Land Capability Class – MLRAs 58D, 60A, 61 – Western

LCU	Capability Class Description
IIIc1	Very deep to moderately deep, loamy soils on nearly level (zero to two percent) uplands. The main limitation is inadequate moisture and the main hazard is wind erosion.
IIIc2	Very deep and deep, loamy soils on nearly level (zero to two percent) bottom lands and footslopes that sometimes receive beneficial overflow. The main limitation is inadequate moisture and the main hazard is wind erosion.
IIIc3	Very deep and deep, loamy, well to moderately well-drained soils in nearly level (zero to two percent) upland swales and small draws that receive beneficial run-in. However, the main limitation is still inadequate moisture.
IIIe1	Very deep to moderately deep, loamy soils on gently sloping (two to six percent) uplands. The main limitation is moisture shortage and the main hazards are wind and water erosion.
IIIe2	Very deep and deep, loamy soils on gently sloping (two to six percent) upland swales. The main limitation is moisture shortage and the main hazard is water erosion.
IIIe3	Very deep and deep, loamy soils on (two to six percent) footslopes and upland swales that sometimes receive beneficial moisture from run-in water. They have a moderate water erosion hazard.
IIIe4	Deep and moderately deep, moderately sandy soils on (zero to two percent) nearly level uplands and bottom lands. They have a severe wind erosion hazard. The main limitations are the low or moderate available water capacity and inadequate moisture.
IIIe5	Very deep to moderately deep loamy soils on gently sloping (two to six percent) uplands that have clayey subsoils. They have moderate wind and water erosion hazards. They have limited rooting zone and inadequate moisture.
IIIs2	Very deep to moderately deep, loamy soils on nearly level (zero to two percent) uplands that have clayey subsoils. The main limitations are unfavorable rooting zone in the subsoil and inadequate moisture. The main hazard is wind erosion.
IVe1	Moderately deep to very deep, loamy soils on undulating and sloping (six to nine percent) uplands. They have severe water and moderate wind erosion hazards. The main limitation is inadequate moisture.
IVe2	Soils with 20 to 40 inches of loamy material over sand and gravel on gently sloping (2 to 6 percent) uplands. The main limitations are the low available water capacity and inadequate moisture. The main hazards are water and wind erosion.
IVe3	Very deep to moderately deep, clayey soils on gently sloping (two to six percent) uplands. The main limitations are inadequate moisture and an unfavorable rooting zone. The main hazards are water and wind erosion.
IVe4	Moderately sandy soils on nearly level (zero to two percent) uplands and terraces which are moderately deep over sand and gravel. They have severe wind erosion hazards. The main limitations are low water holding capacity and inadequate moisture.
IVe5	Moderately sandy soils on gently sloping and gently undulating (two to six percent) uplands that are moderately deep over sand and gravel. They have a severe wind erosion hazard. The main limitations are low available water capacity and inadequate moisture.
IVe6	Very deep to moderately deep, moderately sandy soils on gently sloping and gently undulating (two to six percent) bottom lands, terraces, and uplands. They have severe wind erosion hazards. The main limitations are inadequate moisture and low or moderate available water capacity.
IVe7	Very deep to moderately deep, moderately sandy soils on sloping (six to nine percent) uplands and terraces. They have severe wind erosion and moderate water erosion hazards. The main limitations are inadequate moisture and low or moderate available water capacity.
IVe8	Very deep to moderately deep, loamy, calcareous soils on nearly level to gently undulating and gently sloping (zero to six percent) uplands. They have severe wind erosion hazards. The main limitation is inadequate moisture and the high content of lime adversely affects availability of plant nutrients.
IVe10	Very deep to moderately deep loamy soils on sloping (six to nine percent) uplands that have clayey subsoils. They have severe water and moderate wind erosion hazards. They have limited rooting zone and inadequate moisture.
IVe12	Very deep and deep soils with moderately sandy surfaces over dense, slowly permeable subsoils on nearly level to gently undulating (zero to six percent) uplands. They have severe

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	wind erosion hazards. The main limitations are inadequate moisture and restrictive rooting zone.
IVe13	Very deep to moderately deep, loamy calcareous soils on sloping (six to nine percent) uplands. They have severe wind erosion and moderate water erosion hazards. They have inadequate moisture and the high content of lime adversely affects availability of plant nutrients.
IVe14	Very deep to moderately deep, well-drained clayey soils on moderately sloping (six to nine percent) uplands. They have a severe wind and a moderate water erosion hazard. The main limitations are inadequate moisture and an unfavorable rooting zone.
IVs1	Soils with loamy surfaces 20 to 40 inches thick over sand and gravel on nearly level (0 to 2 percent) terraces. The main limitations are inadequate moisture and low available water capacity. The main hazard is wind erosion.
