

Land Capability Class – MLRAs 54, 63A, 63B, 64, 65, 66 – West Central

<b>LCU</b>	<b>Capability Class Description</b>
<b>IIc1</b>	Deep, loamy, well to moderately well-drained soils on bottom lands that sometimes receive beneficial overflow. However, moisture is still inadequate in most years. These soils have moderate wind erosion hazard.
<b>IIc2</b>	Deep, and moderately deep, loamy, well-drained soils on nearly level (zero to two percent) uplands. Moisture is inadequate in most years and these soils have slight to moderate wind erosion hazard.
<b>IIc3</b>	Deep, loamy, well to moderately well-drained soils in upland swales that receive beneficial moisture. However, moisture is still inadequate in most years.
<b>IIe1</b>	Deep and moderately deep, loamy soils on gently sloping (two to six percent) uplands. They have moderate wind and water erosion hazards.
<b>IIe2</b>	Deep, loamy soils on gently undulating (two to six percent) upland slopes. They have moderate wind and water erosion hazards.
<b>IIe3</b>	Deep, loamy soils on (two to six percent) slopes of upland swales that receive extra moisture. However, moisture is still inadequate. They have a moderate water erosion hazard.
<b>IIe4</b>	Deep, loamy, somewhat poorly drained, very limy soils on nearly level (zero to two percent) uplands. They have moderate to severe wind erosion hazard.
<b>IIe5</b>	Very deep, well-drained, moderately sandy to coarse silty soils on nearly level bottomlands and low terraces that sometimes receive beneficial overflow. They have a moderate to severe wind erosion hazard.
<b>IIs1</b>	Deep, well to moderately well-drained soils with loamy to clayey surfaces and clayey or claypan subsoils. Slopes are nearly level (zero to two percent). Clay subsoils limits rooting, water intake, and moisture release to plants. These soils have a moderate wind erosion hazard.
<b>IIs2</b>	Very deep, well-drained soils with 20 to 40 inches of loamy material over sand and gravel on nearly level (0 to 2 percent) terraces and uplands. The main limitation is inadequate moisture and restricted rooting depth.
<b>IIw1</b>	Deep, loamy, somewhat poorly to poorly drained soils on flat slopes and in depressions. Choice of crops and time of tillage are sometimes limited by wetness.
<b>IIw2</b>	Deep, loamy, poorly drained, limy, nearly level soils on bottom lands. High water table and occasional flooding influences choice of plants and time of tillage.
<b>IIw3</b>	Deep, loamy, poorly drained, very limy soils on nearly level slopes or in slight depressions. Choice of plants is limited by the high water table and lime.
<b>IIIe1</b>	Deep and moderately deep, loamy soils on sloping (six to nine percent) uplands. They have moderate to severe water and moderate wind erosion hazards.
<b>IIIe2</b>	Deep, loamy soils on undulating (six to nine percent) uplands and eroded soils on gently undulating (two to six percent) uplands. They have moderate to severe water and moderate wind erosion hazards.
<b>IIIe3</b>	Deep, loamy and clayey soils on gently sloping and gently undulating (two to six percent) uplands. These soils have clayey or claypan subsoils that restrict root and water penetration. They have moderate to severe water and slight to moderate wind erosion hazards.
<b>IIIe4</b>	Deep and moderately deep, clayey soils on gently sloping (two to six percent) uplands. The clayey texture retards root growth and water intake. They have moderate to severe wind and water erosion hazards.
<b>IIIe5</b>	Deep, loamy, calcareous soils on nearly level (zero to two percent) uplands. The surface layer is thin and the subsoil is very limy. These soils have a severe wind erosion hazard.
<b>IIIe6</b>	Soils with 20 to 40 inches of loamy material over sand and gravel on gently sloping (2 to 6 percent) uplands. The porous substrata limits water storage capacity and rooting depths. These soils have moderate wind and water erosion hazards.
