

CONTENTS

USING THE FUEL ECONOMY GUIDE	i	FUEL ECONOMY & ANNUAL FUEL COST RANGES FOR VEHICLE CLASSES	4
UNDERSTANDING THE GUIDE LISTINGS	1	2006 MODEL YEAR VEHICLES	5
VEHICLE CLASSES USED IN THIS GUIDE	2	DIESEL VEHICLES	16
WHY SOME VEHICLES ARE NOT LISTED	2	HYBRID-ELECTRIC VEHICLES	17
TAX INCENTIVES AND DISINCENTIVES	2	COMPRESSED NATURAL GAS VEHICLES	17
WHY CONSIDER FUEL ECONOMY?	2	ETHANOL FLEXIBLE-FUEL VEHICLES	18
ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES THAT IMPROVE ENERGY EFFICIENCY...NOW!	3	FUEL CELL VEHICLES	19
TIPS FOR IMPROVING FUEL ECONOMY	3	INDEX	19
MODEL YEAR 2006 FUEL ECONOMY LEADERS	4		

USING THE FUEL ECONOMY GUIDE

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) produce the *Fuel Economy Guide* to help car buyers choose the most fuel-efficient vehicle that meets their needs. The guide is published in print and on the Web at www.fueleconomy.gov. For additional print copies, please send your request to EERE Information Center, 656 Quince Orchard Road, Suite 500, Gaithersburg, MD 20878.

Fuel Economy Estimates

Each vehicle in this guide has two fuel economy estimates.

City represents urban driving, in which a vehicle is started in the morning (after being parked all night) and driven in stop-and-go rush hour traffic.

Highway represents a mixture of rural and interstate highway driving in a warmed-up vehicle, typical of longer trips in free-flowing traffic.

EPA miles-per-gallon (MPG) estimates are based on lab testing

and are adjusted downward by about 15% to better reflect real-world driving conditions for an average U.S. motorist. Vehicles are tested in the same manner to allow fair comparisons. For answers to frequently asked questions about fuel economy estimates, visit www.fueleconomy.gov.

Annual Fuel Cost Estimates

This guide provides fuel cost estimates for each vehicle. The estimates are based on the assumptions that you travel 15,000 miles per year (55% under city driving conditions and 45% under highway conditions) and that fuel costs \$2.20/gallon for regular unleaded gasoline and \$2.40/gallon for premium. Cost-per-gallon assumptions for vehicles that use other fuel types are discussed at the beginning of those vehicle sections. The fuel costs were determined in advance to allow time for printing labels and the Guide and do not reflect the recent unanticipated rise in fuel prices. Visit www.fueleconomy.gov for up-to-date fuel cost estimates using current fuel prices.

Sample Fuel Economy Label

(Attached to New Vehicle Window)

Compare this vehicle to others by using the FREE FUEL ECONOMY GUIDE available in the dealer showroom.

<p>Average estimate for city driving</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; background-color: #e0e0e0; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin-bottom: 10px;"> CITY MPG 24 </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; text-align: center;"> Fuel Economy Information </div>	<p>Average estimate for highway driving</p>
<p>The range of fuel economy that most drivers achieve with this particular model</p>	<p>20 and 28 mpg in the city and between 26 and 36 mpg on the highway.</p>	<p>The range of fuel economy for other models of this size class</p>
<p>2006 GREEN CAR 2WD, 4 CYL, 2.0 LITER, MULTIPOINT FUEL INJECTION, 4-SPEED AUTO TRANS, CATALYST.</p>		
<p>Estimated Annual Fuel Cost: \$1,221</p>		
<p>For Comparison Shopping All vehicles classified as COMPACT CARS have been issued mileage ratings ranging from 13 to 48 mpg city and 19 to 51 mpg highway.</p>		
<p>Fuel cost based on 15,000 miles/yr at \$2.20 per gallon for regular unleaded and \$2.40 for premium</p>		
<p>See www.fueleconomy.gov</p>		

Check the fuel economy label on the vehicle at the dealer showroom for its specific fuel economy (mpg) ratings. The ratings may vary slightly from the values in this guide because of engine and fuel system differences not listed here.

