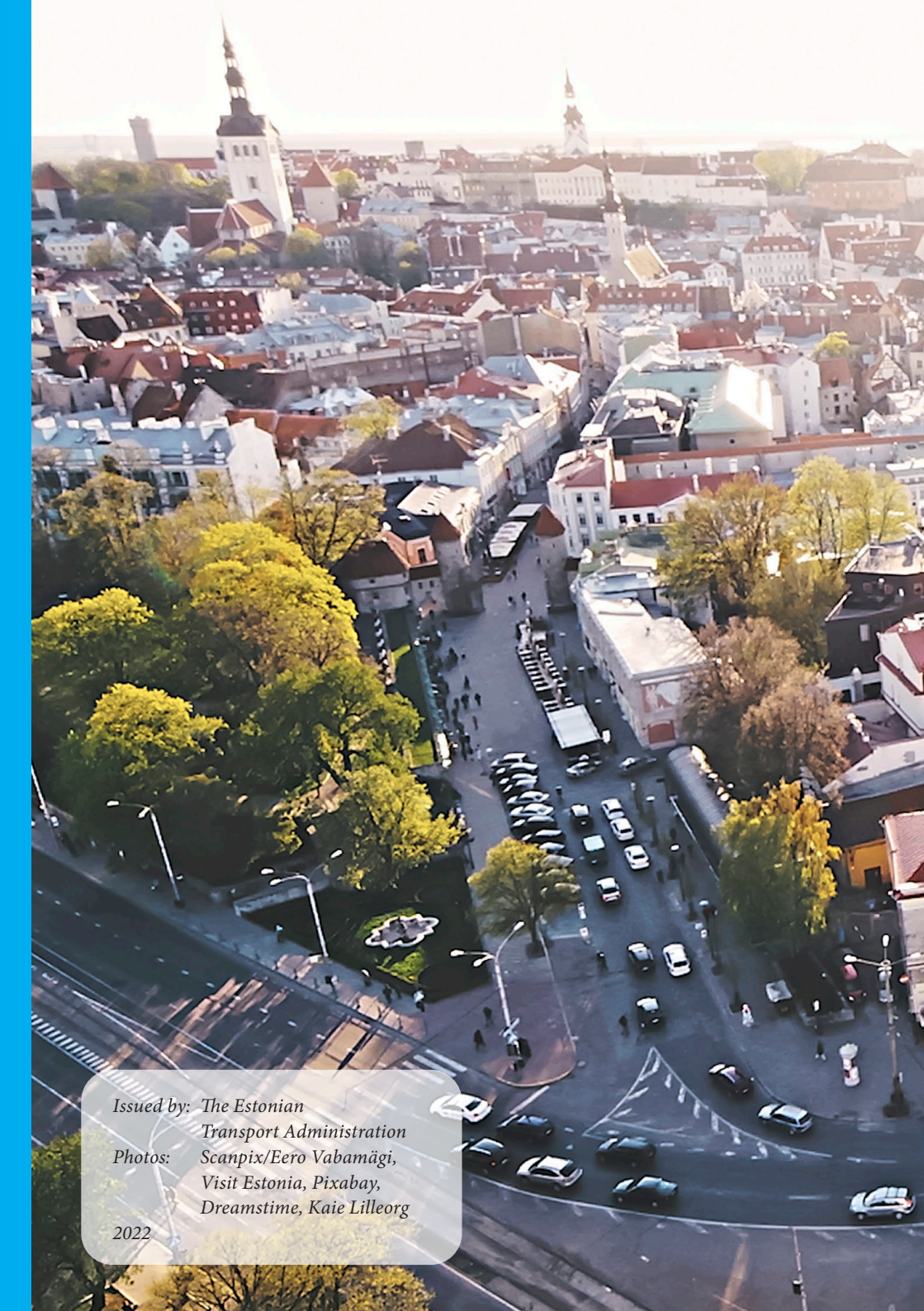


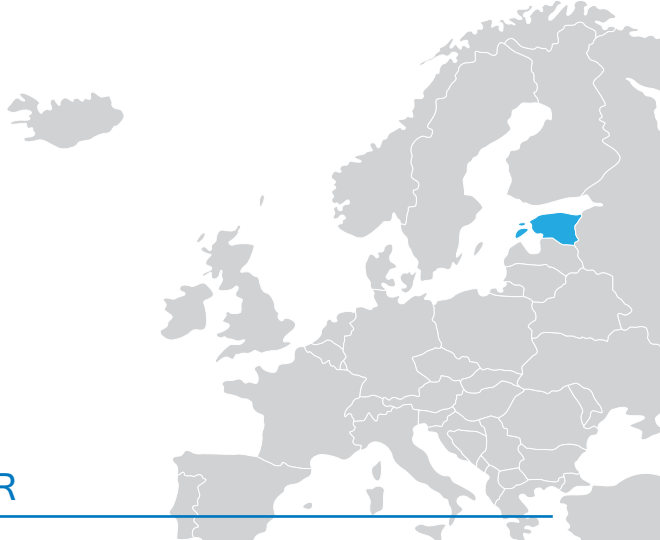


TRAVELLING ON ESTONIAN ROADS AS A CYCLIST



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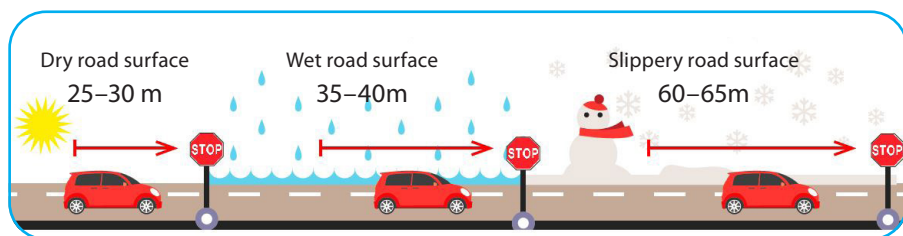


DEAR ROAD USER

Estonia has right-hand traffic and the traffic is regulated by the Traffic Act. The speed limit on carriageways (rural roads) is 90 km/h and in cities and built-up areas (urban roads) 50 km/h. During summertime, if the traffic and road conditions are suitable, the speed limit can be increased on certain roads.

We get a lot of dark, rainy and foggy days. Therefore, keep in mind that you may not always be visible to drivers when travelling on our roads. To increase safety, it is beneficial for cyclists to wear brightly coloured clothes.

Our winters are snowy and high snowdrifts can form at the side of roads and impair visibility. The sidewalk and carriageways are oftentimes slippery and cause the braking distance and therefore the stopping distance of vehicles to increase considerably.



The stopping distance at 50 km/h (speed in a built-up area) depending on weather conditions.

As, unfortunately, a lot of accidents involving cyclists happen in the towns and on the roads of Estonia, we have compiled some tips and advice on how to prevent such accidents. This guide gives an overview of the traffic rules in Estonia and suggestions on how to travel safely as a cyclist. Important definitions are listed at the end of the guide in order to help you better understand the text.

TRAVELLING ON ESTONIAN ROADS AS A CYCLIST

