

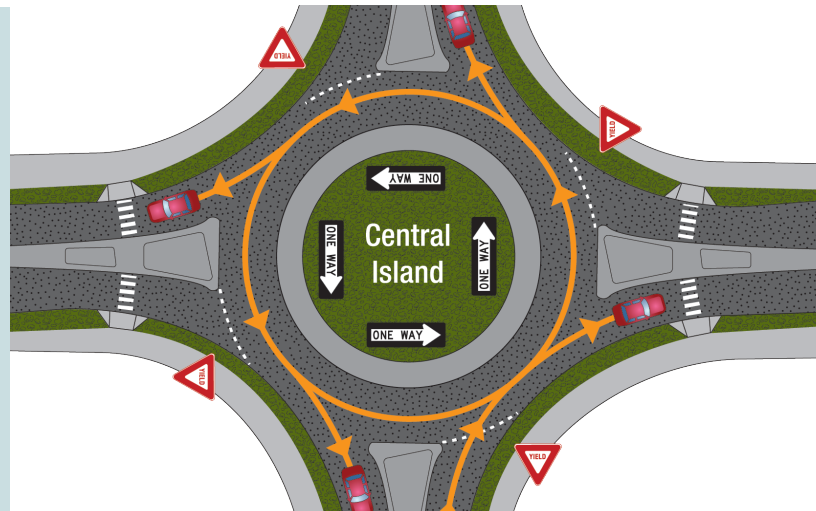


All About ROUNDBABOUTS

A roundabout is a one-way circle of traffic with yield signs at each entry point.

An entry point is where a driver will yield into the roundabout, which allows traffic to flow with little to no stopping, reducing fuel use and air pollution in the process.

They're easy to navigate through, and more importantly, safer to use than traditional traffic signalized intersections.



According to a study by the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety, compared to a common signalized intersection, roundabouts reduce...



CRASHES OF
ALL TYPES BY
39%



INJURY
CRASHES BY
76%



FATAL &
INCAPACITATING
CRASHES BY
89%



PEDESTRIAN
CRASHES BY
50%



Safety improvements for both motorists and pedestrians include slower traffic speeds, smaller collision angles, and fewer conflict points. For example, a typical signalized intersection has 20 to 30 conflict points or spots where vehicles could collide. Roundabouts have eight, which reduces injury crashes by 76%.

NAVIGATING *a roundabout*



- 1 When approaching a roundabout, you will see a dashed white line and a yield sign at each entry point. Slow down, use your turn signal, look for oncoming cars, pedestrians, and bicyclists.
- 2 When you see a safe opening, proceed into the roundabout. Follow the circle of traffic until you see the road you want to turn onto, then exit out of the roundabout.
- 3 When entering a roundabout, remember, all vehicles already within the roundabout have the right of way.
- 4 It's important to know that all roundabouts work the same, but they may not look the same. Some offer single lane traffic, while others may have multiple lanes.
- 5 When navigating a multi-lane roundabout, observe roadside signs and pavement markings. These will direct you in the correct lane. Do not change lanes within a roundabout.
- 6 Do not enter a roundabout if an emergency vehicle is approaching a roundabout. If an emergency vehicle approaches while you are in a roundabout, exit immediately and pull over to the right side of the road.
- 7 Never turn left when entering a roundabout. When exiting, be sure to use your right turn signal.

LARGE VEHICLE FEATURES *of a roundabout*

Most roundabouts are designed with a truck apron to accommodate large vehicles like school buses, semi-trucks, or farm equipment. This raised section of pavement around the central island is the truck apron. It allows for the back wheels of an oversized truck to ride up as they circle around, helping them to maneuver through. Large trucks and trailers require special consideration when driving through roundabouts. Give them plenty of room, they may need to use more than one lane to successfully make it through a roundabout.

A handful of roundabouts may be shaped into more of an oval than a circle and the number of entry and exit points may vary. Pictured below are two unique examples. Despite several different looks, how you navigate through a roundabout never changes.

