

# WHERE TO RIDE

## General rules for riding on the roadway

- Ride in a straight line, one metre from the curb or parked cars.
- Always ride in the same direction as traffic.

## Narrow lanes

- Ride in the centre of the lane.
- Keep at least one metre between yourself and passing traffic.

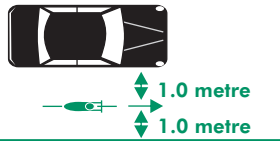
Ride in the centre of a narrow lane.



## Wide lanes

- Ride just to the right of the actual traffic line, not alongside the curb.
- Keep at least one metre between yourself and passing traffic.

Allow at least one metre on each side at all times.



## Don't get the door prize!

- Ride in a straight line one metre out from parked cars. You'll avoid car doors that open in front of you and you'll be more visible to other drivers.
- Don't pull into the space between parked cars. Ride just to the right of the actual traffic line, not alongside the curb.

Ride straight, one metre from parked cars. Don't get "doored!"



## Motorists!

- Bicycles are vehicles. They belong on the road.
- Cyclists need room to get around pot-holes, sewer grates and other obstructions.
- Leave at least one metre when overtaking cyclists.
- Drivers of large trucks or buses should leave at least two metres of clearance when overtaking cyclists.
- Change lanes to pass any bicycle travelling in a narrow lane.



Sign says: "Do not pass bicycles."

# INTERSECTIONS

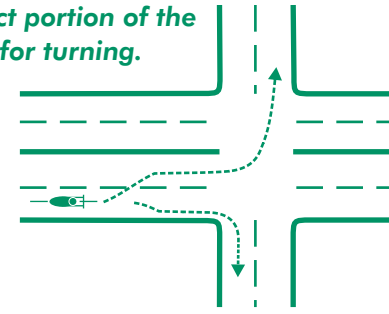
## What to do at intersections - Where to ride

- Your position on the road, especially at an intersection, is a signal to others of your intentions.
- Look ahead. Plan ahead, so that you don't have to change lanes after you are in an intersection.
- Watch for cars turning ahead of you or around you. Make eye contact with other drivers, and look for a sign that they see you.

## Cyclist's turning-lane rules

- Choose the rightmost lane that serves your destination.
- If one lane serves two or more destinations, choose the rightmost position that serves your destination.

Use the correct portion of the roadway for turning.



## Going straight

- Maintain your lane position (at least one metre from the curb or parked cars) as you approach, go through, and leave the intersection.
- Don't pull to the right - you'll make other drivers think you want to turn right and could cause them to turn in front of you.
- If you are stopped at a traffic signal, you can move a little to the left to allow right-turning cars to get by.

## Turning left

- Well ahead of the intersection, look over your left shoulder to check for other traffic, signal, then shoulder-check again before moving to the left.
- Move left to fully occupy the lane you are in (if you're travelling in the curb lane), then shoulder-check, signal, and shoulder-check again to move to the appropriate lane for your turn.
- Turn from the centre of the lane, and enter the centre of the lane after the intersection.
- Check over your right shoulder, signal, and shoulder-check again, then move to your position in the curb lane.
- Never make a left turn from the right curb. If necessary, pull over to the right before the intersection and walk your bike across at the crosswalks before proceeding on the opposite side of the intersection.

## Turning right

- Shoulder-check, signal, and shoulder-check again well before you get to the intersection.
- If you can put your foot on the curb, you're too close! Stay at least one metre from the

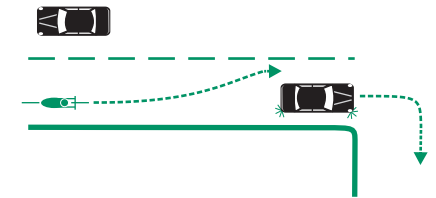
curb at all times. This prevents other drivers from turning around you and cutting you off.

- Remember, right turn only lanes are only for right turns. Turn from the centre or right third of the lane. Never proceed straight ahead in a right turn only lane.

