



Should we be Pedalling in National Parks?

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Mountain Biking in National Parks

- National Parks and Protected Areas
- Types of Mountain Bikers
- Types of Mountain Biking
- Types of Trails and Features
- Share your thoughts - have your say





Nature Conservation Act 1992

PART 4

Classes of protected areas to which Act applies –

- (a) national parks (scientific);
- (b) national parks;
- (c) national parks (Aboriginal land);
- (d) national parks (Torres Strait Islander land);
- (e) national parks (CY Peninsula Aboriginal land);
- (f) conservation parks;
- (g) resources reserves;
- (h) special wildlife reserves;
- (i) nature refuges; and
- (j) coordinated conservation areas.



Management Principles of National Parks

- (a) provide, to the greatest possible extent, for the permanent preservation of the area's natural condition and the protection of the area's cultural resources and values;
- (b) present the area's cultural and natural resources and their values;
- (c) ensure that the only use of the area is nature-based and ecologically sustainable;
- (d) provide opportunities for educational and recreational activities in a way consistent with the area's natural and cultural resources and values;
- (e) provide opportunities for ecotourism in a way consistent with the area's natural and cultural resources and values.

Types of Mountain Bikers

Leisure

- general cyclists of all ages
- potentially the largest market
- typically ride infrequently
- often have limited skills
- not members of clubs
- more likely to use highly accessible routes close to home or make the journey to trail facilities with amenities and services such as bike hire, cafes, and toilets

Enthusiasts

- recreational mountain bikers with moderate skills and variable fitness
- typically ride weekly
- typically aged 29-49 and form the majority of mountain bike riders
- typically don't compete in events and possess limited outdoors experience
- prefer trails with good trail signage and seek technical but not too challenging trails
- most likely to take short breaks to different area

Sports

- competitive mountain biker
- ride regular routes multiple times a week
- members of mountain bike club
- small but influential market
- willing to seek less accessible trails
- have high fitness level and are technically proficient but may have limited outdoor skills
- ride a very wide variety of trails

Independent

- skilled outdoor enthusiasts
- ride once a week
- technically proficient with a good level of fitness
- small market
- often involved in other outdoor activities
- capable of planning their own rides
- ride a very wide variety of trail classifications
- adventurous aspect is more important than the technical challenge
- seek more remote trails

Gravity

- highly skilled technical riders
- seek very challenging trails
- typically ride at least once a week
- often members of clubs
- represent a small but rapidly growing market
- require purpose-built trails, which are repeatedly used in a concentrated manner.
- seek specific trails with the highest classification

Types of Mountain Biking

Cross Country

- most common mountain biking
- it is long-haul biking, either going long distances or making multiple laps on a course
- tracks are not usually as intricate or technical as other disciplines, but it still has drops, rollers, and other features

Trail Riding

- involves riding along unpaved trails, tracks, or paths
- it may include a few aspects of other disciplines, but often at a much less demanding degree
- most trails are moderate, there are more challenging trails available too. - something for everyone to enjoy

All Mountain (Enduro)

- involves long days throughout a course
- includes various stages, such as both uphill climbing, downhill descents, and everything in between
- many of these aces have a time limit, ranking racers on how fast they can complete the course

Downhill

- involves riding downhill, rather than climbing to the top of the mountain (most riders are driven to the area to begin the descent)
- depending on the terrain, this downhill ride can be one of the most dangerous types of biking – requiring riders to be able to maintain control over their bike at all times (thrill and challenge is the draw)

Freeride

- often perform tricks and get creative with jumps and flips
- rather than being on a course, freeride mountain biking usually takes place on natural grounds in parks and areas with similar terrain.
- as riders make their way down a hill, they find unique ways of getting there, focusing more stunts and perfect landings rather than the amount of time it takes them to reach the bottom.



Types of Trails

- Fire trails
- Single use
- Multi-use
- Off track

Technical Trail Features

TFF
include jumps,
see-saws (teeter-
totters), bridges,
ramps, step ups,
tables, ditches and
mounds , other

The type, height
and length of
these features

Mountain Bike Trail Types

- **Cross Country (XC)** Primarily single-track orientated with a combination of climbing and descending, and natural trail features of varying technicality. Cross Country trails appeal to the majority market and can cater for timed competitive events. Typically, bikes are lightweight with shorter travel dual suspension or have no rear suspension.
- **Flow (FL)** Flow trails typically contain features like banked turns, rolling terrain, various types of jumps, and consistent and predictable surfaces. Flow trails do not contain abrupt corners or unforeseen obstacles. Bikes are typically light-medium weight with medium-travel dual suspension.
- **All Mountain (AM)** Similar to Cross Country and primarily singletrack orientated, with greater emphasis on technical descents, with non-technical climbs. All Mountain trails can cater for timed competitive events. Bikes are typically light-medium weight with medium-travel dual suspension.
- **Gravity / Enduro (GE)** Similar to All Mountain with greater emphasis on steep, fast, technical descents. Can cater for timed competitive events. Usually appeal to more experienced riders who enjoy technical descents but are still happy to ride back to the top of the trail. Bikes are typically medium to longtravel dual suspension and are built for strength.
- **Downhill (DH)** Purely descent only trails with emphasis on speed and technical challenge and focus on skill development. Bikes are designed for descending and are typically long-travel dual suspension and built for strength over weight.
- **Freeride (FR)** Typically, descent focused trails with emphasis solely on technical challenge and skill development. Trails feature both built and natural terrain technical features with a focus on drops and jumps. Bikes are typically medium to long-travel dual suspension and are built for strength.
- **Park (PK)** Built feature environment with emphasis on manoeuvres, skill development and progression. Appeals to wide market including youth and can cater for competitions judging aerial manoeuvres. Can include Jump and Pump Tracks and Skills Parks. Typically, dirt surfaced but can include hardened surfaces. Bikes are typically built for strength, with short travel suspension.
- **Touring (TO)** Typically, long distance riding on reasonably uniform surface conditions and lower grades. Touring trails are dual direction linear trails or long-distance circuits with a focus on reaching a destination. Touring trails can include rail trails, access/fire roads and single track. If carrying panniers bikes are usually robust with limited suspension, however, for short sections or day trips most mountain bikes are suitable

Mentimeter

Code 4436 2619

<https://www.menti.com/alyyyxv1w54o>

