






WHY DO WE NEED REGULATION ?

The purpose of a nature reserve is to protect an exceptional and recognised natural heritage. To find the right balance between heritage issues and human activities, regulations apply. They serve as a safeguard and allow everyone to make the most of the site while preserving the fauna, flora, landscapes and natural environments. The agents of the nature reserves, the French Office of Biodiversity, the National Forestry Office and the National Gendarmerie, among others, are responsible for enforcing these regulations.

-  Dogs are not allowed, even on a lead, as they can harm ground-nesting birds and disturb wildlife.
-  The path has been designed to allow families with pushchairs and people with reduced mobility to discover this magnificent natural setting. Please leave your bike at the entrance to the nature reserve
-  In order to limit the high fire risk - especially in summer - damage to the flora and disturbance of the fauna, it is forbidden to make fires.
-  Flora are protected within the nature reserve. Look at +them, breathe them in, but do not pick them.
-  Flying over the nature reserve with a drone, paraglider or any other aircraft is prohibited to limit the disturbance to wildlife.

 Réserve Naturelle
BOUT DU LAC D'ANNECY

 Asters
Conservatoire
d'espaces naturels
Haute-Savoie







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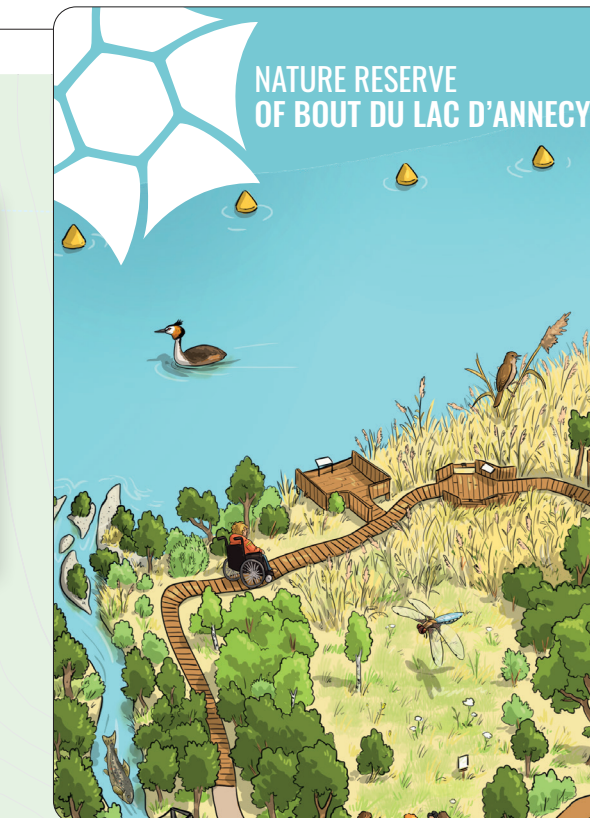


0 150 300 m



KEY

-  Nature reserve boundaries
-  Nature reserve entrance gates
-  Car parks
-  Marked pathway with disabled access
-  Marked pathway
-  Belvedere



AN EDUCATION TRAIL ACCESSIBLE TO ALL

An educational trail for people with reduced mobility allows you to discover the nature reserve through the information provided along the trail. The signs come with Braille printing for the visually impaired. A FALC document ("Easy to read and understand") is available at the Tourist Office.