## Don't get squeezed!

- Never pass a right-turning vehicle on the right. Wait behind, or pass on the left.

Always pass a right-turning car on the left.



# BRIDGES

## Bridge Sidewalks

- Cyclists must yield the right-of-way to pedestrians on all bridge sidewalks. Slow down when passing pedestrians, or stop to let them pass.
- Warn pedestrians before passing. Use your bell or horn well in advance. Shout "Passing, on your left" (or "Passing, on your right") as you approach, to make sure the pedestrian won't step in front of you.
- Watch for traffic at the ends of the bridges. If you are on the wrong side of the road when you leave the bridge, use the sidewalk and walk your bike across the street at the next available crosswalk.

## Bridge Roadways

- Cyclists are allowed on the roadway of the following river bridges:
  - Traffic Bridge
  - Broadway Bridge
  - University Bridge

- Travelling uphill on these bridges may be very slow. Cyclists are advised to use the sidewalks.
- The traffic lanes on these bridges are narrow. Motorists must change lanes to overtake cyclists.

### Motorists!

- Cyclists going downhill can easily travel as fast as cars.
- Follow at a safe distance, and pass in the next lane only when safe.

## SIDEWALKS



- Sidewalks are for pedestrians. Walk your bike on sidewalks and in crosswalks.
- Riding on sidewalks or in crosswalks increases your chances of crashing or being hit by a car. It also makes walking more hazardous and less comfortable for pedestrians and shoppers.
- Saskatoon's Bicycle Bylaw prohibits cycling on sidewalks, except on bridges, including overpass bridges. You can be fined for riding on the sidewalk.
- It's legal and usually safer to cycle on the road.

## MULTI-USER PATHWAYS



### Multi-user Pathways and Meewasin Valley Trail

- The Meewasin Valley Trail and other pathways through the city are for everyone's use.
- Travel on the right hand side of the pathway.
- Watch for pedestrians, small children, pets, and other cyclists.
- Slow down when passing other trail users.

- Warn people before passing. Use your bell or horn well in advance. Shout "Passing, on your left" (or "Passing, on your right") as you approach, to make sure they won't step in front of you.
- Watch for traffic wherever the trail meets or crosses a roadway. If you are on the wrong side of the road when you leave the trail, walk your bike across the street.
- It's legal and usually safer to cycle on the road, especially when going fast.

## BASIC EQUIPMENT

### Basic equipment for commuting cyclists

- Wear a certified cycling helmet every time you ride. Make sure it fits properly and all the straps are adjusted.
- Use a horn or bell to warn others.
- Use at least a white front headlight and red rear reflector after dark. Wear light coloured or reflective clothing to increase your visibility. See and be seen!
- Use a rack, panniers, or backpack for carrying things.
- Carry a pump and tire repair kit or spare tube.



**Bicycles are fun, relatively inexpensive, non-polluting, and provide riders with a sense of freedom.**

There has been tremendous growth in bicycle ownership and use over the past twenty years. The bicycle is recognized as a legitimate vehicle, and there are several characteristics that make it ideally suited to modern urban transportation.

**Health:** The direct positive impact on the general health and well-being of the rider creates further benefits that are realized in areas such as reduced health care costs and increased productivity due to enhanced alertness and energy.

**Energy Efficient:** The bicycle is the most energy-efficient form of transportation known. A private automobile consumes fifty times as much energy.

**Non-Polluting:** The bicycle produces no products of combustion emission and very little noise.

**Low Cost:** The cost to acquire, maintain, and operate a bicycle is relatively small, particularly in comparison to private vehicles.

**For more information, visit the City of Saskatoon website:**

[www.saskatoon.ca](http://www.saskatoon.ca)

**and look under "C" for Cycling in Saskatoon.**



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# CYCLING in Saskatoon

## Quick Tips for getting around the city by bicycle

- Where to Ride
- Intersections
- Bridges
- Sidewalks
- Multi-User Pathways
- Basic Equipment

Bylaw #6884