

Land Capability Class – MLRAs 56, 102A, 102B, 102C – Eastern

LCU	Capability Unit Description
I1	Deep, loamy, well and moderately well-drained soils on bottom lands that sometimes receive beneficial overflow. They have few or no limitations in use.
I2	Deep, loamy, well-drained soils on nearly level (zero to two percent) upland slopes. They have few or no limitations in use.
I3	Deep, loamy, moderately well and well-drained soils on nearly level (zero to two percent) upland slopes and in swales that receive beneficial moisture from adjacent slopes. They have few or no limitations for use.
IIe1	Deep, loamy, moderately well, and well-drained soils on gently sloping (two to six percent) uplands and bottom lands that receive beneficial moisture from higher slopes. They have a moderate water erosion hazard.
IIe2	Deep, loamy, well-drained soils on gently undulating (two to six percent) slopes. They have a moderate water erosion hazard.
IIe3	Deep, loamy, well-drained soils on gently undulating and gently sloping (two to six percent) upland. They have moderate water erosion and slight to moderate wind erosion hazards.
IIe5	Moderately deep, well-drained soils with 20 to 40 inches of loamy material over gravel and sand on gently undulating (two to six percent) slopes. These soils have limited water storage capacity and moderate water erosion hazard. Some areas are moderately deep over bedrock.
IIs1	Moderately well-drained soils with loamy to clayey surface layers and slowly permeable claypan subsoils on nearly level (zero to two percent) upland slopes. Claypan subsoils limit rooting, water intake, and moisture release to plants.
IIs2	Deep, well and moderately well-drained soils with loamy to clayey surface layers and slowly permeable clay subsoils on nearly level (zero to two percent) upland slopes. Clay subsoils limit rooting, water intake, and moisture release to plants.
IIs3	Soils with 20 to 40 inches of loamy material over sand and gravel on nearly level (0 to 2 percent) upland slopes. Sandy and gravelly subsoils and substrata limit water storage capacity and rooting depths. Some areas are moderately deep over bedrock.
IIs4	Deep, moderately well and somewhat poorly drained, loamy soils with dark surface layers and light colored, very limy subsoils on nearly level (zero to two percent) slopes. They have a moderate to severe wind erosion hazard.
IIs5	Deep, moderately well-drained moderately sandy soils on nearly level (zero to two percent) slopes. They have a moderate wind, erosion hazard.
IIw1	Deep clayey and loamy, somewhat poorly or poorly drained soils with slow permeability or that are ponded. They occupy nearly level to flat slopes or depressions. Choice of crops and time of tillage is limited by seasonal wetness.
IIw2	Deep, loamy to clayey, somewhat poorly or poorly drained, very limy soils with intermittent high water tables. They occupy nearly level to flat slopes or slight depressions. Choice of crops and tillage are restricted by seasonal wetness.
IIw3	Deep, loamy to clayey, limy, somewhat poorly drained soils on bottom lands that are sometimes flooded. Time of tillage is often delayed by wetness and yields are affected.
IIIe1	Deep, loamy, well-drained soils on undulating and sloping (six to nine percent) upland and eroded soils on gently undulating (two to six percent) uplands. They have moderate to severe water erosion hazards.
IIIe2	Deep, loamy, well-drained soils on sloping (six to nine percent) uplands and eroded soils on gently sloping (two to six percent) uplands. Water erosion hazard is severe.
IIIe3	Deep, well-drained soils with loamy to clayey surface layers and slowly permeable clayey subsoils on gently undulating (two to six percent) slopes. They have a severe water erosion hazard. Dense subsoils reduce water intake, rooting and moisture release to plants.
IIIe4	Deep, well-drained, loamy to clayey soils on undulating (six to nine percent) slopes and eroded soils on gently undulating (two to six percent) slopes. These soils have slowly permeable, clayey subsoils that reduce rooting, water intake and moisture release to plants. They have severe water erosion and moderate wind erosion hazards.
IIIe6	Deep, loamy, well-drained soils on gently undulating (two to six percent) slopes having thin surface layers and light colored, limy subsoils. They have severe water and wind erosion hazards.

