Land Capability Class – MLRA 62 – Black Hills

LCU	Capability Class Description
IIIe1	Very deep and deep loamy soils on gently sloping (two to six percent) mountain uplands. They have thick dark surfaces and have moderate water and wind erosion hazards.
IVc1	Soils with 10 to 20 inches of loamy material over gravelly and cobbly material on nearly level (0 to 2 percent) mountain uplands. The porous substrata limit rooting and water storage capacity. The main limitation is the colder climate, limited available water and rooting depth and the main hazard is wind erosion.
IVc2	Very deep and deep, loamy soils with thick dark surfaces on nearly level to gently sloping (zero to six percent) high mountain uplands. The main limitation is the cold climate. They have moderate water and wind erosion hazards.
IVe1	Very deep and deep loamy soils on sloping (six to nine percent) mountain uplands. They have thick dark surfaces and have moderate water and wind erosion hazards. The main limitation is climate.
IVe2	Soils with 10 to 20 inches of loamy material over gravelly and cobbly material on gently sloping (2 to 6 percent) mountain uplands. The porous substrata limit rooting and water storage capacity. The main limitation is the colder climate, limited available water and rooting depth, and the main hazard is wind erosion.
IVe3	Very deep and deep, loamy soils on undulating and sloping (six to nine percent) mountain uplands. The main limitation is climate. They have moderate wind and severe water erosion hazards.
IVe4	Very deep and deep, clayey soils on gently sloping to sloping (two to nine percent) mountain uplands. The main limitation is climate and the clayey texture retards root growth and water intake. These soils have moderate to severe water and wind erosion hazards.
IVe5	Very deep and deep loamy soils on sloping (six to nine percent) mountain uplands. The main limitation is climate. These soils have moderate to severe wind and water erosion hazards.
IVe6	Moderately deep, loamy soils on gently to moderately sloping (two to nine percent) mountain uplands. The main limitation is climate. These soils have moderate wind and water erosion hazards.
Vw1	Poorly drained, loamy soils with thick dark surfaces in concave drainageways on mountains. The water table is at or near the surface during most of the growing season. The main limitations are climate and these soils are too wet for crops but may be used for tame grasses.
VIe1	Very deep and deep, loamy or loamy skeletal soils on moderately sloping to moderately steep (6 to 25 percent) mountain uplands. Severe water erosion hazards and climate make these soils unsuited for cultivation.
VIe2	Very deep, deep and moderately deep, clayey soils on moderately sloping to moderately steep (6 to 25 percent) mountain uplands. Severe water erosion hazards and climate make these soils unsuited for cultivation.
VIe3	Moderately deep, loamy skeletal soils on moderately sloping to sloping (6 to 15 percent) mountain prairies. Severe water erosion hazards and climate make these soils unsuited for cultivation.
VIe4	Very deep, sandy soils on gently to moderately sloping (2 to 15 percent) mountain uplands. Severe wind erosion hazards and climate make these soils unsuited for cultivation.
VIe5	Very deep, deep, and moderately deep, loamy to clayey soils on gently sloping to sloping (2 to 15 percent) high mountain uplands and prairies. These soils have moderate water and wind erosion hazards. They are not suited for cultivation due to the cold climate and limited growing days.
VIe6	Soils with 10 to 20 inches of loamy material over gravelly and cobbly material on sloping to moderately steep (6 to 25 percent) mountain uplands and high mountain uplands or prairies. The porous substrata limit rooting and water storage capacity. The main limitation is the colder climate, limited available water and rooting depth, and the main hazard is water erosion.
VIs1	Shallow, loamy skeletal soils over hard bedrock on nearly level to sloping (0 to 15 percent) mountain uplands. Rooting depth and water penetration is limited. These soils are not suited for cultivation.

	Capability Class Description
VIs2	Extremely to very channery to bouldery, loamy soils on nearly level to sloping (zero to nine percent) mountain valleys, terraces, and fans. Rooting depth and available water is limited. These soils are not suited for cultivation.
VIs3	Very deep and deep, clayey skeletal soils on nearly level to sloping (0 to 15 percent) mountain uplands. These soils have limited rooting and available water. Climate makes these soils unsuited for cultivation.
VIw1	Very deep, loamy to clayey soils on bottom lands dissected by meandering channels. These soils overflow frequently and are not easily accessible by farming equipment.
VIIe1	Very deep and deep, loamy or loamy skeletal soils on hilly to very steep (25 to 60 percent) mountain uplands. Very severe water erosion hazards and climate make these soils unsuited for cultivation.
VIIe2	Very deep, deep and moderately deep, clayey soils on hilly to very steep (25 to 60 percent) mountain uplands. Very severe water erosion hazards and climate make these soils unsuited for cultivation.
VIIe3	Moderately deep, loamy skeletal soils on hilly to very steep (15 to 40 percent) mountain prairies. Very severe water erosion hazards and climate make these soils unsuited for cultivation.
VIIe4	Very deep, deep, and moderately deep, sandy or sandy skeletal soils on hilly to very steep (15 to 60 percent) mountain uplands. Very severe water and severe wind erosion hazards and climate make these soils unsuited for cultivation.
VIIe5	Very deep, deep, and moderately deep, loamy to clayey soils on hilly to very steep (25 to 60 percent) high mountain uplands and prairies. They are not suited for cultivation due to the cold climate, very severe water erosion hazard, and limited growing days.
VIIs1	Shallow, loamy skeletal soils over hard bedrock on steep to very steep (15 to 60 percent) uplands. These soils have limited rooting depth and low or very low available water capacity. These soils are not suited for cultivation.
VIIs2	Extremely to very channery to bouldery, loamy soils on moderately sloping to sloping (6 to 40 percent) mountain uplands. Rooting depth and available water is limited. These soils are not suited for cultivation.
VIIIs1	Rock outcrops and rock land (rubble land). Best suited for wildlife and recreation.
VIIIs2	Gravel pits, mining pits and dumps (tailings). Best suited for wildlife and recreation.
VIIIs4	Urban Land having no agricultural value.
VIIIw1	Marshes having more than 50 percent vegetation not suited for grazing. Best suited for wildlife and recreation.