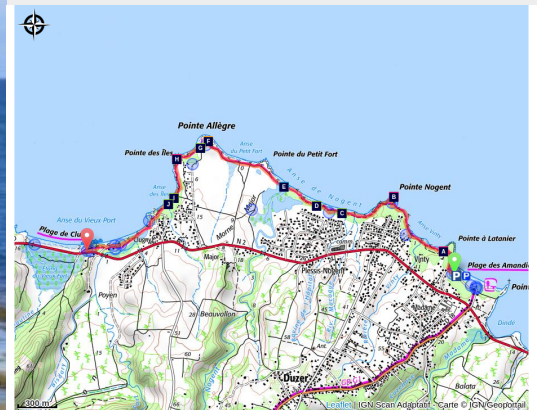


Sainte-Rose coastline

Basse-Terre Nord



pêcheur face à l'Ilet Tete-à-l'Anglais (PNG)



With this accessible walk you can discover the coastal wonders of the north of Basse Terre. It features some stunningly beautiful views along the way !

Maurice Valy, park warden at the Guadeloupe National Park, shares some linguistic trivia with us. He is from the north of Basse Terre, where the Anona glabra was traditionally called "Cachiman à chien" (custard apple of the dog) and not "Cachiman cochon" (custard apple of the pig).

Useful information

Practice : Walking

Duration : 2 h

Length : 4.4 km

Trek ascent : 28 m

Difficulty : Easy

Type : Cross

Themes : Coastline and cliff, Cultural and architectural heritage, Pond and wetland, Relaxation area

Trek

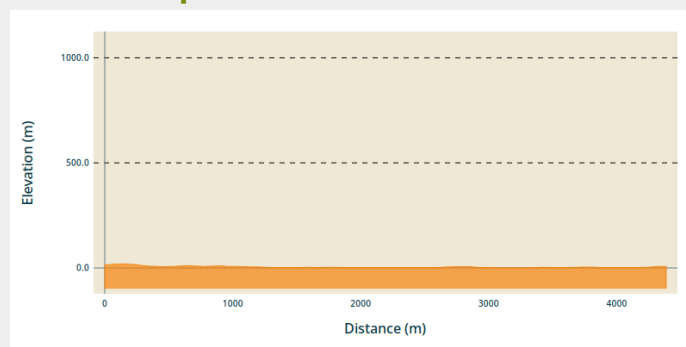
Departure : Sainte-Rose, Amandiers beach.

Arrival : Sainte-Rose, Cluny beach.

Markings : 🌲 Coastal trail — PR (short hike network)

Cities : 1. Sainte-Rose

Altimetric profile



Min elevation 1 m Max elevation 19 m

Hiking trail colour : yellow

Signs : Coastal Conservatory.

At the bottom of the parking area of the Amandiera beach (western side), start out on the marked path which leads into the forest. Come out onto l'Anse Vinty and then keep going along the coast until La Pointe Nogent. Continue along the back shore of l'Anse Nogent and then alongside the beach until you reach la Pointe Allègre. Keep going along the coast, past l'Anse des Iles. Once you get to the parking area, go past the traditional carbet huts and then go down until you are alongside the Cluny beach and continue the hike from there. Keep going on the beach, go past the picnic carbets and cross the large parking area (shower available).

Then take the small track between the trees and walk until you reach the restaurant and the signs marking the start of the trail.

N.B. As this is a circular trail, make sure you leave your vehicle at the start point.

On your path...



- | | |
|--|--|
|  Anse Vinty (A) |  Views of le Grand-Cul-de-Sac Marin (B) |
|  <i>Dalbergia ecastaphyllum</i> (C) |  <i>Piscidia carthagenesis</i> (D) |
|  Wetland area of l'Anse du Petit Fort (E) |  Pointe Allègre (F) |
|  <i>Annona glabra</i> (G) |  Islets (H) |
|  Spiny fiddlewood (I) |  Tamarind (J) |

All useful information

AdVICES

As Guadeloupe is prone to natural risks, extra care should be taken in this natural environment. For the benefit of all hikers, responsible behaviour is very important. Please note: the parking and swimming areas are not supervised.

The northern Basse Terre coastline includes some nesting sites for sea turtles. Please treat the beaches with due consideration !

How to come ?

Transports

Le conseil régional assure le réseau de transport interurbain avec des lignes de bus qui desservent tout l'archipel, par secteur géographique.

Voir : <https://www.regionguadeloupe.fr/les-actions-regionales/transport-interurbain/#>
-> Pointe-à-Pitre / Baie-Mahault / Lamentin / Sainte-Rose / Deshaies : lignes 103-104.

En Guadeloupe, 2 applications pour le covoiturage :

Déposé : <https://depoze.fr>

KAROS : <https://www.karos.fr>

Access

GPS coordinates of the start point : Lat : 16,35188 N - Long : 61,72498 W.