Your Fuel Economy Will Vary

Your vehicle’s fuel economy will almost certainly vary from EPA’s fuel economy rating. Fuel economy is not a fixed number; it varies significantly based on where you drive, how you drive, and other factors. Thus, it is impossible for one set of estimates to predict fuel economy precisely for all drivers in all environments. For example, the following factors can lower your vehicle’s fuel economy:

- Aggressive driving (hard acceleration and braking)
- Excessive idling, accelerating and braking in stop-and-go traffic
- Cold weather (engines are more efficient when warmed up)

- Driving with a heavy load or the air conditioner running
- Improperly tuned engine, dirty air filter, under-inflated tires

Small variations in vehicle manufacturing can cause MPG variations in the same make and model, and some vehicles don’t attain maximum fuel economy until they are “broken in” (around 3,000-5,000 miles).

So please remember that the EPA ratings are a useful tool for comparing vehicles when car buying, but they may not accurately predict the MPG *you* will get. This is also true for annual fuel cost estimates. For more information on fuel economy ratings and factors that affect fuel economy, visit www.fueleconomy.gov.

UNDERSTANDING THE GUIDE LISTINGS

We hope you’ll find the Fuel Economy Guide easy to use! Fuel economy and annual fuel cost data are organized by vehicle class (see page 2 for a list of classes). Within each class, vehicles are listed alphabetically by manufacturer and model.

Vehicle models with different features, such as engine size or transmission type, are listed as different vehicles—engine and transmission attributes are shown in columns 2 and 3. Additional attributes needed to distinguish among vehicles are listed in the “Notes” column (e.g., fuel type, suggested fuel grade). A legend for all abbreviations is provided at the bottom of alternating pages.

Vehicles with a “P” in the “Notes” column require premium-grade gasoline, and the higher price of premium is reflected in the annual fuel cost.

The most fuel-efficient vehicles in each class and alternative fuel vehicles are indicated with special markings (see diagram below). Vehicles that can use more than one kind of fuel have an entry for each fuel type.

Interior passenger and cargo volumes are located in the index at the back of the guide.

Sample Vehicle Listing (Not Actual Data)

	Trans Type / Speeds	Eng Size / Cylinders	MPG City/Hwy	Annual Fuel Cost	Notes / Abbreviations
SUBARU					
Impreza AWD	A-4	2.5/4	21/26	\$1,566	P T
	A-4	2.5/4	23/28	\$1,320	
	M-5	2.5/4	20/26	\$1,638	P T
	M-5	2.5/4	22/29	\$1,320	
	M-6	2.5/4	18/24	\$1,800	P T
LARGE CARS					
HYUNDAI					
Azera	A-5	3.8/6	18/27	\$1,571	
Sonata	A-4	2.4/4	24/33	\$1,221	
	M-5	2.4/4	24/34	\$1,178	
LINCOLN					
Town Car	A-4	4.6/8	17/25	\$1,650	
Town Car FFV	A-4	4.6/8	12/18	\$2,142	E85
	A-4	4.6/8	17/25	\$1,650	Gas
MERCURY					
Grand Marquis	A-4	4.6/8	17/25	\$1,650	
Grand Marquis FFV	A-4	4.6/8	12/18	\$2,142	E85
	A-4	4.6/8	17/25	\$1,650	Gas

Manufacturer

Model

The most fuel-efficient automatic and manual vehicles per class are listed in blue boldface type and highlighted by a gray bar. The most efficient vehicle in each class is marked with an arrow →.

Alternative fuel vehicles are highlighted by a blue bar, and those that can use two kinds of fuel, such as flexible fuel vehicles, have an entry for each fuel type.

Transmission information: type (A=automatic, A-S=automatic transmission-select shift, M=manual, etc.) followed by number of gears or speeds.

Engine size (in liters) followed by number of cylinders.
EXAMPLE: 4.6 liter, 8-cylinder engine.

