

TRENTINO GRANDE GUERRA

The Path of Peace



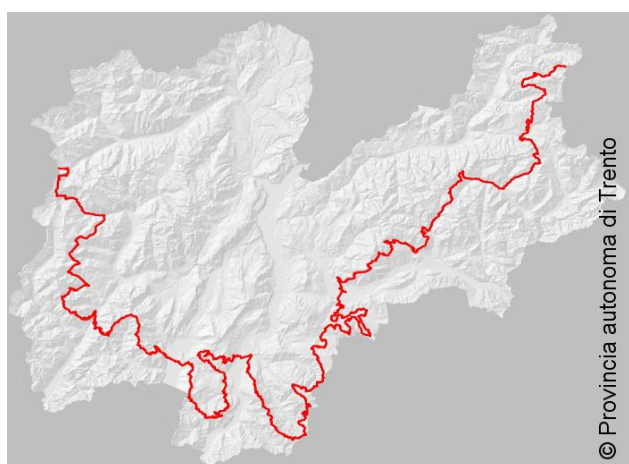
The Path of Peace

The Path of Peace connects the places and memories of the First World War on the Trentino front, from the Passo del Tonale to Marmolada, over a length of more than 520 kilometres. The route is marked with signs showing a yellow dove.

The route was created between 1986 and 1991 by the Environmental Work Consortium and the Environmental Restoration and Development Service of the Autonomous Province of Trento. It was later integrated with the section on the Plateau of the Seven Municipalities that comprise the Ortigara area.

For the upcoming Centenary maintenance work has been carried out on the path, including the placement of new signs.

The project is managed by the Nature Conservation and Environmental Development Service in collaboration with the Department of Culture.



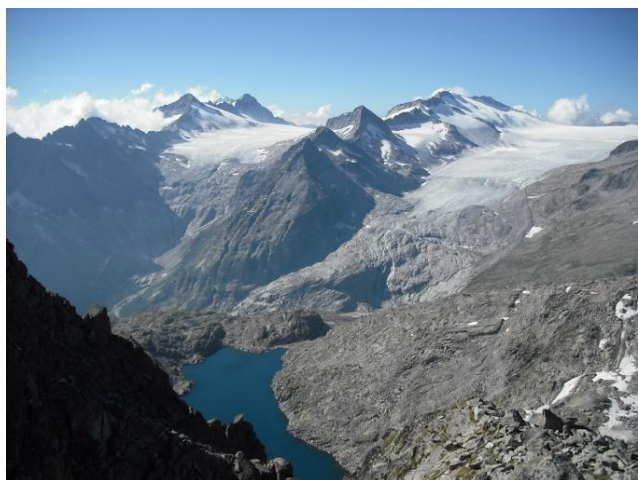
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We suggest you to deepen information regarding the Path of Peace consulting maps and guides; it is also important to contact the huts (rifugi) or the alpine guides.

The huts are usually open from 20 June to 20 September, but all information must be verified. Therefore, while reading this itinerary, you will find useful telephone numbers and websites.

When a route ends in a city centre it is recommended to contact local tourist offices in order to gain the necessary information regarding accommodation (www.visittrentino.it).

1. Section | Tonale - Adamello



First stage | Passo Tonale - Rifugio Mandron

The route starts from the Tonale Pass (1883 m), which today is the border between the provinces of Trento and Brescia but during the war was the Italian-Austrian front. After visiting the ossuary dedicated to the Winged Victory, built in 1936, follow SAT path 281 “Alveo Presena” to the Paradiso Pass (2590 m), near which you can visit the “Gallery of the White War” (a multimedia exhibition dedicated to the experiences of soldiers fighting in the mountains during the Great War) and the Monument of Brotherhood at Passo Presena. Walking along the biggest lake in Monticello, continue towards Rifugio Capanna Presena (2729 m, tel. +39 0463 758299, www.rifugiopresena.it). From here the trail climbs to 2973 metres on the Pass of Maroccaro, wartime location of an Austrian outpost which was later conquered by Italian Alpini in May 1918 (crampons can be required). From the Pass of Maroccaro you descend to Lake Scuro and arrive in 20 minutes to Rifugio Mandron (2442 m, tel. +39 0465 501193, www.sat.tn.it) where you can stay the night.