Travelling by bike is becoming increasingly popular in Estonia. Riding a bicycle is often the fastest and most economical transport method for traversing distances of up to 5 km. There are new cycle and pedestrian tracks built every year to make riding bikes even safer.

A cyclist is a driver and has to adhere to the same traffic rules as drivers of other vehicles when riding on a carriageway.

Children can ride their bikes on the side of a carriageway from the age of 8 if they are accompanied by an adult. Children from the age of 10 are allowed to ride their bikes on a carriageway without adult supervision if they have completed cyclist training, passed the exam and have a cyclist's permit. A cyclist's permit is mandatory for cyclists aged 10–15 if they want to ride on carriageways. Cyclist's exams are conducted at and permits are issued by service bureaus of the Estonian Traffic Administration.

OBLIGATIONS OF A CYCLIST

- Cyclists under the age of 16 have to wear a bicycle helmet that is fastened with straps.
- A cyclist can ride on a cycle track or cycle lane or as close to the far right side of a carriageway as possible, except when they are about to make a left turn, in which case the cyclist has to proceed to the lane nearest to the left side appropriate to the direction of traffic (unless traffic control devices indicate otherwise).
- A cyclist approaching an intersection on a cycle track or a cycle and pedestrian track has to slow down. A cyclist has to cross the carriageway at the speed of a pedestrian and without endangering pedestrians.

