

Georgia's Geographic Regions

SS8G1b



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Standards

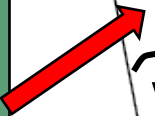
SS8G1 Describe Georgia's geography and climate.

b. Distinguish among the five geographic regions of Georgia in terms of location, climate, agriculture, and economic contribution. (Blue Ridge Mountains, Ridge and Valley, Appalachian Plateau, Piedmont, and Coastal Plain)

Five Regions

- Georgia is a geographically diverse state that is divided into five regions.
- The first three regions (Appalachian Plateau, Ridge and Valley, and Blue Ridge) are in the mountains and foothills of the state and form part of the Appalachian Mountain range.
- The other two (Piedmont and Coastal Plain) include coastal and farming areas, as well as some of the large cities in the middle of the state.

Appalachian Plateau

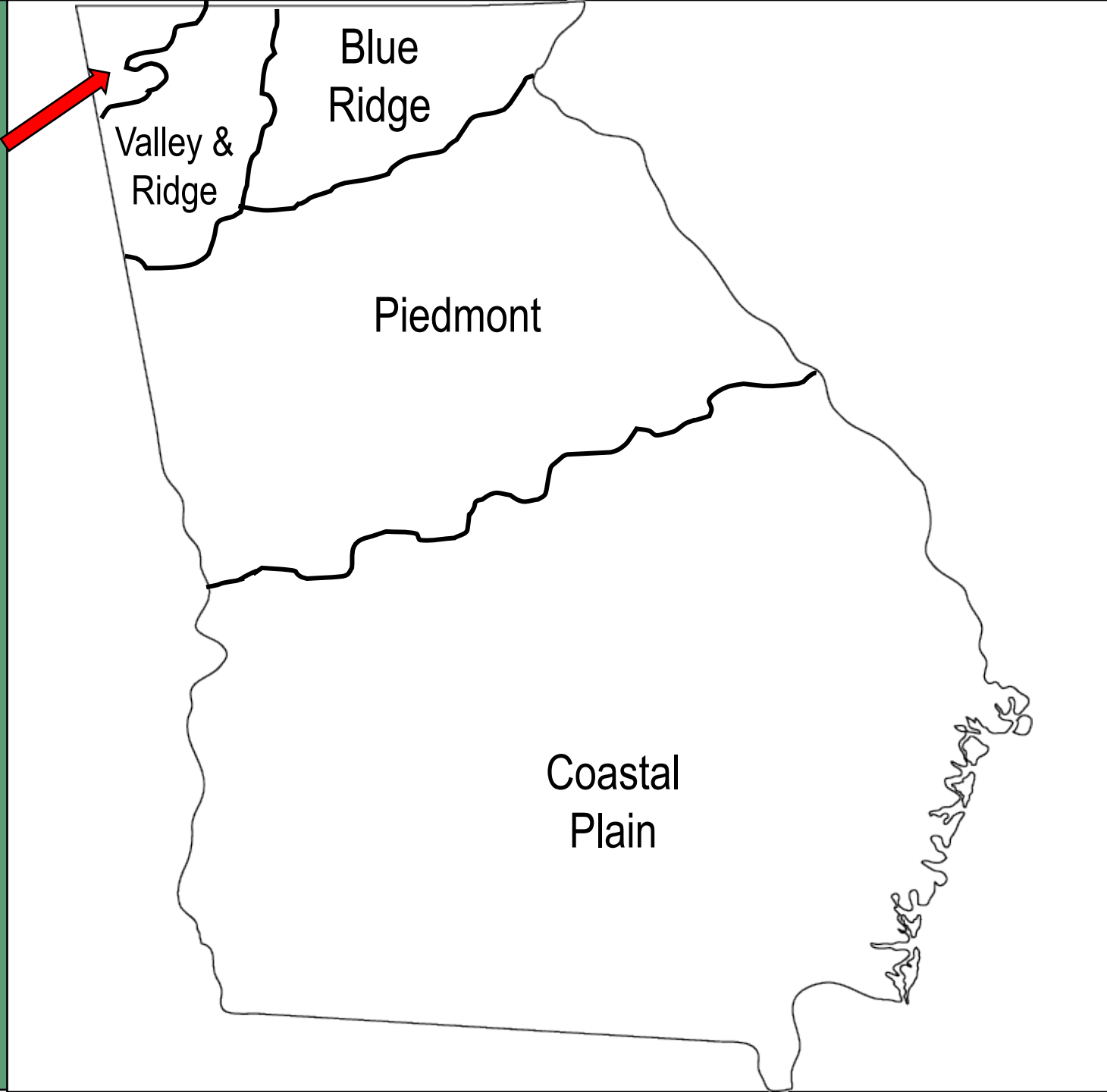


Valley &
Ridge

Blue
Ridge

Piedmont

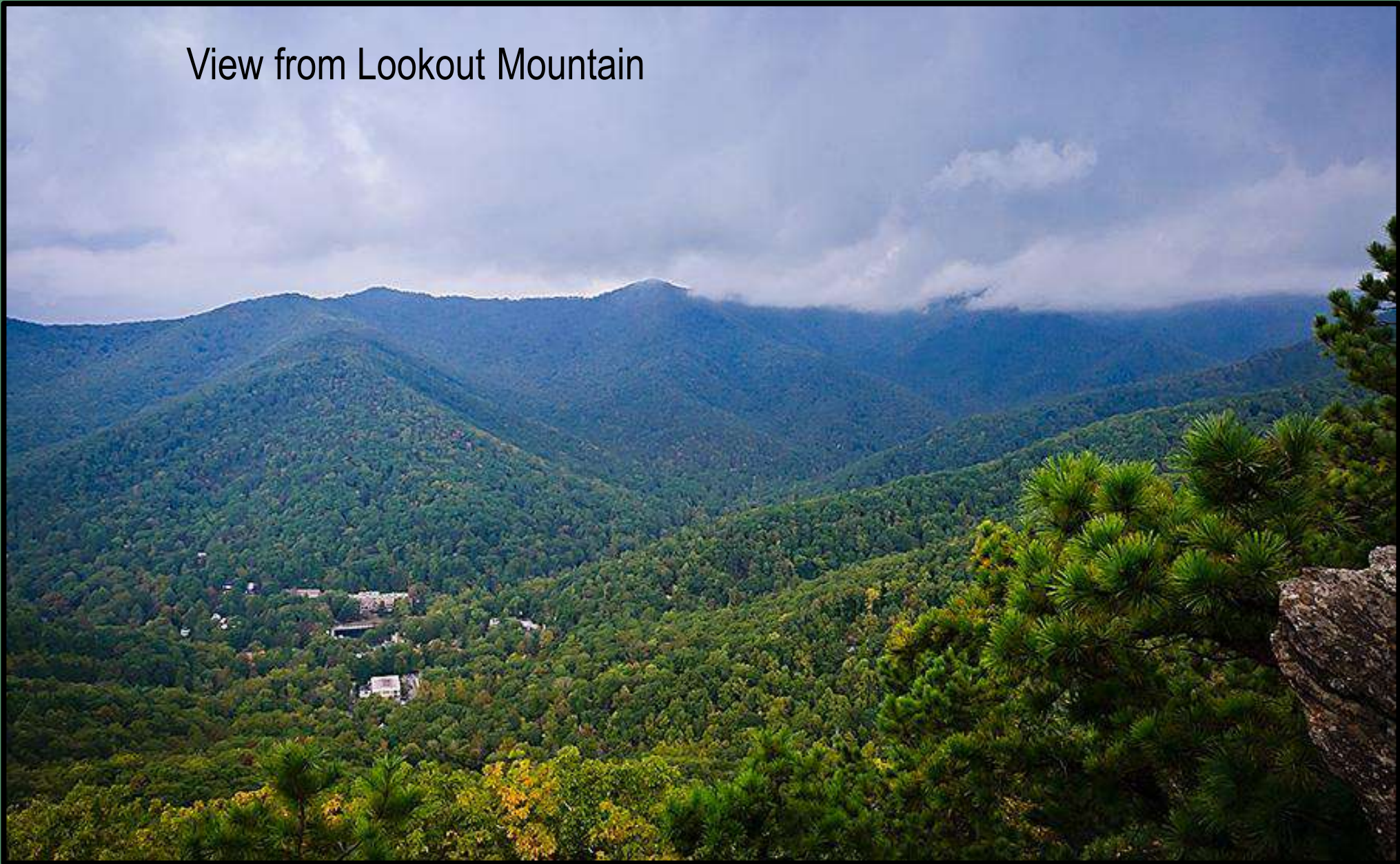
Coastal
Plain



Appalachian Plateau

- The Appalachian Plateau is the state's smallest region.
- It's located in the very northwest corner of Georgia and encompasses Dade County.
- This region is located in what is known as the TAG corner of the state. Anybody know why?
- The region features a long, narrow valley with Sand Mountain on one side and Lookout Mountain on the other.

