

# Recycling at the University of Mississippi

## WHY SHOULD YOU RECYCLE?

Recycling reduces the amount of waste sent to the landfill, saves energy and conserves resources, and prevents pollution of natural resources.

## WHAT TO RECYCLE

### #1 and #2 Plastics

Ex: Water and Soda Bottles



Look on the bottom of the container for one of the symbols above.

### Aluminum Cans

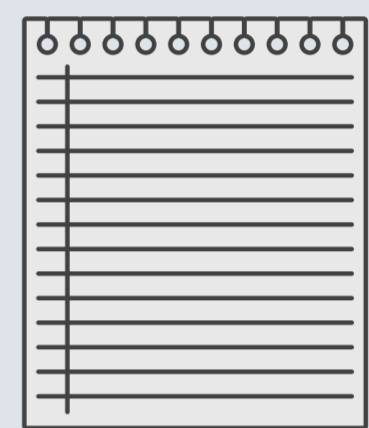
Ex: Soda and Food Cans



Make sure the cans are empty before putting them in a bin.

### Mixed Paper

Ex: Copy Paper, Magazines



Other examples of mixed paper are newspaper, envelopes and cardboard.

## WHAT NOT TO RECYCLE

### Plastics #3-7



### Styrofoam



### Glass



### Food



### Liquids



Do not put non-recyclable items in the recycling bins. All recycling is hand sorted, so recycling bags that contain food, liquid or trash are considered contaminated and may be thrown away.

## WHERE CAN I RECYCLE?

**Residence halls:** Collect recycling in your room and bring it downstairs to the bin in the lobby.

**Campus Buildings:** Recycling bins are located in all academic buildings and in many others.

**Apartment Complexes:** Collect it and bring it to one of two recycling drop-off locations on Molly Bar Road or off of Highway 6.

**Off-Campus Houses:** Sign up for curbside recycling at [oxfordms.net](http://oxfordms.net); add glass recycling for a fee. Visit [sustain.olemiss.edu](http://sustain.olemiss.edu) for more info.

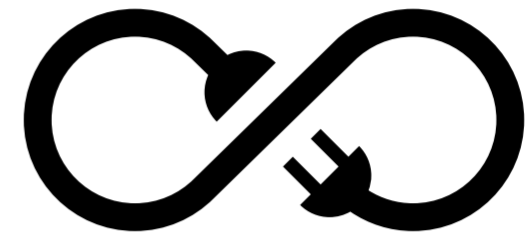


## UM SUSTAINABILITY

# GREEN GROVE GAMEDAY RECYCLING GUIDE

### WHY SHOULD YOU RECYCLE?

Recycling reduces the amount of waste sent to the landfill, saves energy and conserves resources, and prevents pollution of natural resources.



### WHAT CAN I RECYCLE?

#### #1 and #2 Plastics

Ex: Water & soda bottles



Look on the bottom of the container for one of the symbols above.



#### Aluminum Cans



Dispose of can contents before putting it in a recycling bin.

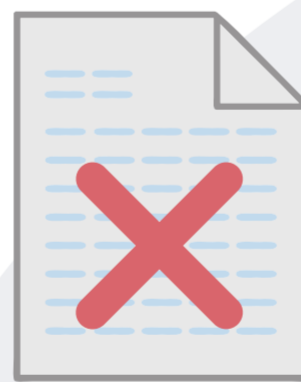
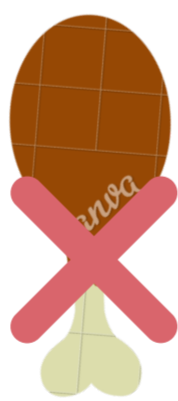
#### Solo Cups



Empty cups can be recycled in the Grove and Circle on Gameday

### NON- RECYCLABLE ITEMS

Styrofoam, glass, plastics #3-7, paper, aluminum foil, food, and liquid cannot be recycled.



**Students hand sort the recycling collected on gamedays!  
Only put recyclables in the green recycling bags.**

### WHERE CAN I RECYCLE?

You can recycle in recycling bins located throughout the Grove and Circle. You can recycle at your tent by grabbing a green recycling bag from a volunteer or at the Green Grove trailer, which is parked on the Circle in front of Croft Hall.

**After cleaning your tent area, leave the bag at your tent location. The bags will be collected and sent off to be sorted by student volunteers.**



# THE DIRT ON COMPOST

A Composting Guide



# COMPOSTING BASICS

University of Mississippi Compost Program

## What is Compost?

Compost is organic material, like food waste, that has been broken down at high yet stable temperatures into a nutrient rich soil amendment.

