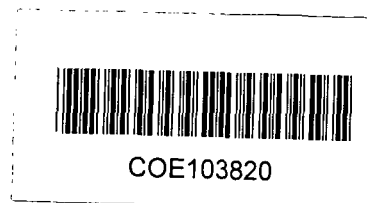


# COUNCIL OF EUROPE CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR THE CONSERVATION  
OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Working Party - European Diploma

Application from the Vanoise National Park

( F R A N C E )

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Name: VANOISE NATIONAL PARK

Name and address of the body responsible for its management:

Etablissement Public National chargé du Parc national de la  
Vanoise - 15 rue du Docteur Julliard - 73000 CHAMBERY -  
SAVOIE

Country: FRANCE

### INTRODUCTION

Though it was little known and largely neglected prior to the relatively recent development of winter sports tourism in Savoy, the Vanoise area had long had its fervent admirers - climbers, hikers and naturalists - who were attracted by the bucolic charm of its villages, the pastoral poetry of its valleys, the grandeur of its natural scenery and the vastness of its lonely heights, the last refuges of wild animals. Its designation as a national park under public management is most eloquent testimony to the unspoilt beauty of its natural scenery and the wealth of its fauna and flora.

#### 1. Type of natural area, site or feature

Vanoise massif, Savoy.

#### 2. Characteristics and scientific, aesthetic, cultural or recreative value justifying conservation The natural environment and its riches

The quite exceptional range of natural features represented in the Vanoise area is the result of three basic factors: an unusual variety of types of parent rock, a wide range of altitudes and the massif's position as a crossroads.

It is rare for so comprehensive an assortment of rocks - which include gypsums and carniola stones, crystalline sandstones, quartzites, limestones, shales, gneiss and serpentines - to be found in so relatively small an area. The truth is that the Vanoise massif, characterised by overthrust and metamorphism, is one of the most complex geological regions in France, and even in the Alps.

Broadly speaking, it is characterised from west to east by four main types of geology: at the foot is the permocarboniferous undermass, which is more or less metamorphised; in the centre, the mesozoic sedimentary cover which is detached and much flaked; then the huge

mass of the mica-schist nappe, and finally in the east the gneiss of the Gran Paradiso. Frontally placed, on the edge of most of these thrust sheets, the gypsum layers sculpt more gentle reliefs between the nuclei of hard rocks, marking the contours of the valleys and high passes.

In this high massif, the highest in the French Alps after the Mont Blanc and the Pelvoux, erosion has shaped natural landscapes of the most varied and fascinating kinds: there is the dolomitic relief of the southern slope of the Dent Parrachée, with the curious monolith of Sardières, a carniola rock needle 90 metres high standing on its own in the middle of the pine forest. there are the gentler contours of the gypsum, riddled with solution funnels, in the Col de Fresse area; glaciated knobs in the Carro gneiss; imposing glacial moraines at Sources de l'Arc and la Grande Casse; and the cliffs of the Aiguille de la Vanoise and the Pointe de l'Echelle. Although they have retreated to a pronounced degree, the present glaciers continue to underline the alpine nature of the massif, outstanding among them being one of the largest alpine plateau glaciers at Dôme de Chasseforêt.

The flora and vegetation in the area are also of very great interest. The variety of rocks accounts for the presence side by side of plant species and groups some of which are associated with crystalline rock formations and others with limestone formations, both types adapted to different types of soil (rock, fine or coarse scree, moraine, grass, forest).

In addition, because of the wide range of altitudes in the massif, every type of vegetation normally associated with the mountainous, sub-alpine and nival regions is found on one and the same slope. Lastly, the geographical position of the Vanoise area makes it a veritable crossroads between the oro-Mediterranean flora, the Alpine flora of Central Europe and certain types of Piedmontese flora.

The result is a rare wealth of wild flowers, with about 1,000 species in the national park itself and nearly 2,000 species taking the park and the valleys together. The Vanoise area contains the only stands in France of some 50 plant species, among the most notable of them being *Androsace alpina*, *Primula pedemontana* (Piedmontese primrose), *Senecio uniflorus*, *Valeriana celtica* (Celtic valerian) etc, and also of many rare species such as the strange *Erica carnea* (spring heath) which reaches its extreme westward limit in the Maurienne valley, where it nevertheless covers several tens of hectares beneath the woods of scots pine and pitch pine.