IVs2	Soils with 4 to 10 inches of loamy to moderately sandy surfaces over dense, claypan subsoils that contain salts. These soils occur in nearly level to gently undulating (zero to six percent) upland swales and on uplands. The main limitations are an unfavorable rooting zone and inadequate moisture. The main hazard is wind erosion.
IVs3	Very deep, very clayey or moderately deep, clayey soils on nearly level (zero to two percent) uplands. The main limitations are inadequate moisture and unfavorable rooting zone. The main hazard is wind erosion.
IVw1	Very deep or deep, moderately well or well-drained clayey soils on nearly level bottom lands which are occasionally flooded. The main limitations are flooding, lack of moisture, and an unfavorable rooting zone. They have a severe wind erosion hazard.
IVw2	Very deep, somewhat poorly drained soils on bottom lands which have a moderately high water table or occasionally flood. The main limitations are poor drainage and/or flooding. They have a severe wind erosion hazard when dry.
Vw1	Very deep or deep, clayey, very poorly drained depressional soils which are suitable for grazing. The main limitations are poor drainage and ponding. They have a severe wind erosion hazard when dry.
Vw2	Very deep, poorly or very poorly drained soils on bottom lands which have a high water table or frequently flood. The main limitations are poor drainage and/or flooding. They have a severe wind erosion hazard when dry.
VIe1	Moderately deep to very deep, loamy soils on rolling to hilly (9 to 25 percent) uplands. These soils have severe water and moderate wind erosion hazards. The main limitations are inadequate moisture and steep slopes.
VIe2	Soils with 20 to 40 inches of loamy material over sand and gravel on sloping (6 to 9 percent) uplands. These soils have severe water and moderate wind erosion hazards. The main limitations are inadequate moisture and low available water capacity.
VIe3	Moderately deep to very deep, calcareous, loamy soils on undulating to hilly (6 to 25 percent) uplands. These soils have severe water and wind erosion hazards. The main limitations are inadequate moisture and steep slopes.
VIe4	Moderately deep and deep clayey soils on sloping to steep (6 to 25 percent) uplands. These soils have severe water and wind erosion hazards. The main limitations are inadequate rainfall and unfavorable rooting zones.
VIe5	Soils with loamy to moderately sandy surfaces and compact clayey or claypan subsoils on sloping (six to nine percent) uplands. The main hazard is water erosion. The main limitation is an unfavorable rooting zone.
VIe7	Moderately deep to very deep, moderately sandy soils on strongly sloping to steep (9 to 25 percent) uplands. They have severe wind and moderate water erosion hazards. The main limitations are inadequate moisture and low or moderate available water capacity.
VIe8	Very deep and deep, sandy soils on bottom lands. They have severe wind erosion hazards. The main limitations are low available water capacity and inadequate moisture.
VIe9	Shallow, sandy soils on gently undulating to moderately steep (2 to 25 percent) uplands. They have severe wind and moderate water erosion hazards. The main limitations are low available water capacity and inadequate moisture. These soils generally are not suited for cultivation.

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VIe10	Very deep and deep, sandy and very sandy soils on nearly level to rolling (0 to 15 percent) uplands. These soils have very severe wind erosion hazards. The main limitations are low or very low available water capacity and inadequate moisture. They generally are not suited for cultivation.
VIe11	Shallow, loamy and silty soils over soft bedrock on nearly level to moderately steep (0 to 25 percent) uplands. These soils have severe wind and water erosion hazards. They generally are not suited for cultivation.
VIe12	Shallow, clayey soils on nearly level to moderately steep (0 to 25 percent) uplands. These soils have a severe water and wind erosion hazards and limited rooting depth. These soils generally are not suited for cultivation.
VIe13	Dense clay soils on gently sloping to sloping (two to nine percent) uplands and toe slopes. The main limitations are unfavorable rooting zone and salts. They have severe water and wind erosion hazards and generally are not suited for cultivation.
VIe14	Very deep to moderately deep loamy soils on strongly sloping (9 to 15 percent) uplands that have clayey subsoils. They have severe water and moderate wind erosion hazards. They have limited rooting zone and inadequate moisture. These soils generally are not suited for cultivation.
VIs1	Shallow, loamy soils over hard bedrock on nearly level to moderately steep (0 to 25 percent) uplands. These soils have limited rooting depth and low or very low available water capacity. These soils generally are not suited for cultivation.
VIs2	Very deep to moderately deep, poorly drained clayey soils on nearly level (zero to two percent) bottom lands or upland depressions that contain salts and/or have claypan subsoils. The main limitations are poor drainage and salts. These soils have a severe wind erosion hazard. These soils generally are not suited for cultivation.