At Sainte-Rose, on Route RN2, between the sections "Nogent" and "Comté" (known as "Madame"); turn towards the Amandiers beach.

Park at the large car park on the seafront.

Advised parking

Parking at the start : Sainte-Rose Amandiers beach. Parking at the end : Sainte-Rose Cluny beach.

Information desks

Maison du tourisme de Sainte-Rose

Place tricolore, 97115 Sainte-Rose

officedutourismest@orange.fr

Tel : 0590 20 20 48

[https://www.facebook.com/Office-de-](https://www.facebook.com/Office-de-Tourisme-de-Sainte-Rose-407285159444451/)

[Tourisme-de-Sainte-](https://www.facebook.com/Office-de-Tourisme-de-Sainte-Rose-407285159444451/)

[Rose-407285159444451/](https://www.facebook.com/Office-de-Tourisme-de-Sainte-Rose-407285159444451/)



Office du tourisme intercommunal du Nord Basse-Terre

le bourg, 97126 Deshaies

contact@nordbasseterre.fr

Tel : 05 90 21 41 09 / 0590 01 01 06

<https://nordbasseterre.fr/>



Source

Rando Guadeloupe

<https://www.randoguadeloupe.gp/>

On your path...



Anse Vinty (A)

At the outlet of l'Anse Vinty, splendid views of le Grand-Cul-de-Sac Marin.

Attribution : Céline Lesponne / PNG



Views of le Grand-Cul-de-Sac Marin (B)

From Pointe Nogent, views of le Grand-Cul-de-Sac Marin and l'îlet Tête-à-l'Anglais.

Attribution : Céline Lesponne / PNG



Dalbergia ecastaphyllum (C)

A lianescent shrub with long, flexible branches, *Dalbergia ecastaphyllum* has alternating and pointed leaves. It boasts fragrant white flowers, with round, flattened fruits in pods that enclose a single seed. The branches of this shrub were once used to tie up barrels.

Attribution : Céline Lesponne / PNG



Piscidia carthagenensis (D)

Piscidia carthagenensis has numerous medicinal properties: it is reported to be hypnotic, analgesic and anti-spasmodic. This plant was used by fisherman to intoxicate river fish, making it easier to catch them.

Attribution : Céline Lesponne / PNG



Wetland area of l'Anse du Petit Fort (E)

The mouth of a small river at the beach forms a specific ecosystem : a coastal wetland area. The flora here is often typified by Antelope grass (*Echinochloa pyramidalis*), sedge marshes (*Rhynchospora corymbosa*) and a woody species: Icacó (*Chrysobalanus icaco*). The marsh serves as a water reservoir for livestock.

Attribution : Céline Lesponne / PNG



🕒 Pointe Allègre (F)

It was at Pointe Allère that the first French settlers arrived in 1635. Under the stewardship of captains Du Plessis and L'Olive, and with 400 committed men and four Dominican priests in tow, the travellers set out to establish a colony on the island, which had previously been inhabited by Carib Indians. Stricken by terrible hunger, most of the settlers were wiped out. The survivors decided to head south to Basse Terre, leaving behind but a few men who went on to found the parish of Sainte-Rose. Today, the site is still steeped in the cultural and historical significance of those events.

Attribution : Céline Lesponne / PNG



🌸 Annona glabra (G)

Annona glabra is also commonly known as the Swamp apple. A member of the Annonaceae family, this small tree thrives in the swampy areas of the Caribbean. Although it is not eaten very often in Guadeloupe, the fruit has a pleasant fragrance and yields a creamy juice (N.B. If you want to make the juice, do not grind the seeds as they have insecticidal qualities). This tree is also renowned for its medicinal values: the leaves are anti-diarrheal, for example. The tree's spongy roots were used by fishermen as floats for their nets. The tree was also used to make the peak of the salako hat, which was worn on Les Saintes.

Attribution : Céline Lesponne / PNG



📍 Islets (H)

From la Pointe des Iles, beautiful views of the Kahouanne and Tête-à-l'Anglais islets, in the bay of Grand-Cul-de-Sac Marin.

Attribution : Céline Lesponne / PNG



🌸 Spiny fiddlewood (I)

A typical tree of the Guadeloupe dry forest, Spiny fiddlewood (*Citharexylum spinosum*) can grow up to 15 metres tall. It can be identified by the orange petioles on its leaves and by its small, orange-black round fruits arranged in clusters. Its flowers are white, fragrant and honey-producing.

Attribution : Céline Lesponne / PNG



✿ Tamarind (J)

Tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*) belongs to the Fabaceae family. Its fruits are brown and pod-like which resemble a bean in their shape. Inside, the seeds are covered in a pulp: a delicious, tangy flesh. The fruit is consumed locally in the form of a juice and fruit paste.

Attribution : Céline Lespoune / PNG