Second stage | Rifugio Mandron - Rifugio Carè Alto

The second day presents no technical difficulties but is very long and tiring.

Following path 212, you can reach Rifugio Bedole (1631 m, tel. +39 0465 501405, rifugiobedole.altervista.org) in under two hours before proceeding on the 8 km road to Ponte Maria (1164 m). Here, take the Sentiero delle Cascate (“Path of the Waterfalls”), which skirts the Pian di Genova (1108 m), and continue until you see the signs for path 215 which takes you back uphill to Malga Siniciaga Bassa (1520 m, remnants of a former Austrian cemetery). This part of the Path of Peace coincides with the Virgilio Marchetti nature trail. Continuing, you reach Malga Siniciaga Alta (1942 m), Baita Altar (2163 m, remains of a military cableway) and Passo Altar (2385 m) which leads onto the slopes of the Niscli glacier at the foot of Carè Alto. From the Altar pass, Rifugio Carè Alto (2459 m, tel. +39 0461 948080, www.carealto.it) will soon be visible and accessible on a former military road. Close to the hut it is possible to see remains of military artifacts and a small wood chapel built by Russian war prisoners.

TOURIST INFORMATION

AZIENDA PER IL TURISMO VALLI DI SOLE, PEJO E RABBI

Tel. +39 0463 901280 | info@valdisole.net | www.valdisole.net

AZIENDA PER IL TURISMO MADONNA DI CAMPIGLIO, PINZOLO, VAL RENDENA

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CONSORZIO TURISTICO VALLE DEL CHIESE

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2. Section | Adamello - Valle del Chiese - Val di Ledro



This stretch of the Path of Peace can be covered in three days: the stages are long and tiring, over rarely visited and often wild terrain.

First stage | Rifugio Carè Alto - Rifugio Trivena

From Rifugio Carè Alto (2459 m) take path 222 and, keeping the imposing bulk of Carè Alto on the right, ascend for about an hour to the Bocca di Conca (2674 m). After the Bocca di Conca enter into the Valletta Dosson (or Val Cavento) and descend to Malga Dosson Casina (2363m): this area was described by Lieutenant Felix Hecht in his memoirs. In the vicinity of the hut there is a pleasant bivouac, and nearby are the remains of the Command of the Valletta Alta subsector. Continue downhill along the valley of San Valentino to Malga Valletta Bassa and the junction with path 225, which returns to high altitude. Go past Passo Coston della Valletta (2350 m) and the Cunella bivouac (2280 m), passing through Val Stacciole until reaching the 2523 m altitude of the Bocca della Cunella: in this section the trail is quite rugged and equipped with short iron ladders and fixed ropes. From the Bocca della Cunella go down to Val di Trivena, keeping the peaks of Cop di Breguzzo and Cop di Casa on the right, and passing the grassy clearing of Pian di Redont. You finally reach Rifugio Trivena (1650 m, tel. +39 0465 901019, +39 328 0381752, www.trivena.com), which houses a collection of war relics.

Second stage | Rifugio Trivena - Lardaro

The second stage, nearly 30 km long, leads to the village of Lardaro.

From Rifugio Trivena descend to Ponte Pianone at 1232 m and then follow path 262 which leads to the Valle d'Arnò. The Path of Peace passes Malga Casina Nuova, Malga d'Arnò (1558 m), Malga Margiassone (1718 m), and Malga Pozze and arrives at the Passo del Frate (2248 m), where you can find remains of military artifacts and the ruins of the cableway of the Val d'Arnò. It then continues on loose terrain with equipped stretches onto the 2509 m of Monte Corona. From here continue on the ridge, slowly losing altitude and passing Corno Vecchio and the Dosso dei Morti (2183 m), until reaching Malga Avalina (1975 m). From here, the Path of Peace continues in a south-easterly direction, passing Dosso Brullo (1760 m), and reaching Forte Corno (1100 m, built in 1883-1890) and Forte Larino (723 m), near Lardaro.

