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Bicycle User Map

Your Guide to Cycling in Arizona

Published in the interest of bicycling in Arizona by the Arizona Department of Transportation.

Legend

- State Line
- County Line
- Rivers & Streams
- Lakes & Reservoirs
- National Park
- State Park
- Campsite
- " Point of Interest
- 6 National Monument
- ? Tourist Information
- x Hostel
- i Rest Area
- H Hospital
- Population less than 1,000
- P Population greater than 1,000
- △ <X> △ Distance Between Points

Route Characteristics

- Shoulder Width > 4 ft
- Shoulder Width = 3 to 4 ft
- Shoulder Width = 0 to 2 ft
- Bicycles Prohibited
- Dirt Road
- Interstate Frontage Roads
- Low Traffic Volumes
- Medium Traffic Volumes
- High Traffic Volumes
- Other Roadways
- ◆ Bridge with Shoulder Width < 4 ft
- ⚡ Extreme Grade
- ⚡ Medium Grade
- # Varied Grade

Facilities conditions as shown on this map often vary from one side of the road to the other. Bicyclists should use extreme caution while riding on Arizona highways.

TRAFFIC VOLUMES

All traffic volumes on this map are Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT). AADT is the total number of vehicles passing a given point, in both directions, during a year, divided by 365 days, given in vehicles per day (vpd).

Low Traffic Volume	< 2,500 vpd
Medium Traffic Volume	2,500-7,500 vpd
High Traffic Volume	> 7,500 vpd

A typical hourly traffic volume in one direction is approximately equal to 6% of the AADT, so a 7,500 AADT is approximately 450 vehicles per hour (vph), and a 2,500 AADT is approximately 150 vph.

GRADES

Arrows are shown in direction of grade ascent. Gradient information is provided as a general aid to cyclists in planning tours and is not intended to be all inclusive of grade conditions along the bicycle routes shown. Their purpose is merely to advise cyclists of some of the steeper climbs which may be encountered throughout the state.

CAUTION

At certain times of the year, severe blowing dust conditions may be encountered in the lower desert regions. Extreme caution should be taken. And remember, the Arizona air is very dry. Drink often, and carry lots of water.

LITTERING IS UNLAWFUL

Please take your refuse home or deposit it in receptacles provided for this purpose.

PLEASE NOTE

This map was prepared for the Arizona Department of Transportation as an aid to bicyclists. All ADOT highways not designated as bicycles prohibited are open to bicycle use. Roads shown are regular roads of the highway system used by automobiles and trucks. The Department in no manner warrants the safety of the roads indicated on this map for use by bicyclists. Bicyclists assume the risk of their own safety when using the roads indicated on this map. There are no warranties made in connection with this map, and the Department shall not be responsible for any damages (consequential, special or otherwise) arising from its use. Local area maps are intended to provide connections for routes into and out of the area. They are not meant to provide a comprehensive guide to bicycle routes in these communities. Future updates of this map can be found at www.azbikeped.org. Contact the ADOT Bicycle and Pedestrian Coordinator at azbikeped@azdot.gov with comments on route conditions.

