



What is a roundabout?

- ▶ A roundabout is a one-way circular intersection engineered to maximize safety and reduce traffic congestion.
- ▶ The “yield at entry” rule reduces delay by eliminating unnecessary stopping. Motorists yield to traffic in the roundabout and enter only when there is a safe gap in traffic.
- ▶ Pavement markings and signs direct traffic into a one-way, counterclockwise flow.
- ▶ Raised islands and painted crosswalks at roundabouts provide safer and more visible routes for pedestrians. Short crossing distances and slow moving traffic increase pedestrian safety.
- ▶ Bicyclists using the roundabout can either exit the roadway at the bike ramps and use the sidewalk, or take the lane and enter the roundabout as a vehicle.

For more information, visit
www.fortworthtexas.gov/roundabouts/



200 Texas St.
Fort Worth, TX 76102

Please drive safely

Roundabouts are replacing traffic signals all across America. However, since roundabouts are fairly new to our area, please expect a short adjustment period as drivers get used to them.

Driving in circles can be a good thing, if it means you get where you want to **quickly and safely.**

That’s why the City of Fort Worth has begun incorporating roundabouts into our road network.

all about ROUNDABOUTS





BENEFITS

Roundabouts are becoming more common in Texas due to their many benefits.

How to get around

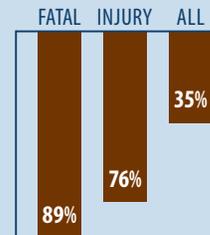
- ▶ Observe all standard road rules, including yielding for pedestrians in crosswalks.
- ▶ To safely and efficiently drive a roundabout:
 - Slow down.
 - Read advance signing and choose the correct lane.
 - Yield to traffic in all lanes on your left before entering.
 - Stay in your lane to your exit.



Safer

Roundabouts are safer than other intersections because severe head-on and left-turn crashes do not occur. Other safety benefits include slower speeds and the fact that drivers only look in one direction to see oncoming traffic.

Accident reduction at roundabouts



Roundabouts have been proven to reduce overall accident rates by approximately 30-40%. Personal injury and fatal collisions have been reduced by over 75-90%.

In addition, studies have shown that fewer accidents involving pedestrian and bicyclist occur at roundabouts as compared to signalized intersections.

Efficient

Roundabouts reduce delay by allowing motorists to yield rather than stop at a red light. They can also handle higher traffic volumes, which helps vehicles get through quicker.

Economical

Reducing driver delay saves time and fuel. Eliminating signals also saves approximately \$3,000 to \$5,000 per year in maintenance and energy.

Green

Roundabouts reduce fuel consumption and vehicle pollution because vehicles are not idling at a red light.

The center island of a roundabout provides an opportunity to beautify the location with landscaping. Flowers, trees, or even simple green space can be placed in the center of a roundabout, making the intersection aesthetically pleasing.

Roundabout Myths vs. Facts

Myth: Roundabouts and traffic circles/rotaries are the same thing.

Fact: Traffic circles have high-speed entries, variable yield rules, low capacity, and many high-speed crashes. They are dangerous and confusing to drive.

Roundabouts require motorists to yield on entry, speeds are low, capacity is high, and crashes are few and minor. They are easy and comfortable to drive.

Myth: Roundabouts are not pedestrian and bicyclist friendly.

Fact: There are statistically fewer pedestrian and bicycle crashes at roundabouts than at signalized intersections. Drivers are required to yield to pedestrians in the crosswalks, while refuge islands provide a space for pedestrians in the middle of each crossing so pedestrians only need to cross one direction of traffic at a time.

Yield ▶



The "Golden Rule" of driving roundabouts.

When you enter the roundabout, you must yield to circulating traffic.

Yield means the other drivers in the circle have the right of way. A motorist approaching a roundabout should wait for a safe gap in traffic before entering.