As for the fauna, the area offers a variety of biotopes suitable for many species, and the massif has also served as a place of refuge by reason of its high average altitude, its relative inaccessibility, its size and no doubt also its remoteness from the major centres of population. The alpine ibex is the most prized species present, but mention must also be made of the very important chamois, whose numbers have grown by about 20% annually from 300 - 400 head counted in 1963 to about 3,000 at the end of 1974. The protection which the chamois now enjoys in the national park has not made it much less shy, but it is interesting to note that the species has reverted to natural behaviour patterns, living in large herds of as many as 50 to 150 head in all seasons, whereas previously only isolated individuals, or small groups of two or three, were seen. These figures give a measure of the effect which conservation measures can produce when they are based on the natural dynamic of the living world.

The marmot has always been very widespread throughout the massif; it burrows more or less everywhere, preferring high grassy slopes and scree slopes, though it is not uncommon for it to be seen near the valley roads in springtime. Its hibernation period seldom extends beyond 6 months in the Vanoise, from 15 October to 15 April, whatever the snow cover.

Other species worth mentioning are the blue hare, which is rare and scattered and extremely difficult to see because it blends perfectly into its surroundings at all seasons; there are also fox, stoat, and here and there beech marten, pine marten, badger and a few small mammals (voles and shrews).

Bird life is well represented in the Vanoise Park and peripheral areas, and the most recent observations have revealed the presence of 125 species including residents, nesting migrants and visiting migrants. Among the most remarkable of them are the golden eagle, of which at least 6 inhabited eyries are known; the eagle owl, which is fairly rare; the little owl; the raven; the ptarmigan, confined to the alpine and nival regions where it is relatively abundant; the snow finch; the black grouse, which inhabits the upper edge of the forests and the alder scrubland; the rock partridge, which is found on stony, sunny hillsides; the 3-toed woodpecker, which reaches its extreme western limit here; the alpine accentor; the rock thrush; the chough; the Alpine chough; and the orphean warbler.

Recent research conducted with a view to cataloguing the insects in the area appears to be yielding highly interesting results, and has revealed the presence of boreo-alpine and alpine species and species at the western limits of their range. Of 26 species of diptera recorded, 8 are new to France (Chironomides).

### 3. European interest justifying the application

The area is a transition point between the French and Italian Alps, and a floristic crossroads between the oro-Mediterranean flora, the Alpine flora of Central Europe and certain elements of the Piedmontese flora. It is one of the richest regions in the mountain ranges of Western Europe (with 25% of all species of French flowers).

It is twinned with the Italian National Park of Gran Paradiso; at the twinning ceremony on 8 July 1972 at Rhêmes-Notre-Dame, emphasis was placed on the profound interdependence between the functions and destinies of the two parks, whose creation and protection are designed to safeguard a common natural heritage - a vast area of nearly 120,000 hectares, constituting the last and largest refuge of the Alpine ibex.

### 4. Description of geographical position and/or sketch or outline on a map (scale 1 : 50,000 or approximately)

See attached map (Massif et Parc national de la Vanoise), the scale of which is 1 : 50,000.

#### A high-altitude mountain park

By contrast with the low-lying valleys, swathed in smoke from factory chimneys, the high Tarentaise and Maurienne valleys are a different world. Once the last factories are left behind, the mountain suddenly takes on new beauty: the clean, bracing air, the first larches, old-established villages and high peaks crowned with snow or ice herald the national park, whose 52,839 hectares dominate the high valleys of the Isère and the Arc over more than 50 km from west to east, with a broad central opening on to the valley of Pralognan.

Like most national parks in countries where civilisation has existed for centuries, and where natural landscape spared from the hand of man survives only as scattered remnants, the Vanoise National Park is situated in the mountains, at an altitude between 1,250 and 3,852 metres (summit of La Grande Casse). It encompasses the imposing massifs of Peclet-Polset, la Dent Parrachée, Chasseforêt, Méan-Martin, la Grande Casse, le Mont Pourri and l'Iseran, as far as the chain of mountains along the Italian frontier.

It is an area of strong relief, with 107 peaks higher than 3,000 metres, 18 of them higher than 3,500 metres. Yet it is penetrated on all sides by cool pastoral valleys, animated here and there by the movement of flocks and by the rushing waters of mountain streams and waterfalls.

Most of the perimeter, which is 250 km in length, lies at an altitude between 1,800 and 2,200 metres. For 16 km on the eastern side it runs along the Italian frontier, where the two national parks of the Vanoise in France and the Gran Paradiso in Italy share a common border over 14 km between the Pointe de Calabre in the west and the Col Perdu in the east: these two parks cover a total continuous area in the two countries of 120,000 hectares, given over to the protection of alpine scenery, flora and fauna.