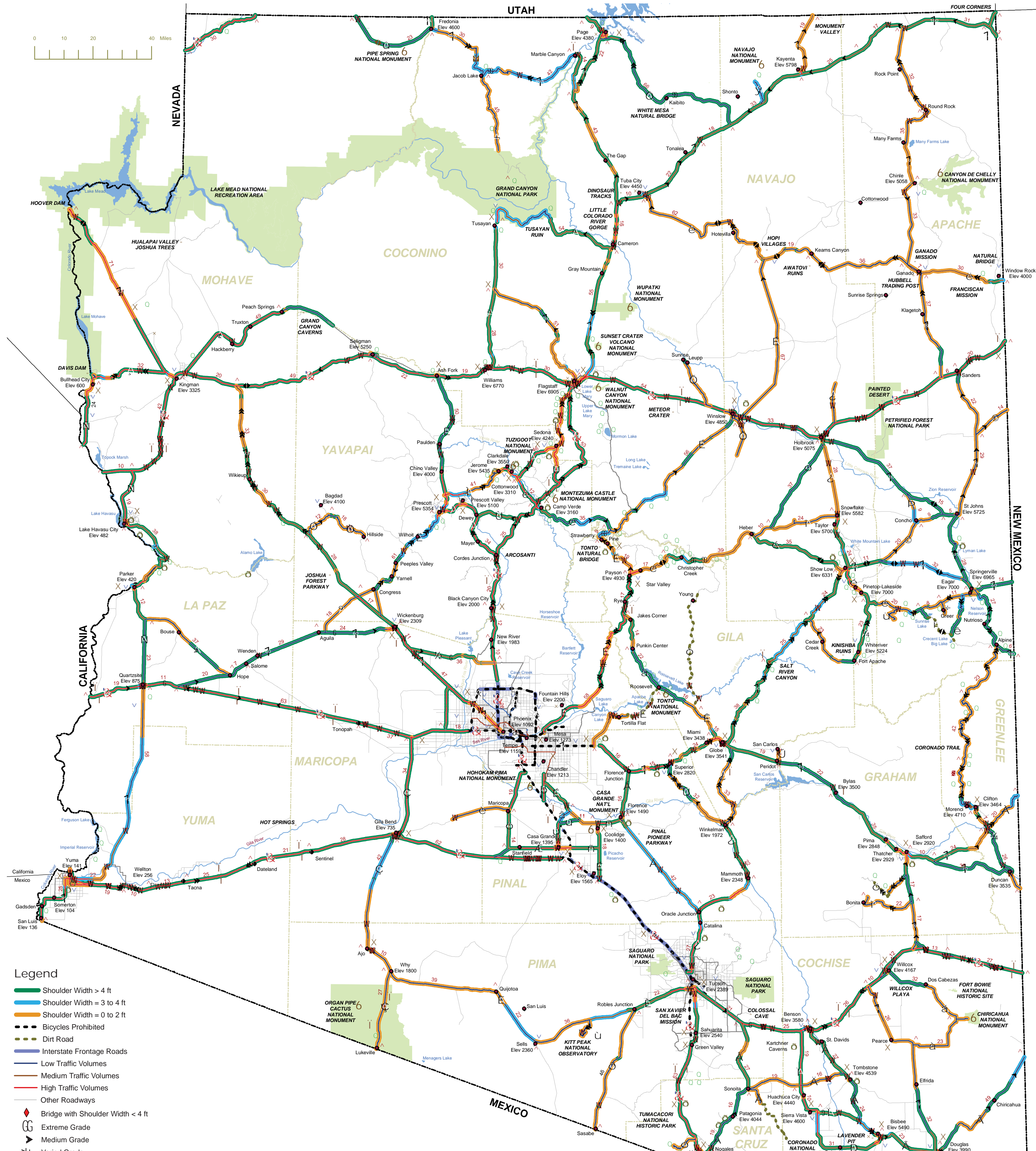
SELECTED ARIZONA BICYCLE LAWS

- 28-735**
When overtaking and passing a bicycle, drivers must leave a safe distance between the vehicle and the bicycle of at least 3 feet until the vehicle is safely past the overtaken bicycle.
- 28-754**
A signal (hand signal for bicyclist) is required before any movement that impacts any other traffic.
- 28-811**
Parents are responsible for seeing that their children obey all traffic laws.
- 28-812**
Bicyclists have all the same rights and responsibilities of other operators except for the unique situations described below.
- 28-813**
Every person on a bicycle must have a regular seat to sit in.
- 28-814**
Bicyclists must not hold on to, or attach their bicycles to another vehicle.
- 28-815**
A) Bicyclists, when traveling on a roadway at less than the normal speed of traffic, shall ride as close as practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway except when passing another bicycle or vehicle, when preparing for a left turn at an intersection or driveway, when necessary to avoid obstacles in the roadway such as potholes and other hazards, or when the travel lane is too narrow for a vehicle and a bicycle to safely travel side by side.
B) Bicyclists should not ride more than two side-by-side except on paths or parts of roadway set aside for the exclusive use of bicycles.
- 28-816**
A person shall not carry a package, bundle or article while operating a bicycle if the package, bundle or article prevents the driver from keeping at least one hand on the handlebars.
- 28-817**
A) Every bicycle used at night must have a white headlight visible from 500 feet away and a red reflector visible up to 300 feet away. Red tail lights may also be used in addition to the reflector.
B) Bicycles may not be equipped with sirens or whistles.
C) Every bicycle must have at least one brake in good working order.

