

# Col d'Aussois (2,914 m)

Maurienne - AUSSOIS

Le plateau du Fond d'Aussois et son refuge - Commune d'Aussois (TARDIVET Chloé)



*In this mineral ambience, discover the view of Mont Blanc.*

The welcoming atmosphere of the alpine pastures of the Fond d'Aussois gradually fades away. The altitude can now be felt, the slope of the rippapped path continues to harden. The alpine choughs seem to show off around the hiker who is much more susceptible to gravity than the chough. When at last the view opens up further afield, the mineral expanse is illuminated by coloured patches of silène acaule. The skyline finally opens and the roof of the Alps sparkles in the deep blue skies of these much-loved days.

## Useful information

---

Practice : Walking hike

---

Duration : 7 h

---

Length : 15.1 km

---

Trek ascent : 927 m

---

Difficulty : Difficult

---

Type : Return

---

Themes : Flora , Pastoralism , Viewpoint

# Trek

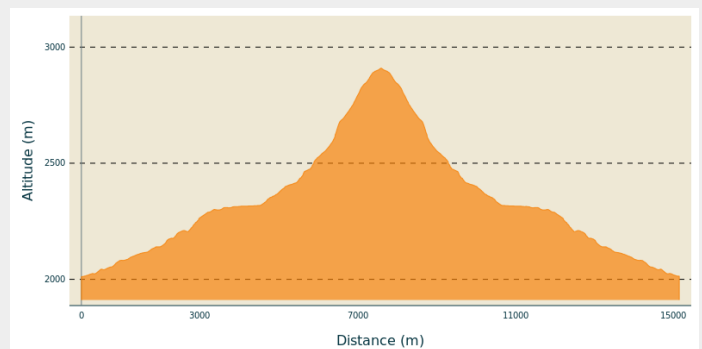
**Departure** : Dam site, village of Aussois

