Soil drainage class relates to the capacity of the soil or underlying deposits to remove water from the surface at a rate that allows the crop to grow and remain healthy. Drainage classes range from very well drained to very poorly drained. The following classes are defined:

- **Very well drained**: Drainage is adequate to remove surface water fast enough to prevent water stress to most crops. This class includes soils with high permeability, good internal drainage, and well-drained surface conditions.

- **Well drained**: Drainage is adequate but not as fast as very well drained. This class includes soils with moderate permeability, good internal drainage, and good surface drainage.

- **Moderately well drained**: Drainage is slower than well drained but still adequate. This class includes soils with moderate to low permeability, good surface drainage, and moderate internal drainage.

- **Moderately poorly drained**: Drainage is slower than moderately well drained. This class includes soils with moderate permeability, moderate internal drainage, and fair surface drainage.

- **Poorly drained**: Drainage is slower than moderately poorly drained. This class includes soils with low permeability, fair internal drainage, and fair surface drainage.

- **Very poorly drained**: Drainage is the slowest of all classes. This class includes soils with very low permeability, poor internal drainage, and poor surface drainage.

The map shows the soil drainage classes across the area, providing a visual representation of the water management capabilities of the soils. This information is crucial for agricultural planning, land use decisions, and water resource management.