**Le Morne Brabant**

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Le Morne Brabant | |
| [Le Morne1.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Le_Morne1.jpg)  Le Morne Brabant | |
| [**UNESCO World Heritage Site**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Heritage_Site) | |
| [**Location**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Table_of_World_Heritage_Sites_by_country) | Mauritius [Edit this at Wikidata](https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1129992#P17) |
| [**Coordinates**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geographic_coordinate_system) | https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/5/55/WMA_button2b.png/17px-WMA_button2b.png[20°27′38″S 57°18′49″E](https://tools.wmflabs.org/geohack/geohack.php?pagename=Le_Morne_Brabant&params=20.4606_S_57.3136_E_) |
| [**Criteria**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Heritage_Site#Selection_criteria) | Cultural: (iii), (vi) [Edit this on Wikidata](https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1129992?uselang=en#P2614) |
| **Reference** | [1259](http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1259) |
| **Inscription** | 2008 (32nd [Session](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Heritage_Committee)) |
| [Le Morne Brabant is located in Mauritius](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Mauritius_relief_location_map.jpg)  Le Morne Brabant  Location of Le Morne Brabant | |
| [[edit on Wikidata](https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1129992)] | |

**Le Morne Brabant** is a peninsula at the extreme southwestern tip of the [Indian Ocean](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Ocean) island of [Mauritius](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mauritius) on the windward side of the island. It is highlighted by an eponymous [basaltic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basalt) monolith with a summit 556 metres (1,824 ft) above sea level. The summit covers an area of over 12 hectares (30 acres). There are many caves and overhangs on the steep slopes. It is largely surrounded by a lagoon and is a well known tourist attraction. It is also a refuge for two rare plants, the [Mandrinette](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mandrinette) and the [Boucle d'Oreille](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trochetia_boutoniana).

[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Le_Morne2.jpg)

Le Morne Peninsula

The peninsula is steeped in cultural “myth and legend” in the early 19th century as a suggested refuge for runaway slaves and maroons. After the abolition of [slavery](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slavery) in Mauritius, on 1 February 1835 it is rumored that a police expedition was despatched there ostensibly to inform the slaves that they had been liberated and were now free men and women. The arrival of the police at the base of the mountain was (according to legend) misinterpreted by the slaves who had scrambled to the summit (fearing that they were to be arrested) and subsequently elected to leap to their deaths from the rock and commit suicide by landing in the ocean, rather than be recaptured back into slavery. Since 1987 the date is celebrated (particularly by Mauritian creoles) as the Annual Commemoration of the Abolition of Slavery. Le Morne has been declared a World Heritage Site despite a “lack” of any physical evidence to coraborate the “claim” and has newly created monuments to the slaves at the base of the rock greatly benefiting the ever-growing Mauritain tourism industry; note the omission of any participation from Britain (as opposed to France).[[*citation needed*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed)] The monument includes an inscription of this extract from the poem "Le Morne Territoire Marron" by Richard Sedley Assonne; "There were hundreds of them, but my people the maroons chose the kiss of death over the chains of slavery." No written factual account of the “myth” exists (other than the poem). In addition, no physical evidence (that may be accurately carbon-dated), “human remains, remains of informal settlements, signs of fire, carvings, artifacts” (on / or at the base of the mountain) has been discovered to coraborate and validate the historical account of this island legend.

The peninsula of Le Morne benefits from a micro-climate. Le Morne Brabant Mountain was submitted to the candidate list of the [World Heritage sites](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Heritage_site) in 2003. In 2008, the nomination process concluded when [UNESCO](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UNESCO) inscribed the site on the [World Heritage List](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Heritage_List).[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Le_Morne_Brabant#cite_note-1)

# Black River Gorges National Park

# Large rainforest park offering 2 information centers, picnic areas & 60 km. of hiking trails.

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Black_River_Gorges_National_Park,_Mauritius.jpg)

Black River Gorges National Park

**Black River Gorges National Park** is a [national park](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_park) in the hilly south-western part of [Mauritius](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mauritius). It was proclaimed on June 15, 1994 and is managed by the National Parks and Conservation Service. It covers an area of 67.54 km² including humid upland [forest](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Forest), drier lowland forest and marshy [heathland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heathland). Facilities for visitors include two information centres, picnic areas and 60 kilometres of trails. There are four field stations in the park which are used for National Parks and Conservation Service and [Mauritian Wildlife Foundation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mauritian_Wildlife_Foundation) research and conservation projects.

