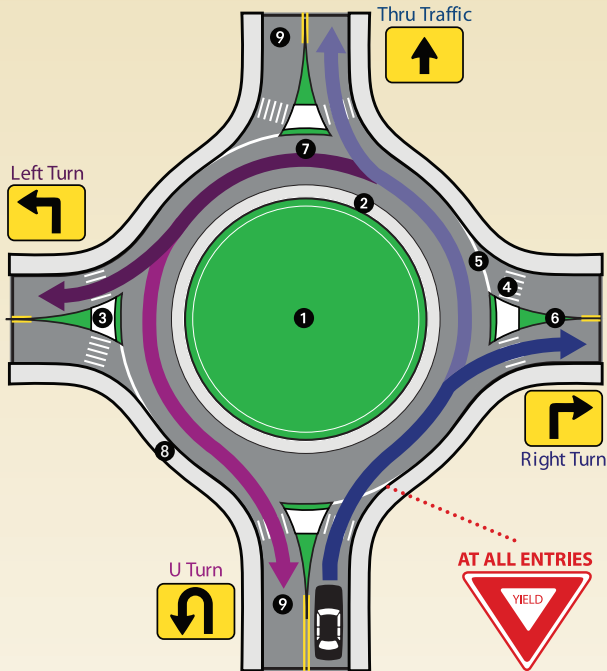


What is a Roundabout?

A Roundabout is a one-way circular intersection without traffic signal equipment in which traffic flows around a center island that operates with yield control at the entry points, and gives priority to vehicles within the Roundabout.



- 1 Central Island
- 2 Concrete Truck Apron
- 3 Pedestrian Refuge
- 4 Crosswalk
- 5 Yield Line
- 6 Splitter Island
- 7 Circulatory Roadway
- 8 Sidewalk Around Perimeter
- 9 Exit Lanes and Entry Lanes

Roundabout Signs



SPEED LIMIT 15

Slow down when approaching a roundabout



Watch for pedestrians



Yield to traffic already in the roundabout



Stay to the right of the splitter island



Travel in a counterclockwise direction only.

Roundabout User Tips



Cars

- Determine where you want to go.
- Approach the roundabout as you would a typical four-way intersection.
- Stay to the right of the splitter island and **SLOW DOWN** to 10-15 mph.
- Watch for bicyclists and allow for them to merge into the entry lane.
- Watch for and yield to pedestrians in the crosswalk or waiting to cross.
- **YIELD** to traffic already in the roundabout.
- **DO NOT TURN LEFT AT THE SPLITTER ISLAND.**
- Once you are in the roundabout, do not stop except to avoid a collision; you have the right-of-way over entering traffic. Travel in a counter clockwise direction.
- Look for your street, use your right-turn signal and exit the roundabout.
- As you exit the roundabout, watch for and yield to pedestrians and bicyclists.
- If you miss your street, simply travel around the roundabout again and exit at the desired street.



Pedestrians

- Stay on the designated walkways at all times, crossing only at designated crosswalks.
- Never cross to the central island.
- Watch for cars; you have the right-of-way, but your best protection is your own attention.
- Proceed to the splitter island; the splitter island is a refuge area between opposing directions of traffic flow.

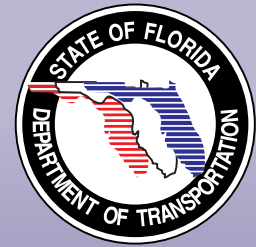


Bicyclists

- If comfortable riding in traffic, you may ride on the circulatory roadway of the roundabout like a car.
- As you approach the roundabout, merge into the entry lane before the shoulder or bike lane ends.
- Communicate your intentions to drivers by pointing to your destination.
- If uncomfortable riding in traffic, dismount your bicycle at the crosswalk and move to the sidewalk. Once on the sidewalk, walk your bicycle like a pedestrian.

Why Roundabouts?

Roundabouts move traffic safely and efficiently through an intersection. The benefits of a roundabout include slower speeds, reduction in pollution and fuel use, reduction in the severity of accidents, and drivers have more time to judge and react to other vehicles and pedestrians.



