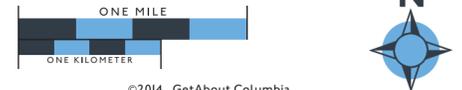


Bicycle Legend

- GREEN ROUTES** Streets that have low to medium traffic volumes, slower motor vehicle speeds, bike lanes or wide pavement widths. Includes streets with established bicycle traffic. Suitable for riders of average skill.
- YELLOW ROUTES** Streets that experienced riders use for commuting and cross-town traveling. Includes streets with medium-to-high traffic volumes. These routes may be intimidating to less experienced bicyclists due to traffic conditions. Suitable for riders with above-average skill.
- RED ROUTES** Routes with high traffic volumes and speeds, narrow street widths or difficult intersections. Can be safely ridden, but avoid if alternate routes are possible. Requires frequent interaction with motorists. Suitable only for experienced riders confident in traffic.
- MULTI-USE PATHS** Mostly soft-surfaced pathways or trails, closed to motor vehicles and shared with pedestrians. Suitable for bicyclists of all skill levels.
- PEDWAYS** 8-foot-wide, paved side path/sidewalk for bicyclist and pedestrian use.
- BIKE BOULEVARD** Low volume street where bikes have priority over cars.

Other Designations

- Public Parks and Recreation Areas
- Schools
- Locations for Bike Repair
- Local Streets - Generally low traffic volume residential streets.
- Major Streets - Generally heavier traffic volume non-residential streets.
- Difficult Connections - Areas that include narrow bridges and roadways, incomplete roadway sections, or difficult intersections that are problematic for bicyclists.
- Multi-Use Trail Access Points
- Wabash Bus Station (10th & Ash)
- Parking
- Restrooms

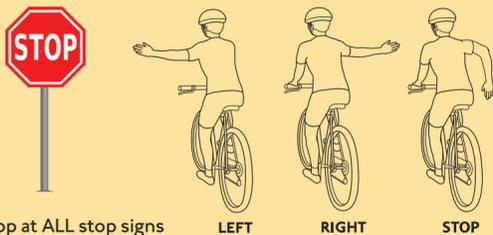


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Rules of The Road

Obey Traffic Signs and Signals

In order to be taken seriously, bicyclists must obey traffic laws and be courteous to other road users. Every time bicyclists run through a red light, ride in a pack, impede traffic or ride the wrong way, they enforce the notion that bicycles do not belong on the road. Always ride in the same direction as traffic, never against it. Follow the rules of the road.



Stop at ALL stop signs

LEFT

RIGHT

STOP

Use Hand Signals

Hand signals tell motorists what you intend to do on the road. Signaling is required at least 100 feet before a turn or stop unless you need both hands to control the bicycle. If you have an available hand, let drivers, pedestrians and bicyclists know where you're going. Signal as a matter of law, courtesy and self-protection.

Ride Consistently

Ride as close as practical to the right. Exceptions to this rule include: when traveling at the normal speed of traffic, when avoiding hazardous conditions, when preparing to make a left turn, or when using a one-way street.

Use Lights at Night

Use a strong headlight and rear light and/or red reflector at night and when visibility is poor. Wear light-colored clothes with reflective tape for extra protection. If you ride in an area with few streetlights, a solid beam front light or flashing LED light will help illuminate the way.

Ride Single File

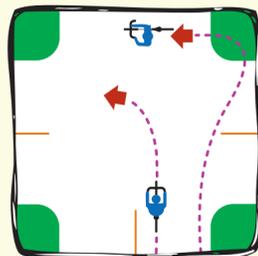
Be safe and ride single file. Bicyclists can ride side-by-side when they don't impede the normal movement of traffic.

Safety Tips for Bicyclists

Avoid Road Hazards

Watch out for sewer grates, oily pavement, slippery manhole covers, gravel and ice. Cross railroad tracks at right angles because those tracks can be slippery when wet. Slowing down in tricky areas decreases your stopping/braking distance, which gives you more time to react to the unexpected.