RESTRICTIONS FOR CYCLISTS

A cyclist must not:

- operate a vehicle while intoxicated;
- be distracted by other activities when cycling;
- carry objects that hamper their driving or endanger other road users;
- have their vehicle towed;
- tow a trailer that is not designed for bicycles;
- carry a passenger who is not sitting on the passenger saddle and does not wear a strapped helmet as required.

A FUNCTIONAL BIKE AND HELMET

A **BICYCLE** is a vehicle that has at least two wheels and is propelled solely by the muscular power of the person riding it by means of pedals or hand-cranks. A bicycle may be equipped with an electric motor of a maximum continuous rated power of 0.25 kilowatts whose output capacity decreases along with an increase in speed and whose power supply stops once the rider stops pedalling or before the speed of the vehicle reaches 25 kilometres per hour. A wheelchair is not deemed a bicycle.

To ensure safer travel, it is specified in the Road Traffic Act that a bicycle must have the following:

- a white reflector at the front and a red one at the back
- a yellow or white reflector on both sides of at least one of the wheels;
- a bell;
- functional brakes.

A white light must be switched on at the front and a red one at the back when riding in the dark or in low visibility conditions.



Cyclists under the age of 16 have to wear a bicycle helmet.

A proper helmet should be:

- of the right size for the cyclist;
- in good condition;
- properly regulated and attached with straps.



For added comfort, get a helmet that is comfortable, lightweight and has good ventilation.

A CYCLIST'S LOCATION ON THE ROAD

RIDING ON THE SIDE OF A CARRIAGEWAY

At the side of a carriageway, cyclists are required to drive in the same direction as the other vehicles. Cyclists should keep to as far right of the road as they can. If there are multiple cyclists, they should ride single file.



The photograph shows cyclists riding on the right side of the carriageway, in single file and keeping moderate distance

When riding on a bike, it is necessary to adhere to traffic rules and notify others of your planned manoeuvres with hand signals, so that other drivers would know what you are planning to do as a cyclist.

- If there is no separate cycle and pedestrian track on the side of the carriageway, be sure to ride on the far right side of the road.
- Ride in single file when on the side of a carriageway.
- Make yourself clearly visible to drivers in traffic.
- Wear brightly coloured clothes or a safety vest.

When a cyclist is pushing their bike next to them, they are considered to be a pedestrian and must adhere to rules set for pedestrians. An exception applies if the cyclist is pushing their bike at a carriageway. In that case, they are required to be on the right side of the road. When pushing a bike or some other vehicle, it is required to move in the same direction as the vehicles on the road, otherwise the lights of the pushed vehicle may confuse other drivers.

RIDING IN THE CYCLE LANE

A **cycle lane** means a longitudinal strip of the carriageway indicated by road surface marking and designated for bicycles, personal light electric vehicles, light mopeds or two-wheeled mopeds;



Cycle lanes on the sides of carriageways are indicated by “white bicycle” road markings. Cycle lanes may be painted red to make it easier for drivers to notice cyclists and to clearly indicate lanes for cyclists.

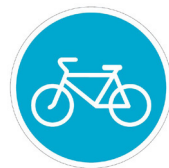
As the cycle lane is a part of the carriageway, cyclists riding in the cycle lane have to adhere to the same rules as drivers on the carriageway.



The photograph shows a cyclist riding in the cycle lane at the carriageway.

RIDING ON THE CYCLE TRACK

A **cycle track** means a part of the road separated from the carriageway by structural means or a separate part of the road or a separate road, which is designated for cycles, personal light electric vehicles, light mopeds or two-wheeled mopeds and signposted as such.



When a cycle track and carriageway intersect, the driver on the carriageway has the right of way. A cyclist can cross the carriageway while riding on a bike, but they can only do so when riding at the speed of a pedestrian.

RIDING ON A CYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN TRACK

A **cycle and pedestrian track** means a separate road or part of a road designated for cycles, personal light electric vehicles, light mopeds, self-driving delivery robots and pedestrians and signposted as such. The tracks might have various signposts and markings, you should pay attention to traffic signs (see below). Cyclists between the ages of 10–15 do not need a cyclist's permit when riding on cycle and pedestrian tracks.



Cycle and pedestrian tracks can have various markings.