5. Photographs illustrating typical aspects of the natural area, site or feature

36 slides illustrating the Vanoise National Park, produced by the Association des Amis du Parc National.

6. Conservation measures taken so far or contemplated (attach the relevant legislative or statutory texts with, where necessary, a translation or a summary in one of the official languages of the Council of Europe)

Legal status

The regulations governing the national park (Decree No 63-651 of 6 July 1963 creating the Vanoise National Park) were designed to protect its beauty and natural assets and to make them more widely known. The regulations forbid, not only hunting, but the destruction of all lesser animal species and the picking of plants and flowers; they call upon visitors to respect the landscape, to keep it clean and tidy, and to observe silence in the mountains, and ought therefore to be willingly accepted as a condition for the survival of one of the country's last refuges of wildlife; and one of the few remaining settings in which to enjoy the delights of effort, solitude, contemplation and communion with nature.

The relevant regulations are contained in the following:

- Booklet No 1.205 of the "Journal Officiel de la République Française", 1973.
- Act No 60.708 of 22 July 1960 on the establishment of national parks - page 1.

- Decree No 61.1195 of 31 October 1961 containing public administrative regulations for the enforcement of Act No 60.708 of 22 July 1960 on the establishment of national parks, page 5.
- Decree No 63.651 of 6 July 1963 creating the Vanoise National Park, page 23.

### Supervision

On-the-spot supervision is in the hands of 38 appointed officials under contract and under oath to the National Parks Administration, including 2 inspectors, 6 area heads and 30 warden guides. Apart from their outstanding knowledge of the natural environment, these locally recruited staff have special climbing and skiing qualifications.

### 7. Ownership of the land

In the high valleys of Savoy, according to a virtually unchanging rule which reflects an age-old system of communal alpine pasture and forest management, the mountain is the more or less exclusive property of the municipalities: privately owned land seldom extends beyond the cultivated areas in the valley bottoms and low-lying terraces. The pattern of land ownership in the national park itself is unusual: there are 47,610 hectares of communal (municipally owned) land, 11 hectares of state-owned land (mountain restoration areas) and only 5,218 hectares of private land. There are no permanent dwellings in the park proper, though there are a number of mountain huts which are inhabited during the period between July and September when the flocks move to their summer pastures.

The territory covered by the national park is unevenly divided between 20 communes, the area of land incorporated in the park varying between 170 hectares (commune of Sainte-Foy) and 15,370 hectares (commune of Termignon). Nevertheless, each commune maintains an area for hunting outside the park. This categorical requirement on the part of the local authorities, coupled with the obligation to leave outside the park those slopes which could be equipped with ski-lifts, explains the extremely jagged shape of its perimeter, the course of which is consequently not always an ecologically ideal boundary but the result of a laboriously negotiated compromise. It is pointed out that the expanding winter sports resorts of Val-d'Isère and Tignes have been separated from the park in this way and are subject to special protection arrangements, of which the essential aspect is that hunting is forbidden.

Although land registers, particularly in mountain regions, are not always strictly accurate as regards the size and classification of particular plots of land, it is interesting to see how natural formations in the national park are to some extent reflected in the pattern of distribution and in the relation between the type of soil and the use to which it is put.

The grassland in the Alpine region consists mainly of uncultivated land, fallow land, heath, etc, representing 23,996 hectares or 45.4% of the total area of the national park. Broadly speaking, the nival region is represented by the 10,169 hectares of rock (19.2%), 4,709 hectares of scree (9.0%) and 5,325 hectares of glaciers and névés (10.1%). In the mountain and sub-alpine regions, meadows and pastureland account for 8,021 hectares (17.2%), woods and forests for 422 hectares (0.8%), and cultivated land for 115 hectares (0.2%); thus human intervention appears to be confined to 18.2% of the total area, and is generally decreasing. Finally, mountain lakes cover 81 hectares (0.1%), but there is no artificial reservoir for hydro-electric power generation inside the national park.

The relatively small area of wood and forest is due to the fact that there is practically no tree cover in the high valleys (above Sainte-Foy in the Tarentaise and above Lanslevillard in the Maurienne). Further, the fact must not be overlooked that in the low valleys, virtually all the forests which border on the park are subject to the control of the forestry authorities: whether they are classed as protected woodlands or tended in a more systematic way, their conservation and preservation in their natural state are therefore the responsibility of the Forestry Service, just as the forests in the national park proper, where there is no artificial planting.

