

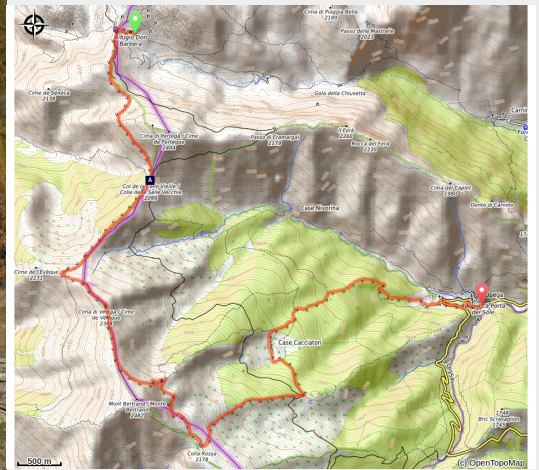


Alto Tanaro Tour, stage 5: from Rifugio Don Barbera to Upega

Vallées Roya&Bevera - Briga Alta



La Cappella della Madonna della Neve presso Upega (Roberto Pockaj)



A very varied and fascinating stage, if not particularly long. All on easy, well-marked paths, only the final descent towards Upega may be less clear.

Initially the route runs along the alpine watershed at altitudes above 2000m, with spectacular views, then it drops down to Upega through the wonderful Bosco delle Navette, a larch forest with magical corners in every season, unforgettable in the second half of October, when it all turns gold. Upega, a "Tibetan" style village in the Ligurian Alps, is a well worth a visit.

Useful information

Practice : Hiking

Duration : 4 h 36

Length : 13.4 km

Trek ascent : 597 m

Difficulty : Medium

Type : Walking breaks

Themes : Archeology and history, Architecture, Fauna, Flora, Geology, Pastoralism, Viewpoint

Trek

Departure : Rifugio Don Barbera (2079 m)

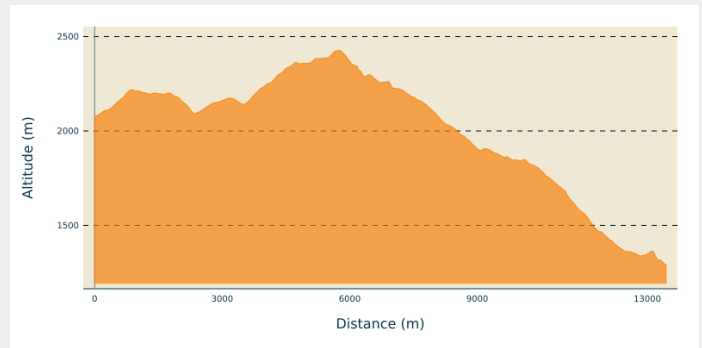
Arrival : Upega (1280 m)

