Soil drainage classes are a classification system used to describe how well excess water is drained from the soil. This is important for agricultural and residential purposes, as well as for the health of the soil itself. There are six primary drainage classes:

1. **Well-drained** - These soils have good drainage and are well-suited for most crops and other vegetation.
2. **Somewhat poorly drained** - These soils have slightly slower drainage rates and may require more careful management.
3. **Poorly drained** - These soils have very slow drainage and may require special crop and land management practices.
4. **Very poorly drained** - These soils are very slow to drain and may be unsuitable for most crops and vegetation.
5. **Moderately well-drained** - These soils have a moderate rate of drainage and are generally suitable for most crops.
6. **Moderately poorly drained** - These soils have an intermediate rate of drainage and may require some management practices.

In addition to these primary classes, there is also a **Not Rated** category for areas where sufficient data or information is not available.

The drainage classes provided in the USDA-NRCS maps are based on soil and topographic characteristics. They can be used to help determine the limitations and potentials of the soil after saturation with water and desaturation, respectively. This information is crucial for land use planning and management.