The Camargue is a large wetland in the Rhône delta. It is exceptionally diverse in its flora and fauna, its scenery, and the culture of Provence in all its historical grandeur.

Whether you are interested in nature or in the traditions of the Camargue, we can give you the information you need to appreciate the park, bearing in mind its vulnerability. Visiting museums or natural features, between the sea and the pools, on foot or on horseback, following the tourist routes or reaping the beach - you can organise your visit according to your preferences, while also respecting the quality of your surroundings.

Freshwater marshes and reed beds
These are present in the upper Camargue and on the banks of the Rhône.
Plant species such as sedges, reeds, and cattails are abundant in the marshes, which are used for feeding pods, in summer. They provide shelter for feeding and resting birds. Feeding is vigorous during winter. These are used as a feeding material.

The salt plains (‘sansouires’) and meadowlands
Salt plains are a feature of the lower Camargue. Their salt content is so high that only very salt-tolerant plants such as seashore marram, saltmarsh and sea fennel can withstand it. They are prone to periodic flooding, and in summer they are watered by tidal inlets, due to the presence of salt. Unintentional accidents only small, regional areas in which the effect of salt is less noticeable.

The salt ponds
These are to be found along the sea. In reality, they are lapses that have been adapted to maintain their salt concentration. The salt ponds are extensive and rich in invertebrates, which makes them an important source of food for birds, and in particular the flamingoes, which spend most of their time there.

The beaches and dunes
The Camargue has some 50 km of beaches. Outside the principal areas of the park, and subject to the capture of the sea - the “canalés” in a permanent state of change - the dunes are inhabited by spectacular flowering plants and a number of rare birds.

The ponds and lagoons
The shallow ponds of the lower Camargue were separated from the sea by a dyke. They are now active only, and communicate with the sea via sluice gates. They provide a refuge for birds and fish, and play a major role in water management.

Cultivated land
30% of the Camargue is used to grow rice. The water comes from the Rhône for this purpose at the southern end of the delta, and the rice fields are also home to nesting birds such as the heron. The rice is harvested in April and allowed to dry out in September for the harvest.

The Camargue National Nature Reserve (La Capelière)
The Saint-Louis Tower (Tour Saint-Louis)
The Salt works observatory
Flamingo reproduction site (Étang du Fangassier)
Home of rice (Maison du riz)
Camargue produce shop (Maison des produits de Camargue)

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Les animaux de la Camargue

La Camargue est célèbre pour ses taureaux, ses chevaux de Camargue, ses phoques, ses oiseaux et sa faune aquatique. Elle abrite également des espèces rares comme le flamant rose ou le carpe auvet. Le site est protégé et classé en parc naturel régional depuis 1970.

La biodiversité de la Camargue

La Camargue est un environnement exceptionnel pour la biodiversité. Elle abrite de nombreuses espèces animales et végétales, dont certaines sont menacées. La préservation de cet environnement est une priorité pour la protection de la biodiversité française.

Le tourisme et la protection de la Camargue

Le tourisme de la Camargue est essentiel pour le maintien de son écosystème. Les touristes attirent des milliers de visiteurs chaque année, ce qui permet de financer les travaux de conservation et de gestion de l’ensemble du site. La Camargue est une destination idéale pour les amoureux de la nature et des paysages exceptionnels.