You can find accommodation in one of the hotels of the area.

Third stage | Lardaro - Rifugio Pernici

The third and final stage is quite challenging and tiring; the long stretch at high altitude, which follows the ascent of Monte Cadria and continually rises and falls, sometimes winds over sharp and treacherous ridges on which you must be attentive. From Lardaro (in Valle del Chiese) you travel approximately 27 km with 1500 m of difference in altitude to reach Rifugio Pernici, in high Val Concei.

The first part of the trail is easy and on asphalt road: it passes through the villages of Lardaro and Deserta and climbs on the other side of the mountain to Malga Ringia at 1398 m (3 hours). From here the trail climbs along a military path to Pozza di Cadria (1954 m): on the right you can see the numerous Austro-Hungarian military posts of the Monte Nozzolo system, manned in time of war by two Kaiserjäger companies. The path continues towards Malga Cadria and Cima Cadria (2254 m). On the summit, there are wooden crosses and an altar where commemorations are held in the summer.

From Mount Cadria you enter the Valle di Concei: it takes at least 4-5 hours to reach Rifugio Pernici. From Cadria you descend (300 m of difference in altitude) and arrive at the Bocca di Tartaval (1947 m), then continue on the ridge. The continuous ascents and descents of the passage to the summit of La Roda (2169 m), Bocca Campeï (1849 m), and the Corno dei Gui (2052 m), along with the descent to the Bocca dell'Ussol (1878 m), takes you through the remains of posts and allows spectacular views. From here the last stretch of the day begins. To ascend to the summit of Gavardina (2047 m) you will encounter some difficult passages (use of the hands is required in the easy first-level stretches). Then the path leads on to the Dosso della Torta (2156 m, once the boundary between the sector of Bondo and that of Riva del Garda), the Bocchetta di Slavazza (2048 m, fixed ropes), Monte Tofino (2151 m), the Corno di Pichea (2138 m) and finally the Mazza di Pichea (1879 m). From the Bocca di Trat descend to Rifugio Pernici at 1600 m (tel. +39 0464 505090, mobile +39 349 3301981, www.pernici.com).

TOURIST INFORMATION

CONSORZIO TURISTICO VALLE DEL CHIESE

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CONSORZIO TURISTICO VALLE DI LEDRO

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3. Section | Val di Ledro - Lago di Garda



First stage | Rifugio Pernici - Riva del Garda

The first stage unites Rifugio Pernici with Riva del Garda, the lowest point of elevation of the entire Path of Peace (66 m). The path runs for roughly 20 km, with long downhill stretches, and is not particularly difficult except near Bocca Saval, shortly after the start (a stretch equipped with fixed ropes). Near Bocca Saval (1740 m) there is the hut of the same name (1692 m) that can offer shelter: all around there are numerous remains of Austro-Hungarian huts and war posts. The Path of Peace descends towards Lake Garda; the military dirt track becomes paved near the clearing of Pratons (1475 m), passes the village of San Rocco di Campi (680 m) and leads to Riva del Garda after passing San Giovanni (440 m) and La Maddalena. The entry into the historic centre of the city is through Porta San Marco. MAG Museo Alto Garda is a museum which can be found inside of the Rocca (fortress); its historical section hosts an exhibition regarding the fortifications of north Lake Garda. You can find accommodation in one of the hotels of the area.

Second stage | Riva del Garda - Nago

The second stage is very short, there are 12 km to reach the village of Nago. Therefore, it is possible to spend the day visiting the forts built in this area by the Austro-Hungarian Army from mid nineteenth century to the beginning of the twentieth century.