The park protects most of the island's remaining [rainforest](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rainforest) although much of this has been degraded by [introduced](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Introduced_species) plants such as [Chinese guava](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Psidium_cattleianum) and [privet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Privet) and animals such as [rusa deer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rusa_deer) and [wild pigs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sus_%28genus%29). Several areas have been fenced off and invasive species have been eradicated from them to preserve native wildlife. Many [endemic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Endemism) plants and animals still occur in the park including the [Mauritian flying fox](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mauritian_flying_fox) and all of the island's endemic birds: [Mauritius kestrel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mauritius_kestrel), [pink pigeon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pink_pigeon), [Mauritius parakeet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mauritius_parakeet), [Mauritius cuckoo-shrike](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mauritius_cuckoo-shrike), [Mauritius bulbul](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mauritius_bulbul), [Mauritius olive white-eye](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mauritius_olive_white-eye), [Mauritius grey white-eye](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mauritius_grey_white-eye) and [Mauritius fody](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mauritius_fody).

# Ganga Talao

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Ganga Talao गंगा तलाव** | |
| Ganga Talab; Grand Bassin | |
| [GangaTalaoLake.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:GangaTalaoLake.jpg)  Ganga Talao lake in Mauritius | |
| **Location** | Mauritius |
| **Coordinates** | https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/5/55/WMA_button2b.png/17px-WMA_button2b.png[20°25′05″S 57°29′31″E](https://tools.wmflabs.org/geohack/geohack.php?pagename=Ganga_Talao&params=20_25_05_S_57_29_31_E_type:waterbody_region:MU)[Coordinates](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geographic_coordinate_system): https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/5/55/WMA_button2b.png/17px-WMA_button2b.png[20°25′05″S 57°29′31″E](https://tools.wmflabs.org/geohack/geohack.php?pagename=Ganga_Talao&params=20_25_05_S_57_29_31_E_type:waterbody_region:MU) |
| [**Basin**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drainage_basin)**countries** | Mauritius |
|  | |
| **Surface elevation** | 550 m (1,800 ft) |
|  | |
| [**Islands**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Islands_by_body_of_water) | [Mauritius](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mauritius) |
| **Settlements** | [Savanne](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Savanne) |

**Ganga Talao** (commonly known as **Grand Bassin**) is a [crater lake](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crater_lake) situated in a secluded mountain area in the district of [Savanne](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Savanne), deep in the heart of [Mauritius](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mauritius). It is about 1800 feet above sea level. The first group of pilgrims who went to Ganga Talao were from the village of Triolet and it was led by Pandit Giri Gossayne from Terre Rouge in 1898.

It is considered the most sacred [Hindu](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hindu) place in Mauritius[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ganga_Talao" \l "cite_note-1)

The [Sagar Shiv Mandir](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sagar_Shiv_Mandir) is located on the bank of the lake and is dedicated to [Lord Shiva](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lord_Shiva). There are temples dedicated to other Gods including Lord [Hanuman](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hanuman), Goddess [Ganga](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ganges_in_Hinduism), and Lord [Ganesh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ganesh) along the Grand Bassin. During [Shivaratri](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shivaratri), many pilgrims in [Mauritius](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mauritius) walk bare feet from their homes to the lake.

**Flic-en-Flac**

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Flic-en-Flac** | |
| **Village** | |
| [Flic-en-Flac beach](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Flic_en_flac_m.jpg)  Flic-en-Flac beach | |
| [Flic-en-Flac is located in Mauritius](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Mauritius_location_map.svg)  Flic-en-Flac  Flic-en-Flac | |
| Coordinates: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/5/55/WMA_button2b.png/17px-WMA_button2b.png[20°16′47.21″S 57°21′59.23″E](https://tools.wmflabs.org/geohack/geohack.php?pagename=Flic-en-Flac&params=20_16_47.21_S_57_21_59.23_E_region:MU_type:city)[Coordinates](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geographic_coordinate_system): https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/5/55/WMA_button2b.png/17px-WMA_button2b.png[20°16′47.21″S 57°21′59.23″E](https://tools.wmflabs.org/geohack/geohack.php?pagename=Flic-en-Flac&params=20_16_47.21_S_57_21_59.23_E_region:MU_type:city) | |
| **Country** | [MauritiusMauritius](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mauritius) |
| [**Districts**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Districts_of_Mauritius) | [Rivière Noire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rivi%C3%A8re_Noire_District) |
| **Government** | |
| [**Time zone**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Time_zone) | [MUT](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mauritius_Time) ([UTC+4](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UTC%2B4)) |
| **Airport** | [SSR International Airport](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sir_Seewoosagur_Ramgoolam_International_Airport) (distanced approximately 50 km) |