<b>IIIe7</b>	Deep and moderately deep, moderately sandy soils on nearly level (zero to two percent) uplands and terraces. They have a severe wind erosion hazard.
<b>IIIe8</b>	Deep and moderately deep, moderately sandy soils on gently undulating (two to six percent) uplands and eroded phases of these soils on nearly level (zero to two percent) uplands. They have a severe wind erosion hazard.
<b>IIIe9</b>	Moderately sandy soils with sand and gravel or sandstone at 20 to 40 inches. These soils

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	are on nearly level (zero to two percent) uplands. They have a severe wind erosion hazard.
<b>IIIe10</b>	Moderately sandy soils with sand and gravel or sandstone at 20 to 40 inches. These soils are on gently sloping (two to six percent) uplands. They have severe wind and moderate water erosion hazards.
<b>IIIe11</b>	Deep, loamy, moderately well-drained, very limy soils on gently undulating (two to six percent) uplands. These soils have severe wind and moderate water erosion hazards.
<b>IIIe12</b>	Deep and moderately deep, loamy soils with limy subsoils on gently undulating and gently sloping (two to six percent) uplands. They have moderate to severe wind and water erosion hazards.
<b>IIIe14</b>	Deep, moderately sandy, somewhat poorly drained soils with very sandy, limy subsoils and a seasonal water table. They occur on nearly level (zero to two percent) uplands. They have a severe wind erosion hazard.
<b>IIIs1</b>	Deep, loamy soils on nearly level (zero to two percent) uplands that have claypan subsoils. The clayey subsoils restrict rooting, water penetration, and water release to plants. They have a slight to moderate wind erosion hazard.
<b>IIIs2</b>	Soils with 20 to 40 inches of loamy material over sand and gravel on nearly level (0 to 2 percent) uplands. The porous substrata limits water storage capacity and rooting depth. These soils have a moderate wind erosion hazard.
<b>IIIs3</b>	Deep and moderately deep, very clayey soils on nearly level (zero to two percent) uplands. Water penetration, rooting, and water uptake by plants is limited by the clayey texture. These soils have moderate to severe wind erosion hazard.
<b>IIIs4</b>	Somewhat poorly drained, limy soils with 20 to 40 inches of loamy material over sand and gravel or soft chalkrock. These soils are on nearly level (zero to two percent) uplands. They have a seasonal water table and moderate to severe wind erosion hazard.
<b>IIIs5</b>	Loamy soils with siltstone substrata at 20 to 40 inches on nearly level (0 to 2 percent) uplands. Very limy or clayey subsoils or siltstone substrata limits root development. They have a moderate to severe wind erosion hazard.
<b>IIIw2</b>	Deep, clayey, poorly drained soils in depressions that are ponded by runoff water. Land operations are often delayed by wetness and choice of crops may be limited.
<b>IIIw3</b>	Deep, clayey, poorly drained soils on low flood plains of major streams. These soils are frequently flooded and operations are delayed in most years due to wetness.
<b>IIIw4</b>	Deep, somewhat poorly drained soils with silty surfaces and claypan subsoils in depressions. Tillage operations are frequently delayed.
<b>IIIw5</b>	Deep, moderately sandy, somewhat poorly drained soils on flood plains and in slight depressions. These soils have seasonal water tables. Tillage and choice of crops may be affected by wetness. These soils have moderate to severe wind erosion hazard.
<b>IIIw6</b>	Very deep, well-drained loamy soils on flood plains. These soils are occasionally flooded. Operations may be delayed in some years due to wetness.
<b>IVe1</b>	Deep and moderately deep, loamy soils on rolling (9 to 15 percent) uplands and eroded soils on undulating (6 to 9 percent) uplands. These soils have severe water erosion and moderate wind erosion hazards.
<b>IVe2</b>	Deep, loamy soils on gently undulating and gently sloping (two to six percent) uplands. These soils have thin, limy surfaces. They have severe wind erosion and moderate water erosion hazards.
