

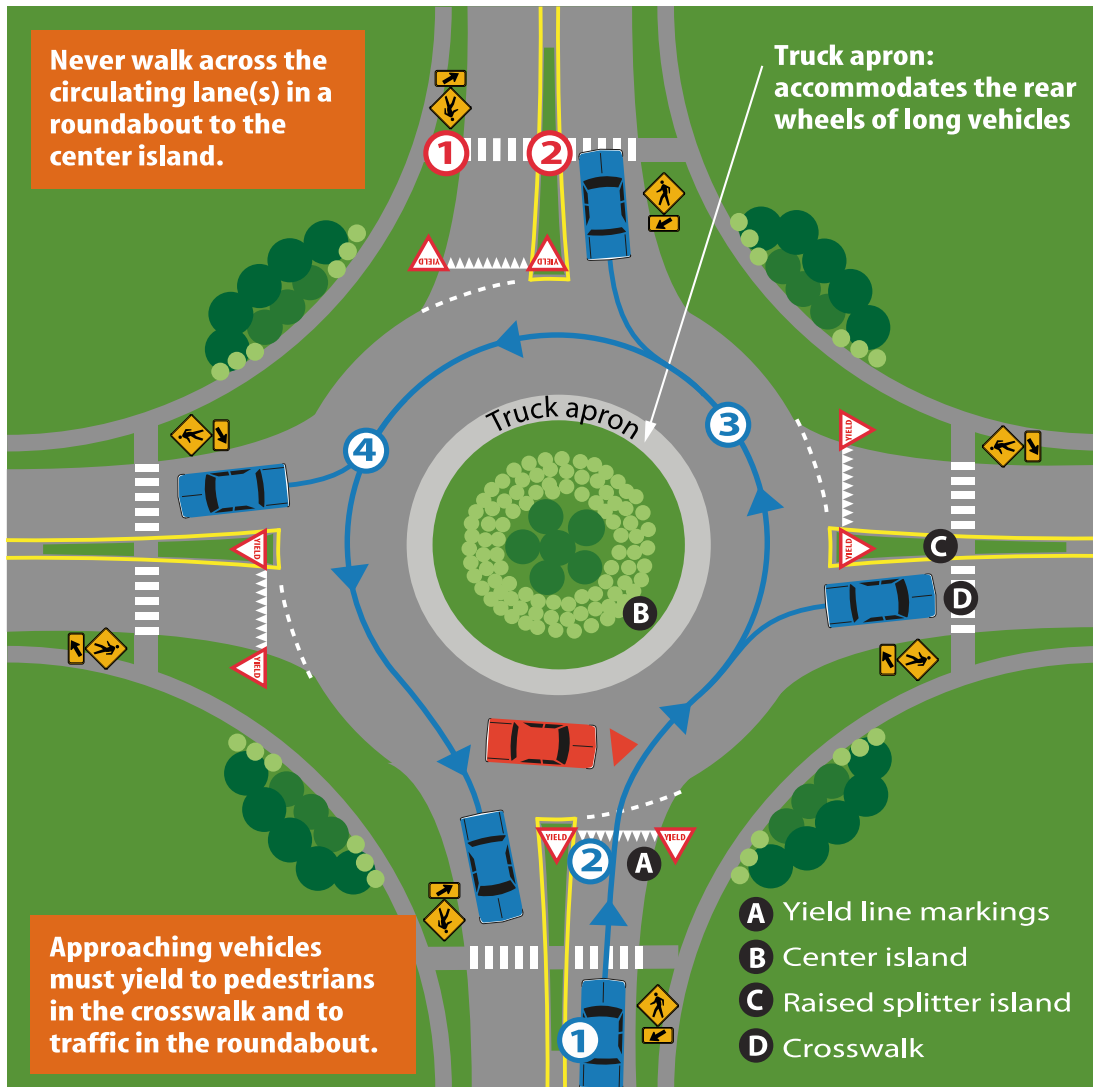
Roundabouts



Roundabouts are intersections that direct traffic in a counterclockwise direction around a center island. They have no stop signs or traffic signals. Yield signs, directional signs and pavement markings guide traffic through the intersection. Traffic generally continues to move, but at a slower speed that reduces traffic backup encountered at traditional intersections controlled by stop signs or traffic signal lights.

Roundabout ahead sign with advisory speed

Roundabouts are generally safer than other intersections because they tend to reduce head-on, right angle and left-turning traffic crashes. They encourage slower speeds and eliminate left turns across traffic. Roundabouts can improve pedestrian safety by offering a short crossing of one-way traffic moving at slow speeds.



This diagram of a **single-lane roundabout** is an example only and does not represent all roundabout designs.

Single-lane Roundabout (see diagram below)

Motorists

- ① **Approach:** Slow down to the posted advisory speed. Yield to pedestrians in the crosswalk. They have the right-of-way.
- ② **Enter:** As you approach the yield line markings (shark's teeth), yield to vehicles in the roundabout. Wait for a gap in traffic, then merge into traffic in the roundabout in a counterclockwise direction.
- ③ **Proceed:** Continue through the roundabout until you reach your street. Avoid stopping in the roundabout.
- ④ **Exit:** Signal, then exit the roundabout to your right. Yield to pedestrians in the crosswalk.



