

# The two lakes belvedere

Lacs et montagnes du Haut Doubs - Brey-Et-Maison-Du-Bois



Belvédère des deux lacs (PNRHJ / Gilles Prost)

A diverse circuit focused around the subject of water with, at its highest point, a belvedere over the Remoray and Saint-Point lakes.

In under two hours, this itinerary promises to take you on a discovery of the juxtaposition of very different environments: lakes, swamps, peat bogs, rivers, meadows and forests. The two lakes belvedere offers a unique view over the National Natural Reserve of the Remoray lake and its natural environments, which are very favourable to a wide range of flora and fauna. The diversity of its landscapes lends a particular charm to this walk.

## Useful information

Practice : Hiking

Duration : 1 h 40

Length : 5.2 km

Trek ascent : 159 m

Difficulty : Moderate


Type : Circular

Themes : Fauna – Flora, Lakes, rivers and waterfalls, Landscapes

# Trek

Departure : Le Brey

Arrival : Le Brey

Markings :  PR® (Walking & hiking trail)

Starting in the **BREY** town hall parking lot, the trail (yellow and blue waymarking) heads down the village via the road just below the main road, before leaving the hamlet by passing alongside the D 437.

The path - which is suitable for vehicles - heads towards le Fuverat and passes through the artisanal zone, before leading to a new fork. The trail continues on a forest road that descends to the left. After crossing the « Lhaut » stream, the itinerary meets up with a road, in this open forest, that you will follow to the left. Walk past the Capucins source to reach the **Lhaut bridge**. The trail then heads back uphill for around 10 meters along the D437 (Take care when crossing the road!).

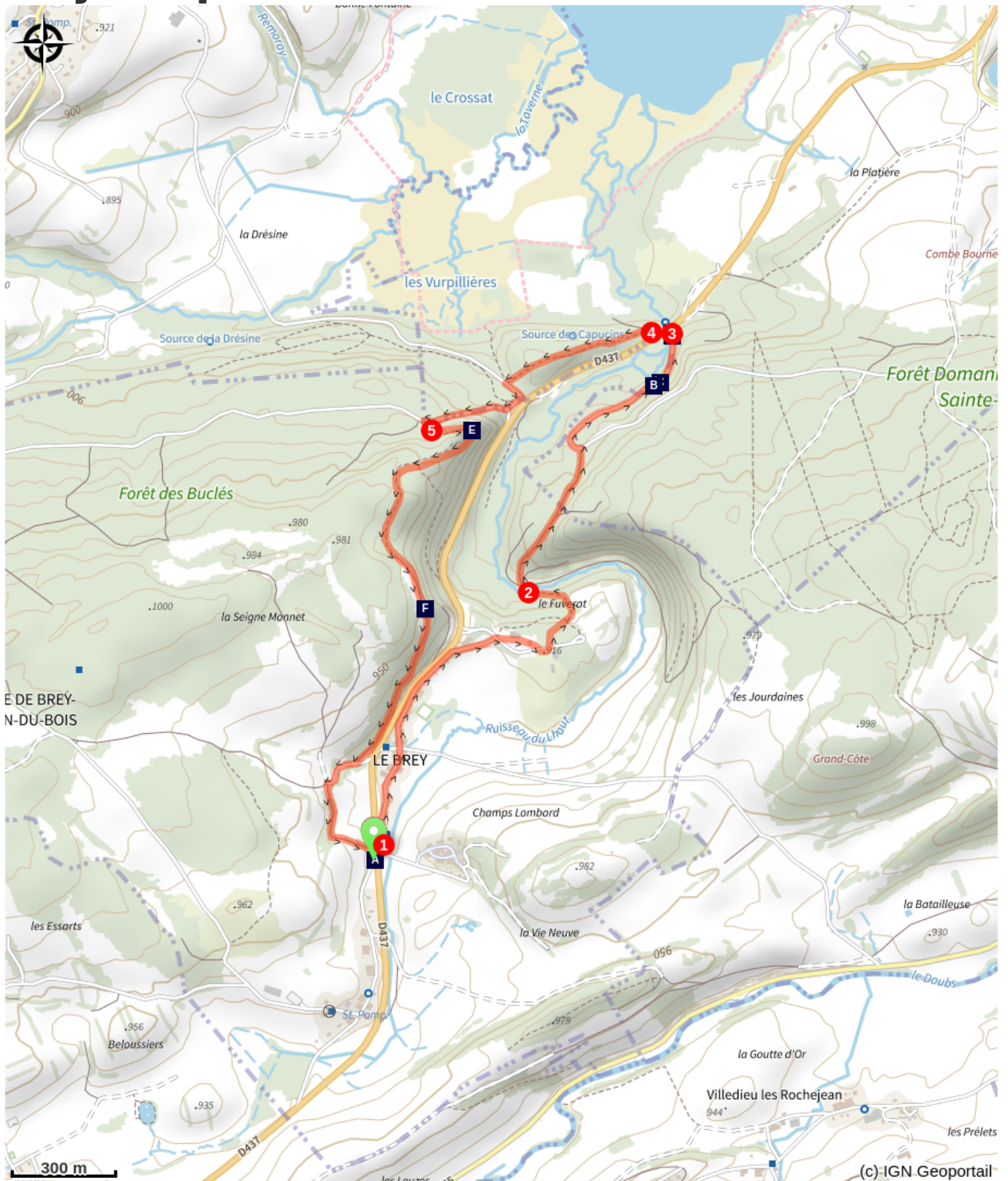
At the junction with a forest road, climb the embankment and take the trail that gradually ascends through the forest, to access "route de Remoray", in **Buclet**.