**Flic-en-Flac** is a small seaside [town](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_places_in_Mauritius) on the western part of the island of [Mauritius](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mauritius) in the [district](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Districts_of_Mauritius) of [Rivière Noire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rivi%C3%A8re_Noire_District) (Black River).[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flic-en-Flac#cite_note-travel-1)[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flic-en-Flac#cite_note-BhowonLaulloo2012-2)

The name most likely comes from an [Old Dutch](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Old_Dutch) phrase, "Fried Landt Flaak", meaning free, flat land. Its public white sandy beach is one of the longest on the island. This public beach attracts local families and visitors during the weekends, picnics, sand sports such as football or volleyball, and swimmers.[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flic-en-Flac#cite_note-3) Its lagoon is protected by the surrounding [coral reefs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coral_reef).[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flic-en-Flac#cite_note-Maurel2007p88-4) The beach provides scenic views over the [Indian Ocean](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Ocean) horizon and of [Le Morne Brabant](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Le_Morne_Brabant) Peninsula located in the south west of Mauritius. Flic-en-Flac is near [Tamarin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tamarin,_Mauritius) beach which is situated a few kilometres away. The Casela Bird Park near Flic-en-Flac features orchids, over 140 species of birds and the endemic and endangered rare [pink pigeon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pink_pigeon).[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flic-en-Flac#cite_note-Maurel2007p88-4)

[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Leslie_Restaurant,_Flic_en_Flac,_Mauritius.JPG)

A street in Flic en Flac, Mauritius

Flic-en-Flac is in a non-industrial part of Mauritius, with a coastline of about 13 kilometres (8.1 mi). It is geared towards tourism with many luxury [hotels in Mauritius](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Hotels_in_Mauritius&action=edit&redlink=1),[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flic-en-Flac" \l "cite_note-5) experiencing about 500,000 visitors yearly.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flic-en-Flac#cite_note-BhowonLaulloo2012-2) Spread over 10 square kilometres (3.9 sq mi) of Flic en Flac, it hosts about 4 square kilometres (1.5 sq mi) of sugarcane plantations. The town has River Rempart to its south, a La Ferme Reservoir to its northeast, and a groundwater flow which provides freshwater spring to marshes and lagoons near the town.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flic-en-Flac#cite_note-BhowonLaulloo2012-2)

The beach erosion and corals near Flic-en-Flac have been the subject of several studies on global climate change.[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flic-en-Flac#cite_note-6) According to Sachooda Ragoonaden, the sea-level rise is causing a shoreline retreat of 2.7 metres (8.9 ft) per year near Flic-en-Flac.[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flic-en-Flac#cite_note-7) The Mauritius government has built [gabions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gabion) to address this erosion, but the subsequent tidal damage has raised concerns about its quality and stability.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flic-en-Flac#cite_note-8)

The resident youth culture in Flic-en-Flac is quite similar to those found in the beach towns of neraby Reunion, Seychelles and Tamatave (Madagascar).[[9]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flic-en-Flac#cite_note-9)

# Chamarel

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Chamarel** | |
| **Village** | |
| [Chamarel Waterfalls](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:2006-10-02_Chamarel_Waterfalls.jpg)  Chamarel Waterfalls | |
| [Chamarel is located in Mauritius](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Mauritius_location_map.svg)  Chamarel  Chamarel | |
| Coordinates: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/5/55/WMA_button2b.png/17px-WMA_button2b.png[20°25′30.34″S 57°23′30.07″E](https://tools.wmflabs.org/geohack/geohack.php?pagename=Chamarel&params=20_25_30.34_S_57_23_30.07_E_region:MU_type:city%28783%29)[Coordinates](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geographic_coordinate_system): https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/5/55/WMA_button2b.png/17px-WMA_button2b.png[20°25′30.34″S 57°23′30.07″E](https://tools.wmflabs.org/geohack/geohack.php?pagename=Chamarel&params=20_25_30.34_S_57_23_30.07_E_region:MU_type:city%28783%29) | |
| **Country** | [MauritiusMauritius](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mauritius) |
| [**Districts**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Districts_of_Mauritius) | [Rivière Noire District](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rivi%C3%A8re_Noire_District) |
| **Government** | |
| **Population** (2011)[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chamarel#cite_note-Pop-1) | |
| **• Total** | 783 |
| **• Density** | 26.5/km2 (69/sq mi) |
| [**Time zone**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Time_zone) | [MUT](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mauritius_Time) ([UTC+4](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UTC%2B4)) |
| [**Area code(s)**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Telephone_numbering_plan) | 230 |
| [**ISO 3166 code**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISO_3166) | MU |
| [**Climate**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/K%C3%B6ppen_climate_classification) | [Am](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tropical_monsoon_climate) |

