



HOSPITAL

SCHOOL

**BIKE ROUTE** 

BIKE BOULEVARD

**CLASS III** 

**CLASS IV** 



## **Bicycle Safety Tips**



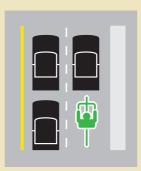
#### Obey traffic signs and signals

Bicyclists are required to come to a complete stop at stop signs and red signal lights.



#### Use hand signals

Hand signals tell motorists what you intend to do. Signal as a matter of law, courtesy, and self-protection.



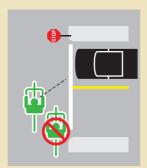
# Ride in the middle of the lane in slow traffic

Don't ride the line. Get in the middle of the lane at busy intersections and whenever you are moving at the same speed of traffic.



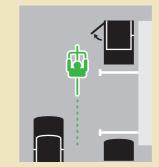
#### Follow lane markings

Do not turn left from the right lane. Do not go straight in a lane marked right-turn only.



#### Watch for cars pulling out

Make eye contact with drivers. Assume they don't see you until you are sure they do. When the sun is in their eyes, drivers may not see you.



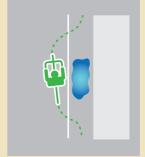
## Keep clear of the door zone

Try to ride a door's width away from parked cars. If you have to ride in the door zone, ride very slowly. You have the right to ride in the middle of a traffic lane if it is too narrow to share with a car. Watch for cars pulling out.



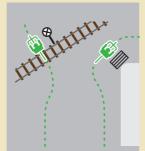
# Ride with both hands, ready to brake

You may need to stop suddenly at unexpected times. In rain, allow three times the normal braking distance.



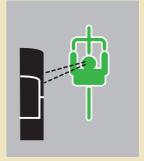
#### You may leave a bike lane

When a road hazard or other obstruction exists in a bike lane, or you anticipate a motorist might turn across your path, you may temporarily merge with caution into the adjacent traffic lane for safety.



#### **Avoid road hazards**

Watch out for sewer grates, slippery manhole covers, oily pavement, detour signage, sand, gravel, and debris. Cross railroad tracks carefully at right angles. For better control as you move across bumps and other hazards, stand up on your pedals.



#### Scan the road around you

Keep alert for cars, pedestrians, debris, sewer grates, and other road hazards. Learn to look back over your shoulder without losing your balance or swerving.



### Ride to see and be seen

Use a strong headlight and rear reflector or taillight at night or when visibility is poor. Wear light-colored clothes with reflective tape for extra protection. Reflective leg bands are also effective.



## Respect pedestrians' rights

Pedestrians on sidewalks and in crosswalks have the right-of-way. When entering or exiting driveways, bicyclists must yield to pedestrians. Never ride on the sidewalk unless it is specifically permitted. If permitted, ride slowly. Be aware of children, the elderly, people with pets, people with disabilities and their service animals.



## Choose the best way to turn left

There are three ways to make a left turn

- **1 Like a vehicle:** Signal, look back for oncoming traffic, then move into the left turn lane. Turn left when it is clear.
- **2 Like a bicycle:** Ride to the far side of the intersection, stop, turn, and then ride across the street when the light turns green.
- **3 Like a pedestrian:** You can always get off your bike and walk across one or both crosswalks. Yield to pedestrians.



Motorists are not looking for bicyclists riding against traffic on the wrong side of the road.

### **DON'T WEAVE BETWEEN PARKED CARS**

Motorists may not see you when you try to move into traffic. Use extra caution on streets that allow use of the parking shoulder as a traffic lane during peak hours.



Motorists may not look for nor see a bicycle passing on the right.

#### IN FRONT, OR FAR BEHIND, NOT BESIDE

To ensure drivers of large vehicles (buses, trucks, and motor homes) can see you, stay out of their blind spots. Never pass on the right side. Ride far enough behind for the driver to see you, and at least four feet from the sides to avoid falling under a large vehicle.







