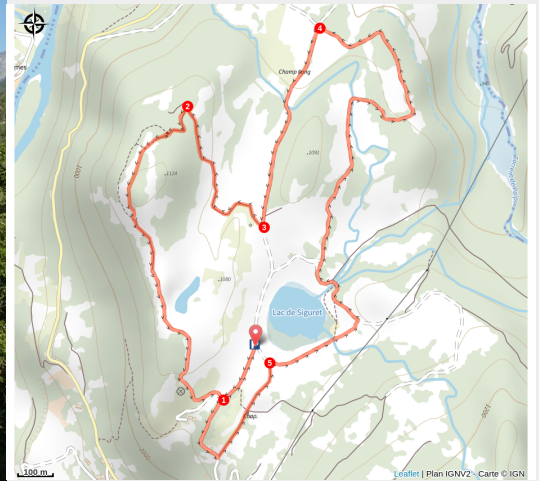


Lac du Siguret

Saint-André-d'Embrun



Lac de Siguret (Le Naturographe)



Fenced in by mountains, this circuit takes you through a bucolic environment to the lake and the chapel.

Let the wind carry you around this loop, which runs primarily through farmland and has numerous stone ruins along the way. Hug the edges of fields and forest and then emerge into a sunny embrace. Relax on the shores of the Lac du Siguret before visiting the small chapel of St-Roch.

Useful information

Practice : By walk

Duration : 1 h 30

Length : 5.2 km

Trek ascent : 136 m

Difficulty : Very easy

Type : Loop

Themes : Lake and glacier

Accessibility : Family

Trek

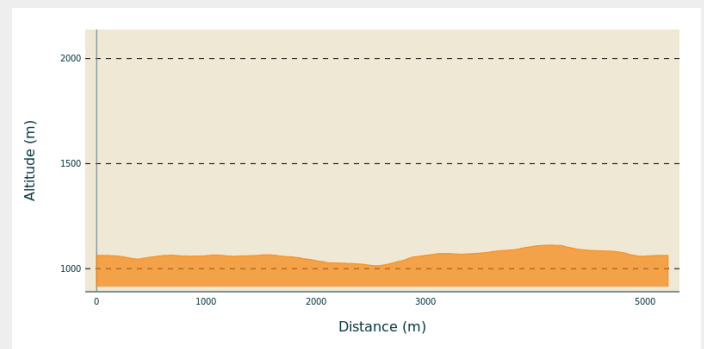
Departure : Lac du Siguret

Arrival : Lac du Siguret

Markings : — PR

Cities : 1. Saint-André-d'Embrun

Altimetric profile



Min elevation 1015 m Max elevation 1113 m

From the car park, go left onto the track leading to the « chemin du Lauzerot » sign.

1. Then take the uphill track on the right following the "Chemin du Lauzerot". Keep left on the narrow track which runs along the edge of the fields and continues uphill along the forest edge. At the next intersection, near the field, take the track on the left.
2. After a few hundred metres, turn right and continue down the hairpin bend.
3. When you come to a ruined house, turn left at the intersection.
4. Follow the path and when you reach the intersection among the fields, turn right. Follow the track until you come to another intersection. Then turn left. Stay on this track and go past the bend. After the bend, turn right onto the path running downhill to the lake. Pass the area of small boulders and the stream and continue straight ahead after the bench.
5. Take the next track on the left which leads to the chapel of St-Roch. Go past the chapel and continue straight ahead on the track which leads down to the road. Turn right onto the road which brings you back to the car park.

On your path...



Vintage swather rake (A)



Ruins (C)



Reed bed (E)



Lac du Siguret (B)



Graellsia isabellae or Spanish moon moth (D)



Astragalus centralpinus - Milkvetch (F)

All useful information

Advices

Bathing is permitted, but is not supervised.
Fishing is also permitted on the Lac du Siguret.

How to come ?

Transports

Public transport >> {"Rando Pays des Ecrins"}

Access

From St-André d'Embrun, drive to the hamlet of Siguret. When you reach the hamlet, turn right onto the lake road ("Route du lac"). Park on the left near the lake.