#### 8. Scientific research

Thus the Vanoise Park is fulfilling one of the essential functions of a national park - that of serving as a living laboratory at the disposal of research workers to enlarge our knowledge of the natural world and, in this particular case, of all aspects of nature in the Alps. This is the task that has been pursued for several years now, under the overall direction of the Scientific Committee and with financial assistance from the state, by a number of laboratories including those of the Science Faculties of Grenoble, Lyons, Marseilles, Nice and Paris, the Ecole Normale Supérieure, the National Natural History Museum, the National Agronomic Institute, the CNRS, the CTGREF in Grenoble, and, in the field of the human sciences, arts and local traditions, the Alpine Geography Institute of Grenoble and the Art and History Museums of Chambéry.

The work done by these bodies has been published annually since 1970 in the series "Cahiers du Parc National de la Vanoise". Each year, therefore, further original papers are added to this collection which may well in time become a veritable scientific encyclopaedia of the national park.

The initial research objective is to establish as comprehensive an inventory as possible of all the constituents of the natural environment. This inventory will provide a sound scientific foundation for the designation of strict reserves in which species, associations and formations which are rare, endangered or particularly characteristic can be shielded from all human intervention so that their evolution can be studied under conditions which, generally speaking, cannot be obtained outside parks and nature reserves.

9. Facilities for visitors and nature study in the national park

However, unlike nature reserves whose exclusive functions are conservation and research, national parks also have, by definition, other objectives of an educational and cultural kind: they aim to serve as veritable living museums whose vast collections must be thrown open to the public for their enjoyment and enrichment in making acquaintance with the world of nature.

The park amenities programme currently under way aims to meet these requirements, firstly by facilitating access by the general public and movement inside the park. 500 km of paths have been laid out and signposted to offer easy routes for visitors on foot with no special mountain walking or climbing experience. Spaced out along these paths are the national park's new refuges, of which there were 18 in 1974 and which supplement the accommodation capacity of the 8 existing refuges owned by the Club Alpin Français, plus 3 private ones. Finally, several new access roads have been opened in order to save visitors the long walks up from the valley to the outskirts of the park, where 9 "park lodges" are to be built; the first 3 of these comfortable chalet-refuges have already been opened to the public, the most recent one in August 1974.

Thanks to these amenities, magnificent long-distance walks are possible between the high Maurienne valley in the south and the high Tarentaise valley in the north.

The routes are as follows: Modane to Pralognan via the Col de Chavière (2,801 metres), by the GR 55 (1), which is a high-altitude alternative to the GR 5 and is equipped with the refuges of Orgère (PNV) (2) and Péclet-Polset (CAF) (3); Aussois to Pralognan via the Col d'Aussois, with the Dent Parrachée refuge and the Fond d'Aussois refuge (CAF); Termignon to Pralognan via the Col de la Vanoise (2,515 metres), GR 55, with the Entre-Deux-Eaux chalet refuge and the Col de la Vanoise refuge (CAF); Termignon to Tignes via the Col de la Leisse (2,756 metres), with the Leisse refuge (PNV); Termignon to Val d'Isère via the Col de la Rocheure (2,912 metres), with the Femma refuge (PNV); Bonneval-sur-Arc to Val d'Isère via the Col de l'Iseran (2,770 metres) and the GR 5.

"Balcony paths" running along the lower perimeter of the national park, and following the valleys half-way up the slopes, afford outstanding panoramic views without much effort. The principal ones are the Haute Maurienne balcony path, running for 100km between Modane and the Italian frontier via the Orgère refuge (1,980 metres), the Dent Parrachée refuge (2,500 metres), the PNV Arpont refuge (2,180 metres), the Entre-Deux-Eaux chalet refuge (2,107 metres), the PNV Cuchet refuge (2,090 metres), the PNV Vallonbrun refuge (2,350 metres), the PNV Mollard refuge (2,350 metres) and finally the CAF Carro refuge (2,760 metres); and the Aiguille du Fruit balcony path via the Saut chalet refuge (2,150 metres) and the PNV Lacs Merlet refuge (2,400 metres).

There are many access paths linking these major routes with most of the villages in the valleys. Finally there are two routes entailing certain mountaineering difficulties, linking La Vanoise and the Gran Paradiso Park via the Col de la Galise (2,990 metres), with the Prariond refuge (PNV), and via the Col du Carro (3,125 metres), with the Carro refuge.

