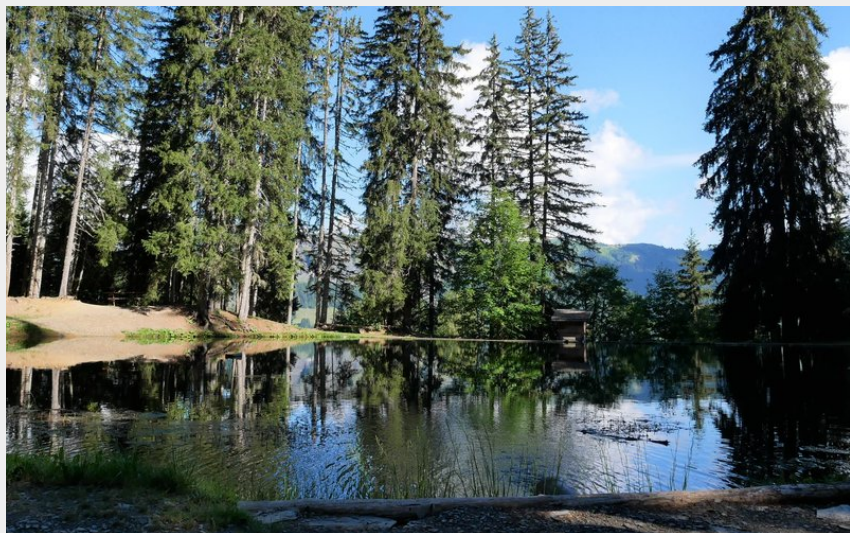


# Evettes lake

CC Pays du Mont-Blanc - Praz-sur-Arly



Lac des Evettes (@julietteBuret)



*A hike for the whole family to the refreshing lake with a wonderful view of the Aravis mountain range and Mont Charvin.*

On this educational and pleasant walk signposted with droll panels depicting wildlife, you will learn more about mountain flora and how to help protect precious wetlands.

## Useful information

Practice : Summer hike

Duration : 1 h 45

Length : 4.0 km

Trek ascent : 202 m

Difficulty : Easy

Type : Boucle

Themes : Fauna, Flora, Ecogeste, Lac et glacier, Point de vue

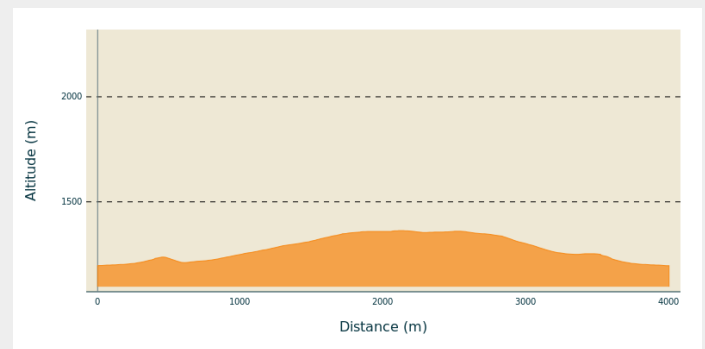
# Trek

**Departure** : Les Grabilles parking area, Praz-sur-Arly

**Arrival** : Les Grabilles parking area, Praz-sur-Arly

**Cities** : 1. Praz-sur-Arly

## Altimetric profile





Min elevation 1196 m Max elevation 1363 m

Starting from the Grabilles car park, the trail begins after the belles violettes farm (5 mins walk from the car park). Turn right: Evettes Lake via le Riant along a trail that descends slightly into the undergrowth. This route is less steep and allows you to make a complete loop. Go left up the wide forest road, passing the mesmerising waterfall and then, go under the lake's ski lift. After passing La Montagnette, turn left towards Evettes Lake. On your way back on the country road, follow the signs for Praz sur Arly.

# On your path...



 Emergency Water Supply: Wetlands  
(A)

 *Campanula rhomboidalis* (B)

 Is it a fir or a spruce tree? (C)

# All useful information

## Animaux acceptés

Votre chien est autorisé dans cette zone d'espace naturel. Il est conseillé de le tenir en laisse. À l'approche d'un troupeau, il est obligatoire de lui mettre une laisse. Par sa présence, son odeur et ses déjections, votre chien peut perturber la biodiversité. Sa divagation dans la nature peut avoir des conséquences lourdes pour la faune sauvage et les troupeaux (transmission de germes, stress de la faune sauvage, destruction des couvées au sol). Les chiens sont interdits en cœur de parcs nationaux et dans la plupart des réserves naturelles.

## Advices

This man-made lake is a fishing reserve and swimming here is prohibited. Always be careful and plan ahead when hiking. Asters, CEN 74 can not be held responsible for the occurrence of any accident or incident on this trail.

## How to come ?

### Transports

### Access

At the crossroad of the route de Grabilles and the chemin des Evettes, the car park is just at the forest entrance.

### Advised parking

Grabilles parking area, chemin des Evettes, Praz-sur-Arly

# On your path...

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## Emergency Water Supply: Wetlands (A)

A wetland is an area in which water is present in significant quantities and for a prolonged period of time over a large part of the year. There are many different types of wetland: marshes, ponds, peat bogs, alluvial environments, reed beds, etc. Wetlands are considered to be of public importance, as they regulate (store or release water), filter water and provide a vital ecosystem for many species. For a long time, wetlands were considered to be polluted environments of no interest whatsoever. By the end of the 20th century, as a consequence of urbanisation, changes in farming practices and hydraulic engineering (particularly drainage), wetlands had shrunk by more than 50%. Since 2017, Asters-CEN74 has been carrying out consultation work, maintenance and a management plan for the commune of Praz-sur-Arly with the SMBVA (Syndicat mixte du Bassin versant de l'Arly - Joint Association of the Arly catchment basin).

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## Campanula rhomboidalis (B)

A perennial plant (which re-grows several years in a row) 30-70 cm tall, common in pastures and open woods at altitudes of between 800 and 2200 m. It should not be confused with mountain violets or blue violets. The plant is not currently under threat, but it does play a role in balancing the landscape, providing food for pollinating insects and working with other plants to help the soil get richer in organic matter. Picking them in large quantities (by several hikers in a row over the season) has an adverse impact on ecosystems, so let's admire the mountain flowers instead of picking them, and let's keep a sweet memory of such beauty!



## ☁ Is it a fir or a spruce tree? (C)

A spruce tree is innately adapted to the high-altitude climate and is not afraid of the cold! It produces pine cones that are prized by many birds and small mammals. The pointed, elongated and pendulous shape of its cones distinguishes it from the fir, which has more rounded, upright cones. Fir cones do not fall off, but they do decay. As a result, only decayed fragments of fir cones do fall off. Therefore, a whole cone found at the foot of the tree is more likely to be that of a spruce. And lastly, the needles. Fir needles do not sting and are very flat. They have one green side and two white stripes on the other. Spruce, on the other hand, has sharp needles. They are not flat, but their cross-section forms a green diamond shape on both sides.