View from Lookout Mountain



Appalachian Plateau

- The region contains two waterfalls, many underground caves, and it is covered in forests.
- There are no significant rivers located in the region.
- Cloudland Canyon State Park is located here.
- The average summer temperatures are 70 to 90 degrees, and the average winter temperatures span from the 20s to the 40s. There is occasionally snow and ice in the winter, with an average of 5 inches of snow per year.



Appalachian Plateau

- The most profitable industries in the region are tourism and forestry, with little farming due to poor soil.
- The production of coal and limestone are productive as well, as this region is the only known source of coal in the state.

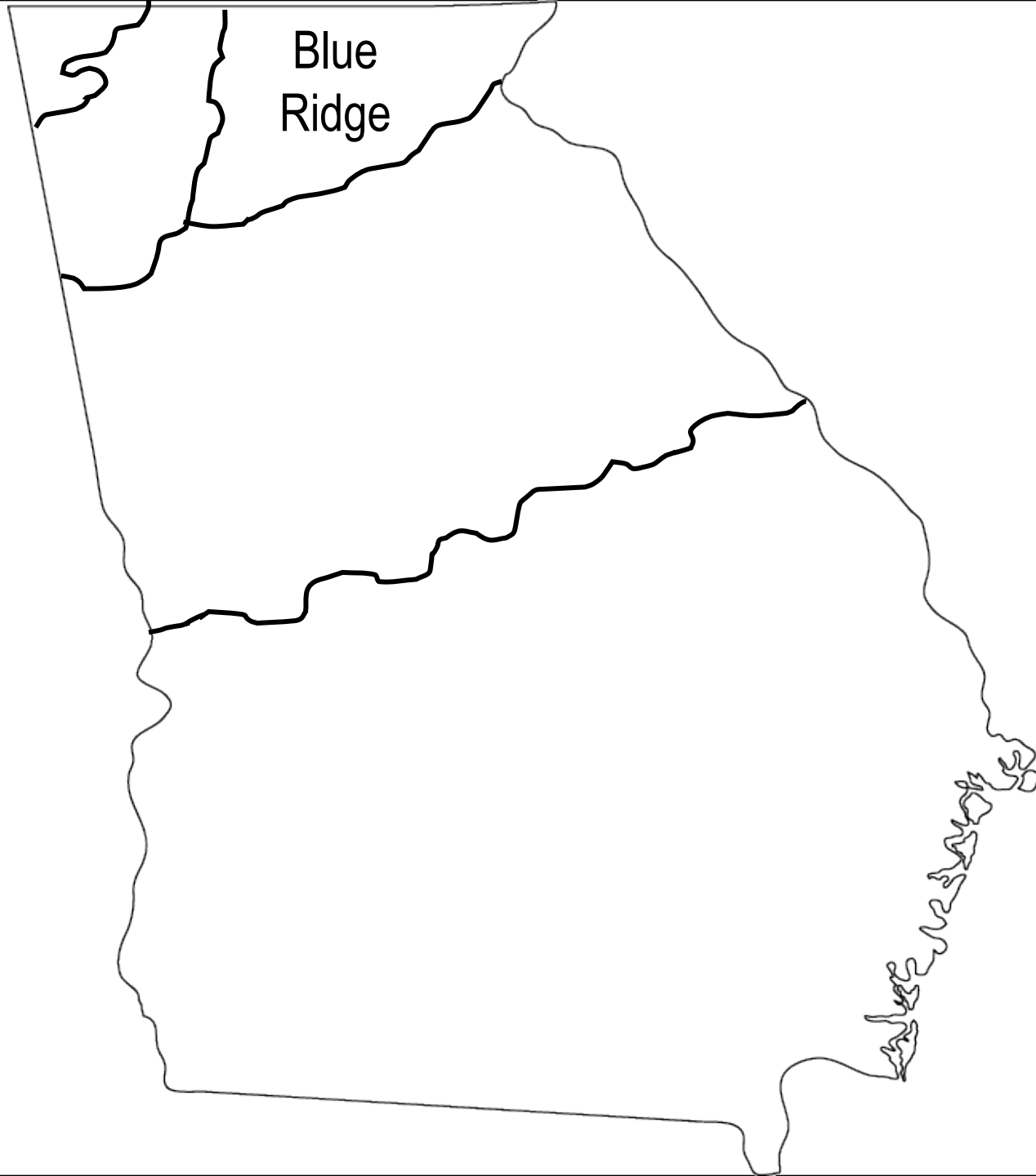


Un-reclaimed strip mine on Lookout Mountain in Chattooga County, Georgia.

