

Reserve "Jezioro Dobskie"



The nature reserve was established by the Regulation No 15 of the Minister of Forestry and Wood Industry of the 16th of January 1963 (M.P. Nr 27 poz. 139). At first it was called „Głazowisko Fuledzki Róg" (Fuledzki Horn Boulders Area), later on islands from the reserve “Islands on Dobskie and Kisajno Lakes” have been added (M.P. Nr 24 poz. 275 from 1976). This is how the “Dobskie Lake” nature reserve (M.P. Nr 17 poz. 119 from 1989) encompassing the water region and the Fuledzki Róg peninsula came into existence.

The nature reserve „Jezioro Dobskie" has been established in order to:

- protect the relict postglacial landscape, preserved so far in untouched condition,
- protect the original character of boulder area in morainic formations,
- provide rest for the fowl during migration period,
- provide the place for gathering of cranes in autumn and spring,
- protect the beauty of the landscape on forested and high watersides of Dobskie Lake and on forested islands,
- protect waterfowl's and marsh fowl's breeding sites,
- protect the uniquely numerous colony of cormorants (Wysoki Ostrów island) and nesting of protected birds of prey.



Photo: Wysoki Ostrów Island (called also Cormorant Island).

The reserve is situated in Kamionki forest district and currently includes Dobskie Lake and islands on it: Gilma Island, Lipka Island, Wysoki Ostrów Island, (also called The Cormorant Island), Helena's Island, Ilmy Wielkie Island and Fuledzki Róg peninsula.



Photo: Ilma island.

The area of the reserve is 1833.20 hectares whereof 57.19 ha are under administration of Forestry Office; the Dobskie Lake itself is managed by Polish Angling Association. This is a partial landscape reserve. Dominating species of trees are: black alder, lime, aspen poplar, common birch and downy birch with admixtures of oak, hornbeam, elm and willow.



Photo: The Lake and its watersides are also resting and feeding area of migratory birds during their autumn and spring migrations.

There are extensive zones of rushes around the island and on outer edges of the lake which make a perfect nesting area for numerous waterfowl species. On Wysoki Ostrów island there is a colony of cormorants and grey herons. The lake and its watersides are also resting and feeding area of migratory birds. The lake is surrounded by morainic hills with gentle slopes, from the east and west sides covered by numerous erratic stones. Many stones are also under the water surface. Fuledzki Róg peninsula is an example of relic postglacial landscape having the nature of original erratic boulder stones area.



Photo: Erratic stones on Fuledzki Róg peninsula.