VIs3	Soils on nearly level to sloping (zero to nine percent) uplands with thin, sandy to clayey surfaces and dense, clayey or claypan subsoils. The main limitation is the unfavorable rooting zone. The main hazards are wind and water erosion on most soils, but flooding is a hazard on some. These soils generally are not suited for cultivation.
VIs4	Very shallow or shallow to gravel soils on nearly level to moderately steep (0 to 15 percent) uplands. The main limitation is low water holding capacity. The main hazards are water and wind erosion. These soils generally are not suited for cultivation.
VIs6	Dense clay soils on nearly level (zero to three percent) uplands and toe slopes. The main limitations are unfavorable rooting zone and salts. They have a severe wind erosion hazard. These soils generally are not suited for cultivation.
VIw1	Very deep, loamy soils on bottom lands dissected by meandering channels. These soils overflow frequently and are not easily accessible for farming equipment. The main hazards are flooding and water erosion.
VIw2	Very deep, clayey soils on bottom lands dissected by meandering channels and/or frequently overflow. The main hazards are flooding and wind erosion. The main limitation is inadequate moisture.
VIw3	Moderately sandy and sandy soils on bottom lands that frequently overflow and/or are dissected by meandering channels. The main hazards are flooding and wind erosion. The main limitation is inadequate moisture.
VIw4	Very deep, poorly drained gravelly soils on bottom lands which have a high water table and occasionally flood or pond. The main limitations are poor drainage and flooding or ponding.
VIIe1	Shallow to very deep, loamy soils on very steep (25 to 50 percent) uplands. They have severe water erosion hazards. The main limitation is steep slopes.
VIIe2	Moderately deep, clayey soils on very steep (25 to 40 percent) uplands. They have severe water erosion hazards. The main limitation is steep slopes.
VIIe3	Shallow to very deep, sandy soils on steep (15 to 40 percent) uplands. They have severe wind and water erosion hazards. The main limitations are low or very low available water capacity and steep slopes.
VIIe4	Shallow, loamy soils over soft bedrock on steep and very steep (25 to 50 percent) uplands. They have a severe water erosion hazard.
VIIe5	Shallow, clayey soils on steep and very steep (25 to 50 percent) uplands. They have a

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	severe water erosion hazard.
VIIe6	Shallow, dense clay soils on rolling to very steep (9 to 40 percent) slopes. They have limited rooting depth and low or very low available water capacity. They have severe wind and water erosion hazards.
VIIe7	Very deep to moderately deep soils with loamy skeletal surfaces on rolling to very steep (9 to 50 percent) slopes. They have low or very low available water capacity and severe wind and water erosion hazards.
VIIs1	Shallow, loamy soils over hard bedrock on steep and very steep (25 to 50 percent) uplands. They have limited rooting depth and low or very low available water capacity.
VIIs3	Very saline and alkaline soils on nearly level to very steep (0 to 40 percent) uplands. The main limitation is high salinity or alkalinity. The main hazards are water and wind erosion.
VIIs5	Very shallow, loamy soils over indurated but broken limestone on nearly level to gently sloping (zero to six percent) uplands. The main limitations are low available water capacity and shallow rooting zones. The main hazard is wind erosion.
VIIs6	Rough mountainous or rough broken land and very stony areas containing shallow to deep soils on nearly level to very steep slopes. The main limitations are steep or broken slopes, stoniness, and exposed areas of bedrock. The main hazard is water erosion.
VIIs7	Very shallow to gravel soils and terrace breaks on steep to very steep (15 to 50 percent) uplands. The main limitations are low available water capacity, steep slopes, and unfavorable rooting zone. The main hazard is water erosion.
VIIs9	Very saline and alkaline soils in low wet areas. The main limitation is high salinity or alkalinity and wetness.
VIIs10	Reclaimed borrow areas or gravel pits. Fill materials are mixed soil and rock in varying contents.
VIIIe1	Nearly barren land, deeply gullied areas, or large dam embankments. Best suited to wildlife and recreation.
VIIIe2	Barren sandy areas caused by erosion and riverwash. Best suited to wildlife and recreation.
VIIIs1	Rock outcrops and rock land. Best suited to wildlife and recreation.
VIIIs2	Nearly barren shale land, gravel pits, badlands, and pits and dumps. Best suited to wildlife and recreation.
VIIIs3	Slickspots with a gray surface crust over dense, massive clay. They have visible salts at or near the surface and support little or no vegetation.
VIIIs4	Urban land having no agricultural value.
VIIIw1	Marshes having more than 50 percent of the vegetation not suited for grazing. Best suited to wildlife and recreation.