Additional information to help further identify the vehicle (e.g. engine and fuel system info) along with other useful information about taxes, required fuel grade, etc.
EXAMPLE:
P=Premium Gasoline
T=Turbocharger

Vehicle Class

Flexible-fuel vehicles (FFVs) can run on gasoline or E85 (a mixture of 85% ethanol & 15% gasoline)

Estimated annual fuel cost, assuming 15,000 miles of travel a year (55% city and 45% highway) and an average fuel price

EPA city & highway MPG estimates
EXAMPLE: 17 mpg city, 25 mpg highway.

The legend for all abbreviations used in the tables is provided at the bottom of alternating pages.

VEHICLE CLASSES USED IN THIS GUIDE

CARS		TRUCKS	
Passenger and Cargo Volume (cu. ft.)		Gross Vehicle Weight Rating* (pounds)	
TWO-SEATER CARS	Any	PICKUP TRUCKS	
SEDANS		Small	Under 4,500
Minicompact	Under 85	Standard	4,500 to 8,500
Subcompact	85 to 99	VANS	Under 8,500
Compact	100 to 109	Passenger	
Midsized	110 to 119	Cargo	
Large	120 or more	MINIVANS	Under 8,500
STATION WAGONS		SPORT UTILITY VEHICLES	Under 8,500
Small	Under 130	SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES	Under 8,500
Midsized	130 to 159		
Large	160 or more		

*Gross Vehicle Weight Rating = vehicle weight plus carrying capacity.

WHY SOME VEHICLES ARE NOT LISTED

- Fuel economy regulations do not apply to vehicles with a Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (vehicle weight plus carrying capacity) of more than 8,500 pounds. Therefore, some large pickup trucks, vans, and SUVs are not tested, and fuel economy labels are not posted on their windows.
- Some vehicles' fuel economy information is not available in time to be printed in the guide. However, you can find more up-to-date information at www.fueleconomy.gov.
- The availability of some vehicles is restricted.

TAX INCENTIVES AND DISINCENTIVES

Tax Credits and Deductions

If you purchase a qualifying hybrid or alternative fuel vehicle in 2005-2006, you may be eligible for federal income tax incentives. Current incentives, which include tax deductions for qualifying gasoline-electric hybrids, compressed natural gas (CNG) vehicles, and others powered by alternative fuels, will be available until the end of 2005.

New incentives, in the form of tax credits, take effect beginning in 2006 and are also available for qualifying lean-burn vehicles. The IRS has not yet determined which vehicle models will be

eligible for the new tax credits or the credit amount for each vehicle. Visit www.fueleconomy.gov for more detailed and up-to-date information on current and upcoming incentives.

Gas Guzzler Tax

The Energy Tax Act of 1978 requires auto companies to pay a gas guzzler tax on the sale of cars with exceptionally low fuel economy. Such vehicles are identified in the guide by the word "Tax" in the "Notes" column. In the dealer showroom, the words "Gas Guzzler" and the tax amount are listed on the vehicle's fuel economy label. The tax does not apply to light trucks.

WHY CONSIDER FUEL ECONOMY?

Save Money

You could save \$300-\$700 in fuel costs each year by choosing the most fuel-efficient vehicle in a particular class. This can add up to thousands over a vehicle's lifetime. Fuel-efficient models come in all shapes and sizes, so you need not sacrifice utility or size.

Each vehicle listing in the *Fuel Economy Guide* provides an estimated annual fuel cost (see page i). The online guide at www.fueleconomy.gov features an annual fuel cost calculator that allows you to insert your local gasoline prices and typical driving conditions (% city & highway) to achieve the most accurate fuel cost information for your vehicle.

Strengthen National Energy Security

Buying a more fuel-efficient vehicle can help strengthen our national energy security by reducing our dependence on foreign oil. More than half of the oil used to produce the gasoline you put in your tank is imported. The United States uses

about 20 million barrels of oil per day, two-thirds of which is used for transportation. Petroleum imports cost us about \$3 billion a week—that's money that could be used to fuel our own economy.

