# TRAIL TYPE DEFINITIONS

## TRADITIONAL TRAILS

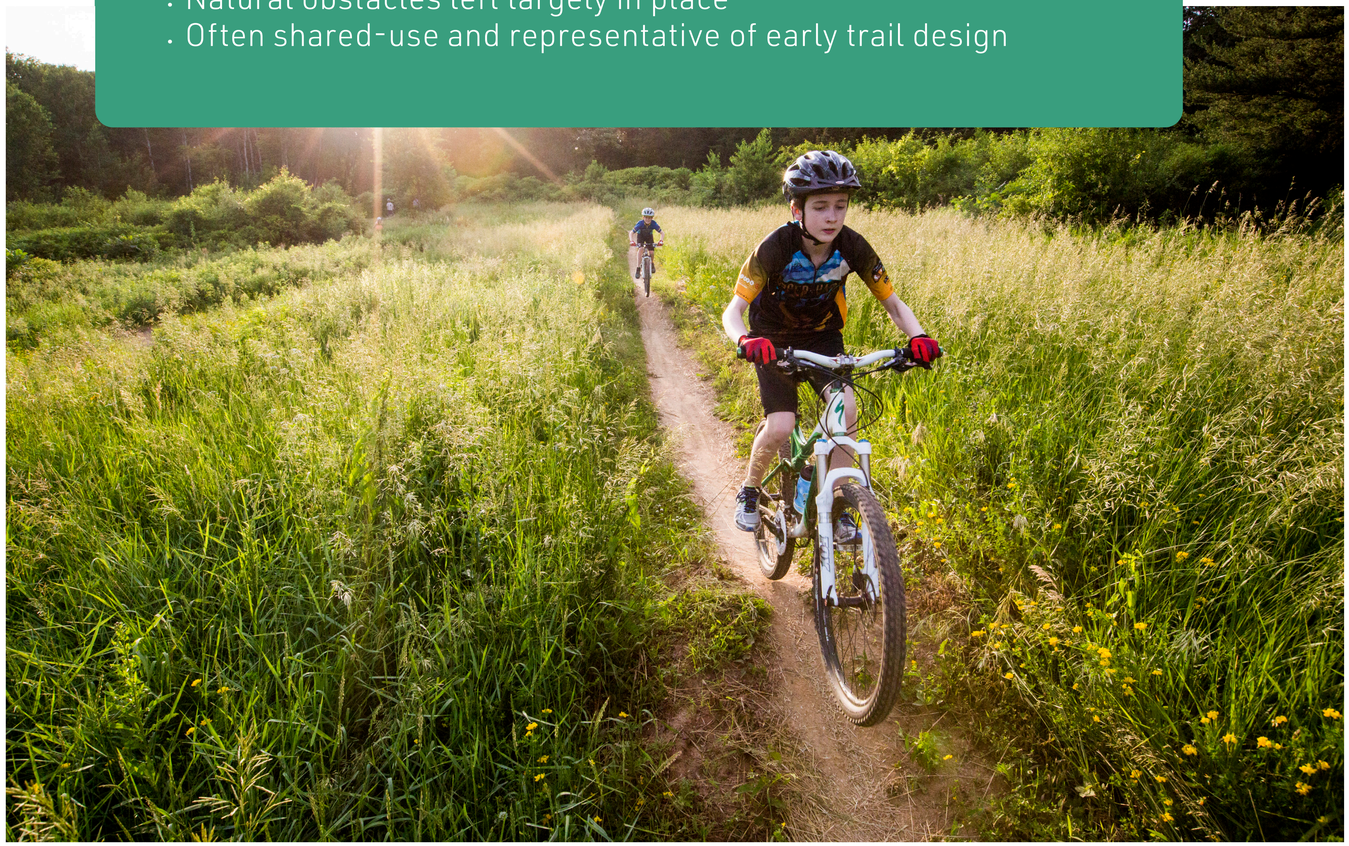
**CATEGORY:** Not Bike-Optimized or Bike-Optimized

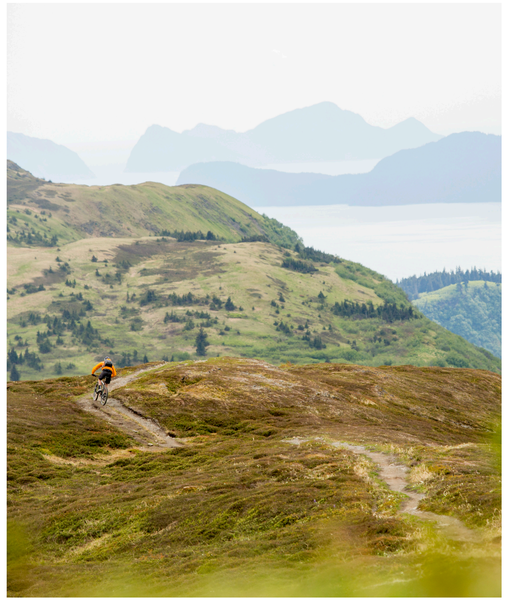
**DESCRIPTION:**

Traditional trails follow the natural landscape with minimal shaping or constructed features, providing a classic, terrain-responsive riding experience.