<b>IVe3</b>	Deep and moderately deep, loamy soils on undulating and sloping (six to nine percent) uplands and eroded soils on gently undulating and gently sloping (two to six percent) uplands. These soils have thin limy surface layers. They have severe wind and water erosion hazards.
<b>IVe4</b>	Deep and moderately deep, clayey soils on sloping (six to nine percent) uplands. The clayey texture retards root growth and water intake. These soils have severe water and moderate to severe wind erosion hazards.
<b>IVe5</b>	Soils with 20 to 40 inches of loamy material over sand and gravel on sloping (6 to 9 percent) uplands. The porous substrata limits root growth and water storage capacity. These soils have moderate to severe wind and water erosion hazards.
<b>IVe6</b>	Soils with 10 to 20 inches of loamy material over sand and gravel on gently sloping (2 to 6

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	percent) uplands. The porous substrata limit rooting and water storage capacity. These soils have moderate wind and water erosion hazards.
<b>IVe7</b>	Deep, loamy and clayey soils on sloping or undulating (six to nine percent) uplands. These soils have clayey or claypan subsoils that restrict rooting and water penetration. They have moderate wind and severe water erosion hazards.
<b>IVe8</b>	Deep and moderately deep, moderately sandy soils on undulating or sloping (six to nine percent) uplands, and eroded soils on gently undulating or gently sloping (two to six percent) uplands. These soils have severe wind and moderate water erosion hazards.
<b>IVe9</b>	Deep, sandy soils on nearly level and gently undulating (zero to six percent) uplands. They have very severe wind erosion hazards.
<b>IVe10</b>	Deep, sandy, somewhat poorly drained soils on nearly level and gentle slopes (zero to six percent). They have a seasonally high water table. The wind erosion hazard is very severe.
<b>IVe13</b>	Deep, well to moderately well-drained soils with sandy and moderately sandy surfaces and firm, compact, loamy subsoils. They occupy nearly level to gently sloping (0 to 6 percent) uplands and basins. They have very severe wind erosion hazards
<b>IVs1</b>	Soils with 10 to 20 inches of loamy material over sand and gravel on nearly level (0 to 2 percent) uplands. The porous substrata limits rooting and water storage capacity. These soils have moderate wind erosion hazards.
<b>IVs2</b>	Well and moderately well-drained soils with 4 to 10 inches of friable, loamy surface layers over dense, very slowly permeable, claypan subsoils that contain salts. They occur in nearly level to gently sloping (zero to six percent) upland swales and on uplands.
<b>IVs3</b>	Moderately well-drained soils with 4 to 10 inches of friable, loamy surface over dense, very slowly permeable, claypan subsoils that contain salts. They occupy gently sloping and gently undulating (two to six percent) uplands. They have a severe water erosion hazard.
<b>IVs4</b>	Very deep, well-drained sodium rich clayey soils on nearly level (zero to four percent) terraces. The high content of sodium affects the use of these soils. The main hazard is wind erosion.
<b>IVw1</b>	Deep, loamy, poorly drained, soils on bottom lands and in depressions. An intermittent water table, occasional flooding, or salinity severely limits use.
<b>IVw2</b>	Deep, sandy, poorly drained, soils in nearly level swales and depressions in sandy uplands. The seasonal water table, within 10 to 20 inches of the surface, limits use. These soils have a severe wind erosion hazard.
<b>Vw1</b>	Very poorly drained loamy soils in low bottoms and depressions. The water table is at or near the surface during most of the growing season. These soils are too wet for crops but may be used for tame grasses.
<b>Vw3</b>	Very poorly and poorly drained sandy soils in depressions and on bottoms with water tables at or near the surface during much of the growing season. These soils are too wet for crops but may be suited to tame grasses.
<b>Vw4</b>	Very poorly drained and poorly drained loamy and clayey soils in depressions. These soils are ponded or have water tables at or near the surface. More than 50 percent of the vegetation is suitable for grazing.