In half an hour, along the beach, you reach Fort San Nicolò, built between 1860 and 1861 to block the access through the Lake Garda to Tirol. From there you ascend to Monte Brione, an articulated complex and rich in Austro-Hungarian forts built in various periods, thereby demonstrating the different phases of fortification: Fort Garda, Batteria di Mezzo and Batteria Nord. Once down from Monte Brione continue along the lake to Torbole and then ascend to Nago through the historic Strada di Santa Lucia. In Nago you can see two forts built between 1860 and 1861 as barrage of the Nago-Passo San Giovanni-Mori-Rovereto road. You can find accommodation in one of the hotels of the area.

Third Stage | Nago - Rifugio Damiano Chiesa

The third stage goes to Monte Altissimo di Nago (2079 m). From Nago a paved road goes to the top of Prati di Nago (1550 m): the Path of Peace abandons this after a few hundred metres, cutting it (although sometimes rejoining it). In approximately one hour and a half you reach Malga Zures at 642 m, where you can find several remains of Austro-Hungarian military posts. Then you pass Doss Casina (978 m, Italian stronghold and military chapel built in 1916), Prati di Nago and Monte Varagna (1780 m, rests of military barracks). Monte Altissimo (2070 m) offers a breathtaking view: the lush high altitude grasslands 2000 m above Lake Garda, visible in its full extent on a clear day, make it a unique place. Near the summit there are numerous remains of trenches, artillery positions and a commemorative chapel which was restored in the 1990s. Awaiting the hiker at the end of the journey is the Rifugio Damiano Chiesa (tel. +39 0464 867130, www.rifugioaltissimo.it).

TOURIST INFORMATION

CONSORZIO TURISTICO VALLE DI LEDRO

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AZIENDA PER IL TURISMO INGARDA TRENTINO

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AZIENDA PER IL TURISMO ROVERETO E VALLAGARINA

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4. Section | Rovereto and Vallagarina



First stage | Rifugio Damiano Chiesa - Mori

From Rifugio Damiano Chiesa descend to the Bocca del Creer (Rifugio Graziani, 1620 m, tel. +39 0464 867005, www.albergorifugiograziani.it), then ascend to Corna Piana and then, along the Trail of Vipers, you arrive at the Passo di San Valentino: from here the path continues to gently rise and fall along a dirt road with views of the Valle dell'Adige. Go past the Corno della Paura and Mount Vignola (1607 m, optional but recommended climb: 30 minutes round trip, military remnants, artillery posts, cableway arrival). From here the long descent that concludes this day's itinerary begins: ignoring signs for Palsa, proceed to "Pozza" by following the Cestarelli forest road. Go through the villages of Saccone and Crosano and finish the route in the centre of Mori. You can find accommodation in one of the hotels of the area.

Second stage | Mori - Ronzo Chienis

From the centre of Mori you reach "Old Mori" and follow the directions for the "La Lasta - Manzano" path. The village of Manzano (717 m) is preceded by the beautiful medieval church dedicated to St. Apollonia: to the left of the village the mountain Nagià Grom rises, the Austro-Hungarian stronghold rich in military artefacts recovered by the Mori Alpini (the visit takes 1 hour). From Manzano you meet the road that leads towards Valle San Felice. Follow it until you find, at the height of a curve, signs for Mount Creino. As you progress along the rising valley, you will pass the remains of Castel Gresta, the village of Pannone, and the chapel of St. Roch before reaching Santa Barbara (1167 m). From Monte Creino (1280 m) you can enjoy a magnificent view of Lake Garda and, thanks to recent restoration work, you can visit a complex system of trenches, an observatory, and artillery posts in the cave. From Monte Creino you descend towards the village of Ronzo Chienis (1000 m). You can find accommodation in one of the hotels of the area.

Third stage | Ronzo Chienis - Rovereto

The third day takes you to Rovereto, which boasts the title "City of Peace". The day covers a distance of about 17 km. From Ronzo Chienis you reach the summit of Mount Biaena (1615 m, 600 m of difference in altitude). The summit cross, on top of a cave carved into the rock and home to an artillery post during the war, stands above Rovereto. From Biaena the route is downhill all the way; the first section of the trail is steep with rough terrain, then alternates between paved roads (situated just before Mount Faè), and dirt roads and trails, until you reach Rovereto (after passing Lenzima and Isera). You can find accommodation in one of the hotels of the area. We suggest you to visit the Italian War History Museum (www.museodellaguerra.it).