## Why should you compost?

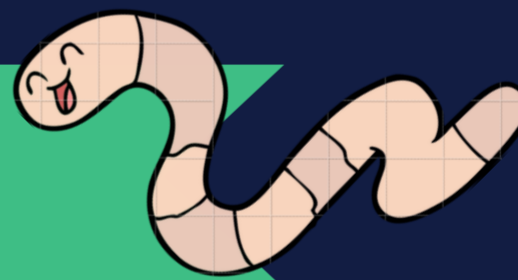


Reduces or eliminates the need for using fertilizers.



For every pound of food waste you compost, you save 3.8 pounds of green house gas emissions from being released into the atmosphere.

## How does composting work?



Efficient and controlled decomposition are key components of the composting process. A mixture of nitrogen rich materials (called “greens”) and carbon rich materials (called “browns”) helps create the proper ratio of oxygen, water, nitrogen, and carbon needed for the compost pile to break down efficiently.

## Greens & Browns

Green materials are organic materials like vegetable scraps and coffee grounds that are rich in nitrogen and heat up the pile to facilitate in decomposition. Brown materials are carbon-rich materials like leaves and wood chips that act as a food source for the organisms that break down the compost.

# STARTING YOUR PILE

University of Mississippi Compost Program

## What can you compost?

- Produce
- Coffee grounds
- Pet hair
- Paper
- Tofu
- Veggie scraps
- Stale bread
- Weeds
- Pasta
- Popcorn kernels
- Tea bags
- Fruit rinds
- Nut shells
- Eggshells
- Beans



## What can you not compost?

You should not put meat, bones, dairy, chemicals, plastic, or pet feces in your compost pile. Animal products like meat, bones, and dairy make your compost pile stink and attract rodents and flies.

## How do you start a compost pile?

Step 1: Decide where you want to put your compost.

- Do you want to compost in a compost bin or a pile?
- There are a variety of DIY and store-bought compost bin options
- If composting in a pile, reserve an area of at least 3 square feet.

Step 2: Collect green and brown materials.

- Many people either collect their food waste in a sealed bucket in their kitchen or take their food waste directly out to the compost pile or bin.

Step 3: Add the green and brown materials to the compost pile or bin.

- Start your pile by adding the green materials and then completely cover the green materials with the brown materials.





# COMPOST PILE MAINTENANCE

University of Mississippi Compost Program

## How do you maintain a compost pile?

### Water the pile.

- For the composting process to work properly, moisture needs to be present.
- Add just enough water for the compost to feel like a moist sponge. Too little or too much water slows down decomposition.
- If you accidentally over water your pile, turn the pile frequently to rid the pile of excess moisture.

### Turn the pile.

- Turn the compost pile once every week or two to aerate the pile.
- Turning the compost often prevents the pile from smelling bad and provides oxygen to the microbes that are decomposing the pile contents.
- The more you turn your pile, the faster the pile decomposes.


## When is the compost finished decomposing?

The compost is finished and ready to use when the green and brown materials have turned into dark and crumbly soil.

## What can I do with the finished compost?

Till the compost into your garden soil.

Feed your plants by side-dressing them with compost.

- To side dress your plants, make a ring of compost around each plant and then water it.
  - The nutrients from the compost will seep into the soil and "feed" your plant.
- 



# UM COMPOST PROGRAM



University of Mississippi Compost Program



## How was the compost program started?

The pilot composting program at Ole Miss began in the fall of 2013 after receiving funding from the Green Fund.

## Where does the program collect waste from?


The compost program collects pre-consumer food waste from campus dining facilities including the Marketplace at the Residential Colleges, Rebel Market, Freshii, the Grill at 1810, Ole Miss Catering, Lenoir Dining, and Einsteins.

## How does the UM Compost Program work?

The Office of Sustainability employs Green Student Interns who collect pre-consumer food waste from locations on campus. The interns compost that food waste at the Maynard W. Qumby Medicinal Plant Garden. The finished compost is used in several gardens on and off campus.

## Can I purchase compost?

The UM compost program has both sifted and unsifted compost for sale. If you wish to buy compost from the UM compost program, please email [green@olemiss.edu](mailto:green@olemiss.edu).





For more information about composting and sustainability  
at the University of Mississippi visit:

**SUSTAIN.OLEMISS.EDU**







**Office of Sustainability**  
John W. White Administration Building  
700 Hathorn Road  
622-915-2720  
green@olemiss.edu

*"I believe in good stewardship  
of our resources."* -UM CREED

### What is sustainability?

Sustainability is a multi-disciplinary, problem-solving approach to creating a social system that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the needs of future generations or the needs of the ecological systems in which humans exist.