MANAGER AND INSTITUTIONAL PARTNERS

 Asters
Conservatoire
d'espaces naturels
Haute-Savoie

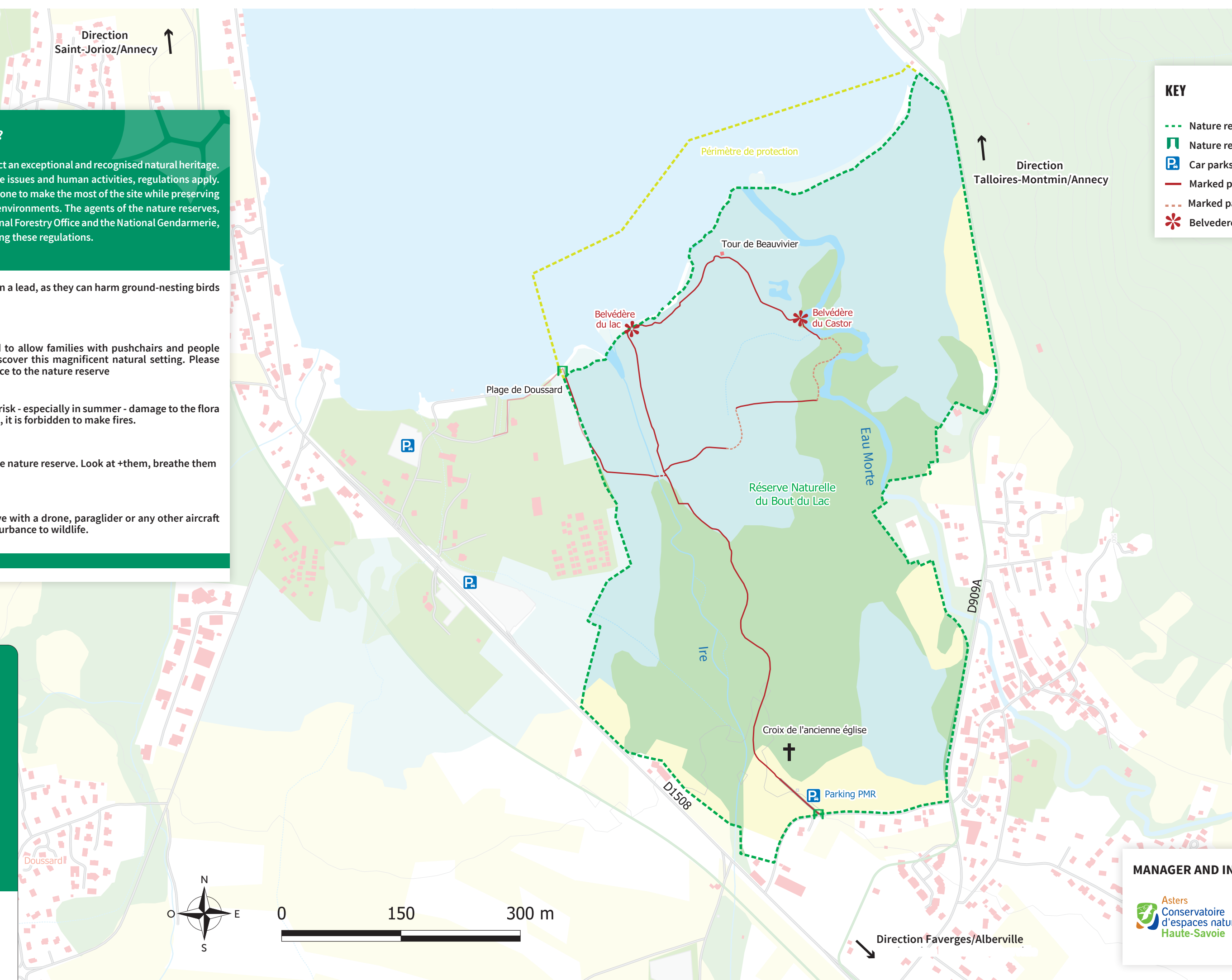
 MINISTÈRE
DE LA TRANSITION
ÉCOLOGIQUE
Liberté
Égalité
Fraternité

 DOUSSARD
Commune de Lac

 SIAL
l'oxygène
à la source

 Parc
naturel
régional
du Massif
des Bauges

 Conservatoire du
littoral



The Bout du Lac d'Annecy nature reserve, located in the commune of Doussard, is managed by Asters, the Haute-Savoie Conservatory of Natural Areas.

THE PURPOSE OF A NATURE RESERVE

KNOW

Science is a fundamental tool for better understanding the world around us and its fragility.