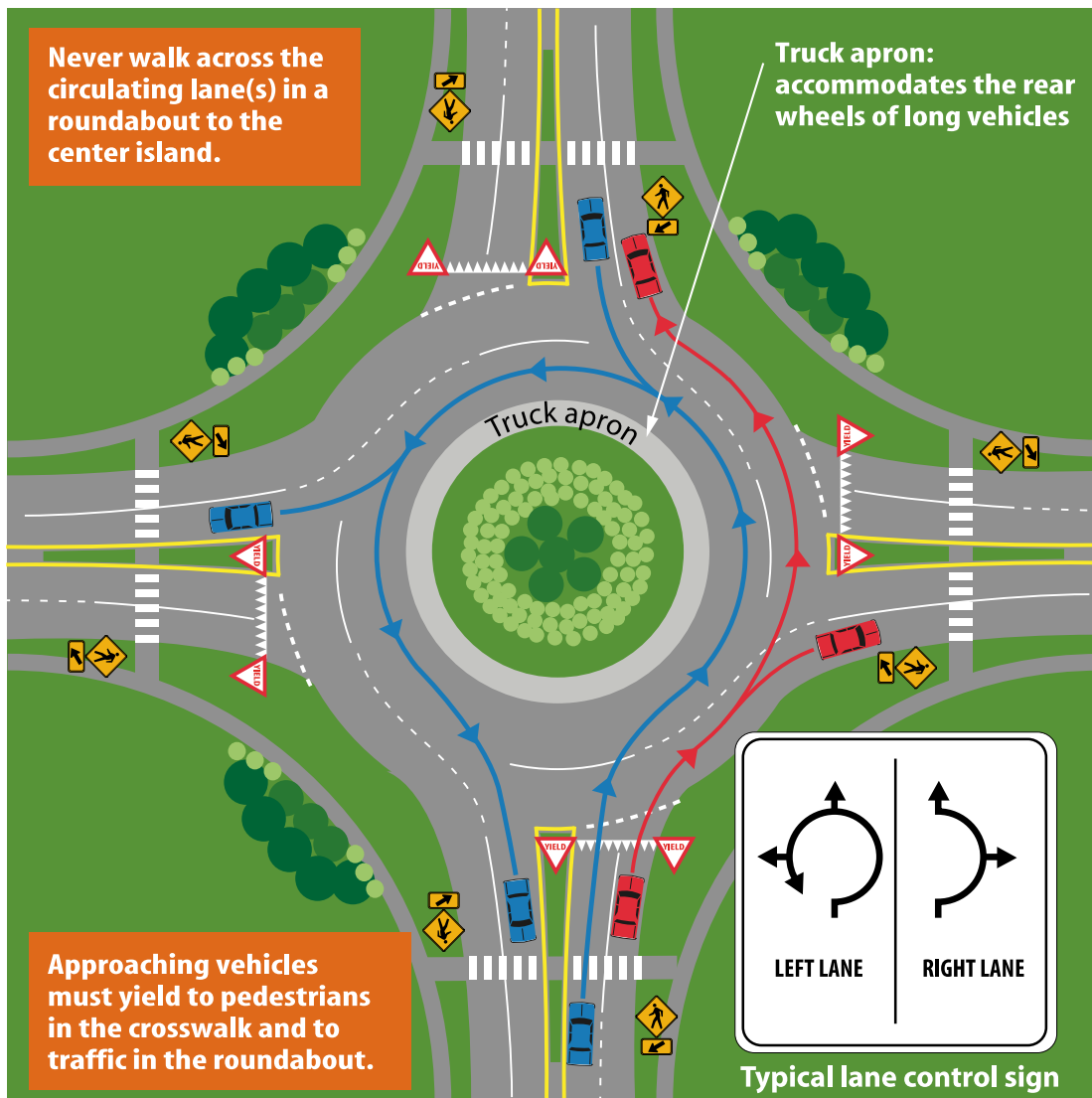
Pedestrians (see diagram below)

- ① **Approach:** At the pedestrian crosswalk, look **left**.
- ② **Cross:** Cross to the raised splitter island. Look **right**. Finish crossing to the opposite sidewalk.

Cyclists

Generally, cyclists should walk their bicycles across the pedestrian crosswalk using the same rules as pedestrians.

Experienced cyclists may navigate roundabouts like motorists. Do not hug the curb. Bicyclists using the roundabout should follow the same rules as motorists. Ride in the middle of the lane to prevent vehicles from passing. Yield to pedestrians in crosswalks.



*This diagram of a **multi-lane roundabout** is an example only and does not represent all roundabout designs.*

Multi-lane Roundabout (see diagram above)

Do

- As you approach the roundabout, and in advance of the yield line, select the appropriate lane according to the lane control signs and pavement markings.
- When entering the roundabout, yield to all traffic already in the roundabout.
- After passing the street before your exit, signal for a right turn, then exit.
- Be aware of traffic in the other lane.

Don't

- Do not change lanes in the roundabout.
- Do not pass or drive beside trucks or buses. They may straddle lanes or may not see you.
- Do not drive in the outside lane farther than allowed. This decreases the efficiency of the roundabout and creates a hazard to vehicles legally exiting from the inside lane.