

Click to prove
you're human



Traffic lights tell drivers and pedestrians what they must do at intersections and along roads. They tell road users when to stop and go, when and how to turn and when to drive with extra caution. Green light A green light means you may turn left, go straight or turn right after yielding to vehicles and pedestrians already in the intersection. When a left-turn arrow is shown, you must yield the right-of-way to pedestrians crossing the intersection. Yellow light A yellow - or amber - light means the red light is about to appear. You must stop if you can do so safely; otherwise, go with caution. Red light A red light means you must stop at the stop line if it is marked on the pavement. If there is no stop line, stop at the crosswalk, marked or not. If there is no crosswalk, stop at the edge of the sidewalk. If there is no sidewalk, stop at the edge of the intersection. Wait until the light changes to green and the intersection is clear before moving through it. 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If drivers in front of you prefer not to turn right at red lights, this is perfectly fine. Never bother them with honking or gesturing. Fastening your seat belt is mandatory. Alcohol may not be transported in the passenger compartment and must be stored in the trunk. Driving a car under the influence of alcohol in Canada is generally illegal. Beetle parade in TorontoCovered Bridge in QuebecIt is not usual to change lanes frequently, although overtaking on the right is permitted. Every lane change must be clearly indicated. Overtaking is generally prohibited at unclear points, crossings, level crossings, bends and hillsops. In urban areas there are often extra lanes for buses on the highways. Vehicles with more than one or two people may sometimes use these lanes. This will be clearly indicated by signs. On the highways the maximum speed is usually 100 km/h. The claimed toleration of speeds up to 120 km/h should be considered with extreme caution. On country roads the maximum speed is 80 km/h and in towns 50 km/h, and they are often checked. Other regulations are indicated by signs. price lists for speeding violations are often shown on large signs at the roadside. ATTENTION: oncoming police vehicles also measure speeds. There are also more and more civilian police vehicles on the road.All speed limits are clearly marked. In the area of traffic lights, as well as 15 m in front of and behind level crossings and in front of hydrants, there is an absolute stopping ban. School buses with red flashing warning lights may not be driven past in any direction. Do not make any attempt to do so, as you will be in big trouble. On multi-lane motorways, the right-hand lane is often, and sometimes quite abruptly, designated as the right-turning lane. On two-lane highways, passing lanes are installed at irregular intervals. Be very alert here: these passing lanes are sometimes marked quite abruptly with stop signs, at intersections first come, first serve applies in contrast to the European well-known right of way. At stop signs with the addition 4 way this also applies but the vehicle must first be stopped completely. Telephoning at the wheel is prohibited. On parking lots one is very considerate towards pedestrians. Not like in Europe (except Netherlands...), where car drivers are constantly living in fear of losing fractions of seconds and warming up their tyres. Politeness and consideration are absolutely the daily commandment.School BusesRush hour in Toronto In Canada, police persecutions take place in the same way as they are known from movies. The police car turns on its rotating red-blue lights and gets behind you. The short sound of the signal indicates clearly who is meant. After stopping, the police remain behind the stopped vehicle. Should you be stopped by the police despite all caution, please note the following: Canadian police officers often operate alone. For this reason, they proceed to stopped vehicles with extreme caution and preparedness. Do NOT GET OUT OF YOUR VEHICLE. Turn off the engine and place your hands on the steering wheel. Do not search for papers etc. until the police officer is with you. It could be misunderstood as grabbing a weapon. Wait until the police officer approaches you and give friendly and clear answers to all questions. For members of European automobile clubs, the CAA (Canada Automobile Association) provides information and map material free of charge. Offices of the CAA can be found in all major cities. The visitors national driving licence is accepted in most provinces for 90 days. It is questionable whether it is advisable to have an international drivers license issued in the home town. In my opinion you can save yourself the costs. So far, in 25 years, no one has asked me about it. Neither the police nor rental agents. Check with your local authorities. For the most part, driving in Canada is very similar to driving in the United States, but there are some slight differences in the laws and provincial rules of the road between the countries. In particular, speed is measured in kilometres (not miles) per hour in Canada, and right-hand turns are not allowed at red lights in Montreal (however, you can turn right on red in the rest of Quebec). If you plan on driving to Canada or renting a car when you're there, educate yourself on some of the basic rules of the road before you drive over the border from the United States. TripSavvy. If you're coming from the U.S., you should find driving in Canada easy. You can drive in Canada as a foreigner with a valid license from your home country and proof of auto insurance. A driver's license and insurance from the United States are also valid in Canada for a short while (up to 90 days in some provinces). Visitors from other countries are advised to get an International Driving Permit (IDP) and will need to purchase insurance to rent a car. Checklist for Driving in Canada Driver's license (required)Proof of auto insurance (required) Individual driving laws can vary by province or territory in Canada but, for the most part, the basics for