

Nanchez Peat Bog trail

Haut-Jura Grandvaux - Nanchez



Tourbière de Nanchez (Julien Vandelle)

A hollow carved into the centre of a hill, the Combe de Nanchez landscape is the result of a long human and natural history. Head out along the winding boardwalk, immerse yourself in the atmosphere and unearth some of the Nanchez peat bog's secrets.

Wooded ridges covered with fir trees and spruces, houses scattered across hamlets, surrounded by pastures and hay fields, wetlands and peat bogs nestling at the bottom of the combe all shape this distinctive landscape.

Useful information

Practice : Nature trail

Duration : 2 h

Length : 6.3 km


Trek ascent : 89 m

Difficulty : Easy

Type : Circular

Themes : Fauna - Flora,
Geology

Trek

Departure : Prénovel village square
Arrival : Prénovel village square
Markings :  PR® (Walking & hiking trail)

To the front of the **PRENOVEL** church, the route heads off to the right (*yellow waymarking*) via the D 232, then quickly (70 m), take the road descending to your right, bordered by a few houses, until you reach **La Vigne**. Continue on a good white path until you reach **Le pont des Janiers** bridge. The path crosses the Nanchez to your right and ascends towards the **Cotat Bossu**.

Following this grassy ridge, the path leads to **THE PEAT BOG**. Embark to your right along the winding boardwalk, immerse yourself in the atmosphere and unearth some of the Nanchez peat bog's secrets by reading the markers found along the trail.

At **La Croisée des Biefs**, continue in the same direction, cross a new walkway near where the Nanchez meets the Trémontagne creek and come to a road at **Le Pontet**.

Follow the road to the right for 150m and ascend to your left to the **Belvedere** which overlooks the combe.

Go back to Pontet and **la Croisée des Biefs** the same way.

Take the path to your right and cross the Nanchez again. From the **Walkway**, follow the path to the left and reach the **pont des Janiers** bridge then, going back the same way you came, return to **PRENOVEL**.

On your path...



- (A) The evolution of life and buildings
- Sundew (C)
- Calluna (E)
- Cottongrass (G)
- Belvedere over the Fort (I)

The Nanchez peat bog (B)

- The bog bilberry (D)
- The violet copper (F)
- Mountain pine (H)

All useful information

AdVICES

This trail passes through pastures with livestock. To respect the owners and farmers granting you passage, and for the security of livestock and wild fauna, we ask that you remain on the waymarked paths. Use the adapted passageways to get across fencing and be sure to close gateways behind you.

Please keep your dog on a lead if you have one.

Wild flowers are beautiful in the peat bog and in the surrounding fields, they may be rare and protected and often wilt quickly. Do not pick them! They will delight the next hikers.

In case of forest works (felling, skidding, etc.), for your safety, know when to stop and turn around.

In the adapted area of the peat bog (boardwalk), between **THE PEAT BOG** and **Le Pontet**, for the safety of all and to respect this unique environment, there are a few additional rules:

- Do not leave the boardwalk
- Cycling is not authorised

Environmental sensitive areas

Au cours de votre itinéraire, vous allez traverser des zones sensibles en rapport avec la présence d'une espèce ou d'un environnement spécifique. Dans ces zones, un comportement approprié permet de contribuer à leurs préservations. Pour plus d'information, des fiches sont disponibles pour chaque zone.

RNR des tourbières du Bief du Nanchez

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

Contact: Conservateur : Laurane Palançon l.palanchon@parc-haut-jura.fr Parc Naturel Régional du Haut-Jura 29 le village 39310 LAJOUX 03 84 34 12 30

La Réserve naturelle régionale des Tourbières du Bief du Nanchez représente 49 hectares et toute une mosaïque paysagère (milieux prairiaux, forestiers et tourbeux). Situé au fond de la Combe du Nanchez, le complexe tourbeux est traversé par les cours d'eau du Nanchez et de Trémontagne. Inscrit au site Ramsar « Tourbières et lac de la montagne jurassienne », il constitue un ensemble caractéristique des tourbières du Haut-Jura.

- > L'accès, la circulation et le stationnement des véhicules et engins, motorisés ou non motorisés, sont interdits sur le territoire de la Réserve Naturelle,
- > Les chiens et animaux domestiques doivent être tenus en laisse à l'intérieur de la

Réserve Naturelle. La circulation et le stationnement des chiens et animaux domestiques sont strictement interdits en dehors des sentiers balisés et voies réservées à cet effet,

> Sur l'ensemble de la Réserve Naturelle, le bivouac, le campement sous tente, dans un véhicule ou sous tout autre abri est interdit,

> Sur l'ensemble de la Réserve Naturelle, toute cueillette est interdite,

> La pratique des activités sportives ou de loisirs est interdite en dehors des itinéraires autorisés à la circulation et au stationnement des personnes.

> Les manifestations sportives ou de loisirs sont interdites sur l'ensemble du territoire de la Réserve Naturelle. Toutefois, des dérogations peuvent être accordées par le (la) Président(e) du Conseil régional après avis du Comité Consultatif et du Conseil Scientifique Régional du Patrimoine Naturel.