It is most common to use the option where pedestrians and cyclists can move in the same space. Keep to the right side of the road. When passing pedestrians, slow down to their speed. In order to pass a pedestrian, use your bell if necessary, slow down and pass by them at a safe distance.



Often a line will separate the side of the track meant for pedestrians from the side meant for cyclists. Choose the correct side of the track when riding on a bike and keep to the right. Always pass others in front of you from the left side.



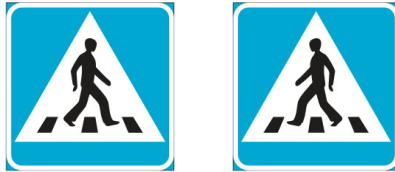
If the mentioned traffic signs have been crossed out with a red line, then this indicates that the cycle track or cycle and pedestrian track has ended. Cyclists have to be very attentive.

CROSSING THE CARRIAGEWAY WITH A BICYCLE

A cyclist may cross a carriageway while riding a bike, but it is safer to get off the bike and cross the carriageway as a pedestrian. When practicing cycling with children, we recommend that you always step off your bike before crossing a carriageway, as this leaves time for the child to make sure that it is safe to cross the carriageway. When crossing the carriageway on a bike, be sure to slow down to the speed of pedestrians. Prior to crossing a carriageway, make sure that it is completely safe to do so.

CROSSING THE ROAD ON A PEDESTRIAN CROSSING

A pedestrian crossing is marked with the following traffic signs and road surface markings.



A pedestrian crossing means a part of a road that is designated for pedestrians to cross the carriageway, cycle track or tramway track, is marked with a relevant traffic control device and where drivers are required to give way to pedestrians.



A **pedestrian crossing** is considered a regulated pedestrian crossing if the sequence of movement of the road users is determined by traffic light signals or signals given by a traffic controller. Pedestrian crossings are unregulated in all other cases.

A carriageway may be crossed at an unregulated **pedestrian crossing** by riding a cycle or driving a personal light electric vehicle or a light moped but the cyclist or the driver has no right of way to the driver of a vehicle, except where the cyclist or driver crosses at a pedestrian crossing on a carriageway on to which the driver of the vehicle is turning. Pedestrian crossings may only be traversed at the speed of a pedestrian and without endangering pedestrians.

Drivers on the carriageway are obliged to give way to pedestrians and cyclists who are pushing their bike at their side who want to cross the carriageway on the pedestrian crossing. Prior to stepping onto the carriageway, make sure that the drivers have noticed you and that it is safe to cross the road.

When crossing the carriageway on a bike, be sure to slow down to the speed of pedestrians. Cyclists must not endanger pedestrians. On streets with high traffic intensity, it is better to get off of your bike.

As an exception, a driver on the carriageway has to give way to a cyclist if the cyclist is crossing a road onto which the driver is about to turn to. Even though a driver who is completing a turn is required to give way to a cyclist, it is very important that the cyclist makes sure that the driver has seen them and that it is safe to cross the road prior to crossing the carriageway. The easiest way to verify that a driver has noticed you is to make eye-contact with them. It is very dangerous to ride onto the carriageway at a high speed, as that way the driver won't have enough time to react and prevent a traffic accident.

CROSSING THE ROAD AT A CROSSING

A **crossing** is a part of a road that is designated for pedestrians to cross the carriageway, cycle track or tramway track and is marked as such, where the pedestrians have no right of way towards drivers of vehicles, unless the pedestrian uses the crossing on a carriageway onto which the driver of the vehicle is turning.

At a **crossing**, cyclists and drivers of personal light electric vehicles or light mopeds can cross the carriageway without getting off of their vehicle, however, they do not have right of way towards drivers of vehicles, unless they use the crossing on a carriageway onto which the driver of the vehicle is turning. At a crossing, cyclists and drivers of personal light electric vehicles or light mopeds must move at the speed of a pedestrian and without endangering pedestrians.



A photograph of a crossing.

A crossing does not have the road surface marking characteristic to a pedestrian crossing. When crossing a carriageway at a crossing, it is necessary to be very careful and attentive as drivers on the carriageway are not required to give way to pedestrians or cyclists.

