

Grand Canyon

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Grand Canyon National Park
Arizona



Tanner Trail

Locations/Elevations

Lipan Point parking area (7350 ft / 2240 m) to:

East end of 75-Mile Saddle (5650 ft / 1722 m)

Top of Redwall Limestone (5500 ft / 1676 m)

Saddle with established campsites (4830 ft / 1472 m)

Small yellow-colored Muav Limestone saddle (4650 ft / 1417 m)

Campsites above Tapeats Break (4300 ft / 1310 m)

Colorado River (2650 ft / 808 m)

Mileages

1.6 mi (2.6 km)

4.0 mi (6.5 km)

4.5 mi (7.3 km)

5.2 mi (8.4 km)

5.8 mi (9.4 km)

7.8 mi (12.6 km)

Trailhead Access

Park at Lipan Point, walk back down the road a short distance, and look for the trailhead east of the pavement.

Water Sources

The Colorado River is the sole source of water. No reliable water exists above the shoreline. The Colorado is often silt laden and can be difficult to purify under those conditions; alum (a flocculant) may be helpful for settling the silt out of the river water more quickly. If water is cached, it must be marked with the trip leader's last name, the permit number, and the date the cache will be removed.

Campsites

As part of the ongoing efforts to salvage plant and animal habitats that revolve around what remains of the old pre-dam sediments near the river, the large sand dune at the mouth of Tanner Canyon is closed to visitation. With this exception, the Tanner Canyon Use Area (BB9) allows "at-large" camping. Established campsites can be found at the 75-Mile/Tanner Canyon saddle, trailside in the Supai, above and below the Redwall, and in the Tapeats. Campsites near the river can be found on the east side of Tanner Canyon. A composting toilet is located nearby. Put ONLY human waste and toilet paper in the toilet.

Important Notes

The Grand Canyon in general is infamous for summer heat and the Tanner Trail is specifically noted as being unusually hot. The wide- open nature of this part of the canyon means the summer sun comes up early and sets late. No water means no vegetation, and that means no shade. River runners call this part of the Grand Canyon "Furnace Flats". Avoid this trail during hot weather.

Trail Description

What remains of a once popular pioneer-era trail goes down the gully immediately east of Lipan Point. The upper section of the Tanner Trail is extremely steep and badly eroded, with loose rocks covering the trail and creating potential slipping hazards. Do NOT cut switchbacks as this will only worsen the trail. After a winter storm, snow will remain in this north facing area for quite some time. Traction devices and/or trekking poles may be necessary. The trail stays on the slopes east of the bottom of the gully through the Toroweap and switches to the west side at the top of the Coconino. The trail descends steeply across the slope west of the bed of gully nearly all the way to the 75-Mile/Tanner Canyon saddle. A prime canyon view at the saddle is the reward for a couple of miles of notably insecure hiking. At the south side of the saddle, the trail turns sharply east to continue the descent.

The next three miles present the only reasonably civilized hiking to be found along the entire route. Traversing near the bottom of the Supai, the trail contours around the base of Escalante and Cardenas Buttes, goes up to cross a small ridge and descends to the top of the Redwall. Walk the rim of the limestone north; watching for the

place the trail starts down the Redwall cliff. There is some fantastic camping to be had for hikers who continue past this turn in the trail and follow the ascent to the end of the developing promontory, though it can be terribly windy here. The view from the Redwall rim across to the Palisades of the Desert is exceptional.

The Redwall descent is nasty—steep and loose. A thin coating of gravel makes some slipping and sliding inevitable and a serious fall is a real possibility, so take your time through the many switchbacks. The trail contours along the base of the Muav to a neat little saddle at the top of the Tapeats. Ancient faulting has created significant offset within the Tapeats Formation, so a hiker must effectively walk through the Tapeats twice. The Supergroup (Dox Sandstone) appears about 2 miles above the river. Pay attention in the Dox. The trail chokes down to about a foot wide and slopes outward, traversing across eroding red sandstone that falls away for hundreds of feet. The unrelenting grade of the trail as it drops toward the shoreline puts the final touches on already weary canyon hikers.

General Information & History

The lower reaches of the Grand Canyon below Desert View are dominated by a series of tilted layers of stone known as the Grand Canyon Supergroup. The Supergroup is a complex collection of ancient sedimentary and igneous rocks ranging in age from 800 million to 1.2 billion years, the oldest sedimentary deposits in the canyon. The colorful rocks are soft and easily eroded so the canyon floor is unusually expansive, offering unimpeded views of some of the steepest walls to be found below the rim.

In addition to being geologically noteworthy, the Tanner Trail is also historically significant. Native people used this natural rim-to-river route for several thousand years and the trail as we know it today has been in constant use since 1890 (when it was improved by Franklin French and Seth Tanner). The Tanner Trail allowed early miners access to their claims and was used as the southern component of the disreputable Horsethief Route. Wilderness seekers are only the latest humans to discover the charms of the area.

The historic Tanner Trail is the primary access by foot into the eastern Grand Canyon. The trail is unmaintained and has several difficult sections, but for an experienced canyon walker the aesthetic bounty of the area will be adequate compensation.

Maps

7.5 Minute Desert View Quad (USGS)

Trails Illustrated Map, Grand Canyon National Park (National Geographic)

Sky Terrain Trails Map, Grand Canyon (Sky Terrain)

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