Protect the Environment

Burning fossil fuels such as gasoline and diesel adds greenhouse gases, mostly carbon dioxide (CO₂), to the Earth's atmosphere. Large-scale increases in greenhouse gases in the Earth's atmosphere can lead to global climate change.

Vehicles with lower fuel economy burn more fuel, creating more CO₂. Your vehicle creates about 20 pounds of CO₂ (170 cu. ft.) per gallon of gasoline it consumes. Therefore, you can reduce your contribution to global climate change by choosing a vehicle with higher fuel economy.

By choosing a vehicle that achieves 25 miles per gallon rather than 20, you can prevent the release of about 17 (260 thousand cu. ft.) tons of greenhouse gases over the lifetime of your vehicle.

ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES THAT IMPROVE ENERGY EFFICIENCY...NOW!

Advanced energy-efficient technologies are available now!

Many of the vehicles currently on display in dealer showrooms boast new performance-enhancing, fuel-saving technologies that can save you money. The technologies described below can be used to increase fuel economy and/or performance. To compare fuel economy performance use, the numbers in this guide. For more about advanced technologies, visit www.fueleconomy.gov.

Hybrid Vehicles

Hybrids combine the benefits of gasoline engines and electric motors and use other fuel-efficient technologies. Available hybrids are listed on page 17.

Clean Diesels

Diesel engines are more fuel-efficient than gasoline engines, and new breakthroughs in diesel technology have improved performance and made these engines cleaner and quieter. Today's diesel vehicles must meet the same emission requirements as gasoline vehicles. Available diesel vehicles are listed on page 16.

Improved Engine Technologies

Variable valvetrains, also called *variable-cam timing*, *VVT*, and *VTEC®*, improve engine efficiency by optimizing the flow of fuel and air in the cylinders for various engine speeds.

Cylinder Deactivation, also called *multiple displacement*, *displacement on demand*, and *variable cylinder management*, saves fuel by deactivating cylinders when they are not needed.

Turbochargers & superchargers increase engine power, allowing engines to be downsized without sacrificing performance.

Direct Fuel Injection (DFI) allows higher compression ratios, which deliver higher performance with lower fuel consumption.

Transmission Technologies

Automated Manual Transmissions (AMTs) combine the efficiency of manual transmissions with the convenience of automatics (gears shift automatically).

Continuously Variable Transmissions (CVTs) produce an infinite number of engine/wheel speed ratios, optimizing engine operation and improving fuel efficiency.

Six- and Seven-Speed Transmissions allow an engine to operate at its most efficient speeds more of the time, improving efficiency.

TIPS FOR IMPROVING FUEL ECONOMY

Keep Your Car in Shape

- ◆ Fixing a car that is noticeably out of tune can improve gas mileage by about 4%. Repairing a faulty oxygen sensor can improve fuel economy by much more!
- ◆ Replacing a clogged air filter can significantly improve gas mileage.
- ◆ Keeping tires inflated to the recommended pressure and using the recommended grade of motor oil can improve fuel economy by up to 5%. The manufacturer's recommended tire pressure can be found on the tire information placard and/or vehicle certification label located on the vehicle door edge, doorpost, glove-box door, or inside the trunk lid.

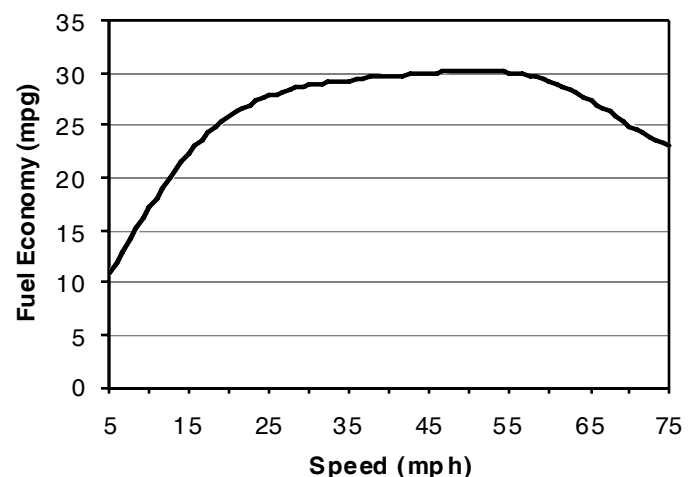
Plan and Combine Trips

- ◆ A warmed-up engine is more fuel efficient than a cold one. Many short trips taken from a cold start can use twice as much fuel as one multipurpose trip covering the same distance when the engine is warmed up and efficient.