Fourth Stage | Rovereto - Rifugio Coni Zugna

This is a very challenging (with a difference in altitude of almost 1500 m) but also extremely interesting stage, which leads you to the discovery of monuments and important remains of military artefacts.

An ideal place to start is the Piazza del Podestà, opposite the Town Hall and the Venetian castle that houses the Italian War History Museum. After crossing the bridge over the River Leno, which flows through the historic centre of Santa Maria, shortly after take a left along a cobbled street (Vicolo della Madonna) that leads to the sanctuary of the Madonna del Monte. Here you are at the gates of the commemorative area of Rovereto: you will soon reach the Ossuary with the remains of over 20,000 Italian and Austro-Hungarian soldiers, just above the Colle di Miravalle with the Bell of Peace (you can reach it in 20 minutes walking along the path “Walking for peace”), the Road of the Gunners with 102 plaques dedicated to the “Gold Medals” of Italian Artillery and finally the Damiano Chiesa Cave, where the Rovereto irredentist was taken prisoner in May 1916. The Path of Peace continues climbing steadily and then meets locations of fierce combat: Malga Tof (1051 m), Zugna Torta (1238 m), the area of the “Trincerone” (recently cleaned and fitted with signs). Here, in spring 1916, the Italian Army stopped the Austro-Hungarian offensive known as *Strafexpedition*. Continuing in the woods you can find the remains of the San Matteo and St. George war cemeteries, as well as the remains of trenches and Italian military artefacts. At the 1616 m of Rifugio Monte Zugna (tel. +39 0464 917959, www.rifugiomontezugna.com) the day's effort comes to an end.

Fifth stage | Rifugio Monte Zugna - Rifugio Fraccaroli

From Rifugio Monte Zugna ascend along the military road to the “Peace Park”, where you can see the large watershed for the collection of rainwater built by the Austro-Hungarian Army before the war and the remains of Italian military artefacts. The top of Monte Zugna (1864 m, with a grandiose panorama) is a 15-minute walk while the Path of Peace continues on the military road to the south, up to the 1450 m of the Passo Buole. Here you can see the chapel and the memorial obelisk for the Italian soldiers who strenuously defended their position in the summer of 1916. From the Passo Buole the path rises; after passing the Malga Val di Gatto, the Pala di Cherle, the Pra del Sinel (1988 m) and the Bocchetta di Grole, you reach Rifugio Fraccaroli (2232 m, tel. +39 0457 050033, www.caregaweb.it), which lies at the foot of the Carega peak (2259 m).

Sixth stage | Rifugio Fraccaroli - Rifugio Achille Papa

The stretch leading to the area of Pasubio can be covered in two or three days' journey on foot: we propose here the first possibility; in the second case it is possible to find accommodation at the Pian delle Fugazze pass. From Rifugio Fraccaroli descend first to Bocchetta Mosca, then go to Bocchetta Fondi (2042 m) and then finally to the Campogrosso pass. From here, on a tarmac road, continue to the Pian delle Fugazze. Near the pass there are the Ossuary and an interesting history museum dedicated to the First Army and its commander Pecori Giraldi (the visit is only recommended for those who decide to break this stage into two; those who wish to complete the stage in one day still face roughly 800 metres of elevation). The route continues along the Pasubio military road that, after the General d'Havet Tunnel, is remembered as the Road of Heroes. Rifugio Achille Papa (tel. +39 0445 630233, www.caischio.it) is located at 1934 m.

Seventh stage | Rifugio Achille Papa - Rifugio Lancia

This stage involves crossing Pasubio. On the way you will find the Roman Arch and memorial chapel built after the war, trenches, communication trenches, and mangled peaks transformed by grenade explosions and mines laid in the depths of the mountain. On Pasubio a real “mine war” was fought: the last one, the most powerful and destructive, literally erased a part of what is now called the Dente Italiano (Italian Tooth, 2200 m). This area of Pasubio is “sacred”: there are numerous monuments and information panels that recount the sequence of events. This stage ends at Rifugio Lancia (1802 m, mobile +39 347 1600846, www.rifugiolancia.it).

