Soil drainage classes are used to depict the speed of water removal from the soil, as well as the potential for wet conditions. These classes are categorized into four main groups: very poorly drained, poorly drained, moderately well drained, and well-drained. Each class is further divided into subcategories based on specific conditions.

**Very Poorly Drained**
- Water is removed very slowly, creating wet conditions for a significant portion of the growing season. These soils are typically characterized by high water tables, frequent flooding, and slow drainage.

**Poorly Drained**
- Water is removed more slowly than in very poorly drained soils but not as slowly as in moderately well-drained soils. These soils are suitable for certain crops with specific moisture requirements but may require drainage improvements.

**Moderately Well Drained**
- Water is removed at a moderate pace, allowing for good drainage and water management. These soils are generally suitable for a wide range of crops and landscapes.

**Well Drained**
- Water is removed rapidly, ensuring good drainage and minimal waterlogging. These soils are ideal for most agricultural and non-agricultural uses.

**Drainage Classes Provide a Guide to the Limitations and Potentials**

The Soil Drainage Class map, produced by the Connecticut Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, provides a comprehensive view of Connecticut's soil wetness conditions. The map is designed as a guide for landowners and stakeholders to understand the limitations and potentials of their soil resources. It includes information on soil wetness, landscape position, and soil morphology, which are crucial for informed decision-making in land use planning and management.