

## Land Capability Classification

The land capability classification of map units in the survey area is shown in this table. This classification shows, in a general way, the suitability of soils for most kinds of field crops (United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, 1961). Crops that require special management are excluded. The soils are grouped according to their limitations for field crops, the risk of damage if they are used for crops, and the way they respond to management. The criteria used in grouping the soils do not include major and generally expensive landforming that would change slope, depth, or other characteristics of the soils, nor do they include possible but unlikely major reclamation projects. Capability classification is not a substitute for interpretations designed to show suitability and limitations of groups of soils for rangeland, for forestland, or for engineering purposes.

In the capability system, soils are generally grouped at three levels: capability class, subclass, and unit.

*Capability classes*, the broadest groups, are designated by the numbers 1 through 8. The numbers indicate progressively greater limitations and narrower choices for practical use. The classes are defined as follows:

- Class 1 soils have slight limitations that restrict their use.
- Class 2 soils have moderate limitations that restrict the choice of plants or that require moderate conservation practices.
- Class 3 soils have severe limitations that restrict the choice of plants or that require special conservation practices, or both.
- Class 4 soils have very severe limitations that restrict the choice of plants or that require very careful management, or both.
- Class 5 soils are subject to little or no erosion but have other limitations, impractical to remove, that restrict their use mainly to pasture, rangeland, forestland, or wildlife habitat.
- Class 6 soils have severe limitations that make them generally unsuitable for cultivation and that restrict their use mainly to pasture, rangeland, forestland, or wildlife habitat.
- Class 7 soils have very severe limitations that make them unsuitable for cultivation and that restrict their use mainly to grazing, forestland, or wildlife habitat.
- Class 8 soils and miscellaneous areas have limitations that preclude commercial plant production and that restrict their use to recreational purposes, wildlife habitat, watershed, or esthetic purposes.

*Capability subclasses* are soil groups within one class. They are designated by adding a small letter, *e*, *w*, *s*, or *c*, to the class numeral, for example, 2e. The letter *e* shows that the main hazard is the risk of erosion unless close-growing plant cover is maintained; *w* shows that water in or on the soil interferes with plant growth or cultivation (in some soils the wetness can be partly corrected by artificial drainage); *s* shows that the soil is limited mainly because it is shallow, droughty, or stony; and *c*, used in only some parts of the United States, shows that the chief limitation is climate that is very cold or very dry.

In class 1 there are no subclasses because the soils of this class have few limitations. Class 5 contains only the subclasses indicated by *w*, *s*, or *c* because the soils in class 5 are subject to little or no erosion.

## Report—Land Capability Classification

Land Capability Classification--Ottawa County, Ohio				
Map unit symbol and name	Pct. of map unit	Component name	Land Capability Subclass	
			Nonirrigated	Irrigated
Ag—Alganssee fine sand, occasionally flooded				
	85	Alganssee	3w	—
Bo—Bono silty clay				
	95	Bono	3w	—
ChB—Castalia very stony fine sandy loam, 1 to 6 percent slopes				
	90	Castalia	6s	—
Co—Colwood loam				
	85	Colwood	2w	—
DeA—Del Rey silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes				
	85	Del rey	2w	—
DuB—Dunbridge fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes				
	85	Dunbridge	3s	—
Gn—Genesee silt loam, frequently flooded				
	90	Genesee	2w	—
Go—Genesee variant loam, frequently flooded				
	90	Genesee variant	3w	—
Gr—Glendora loamy fine sand, frequently flooded				
	90	Glendora	5w	—
HaA—Haskins loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes				
	85	Haskins	2w	—
HcA—Hoytville silty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes				
	91	Hoytville	2w	—
KfA—Kibbie fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes				
	85	Kibbie	2w	—
Lc—Latty silty clay				
	85	Latty	3w	—

Land Capability Classification--Ottawa County, Ohio				
Map unit symbol and name	Pct. of map unit	Component name	Land Capability Subclass	
			Nonirrigated	Irrigated
Lf--Lenawee silty clay loam				
	85	Lenawee	2w	—
Mh--Millsdale silty clay loam				
	85	Millsdale	3w	—
MtB--Milton silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes				
	85	Milton	2e	—
NpA--Nappanee silty clay loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes				
	85	Nappanee	3w	—
OaB--Oakville fine sand, 2 to 8 percent slopes				
	90	Oakville	4s	—
Pt--Pits, quarry				
	100	Pits	—	—
RaB--Rawson loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes				
	90	Rawson	2e	—
RmA--Rimer loamy fine sand, stratified substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes				
	85	Rimer	2w	—
SbC2--St. Clair silty clay loam, 4 to 12 percent slopes, eroded				
	100	St. clair	3e	—
Sh--Shoals silt loam, frequently flooded				
	85	Shoals	2w	—
To--Toledo silty clay				
	90	Toledo	3w	—
Tp--Toledo silty clay, ponded				
	95	Toledo	4w	—
Ud--Udorthents, gently sloping				
	100	Udorthents	—	—
W--Water				
	100	Water	—	—
Wa--Wabasha silty clay, frequently flooded				
	85	Wabasha	3w	—

## Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Ottawa County, Ohio  
Survey Area Data: Version 12, Sep 19, 2014