TOURIST INFORMATION

AZIENDA PER IL TURISMO ROVERETO E VALLAGARINA

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5. Section | Altipiani Folgaria, Lavarone and Luserna



First stage | Rifugio Lancia - Passo Coe

On the first day you leave the mountains of the Pasubio massif behind: from Rifugio Vincenzo Lancia on the Pasubio massif you reach the Sella delle Pozze (1924 m), entering Val Zuccaria and starting on European Path E5, towards Passo Borcola. You will pass a few huts, high-altitude pastures and military ruins. From Malga Costa Borcola (1847 m) descend to the Passo Borcola (1206 m), which then goes up to Coston dei Laghi and Mount Maggio (1853 m). From the summit cross, in an hour of easy walking, you descend into the valley of Passo Coe (B&B Affittacamere La Stua, tel. +39 0464 720410, www.lastuacoe.it; Rifugio Passo Coe, tel. +39 0464 721754, <http://web.tiscali.it/passocoe/>). A short detour leads to Fort Dosso del Sommo (1670 m), the most modern of the forts of the area. When you reach Passo Coe you can also find Malga Zonta, where many partisans were killed in August 1944, and Base Tuono, a museum dedicated to the Cold War and to the Nike-Hercules missile defense system (www.basetuono.it).

Second stage | Passo Coe - Carbonare

From Passo Coe, follow the tarmac road for a few hundred metres, pass the “Pyramid” (monument to the fallen partisans) and turn right onto a dirt road in the direction of the Rifugio Camini. Soon you come across the Austro-Hungarian fort of Sommo Alto (1613 m, built between 1911 and 1914). Proceed towards the Rifugio Stella d'Italia (1550 m, tel. +39 0464 721374, www.estate.rifugiostelladitalia.com), turn in the direction of the Albergo Ortesino and Val Fredda. On the way down you can see the ruins of an Austro-Hungarian military hospital, the “Emperor’s Stair”, built on the occasion of a visit from Emperor Charles, and finally you reach Fort Cherle (1445 m, built between 1909 and 1913). The route continues towards the village of Carbonare (1074 m, accommodation): to reach it you pass the abandoned village of San Fermo, the Venetian sawmill, and the villages of Tezzeli, Cueli and Liberi.

Third Stage | Carbonare - Luserna

From Carbonare climb to Mount Rust (1282 m), once a military observatory; from here you go back a few hundred metres and descend towards Lavarone Chiesa. From here, leaving Lake Lavarone on the right, continue towards the area of Rocchetti and Fort Belvedere-Gschwent (1177 m, tel. +39 0464 780005, www.fortebelvedere.org). The fort dominates the underlying Val d'Astico, is well preserved and houses a museum with interesting collections and multimedia installations. The trail continues through pine forests, stone quarries and huts: near Malga Laghetto a short detour leads to the “Pez del Prinzip”, the highest fir in Europe (54 m). The path ends at 1333 m in Luserna; to learn about the history, culture and traditions of the Cimbrian community a visit to the Luserna Documentation Centre (tel. +39 0464 789638, www.luserna.it) is recommended. It hosts temporary and permanent exhibitions dedicated to the Great War in this area: the exhibition “Alfabeto della Grande Guerra. 26 lettere per non dimenticare” and a Visitor Centre, which illustrates the Austrian and Italian forts system through photographs, texts and videos. You can find accommodation in one of the hotels of the area.