### What is Ole Miss doing?

UM has been associated with the Climate Leadership Network, a national network of more than 600 college and university presidents, since 2008. Through education, data collection and innovative projects, individuals and departments all across campus are working toward a more sustainable future.

### About the Office of Sustainability

The UM Office of Sustainability was created in 2008 to advance sustainable practices at the university. The office's mission is to be a catalyst for environmentally positive change by educating, connecting and empowering the members of our community for the wellbeing of people and our ecological systems.

### Stay Connected

Subscribe to the Red, Blue & Green newsletter by visiting [green.olemiss.edu!](http://green.olemiss.edu)

 [University of Mississippi Sustainability](#)

 [@olemissgreen](#)

 [@olemissgreen](#)



THE UNIVERSITY of  
**MISSISSIPPI**  
OFFICE OF SUSTAINABILITY

 Recycle this brochure



*Sustainability*  
at Ole Miss

[green.olemiss.edu](http://green.olemiss.edu)

# SUSTAINABILITY SNAPSHOT

# GET INVOLVED

# QUICK TIPS



**91,000**

pounds of campus food waste composted since 2013



**3**

Udall scholars recognized for sustainability leadership



**35+**

tons of gameday recycling collected since 2010



**452**

Green Grove gameday recycling volunteers in 2016



**450**

new trees planted on campus each year



**400+**

solar panels on the CME building



**19**

Green Fund projects funded



**3,835**

renewable energy certificates purchased to offset electricity use



**63**

environmental studies minors

## Tree Campus USA

*Arbor Day Foundation*

## Bicycle Friendly University Bronze Level

*League of American Bicyclists*



**Take a sustainability-related class** in a variety of disciplines or minor in environmental studies.

**Volunteer with Green Grove**, the university's game day recycling program. You'll learn all about recycling in Oxford and earn both a free t-shirt and community service hours.

**Join a student group** like the UM Garden Club, Ole Miss Cyclists or the Environmental Law Society to connect with other students interested in sustainability.

**Serve in a leadership role.** Eco Reps, Green Grove Ambassadors, the Green Fund Committee and the Associated Student Body Sustainability Committee are all opportunities for students to play a larger role in UM sustainability efforts.

**Apply for an internship** in the Office of Sustainability's Green Student Intern Program and gain valuable experience during your college career.

**Propose a sustainability project** to the UM Green Fund. The Green Fund finances innovative sustainability projects proposed by university students, faculty and staff.

**Donate to the UM Green Fund** to support campus sustainability initiatives. The university matches every student donation by 50 percent.



### Think beyond four wheels

Rent a bicycle for a semester at the Ole Miss Bike Shop or ride the Oxford-University-Transit (OUT) bus for free with a valid UM ID. When you do need a car, borrow one of the university's two Zipcars for a couple of hours or a few days.



### Believe in second chances

At Ole Miss, it's easy to recycle—bins are located in all academic buildings, residence halls and the J.D. Williams Library. Recycle paper, cardboard, aluminum cans, plastics #1 and #2 (look at the bottom of your container for the number) and more.



### Bring your own cup

Americans throw away 2.5 million plastic water bottles every hour, which can take more than 700 years to decompose. Refill your reusable bottle at campus hydration stations and bring your own mug to coffee shops (often, you'll get a discount on your coffee!)