**Arrival** : Col d'Aussois (2,914 m)

**Markings** : — PR

**Cities** : 1. AUSSOIS

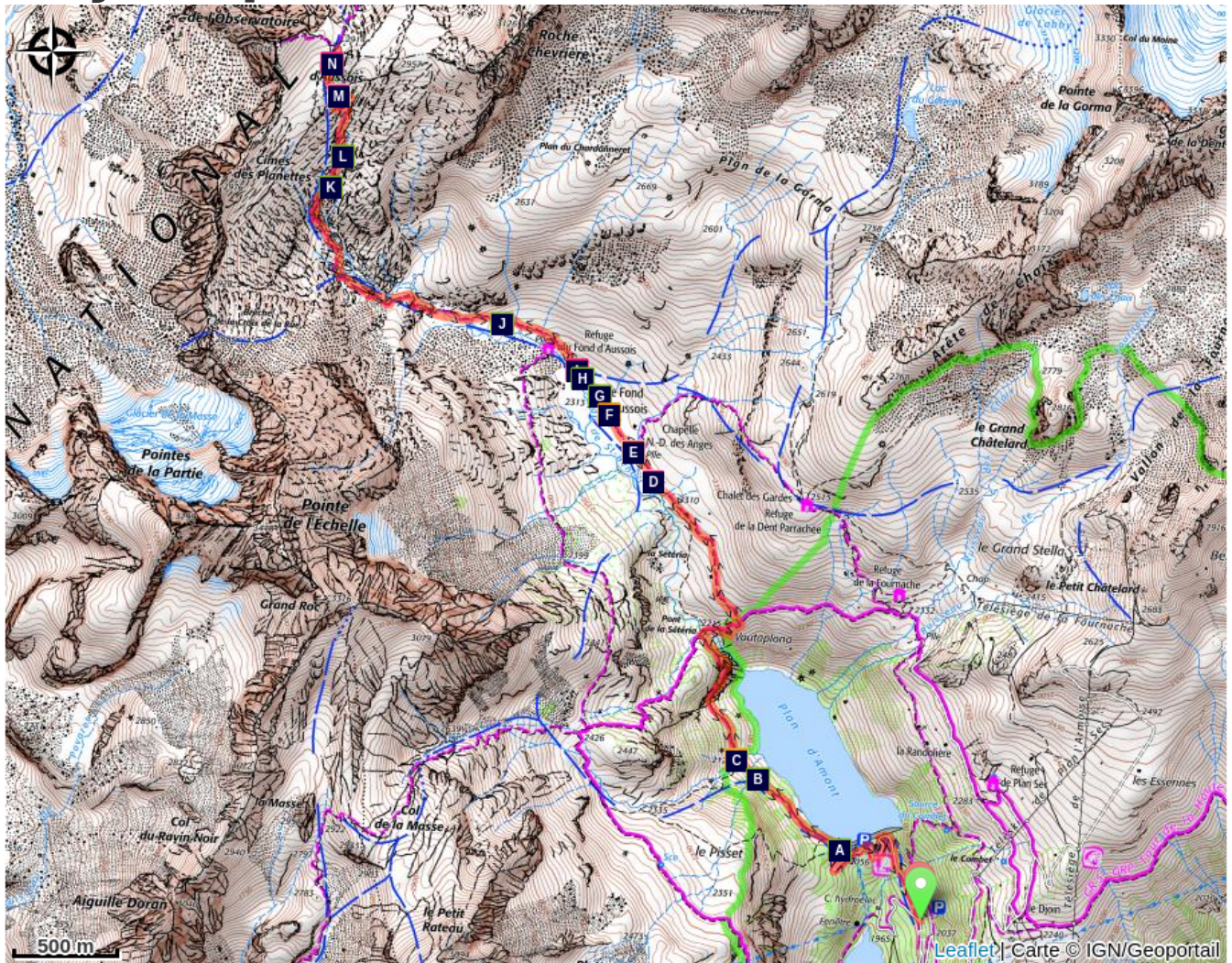
## Altimetric profile



Min elevation 2011 m Max elevation 2909 m

Go down towards the Plan d'Amont dam and pass under the dam on the left. Take the track overlooking the body of water and follow it along its length to a bridge spanning the Saint-Benoit torrent: this is the Pont de la Sétéria, joining the GR5. Cross the Pont de la Sétéria and continue along the trail, referring to the sign. After a few hairpin bends, take the trail on the left leading to the Refuge de Fond d'Aussois. To access a plateau, you must cross an initial footbridge. Pass a nearby chapel, several chalets, cross again over two footbridges to reach the surroundings of the Refuge de Fond d'Aussois. The Col d'Aussois route is indicated. Follow the trail to a plateau where you cross a footbridge. After two steep drops, discrete yellow marks demarcate the route over the rocky terrain. On the sloping ledge before the pass, do not join the large white cross but follow the route towards the pass marked by a sign. To return follow the uphill route. The high mountain is a fragile environment, respect the trail and follow the markings.

# On your path...



- |   |  |
|---|--|
|  Rhodora (A)                                |  The cembra pine (B)        |
|  Vanoise National Park (C)                  |  Fond D'Aussois Basin (D)   |
|  Chapel of Notre-dame-des-Anges (E)         |  Tarentaise heifers (F)     |
|  Swertia perennis (G)                       |  The tadpoles (H)           |
|  View over the Refuge du Fond d'Aussois (I) |  Eriophorum scheuchzeri (J) |
|  The saxifrage of the Aosta Valley (K)      |  The ptarmigan (L)          |
|  Polygons (M)                               |  Mont-Blanc (N)             |



# All useful information

## **Is in the midst of the park**

The national park is an unrestricted natural area but subjected to regulations which must be known by all visitors.

## **Advices**

High mountain route. Early in the season, some névés can be dangerous. Make sure you have the appropriate equipment and footwear. Stay on the trails. One drinking water supply is available at the Refuge de la Vanoise.

