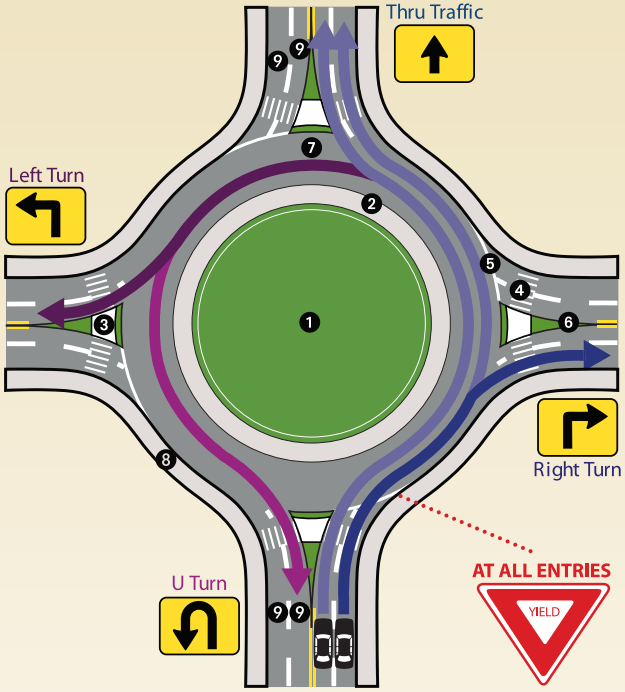
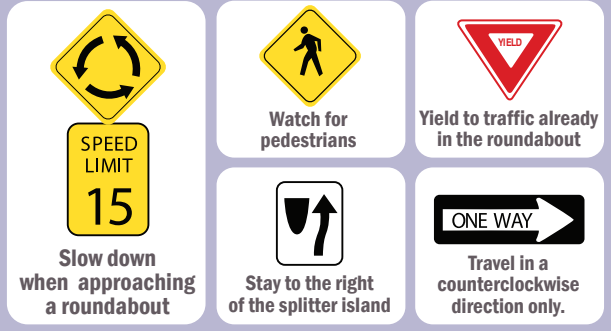
What is a Roundabout?

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



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.
- If you are making a right turn, you should be in the right lane; if you are making a left turn, you should be in the left lane; through movements can be made from either lane.
- 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. DO NOT CHANGE LANES.
- 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.
- Cross the crosswalk one lane at a time, using the splitter island as a refuge area before crossing the next lane.

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.

PRODUCED BY Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc. FOR FDOT

STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

A Guide To Roundabouts

(TWO-LANE)

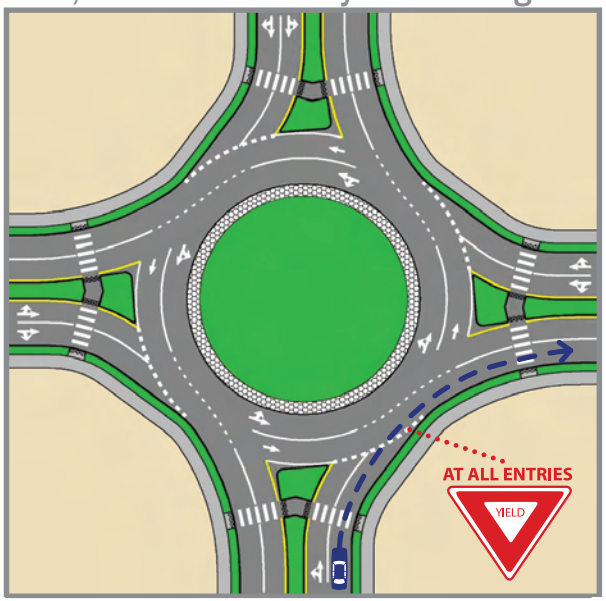
Informational Guide For:

CARS • PEDESTRIANS • BICYCLISTS

Florida Department of Transportation

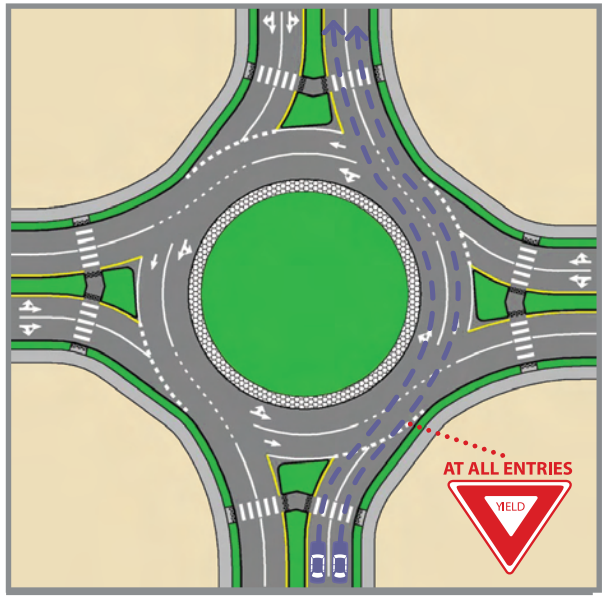
Driving Roundabouts

First, determine where you want to go.



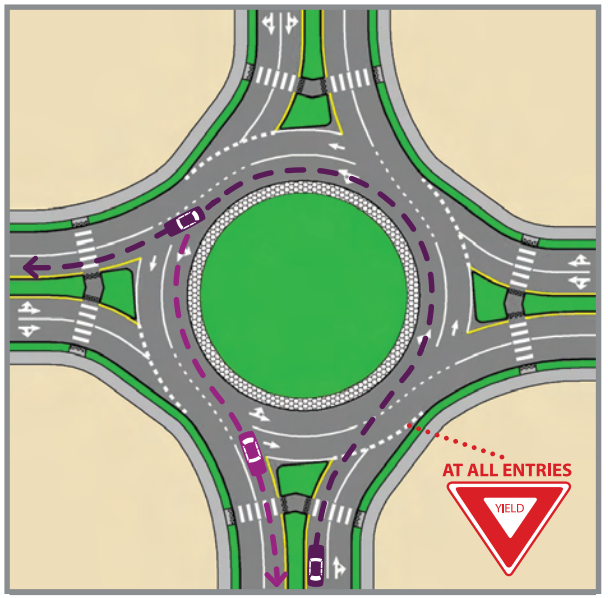
Going Right

1. On approach you must be in the right lane unless otherwise marked on the road, and indicate a right turn.
2. Slow down and prepare to YIELD as you approach the roundabout.
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. Stay in the right lane.
7. Look for your street, use your right-turn signal, and exit the roundabout.
8. As you exit the roundabout, YIELD for any pedestrians or bicyclists crossing at the designated crosswalks.



Going Straight Ahead

1. When going straight ahead you do not need to indicate on approach.
2. Slow down and prepare to YIELD as you approach the roundabout.
3. On approach you can be in either lane, unless otherwise marked on roadway or posted.
4. YIELD to pedestrians and bicyclists crossing at the designated crosswalks.
5. You must YIELD to traffic already in the roundabout.
6. Enter the roundabout when there is a safe gap in the traffic.
7. Stay to the inside of the circulatory roadway if you entered from the left approach lane, or stay to the outside if you entered from the right approach lane. (DO NOT CHANGE LANES)
8. 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.
9. As you exit the roundabout, YIELD for any pedestrians or bicyclists crossing at the designated crosswalks.



Going Left or Making a U-Turn

1. On approach you must be in the left lane unless otherwise marked on the road, and indicate a left turn.
2. Slow down and prepare to YIELD as you approach the roundabout.
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. Stay in the left lane (inside of the circulatory roadway) until you are ready to exit. (DO NOT CHANGE LANES)
7. Look for your street, use your right-turn signal, and exit the roundabout.
8. As you exit the roundabout, YIELD for any pedestrians or bicyclists crossing at the designated crosswalks.