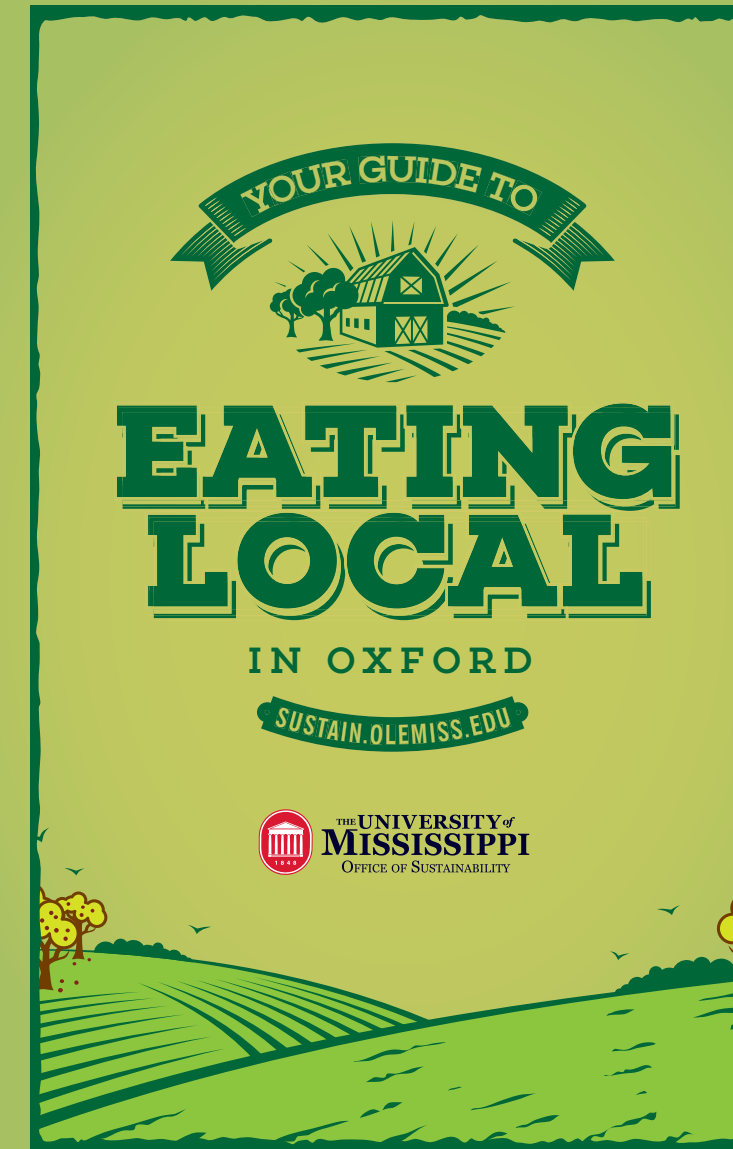
### Flip the switch

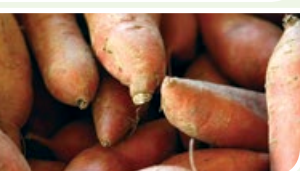
Lighting accounts for approximately 22% of electricity use at most universities, according to the U.S. Department of Energy. Turning off the lights when you leave a room may seem simple, but it has a big impact.

## 5 Tips for your first trip to the farmers market

- 1 Bring cash**  
 While some vendors have the ability to take debit or credit cards, many do not. To ensure that you can buy the fresh groceries you have your eye on, stop by the ATM before visiting the market.
- 2 Go beyond produce**  
 Farmers markets aren't just for veggies and fruits. Browse the market and you're likely to find local meats, dairy products, baked goods, honey, eggs, herbs, fresh cut flowers and more.
- 3 Have a question? Just ask!**  
 Get to know your farmer and don't hesitate to ask about his or her farming methods, tips for cooking, or chemicals they may or may not use.
- 4 Bring your own reusable bags**  
 Many farmers markets don't have grocery bags, so bring a couple reusable bags. You'll find that they hold many more items than plastic bags and you don't have to worry about them breaking from the weight of the food.
- 5 Try new things**  
 Farmers are helping to keep heirloom varieties around, most of which aren't sold at a typical grocery store anymore, so they may look weird at first glance. Don't be scared of purple carrots!

With help from Georgia Organics. [georgiaorganics.org](http://georgiaorganics.org)





## Why Eat Local? Do good & feel good!

Eating locally does good for...



you

Large-scale farming productions often alter their produce to ensure freshness on its long journey from a distant farm to your table. This can deplete your foods nutritional value. Get the most out of your fruits and veggies and be good to your body by buying them fresh and locally.



your community

Buying locally helps to stimulate the economy by keeping money within the community. By supporting our local farmers you're helping to promote economic growth for the whole community.



your planet

On average, food travels 1,500 miles before reaching the table. Eating locally reduces food miles, which reduces fossil fuel energy use, pollution, green house gas emissions and your carbon footprint. Local food also tends to have less packaging, and is often grown with more sustainable agricultural practices.



## Buying Local in Oxford

View map (reverse side) to locate each market.

### Seasonal Farmers Markets

Shop for fresh produce, baked goods, honey, eggs and other locally produced items. Both markets feature live music as well as other activities.