<b>Vle1</b>	Deep and moderately deep, loamy soils on hilly (15 to 25 percent) uplands and eroded soils on rolling (9 to 15 percent) uplands. Severe water erosion hazard and excessive runoff make these soils unsuited for cultivation.
<b>Vle2</b>	Deep and moderately deep, loamy soils on very steep (25 to 40 percent) uplands. Excessive runoff and severe water erosion hazards make these soils unsuited for cultivation.
<b>Vle3</b>	Deep and moderately deep, loamy soils on rolling to hilly (9 to 25 percent) uplands and eroded soils on rolling (6 to 15 percent) uplands. These soils have thin surface layers and severe wind and water erosion hazards. They are not suited for cultivated crops.
<b>Vle4</b>	Deep and moderately deep, clayey soils on rolling to hilly (9 to 25 percent) uplands. Excess runoff and severe water erosion hazards make these soils unsuited for cultivation.
<b>Vle5</b>	Moderately deep and shallow soils with 10 to 40 inches of loamy material over sand and gravel on sloping to hilly (6 to 25 percent) uplands. The porous substrata limits rooting and moisture storage capacity. These soils have severe water and wind erosion hazards. They are not suited for cultivation.

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<b>Vle6</b>	Deep and moderately deep, moderately sandy soils on rolling to hilly (9 to 25 percent) uplands and eroded soils on undulating (6 to 9 percent) uplands. These soils have severe wind and water erosion hazards. They are not suited for cultivation.
<b>Vle7</b>	Deep, sandy and very sandy soils on gently undulating to rolling (2 to 15 percent) uplands. These soils have very severe wind erosion hazards. They are not suited for cultivation.
<b>Vle8</b>	Deep, sandy soils on nearly level (zero to two percent) bottom lands. These soils have severe wind erosion hazards. They are not suited for cultivation.
<b>Vle9</b>	Moderately well-drained soils with 4 to 10 inches of friable, loamy surface over dense, very slowly permeable claypan on sloping (6 to 9 percent) uplands. They have severe water erosion hazard. These soils are not suited for cultivation.
<b>Vle10</b>	Shallow, moderately sandy and sandy soils on nearly level to moderately steep (0 to 25 percent) uplands. These soils have severe wind and water erosion hazards. They are not suited for cultivation.
<b>Vle11</b>	Shallow silty and loamy soils over soft bedrock on nearly level to moderately steep (0 to 25 percent) uplands. These soils have a severe water erosion hazard and limited rooting depth. They are not suited for cultivation.
<b>Vle12</b>	Shallow, clayey soils on gently sloping to moderately steep (3 to 25 percent) uplands. These soils have a severe water erosion hazard and limited rooting depth. These soils are not suited for cultivation.
<b>Vle13</b>	Deep and moderately deep, loamy soils on moderately sloping to moderately steep (6 to 25 percent) mountain uplands. These soils have a severe water erosion hazard. They are not suited for cultivation.
<b>Vls1</b>	Well to poorly drained soils on nearly level to sloping (zero to nine percent) uplands or in depressions. Dense, compact subsoils near the surface, salts, or ponding, or a combination of these limitations make these soils generally unsuited for cultivation.
<b>Vls2</b>	Shallow, loamy soils over hard bedrock on nearly level to moderately steep (0 to 25 percent) upland. Rooting depth and water penetration is limited. These soils are not suited for cultivation.
<b>Vls3</b>	Deep and moderately deep, well or moderately well-drained level to gently sloping (zero to six percent) soils with thin, sandy to clayey surfaces and dense, claypan subsoils. The main limitations are unfavorable rooting zone and inadequate moisture. The main hazards are wind and water erosion.
<b>Vls4</b>	Soils with 6 to 20 inches of loamy material over sand and gravel on nearly level to hilly (0 to 25 percent) slopes. The porous substrata limits rooting and water storage capacity. These soils are not suited for cultivation.
<b>Vls5</b>	Dense clay soils containing masses of salts in the subsoil on nearly level to sloping (zero to nine percent) uplands and footslopes. These soils are strongly alkaline. They are not suited for cultivation.
