

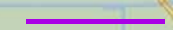







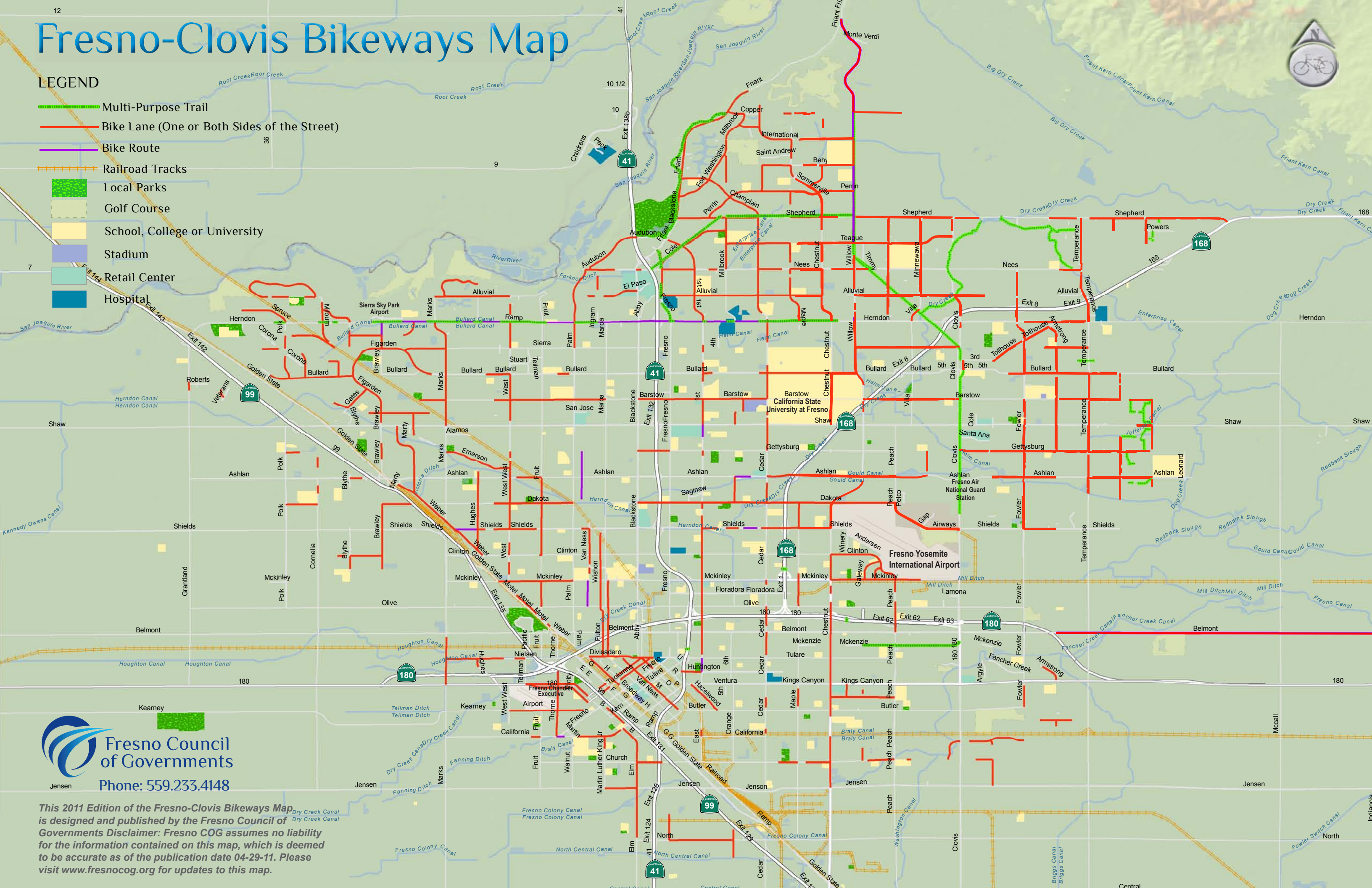


Fresno-Clovis Bikeways Map

LEGEND

-  Multi-Purpose Trail
-  Bike Lane (One or Both Sides of the Street)
-  Bike Route
-  Railroad Tracks
-  Local Parks
-  Golf Course
-  School, College or University
-  Stadium
-  Retail Center
-  Hospital



 **Fresno Council of Governments**
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This 2011 Edition of the Fresno-Clovis Bikeways Map is designed and published by the Fresno Council of Governments. Disclaimer: Fresno COG assumes no liability for the information contained on this map, which is deemed to be accurate as of the publication date 04-29-11. Please visit www.fresnocog.org for updates to this map.

