Soil Drainage Class refers to the frequency and duration of wet conditions in the soil profile. It is categorized into five classes based on the rate of water removal from the soil. The classes are:

1. Excellent-drained: Water is removed very rapidly, and the soils are not usually saturated. Typically, these soils are well-drained and can support a variety of crops without frequent irrigation needs.

2. Somewhat well-drained: Water is removed more slowly than in excellent-drained soils but faster than in poorly drained soils. These soils can support moderate drainage-sensitive crops.

3. Well-drained: Water is removed at a moderate rate, and the soils are well-drained except during high rainfall or irrigation events. These soils can support crops with moderate drainage requirements.

4. Somewhat poorly drained: Water is removed slowly, and the soils can become saturated during high rainfall or irrigation events. These soils can support crops with moderate to low drainage requirements.

5. Poorly drained: Water is removed very slowly or not at all, and the soils are often saturated for long periods. These soils are not suitable for most crops and require special management practices.

The map includes political boundaries, railroads, airports, and other features. It is part of the Soil Survey Geographic Database (SSURGO) and produced by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). The map is designed to help with land use planning and soil management decisions.