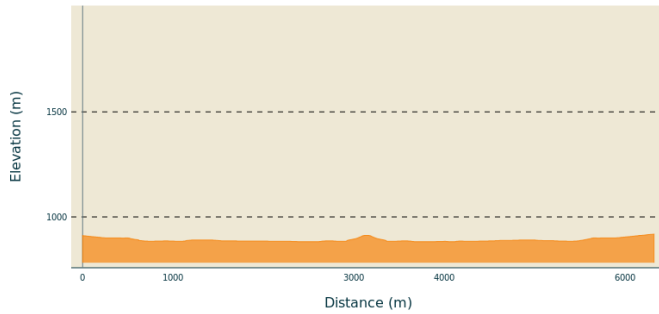
Site RAMSAR Tourbières et lacs de la Montagne jurassienne

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

Contact: Parc naturel régional du Haut-Jura
29 Le Village
39310 Lajoux
03 84 34 12 30
www.parc-haut-jura.fr/

Le site s'étend entre les villes de Pontarlier et Saint-Claude, dans le massif du Jura. Dénommé « Bassin du Dugeon » lorsqu'il fut inscrit en 2003, le site a été agrandi en 2021 pour passer de moins de 6000 hectares à plus de 12 000 ha. Il comprend maintenant de vastes tourbières emblématiques telles que celles du bassin du Dugeon, les vallées du haut Doubs et de l'Orbe et la vallée de Chapelle-des-Bois et Bellefontaine. Ses 18 lacs et 2000 ha de tourbières représentent environ 40 % de toute la zone tourbeuse du massif du Jura. Le substrat calcaire favorise la juxtaposition de tourbières alcalines et acides, ce qui, dans ces dimensions, est unique en France. Le site offre de nombreux habitats importants pour une diversité d'espèces protégées au niveau national ou international, des plantes et champignons aux libellules, papillons, poissons, oiseaux, amphibiens et reptiles. Les deux tiers de la population nationale de bécassines des marais (*Gallinago gallinago*) y nichent et le site est aussi une frayère importante pour le grand brochet (*Esox lucius*), le lavaret (*Coregonus lavaretus*), la truite lacustre (*Salmo trutta*) et l'écrevisse à pattes blanches (*Austropotamobius pallipes*). Les habitats tourbeux ont été, autrefois, profondément modifiés par l'exploitation de la tourbe, le développement forestier et les activités agricoles mais des mesures de restauration des tourbières ont été appliquées avec succès. Cependant, le site est encore très sensible aux sécheresses et à la pollution provenant des terres agricoles environnantes.

Altimetric profile



Min elevation 882 m
Max elevation 918 m

Transports

To visit and get about in the High-Jura, visit www.reshaut-jura.fr, the eco-mobility portal listing all means of transport within the Park.

Access

15km from Saint-Laurent-en-Grandvaux, via the D 678, the D 146 followed by the D 28 and the D 232.

Advised parking

In the village's centre, near the Community Hall

Information desks

Tourist information centre - Haut-Jura Grandvaux
7 place Simone Veil, 39150 Saint-Laurent-en-Grandvaux
Tel : +33 (0)3 84 60 15 25
<http://www.haut-jura-grandvaux.com/fr/>



On your path...



The evolution of life and buildings (A)

The rural house was first the one belonging to the farmer and livestock breed, where men and animals lived together. As from the 18th century, cheese specialisation and the pooling of milk in cooperative structures - “fruitières” - brought farmers out of a self-subsistence economy. In terms of buildings, the farm became bigger: a storey is added to include bedrooms, a second stable is sometimes built to accommodate more animals.

Attribution : PNRHJ - F. Jeanparis



The Nanchez peat bog (B)

Peat bogs are characterised by a surface that is constantly water-logged, where peat forms and accumulates: it is a type of bedding made-up of dead vegetation which has badly decomposed due to the absence of oxygen. Life conditions are demanding in these environments and this means that the species that live here must adapt to the omnipresence of water, to a relatively cold climate and to the chemical composition of the soil.

Attribution : Julien Vandelle



Sundew (C)

This small carnivorous plant traps insects using its sticky digestive-juice covered hair. This adjustment allows the plant to acquire additional nutrients in this environment where its roots struggle to find enough food.

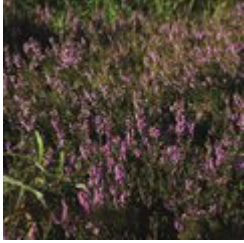
Attribution : PNRHJ / Pierre Durllet



The bog bilberry (D)

This phony blueberry favours environments that are slightly acidic, which is why it can be found in raised bogs or bogs that are in the process of drying out. Its edible berries, which mature mid-summer, are not as sweet as blueberries.

Attribution : PNRHJ / Carole Zakin



Calluna (E)

This plant's roots produce toxic secretions which hinder the growth of other species. It is often called common heather.

Attribution : Julien Guyonneau



The violet copper (F)

This butterfly is typical of northern regions. Adults can be seen flying around in May and at the beginning of June. Females lay their eggs by sliding backwards under the leaves of the common bistort. Caterpillars then complete their development on the underside of these leaves.

Attribution : Pierre-Marie Aubertel



Cottongrass (G)

Their silky tuft does not appear during the flowering stage but rather the fruit stage: the cotton-like fibres that make-up this tuft are carried by the wind to aid the dispersal of its seeds.

Attribution : PNRHJ / Carole Zakin



Mountain pine (H)

In the Jura, these trees are found almost exclusively in peat bogs: its bushy silhouette, its short needles that grow in pairs of two and the hook on the leaves of its cones are some of its distinctive features that will help you to identify one.

Attribution : PNRHJ / Marie Voccia



Belvedere over the Fort (I)

Already on the map in 1835 under the name “La Roche du Fort”, this belvedere – cleared only a few years ago - opens onto the Anchey combe (Prénovel-Les-Piards), the Nanchez forebay and the peat bog. To the south-east you can see the High-Jura mountain range from the Dole to the Reculet.

At the foot of the belvedere are several funnels, one of which is very visible near the road, and which create overflows during floods. When the sawmills downstream were in operation, the factory workers would try to block them in an attempt to keep enough water for their hydraulic wheels. Regardless of the flow rate, the forebay runs into the karst behind the hamlet of Chaux-des-Prés. Its springs up again 27 km further along, in the Bienne valley.

Attribution : B.LEROY