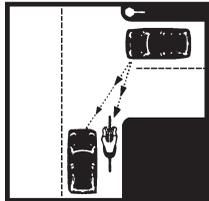
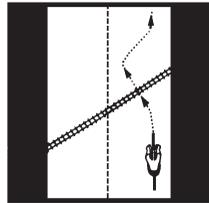


b. Expect cyclists to turn left just as a motor vehicle, by signalling and moving left before the intersection.



**Through streets**

When stopped at a through street, motorists should look for cyclists and for pedestrians.



**Railways/trolley crossing**

Cyclists need additional room when crossing diagonal railway or trolley tracks.

Cyclists are on the road every month of the year. We all know that cycling is an enjoyable activity. Please note that the risk factor for both cyclist and motorist is equivalent. Therefore, be aware, cyclists will be looking for you. Remember to look for them.

**Share the road**

The Canadian Cycling Association publishes and distributes other documents dealing with various topics on cycling. For further information, please contact:

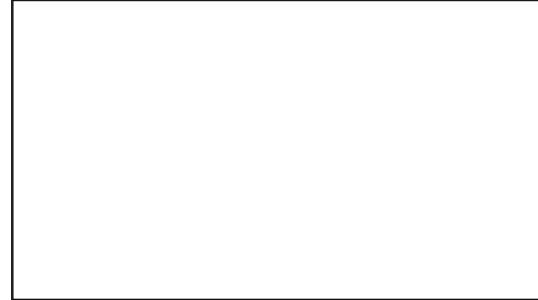
Canadian Cycling Association  
 702-2197 Riverside Drive  
 Ottawa, ON K1H 7X3  
 Phone: 613-248-1353  
 Fax: 613-248-9311  
 general@canadian-cycling.com

Published by the Canadian Cycling Association in co-operation with the Canada Safety Council.

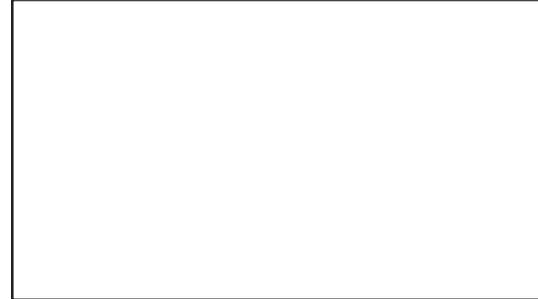


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For further information on clubs, etc., contact your provincial association:



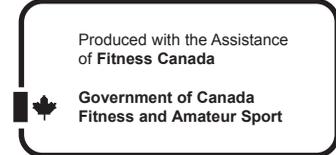
For cycling information in this area, contact:



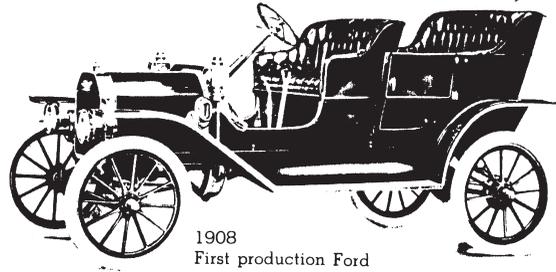
**Roads Are For Sharing  
 The Motorist**



Dépliant disponible en français



The bicycle played an indispensable role in the development and use of automobiles.



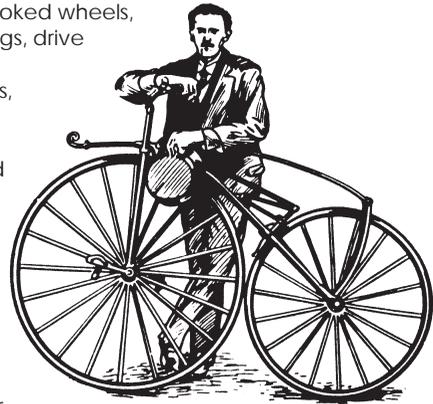
1908  
First production Ford

### Roads

In the mid & early 1800's the government was busy spending money on railroads. Roads were in poor condition despite complaints of those living in rural areas. The bicycle arrived in the late 1800's. Early cyclists came from the upper classes and were able to influence governments to improve the roads. Bicycle associations sprang up everywhere and as a result of their efforts roads were better graded and later better surfaced. Thus the bicycle "paved" the way for cars.

### Manufacturing

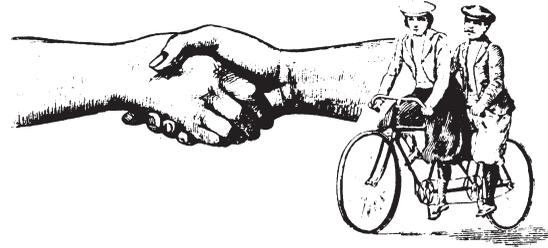
The production of bicycles resulted in the first significant use of standardized, interchangeable parts. New manufacturing mass production techniques developed as a result. Spoked wheels, ball bearings, drive chains, differentials, lights, etc., first developed for bicycles and tricycles, are among those parts which later found their place in the automobile. As a result of the early development, the bicycle made car production possible and ownership affordable.



