



## Elevation Changes

Bumps, dips, seams, rumble strips, and uneven lanes can knock you off balance.

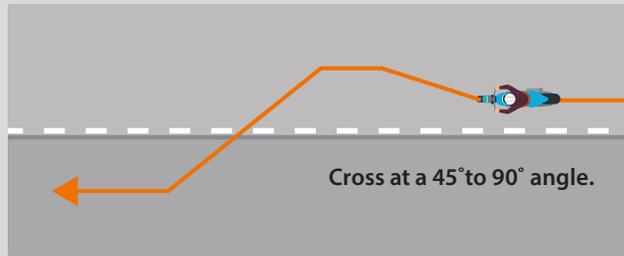


Figure 1. Uneven lanes

- Rise off the seat, with your knees slightly bent.
- If you need to move from your lane to a higher or lower lane, adjust your lane position ahead of time. Then turn and cross to the new lane at a wider angle, between 45 and 90 degrees if possible.

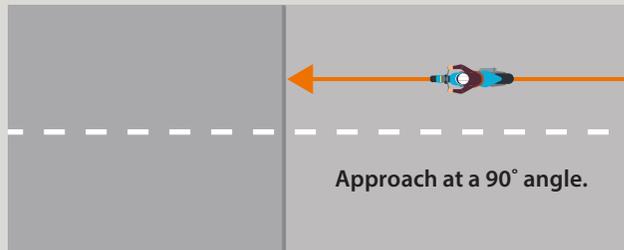


Figure 2. Bumps or Dips in lanes

- Approach bumps or dips at a 90-degree angle, or as close to it as you can manage.



# RIDING IN WORK ZONES



[looklearnlive.org](http://looklearnlive.org)



**Work zones are especially dangerous for motorcycle riders.** Rough pavement, loose gravel, and uneven lanes are just some of the hazards that can make controlling your bike more difficult.

Start reducing your risk of a work zone crash from the moment you see the orange signs:

- **Reduce speed.** Pay attention to advisory speed limit signs and roadway conditions; go as slow as you need to without impeding traffic.
- **Reduce lean.** Keep the bike as upright as possible.
- **Aim high.** Scan ahead (and around) for hazards, but focus on the safest path.
- **Increase your safety margin.** Allow extra time and space between you and the vehicles around you.
- **Protect your eyes.** Wear eye protection to protect yourself from dust and debris. If your helmet shield is up, put it down.



## Choose Your Lane Position

- Look ahead and safely shift your lane position to avoid upcoming hazards.
- Keep some distance from concrete barriers, pavement drop-offs or gaps at the edges of your lane.
- Look for the smoothest and cleanest part of the lane.
- Make sure you can see and be seen by other drivers.



## Rough Road Surfaces

Milled or rough pavement can cause your tires to “wobble and weave.”

- Grip the bike’s tank with your knees and keep your body upright. Keep a firm grip on the handgrips.
- Minimize and be smooth with your inputs (steering, braking, accelerating) to the bike’s controls. No sudden changes!
- Direct your bike but don’t force it. The bike may shake and move as it finds its best traction; relax and don’t fight those little movements.



## Slippery Spots/Surfaces

Loose gravel, water, mud, steel plates, black-out tape, lane marking paint, or tar sealant can cause tires to slip or skid.

- Minimize your control inputs (steering, accelerating, braking) – no sudden speed or direction changes.
- The bike may slip and move slightly as it tries to find traction. Don’t fight it.
- Pull in the clutch and coast, or brake *gradually* if you absolutely need to slow down on a slippery surface. Use the rear brake *before* the front brake.