<b>Vls6</b>	Very deep, well-drained sodium rich loamy and silty soils on nearly level (zero to three percent) floodplains. The high content of sodium and flooding severely limit the use of these soils. The main hazard is wind erosion.
<b>Vlw1</b>	Deep, loamy to clayey soils on bottom lands dissected by meandering channels. These soils overflow frequently and are not easily accessible for cultivation.
<b>Vlw2</b>	Clayey soils on bottom lands that frequently overflow. These soils are not suited for cultivation.
<b>Vlw3</b>	Loamy and sandy soils on bottom lands that frequently overflow. These soils are not suited for cultivation.
<b>Vlw4</b>	Poorly drained soils with one to four inches of loamy material over compact claypan subsoil on nearly level (zero to two percent) low-lying plains. These soils have salts in the subsoil and a fluctuating water table. They are not suited for cultivated crops.
<b>Vlle1</b>	Deep, very sandy soils on rolling to very hilly (9 to 50 percent) uplands. These soils have a very severe wind erosion hazard.
<b>Vlle2</b>	Moderately deep, clayey soils on very hilly and very steep (25 to 40 percent) uplands. These soils have severe water erosion hazard.
<b>Vlle3</b>	Moderately deep and deep, loamy soils on very hilly (25 to 50 percent) uplands. These soils

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	have thin surface layers and severe water erosion hazard.
<b>VIIe4</b>	Shallow, moderately sandy and sandy soils on steep or very steep (25 to 40 percent) uplands. These soils have severe wind and water erosion hazards.
<b>VIIe7</b>	Shallow, silty and loamy soils on steep to very steep (25 to 50 percent) uplands. They have a severe water erosion hazard.
<b>VIIe8</b>	Shallow, clayey soils on steep to very steep (25 to 50 percent) uplands. These soils have a severe water erosion hazard.
<b>VIIe9</b>	Deep and moderately deep, loamy soils on hilly to very steep (25 to 60 percent) mountain uplands. These soils have a very severe water erosion hazard.
<b>VIIIs1</b>	Shallow, loamy soils over hard bedrock on steep to very steep (25 to 50 percent) uplands. These soils have limited rooting depth and low or very low available water capacity.
<b>VIIIs3</b>	Clayey soils with masses of salts in the upper part of the soil. They are on nearly level to very steep (0 to 50 percent) slopes and have a severe water erosion hazard.
<b>VIIIs4</b>	Soils with less than 20 inches of loamy material over sand and gravel on steep to very steep (25 to 50 percent) uplands. The porous substrata limits rooting depth and available water capacity.
<b>VIIIs5</b>	Deep, very saline and alkaline soils on nearly level (zero to two percent) lowlands. High alkalinity, salinity, and water table restrict use on these soils.
<b>VIIIs6</b>	Rough mountainous, rough broken and very stony areas containing shallow to deep soils on nearly level to very steep slopes.
<b>VIIIs7</b>	Dense clay soils on steep (9 to 25 percent) slopes. They are strongly alkaline and contain salts.
<b>VIIIe1</b>	Barren sandy areas caused by erosion. Includes blownout land and riverwash. Protection and management may be needed to protect nearby soils. Best suited to wildlife or recreation.
<b>VIIIIs1</b>	Rock outcrops and rock land. Best suited for wildlife and recreation.
<b>VIIIIs2</b>	Nearly barren shale land, gravel pits, badlands, and pits and dumps. Best suited for wildlife and recreation.
<b>VIIIIs3</b>	Slickspots with gray surface crust over dense massive clay. They have visible salts at or near the surface and support little or no vegetation.
<b>VIIIIs4</b>	Urban land
<b>VIIIw1</b>	Marshes having more than 50 percent vegetation not suited for grazing. Best suited for wildlife and recreation.
<b>VIIIw2</b>	Marshes with sandy soils having more than 50 percent vegetation not suited for grazing. Best suited for wildlife and recreation.