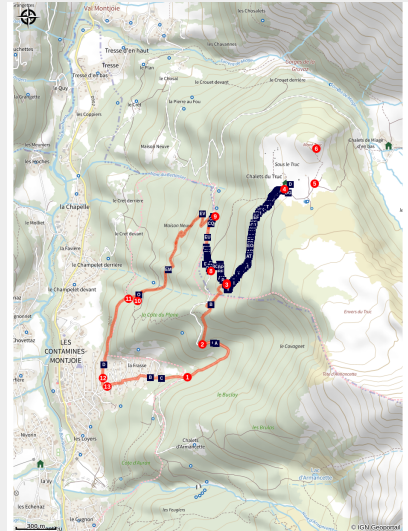


# Chalets du Truc loop trail via Maison Neuve

CC Pays du Mont-Blanc - Les Contamines-Montjoie



Chalets et Mont Truc (Geoffrey Garcel - CEN 74)



## *Discovering a mysterious mountain forest*

A stunning woodland loop trail with a magnificent panorama above the mountain pastures...

### Useful information

Practice : Summer hike

Duration : 4 h

Length : 6.0 km

Difficulty : Easy

Type : Boucle

Themes : Fauna

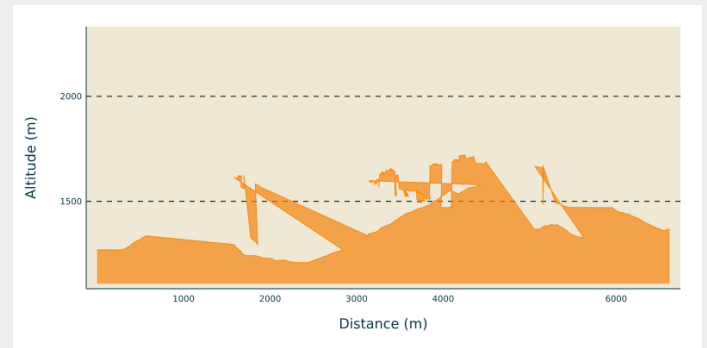
# Trek

**Departure** : Parking « la Frasse », Les Contamines-Montjoie

**Arrival** : Parking la Frasse, Les Contamines-Montjoie

**Cities** : 1. Les Contamines-Montjoie  
2. Saint-Gervais-les-Bains

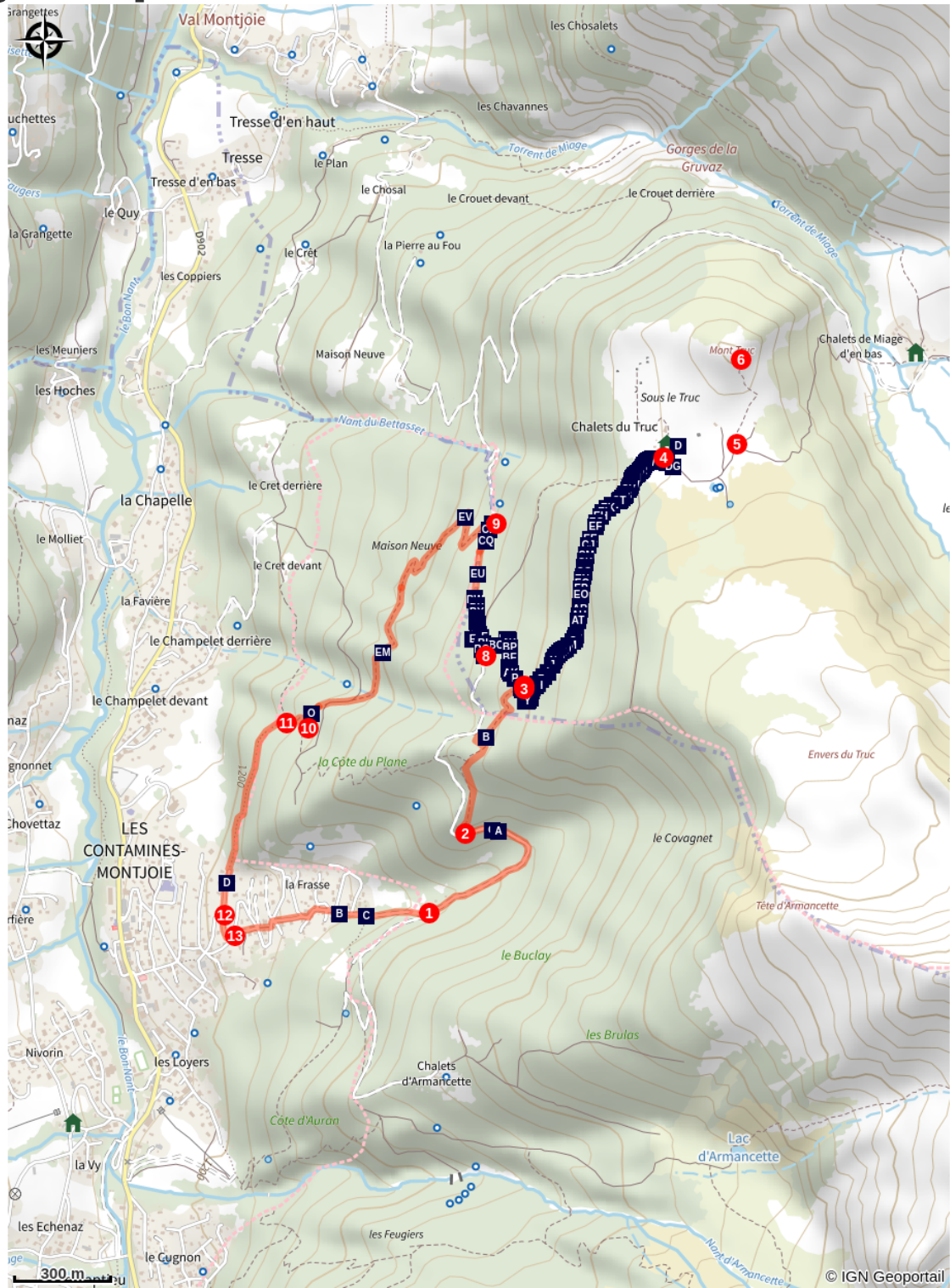
## Altimetric profile



Min elevation 0 m Max elevation 0 m

From the car park, go up the forest track to the intersection. At the intersection, turn left on the forest track to "Chalets du Truc". Leave the forest track and take the path on your right. Turn right and continue on the up going forest track. You have arrived at "Chalets du Truc". To continue to "Mont Truc", continue on the same path. At the bifurcation, turn left and follow the path on the slopes of "Mont Truc". You have arrived. The return is by the same route to point 7. Continue on the forest track. At the bifurcation, take the forest track on the left. Turn right on the down going path. At the bifurcation, turn left. Cross the paved road and take "Chemin du P'tou". Follow the path to the car park.

# On your path...



-  The Black Woodpecker (A)
-  The Three-toed Woodpecker (C)
-  European Spruce Bark Beetle (E)
-  The Little Owl (B)
-  The Stoat or Short-tailed Weasel (D)

# All useful information

## **Advices**

Always be careful and plan ahead when hiking. Asters, CEN 74 can not be held responsible for the occurrence of an accident or any inconvenience on this itinerary.

## **How to come ?**

### Access

Drive to the village of Les Contamines-Montjoie. From the centre of the village, take the "La Frasse" road on the left, which leads to the hamlet of La Frasse. Continue to the end of the road and park in the car park of the same name.

### Advised parking

Parking la Frasse

# Environmental sensitive areas

Along your trek, you will go through sensitive areas related to the presence of a specific species or environment. In these areas, an appropriate behaviour allows to contribute to their preservation. For detailed information, specific forms are accessible for each area.

## **Black grouse - winter**

Sensitivity period: January, February, March, April, Decembre

Contact: **Asters - Conservatoire d'espaces naturels de Haute Savoie**

Christelle BAKHACHE : 06 49 99 99 48

[christelle.bakhache@cen-haute-savoie.org](mailto:christelle.bakhache@cen-haute-savoie.org)

Le couloir des Tourches est une zone sensible pour la faune. Afin de ne pas déranger les animaux, évitez de skier dans les zones arborées.

## **Réserve naturelle nationale des Contamines-Montjoie**

Sensitivity period:

Contact: Asters - Conservatoire d'espaces naturels de Haute-Savoie

[contact@cen-haute-savoie.org](mailto:contact@cen-haute-savoie.org)