PROTECT

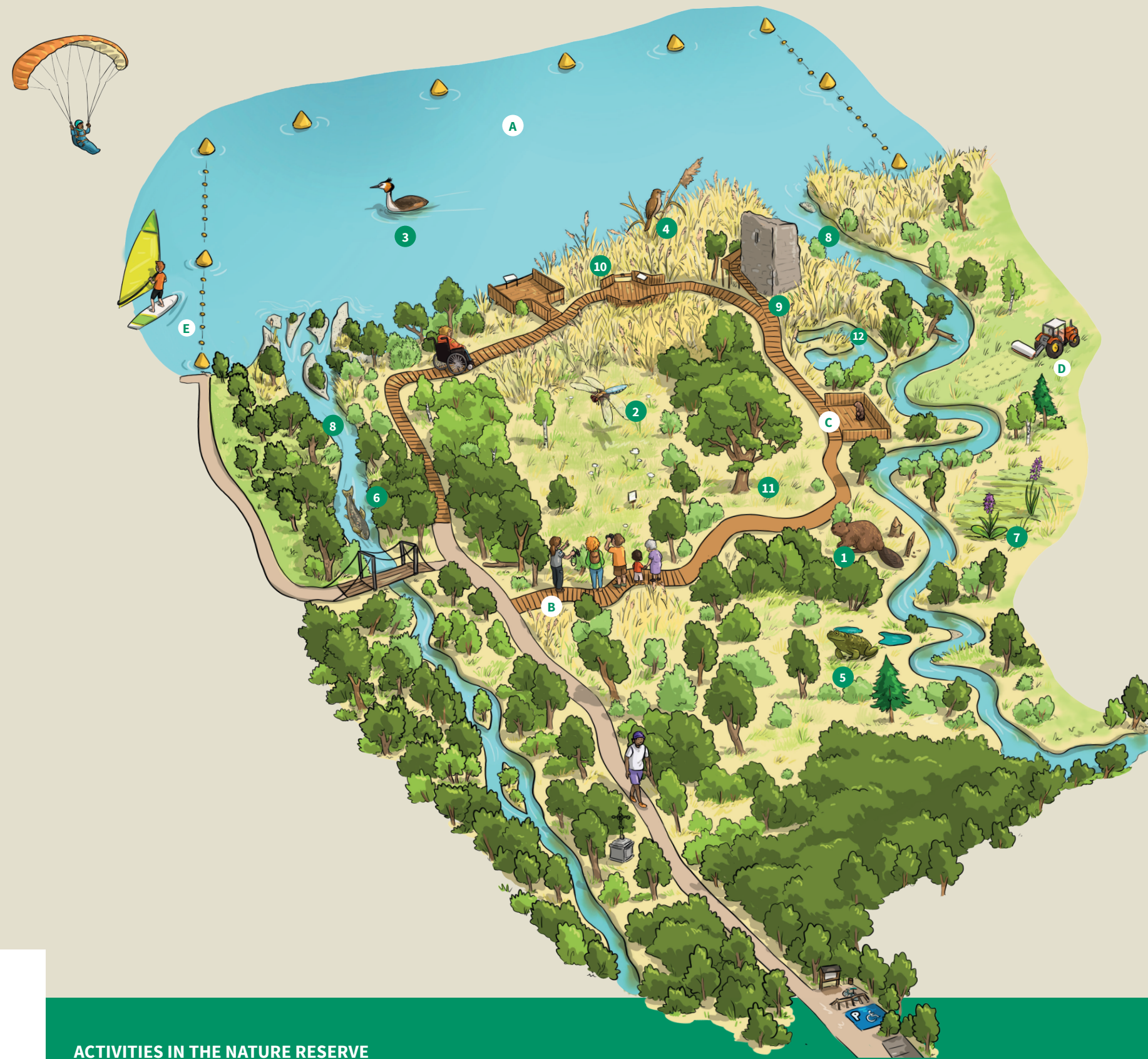
Specific regulations apply to each nature reserve. The manager ensures the protection of this area through environmental policing.

MANAGE

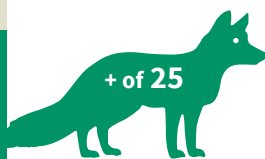
A project for the conservation and management of species and natural environments exists in this area, in search of a delicate balance between humans and nature.

SHARE

Loving, discovering, learning, respecting... this space is open to the public and takes visitors far beyond wonder.



KEY FIGURES



+ of 25
Mammal species



63
Insect species



110
Bird species

40 types of natural environment, 13 of which are of interest at the European level

24 hectares of alluvial forest

A loop of almost 3 kilometers

More than 200,000 visitors each year

Average altitude 450m

ACTIVITIES IN THE NATURE RESERVE

A The boundaries of the nature reserve extend beyond the banks of the lake. A submerged area comprising the delta of the River Ire and the reed beds (about 15 hectares) is protected from human activities (disturbance, trampling, pollution, etc.). In this protection area, pedestrian and nautical traffic is prohibited. Yellow markers mark the boundaries of this protected area at the lake.

B The team of the manager of the Bout du lac d'Annecy nature reserve regularly scours the field. Their job includes scientific monitoring, restoration of the natural environment, welcoming the public and surveillance.

C An educational trail, designed for people with reduced mobility, allows you to walk around the nature reserve and discover the information provided along the trail. The panels also have Braille translations for the visually impaired and games for our youngest visitors to play. This decking was created for you by the Syndicat Mixte du Lac d'Annecy.