Fourth stage | Luserna - Passo Vezzena

From Luserna, you ascend to Fort Lusern (1549 m), passing by wonderful stone walls, pastures, woods and the outposts of Oberwiesen and Viaz. Fort Lusern was violently bombed in the early days of the war and was on the verge of surrender after three days of continuous siege by Italian artillery; it has recently been restored. From Fort Lusern you descend into the valley of Millegrobbe and from there you reach the Vezzena pass (1402 m). In twenty minutes you reach the ruins of Fort Busa Verle (built between 1908 and 1913, severely damaged by Italian artillery of Fort Verena); following path 205 you ascend to Cima Vezzena (1908 m), on which a fort called the “Eye of the Plateau” stands; its name clearly derives from its privileged position as observatory and connection between forts. From Cima Vezzena you return to the pass, descending along the military road (Hotel Vezzena tel. +39 0464 784197, www.hotelvezzena.com).

TOURIST INFORMATION

AZIENDA PER IL TURISMO ALPE CIMBRA

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6. Section | Valsugana - Lagorai - Primiero



First stage | Passo Vezzena - Caldonazzo

From Passo Vezzena you reach the locality of Monte Rovere (1255 m), a major wartime hub and the arrival place of a cableway that started in Caldonazzo. At Monte Rovere you enter the *Kaiserjäger* road for a few hundred metres up and then turn left onto a forest road that leads to the military cemetery of Slaghenaufi and the former Austro-Hungarian command of Virti. From here you return to the Path of Peace and then follow the forest road and the “Road of Tomazol” which descends towards Caldonazzo (489 m), passing through the Valle del Brenta. You can find accommodation in one of the hotels of the area.

Second stage | Caldonazzo - Vetriolo Terme

From Caldonazzo continue towards Brenta’s hamlet, climb towards the church of San Valentino and Colle di Brenta, where Fort Tenna stands: built in 1884 and recently restored, it hosts plays during summer. Colle di Brenta separates Lake Caldonazzo from Lake Levico: on arriving at Levico Lake, you go along it until meeting the “Case Visintainer”. Cross the tarmac road that comes from Levico and on a military road go up towards Maso Lazzaretto and Fort Colle delle Benne (649 m, also called Fort San Biagio; recently restored, it hosts temporary exhibitions, shows and events during summer). From the fort you go back to Maso Lazzaretto and you follow the signs for Vetriolo Terme (1477 m) (Maso al Vetriolo Vecchio, tel. +39 0461 701564).

Third Stage | Vetriolo Terme - Campestrini

Almost 30 km join Vetriolo to the village of Campestrini: a long path, but easy and with a limited difference in altitude. From Vetriolo take the old road through the woods, and after passing the Terme and the Maso al Vetriolo Vecchio go in the direction of the former Malga Groi, which is run by the Alpini on summer weekends, and then to the area of Cinque Valli and Rifugio Erterle (1426 m, mobile +39 333 9351482, www.rifugioerterle.com). The Path of Peace continues to Rifugio Serot (1566 m, tel. +39 0461 764690, www.rifugioserot.eu), up to the cabins of Malga Trenca (1666 m) and then gradually descends to the village of Campestrini (820 m).

Fourth stage | Campestrini - Rifugio Carlettini

This stage is in the heart of Lagorai: from Campestrini walk about twenty kilometres to reach Rifugio Carlettini. The trail is well marked and the directions to follow are initially those for the hotel La Ruscoletta and afterwards for Col Scandolera, Valle di Calamento, Ponte Salton, the village of Pontarso and finally Val Campelle, which leads up to Rifugio Carlettini (1368 m, mobile +39 345 9724899, www.rifugiocarlettini.it).

Fifth stage | Rifugio Carlettini - Rifugio Refavaie

From Rifugio Carlettini walk for a little over a kilometre to Ponte Conseria. In 45 minutes you reach Malga Conseria. Shortly after, a cross marks the presence of a former Military Cemetery; in a few minutes you

reach Passo Cinque Croci (2018 m; to reach the pass, rather than following the forest road, we suggest taking path SAT 326). From here you have a wonderful view of Cima d'Asta, Cima delle Stellune, Mount Cauriol and Pale di San Martino. Now the path is very easy: on the former military road you go slightly downhill to reach Malga Val Cion and from there continue to meet the stream of Vanoi and, in a few kilometres, you will reach Rifugio Refavaie (1116 m, tel. +39 0439 710009, www.rifugiorefavaie.com). From here you can take a detour from the Path of Peace and climb to Mount Cauriol, one of the “sacred” mountains of the Alpini.