A CARRIAGEWAY INTERSECTING WITH A CYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN TRACK

When a carriageway intersects with a cycle and pedestrian track, it is necessary to slow down and, if necessary, stop before crossing the carriageway. There are many traffic control solutions for cycle and pedestrian tracks intersecting with carriageways in Estonia. When crossing a carriageway, always pay attention to traffic control devices (traffic lights, signs, road surface markings) and determine who has the right of way prior to crossing the road.

If the cyclist crosses a carriageway onto which the driver of a vehicle is turning then the driver must give way to the cyclist (unless the right of way is regulated differently with traffic control devices).



A cycle and pedestrian track with a threshold intersecting with a carriageway.

The photograph above shows a car making a right turn and at the end of the turn, they must always give way to pedestrians, cyclists and drivers of personal light vehicles or mopeds who are moving forward. Cyclists must always slow down before crossing a carriageway and make sure that drivers have noticed them and are ready to let them cross. The carriageway can be crossed at the speed of a pedestrian without getting off of your vehicle.

CROSSING A CARRIAGEWAY THROUGH A PEDESTRIAN TUNNEL

Streets with high traffic intensity often have pedestrian tunnels that allow you to get to the other side of the road in a safer manner. Pedestrian underpasses can be installed in the form of stairs or ramps.



If the traffic sign indicates a ramp like the signs below, cyclists will find the road convenient to use as well. You should pay attention to pedestrians while doing so and make sure that you are moving at the speed of a pedestrian when riding among pedestrians.



The photograph shows a cycle and pedestrian track that splits into two.

The right side of the road takes you to the other side of the carriageway via a tunnel. If you stay on the left side of the road, you will be able to keep moving straight ahead. The entrance of the tunnel is also marked on a traffic sign placed at the right side of the road.

TRAVERSING A LEVEL CROSSING

Intersections between carriageways and railways are called level crossings. If a cyclist is riding on a carriageway and has to cross a level crossing, they should always make sure that there is no train approaching. The train always has right of way!

If there is a traffic light on the level crossing and it is flashing red then it is prohibited to cross the railway. It is recommended to cross the railway as perpendicularly as possible to ensure that the risk of falling is kept low.



The photograph shows a regulated level crossing.

Pedestrians are to cross railways at railway level crossings for pedestrians. If a cyclist wishes to cross the railway at a railway level crossing for pedestrians, they are always required to get off of their bike and cross the tracks while pushing their bike by their side.



The photograph is of a railway level crossing.

Metal barriers have been installed at railway level crossings for pedestrians in order to increase safety, so that no-one can carelessly walk or drive onto the tracks. Walk between the barriers, not around them. A railway level crossing for pedestrians is marked with the corresponding traffic sign.

RIDING IN THE DARK

It is recommended that you make yourself clearly visible both during daylight and when it's dark outside. A cyclist can make themselves more visible by wearing brightly coloured clothes and a safety vest. It is not mandatory to wear a safety vest, but it is strongly recommended that you do so on unlit roads.



The photograph shows a comparison of a cyclist in a safety vest and a cyclist in dark clothing in the dark.

The cyclist in brightly coloured clothing is visible to drivers from far away, thereby giving them more time to take the cyclist's presence on the road into account. The cyclist in dark clothing is very poorly visible and blends into the background.

In addition to a cyclist's clothing, it is also important that their bike has functional reflectors and lights that make the bike more visible when it's dark outside.

A bicycle is required to have a white light in the front and a red light in the rear when it is dark outside.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR CHILDREN RIDING ON BICYCLES

Children learn the most from the instructions and example of their parents. Thus, it is very important that parents always lead by example in traffic and explain to their children the principles and rules of safe traffic conduct at their age. With regular instruction and a positive example, children will develop a habit of being considerate of other road users and aware of the dangers.

Children are allowed to ride a bike in calm traffic areas, on sidewalks and cycle and pedestrian tracks. Children can ride their bikes on cycle lanes and on the side of a carriageway from the age of 8 if they are accompanied by an adult. Cyclists between the ages of 10–15 are allowed to ride on carriageways if they have a cyclist's permit.

Cyclists and drivers of personal light vehicles or light mopeds under the age of 16 have to wear a bicycle helmet. The helmet has to be of the right size for the child and it must be fastened properly (see below). Children sitting in a bike seat (including cargo bikes) have to wear helmets as well. We also recommend adults to wear helmets as their heads also need protection in case they fall.

