

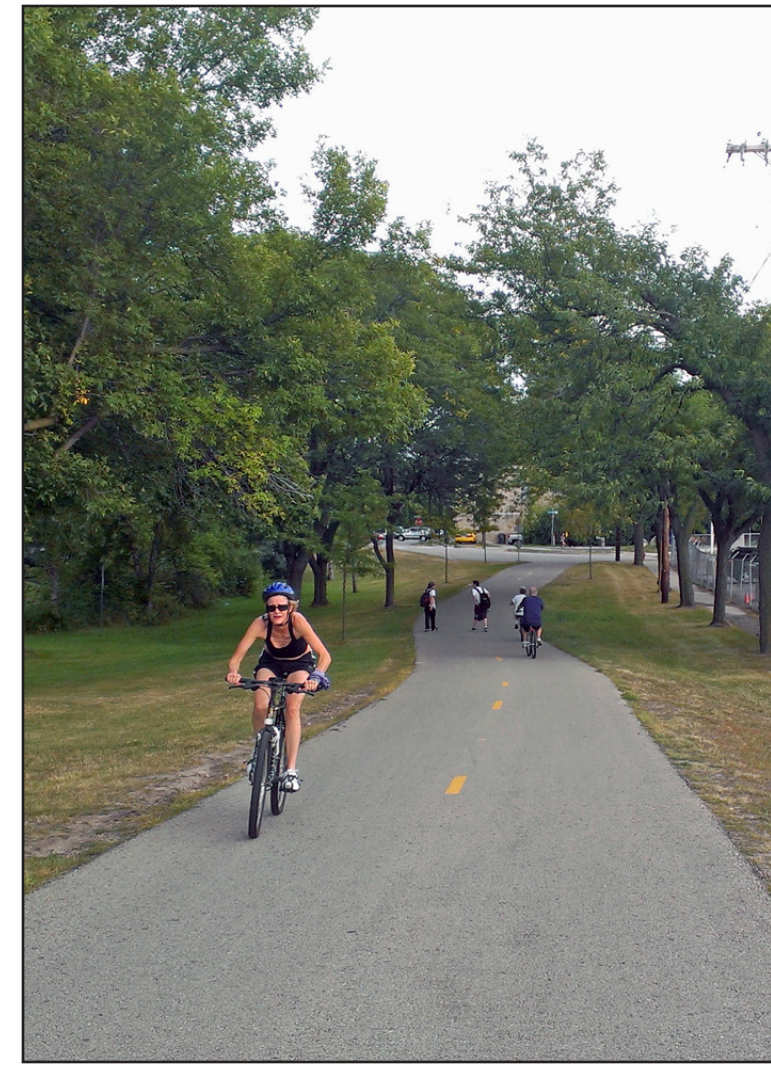
# BICYCLE FACILITY TYPES AND TREATMENTS

## BICYCLE LANE - CONVENTIONAL OR COUNTERFLOW



- Designated space exclusively for bicyclists with pavement markings and signage
- Located adjacent to vehicle travel lanes
- Generally flows with vehicle traffic, on the right side of the street, but can be counterflow and/or on the left
- Used on medium and high volume streets
- May use green color to highlight the lane, particularly through intersections and conflict areas

## SHARED USE PATH / SIDEPATH



- Path fully separated from a street or road
- Typically paved and 10 - 12 feet wide
- Open to most non-motorized uses
- Often installed in rail corridors, utility corridors or along streams, rivers or other linear features
- Sidepaths are shared use paths parallel to a street
- Sidepaths can present safety and operational challenges at intersections and driveways

## BICYCLE LANE - BUFFERED



- Conventional bicycle lanes paired with a designated painted buffer space
- Buffer may separate the bicycle lane from the motor vehicle travel lane, the parking lane or both
- Increases operating space and comfort for bicyclists
- Typically used on medium and high volume streets
- May use green color to highlight the lane, particularly through conflict areas

## BICYCLE SIGNAL



- Traffic signal to indicate bicycle movements at an intersection
- Can be user activated or a programmed signal phase
- Bicycles and motor vehicles have different movement cycles

## BICYCLE LANE - PROTECTED



- Bicycle facility within the street right of way that provides physical separation from the travel lane
- Separation may be provided with curbs, bollards, parked cars or other means
- Cycle track may be at street level, sidewalk level or an intermediate level
- Typically used on medium and high volume streets with few intersections or driveways

## BICYCLE CROSSING



- Exclusive street crossing for bicycle facilities or shared use paths.
- May be parallel to an adjoining street or crosswalk (ie. the Monroe/Regent crossing) or a diagonal crossing of an intersection (ie. Atwood @ Dunning)
- Reduces conflicts with pedestrians and motor vehicles
- Typically use a bicycle signal to control movements

## SHARED LANE MARKING ("SHARROW")



- Street markings used to indicate a shared lane for bicyclists and motorists
- Sharrows indicate to bicyclists where they should position themselves in a lane
- Sharrows reinforce to motorists that bicyclists belong in the lane
- Typically used on low- and medium-volume streets where bicycle lanes cannot be accommodated

## COLORED PAVEMENT TREATMENT



- Colored lane markings to highlight bikeway crossings of streets, continuous lanes, or potential conflict areas
- Green colored and often marked with cyclist icon
- May be solid colored or striped

## BICYCLE BOULEVARD



- Streets with low motorized traffic volumes and speeds designated to provide priority to bicyclists
- Discourage speeding and cut-through traffic
- Often used to connect schools and parks and as an alternative to a nearby busy street
- May include traffic calming devices such as speed tables or traffic circles

## WAYFINDING SIGNAGE



- Signage to indicate direction to major destinations, areas of interest and key bicycle facilities
- May include distance and approximate travel time
- Placed at key intersections and decision points