- **Oxford Community Market**

Open every Tuesday, 3-6:30 p.m.; April-December  
Community Pavilion (Old Armory)

[oxfordcommunitymarket.com](http://oxfordcommunitymarket.com)

- **Mid-Town Market**

Open Saturdays, 7-11 a.m., and Wednesdays, 7 a.m.-noon; May-October  
Mid-Town Shopping Center (in front of Big Bad Breakfast)

[mtfarmersmarket.com](http://mtfarmersmarket.com)

### Local Market Stores

Shop at these brick-and-mortar stores year-round for fresh locally produced goods.

- **Chicory Market** – Local and organic goods

Open Monday- Friday, 8:30 a.m.-6 p.m.; Saturday, 8:30 a.m.-5 p.m.;  
and Sunday 11 a.m.- 5 p.m.

274 County Road 101, Oxford, MS

[ChicoryMarket](https://www.facebook.com/ChicoryMarket)

- **Neon Pig** – Locally sourced meat and old fashioned butcher

Open Monday-Saturday 11 a.m. - 9 p.m., Sunday 11 a.m. - 4 p.m.  
711 N Lamar Blvd, Oxford, MS

[oxford.eatneonpig.com](http://oxford.eatneonpig.com)

Want to do more good?  
Check out these great ways to get involved.

## Grow Your Own

View map (reverse side) to locate each garden

### UM Garden

Campus garden for students, faculty and staff of all gardening levels. Maintained by the UM Garden Club, whose members use organic methods to grow food for themselves and the UM Food Bank.

[UMGarden](https://www.facebook.com/UMGarden)

[umgarden@olemiss.edu](mailto:umgarden@olemiss.edu)



### Oxford Community Garden

Rent a garden plot (multiple sizes available) for an annual fee and gain access to community gardening supplies such as wheelbarrows, shovels and compost.

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

### Buy a Farm Share!

In Oxford, there are several CSA options including Yokna Bottoms Farm and Native Son Farm. Visit [sustain.olemiss.edu/food](http://sustain.olemiss.edu/food) to learn more about CSAs in the area.

**Community-supported agriculture (CSA)** is a partnership between community members and small-scale farmers. CSAs allow individuals to pre-purchase a share of the farm's harvest, providing farmers with a steady source of income throughout the season. In return, CSA members receive a portion of the produce harvested each week. CSAs usually offer half-shares and full-shares, depending on the quantity of vegetables you'd like to receive.



## Attend an Event

Each October, the university celebrates healthy, local and sustainably produced food. Programming focuses on raising awareness among the local community about the importance of choosing food that is healthy, affordable and produced with care for the environment, farm animals and the people who grow, harvest and serve it.

## Support a Restaurant

Support Oxford chefs who buy local. On campus, check out UM's student-run restaurant Lenoir Dining (view map on reverse side for location). Lenoir Dining employs sustainable practices in its operations and features locally sourced ingredients regularly, providing students with a valuable learning opportunity and diners with delicious food!

## Join a Group or volunteer

- **UM Garden Club**

Campus organization that provides students, faculty and staff with an on-campus opportunity to grow fresh produce and learn about gardening and food security.