A child's bicycle must meet the same requirements established on page 3 of the guide.

Children under the age of 13 can ride on a sidewalk alone or with up to two accompanying cyclists (e.g. a child with their parents). Cyclists carrying children in a bike seat, cargo bike or a bike trailer can also ride on a sidewalk.

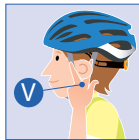
Putting a helmet on correctly following the 2V1 rule



Place the helmet directly on your head, not too much towards the front, back or sides.



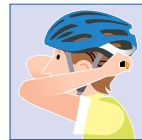
Make sure that the helmet protects your forehead: up to two fingers (not more) may fit between the edge of the helmet and your eyebrows.



The helmet straps must form a V-shape under your ears. Move the fastener under your ear and tighten the straps on both sides of the ear.



Adjust the length of the straps, so that only one finger can fit between your jaw and the fastened straps.



Finally, adjust the size of the helmet. The helmet may move a little. Fastening it too tightly causes headaches, especially in warm weather.

WARNING SIGNS



111 “Regulated level crossing” indicates to the road user that they are approaching a regulated level crossing.

112 “Unregulated level crossing” indicates to the road user that they are approaching an unregulated level crossing.

131 “Tramway crossing” indicates to the road user that they are approaching a tramway crossing.

132 “Intersection of roads of the same category” indicates to the road user that they are approaching an intersection where the driver has to give way to a driver on the right or approaching from the right. This sign, when placed in front of an intersection of a paved road and a gravel or dirt road or an intersection of a gravel and a dirt road deems those roads to be roads of the same category.

133 “Intersection of non-priority road” indicates to the road user that the non-priority road is about to intersect with a priority road or about to merge with it.

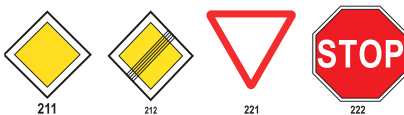
171 “Unregulated pedestrian crossing ahead” indicates to the road user that there is an unregulated pedestrian crossing ahead.

172 “Pedestrians” indicates to the road user that they are approaching a section of the road where pedestrians often cross the road outside of a pedestrian crossing or where pedestrians move about on the carriageway or at the side of it.

173a “Children” indicates to the road user that they are approaching a road section where children often step onto the road.

174 “Cycle track crossing” indicates to the road user that the road is about to intersect with a cycle track or cycle and pedestrian track, or a section where, at the end of a cycle track, cyclists, personal light vehicle, moped or light moped drivers head to the carriageway, or in the case of a cycle and pedestrian track, cyclists, personal light vehicle or light moped drivers are about to head to the carriageway;

RIGHT-OF-WAY SIGNS



211 “Priority road” indicates a road on which drivers have a right of way on an unregulated intersection towards a driver driving on a non-priority road.

212 “End of priority road” indicates the ending of a road marked with the 211 “Priority road” traffic sign.

221 “Give way” indicates that the driver is obliged to give way to the driver driving on the intersecting road. On a priority road, the sign also indicates the end of the priority road.

222 “Stop and give way” indicates that the driver is obligated to stop in front of the stop line, in front of the edge of the intersecting road if there is no line, or in front of the relevant traffic sign in other cases.

PROHIBITORY SIGNS



331 “Closed to all vehicles” prohibits traffic of all vehicles (including bicycles, personal light electric vehicles etc.).

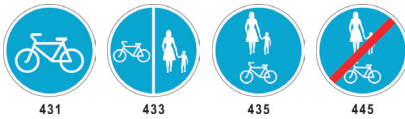
321 “No driving on a bike” prohibits traffic of bikes, personal light vehicles, mopeds and light mopeds.

324 “No pedestrians” prohibits traffic of pedestrians. The sign only applies to the side of the road on which it has been placed.

333 “No left turn” prohibits left turns only on that intersection of carriageways in front of which it has been placed. This sign does not prohibit U-turns.

334 “No U-turns” prohibits U-turns. This sign does not prohibit left turns.

