again, or by turning the ignition key to the "OFF" position.

Operation of the "WINTER" mode should be limited to slippery road conditions only. Operation of the "WINTER" mode during normal driving conditions will cause decreased performance and sluggish acceleration.

The transmission has five fully synchronized forward speeds. The gear shift pattern is provided on the transmission lever knob. The backup lights turn on when shifted into the reverse gear.

Driving Tips
Always depress and release the clutch pedal fully when shifting.

Do not rest your foot on the clutch pedal while driving; this can cause the clutch to slip, resulting in damage to the clutch.

When you are stopped on an upgrade, do not hold the vehicle in place by letting the clutch pedal up part-way. Use the foot brake or the parking brake.

Never shift into reverse gear until the vehicle is completely stopped.

Do not "over-speed" the engine when shifting down to a lower gear.

The shift lever cannot be shifted directly from fifth gear into Reverse. When shifting into Reverse gear from fifth gear, depress the clutch pedal and shift completely into Neutral position, then shift into Reverse gear.
Shift Speed Chart

The lower gears of the transmission are used for normal acceleration of the vehicle to the desired cruising speed. The highest gear of the transmission is used to maintain the desired speed. The fifth gear is recommended for use in maintaining highway cruising speeds. Use of the fifth gear in city traffic is not recommended. The shift speed chart shows the speeds at which each upshift of the transmission should be made to get the best vehicle performance and fuel economy.

For cruising, choose the highest gear for that speed (cruising speed is defined as a relatively constant speed operation).

The upshift indicator (U/S) lights to show recommended upshift points. (Refer to "Indicator Lights.")

If the engine is "lugging" (the speed you are traveling at is too slow for the gear the transmission is in), downshift to the next lower gear. You may need to downshift two or more gear positions to keep the engine from "lugging" or to keep the performance at a satisfactory level.

Transfer Control

4WD Models

The "4WD" indicator light illuminates when 4WD is engaged with the 4WD-2WD switch.

"2H" (High Range, 2-Wheel Drive)

Use this for normal driving on dry pavement. This position gives greater economy, quieter ride and least drivetrain wear.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRANSMISSION SHIFT SPEED CHART</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transmission Type</td>
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<tr>
<td>5-Speed Manual</td>
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"4H" (High Range, 4-Wheel Drive)
Use this for normal driving on gravel, wet, icy or snow-covered roads. This position provides greater traction than two-wheel drive. Top speed is limited to 65 mph (105 km/h).

"4L" (Low Range, 4-Wheel Drive)
Use this for maximum power and traction. Top speed is limited to 65 mph (105 km/h). Use "4L" for climbing or descending steep hills, off-road driving, and hard pulling in sand, mud or deep snow.

Operating the 4WD-2WD Switch
2H ↔ 4H: To shift between ranges, push the switch with the vehicle going in a straight line at any speed below 65 mph (105 km/h). The 4WD indicator will blink for a short time as the system completes the shift.

Shifting the Transfer Control Lever
4H ↔ 4L: Stop the vehicle. Depress the clutch, then move the transfer control lever from 4H to 4L, or 4L to 4H.

Move the transfer control lever quickly and securely between positions. Do not stop midway. The transfer gear box can be damaged if the control lever is not firmly in gear. Some noise is normal when shifting.
Parking Brake

Operation

To set the parking brake, fully pull up on the handle between the seats. To release the parking brake, pull upward slightly. Then depress the pushbutton and push down all the way.

control is not fully released when the key is on.

Always pull the parking brake lever as far up as possible to make sure it sets fully. If the parking brake is not fully set, the vehicle could roll if it is parked on an incline.

Parking Tips

Never drive away with the parking brake still set. This may overheat the rear brakes, reducing their effectiveness and causing excessive wear or damage.

Always apply the parking brake whenever you leave the vehicle, whether it is equipped with a manual or automatic transmission.

If your vehicle is equipped with an automatic transmission, you should set the parking brake whenever you leave the driver’s seat. If the vehicle is parked on a grade and the shift lever is placed in "P" (Park) position before the parking brake is set, the weight of the vehicle may exert so much force on the parking mechanism in the transmission that you may have difficulty moving the shift lever out of "P" (Park).

To prevent this, apply the parking brake BEFORE you move the shift lever to "P" (Park) position. When preparing to drive away, move the shift lever out of the "P" (Park) position BEFORE you release the parking brake. It is good driving practice to set the
parking brake first, then place the transmission in "P" (Park) position, even on level surfaces.

When parking a vehicle equipped with a manual transmission on an upward slope or on a level surface, place the shift lever in the "1" (first gear) position.

When parking a vehicle equipped with a manual transmission on a downward slope, place the shift lever in the "R" (Reverse) position.

Accelerator Pedal
The accelerator pedal is used to vary engine power and thus regulate engine and vehicle speed.

Clutch Pedal
Manual Transmission
The clutch pedal is used to engage or disengage the clutch, thereby connecting or disconnecting the engine from the manual transmission and driveline to the driving wheels.

When the pedal is fully released, the clutch is engaged, driving the transmission and the drive wheels. Do not allow your foot to rest on the clutch pedal when not using the clutch.