

A walk in thousand time

Along the way, there are 8 stops where you can take the time to discover the history and richness of the landscapes you pass through. The first one is right here on the side of the building!

Find in this document a summary of each interpretation media.



Follow the hourglasses...
Let's go !



2

Enjoy the pond



The pond of Monts Reveaux (Grand Saint Maurice pond) is a very popular place for its calmness, which fishermen, walkers and photographers enjoy all year round. The pinkish rocks around you are sandstone that was exploited in the area for construction. Between March and October, the great egret also frequents this area. It takes advantage of the vegetation around the pond, which favours the settlement of many species.

3

To the rhythm of the seasons



Even in winter, with snow and no leaves on the trees, the ditch in front of you allows you to visualise the change in landscape. Behind this boundary, the wet soils seen at the edge of the pond can be seen again. In the spring, the birch trees have new leaves on their white-barked branches. The peatland is covered by a green mantle of purple moor-grass, which is clearly visible in summer. In autumn, the red squirrel roams the twisted branches of the oak trees to gather food.

4

A life cycle in the forest



When the tree dies, its wood will serve as food or shelter for many species. Small insects such as longhorned beetles appreciate it! Grey-headed woodpecker will dig galleries to make their nests. Tinder fungus are fungi that are frequently found on dead wood and feed on it. Beware, where the wood ages naturally, there is a high risk of branches falling off in the wind!



When time never stands still

For a peatland to exist, water is needed above all, with more water coming in than going out. The lack of oxygen prevents living organisms from decomposing the plant matter properly. It then accumulates and forms peat, that dark and soft soil under your feet. Sphagnum mosses are mosses with infinite growth: they grow on their dead matter. They contribute greatly to the formation of the peatland and its ability to store water.



Take time to listen

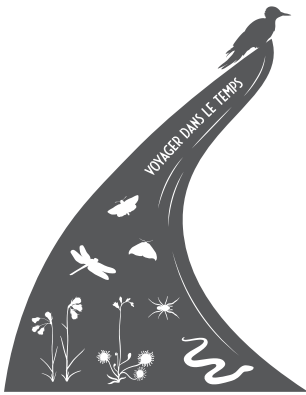
Certain species of animals on the Grande Pile create a very special soundscape: the laughter of the little grebe, the call of the Eurasian teal or the song of the willow warbler; the rustling of the wings of the hunting dragonflies; the croaking of the edible frog and the rustling of the grass of the fleeing viviparous lizard.



Travelling in time

Peat is made of stems, roots and pieces of resistant plants such as seeds, pollen, needles... Under our feet, the material has accumulated for thousands of years: the deepest layers being the oldest. By analysing the plant debris in the peat, it will be possible to learn about the history of the site and what type of vegetation made up the landscape in the past. As the Grande Pile was spared by the last glacial advance and the great washout of the last deglaciation, it has 130,000 years of history peacefully under its mantle. The peat began to accumulate 10,000 years ago on a thick layer of lake sediments deposited long before it.





Some typical bog species you can observe here:

The raft spider, a semi-aquatic spider;

The smooth snake, a harmless snake,

The sundews is a tiny carnivorous plant that traps insects with its sticky leaves;

The common cottongrass and its cottony pompons; Pebble hook-tip, whose caterpillars feed on birch;

The chequered skipper is a small butterfly that prefers humid and forested areas;

The northern emerald is a typical bog dragonfly;

The black woodpecker is a forest species that burrows into nearby beech trees.



Take time to grow



In France, forest areas are organised to meet different uses: wood production, preservation of biodiversity and soil health, and recreation.

The beech is a real prince in the forests of Franche-Comté: it grows in irregular patches with trees of different sizes.

The oak is a majestic deciduous tree that needs a lot of light to grow, which is why we avoid mixing it with other species.

In our region, recent droughts have had a strong impact on the forests. The trees are weakened and attacked by insects and fungi. New management methods are emerging to try to limit these phenomena.



Réserve Naturelle Régionale
TOURBIÈRE DE LA GRANDE PILE

The Nature Reserve is a protected area, please respect the regulations.



This trail was made by the



which protect the **Réserve naturelle régionale de la tourbière de la Grande Pile**. It carries out actions to preserve the site in partnership with local stakeholders.

Do you want to preserve the nature of Franche-Comté? Join us on
www.cen-franchemonte.org
contact@cen-franchemonte.org