

BICYCLE FACILITY TYPES

SHARED LANE MARKINGS (also called sharrows)

A pavement marking symbol that indicates appropriate bicycle positioning in a shared lane (typically on downhill or connector areas).



STRIPED PAVED SHOULDER

The portion of the roadway between the travel way and the edge of pavement, for accommodation of stopped vehicles, emergency use and often used by cyclists where paved.



BICYCLE LANE

Marked space along a length of roadway designated for use by bicyclists.



BICYCLE CLIMBING LANE

On a sloped roadway: a bicycle lane on the up-hill to provide space for slow climbing bicycles and shared lane marking on the downhill.



BUFFERED BICYCLE LANE

A bike lane with additional buffer space between the bike lane and the auto lane or parked cars, used on high-volume or high-speed roads, or roadways with high parking turnover.



CONTRA FLOW BICYCLE LANE

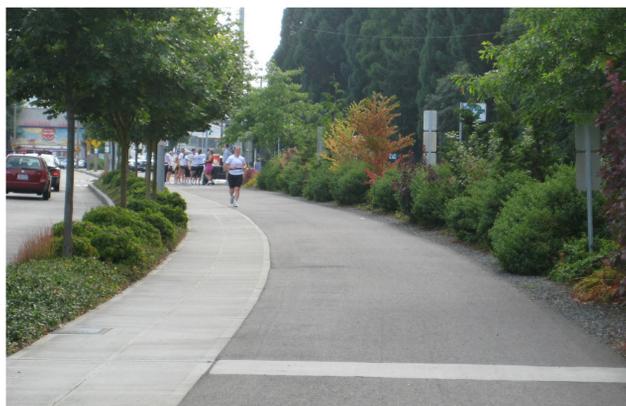
Bicycle lane separated by a yellow centerline marking on a street with one-way motor vehicle traffic, to allow contra-flow bicycle traffic.



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SIDEPATH

A bikeway physically separated from motorized vehicular traffic by an open space or barrier and either within the highway right-of-way or within an independent right-of-way. Sidepaths may also be used by pedestrians, skaters, wheelchair users, joggers and other non-motorized users.



BICYCLE BOULEVARD

A low-volume and low-speed street or series of streets that have been optimized for bicycle travel while discouraging or calming through automobile travel. Local access is maintained.

A bicycle boulevard incorporates several design elements to accommodate bicyclists. These may include, but are not limited to:

- Stop signs on side streets to allow free flow of bicyclists.
- Traffic circles to slow motor vehicles.
- Wayfinding signs for bicyclists.
- Shared lane markings where appropriate.
- Crossing Improvements at major streets.
- Traffic diverters for motor vehicles – bikes permitted passage.

Every street is different and will require varying levels of treatment.



BICYCLE BOX

A green zone between the stop bar and crosswalk that allows bicycles to pull in front of motor vehicles at a signal to accommodate and improve visibility of bicycles at the intersection and improve visibility.



CYCLE TRACK

A portion of a right-of-way which has been designated by pavement markings, curb, cross-hatched paint, planting strip or parked cars for the exclusive use of bicyclists. Cycle tracks are typically one-way (not always). Cycle tracks can be adjacent to the sidewalk.



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MULTI-USE TRAIL

A gravel pathway that is not adjacent to a roadway that accommodates both pedestrians and bicycles, dog walkers, joggers etc. through open space and/or parks.



BICYCLE DETECTION AT INTERSECTION

A pavement marking symbol that indicates an appropriate bicycle position to trigger a traffic signal.



WAYFINDING SIGNS AND PAVEMENT MARKINGS

Signs and pavement markings that help bicyclists find important destinations and routes within the bicycle facility network.



BIKE PARKING

Bicycle racks should be designed so that they:

- Support the bicycle at two points above its center of gravity.
- Accommodate high security U-shaped bike locks.
- Accommodate locks securing the frame and one or both wheels (preferably without removing the front wheel from the bicycle.)
- Provide adequate distance [minimum 36" (91cm)] between spaces so that bicycles do not interfere with each other
- Do not contain protruding elements or sharp edges.
- Do not bend wheels or damage other bicycle parts.
- Do not require the user to lift the bicycle off the ground.

GREEN BIKE LANE

Part of a bike lane that demarcates a conflict zone or an area where motor vehicles may be merging across the bicycle lane.

