Selva to Cadaqués
12.0 km / 454 m D+ / 6 h
- 10.** (E 12 - GR 92) From Cadaqués to Rosas
20.2 km / 755 m D+ / 7 h

On your path...



- | | |
|--|---|
|  Argelès Photo Nature Exhibition (A) |  Port Footbridge (B) |
|  Un petit recoin catalan : « Le Racou » (C) |  Criques de Portels (D) |
|  Fort Miradoux (E) |  View of Collioure Bay (F) |
|  Fort Béar (G) |  Arago Laboratory (H) |
|  Le Dôme (I) |  Vines (J) |
|  Viewpoint orientator of Cap Rederis (K) |  The José Illueca (L) |
|  Solar Lighthouse of Cap Cerbère (M) |  boundary stone n°601 (N) |

All useful information

Advices

Vous profitez de la nature, vous l'aimez, prenez-en soin ...

Vous êtes en train d'emprunter un sentier de randonnée sur le long duquel des points réguliers de collecte d'ordures ménagères sont mis à votre entière disposition.

Par respect pour cet espace exceptionnel emprunté chaque mois par plusieurs dizaines de milliers de randonneurs et promeneurs, nous vous invitons à déposer à ces points de collecte l'ensemble de vos déchets (verre, papier, restes d'aliments, etc.) et ceux que vous pourriez malheureusement découvrir au fil de votre balade.

Grâce à ces gestes simples mais essentiels, conservons ce site propre, tel que la nature nous l'a gracieusement offert.

Environmental sensitive areas

Along your trek, you will go through sensitive areas related to the presence of a specific species or environment. In these areas, an appropriate behaviour allows to contribute to their preservation. For detailed information, specific forms are accessible for each area.



Réserve Naturelle Marine de Cerbère-Banyuls

Sensitivity period: January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, Decembre

Réserve Naturelle Marine de Cerbère-Banyuls

Zone Natura 2000 Directive Habitat

Sensitivity period:

Zone Natura 2000 Directive Oiseaux

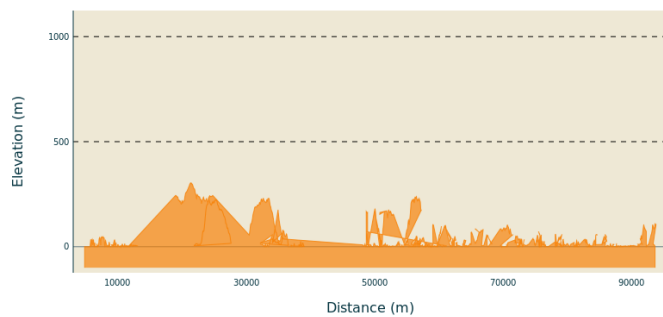


Zone Natura 2000 Directive Oiseaux

Sensitivity period:

Zone Natura 2000 Directive oiseaux

Altimetric profile



Min elevation 0 m
Max elevation 0 m

Transports

Retrouver toutes les lignes du bus à 1€
en cliquant [ici](#)

On your path...



Argelès Photo Nature Exhibition (A)

Created in 2009 by the town of Argelès-sur-Mer, Argelès Photo Nature – Enfants de la Mer offers over six months of outdoor exhibition featuring around a hundred giant photographs along the seafront promenade in Argelès-sur-Mer, which attracts over a million visitors each year.

In 2020, the exhibition focuses on bears, with photographic perspectives accompanied by watercolor paintings and monumental sculptures. Issues related to climate change are also explored through stunning exhibits on the Arctic and coral reefs.

Attribution : Stephane Ferrer



Port Footbridge (B)

A true link between the Port and the Beach, the Massane Footbridge is crossed by more than 200,000 visitors each summer.

Attribution : Stephane Ferrer



Un petit recoin catalan : « Le Racou » (C)

The term "Racou" means "nook" in Catalan. Located between rocky coast and sandy beach, it is one of the typical places of the Argelesian coastline. The first installations of "demountable" wooden cabins go back to the 1920s but will be destroyed during the German occupation. In the 1960s, the Racou already has three lines of houses. This place is almost a village in its own right. Through its tiny alleyways floats a retro atmosphere where there is good walking.

Attribution : CCACVI



Criques de Portails (D)

The largest cove in Argelès, stretching 180 meters, Portails Cove isn't the easiest to find. Many smaller coves are scattered throughout the area, with access varying depending on the season. Generally, you'll find peace there, lulled by the waves of turquoise waters.