**Chamarel** is a village in [Mauritius](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mauritius) located in [Rivière Noire District](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rivi%C3%A8re_Noire_District), the eastern part of the village also lies in the [Savanne District](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Savanne_District). The village is administered by the Chamarel Village Council under the aegis of the Rivière Noire District Council.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chamarel#cite_note-LGact-2)

Today it is primarily known for its scenic locations and nature attractions in its neighbourhood, among them are the [Seven Coloured Earths](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seven_Coloured_Earths), the [Chamarel Falls](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Chamarel_Falls&action=edit&redlink=1), [Ebony Forest Chamarel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ebony_Forest_Chamarel) and the [Black River Gorges National Park](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_River_Gorges_National_Park). The surrounding area is also known for its locally grown coffee. Chamerel's church Saint Anna was built is 1876 and is subject to a pilgrimage on the [Assumption of Mary](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Assumption_of_Mary) (August 15), during which the village hosts a fair associated with the pilgrimage as well.[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chamarel#cite_note-Darr-3)[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chamarel#cite_note-4)[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chamarel#cite_note-5)

## Contents

* [1 Geography](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chamarel#Geography)
* [2 History](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chamarel#History)
* [3 Economy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chamarel#Economy)
* [4 Landmarks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chamarel#Landmarks)
* [5 See also](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chamarel#See_also)
* [6 References](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chamarel#References)
* [7 Bibliography](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chamarel#Bibliography)

## Geography

Chamarel is a village located in the western hills on the west coast of Mauritus at an elevation of about 850 feet (260 m) between Savanne and the Black river districts where the cascades are formed on the River du Capano flowing through an "amphitheater of abrupt rocks". It is a wooded plateau. The village is known for its "hushed buconic vibe and cool breezes".[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chamarel#cite_note-FOOTNOTECarilletPresser2010108-6)[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chamarel#cite_note-FOOTNOTEMaurel200779-7)[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chamarel#cite_note-FOOTNOTEMacmillan200074-8) It is 6 kilometres (3.7 mi) from the coast.[[9]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chamarel#cite_note-FOOTNOTERichards2012165-9) Fauna noted in the forest surrounding the town is tortoise.[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chamarel#cite_note-FOOTNOTECarilletPresser2010108-6)

The population in the village is one of the lowest in Mauritius, according to the census made by [Statistics Mauritius](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Statistics_Mauritius) in 2011; the population was at 783.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chamarel#cite_note-Pop-1) [Creoles](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Creole_peoples) form the major work force in this village of the Black River district.[[10]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chamarel#cite_note-FOOTNOTEBoswell200635-10) Creole Morisyen of the village have adopted to the concept of preserving the natural environment as it has provided them sustenance while other creoles are in favour of ethnic tourism; Creole cuisine and the Rasrafarin music group and Group Natir are cultural traditions of the village which are popular.[[11]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chamarel#cite_note-FOOTNOTEBoswell2006191%E2%80%9392-11)

## History

The Chamarel village is named after the Frenchman [Charles Antoine de Chazal de Chamarel](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Charles_Antoine_de_Chazal_de_Chamarel&action=edit&redlink=1), who lived in the area around 1800.[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chamarel#cite_note-Darr-3) In the past the entire area of the village belonged to him. [Mathew Flinders](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matthew_Flinders) who was captured in Mauritius during the [Napoleonic war](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Napoleonic_war) was hosted by Chamarel in his estate.[[12]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chamarel#cite_note-FOOTNOTECarilletPresser2010109-12) However, the local residents of the village call the area as the "Valley of Blacks".[[13]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chamarel#cite_note-FOOTNOTEBoswell2006172-13)

## Economy

The village has plantations of sugarcane and pineapples. Coffee plantations are also extensive.[[9]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chamarel#cite_note-FOOTNOTERichards2012165-9)[Arabica coffee](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arabica_coffee) plants and palm salad trees are lined on the way to the waterfall.[[14]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chamarel#cite_note-FOOTNOTERichards2012176-14)[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chamarel#cite_note-FOOTNOTEMaurel200779-7)

## Landmarks

[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Seven_coloured_earths_mauritius.jpg)