Cities : 1. Briga Alta

2. La Brigue

3. Tende

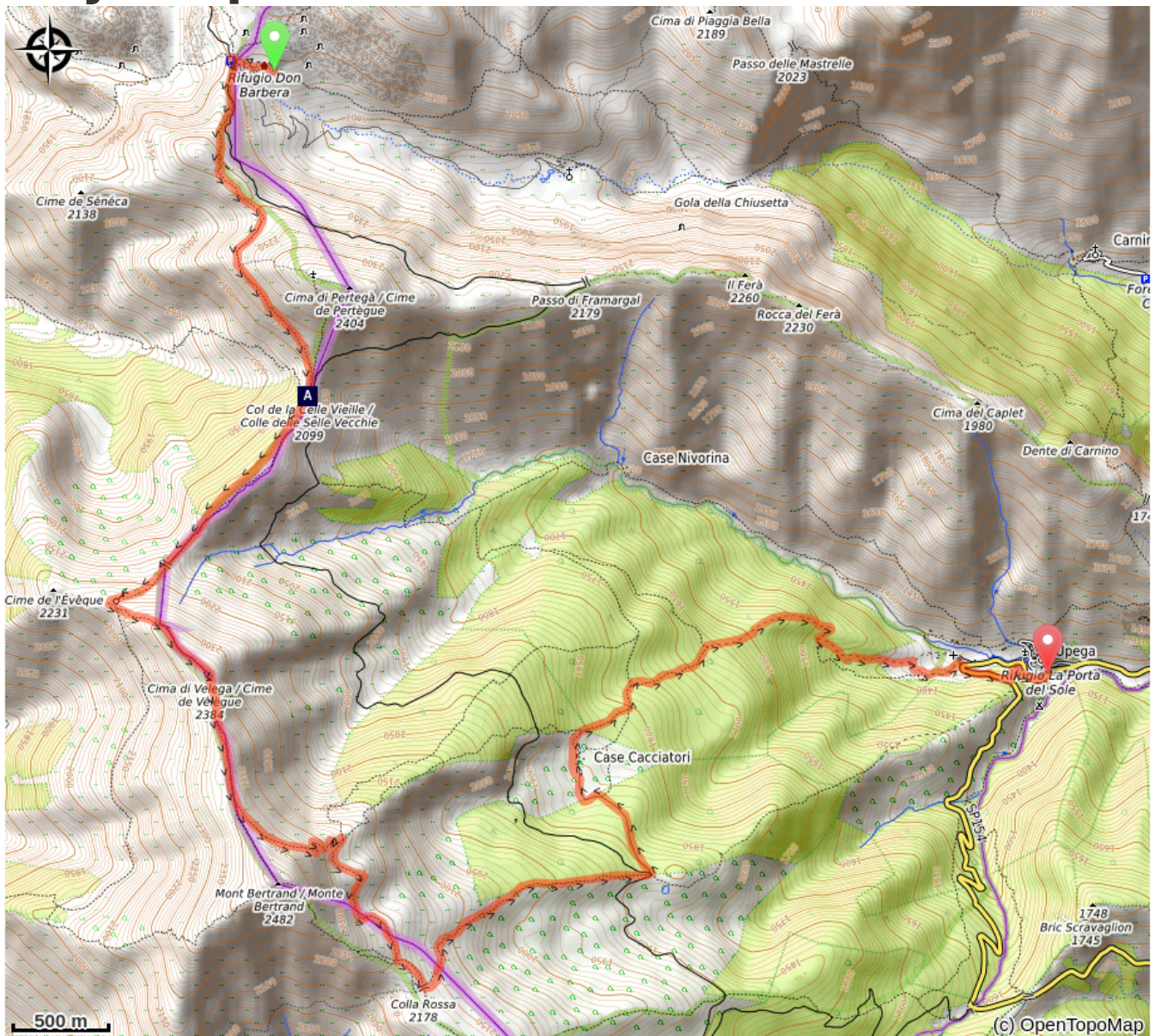
Altimetric profile



Min elevation 1291 m Max elevation 2426 m

From the Don Barbera Refuge (2079 m) follow the dirt road that heads to the nearby Colle dei Signori, but leave it almost immediately to take a path to the left. The path crosses the road to Monesi and then continues as a mule track to the slopes of the Cime de Seneca. Arrived at a panoramic col, the mule track veers to the left along the slopes of Cima di Pertegà and then descends to Colle delle Selle Vecchie (2097 m, 0:50 mins from Rifugio Don Barbera). Staying on the ridge, after a series of ups and downs you arrive at Colle del Vescovo (2162 m, 0:25 mins from Colle delle Selle Vecchie). The mule track rises up close to the summit of Cima di Vélega, then descends to a pass, where it is reduced to a path; keep to the left of the watershed, losing altitude to skirt around Monte Bertrand, then continue the descent to Colla Rossa (2172 m, 1:30 hours from Colle del Vescovo). At the pass you cross the less evident path that connects Upega to Morignole. Follow it to the left, using the waymarking through the larch forest, Bosco delle Navette. Once you reach the wide ridge, the path goes straight down to Poggio del Lagone (1897 m, 0:30 mins from Colla Rossa). At this crossroads, ignore the road to the far-off Colle di Tenda and take the dirt road, ahead and slightly to the left, heading north. Passing a track to the right for Upega the road comes to the gate of the Case dei Cacciatori (1835 m). Follow the fence (private property) round to the left. Once you have picked up the path again, go back to the ridge in the larches and drop quite steeply; you ignore various crossroads (signposted) and finally enter a mule track, which you follow to the right. The mule track, steep and rough, loses altitude quickly: after two tight bends, with Upega now in sight, the mule track (sometimes not evident) leads to the Chapel of the Madonna della Neve and to the provincial road. Following the road to the left, go down to Upega. If you want to avoid the tarmac, go up to the right for a few yards and then take a non-marked grassy mule track to the left. Following the occasional waymarking signs, go past the junction on the right for Poggio del Lagone and descend to the main road. Following it to the right, you will soon reach Upega (1280 m, 1:25 hours from Poggio del Lagone).

On your path...



🏔 The Colle delle Selle Vecchie (A)

All useful information

i 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.

How to come ?

Access

There is a path from Carnino superiore to Rifugio Don Barbera, the walk takes about 2.30 hrs.

On your path...



🏔️ The Colle delle Selle Vecchie (A)

This was an important pass in past ages, probably on one of the salt routes, it was widely used by the shepherds from Briga in their transhumance towards the pastures at the foot of the Marguareis Massif.

The place name refers to the "selle", or "cellars" for the preservation of cheeses, once evidently present in the surrounding area. The cellars are generally stone buildings, with a barrel vault, covered and insulated with grass clods to ensure constant temperature and humidity inside.

[A. Parodi, R. Pockaj, A. Costa - Nel cuore delle Alpi Liguri, collana Sentieri e Rifugi, Andrea Parodi Editore, 2012, p.34]

Attribution : Archivio EAM