

Grand Canyon

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Grand Canyon National Park
Arizona



Beamer Trail

Locations/Elevations

Tanner Beach (2650' / 808 m) to:

Palisades Creek (2720' / 829 m)

Little Colorado (2722' / 830 m)

Mileages

2.9 mi (4.7 km)

9.1 mi (14.7 km)

Trailhead Access

The Tanner Trail provides access on the south. The Beamer Trail joins the Tanner Trail just above Tanner Rapids.

It is possible to access the Beamer Trail at the north end by way of the Little Colorado River, but rim-to-river routes in this seldom visited gorge are, without exception, rough and possibly dangerous wilderness routes. The Little Colorado drains most of northeastern Arizona and has the potential to produce sediment laden floods of massive proportions. A current weather report, careful campsite selection, a conservative attitude, and a vigilant eye on the sky are essential for safe travel through this confined, flood-prone canyon system. Visitors accessing the area via Little Colorado River routes will need a permit to cross Navajo land.

Water Sources

The Colorado River is the only reliable source of quality drinking water. The shoreline can be accessed almost anywhere between the Tanner Trail and Palisades Creek and near the mouth of the Little Colorado River. The Colorado frequently carries a heavy sediment load and is difficult to purify under those conditions. There is permanent water in the lower reaches of the Little Colorado but the mineral and/or sediment content make it practically undrinkable.

Campsites

The Beamer Trail falls within "at-large" use area BA9. Please use existing campsites whenever possible. There is one closed area: The mouth of the Little Colorado River represents sensitive wildlife habitat so the area within ¼ mile of the confluence is closed to overnight use. The best campsites are located between the Tanner Trail junction and Palisades Creek on beaches adjacent to the Colorado River. Campsite selection along the Tapeats rim between Palisades Canyon and the Little Colorado River is limited (at best) for a small party, and nonexistent for a large group. Visitors camping at the Colorado River are reminded to urinate in the river. The scent of urine and associated algae growth quickly foul beaches for other hikers. Human feces should be buried 4-6 inches deep in a cat hole a minimum of 200 feet from water, camp and trails. Carry out toilet paper and all other trash.

Important Notes

If you encounter remnants of mining or other historic activities, please leave artifacts in place for other visitors to enjoy and historians to interpret. The stories of these places and people can be lost when objects are moved.

Trail Description

Walk the Tanner Trail to the river and start up canyon. Small outcroppings of Dox Sandstone present minor obstructions (with obvious solutions) at a couple of spots along the way, but in general the route between Tanner Canyon and Palisades Creek is straightforward. Riparian vegetation is dense near the shoreline, so the trail tends toward a line a short distance above the water where the brush starts to give way to rocky slopes.

The character of the Beamer Trail changes dramatically at Palisades Canyon. A relatively easy, straight-line stroll across sandy slopes becomes a tedious, demanding trek along narrow, exposed ledges at the very brink of high cliffs.

Tapeats Sandstone outcrops emerging from deep water make it impossible to stay near the river above the mouth of Palisades Creek. Climb about 300 vertical feet up the talus immediately north of the mouth of Palisades to the top of the Tapeats. This slope offers the only break in the sandstone cliff in the general vicinity so the place to start up should be obvious. The top of the Tapeats is the route all the way to the Little Colorado. The trail is badly eroded, narrow, and, in places, remarkably exposed at the edge of an impressive precipice, so hikers should walk carefully. Hikers with a known fear of heights may find this trail segment difficult. It's almost like a junior version of the Tonto Trail, contouring around each of the many small, steep gullies that drain Palisades of the Desert. The trail is reasonably well-defined, but if there are to be route finding problems, they will probably occur at the point the trail crosses the drainages. It is possible to scramble down to walk the shoreline ¼ mile below the confluence, but the main trail stays on the Tapeats rim all the way to the Little Colorado River.

General Information & History

The Little Colorado River joins the main stem of the Colorado at river mile 61.5. Since Powell's voyage of exploration in 1869 this confluence has marked the end of Marble Canyon and the formal commencement of Grand Canyon proper – the threshold of Powell's "Great Unknown". The setting is remarkable. When unstained by floodwater, the Little Colorado is the color of the sky. Huge unbroken sweeps of vibrant vertical stone range 4000 feet up to the rim as two monumental canyon systems merge into one. The Grand Canyon is a place where the extraordinary is routine, but even here, the Beamer Trail to the mouth of the Little Colorado River represents choice canyon décor.

The Beamer Trail was named for Ben Beamer, pioneer, farmer, and miner active in eastern Grand Canyon during the early 1890s. Beamer tried, unsuccessfully, to grow crops and live near the mouth of the Little Colorado.

The mouth of Palisades Creek provides a backdrop for other human activities. The legendary Horsethief Route forded the river a short distance downcanyon. Useable only during the pre-dam low water of winter, this crossing made it possible to move stolen stock from Utah across the canyon for eventual re-sale in Arizona. Seth Tanner (of Tanner Trail fame) discovered and maintained a number of active silver and copper mining claims on both sides of the river. Other early pioneers also became involved with these efforts, including George McCormick who optimistically changed the name of the mine from Tanner to Copper Blossom.

The section between the Tanner Trail and Palisades Creek offers a chance to inspect some of the oldest sedimentary rocks exposed in Grand Canyon. Known collectively as the Grand Canyon Supergroup, these colorful rocks and dark lava flows are thought to be between 800 million and 1.2 billion years old. The Supergroup is easy to spot by its distinctive 20-degree tilt.

Maps

USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangles: Cape Solitude & Desert View, AZ
Trails Illustrated Map, (National Geographic) Grand Canyon National Park #261 & 262
Sky Terrain Trails Map, Grand Canyon

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