Soil Drainage Class refers to the manner and rate at which the soil drains or removes water from its surface. This classification is based on the permeability of the soil, which determines how quickly water can pass through it. Soil Drainage Classes are broadly categorized into eight types:

1. Excellently Drained - Water is removed very rapidly. This type of soil has a high permeability, allowing water to flow through it quickly. It is suitable for most types of agriculture and development.
2. Somewhat Excellently Drained - Water is removed more slowly than in Excellently Drained soils. This type of soil still allows water to drain relatively quickly, making it suitable for a wide range of uses.
3. Very Well Drained - Water is removed at a good rate. This type of soil can be used for most agricultural purposes and is suitable for most types of development.
4. Well Drained - Water is removed at a moderate rate. This type of soil is suitable for agriculture and some development.
5. Moderately Well Drained - Water is removed at a less than moderate rate. This type of soil is suitable for limited agricultural use and some development.
6. Somewhat Poorly Drained - Water is removed at an even slower rate. This type of soil is suitable for limited agricultural use and some development.
7. Poorly Drained - Water is removed at a very slow rate. This type of soil is suitable for limited agricultural use and some development.
8. Very Poorly Drained - Water is removed at an extremely slow rate. This type of soil is not suitable for agricultural use and is suitable for very limited development.

The map legend provides a visual representation of these classes, with different colors indicating the varying degrees of drainage. The map also includes a scale for distance and a north reference to help orient the viewer. Additional data sources are provided at the bottom of the map, including references to the original soil survey data and mapping tools used to create the map. The map is a valuable resource for planners, developers, and agricultural practitioners, as it helps in making informed decisions about land use and development.