Advised parking

Parking du Lac du Siguret

Accessibility

Family

Environmental sensitive areas

Along your trek, you will go through sensitive areas related to the presence of a specific species or environment. In these areas, an appropriate behaviour allows to contribute to their preservation. For detailed information, specific forms are accessible for each area.

Short-toed snake eagle

Sensitivity period: March, April, May, June, July, August, September

Contact: Parc National des Écrins
Julien Charron
julien.charron@ecrins-parcnational.fr

Nidification du Circaète-Jean-le-Blanc

Les pratiques qui peuvent avoir une interaction avec le Circaète-Jean-le-Blanc en période de nidification sont principalement les pratiques aériennes comme le vol libre ou le vol motorisé.

Merci d'essayer d'éviter la zone ou de rester à une distance minimale de 300m sol quand vous la survolez soit 1410m d'altitude !

Information desks

Tourist office Embrun

Place Général Dosse - BP 49, 05202
Embrun
embrun@serreponcon-tourisme.com
Tel : 0492437272
<https://www.serreponcon-tourisme.com/>



Source



Serre-Ponçon

<https://www.serreponcon.com>

On your path...



Vintage swather rake (A)

This vintage farm implement was horse-drawn. The farmer sat on the iron seat. Its teeth form a kind of rake and its purpose was to pile up the hay in rows (known as windrows).

Attribution : Amélie Vallier



Lac du Siguret (B)

This stretch of water is a vestige from the last ice age 6,000 years ago. At category 2 lake, it is home to pike, carp and trout. The site was listed in 2012 as a Sensitive Natural Area of the Hautes-Alpes. An inventory study was commissioned by the municipality of Saint-André d'Embrun in collaboration with the regional conservatory for natural areas, CEN PACA, and its results showed significant diversity, with 350 species of plants, 110 species of insects and 52 species of birds.

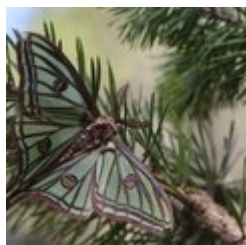
Attribution : H     Photographie - OTSP



Ruins (C)

This ruin used to be a house. A window can still be seen on the side. Today, it has been covered by vegetation and some parts are virtually invisible. Other ruins can be seen along the route of the trail. Dry-stone walls are present. Some of them, around the edges of the fields, are enclosure walls. While others are retaining walls. These are called restanques in Provence. They were built in sloping areas to create crop terraces, holding back the earth.

Attribution : Am     Vallier



Graellsia isabellae or Spanish moon moth (D)

This species is also called the stained glass moth. The upper side of its wings is green, with very dark outlines. Its antennae are unusual, in the shape of a brush. In the Department of Hautes-Alpes, the species is primarily found in the mountain pine forests. It tends to be active at dusk. During the breeding season (April-June), the female releases sex pheromones when the temperature rises above 13  C. Her eggs are spherical in shape and are 2 to 3 mm in diameter.

Attribution : Corail Marc - PNE



✿ Reed bed (E)

Reed beds are officially recognised in France as natural zones of ecological interest in terms of fauna and flora. They are a true reservoir of biodiversity for avifauna (birdlife). This unique environment is protected. They are areas on the edges of pools and marches where reeds constitute the primary vegetation. Reed beds harbour the nests and broods of numerous marsh-dwelling birds and they are effective water purifiers, limiting water pollution. In addition, the species can withstand temperatures down to -20°C.

Attribution : Amélie Vallier



✿ Astragalus centralpinus - Milkvetch (F)

This endangered species can reach 1 metre in height. Its enormous clusters of yellow and brown flowers can be seen during its flowering period, April to June. If the plant has been grazed or mown, there may be a second very late flowering on the remaining plant in September. In the Alps, there are various habitats favourable to the species, which colonises wide open areas in particular.

Attribution : Chevalier Robert - PNE