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IIIe7	Deep, well-drained, sandy soils on gently undulating (two to six percent) slopes or eroded phases of these soils on nearly level slopes. These soils have a severe wind erosion hazard.
IIIe8	Deep, moderately well-drained, loamy soils with dark colored surface layers and light colored, very limy subsoils on gently undulating (two to six percent) upland slopes. They have a severe wind erosion and moderate water erosion hazard.
IIIe9	Deep, moderately well-drained soils with moderately sandy surface layers and light colored, very limy, sandy subsoils on gently undulating (two to six percent) slopes. These soils have a fluctuating water table and severe wind erosion hazard.
IIIe10	Moderately deep, well-drained soils with 20 to 40 inches of loamy material over gravel and sand on undulating (6 to 9 percent) slopes and eroded soils on gently undulating (2 to 6 percent) slopes. They have limited water holding capacity and moderate to severe water erosion hazard.
IIIIs1	Deep, well, drained sandy soils on nearly level (zero to two percent) slopes. They are sandy throughout and have a severe wind erosion hazard.
IIIIs3	Shallow soils with 10 to 20 inches of dark, loamy material over sand and gravel on nearly level (0 to 2 percent) slopes. They have limited water storage capacity and rooting zone.
IIIIs4	Moderately deep, somewhat poorly or moderately well-drained, nearly level (0 to 2 percent), soils with dark colored loamy surface layers and light colored, very limy subsoils 20 to 40 inches over gravel and sand or bedrock. They have a seasonal water table and limited water storage capacity.
IIIIs5	Deep, moderately well-drained, nearly level (zero to two percent) soils with moderately sandy surface layers and light colored, very limy, sandy subsoils. They have a fluctuating water table and severe wind erosion hazard.
IIIIs6	Deep, loamy to clayey, moderately well-drained or somewhat poorly drained, saline soils on nearly level (zero to two percent) slopes. An intermittent water table and salinity limits use.
IIIw1	Deep, black, clayey soils that are poorly drained. They occupy floors of enclosed depressions and are ponded from runoff waters from adjacent slopes.
IIIw2	Deep, loamy to clayey, limy soils on nearly level (zero to two percent) bottom lands that are somewhat poorly drained and occasionally flooded. Land operations are often delayed by wetness and crops and yields may be limited.
IIIw3	Deep, somewhat poorly drained nearly level (zero to two percent) soils with clayey surface layers and light colored very limy subsoils. They have a severe wind erosion hazard. Operations are often affected by wetness. Salinity affects choice of crops.
IIIw4	Deep, nearly level (zero to two percent) sandy soils that have a high water table. Planting is sometimes delayed and choice of crops is then limited. These soils have a severe wind erosion hazard.
IVe1	Deep, loamy, well-drained soils on rolling (9 to 15 percent) uplands and eroded phases of these soils on undulating (6 to 9 percent) slopes. They have severe water erosion hazards.
IVe2	Deep, loamy, well-drained soils with thin surface layers and light colored, calcareous, loamy subsoils on undulating (six to nine percent) uplands and eroded phases of these soils on gently undulating (zero to two percent) slopes. They have severe water erosion hazards.
IVe3	Deep, well-drained, sandy soils on undulating and gently undulating (three to nine percent) slopes, and eroded soils on gently undulating (three to six percent) slopes. These soils have limited water holding capacity and severe wind erosion hazard.
IVe4	Shallow soils with 10 to 20 inches of dark, loamy material over sand and gravel on undulating (6 to 9 percent) slopes and eroded soils on gently undulating (2 to 6 percent) slopes. They have limited water holding capacity and moderate to severe water erosion hazard.
IVe5	Deep, well-drained soils with loamy to clayey surface layers and clayey, slowly permeable, limy, subsoils on undulating and rolling (6 to 15 percent) slopes. These soils have severe water and moderate wind erosion hazards.
IVs1	Deep, very sandy soils on nearly level to gently undulating (zero to six percent) slopes. Some of these soils have a seasonal high water table 3 to 10 feet below the surface. They have a very severe wind erosion hazard and a low water holding capacity.
IVs2	Shallow soils with 10 to 20 inches of dark, loamy material over sand and gravel on gently undulating (2 to 6 percent) slopes. They have low water storage capacity and shallow