Fresno-Clovis Bikeways Map - Bicycle Safety and Rules of the Road

Bicyclists on public streets have the same rights and responsibilities as automobile and motorcycle drivers. Respect the right-of-way of bicyclists because they are entitled to share the road with other drivers. Here are some critical points for drivers and bicyclists to remember:

Bicyclists Must:

- * Must ride in the same direction as other traffic, not against it.
- * Shall ride as near to the right curb or edge of the roadway as practicable—not on the sidewalk—except in the following situations:
 1. when overtaking or passing another bicycle or vehicle; when preparing for a left turn at an intersection or into a private road or driveway;
 2. when necessary to avoid conditions such as, fixed or moving objects, surface hazards and debris;
 3. when the lane is too narrow to be safely shared side-by-side within the lane;
 4. when approaching a place where a right turn is authorized.
- * May choose to ride near the left curb or edge of a one-way street.
- * Should ride single file on a busy or narrow street.
- * Must make left and right turns in the same way that drivers do, using the same turn lanes. If the bicyclist is traveling straight ahead, he or she should use a through traffic lane rather than ride next to the curb and block traffic making right turns.
- * Must signal all their intentions to motorists and bicyclists near them.
- * Must wear a helmet if under the age of 18.
- * Should carry identification.

Shall not operate a bicycle on a roadway during darkness unless the bicycle is equipped with:

1. A brake which will enable the operator to make one braked wheel skid on dry level, clean pavement.
2. A front lamp emitting a white light visible from a distance of 300 feet.
3. A rear red reflector visible from a distance of 500 feet.
4. A white or yellow reflector on each pedal visible from a distance of 200 feet.

Motor Vehicle Drivers Must:

1. Pass a bicyclist as they would a slow moving-vehicle. Pass with caution, and only when safe. Look carefully for bicyclists before opening doors next to moving traffic or before turning
2. When turning right, safely merge toward the curb or into the bike lane behind the bicyclist just before making a turn. Merge first, then turn.
3. When passing a bicyclist do not squeeze the bicyclist off the road, always allow a clearance of at least three feet to safely pass a bicyclist.



Safety Tips for Bicyclists and Motorists

Each year in California, more than 100 people are killed and over 10,000 more are injured in bicycle collisions. Some bicycle related crashes are connected to the bicyclists' behavior, while others are due to motorists' lack of attention.

- * Bicycle riders on public roads have the same rights and responsibilities as motorists, and are subject to the same rules and regulations. Refer to the California Driver Handbook to become familiar with these rules.
- * Motorists must look carefully for bicyclists before turning right, merging into bicycle lanes, and opening doors next to moving traffic. Respect the right-of-way of bicyclist because they are entitled to share the road with you.

Four Basic Safety Tips for Bicyclists

Most bicyclists are aware of basic safety. However, these basics are not enough to keep them safe. The basics for safe bicycling are to:

1. **Maintain control of your bicycle.**
2. **Protect yourself—Reduce the risk of head injury by always wearing a helmet.**
3. **Be visible, alert, and communicate your intentions.**
4. **Ride with traffic.**

1. Maintain Control of Your Bicycle

There are many things you can do to control your bicycle, even in an emergency. First, ensure your bicycle is the right size and properly adjusted to fit you. A properly fitted bicycle is easier to control, more comfortable, and causes less fatigue. A bicycle shop can help you choose the correct size bicycle. Ensure your bicycle is in good working order by inspecting it regularly. The California Vehicle Code (VC) contains specific laws pertaining to bicycle riders. For example, it is unlawful to operate a bicycle while under the influence of an alcoholic beverage or drug (VC §21200.5). Convictions are punishable by a fine of up to \$250. If you are under 21, but over 13 years of age, your driving privilege will be suspended or delayed for one year once you are eligible to drive.