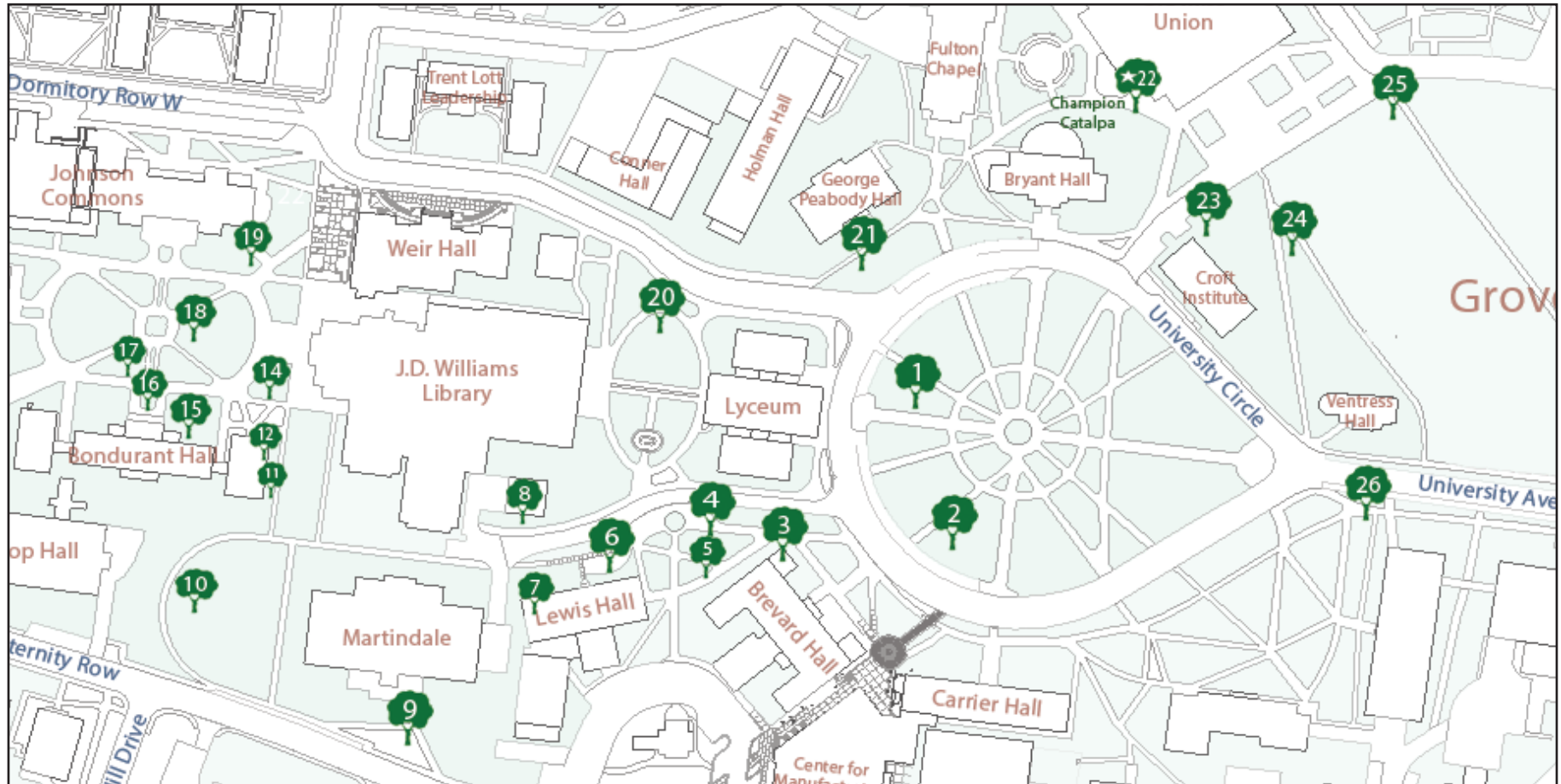
- **Good Food for Oxford Schools**

An initiative of the Oxford School District to improve cafeteria menu items by using local farm fresh produce while educating students and families about the importance of eating healthy locally grown food. Volunteer opportunities available throughout the school year.

[oxfordsd.org/gfos](http://oxfordsd.org/gfos)

For a full list of community organizations working to support local food, such as the Mississippi Farm to School Network and Mississippi Sustainable Agriculture Network, visit [sustain.olemiss.edu/food](http://sustain.olemiss.edu/food).

# THE OLE MISS TREE TRAIL



- Each year Ole Miss Landscape Services plant anywhere from 400-800 trees around the Ole Miss Campus.
- There are 2 Champion Trees on the Ole Miss Campus: the Northern Catalpa and the Osage Orange.
- The two Willow Oak trees near J.D. Williams Library were planted on Arbor Day in 1932 to commemorate George Washington's bicentennial birthday. These two trees are appropriately named George and Martha.



For even more information, please visit our website at <http://www.olemiss.edu/depts/landscape> or scan the QR code on the left.



**1 - Leyland Cypress** (*Cupressocyparis × leylandii*) Leyland Cypress were discovered in 1888 when C.J. Leyland found six seedlings growing at Leighton Hall in the South of Wales. The two parent trees cross-bred accidentally---a rare occurrence in conifers. Mr. Leyland continued to develop the trees, and in 1941 the first rooted cuttings arrived in California.

**2 - Tulip Poplar** (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) The Tulip Poplar is actually a member of the magnolia family, not the poplar family. Pioneers would use the tulip poplar to make houses, barns and canoes. It is the state tree of Tennessee, Kentucky, and Indiana.

**3 - Bradford Pear** (*Pyrus calleryana 'Bradford'*) These trees have a relatively short lifespan, needing replacement every 15-20 years. The weak branching structure can cause the tree to split and sometimes fall apart during strong winds.

**4 - Yoshino Cherry** (*Prunus × yedoensis*) In 1909 First Lady Taft agreed to accept a donation of 2,000 cherry trees given on behalf the city of Tokyo. When they arrived they were diseased and infested and had to be burnt. Tokyo then made a second donation of over 3000 trees to be planted in and around Washington, D.C. The city now holds an annual Cherry Blossom Festival to celebrate this beautiful tree.