# On your path...

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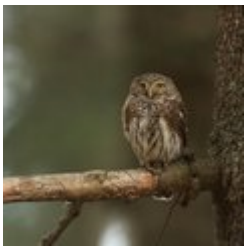


## 🦉 The Black Woodpecker (A)

It is the largest of the 8 woodpecker species found in France. Originally an exclusively mountain-dwelling species, it now can also be found in the valleys! The Black Woodpecker adapts equally well to deciduous and coniferous forests, as long as they are large enough and have large-diameter old trees and some dead wood left. It is easily recognised by its entirely black plumage enlivened by a bright red spot, limited to the nape on the females and more extensive on the males.

Attribution : Daniel Gerfaud Valentin - CEN 74

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## 🦉 The Little Owl (B)

Have you heard of France's smallest nocturnal bird of prey? It's the Little Owl, a tiny mountain owl! It is an absolute symbol of the nature reserve, nesting in old coniferous woodland. Fortunately, it still considers the nature reserve as its habitat, thanks to good forest management. Successful attempts were made to safeguard its breeding grounds, as well as preserving the old trees where the little owl creates its nest, making use out of excavated cavities made by three-toed-woodpeckers, as well as preservation of clearings where it hunts mice, voles, titmice and passerines.

Attribution : Geoffrey Garcel - CEN 74

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## 🦉 The Three-toed Woodpecker (C)

As its name suggests, it has just three digits on each foot, whereas other woodpeckers have four! However, it is very agile at climbing trees and is the worst nightmare for wood-eating insects, especially the *Bostryche*, which it fancies! Be quiet, as its drumming - the way it communicates by tapping its beak on trunks or branches - is barely audible. Nevertheless, the Nature Reserve is one of the few areas where it is still present.

Attribution : Geoffrey Garcel - CEN 74



## The Stoat or Short-tailed Weasel (D)

A rocket-like appearance... White in winter with a brown back or a beige belly in summer, with a black tail tip all year round... Can you guess who's playing hide and seek in the scree? It's the Stoat, a small, fast and powerful mustelid, a member of the Badger and Marten family. It doesn't actually play, but rather hunts voles, its favourite prey, thanks to its elongated shape, which allows it to slip into their burrows, where they think they're well protected...

Attribution : @julienheuret

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## European Spruce Bark Beetle (E)

The beetle is a small insect, just under 5 millimetres long, belonging to the order Coleoptera, which also includes beetles, ladybirds and other chafer beetles. They wreak havoc, particularly on their host tree, the spruce, because they are xylophagous, i.e. they feed on wood. Its name comes from the small cavities it digs under the bark, where it breeds and lays its eggs hidden from view. Woodpeckers, and the Three-toed Woodpecker in particular, are one of the best natural predators of the typographer.

Attribution : Julien Heuret - CEN 74