Sixth stage | Rifugio Refavaie - Passo Rolle

From Rifugio Refavaie you come down on the tarmac road to the village of Caoria, home of the permanent Exhibition of the First World War in Lagorai and a military cemetery. On reaching Ponte Valsorda, the Path of Peace turns left and climbs up the valley of the same name: you meet the locality of Stel, the Casina Forestale di Valsorda and after four hours of walking Malga Tognola (1988 m), from which you have an amazing view of the Pale di San Martino. From Malga Tognola continue towards Malga Valcigolera, climb the high Val Bonetta, and then you reach Passo Colbricon (1908 m), passage between Val Cismon and Val Travignolo. At Passo Colbricon turn right in the direction of the lakes of Colbricon, which can be reached in a few minutes. From Rifugio Laghi di Colbricon (1927 m, tel. +39 0439 768942), clinging to the shores of Lake Superiore, a lovely route leads first to Malga Rolle and then to Passo Rolle.

TOURIST INFORMATION

AZIENDA PER IL TURISMO VALSUGANA, LAGORAI, TERME E LAGHI

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AZIENDA PER IL TURISMO SAN MARTINO DI CASTROZZA, PASSO ROLLE, PRIMIERO E VANOI

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7. Section | Valle di Fassa



First stage | Passo Rolle - Passo San Pellegrino

From Passo Colbricon, the Path of Peace leads down to Val Travignolo and the forest station of Paneveggio (Visitor Centre of the Pale di San Martino Paneveggio Natural Park, www.parcopan.org). Otherwise, you can descend from Passo Rolle to Paneveggio along the provincial road using the service buses. Fort Buso stands on the Paneveggio lake, while Fort Dossaccio can be found after an hour's walk from the Visitor Centre (they can both be only externally visited). When you arrive in Paneveggio, take the forest road and in an hour and a half you arrive at Malga Bocche (1946 m). Here the Path of Peace follows the path 626 signs in the direction of Val Miniera; alternatively you can continue along the path 623 towards Malga Juribritto, reaching the lake and pass of the same name (2381 m). From Forcella Juribritto go down in high Val d'Orso and in little more than an hour you reach Passo San Pellegrino. You can find accommodation in the area.

Second stage | Passo San Pellegrino - Rifugio Contrin

From Passo San Pellegrino climb to the 2528 m of Passo Le Selle (Rifugio Le Selle, mobile +39 347 4039331, www.rifugioselle.it), the division between the chain of Monzoni and the chain of Costabella. From here you follow Path 604 descending to the valley in which you find the beautiful Lech de le Sele (2258 m); continuing you reach Rifugio Taramelli (2046 m, mobile +39 360 879719, www.rifugiotaramelli.it) and Baita Monzoni (1792 m). Following a dirt road you come to path 641 that takes you in the direction of "Masso Legusel". The journey takes you into a magnificent setting, which goes up and downhill until Rifugio Contrin (2016 m, tel. +39 0462 601101, www.rifugiocontrin.it) through the passes of Pieif and Lagujel. On the way you will come across Malga Pecol, the "Streda dei Rusci" (built in wartime by Russian prisoners), the Baita alle Cascate (located at the head of the beautiful Valle di San Nicolò) and the pass of Paschè (2502 m).

Third stage | Rifugio Contrin - Passo Fedaia

A high mountain stage: via ferrata and ice climbing equipment is required. From Rifugio Contrin ascend to Val Rosalia to the 2896 m of Forcella Marmolada: here the via ferrata begins, which climbs along the north west ridge; the last leg to the summit stretches over snow or ice. Punta Penia, with its 3343 m, is the highest point of the Path of Peace. Now you can decide to go down to Lake Fedaia directly from the glacier (crampons and ropes required) or head back to the via ferrata and at Forcella Marmolada proceed to the "Pian di Trevisan" (again, in some points, you may need crampons).

TOURIST INFORMATION

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