**5 - 'Little Gem' Magnolia** (*Magnolia grandiflora 'Little Gem'*) The 'Little Gem' is very similar to Southern Magnolia, only much smaller. 'Little Gems' reach only 1/4 the size of a Southern Magnolia and produce the same beautiful white flowers and leaves, only proportionally smaller.

**6 - Dawn Redwood** (*Metasequoia*) a fast-growing deciduous tree. It is native to the Sichuan-Hubei region of China and grows to at least 200 feet (60 meters) in height. The fossils in the northern parts of the United States show that the dawn redwood knew the dinosaurs. One specimen in Virginia grew 120 feet in 30 years.

**7 - Osage Orange** (*Maclura pomifera*) The Osage was often used by ranchers as a natural property fence. The Osage's strong wood, hardy nature and thorny branches all combined to make hedges that were effective in holding in livestock. There is a festival in Texas (Bois d'Arc Bash) "dedicated to celebrating this this hard, durable, and tough tree." The Mississippi Champion Osage Orange is located near the University Museum.

**8 - Bald Cypress** (*Taxodium distichum*) Growing slowly, the bald cypress will get taller and taller for roughly 200 years, reaching heights of up to 150 feet. The trees usually live for 600 years, though some specimens are said to have survived for more than 1,000 years. This tree displays a peculiar habit of raising conical "knees" from its roots. The function of these growths is a mystery.

**9 - Drake Elm** (*Ulmus parvifolia 'Drake'*) The Chinese elm is native to China, Korea, and Japan. The flowers are produced in early autumn, small and inconspicuous, with the seed maturing rapidly and dispersing by late autumn. The fruit are round samaras appearing in the fall.

**10 - White Oak** (*Quercus alba*) White oak is among the most important of all American trees. Some of the uses for its wood included shipbuilding, barrel making and supporting timbers in colonial times, supplanted now by utilization in flooring, cabinets, furniture and as railroad ties. White oak is an exceptional species for large landscaping purposes, providing shade as well as acorns for wildlife to feed on.

**11 - Sweet Bay Magnolia** (*Magnolia virginiana*) The Houma tribes of Louisiana and Rappahannock people of Virginia used its leaves, bark, and roots medicinally. Colds, rheumatism, pleurisy, cough, consumption, typhoid fever and autumnal fever were managed by the use of sweetbay tissues and juices. They also enjoyed sweetbay for its hallucinogenic properties. Also by crushing the leaves, they give off a bay scent.

**12 - Japanese Magnolia** (*Magnolia × soulangiana*) a.k.a. Saucer Magnolia - These Magnolias are early bloomers that begin to show in early March, causing the drabness of winter to disappear quickly. When Saucer Magnolias bloom, spring is right around the corner. This tree gets its name from the blooms resembling a cup and saucer.

**14 - Red Maple** (*Acer rubrum*) Brilliant fall coloring is one of the outstanding features of red maple. Red maple is a highly desirable wildlife browse food. Elk and white-tailed deer especially use the current season's growth of red maple and aspen as an important source of winter food.

**15 - Water Oak** (*Quercus nigra*) Water Oak, a White Oak cultivar, has been used for timber and for fuel by people in the southern states since the 17th century. Other names include spotted oak, duck oak, punk oak, orange oak or possum oak.

**16 - Japanese Maple** (*Acer palmatum*) *Acer palmatum* was named by Swedish doctor-botanist Carl Peter Thunberg, who traveled in Japan in the late 1700s and returned with drawings of this small tree. He gave it the species epithet "palmatum," after the hand-like shape of its leaves. Japanese gardeners referred to this group of maples as "kaede" and "momiji," referring to "frogs' hands" or "babies' hands." We have two cultivars of the Japanese Maple on campus—one is red and one is green.

**17 - Forest Pansy 'Red Bud'** (*Cercis canadensis 'Forest Pansy'*) Redbud is also known as "The Judas Tree" because, according to legend, Judas Iscariot used an old world relative of redbud to hang himself. This is why the tree is now so weak-wooded; it refuses to grow branches that would be strong enough to hang another.

**18 - Crape Myrtle** (*Lagerstroemia*) Nicknamed the lilac of the south, crape myrtle is a summer flowering deciduous tree or large shrub characterized by showy, fragrant blooms. The low maintenance plant is especially popular in the southern United States.