Choose the Best Way to Turn Left



There are two ways to make a left turn:

- 1) Like a motorist: Look back over your shoulder, signal, move into left lane and turn.
- 2) Like a pedestrian: Ride straight to the far-side crosswalk, then walk your bike across the intersection.

Carry Identification

It is a good idea to carry identification in case of an accident or if stopped for a traffic infraction.

Dress Appropriately

Wear a hard-shell helmet whenever you ride. Wear light-colored or reflective clothes at night to make yourself as visible as possible. Also, layering can be key to staying comfortable when riding in wet or cold weather. Leg bands are a cheap and easy way to keep your pant leg free of chain grease.

Don't Pass On the Right

Drivers may not look for or see a bicyclist passing on the right. You could be seriously injured if a motorist does not see you. When stopping in traffic, it is safer and more courteous to hold your place in the line of traffic.



Go Slow On Sidewalks and Multi-Use Paths

Pedestrians have the right of way on walkways. You must give an audible signal when you pass, using either a bell or your voice. Cross driveways and intersections at a walker's pace and look carefully for traffic. Bicyclists are not allowed to ride on sidewalks in downtown Columbia.

Get the Green Light

Bicyclists must be in the right spot to signal a traffic light. If you come to a red light and see this symbol on the street, position your bike directly over the middle line of the symbol. This will activate the traffic signal. If a car is already present at the signal, it will activate the signal for you.