Land Capability Class – MLRAs 56, 102A, 102B, 102C – Eastern

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	rooting zone.
IVs3	Moderately well to somewhat poorly drained soils with 4 to 10 inches of friable, loamy surface layers over dense, very slowly permeable claypan subsoils that contain salts. They occur on nearly level to gently sloping uplands. Choice of crops is limited.
IVw1	Deep, poorly drained, sandy soils in nearly level swales and depressions on sandy uplands. The seasonal water table, within 10 to 20 inches of the surface, limits choice of crops and delays spring cultivation. These soils have a very severe wind erosion hazard.
IVw2	Deep, loamy to clayey, poorly drained soils in depressions and on bottom lands. An intermittent water table, occasional flooding, or ponding severely limits use.
IVw3	Deep, loamy to clayey, poorly drained, very limy soils in depressions and on bottom lands. An intermittent water table or occasional flooding, severely limits use.
IVw4	Deep, loamy to clayey, poorly drained, saline soils on bottom lands and rims of depressions. An intermittent water table, occasional flooding, and salinity severely limits use.
Vw1	Very poorly drained sandy to clayey soils on nearly level (zero to two percent) bottom lands and depressions. The water table is at or near the surface during the growing season.
Vw2	Very poorly drained sandy to clayey soils on bottom lands and in depressions. Part of the vegetation is of marsh type not suitable for grazing but more than 50 percent is suitable.
VIe1	Deep, loamy soils on steep or hilly (15 to 25 percent) slopes and eroded, rolling (9 to 15 percent) slopes. They have severe erosion hazards and are generally not suited for cultivation.
VIe2	Deep, loamy soils on very steep or hilly (25 percent or more) slopes. Soils have a very severe water erosion hazard, excessive runoff, and are not suited for cultivation.
VIe3	Deep, well-drained, loamy soils with thin surface layers, and light colored, calcareous, loamy subsoils on rolling (9 to 25 percent) slopes. Slope, thin surface layer, and susceptibility to water and wind erosion make these soils unsuitable for cultivation.
VIe5	Deep, well-drained, sandy soils on rolling (9 to 15 percent) slopes and eroded gently undulating and undulating (2 to 9 percent) slopes. They have a severe wind erosion hazard and are not suited for cultivation.
VIe6	Shallow soils with 10 to 20 inches of dark, loamy material over sand and gravel on rolling to steep (9 to 25 percent) slopes and eroded undulating (6 to 9 percent) uplands. These soils have severe erosion hazards, low water storage capacity, and are not suited for cultivation.
VI s1	Deep, very sandy soils on undulating to hilly (6 to 15 percent) slopes and eroded, gently undulating (0 to 6 percent) slopes. Extremely susceptible to wind erosion and have a low moisture storage capacity.
VI s2	Soils with very thin loamy surface layers and dense claypan subsoils containing salts. The very slowly permeable claypan and salts limit root development, water intake, and vegetation to salt tolerant plants. These soils are not suited for cultivation.
VI s3	Shallow, calcareous, gravelly loam soils with thin surfaces and underlain with gravel at depths less than 20 inches from the surface; on gently undulating to steep (2 to 25 percent) slopes. Not suitable for cultivation.
VI s4	Shallow, calcareous, silty soils with thin surface and subsoil layers, underlain with siltstone or shale at depths less than 20 inches from the surface; on gently undulating to steep (2 to 25 percent) slopes. Not suitable for cultivation.
VIw1	Mixed sandy to clayey soils on bottom lands that are nearly level but channeled to such extent that cultivation is not practicable. They have flooding and wetness hazards.
VIw2	Loamy and sandy alluvial soils on stream or river bottom lands that are frequently flooded. Not suited for cultivation because of flooding.
VIw3	Poorly drained, clayey soils of bottom lands that contain salts and dense, clayey subsoils. Not suited for cultivation.
VIIe1	Deep, loamy soils with thin surface layers, and light colored, calcareous, loamy subsoils on steep and very steep (over 25 percent) slopes.
VIIe2	Deep, well-drained, sandy soils on rolling (25 to 40 percent) slopes. They have a severe wind and water erosion hazard and are not suited for cultivation.
VIIe3	Shallow, calcareous, soils with thin surface and subsoil layers, underlain with siltstone or shale at depths less than 20 inches from the surface; on very steep (25 to 40 percent)

Land Capability Class – MLRAs 56, 102A, 102B, 102C – Eastern

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	slopes. Not suitable for cultivation.
VIIIs1	These are principally loamy soils on gently sloping to very steep (2 to 40 percent) slopes having stones greater than 10 inches in diameter and covering 15 percent or more of the surface.
VIIIs2	Shallow, loamy soils with thin surface layers underlain with gravel subsoils and substrata on rolling to steep (9 to 40 percent) slopes. Includes loamy to gravelly terrace escarpments.
VIIIs3	Sandy to clayey soils with enough salts to very severely limit plant growth.
VIIIe1	Barren sandy areas caused by erosion. Includes blownout land and riverwash. Protection and management may be necessary to protect other soils. Best suited for wildlife or recreation.
VIIIIs1	Rock outcrops. Best suited for wildlife use or recreation purposes.
VIIIIs2	Nearly barren, gravel pits, and other pits and dumps. Best suited for wildlife and recreation.
VIIIw1	Marshes with loamy or clayey soils having more than 50 percent of the vegetation not suitable for grazing and ponded for the majority of the growing season. Best suited for wildlife and recreation.
VIIIw2	Marshes with sandy soils having more than 50 percent vegetation not suited for grazing and ponded for the majority of the growing season. Best suited for wildlife and recreation.