**19 - Willow Oak** (*Quercus phellos*) The Willow oak is one of the most popular trees for horticultural planting, due to its rapid growth, hardiness, balance between axial and radial dominance, ability to withstand both sun and shade, light green leaf color and full crown.

**20 - Pecan** (*Carya illinoensis*) Texas adopted the pecan tree as its state tree in 1919. In fact, Texas Governor James Hogg liked pecan trees so much that he asked if a pecan tree could be planted at his gravesite when he died.

**21 - Southern Magnolia** (*Magnolia grandiflora*) The Mississippi state Legislature officially adopted the southern magnolia as the state tree in 1938. Commonly referred to as the Magnolia State, Mississippi is the only state with the southern magnolia and its blossom representing the state tree and flower. The National Champion southern magnolia is located in Smith County, MS and is over 122 feet tall and the trunk is over 6 feet wide.

**22 - Northern Catalpa (Champion Tree)** Belongs to the trumpet-creeper family, a group of mostly tropical plants. Can grow 100 feet tall, but average between 60 feet and 80 feet. The southern is the smaller species, averaging 50 feet. They bear heart shaped leaves and white bell shaped flowers that cover the tree in late spring to early summer. The common name of "cigar tree" is given due to the 10-24 inch seedpod that looks like an exaggerated green bean. The pods mature in the fall and turn brown and split open lengthwise to release the seeds, resembling a cigar.

**23 - Ligstrum Japenicum** (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*) The privet is popular in the UK and it was used to construct mazes in 18th century England. Additionally, the childhood home of Harry Potter was located on Privet Drive, named for the popular English hedge.

**24 - Ginko Bilboa** (*Maidenhair Tree*) Ginkgo's tenacity may be seen in Hiroshima, Japan, where six trees growing between 1-2 km from the 1945 atom bomb explosion were among the few living things in the area to survive the blast. While almost all other plants (and animals) in the area were destroyed, the ginkgos, though charred, survived and were soon healthy again. The trees are alive to this day.

**25 - Black Walnut** (*Juglans nigra*) The black walnut tree is among the most popular hardwoods for making gunstocks and furniture. Native Americans made a tea from the bark of the black walnut tree to use as a laxative or to induce vomiting. They also chewed on the bark to relieve toothaches.

**26 - Flowering Dogwood** (*Cornus florida*) Dogwood twigs were used by pioneers to brush their teeth. They would peel off the bark, bite the twig and then scrub their teeth. One theory of the origin of the name 'dogwood' is that it came from the technique of using the tree bark to treat dogs with mange.



*life's a journey*

# SHARE THE ROAD

Sharing the road means sharing  
the responsibility for each other's safety.



- **Bikes are vehicles.** Bicyclists and motorists have the same road privileges.
- **Be alert.** Expect cyclists on the road.
- **Avoid distractions** (like texting) while driving.
- **Give cyclists at least 3 feet of space** on the road.



- **Follow the rules of the road** including all regulatory signs and traffic lights. Never ride against traffic or weave in between cars.
- **Be visible.** Use hand signals and bike lights, and wear bright clothing.
- **Wear a helmet.** Studies show that 97 percent of cyclists who incur head injuries were not wearing a helmet.

Source: [bhsi.org/stats.htm](http://bhsi.org/stats.htm)

cut on dashed line ✂

## *pledge*

I understand that road safety is a shared responsibility among motorists, cyclists and pedestrians. I pledge to share the road and be a safe and alert driver.

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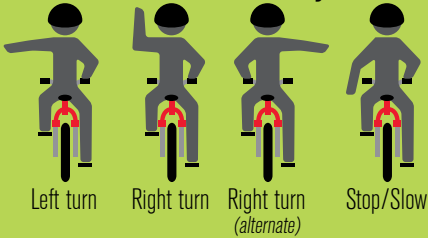
Signature

Date

# KNOW THE ROAD

## *signals to know*

Arm signals make your intentions visible to motorists and other cyclists.



## *signage to know*

### Sharrows



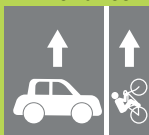
Motorists and cyclists share this road.

### Crosswalk



Designated area for pedestrians to cross. Bikes and motorists should always yield.

### Bike lanes



Designated lanes exclusively for bikes  
Motorists should never use a bike lane to pass another vehicle.



THE UNIVERSITY of  
**MISSISSIPPI**  
DEPARTMENT OF  
PARKING AND TRANSPORTATION



THE UNIVERSITY of  
**MISSISSIPPI**  
OFFICE OF SUSTAINABILITY