To the left the circuit joins the **RF Marcel Goux parking lot** to access the forest road and follows this road 100m uphill before taking a steep trail opening on to the **TWO LAKES BELVEDERE**.

With your back to the belvedere, a trail runs through the forest, crosses a pasture, before coming to a road just under the Brey hamlet. This trail then ascends to the right towards **les Bretilles**.

Return to your starting point by heading down the farm road with low walls and ash trees to your left (take care when crossing the D437).

# On your path...



Along the water (A)  
 The Source of les Capucins (C)  
 Belvedere of the two lakes (E)

The Dipper (B)  
 Riparian trout (D)  
 Life of a chamois (F)

# All useful information

## **Advices**

Take care when crossing the stream and when crossing the D437.

This trail passes through pastures with livestock and forest paths. 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. Lastly, please keep your dog on a lead if you have one.

Wild flowers are beautiful, 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.

## **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.

### **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/](http://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.

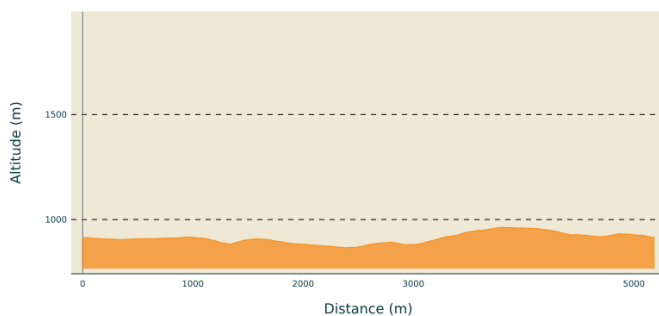
## **APPB Ecrevisse À Pattes Blanches Et Faune Patrimoniale Associée (25)**

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

Contact: DREAL Bourgogne-Franche-Comté  
Cité administrative VIOTTE  
5 voie Gisèle Halimi - BP 31269  
25005 BESANÇON CEDEX  
Tél : 03 39 59 62 00

Cet arrêté permet d'une part de localiser les sites concernés et d'autre part, de réglementer, dans ces sites, certaines activités afin de préserver le biotope naturel de l'écrevisse à pattes blanches et de la faune patrimoniale associée.