MANDATORY SIGNS



431 “Cycle track” indicates that cyclists, personal light vehicle, moped and light moped drivers are allowed to drive on the track. If the level of traffic intensity enables, pedestrians are also allowed on this track if they do not hinder the traffic of bikes, personal light vehicles, mopeds or light mopeds.

433 “Cycle and pedestrian track” indicates that pedestrians, cyclists and drivers of personal light vehicles and light mopeds are allowed on the road. Based on the division indicated on the sign, cyclists and light moped drivers are allowed to use one side of the road while pedestrians use the other. Drivers of personal light vehicles are allowed to use both sides.

435 “Cycle and pedestrian track” indicates that pedestrians, cyclists and drivers of personal light vehicles and light mopeds are allowed, using the same space and keeping to the right side of the road.

445 “End of the cycle and pedestrian track”.

SPECIAL REGULATION SIGNS



543 “Pedestrian crossing” indicates an unregulated pedestrian crossing.

521 “One-way road” indicates a road or carriageway on which vehicles drive in one direction only.

573 “Calm traffic area” indicates a place where the road traffic rules set for a calm traffic area start to apply. Pedestrians can move and children can play within the entirety of the calm traffic area but they must not obstruct drivers without valid reason. Drivers must not endanger or obstruct pedestrians and must stop if necessary. Speed limit 20 km/h.

571 “Built-up area” indicates a place where the road traffic rules set for a built-up area start to apply.

A BUILT-UP AREA is a developed area that has entry and exit roads equipped with road signs establishing the road traffic rules applicable in the built-up area.

TRAFFIC LIGHTS are electric devices used on roads to regulate traffic by using light signals.

LOW VISIBILITY is a temporary situation caused by weather or another phenomenon (fog, rain, snow, blizzard, twilight, smoke, dust, water and mud splashes, sun glare) in which objects on the road are indistinguishable from their background at more than 300 meters.

A REFLECTOR is a means for increasing the visibility of a person or another object in darkness by reflecting light back towards the light source, visible in the illumination of dipped-beam headlamps at a distance of at least 150 metres and of main-beam headlamps at a distance of at least 300 metres.

THE RIGHT OF WAY is a road user's right to move before another road user.

A CYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN TRACK is a separate road or part of a road designated for bicycles, personal light electric vehicles, light mopeds, self-driving delivery robots and pedestrians and signposted as such.

A CYCLE TRACK is a part of the road separated from the carriageway by structural means or a separate part of the road or a separate road designated for bicycles, personal light electric vehicles, light mopeds or two-wheeled mopeds and signposted as such.

A CYCLE LANE is a longitudinal strip of the carriageway indicated by road surface markings and designated for bicycles, personal light electric vehicles, light mopeds or two-wheeled mopeds.

A PEDESTRIAN is a road user who travels on foot, in a wheelchair or in another vehicle designated for use solely by a person with reduced mobility. A road user who travels using a muscle-powered skateboard, roller skates, roller skis, kick scooter, kicksled or another similar item and a road user walking a bicycle or a one-wheeled or two-wheeled vehicle without power is also deemed a pedestrian.

A DRIVER is a person who is operating a vehicle, e.g. a bicycle, personal light electric vehicle, motorcycle.

A LIGHT MOPED is a vehicle that has at least two wheels and a seat and whose capacity in the case of an internal combustion engine or whose maximum continuous rated power in the case of an electric motor does not exceed 1 kW and whose design speed does not exceed 25 km/h.

A SIDEWALK is a separate road designated for pedestrians, self-driving delivery robots and personal light electric vehicles, which may be signposted as such.

A ROAD USER is a pedestrian or driver participating in traffic.

DARK TIME is the period of time between nightfall and dawn when visibility is less than 300 metres due to the lack of natural light.

A PASSENGER is a person who is using a vehicle for travelling, but is not the driver.

A SELF-DRIVING DELIVERY ROBOT is a partially or fully automated or remotely controlled vehicle that moves on wheels or another chassis that is in contact with the ground, uses sensors, cameras or other equipment for obtaining information on the surrounding environment and based on the obtained information is able to move partially or fully without being controlled by a driver.

A PERSONAL LIGHT ELECTRIC VEHICLE is a seatless battery-driven vehicle designed for carrying one individual that is not a bicycle and whose design speed does not exceed 25 km/h. Personal light electric vehicles include self-balancing vehicles, electric scooters, monowheels and electric skateboards.