**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS:**

- Narrower tread and natural alignment
- Limited feature development
- Moderate grades that follow existing contours
- Natural obstacles left largely in place
- Often shared-use and representative of early trail design





# TRAIL TYPE DEFINITIONS

## FLOW TRAILS

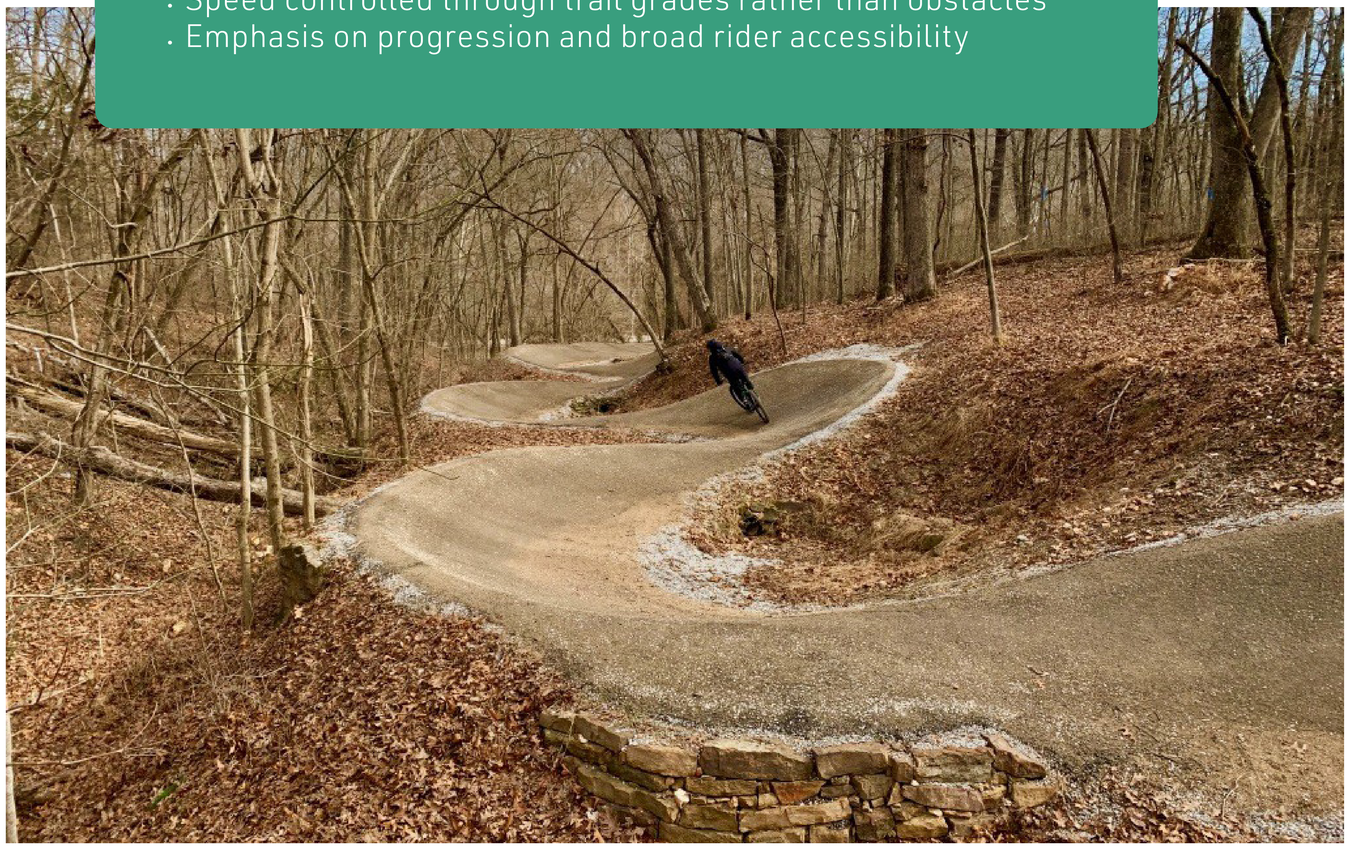
**CATEGORY:** Bike-Optimized

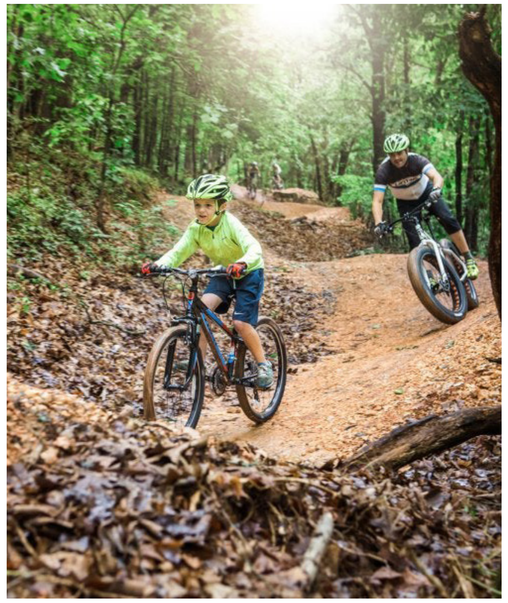
**DESCRIPTION:**

Flow trails are purpose-built trails designed to create a smooth, rhythmic riding experience that allows riders to maintain momentum with minimal pedaling or braking.

**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS:**

- Bermed turns and consistent sightlines
- Rollers, grade changes, and rollable jumps
- Smooth, predictable tread surface
- Speed controlled through trail grades rather than obstacles
- Emphasis on progression and broad rider accessibility





# TRAIL TYPE DEFINITIONS

## TECHNICAL TRAILS

**CATEGORY:** Bike-Optimized

**DESCRIPTION:**

Technical trails emphasize terrain-based challenges that require precise bike handling, balance, and line choice, with difficulty driven by surface complexity rather than speed alone.

**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS:**

- Rocks, roots, ledges, and uneven tread
- Tighter turns, off-camber sections, or steep pitches
- Variable traction and natural surface conditions
- Slower speeds with higher skill demands
- May include constructed technical features or natural obstacles