The accommodation capacity of the refuges inside the Vanoise National Park amounted to 1,179 beds in 1974, 710 of them in PNV refuges, 359 in CAF refuges and 110 in private chalet refuges open to the public. The numbers of people using the Vanoise refuges rose from 4,000 in 1963 to more than 50,000 in 1974.

The Vanoise is already among the best equipped Alpine areas: the total number of visitors reached approximately 300,000 in 1974.

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- (1) GR = Grande Randonnée (long-distance route).  
(2) PNV = Parc National de la Vanoise.  
(3) CAF = Club Alpin Français.

There are several publications now commercially available which help the visitor to get to know the park. They include an important work prepared by the Scientific Committee, which gives an overall view of the park's physical geography, geology, fauna and flora: a guide to nature trails and late-season ski-runs, and an excellent tourist map on a scale of 1 : 50,000 which is updated each year are indispensable adjuncts to it.

It does appear nonetheless that many people are in need of some basic instruction in the observation of nature. Without it, few people are capable of spotting a family of marmots on a scree slope or a herd of chamois grazing on a mountain track, and rarer still are those who can sense the complex ecological relationships of different species and their distribution in the apparently random patterns of vegetation. For this reason guided tours with expert commentary are organised every day throughout the summer months; these "open-air classrooms" are enjoying considerable success, which tends to indicate that walking in the fresh air still has its attractions for a great many people and that the soul of a naturalist lies dormant in many a city-dweller.

10. References to published descriptions:

- a. Le Parc national de la Vanoise, printed by Imprimeries Réunies de Chambéry, Savoie.
- b. Map of the Vanoise Massif and National Park on a scale of 1 : 50,000, published by the Institut Géographique National - Librairie Didier-Richard, Grenoble (Isère).
- c. "Cahiers du Parc national de la Vanoise" - 15 rue du Docteur Julliand, 73000 CHAMBERY - FRANCE.
  - c.I. Volume I. (1970)
  - c.II. " II (1972)
  - c.III. " III (1973)
  - c.IV. " IV (1974)
- d. Parc national de la Vanoise: Bilan de quatre ans de gestion (1968-1971).
- e. Folder on "Parc national de la Vanoise"
- f. Extracts from the general regulations (Decree No 63-651 of 6 July 1963), "Parc National de la Vanoise".

A P P E N D I XVANOISE NATIONAL PARK

Extract from the General Regulations

(Decree No 63-651 of 6 July 1963)

I. FARMING, PASTORAL AND FORESTRY ACTIVITIES

Farming, pastoral and forestry activities may continue to be carried on freely in the national park subject to the following conditions.

In order to prevent deterioration of alpine meadow pastures, the Park Director may stipulate the maximum numbers of sheep and goats which may be grazed on each pasture.

He may forbid access to any or every part of the park by sheep brought for upland grazing from communes other than those situated within the territory of the park and its peripheral zone and neighbouring communes. He may forbid access by goats to certain high-altitude pastures.

Access to pastures and the use of sheepdogs for guarding flocks will continue in accordance with former usages and customs.

In accordance with Article 22 of the Decree of 31 October 1961, the Park Director will express an opinion on plans relating to the management of woods and forests covered by Article 15 of the Forestry Code and on forestry work and operations not provided for in the plans approved by the Ministry of Agriculture.

In woods and forests not subject to forestry regulations, forestry work and operations are subject to prior authorisation by the Director. If no reply has been received on expiry of a period of three months following the submission of a request for authorisation by registered mail, authorisation is deemed to have been granted.

## II. HUNTING AND FISHING

Hunting is forbidden throughout the national park. The intrusion into the territory of the park of one or more dogs pursuing a quarry started outside the park, if their master has tolerated their action, constitutes forbidden hunting.

Subject, where applicable, to provisions governing the movement of military units, the carrying or concealing of a firearm or ammunition is forbidden throughout the park except on the main roads which cross it, and possibly in certain places specially designated by an order of the Park Director.

These provisions do not apply to the persons mentioned in Section 1 of Book 1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure in the exercise of their police functions.

The destruction of harmful animals may be authorised by the Director of the establishment.

The right to fish in the rivers and mountain lakes may be exercised within the framework of existing laws and regulations.

Re-stocking of rivers and lakes with fish is subject to authorisation by the Director of the establishment and must be carried out under his supervision.

## III. PROTECTION OF FAUNA

It is forbidden:

1. to take or introduce into the park, eggs of non-domestic animals or non-domestic animals themselves.
2. to destroy or remove eggs or nests, to injure, kill or remove non-domestic animals either inside or outside the park from which they originate, whether they are alive or dead, to transport them, peddle them, offer them for sale, sell them or knowingly purchase them.
3. knowingly to upset or disturb animals by shouts or noises, by throwing stones or causing stones to fall, or in any other manner.