Blue Ridge

- The Blue Ridge region is in the northeast corner of Georgia, and it is made up of the Blue Ridge Mountains.
- This area contains the southern point of the Appalachian Mountains (which run up to Maine).
- The region is also home to Georgia's highest peak, Brasstown Bald (4,784 feet above sea level).

Blue
Ridge



Brasstown Bald

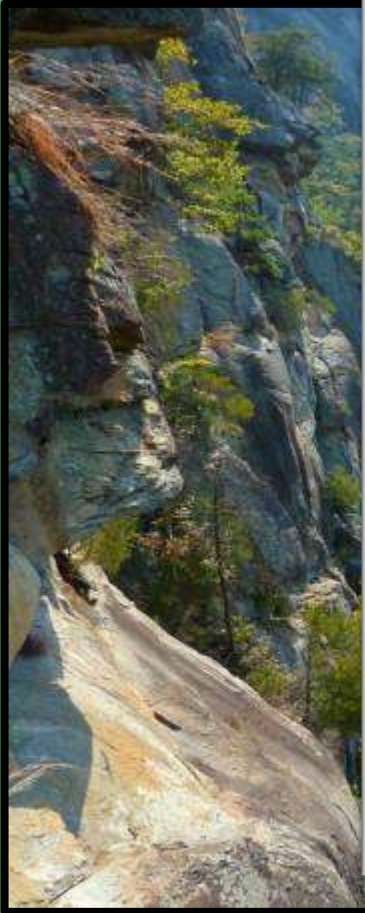


The name for the region comes from the blue haze that seems to cover the mountains.

Blue Ridge

- The tallest waterfall east of the Mississippi River, Amicalola Falls, is in this region.
- Also, Tallulah Gorge, which is two miles long and 1,000 feet deep, is located here.
- The area attracts thousands of tourists each year due to its beautiful scenery and outdoor activities.
- Aside from apples, grapes, and some vegetables, not much agriculture is grown here. Pastures are home to cattle.

Tallulah G



Blue Ridge

- The Blue Ridge region receives the most rainfall in Georgia. Sometimes 80 inches or more!
- Major rivers in the state originate in the mountains, including the Chattahoochee and Savannah. The rest of the state depends on rainfall in this region to fill the rivers.
- Due to the higher elevation, the average summer temperature is 69 degrees, while the average winter temperature is 45 degrees. Some snow/ice in winter.

Blue Ridge

- History of the
- Dahlonega touris
- The h



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Ridge & Valley

- The Ridge and Valley region is located in northwest Georgia. What regions is it between?
- The region consists of several high, narrow mountain ridges and the fertile valleys between them.
- The elevation of the region ranges from 700 to 1,600 feet.
- The region's climate is similar to the Appalachian Plateau region, but with cooler temperatures due to higher elevation. The region generally gets some snow and ice in the winter.

Valley &
Ridge





Ridge & Valley

- Textiles and carpets are produced in this region. Some mining occurs as well.
- Dalton, the “Carpet Capital of the World” is found here.



Ridge & Valley

- Approximately 4% of the valley is farmland and pasture land.
- The soil is rich and agricultural products include corn, soybeans, wheat, and cotton.
- Beef cattle are raised on pastures in the valleys.
- Hardwood and pine timber is harvested as well.



Piedmont

- The Piedmont region is in the central area of Georgia, and makes up roughly 30% of the state's land area.
- The name means “foot of the hills”, as it is made up of low rolling hills that slope towards the south.
- The elevation ranges from 500 feet at its southern border (called the Fall Line) to 1700 feet at its northern border.
- Nearly 50% of Georgia's population lives in this region, thanks to cities like Atlanta, Athens, Macon, Columbus, Augusta, and Milledgeville.