driving in Canada remain the same regardless of regionand are often quite similar to driving in America, such as driving on the right side of the road. However, there are some major differences between the rules of the road in the United States and Canada.Speed limits: In Canada,speed limitsare posted in metric units. Common limits include 50 kilometers per hour (31 miles per hour) in cities, 80 kph (50 mph) on two-lane highways, and 100 kph (62 mph) on most highways.Road signs: Depending on what province you're in, road signs may only be in French.Seatbelts: Everyone in the car is required to wear a seatbelt, regardless of age, and car seats are required for children until they are nine years old or 145 cm tall.Smoking: Many provinces, including British Columbia, Newfoundland and Labrador, Manitoba, Ontario, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan, and Yukon Territory, have banned smoking in cars where minors are present.Cell phone use: Cellular devices must be used "hands-free" when driving.Carpool/HOV Lanes: Some provinces have introducedHOV (High Occupancy Vehicle) lanesin dense urban areas with heavy traffic. These lanes are restricted to cars with at least two people and may be marked with diamonds or otherwise.Toll roads: Toll roads do not play a significant role on Canadian roads. Drivers pay tolls on some bridges crossing into the U.S., and there is one in Nova Scotia. In Ontario, 407 Electronic Toll Road (ETR) alleviates the heavy congestion on major corridors between Toronto and outlying areas, especially Hamilton. Toll booths have been replaced by an automatic system where a photo of your license plate is taken as you merge onto the 407. A bill reflecting the distance traveled on the 407 is sent to you later, or applied to your car rental bill.Alcohol: Driving under the influence of alcohol (DUI) is a serious offense in Canada and can result in a driving suspension, vehicle impounding, or arrest.Canada's blood alcohol standards are very strict. It is a criminal offense todrieweb with a bloodalcoholconcentration (BAC) of 0.08 percent. Those registering a lower BAC are charged under provincial and territorialtraffics. Refrain from drinking and driving and opt for a taxi or public transportation.Right turn on red: Montreal is the only place in Canada that does not permit right-hand turns on a red light. The rest of Quebec allows right turns on red, unless prohibited by a traffic sign.In case of an emergency: The Canadian Automobile Association offers roadside assistance in case of a breakdown while driving in Canada. Don't underestimate how challenging driving a car during the Canadian winter can be. Heavy snow, black ice, and white-out conditions wreak havoc on even the most experienced drivers. Check weather conditions for your destination in Canada before traveling and decide if winter driving is something you're ready to undertake. If it is, be sure to have a charged cell phone with emergency numbers programmed in, and pack a kit including things like a blanket, ice scraper, flashlight, and sand or kitty litter for traction. In some cases, like driving through mountains, snow or ice chains may be necessary for maximum traction. When driving from coast to coast in Canada, you may be taking the Trans-Canada Highway, a transcontinental federal-provincialhighwaysystem that travels through all 10 provinces ofCanada. The Trans-Canada Highwaytravels for 4,860 miles (7,821 kilometers) between Victoria, British Columbia, and St. John's, Newfoundland. Travelers intent on driving as quickly as possible can complete the journey across Canada in approximately a week, but there's much to see and do along the Trans-Canada Highway. The Yellowhead Highway travels across Canada farther to the northfrom Graham Island off the coast of British Columbia via Saskatoon and Edmonton to Winnipegand is 777miles long (2,860 km). Thanks for your feedback! You can often predict the appearance of an amber (yellow) light by taking note of how long the light has been green and by watching for the dont walk light, especially if it is flashing.When approaching an amber (yellow) light at an intersection, you must stop before entering the crosswalk. If you have already entered, or cannot stop safely, proceed with caution. When approaching a red light, you must stop and remain stopped until the light changes. If you are making a right turn at an intersection, you may make the turn, but only after stopping and yielding the right of way to pedestrians and to any vehicles travelling through the intersection. This also applies to making a left turn at the intersection of two one-way streets. Some intersections may have a sign prohibiting turns on red lights. You may not make a U-turn at any intersection where there are traffic lights unless there is a sign to indicate U-turns are permitted. When approaching a red light and a light with a solid green arrow, you may proceed in the direction of the arrow only after yielding the right of way to any other vehicles and pedestrians.When approaching a red or green light and a flashing green (left turn) arrow, you may proceed in the direction of the green arrow.After the left turn arrow, an amber (yellow) arrow may appear. This means the green light is about to appear for traffic in both directions. When approaching a flashing amber (yellow) light, you must proceed with caution. Alternating flashing amber (yellow) lights may warn you that traffic lights ahead are red or about to turn red.When approaching an amber (yellow) light, you must yield the right of way to any pedestrians in the crosswalk or pedestrian corridor.When approaching a flashing redlight you must stop, but you maythen proceed when it is safe.Pedestrians may not cross anintersection when they are facinga red light, an amber (yellow) lightor a dont walk light or symbol.A flashing dont walk meanspedestrians should finish crossingthe street if they have alreadystarted. Some signals have countdown showing how manyseconds remain before it is unsafe.

Traffic light rules ontario. Canada traffic light system. Canada traffic rules. Traffic light rules in bc canada.