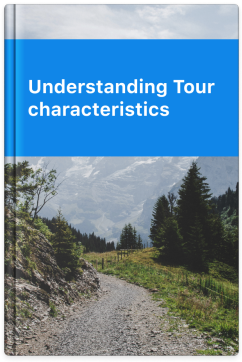
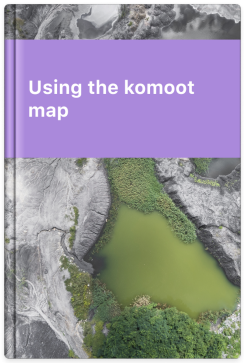
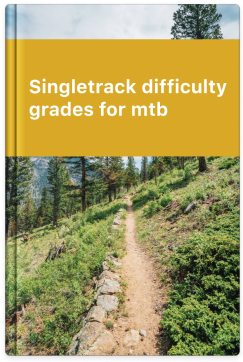
# Komoot Help Guides

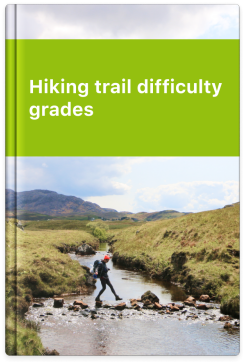
Discover some simple tips and tricks that'll help you better make the most out of komoot.



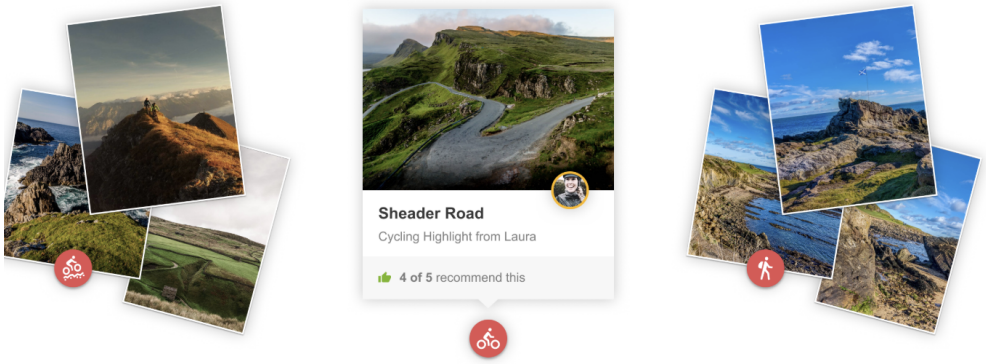






# Introducing Highlights

Highlights are the komoot community's favorite places as recommended by those who know them best. Showing up as little red dots on the map, there are thousands to choose from in hundreds of countries—and being created by the community, for the community, every Highlight is a personal recommendation that you know you can trust.

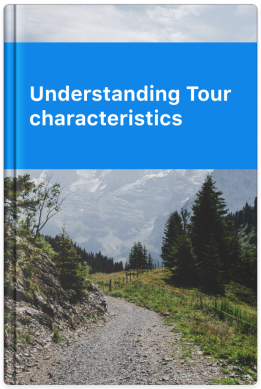



## The Community's Recommended Outdoor Spots

Highlights could be singletracks, great viewing points or particularly smooth stretches of road. They could be peaks, parks or points of interest—or even just a recommendable coffee stop. They are the places or segments that make an adventure memorable. Places you feel compelled to share.

## Real Recommendations

The best Highlights inspire at a glance. They come with a descriptive name and clear photos, and they're packed full of helpful insider tips from those who went before you. They showcase a place's best features in a true and honest light. And they equip you with all the information and inspiration you need to check out these spots for yourself.




# Your Guide To Komoot's Difficulty Levels & Tour Characteristics

Ever want to know if you'll need special hiking shoes for your upcoming trek, or if the pavement will wreak havoc on your precious road bike? Read on to find out how you can use komoot's easy-to-understand difficulty levels and Tour characteristics at a glance to instantly assess if a Tour is suitable for you.

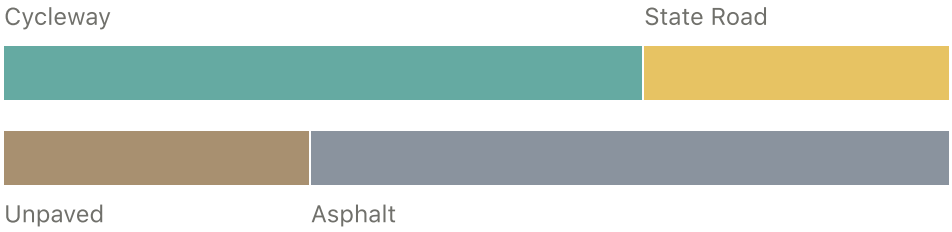
## Difficulty levels tailored to each sport type

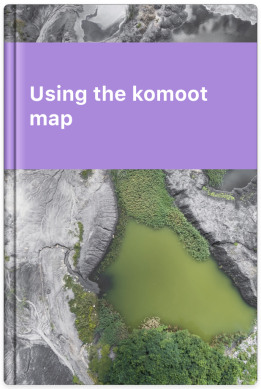
Whether you're an avid mountain biker, hiker, or other outdoor sports enthusiast, komoot displays custom difficulty levels tailored to every sport type. Each komoot Tour is assigned difficulty levels from easy (blue), intermediate (red), and expert (black). Difficulty levels are calculated by combining the required fitness level, sport type, and the technical complexity of each Tour.

