Additional tips for two-lane roundabouts

**DO**
1. As you approach the roundabout, get into the appropriate lane:
   - To turn right, you must be in the outside (right) lane.
   - To make a left turn or a U-turn, you must be in the inside (left) lane.
   - To continue straight through the intersection, you can be in either lane.
2. After passing the street before your exit, signal for a right turn, wait for a gap in traffic, then exit.
3. Be aware of traffic in the other lane.

**DON’T**
1. Do not change lanes in the roundabout.
2. Do not pass or drive alongside trucks or buses (they may straddle lanes or may not see you).

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.
Navigating a single-lane roundabout

**MOTORISTS**

1. **Approach:**
   - Slow down to the posted speed. Yield to pedestrians in the crosswalk; they have the right-of-way.

2. **Enter:**
   - Yield to vehicles in the roundabout. Wait for a gap in traffic, and merge into traffic in the roundabout in a counterclockwise direction.

3. **Proceed:**
   - Continue through the roundabout until you reach your street. Never stop in the roundabout.

4. **Exit:**
   - Signal, then exit the roundabout to your right. Yield to pedestrians in the crosswalk.

**PEDESTRIANS**

1. **Approach:**
   - At the pedestrian crosswalk, look LEFT.

2. **Cross:**
   - Cross to the raised or painted splitter or refuge. Look RIGHT. Finish crossing to the opposite sidewalk.

**CYCLISTS**

- Generally, cyclists should walk their bicycles across the pedestrian crosswalk.
- Experienced cyclists may navigate roundabouts like motorists. Do not hug the curb. Ride in the middle of the lane to prevent vehicles from passing you. Yield to pedestrians in crosswalks.

Please note that these roundabout diagrams are examples only and do not represent all roundabout designs.