Note: Letting your car idle to warm-up doesn't help your fuel economy, it actually uses more fuel and creates more pollution.

Drive More Efficiently

- ◆ Aggressive driving (speeding and rapid acceleration and braking) can lower your gas mileage by as much as 33% at highway speeds and 5% around town.
- ◆ Observe the speed limit—each 5 miles per hour (mph) you drive over 60 mph can reduce your fuel economy by 10%.
- ◆ Avoid idling—idling gets 0 miles per gallon!



Speed vs. Fuel Economy

For more tips and for more information about gasoline pricing, visit www.fueleconomy.gov.

MODEL YEAR 2006 FUEL ECONOMY LEADERS

Listed below are vehicles with the highest fuel economy in the most popular classes, including vehicles with both automatic and manual transmissions. Please note that many vehicle models come in a range of engine sizes and trim lines, resulting in different fuel economy values.

	Transmission Type	MPG City/Hwy
TWO-SEATER CARS		
Honda Insight (hybrid)	manual	60/66
	automatic	57/56
MINICOMPACT CARS		
Mini Cooper	manual	28/36
	automatic	26/34
SUBCOMPACT CARS		
Volkswagen New Beetle (diesel)	manual	37/44
	automatic	35/42
COMPACT CARS		
Honda Civic Hybrid	automatic	49/51
Volkswagen Golf (diesel)	manual	37/44
MIDSIZE CARS		
Toyota Prius (hybrid)	automatic	60/51
Hyundai Elantra	manual	27/34
LARGE CARS		
Hyundai Sonata	manual	24/34
	automatic	24/33
SMALL STATION WAGONS		
Pontiac Vibe	manual	30/36
Toyota Matrix	manual	30/36
Scion xB	automatic	30/34

	Transmission Type	MPG City/Hwy
MIDSIZE STATION WAGONS		
Ford Focus Station Wagon	automatic	26/32
	manual	26/34
STANDARD PICKUP TRUCKS		
Ford Ranger Pickup 2WD	manual	24/29
	automatic	21/26
Mazda B2300 2WD	manual	24/29
	automatic	21/26
Toyota Tacoma 2WD	automatic	21/26
CARGO VANS		
Chevrolet G1500/2500 Chevy Express 2WD	automatic	15/20
GMC G1500/2500 Savana 2WD	automatic	15/20
PASSENGER VANS		
Chevrolet G1500/2500 Chevy 2WD	automatic	15/19
GMC G1500/2500 Savana 2WD	automatic	15/19
MINIVANS		
Honda Odyssey 2WD	automatic	20/28
SPORT UTILITY VEHICLES		
Ford Escape Hybrid FWD	automatic	36/31
Ford Escape FWD	manual	24/29
Mazda Tribute 2WD	manual	24/29

FUEL ECONOMY & ANNUAL FUEL COST RANGES FOR VEHICLE CLASSES

The graph below provides the fuel economy and annual fuel cost ranges for the vehicles in each class so you can see where a given vehicle's fuel economy and cost fall within its class. Combined city and highway MPG estimates are used; these assume you will drive 55% in the city and 45% on the highway. Annual fuel costs assume you travel 15,000 miles each year and fuel costs \$2.20/gallon for regular unleaded gasoline and \$2.40/gallon for premium. Visit www.fueleconomy.gov to calculate annual fuel cost for a specific vehicle based on your own driving conditions and per-gallon fuel costs.