1862:  
First production Michaud:  
Paris

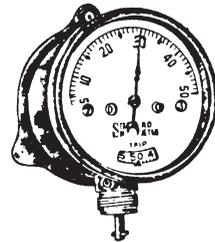
### Sharing the road

After years of declining use, we are now experiencing a fantastic upswing and in 1981, the Canada Fitness Survey indicated that 7.8 million Canadians were cycling in Canada. This amount represents 38% of the total population. So, next time you drive by a cyclist, remember that the bicycle has returned to share the road and that pioneer cyclists made it all possible.



### The bicycle is a vehicle

Under all provincial Highway Traffic Acts the bicycle is recognized as a vehicle and thus cyclists have the same rights and responsibilities as other vehicle operators. *Good Cyclists* know this, act accordingly, and expect to fully integrate with traffic.



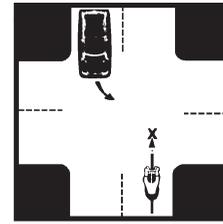
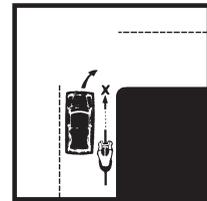
### Cyclists may not be as slow as you think!

Many cyclists move along at 30 km/hr or more. Please take this into account, especially when turning in front of a cyclist.

PAY PARTICULAR ATTENTION WHEN:

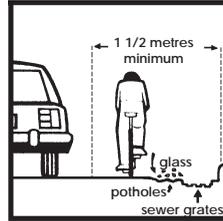
### Making a right turn

After passing a cyclist, be aware that the cyclist may have caught up and may be proceeding straight through. Be sure to check the right blind spot before starting your turn.



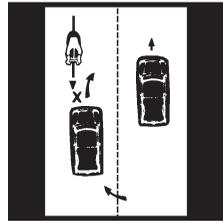
### Making a left turn

You've trained yourself for years to watch for other motorists; sharpen your skills now to look for cyclists. Be particularly alert for cyclists who are momentarily concealed by other traffic.



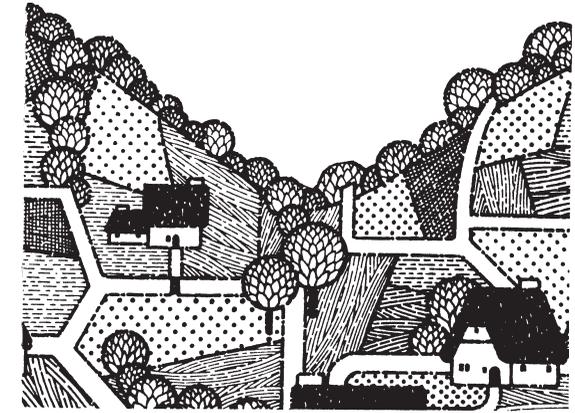
### Passing a cyclist

The cyclist needs a certain amount of room to control the bicycle and avoid road hazards. Give the cyclist sufficient room when you pass, and make sure you are well ahead before you pull back in. If there's any doubt, a gentle polite "toot" is all that's needed.



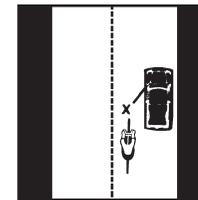
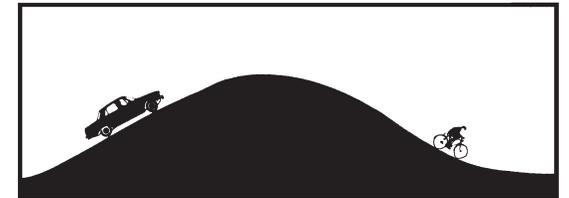
### Passing another car

When a cyclist is in your lane or comes towards you in the opposite lane, time your pass so that all three vehicles will not meet at the same time.



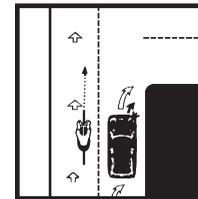
### On hills and through blind corners

Slow down. There could be cyclists just outside your view or other slow moving traffic all using the same lane. It is legally theirs; be prepared to give the right-of-way.



### Opening your doors

Before opening your door in traffic, look for cyclists, pedestrians and other vehicles. Failure to do so may be an offense under the Highway Traffic Act.



### Lane positioning

a. Expect the cyclist to keep out of right-turn-only lanes when going straight through.