2. Protect Yourself

Even a simple fall can cause a life threatening head injury. The brain is fragile and often does not heal the way that broken bones can. The damage can stay with you for life. Helmets provide protection. By law, bicycle riders under 18 years of age must wear a bicycle helmet while riding on a public road (VC §21212). Wear your helmet correctly!

3. Be Visible and Alert

Even if you obey all traffic laws, there is always a risk of being hit by a motorist who is not obeying the laws, or who simply does not see you. Ride carefully—Vehicles waiting at stop signs, in driveways, or parking spaces may suddenly pull out in front of you. Watch for vehicles that have just passed you and may turn right, as well as vehicles across the street that may turn left in front of you. Be prepared to stop or take evasive action. Signal before making turns or changing lanes to warn traffic around you. To signal a left turn, look behind you, over your left shoulder, and then extend your left arm out. To signal a right turn, hold your left arm up with your elbow bent (you may also hold your right arm straight and point to the right). You do not have to keep your arm extended while completing the maneuver—Always have at least one hand on the handlebars to maintain control. To signal that you are slowing or stopping, extend your left arm down.

Using lights and reflectors at night is the law (VC §21201). Increase your visibility by wearing light or bright colored clothes, such as yellow or lime green. Red appears black in fading light and is not a good choice for riding in the evening. Mirrors provide opportunities for increased awareness of your surroundings, but use mirrors only as an aid. Always look over your shoulder to make sure the lane is clear before turning or changing lanes. Make sure your brakes are in good working order.

4. Ride With Traffic

Ride in the same direction as the traffic. This will make you more visible to drivers entering roads or changing lanes because they will know where to look for possible conflicts. On a one-way street, you may ride on the left as long as you are riding with traffic.

Hazards

1. Keep your eyes on the road ahead.
2. Avoid running over potholes, gravel, broken glass, drainage grates, puddles you can't see through, or other unsafe road conditions.
3. Look over your shoulder to avoid swerving suddenly into traffic.
4. Always signal before changing lanes.
5. Bicyclists should ride far enough away from parked vehicles to avoid being hit by an opening door.

When to Take the Traffic Lane

If there is no shoulder or bicycle lane and the traffic lane is narrow, ride closer to the center of the lane. This will prevent motorists from passing you when there is not enough room. You should also use the traffic lane when you are traveling at the same speed as the traffic around you. This will keep you out of motorists' blind spots and reduce conflicts with right-turning traffic.

Obey Traffic Signs and Signals

Bicyclists must obey STOP signs and red signal lights. It's a good idea to stop for yellow lights too—rushing through a yellow light may not leave you enough time to make it across the intersection before the light changes.

Left Turns

There are two proper methods for making a left turn on a bicycle:

1. Using Traffic Lanes

As you approach the intersection, look over your left shoulder for traffic. If clear, signal your turn and move over to the left side of the lane, or into the left or center turn lane. Position yourself so that vehicles going straight cannot pass you on your left while you are making your left hand turn. Yield to oncoming traffic before turning. If you are riding in a bicycle lane, or on a multi-lane road, you need to look and signal each time you change lanes. Never make a left turn from the right side of the road, even if you're in a bicycle lane.

2. Using Crosswalks

Approach the intersection staying on the right. Stop for either a red light or a stop sign. When the light turns green or it is safe to proceed, cross the intersection as a pedestrian in the crosswalk. When across the intersection, make a 90 degree turn to the left so that you are facing the direction in which you desire to go. When the light turns green or it is safe to proceed, cross the intersection in the new direction as a pedestrian in the crosswalk. When across the intersection, remount the bicycle and proceed along the new street.

More Information can be obtained on the Web: <http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/tpp/offices/bike/contacts.html>



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