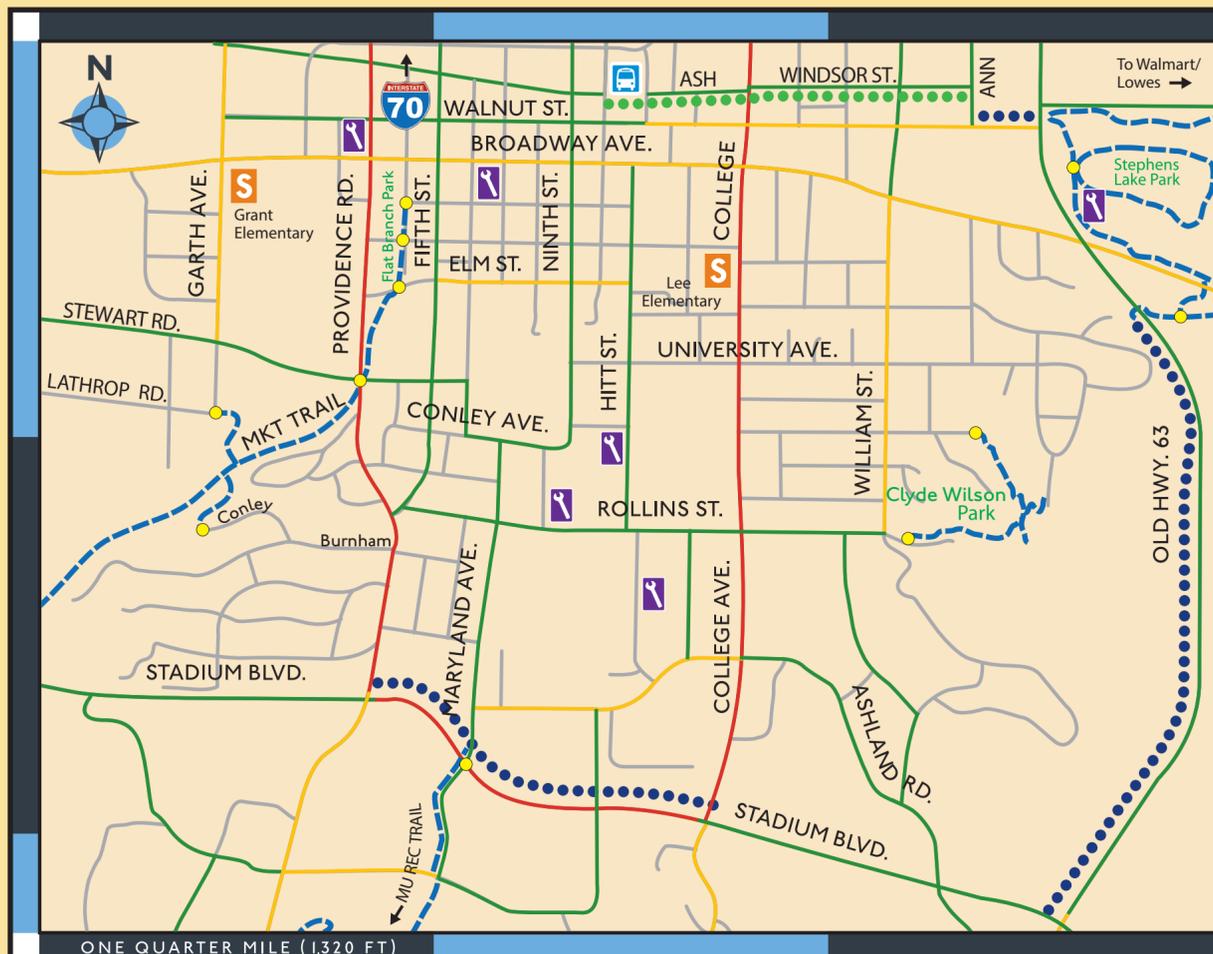
Sharrows

A "sharrow" is a pavement marking that includes a bike stencil with two chevrons above it. These markings are painted on streets that are good for bike traffic, but are too narrow for separate bike lanes. Sharrow markings indicate to motorists and bicyclists that they must use the same space on the street as they travel. Sharrows are also used in locations where a bike lane ends and bicyclists must merge with other traffic.



MU Student Resources

1. Environmental Leadership Office
2500 MU Student Center 882-8207
2. Sustainability Office
Virginia Avenue Garage - SW 884-9319
3. MU Police Department Bike Registration
4. Bike Resource Center (free repairs)
environmentalleadership.missouri.edu



MU Campus

GREEN ROUTES

Streets that have low-to-medium traffic volumes, slower motor vehicle speeds, or wide pavement widths. Includes streets with established bicycle traffic. Suitable for riders of average skill.

YELLOW ROUTES

Streets that experienced riders use for commuting and cross-town traveling. Includes streets with medium-to-high traffic volumes. These routes may be intimidating to less experienced bicyclists due to traffic conditions. Suitable for riders with above-average skill.

RED ROUTES

Routes with high traffic volumes and speeds, narrow street widths, or difficult intersections. Can be safely ridden, but avoid if alternate routes are possible. Requires frequent interaction with motorists. Suitable only for experienced riders confident in traffic.

MULTI-USE PATHS

Mostly soft-surfaced pathways or trails, closed to motor vehicles, and shared with pedestrians. Suitable for bicyclists of all skill levels.

PEDWAYS

8-foot-wide, paved side path/sidewalk for bicyclist and pedestrian use.

BIKE BOULEVARD

Low volume street where bikes have priority over cars.



Indicates location for bike repair.

Multi-Use Trail Access Points



REMEMBER!
Bicyclists are NOT allowed to ride on sidewalks in downtown Columbia.

On-Street Markings

Using Bike Lanes



Bike lanes give bicyclists and motorists their own, assigned and separate spaces on the road. A bike lane is a portion of the roadway that has been designated by striping and pavement markings for use by bicyclists. Bike lane markings include a solid line and a stencil of a person on a bike with an arrow above to indicate the proper direction for travel. Bicyclists should always ride in the direction indicated by the arrow painted on the street.

For more information on bicycling in Columbia, contact:

getabout COLUMBIA
getaboutcolumbia.com
(573) 874-7460



sustainability.missouri.edu/bikesmart