## **How to come ?**

### Transports

"Rail connection to Modane. Information: [www.voyages-sncf.com](http://www.voyages-sncf.com)

Then transport by coach to the administrative centre of Aussois. Information: [www.transavoie.com](http://www.transavoie.com)

No public transport between Aussois and the dam site.

Suggested hitchhiking organised in the Haute-Maurienne valley. Information: [www.rezopouce.fr](http://www.rezopouce.fr)

### Access

In Modane, take the D 215 towards Aussois. Once you've arrived in Aussois, go to the top of the village and take the small road that rises towards the dams. Leave a panoramic viewpoint on the left and take a steep road on the right for 100 m to reach the car park.

### Advised parking

Car park provided by the municipality for the entire dam site, departure point for all hikes.

## **Information desks**

### **Point Info Tourisme Modane**

Maison Cantonale, 9 Place Sommeiller,  
73500 Modane

[info@cchmv.fr](mailto:info@cchmv.fr)

Tel : 04 79 05 26 67

<https://www.cchautemaurienne.com>

### **Point info Parc national de la Vanoise - Modane**

Maison cantonale - Place sommeiller,  
73500 Modane

Tel : 04 79 62 30 54

<https://www.vanoise-parcnational.fr>

# On your path...

---



## ✿ Rhodora (A)

This shrub adorns the mountain with the most beautiful colours from mid-June until the end of July. In Greek, Rhododendron means “red tree” and its ferruginous qualities come from the rusty colour of the underside of its leaves. The rhododendron finds it is perfectly at home on the slopes where the snow persists and thereby offers it protection against the frost.

Attribution : PNV - GOTTI Christophe

---



## ✿ The cembra pine (B)

The pinus cembra is comprised of the cembro or arolla pine. The hardwood is used in cabinet-making. Its long needles, in ascicles of five, make it easily recognisable. Mountaineers consume the cones or seeds, competing with the spotted nutcracker. The cembro pine climbs up to 2,300 m and is fond of acid soil and varied orientations. Together with the rhododendron, bilberries and cranberries, it constitutes the forest boundary.

Attribution : PNV - MOUSSIEGT Karine

---



## Vanoise National Park (C)

“Here there is space. Here there is pure air. Here there is silence. The kingdom of flawless dawns and naive beasts...”. It was with these words that Samivel wrote the commandments of the National Park upon its creation in 1963. You enter a protected area, “the great garden of the French” which it is your responsibility to protect. The regulations are displayed on the various panels intended for hikers.

Attribution : PNV - BRÉGEON Sébastien

---



## Fond D'Aussois Basin (D)

A glacial basin is the name give to the area dug out by a glacial valley. Once the glacier recedes, this depression is generally occupied by a lake of variable size which gradually fills up with fluvio-lacustrine alluvium until it forms a plateau. Here, certain areas retain their swamp-like properties with typical plants such as swertia perennis. These rich and flat grasslands have long been appreciated for livestock farming as evidenced by the presence of old alpine huts.

Attribution : PNV - BRÉGEON Sébastien



### Chapel of Notre-dame-des-Anges (E)

During the summer, it was difficult to get down to the village for church services. This chapel was therefore built in 1886 by Louis Couvert. The lauze roofing and architecture of the building show us how local materials were once used, with the sparing use of wood which was complicated to transport at that time. In order to avoid mountain hazards such as rock falls and avalanches, the religious buildings such as oratories or crosses figure prominently on the mountain.

Attribution : PNV - GOTTI Christophe



### Tarentaise heifers (F)

The Tarentaise cow is known for its fawn-brown coat and dark pigmentation around the eyes. It owes its name to the Tarentaise valley, which you can see from beyond the Col d'Aussois. It is rather thickset at a weight of 500 to 600 kg. It is the favoured breed of the Savoy mountain breeders thanks to its stamina as well as the quality of its milk which is used in the manufacture of Beaufort. The animals that you can see at Fond d'Aussois are heifers, or rather, young cows that have not yet calved and therefore don't produce milk.