### **Altimetric profile**



Min elevation 866 m  
Max elevation 963 m

### **Transports**

To visit and get about in the High-Jura, visit [www.reshaut-jura.fr](http://www.reshaut-jura.fr), the eco-mobility portal listing all means of transport within the Park.

### **Access**

7 km north of Mouthe, via the D437, then turn right on entering the hamlet le Brey.

### **Advised parking**

Behind the Town Hall, map of trail starting points

**i Information desks**

Tourist information centre - Val de  
Mouthe  
3 bis rue de la Varée, 25240 Mouthe  
Tel : +33 (0)3 81 69 22 78  
<https://www.destination-haut-doubs.com/>



# On your path...

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## Along the water (A)

Scattered with terminals and fun games, this interpretive trail invites you on a discovery on the secrets of the water cycle (infiltration, evaporation, recovery, etc.) in a limestone massif such as the Jura massif.

Attribution : PNRHJ / Gilles Prost

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## The Dipper (B)

With its nest hidden from view, this water bird feeds on larvae, insects, molluscs and small fish... by walking under water. In March or April, 4 to 6 eggs are placed by the female in a dome-shaped nest made up of moss, dry grass and leaves. After 14 to 16 days incubation by the female, both parents busy themselves for around one month with feeding their chicks, after which they will take flight.

Attribution : Fabrice Croset

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## The Source of les Capucins (C)

"At the beginning of the century, the municipality of Frasné ordered works to develop the gallery in order to harvest the water (Fournier). There are still traces of such development with the dry-stone walls.

This is a lasting emergence with a siphon 15 metres from the entrance. The siphon is partially obstructed by the earthworks for the road that passes just overhead.

The flooded gallery was recognised on 16 June 1974 by the Groupe Lémanique de Plongée Souterraine over 43 m, less than 10 m deep. This source is still harvested, and the waters run clear, even at average water levels." (Fournier E. Spelunca 5e campagne 1902-1903 p 27 SHAG 1977 Enfonçure no 3 p 26 GLPS 1976 Info-Plongée no 1)

Attribution : PM Aubertel



## Riparian trout (D)

This is a natural adaptation of common river trout. Adults spend the warmer period of the year when streams lack water in the coolness of lakes. In the autumn, the return to the streams to lay their eggs. Eggs hatch at the end of the winter.

The riparian Trout population in the lakes of Saint-Point and Remoray have sharply declined since the 70s/80s. The quality of water in the lakes as well as the physical qualities of streams in which they would reproduce has now largely deteriorated.

Attribution : Fédération de Pêche du Jura

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## Belvedere of the two lakes (E)

In the foreground of this belvedere is the Lake of Remoray and its crown of peat bogs, classed as a National Natural Reserve since 1980; in the background, the Lake of Saint-Point, one of the largest natural lakes in France. A true sanctuary for biodiversity, the Reserve of the Lake of Remoray is home to a remarkable range of fauna and flora, particularly in relation to its humid environments: Common snipe, water rail, fringed pink, bird's-eye primrose, violet copper, dark whiteface, etc. However, be careful, access to the heart of the Reserve is prohibited; this remarkable natural heritage can also be discovered at the Reserve House in Labergement-Sainte-Marie.

Learn more about the National Natural Reserve of the Lake of Remoray: <http://www.maisondelareserve.fr>

Attribution : PNRHJ / Gilles Prost

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## Life of a chamois (F)

This animal lives mainly by day, in smaller or larger herds depending on the season (there tend to be more of them in the winter than in summer). Mating season is between the end of October and the end of January, during which period males are very aggressive, challenging each other with their horns and sometimes resulting in deadly falls depending on where the fight takes place. After a gestation period of around 23 weeks, females birth one or two kids, who will stay by their side until they are one year old.

Attribution : PNRHJ / F.JEANPARIS