#### IV. PROTECTION OF FLORA

It is forbidden:

1. to take or introduce into the park, other than for agricultural purposes, seeds, seedlings, saplings, grafts or buds of any plant whatever;
2. to destroy, cut, mutilate, uproot or remove, other than for agricultural purposes, uncultivated plants or their fruits or, whether inside or outside the park from which they originate, to transport them, peddle them, offer them for sale, sell them or knowingly purchase them.

#### V. WORKS; INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES

Any public or private works which alter the character of the national park are forbidden.

Subject to the application, as appropriate, of regulations on the protection of natural monuments and sites and regulations governing building permits, no private or public works likely to change the condition or appearance of any part of the national park may be carried out without the authorisation of the Park Director.

Works such as the diversion of watercourses, with the exception of water off-takes for the supply of buildings or drinking troughs, the establishment of new communications facilities, the installation of mechanical equipment, infrastructure works and the construction of new buildings may be authorised only if such operations have been approved under the planning scheme for the park. New communications facilities and mechanical equipment for the transportation of persons may not be included in the programme unless they are indispensable to the amenity of the park.

All other work, with the exception of work inside a building which does not change its outside appearance, is subject to authorisation; it may however be authorised without being included in the planning scheme provided it is compatible with the character of the park and the scheme's objectives.

It is forbidden, within the park:

1. to engage in new industrial activities;
2. to engage in commercial activities which have not been recognised as necessary to the operation of the park and included in the planning scheme.

There is however no restriction on rural handicrafts.

## VI. PHOTOGRAPHY AND CINEMATOGRAPHY

Professional activities in the field of cinematography, radio and television are forbidden inside the park without the prior authorisation of the Park Director. A fee may be charged for the granting of such authorisation.

There is no restriction on amateur activities of this kind.

## VII. ADVERTISING

Advertising, by whatever means, is forbidden inside the park. The Director may however authorise the fixing of signboards on certain authorised commercial premises.

It is forbidden to use a name including the words "Parc National" or "Parc de la Vanoise" without authorisation for advertising purposes, whether inside or outside the park.

## VIII. TRAFFIC

The admission, movement and parking of vehicles within the park elsewhere than on the main roads may be regulated by orders issued by the Park Director.

## IX. OVER-FLYING

Except where authorisation is given on specific conditions laid down by the Administrative Board, it is forbidden to over-fly the park at an altitude less than 1,000 metres above ground. However, this prohibition does not apply to military aircraft in the event of absolutely military necessity or to aircraft engaged in rescue operations. The Park Director must be informed of any instances of over-flying.

## X. CAMPING

Camping in the park is forbidden.

## XI. PROTECTION OF NATURE

It is forbidden:

1. to leave, deposit or throw away, elsewhere than in the places specifically designated for the purpose, paper, tins, bottles, rubbish or refuse of any kind whatever;
2. to carry or light fire, except by such means and in such places as are authorised by the Park Director;

3. to disturb the calm and tranquillity of the area by the use of a radio receiver, gramophone or any other device;
4. to employ any means whatever to make inscriptions, signs or drawings on stones, trees or any other object, whether movable or immovable, except as authorised by the Park Director;
5. to bring or introduce dogs other than sheepdogs, except in such places as may be designated by an order of the Director.

## XII. MILITARY UNITS AND FIRING RANGES

No military manoeuvres may be carried out in the national park.

However, military detachments comprising only foot soldiers and pack animals may move about inside the park on the occasion of summer and winter exercises, provided that no detachment exceeds a group of 50 men and that the latter carry no ammunition, whether live or blank. Such detachments are subject to the general park regulations. The exercise route must be notified at least eight days in advance to the Park Director. With the Director's agreement, troops may bivouac elsewhere than in the places set aside for the purpose in the General Regulations.

The military authority maintains the right of access to the hut and military works at the Col de la Vanoise and the right to maintain the said hut and works.

The temporary firing ranges inside the national park, and the Sappey artillery range, are closed down. The military authorities may continue to use the Polset infantry range for the firing of light infantry weapons only, but not for heavy weapons such as mortars or recoilless rifles, along a south-east north-west axis, in accordance with the directions contained in the scheme for the commune of St Andre appended to the classification order. The Park Director must be given at least eight days' advance warning of firings envisaged.