Attribution : PNV - FILLIOL Michel



### Swertia perennis (G)

This plant (*Swertia perennis*) favours cold, swampy conditions where the water circulates slowly, beholden to the Sub-alpine and Alpine regions. It belongs to the family which includes gentians. It blooms in mid-summer and adorns the marshes with its violet corolla. The swertia plant is protected at national level. The gathering of any plants is prohibited in the heart of the Vanoise National Park.

Attribution : PNV - HERRMANN Mylène



## The tadpoles (H)

The wetlands of the plateau are favoured by the common frog for reproduction. The stresses of the cold and frost existing at this altitude slow down the development of eggs and tadpoles. It takes two summers for an egg to become a frog while one season is enough in the lowlands. The eggs and tadpoles provide substantial food for the brown trout that also live in the Saint-Benoit rivulet. You can see the egg-laying frogs in June in large gelatinous clusters. The common frog is the only amphibian that can reproduce in the Fond d'Aussois.

Attribution : PNV - BOURGEOIS Marie-Geneviève



## View over the Refuge du Fond d'Aussois (I)

Opened in 2004, the new Refuge du Fond d'Aussois features a contemporary wood and steel architecture, with a semi-cylindrical roof, to integrate into the landscape and brave the elements. It engages with the former Club Alpin Français chalet, an alpine building once redesigned to provide overnight shelter and meals for the mountain people.

Attribution : PNV - Pierre LACOSSE



## Eriophorum scheuchzeri (J)

The *Eriophorum scheuchzeri* (*Eriophorum scheuchzeri*) is an herbaceous perennial plant from the Cyperaceae family. It grows in the mountain wetlands. When the flowers are in bloom it forms a cottony carpet that undulates in the breeze. Three species of Scheuchzer's cottongrass grow in Aussois. Some people insist that its white plumes were once used to fill cushions and mattresses.

Attribution : PNV - JORDANA Régis



## The saxifrage of the Aosta Valley (K)

The saxifrage of the Aosta Valley (*Saxifraga retusa* ssp *augustana*) grows mainly on rocky, barren areas. Its cushion-like shape, particular to plants growing at high-altitude allows it to save water and makes it particularly resistant to the extreme conditions at high altitude. The saxifrage of the Aosta Valley is part of the cohort of *Silene acaulis*, *Androsace* and other saxifrages, extreme plants that you will come across when approaching the pass.

Attribution : PNV - LACOSSE Pierre





---

## The ptarmigan (L)

The Rock ptarmigan, known simply as the ptarmigan is an arctic-alpine bird. Its area of presence has indeed followed the thawing prehistoric glaciers towards northern Europe and also in altitude. In the Alps, it is found only above 2,300 m altitude. In order to escape from its predators, the ptarmigan becomes white in winter and in summer its plumage takes on the colours of the rocky ground and shallow grasses that it favours. As a mainly flightless bird, evolution has covered its talons in feathers to prevent heat loss, allowing it to move over snow, effectively giving it snowshoes.

Attribution : PNV - BEURIER Mathieu

---



## Polygons (M)

Polygons are formations typical of the glacial regions that are found in the high mountains. They form only on flat terrain. The thawing and freezing of the soil creates geometric patterns caused by the slow transport of the stones and by the sorting of the particles according to their size.

Attribution : PNV - PERRIER Jacques

---



## Mont-Blanc (N)

After so much effort, you will discover to the north of the pass the whole valley of Chavière leading to Pralognan: the falling waters on this side will swell the tumultuous streams of the Isère which flows into the Tarentaise valley. A pristine barrier of ice and rock walls will block the horizon, showing only the southern slope of Mont-Blanc and the roof of the Alps.

Attribution : PNV - MOUSSIEGT Karine

---