Attribution : CCACVI



Fort Miradoux (E)

In 1669, Vauban who wanted to make Collioure a garrison town, decided to shave the old town and create Fort Miradoux on the site of the old Fort Sainte-Thérèse built around 1540 by Charles V. This fort because of its location was of paramount importance in the defense of the castle. Today, Fort Miradoux, owned by the Army has become the National Commando Training Center (CNEC).

Attribution : admin66pm



View of Collioure Bay (F)

Collioure, with its rich history, offers various tourist sites, each with a unique but equally extraordinary perspective. The bay of Collioure is one of those stunning spots where the sea meets the mountains, providing a perfect place to relax for a moment. Whether you're down in the Catalan town or at a higher viewpoint, make the most of this one-of-a-kind location.

Attribution : CCACVI



Fort Béar (G)

Built between 1877 and 1880, Fort Béar was built in order to lock the borders and replace the fortifications of Vauban with buried polygonal forts. This fort was used until the middle of the 20th century, when a radio station was installed after the German occupation (1949). He is now owned by the Army.

Attribution : CCACVI



Arago Laboratory (H)

In the early 1880s, the zoologist Henri De Lacaze Duthiers prospected the Mediterranean Coast to establish a marine station. In 1882, the Arago Laboratory opened its doors at its current location, and the public aquarium was inaugurated in 1884. The laboratory welcomed scientists who wanted to advance marine science. The research structures were regularly expanded to welcome new researchers who contributed to the renown of the laboratory.

Attribution : Laboratoire Arago



Le Dôme (I)

Located on the north face of the Cape of Abeille, the "Dome" owes its name to its configuration. This site has a large rocky outcrop approximately 70 meters long and 15 meters wide and has some major faults. The depth varies between 10 meters to the south and 19 meters to the north. The interest of the site is around and on the Dome (between 12 meters and 5 meters).

Attribution : Frédéric Hédelin



Vines (J)

Vineyards located along the coastline, where the land meets the sea. These vineyards often benefit from the unique climatic conditions, with the influence of the sea moderating temperatures and providing a distinct environment for grape growing. Coastal vineyards can be found in regions like Banyuls-sur-Mer, where the steep slopes near the Mediterranean help produce some of the finest wines. The view of the sea combined with the rows of grapevines offers a picturesque and often dramatic landscape, creating a perfect synergy between nature and viticulture.

Attribution : François-Xavier Hallé



Viewpoint orientator of Cap Rederis (K)

Enjoy this panoramic point of view to observe the landscape.

Attribution : www.tables-orientation-pyrenees.fr



The José Illueca (L)

Cargo of 1922 built in Gdansk, it is bought in 1942 by José Illueca armament of Las Palmas. Sunk in 1944 in front of Port-Vendres by British fighters, it now lies 79 meters deep between Caps Peyrefitte and Canadell. Because of its depth, this wreck is only accessible to Trimix Hypoxic divers (diving beyond 70 meters).

Attribution : CAP Port-Vendres



Solar Lighthouse of Cap Cerbère (M)

The last lighthouse before the French-Spanish border, this structure, built in 1982, replaced the old Cerbère lighthouse, which was decommissioned in 1980. Also known as the “Solar Lighthouse” due to its power source—photovoltaic cells—it has a range of 15 nautical miles. To preserve the landscape, all external electrical wiring was excluded from the site. Don’t miss this lighthouse, recognizable by its grey stones and tall red top. Attribution : Elisabeth Coste



boundary stone n°601 (N)

The boundary markers 601 and 601bis are part of the 602 boundary stones and crosses that delineate the Franco-Spanish border. These markers represent the last accessible land-based boundary points before the border reaches the Mediterranean Sea. The marker 602 is located in the Foradada Cave in the sea, between Cerbère and Port-Bou.

These boundary stones were established following the Treaty of the Pyrenees in 1659 and the Treaty of Bayonne in 1856, which set the current course of the border.

To reach boundary stone 601, one should follow the customs path (sentier douanier). Upon reaching the sign marking the end of the path section, continue straight ahead (following the yellow cross) rather than turning right onto the dirt track. This will bring you to the boundary stone, allowing you to experience this historical marker along the French-Spanish border.

Attribution : Camille Reynaud