A VEHICLE is a mobile machine powered by an engine or some other way.

A CARRIAGEWAY is a part of the road for vehicles to travel on.

A ROAD is a structure opened for traffic for pedestrians and vehicles. A road also comprises shoulders, dividing strips and green area strips. Roads may be paved roads, gravel roads or dirt roads depending on the upper layer.

A TRAM is a rail vehicle for carrying passengers, with or without a rail-borne trailer, that runs on a track and is connected to an overhead electric wire.

A TROLLEYBUS is a motor vehicle for carrying passengers that is connected to an overhead electric wire and has more than eight seats in addition to the driver's seat.

A CALM TRAFFIC AREA is an area designed for the common traffic of pedestrians and vehicles where the speed of vehicles is reduced by structural or other means and where entry and exit roads are signposted as such.

A PUBLIC TRANSPORT VEHICLE is a bus, trolleybus or tram providing the public transport service or an automobile intended to provide the public transport service.

A CROSSING is a part of a road that is designated for pedestrians to cross the carriageway, cycle track or tramway track and marked as such, where the pedestrians have no right of way towards drivers of vehicles, unless the pedestrian uses the crossing on a carriageway onto which the driver of the vehicle is turning.

A PEDESTRIAN CROSSING is a part of a road that is designated for pedestrians to cross the carriageway, cycle track or tramway track, is marked with a relevant traffic control device and where drivers are required to give way to pedestrians. A pedestrian crossing is regulated if the sequence of traffic is determined by pedestrian traffic light signals or signals given by a traffic controller. Pedestrian crossings are unregulated in all other cases.

SUMMARY OF WHAT TO REMEMBER

A cyclist is a driver and has to adhere to the same traffic rules as drivers of other vehicles when riding on a carriageway.

Children can ride their bikes on a carriageway from the age of 8 if they are accompanied by an adult. Children from the age of 10 are allowed to ride their bikes on a carriageway without an accompanying adult if they have a cyclist's permit. A cyclist's permit is mandatory for cyclists aged 10–15 if they ride on carriageways.

Cyclists under the age of 16 have to wear a bicycle helmet that is fastened with straps.

A cyclist approaching an intersection on a cycle track or a cycle and pedestrian track has to slow down. A cyclist has to cross the carriageway at the speed of a pedestrian and without endangering pedestrians.

Always keep to the right side of the road when riding on a carriageway.

When riding with other cyclists, ride in single file.

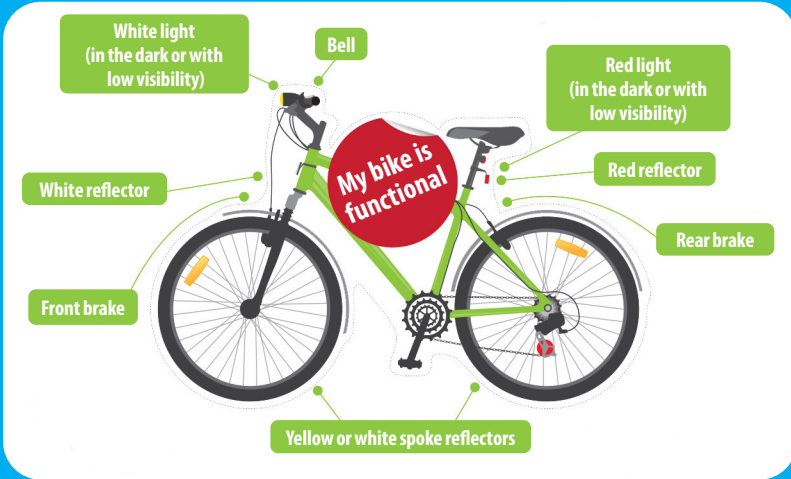
You should always be very attentive when on an intersection.

If there are no right-of-way signs on an intersection then you have to give way to the driver approaching from the right.

If there are right-of-way signs on an intersection, then the driver on the priority road has the right of way.

Always follow traffic rules and set an example for your children!

Before heading out on a ride, always make sure that your bike is in good working order!



Make yourself visible in traffic and give notice of your intentions!



The cyclist wishes to turn left



The cyclist wishes to turn right

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