[Seven Coloured Earths](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seven_Coloured_Earths),a heap of earth's crust showing seven colours

[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Chamarel_Falls_Mauritius_2.JPG)

Chamarel Falls

One of the notable places of interest is the [Coloured Earths](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seven_Coloured_Earths), which is about 4 kilometres (2.5 mi) to the south west of the town. Coloured Earths is a phenomenon resulting from colour variations due to cooling of molten rock. The [lava](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lava) formations are estimated to be of 3.5 to 7 million years in age.[[13]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chamarel#cite_note-FOOTNOTEBoswell2006172-13)[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chamarel#cite_note-FOOTNOTECarilletPresser2010108-6) These are heaps of exposed earth's crust which show up in seven colours when the sun light falls on them.[[9]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chamarel#cite_note-FOOTNOTERichards2012165-9) Viewing them in the morning hours when sun rays and the dew mingle bring out the best of its colours. A closer view is better than the views from the timber platforms and walkways erected for the purpose. [[15]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chamarel#cite_note-FOOTNOTEMaurel200779%E2%80%9380-15)[[14]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chamarel#cite_note-FOOTNOTERichards2012176-14) The colour earth phenomenon is located downstream of the water fall on the Black River valley where the land is barren and plain which measures about 7–8 acres (2.8–3.2 ha) with hardly any vegetation. It gives the appearance of furrows in rows, as colors are observed in horizontal ridges known as "Les Cotes de Melon" ("The Melon's Slices"). An examination of the ground condition where the colours of different shades, varying from "yellow and yellowish brown to bright red, purple, and coal black" indicates about forty hues. The samples collected from this area have been subject to chemical analysis which reveal that the formation consists of cohesive formation of ferruginous clays without any organic matter, and devoid or with least presence of any principal elements of soil fertility. There is hardly any nitrogen but traces of lime, potash and phosphoric acid have been noted. However, the dominant percentage is of iron and alumina.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chamarel#cite_note-FOOTNOTEMacmillan200074-8)

Another interesting place to see is the Chamarel waterfall on the [River du Cap](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=River_du_Cap&action=edit&redlink=1).[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chamarel#cite_note-FOOTNOTEMacmillan200074-8) This is 1.5 kilometres (0.93 mi) from the entrance gate of the town. The water falls by 95 metres (312 ft) (100 metres (330 ft) is also mentioned.[[14]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chamarel#cite_note-FOOTNOTERichards2012176-14)) along a vertical cliff. [Abseiling](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abseiling) from the top of the fall is a water sport that can be organised upon request to some professionals service providers. Abseiling is done from the location where the fall begins and ends at the water pond down below,[[12]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chamarel" \l "cite_note-FOOTNOTECarilletPresser2010109-12) which is in an oval shape. The spray of the fall rises to half the height of the fall.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chamarel#cite_note-FOOTNOTEMacmillan200074-8) Approach to the falls is stiff and slippery.[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chamarel#cite_note-FOOTNOTEMaurel200779-7)

One more place of interest in Chamarel is the [Rhumerie de Chamarel](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Rhumerie_de_Chamarel&action=edit&redlink=1), a distillery located in the plantations in the hills of Chamarel. The distillery, based on sugarcane, also has a museum where the process of manufacturing rum is displayed and narrated. It was established by the owner of Beachcomber hotel in 2008 and is known for the eco-friendly manufacturing process in which all byproducts are reused. The rum is said to have a good flavour and can be tasted at the L'Alchimiste restaurant at the site.[[12]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chamarel#cite_note-FOOTNOTECarilletPresser2010109-12)[[9]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chamarel#cite_note-FOOTNOTERichards2012165-9)

The village church is the Chapel of St. Anne. Every year on 15 August, a pilgrimage, the Catholic Feast of Assumption, is held here when a fair is organized, funds collected and people served with the "Curry number two", a delicacy; the number two suffix to the name of the cuisine is attributed to monkey which takes second precedence in evolution.[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chamarel#cite_note-FOOTNOTEMaurel200779-7)

Popular adventure sports activities in the village are mountain biking, and horse back riding in a riding school. There is also an adventure park in the forest which provides for activities such as crossing Zip-lines, mini suspension bridges, and rope ways. In addition, the newly restored [Ebony Forest Chamarel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ebony_Forest_Chamarel) is located near to the [Coloured Earths](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seven_Coloured_Earths) and this conservation area is now open to visitors.[[12]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chamarel#cite_note-FOOTNOTECarilletPresser2010109-12)