D To maintain their full biodiversity, grasslands need to be mown or grazed, even in a nature reserve! The manager therefore hosts or pays farmers, who participate in the annual maintenance of the agricultural meadows.

E Numerous water sports activities can be practised almost all year round on Lake Annecy (kayaking, motorboating, paddling, swimming, etc.). In order to reconcile all uses as well as possible, the protection perimeter, marked out by buoys, delimits a quiet space for the protected aquatic fauna of the nature reserve.

HERITAGE OF THE NATURE RESERVE

1 The beaver is a rodent. With its four large incisors, it consumes tree leaves which it catches by cutting the trunk to access the branches. The beaver lives in burrows which it digs itself in the riverbank. The entrance should remain flooded to prevent predators from entering. That's what the dam it builds downstream of the burrow is for!

2 The Broad-Bodied Chaser can be up to 5 cm long. Its abdomen is flat and wide, light blue in males, brown with yellow spots in females. The adults, which are visible from April to mid-September, fly very quickly and often perch on the top of a stem. This dragonfly likes the end of the lake and in particular the slow-moving Eau Morte stream where it can reproduce.

3 The Great Crested Grebe is an excellent long-necked diver and is easily identifiable from its black crest and red ruff. Extremely fast and agile in the water, it captures its food and builds a floating nest near the banks when breeding. It can be seen on Lake Annecy where it is present all year round. It will amaze you even more in the spring during its courtship!

4 The Red-winged Warbler is the most common of the "water warblers". The female, with brown plumage like the male, lays one to two clutches of 3 to 5 eggs per year between April and June in the tall, bushy reedbed. It hangs its nest on reed stalks which are suspended above the water up to one metre high. Its cup-shaped nest is made of reed leaves, stems and grass.

5 Common Toads are terrestrial and aquatic. They live in the forest for part of the year and migrate to pools in the spring to lay their eggs. At the end of the lake, every year, a large population crosses the road on the Verthier side. For this reason, a section of the road has been fitted with a series of "crapauduc" tunnels which allow them to cross safely and go and breed in the wetlands of the nature reserve.

6 With its streamlined body, the trout is perfectly adapted to fast swimming. It likes the clear, pure and fresh waters of the river Ire. In autumn, the trout swim upstream, sometimes jumping over difficult passages. They seek out shallow waters and gravel bottoms in which, in the depths of winter, the female digs a nest and lays several thousand eggs which the male fertilises.

7 The Military Orchid is a magnificent orchid, quite rare and easily recognisable by its spiky inflorescence and pale mauve "helmet" flowers. The name of this orchid refers to the "little soldier" appearance caused by the shape of the labellum topped by the helmet. It is a light-loving plant which grows on dry calcareous soils such as the unfertilised lawns and meadows of the nature reserve.

8 The Ire and Eau Morte rivers flow through the nature reserve. These two rivers are very different, although they both have their source in the Bauges massif. The Ire in the west is aptly named. Its strong current can become torrential during major snowmelt episodes or in summer, during violent storms. The Eau Morte on the eastern side is gentler. Its current is slowed down by the numerous meanders, beautiful wild loops which are formed downstream.

9 The Beauvievier tower, a square tower dating from the 12th century, about ten metres high, is the last vestige of an ancient stronghold which served to watch over the end of the lake: the Vivier harbour, which has disappeared due to silting, as well as the road leading to Annecy. A toll was charged at the bridge over the Eau Morte. The fortified house and the village were destroyed by a flood in the 15th century.

10 The reed bed is a transitional ecosystem between water and land. The "classic" reed bed is mainly composed of reeds which contribute to flood regulation and to the maintenance of the banks. Their root system filters water naturally and efficiently. Reedbeds are also a hiding, nesting, breeding and hunting area for many animals. The Bout du Lac nature reserve is home to the largest reedbed on the lake, even though its surface area has been greatly reduced over the last 50 years as a result of human activity.

11 The great oak of the nature reserve stands majestically in the centre of a wet meadow. With its circumference (over 4 m), its height (about 20 m) and its estimated age of 220 to 250 years, it's an impressive sight! Known to the locals and admired by visitors, it has inspired storytellers and poets and in 2017 it won the "Coup de coeur" prize in the Tree of the Year competition.

12 The marshes are one of the jewels of the nature reserve. Their functioning is complex, with a water supply linked to precipitation, underground runoff and the water tables of rivers! The marshes are home to highly specialised fauna and flora, which are adapted to the very wet conditions.

FIND OUT MORE

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