ROADWAY AND SAFETY TIPS

- CYCLIST/MOTORIST COOPERATION IS ESSENTIAL...**
When cyclists remember to follow the same "rules of the road" as motorists, both know what to expect of each other and can cooperate in sharing of the road.
- WEAR A HELMET...**
A helmet does four things for you:
1) It makes you more visible.
2) It keeps your head cooler in the sun.
3) It helps you gain motorist respect.
4) Last, but not least, it will help protect your head in case you fall or are in a crash.
Wearing a securely fastened helmet is the single most important thing you can do to improve your chances of surviving a crash.
- CLOTHING...**
Wear bright colored clothing to increase visibility to motorists. This will reduce your chance of being in a crash. Your body is half the visible surface area of the rider/bicycle unit.
- Arizona's climate is ideal for bicycling. However, certain weather conditions can be a deterrent to bicycling. Be prepared for extreme high temperatures during the summer months in the lower desert areas. Dress appropriately, use cotton or high cotton content clothing.
- POSITION FOR BEING SEEN...**
The main idea of positioning yourself to be seen is to ride in the portion of the lane where it is most likely that you will be seen. Although the laws require a bicyclist to ride as far to the right as practicable, there will be cases where it is both legal and safer to move towards the center of the lane (steep descents, curves with minimal or no sight distance, or "blind" intersections).
- MAINTAINING YOUR BIKE...**
Make sure your bike can do what you want, when you want! Brakes should grip the wheel firmly when activated. Wheels should be round and have no side-to-side wobble. Check spokes for tightness and have bent or missing ones replaced. Tires should be inflated to the pressure shown on the sidewall and have visible tread. Clean and lubricate the chain regularly. Make sure the handlebars, seat and other adjustable parts are tight so they will not slip.
- CARRYING LOADS...**
Loads can be carried safely if they are positioned and fastened properly. Use panniers (saddlebags) if possible. Keep the load low, placing it high raises the bicycle's center of gravity, making it more difficult to safely handle the bicycle. Fasten panniers securely and make sure that there are no loose connections. Stop and check the load periodically to make sure it is secure.
- GETTING OFF THE ROAD...**
If you need to leave the road to check the bicycle or just to rest, be sure to get as far off the road as possible. It can be very difficult for a motorist to spot a bicycle by the side of the road.
- CATTLEGUARDS...**
Cattleguards are a series of closely spaced iron rails perpendicular to the road, covering a shallow pit. Always cross cattleguards straight-on, not at an angle. Watch for gaps between the gates parallel to your direction of travel. As you approach, rise off your saddle and be sure your elbows are bent slightly, in order to absorb any shock. Be especially careful if the cattleguard is wet.
- LOOKING FOR TROUBLE...**
Don't count on eye contact as a sign that a driver has seen you. All too often a motor vehicle operator looks right at a bicyclist and still fails to see him or her. A good rider is always "looking for trouble", not to get into, but to stay out of. Experienced riders make a practice of looking ahead. While scanning the road ahead, look at road and traffic conditions and "escape" routes. Get a complete picture of the situation ahead and leave yourself plenty of time to adjust for problems.
- DRINK WATER!!**
Arizona's dry and arid climate makes for excellent bicycling conditions. However, be prepared for high temperatures during the summer months in the lower desert areas. Carry lots of water, and drink regularly.

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