Easy Moderate Difficult

## Detailed Way Type & Surface Type Information

Each komoot Tour delivers detailed Tour characteristic information on way and surface types. A way type describes whether a route is a path, cycleway, street, highway, trail, singletrack or road. Surface types describe the actual condition of these particular routes: whether it's sand, asphalt, cobblestones, or gravel. Each indicator offers helpful information to ensure you're fully prepped before venturing into the great outdoors.






# Using the komoot map

The komoot map has been specially designed to deliver all of the information you need at a glance. Showing everything from the largest road to the tiniest trail, planning your next route is easy. Here's what's what on the komoot map and what to look out for to make your next adventure extra special:

**Motorway**
Motorways, freeways, and freeway-like roads designated for fast motor traffic.

**Main Road**
Primary highways and A roads.

**Secondary roads**
B roads and state routes that often link towns.

**Road**
Roads for local traffic and streets in residential areas.

**Track**
Agricultural and forestry roads that are typically not appropriate for motor-vehicles. Solid lines denote a track that is typically paved or comprises a compacted surface. Dashed lines denote tracks that typically comprise looser surfaces, such as gravel.

**Path**
Path, walking and hiking trails.

**Mountain Hiking Path**
Mountain hiking paths require sure-footedness and sturdy shoes.

**Alpine Hiking Path**
Alpin hiking paths may contain climbing and require sure-footedness, sturdy shoes and alpine experience required.

**Via ferrata**
Dedicated protected climbing route. You might need a via ferrata kit.

**Cycleway**
Cycle tracks and lanes.

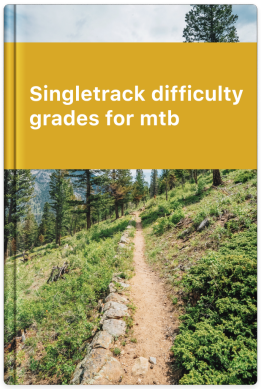
S1

**Single Trail Scale**
Technical difficulty rating for mountain bike based on the Single Trail Scale.

**Highlights**

**Saved Places**

**Points of Interests**




# Understanding singletrack difficulty grades for mtb

The Singletrack Scale comprises six difficulty ratings, ranging from S0 - S5. The difficulty rating of your Tours is graded according to this scale. The difficulties are graded based on the consitution of the trail, the types of obstacles present, the gradient, the type of and angle of curves and — therefore — the technical skills required to safely pass.

## S0 Trails

Trails void of or with few difficulties. Mostly wider paths comprising compacted gravel or solid earth. Roots, rocks and uneven ground is not to be expected.

## S1 Trails

Trails comprising mostly compacted gravel or solid earth with some flat roots and smaller rocks. The surface may become loose at times and periods of stand-up riding may be required to overcome obstacles.

## S2 Trails

Trails that comprise a looser surface, as well as many roots and rocks. Narrow curves and steeper gradients are to be expected. Readyness to brake at all times is required, as is the ability to shift your center of gravity on the bike.

## S3 Trails

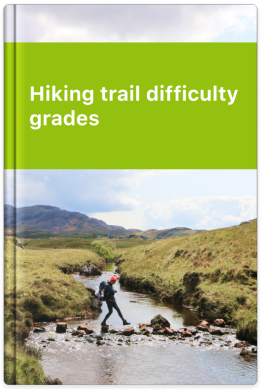
Trails that include blocked singletracks, hairpin turns and tricky traverses. Loose scree and slippery terrain comprise the majority of the trail. Good command of the bike, excellent balance, unbroken concentration and controlled braking skills required.

## S4 Trails

Very steep and physically demanding sections of trail. Demanding root passages and very loose scree is to be expected. Exceptional riding skills are required, such as the ability to independently maneuver the front and back wheels, as well as perfect braking technique and balance. Only extremely experienced mountain bikers should attempt S4 trails.

## S5 Trails

Incredibly demanding trails that very few attempt. Expect seriously tight hairpin bends, blocked terrain, scree slopes, jumps and extreme steepness. Little to no braking time demands exceptional bike control. You will likely have to push/carry your bike at numerous points, although the steepness of certain sections may render this incredibly difficult.




# Understanding hiking trail difficulties: The SAC Scale

The SAC Hiking Scale is the standard in all German speaking countries denoting the difficulty of all paths, hiking ways and trails. Developed by the Swiss Alpine Club, it takes surface, gradients, exposure, experience and gear required, and safety precautions into account.

## T1: Hiking Trails

Well cleared trails that present no major challenges or difficulties. Surface is largely compact and gradients are minor. There is no danger of falling.

## T2: Mountaineering Trails

Well-marked trails that don't present any major technical challenges. Danger of falling maybe present in some sections and gradients could become challenging.

## T3: Demanding Mountaineering Trails

Trails are normally cleared and chains/ropes are normally offered for security through exposed sections. Trails comprise a compacted surface and can be steep. Danger of falling is higher.

## T4: Alpine Hiking Trails

Trails may not be marked and could comprise glaciers, gravel plains or pathless steep terrain. Danger of falling is present during most exposed sections.

## T5: Demanding Alpine Hiking Trails

Often trails that don't comprise any specific path. Challenging terrain, steep rocky slopes and snow-covered glaciers are to be expected. Pickaxe/iceaxe and ropes may be required.

## T6: Advance Alpine Hiking Trails

Trails are generally unmarked and contain climbing sections rated as grade II by the UIAA. Terrain is steep and rocky and may include long stretches over a glacier. Danger of slipping/falling is much higher, and advanced Alpine climbing equipment is required.