A Guide To Roundabouts (ONE-LANE)



Informational Guide For:
CARS • PEDESTRIANS • BICYCLISTS

PRODUCED BY



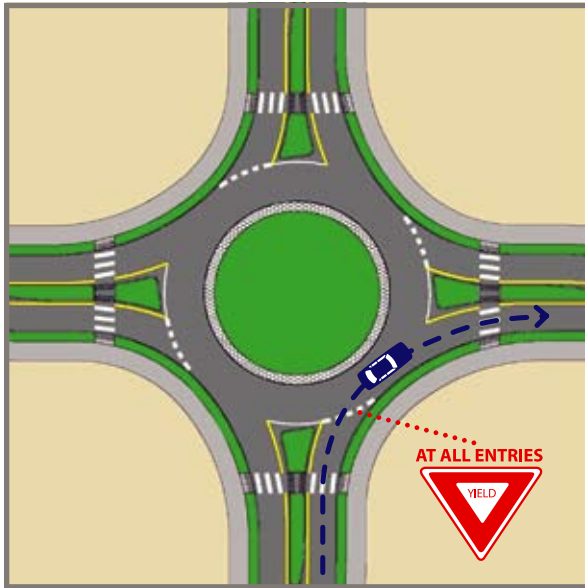
Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.

FOR FDOT

Florida Department of Transportation

Driving Roundabouts

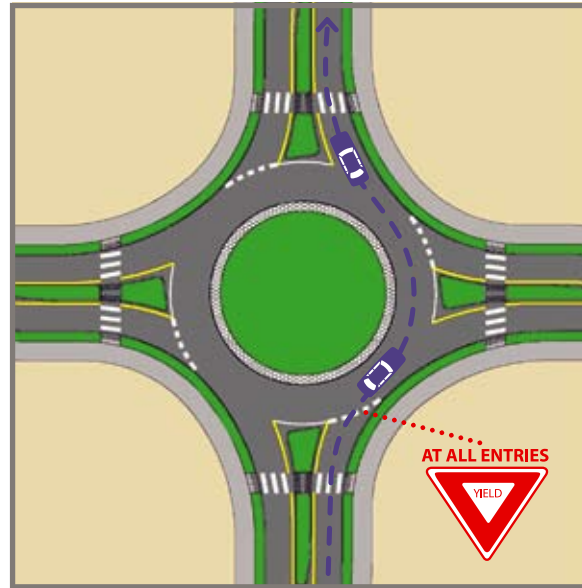
First, determine where you want to go.



Going Right



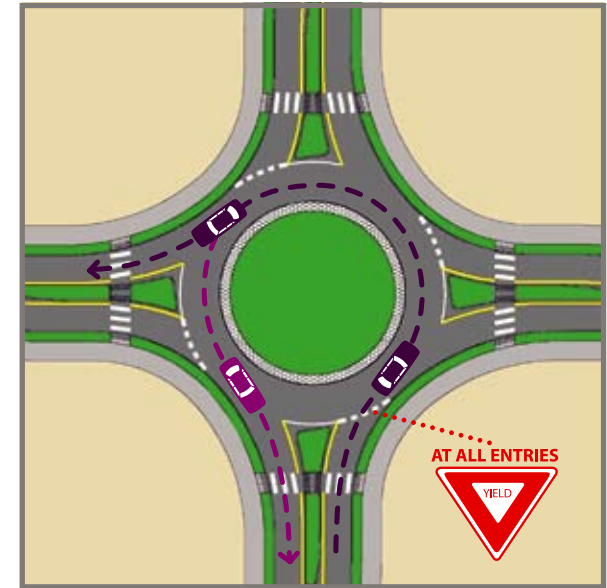
1. Slow down and prepare to YIELD as you approach the roundabout.
2. Indicate a right turn.
3. YIELD to pedestrians and bicyclists crossing at the designated crosswalks.
4. You must YIELD to traffic already in the roundabout.
5. Enter the roundabout when there is a safe gap in the traffic.
6. Look for your street, use your right-turn signal, and exit the roundabout.
7. As you exit the roundabout, YIELD for any pedestrians or bicyclists crossing at the designated crosswalks.



Going Straight Ahead



1. Slow down and prepare to YIELD as you approach the roundabout.
2. When going straight ahead you do not need to indicate on approach.
3. YIELD to pedestrians and bicyclists crossing at the designated crosswalks.
4. You must YIELD to traffic already in the roundabout.
5. Enter the roundabout when there is a safe gap in the traffic.
6. As you exit the roundabout, look out for vehicles traveling on the outside of the circulatory roadway that may continue to circulate around the roundabout.
7. As you exit the roundabout, YIELD for any pedestrians or bicyclists crossing at the designated crosswalks.



Going Left or Making a U-Turn



1. Slow down and prepare to YIELD as you approach the roundabout.
2. Indicate a left turn.
3. YIELD to pedestrians and bicyclists crossing at the designated crosswalks.
4. You must YIELD to traffic already in the roundabout.
5. Enter the roundabout when there is a safe gap in the traffic.
6. Look for your street, use your right-turn signal, and exit the roundabout.
7. As you exit the roundabout, YIELD for any pedestrians or bicyclists crossing at the designated crosswalks.