Piedmont

Atlanta





Athens, GA

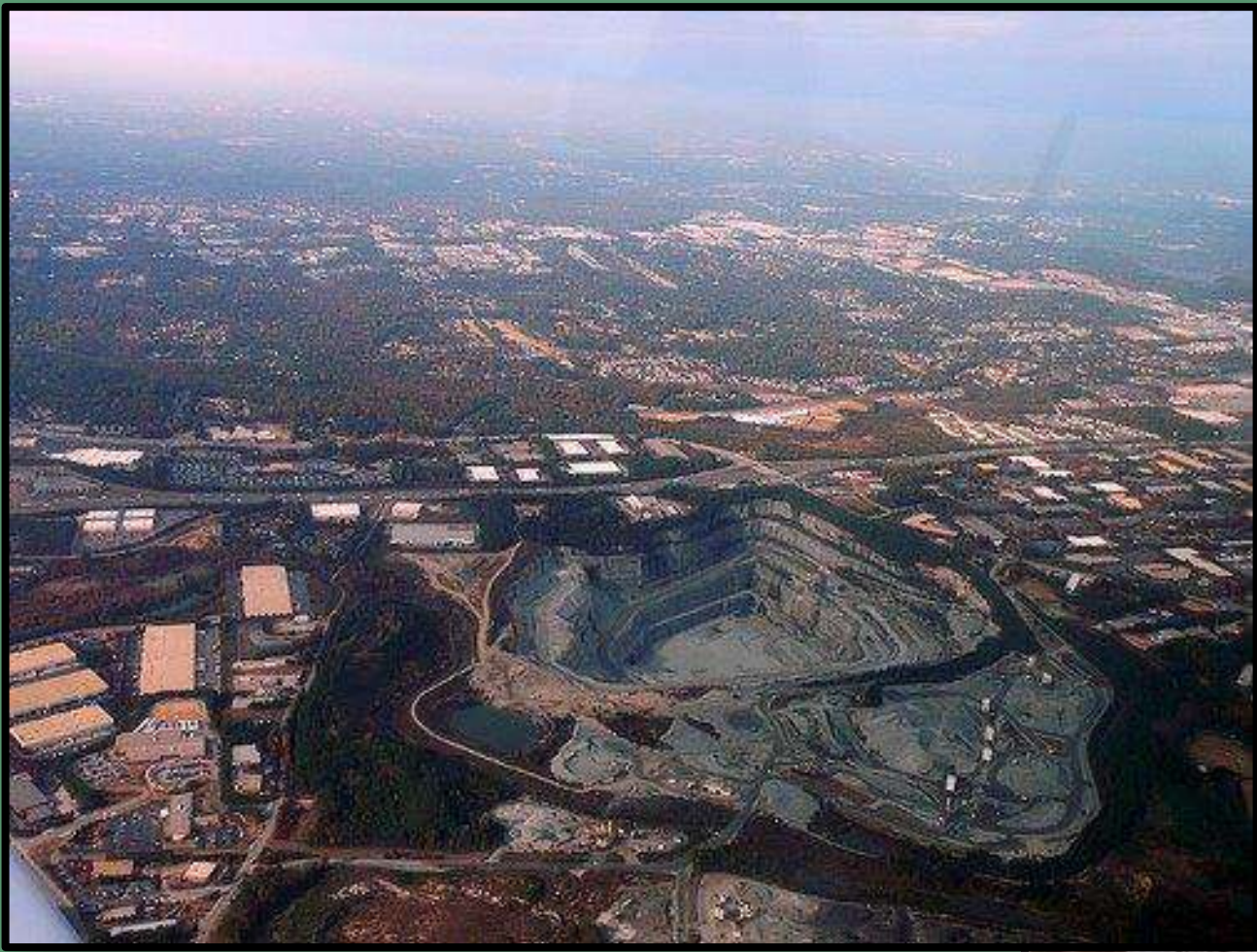


Piedmont

- Major rivers in this region flow toward the Coastal Plain.
- They tend to be shallow and can feature waterfalls and rapids.
- Red clay, formed when water mixes with the iron rust, is a well-known characteristic of the region.

Piedmont

- The Piedmont region has large amounts of granite and marble, enabling Georgia to be the nation's leading producer of both.
- Timber is also harvested here.
- This is a highly industrialized region devoted to many types of products: carpet, automobiles, aircraft, poultry.



Granite Quarry
in Georgia

Georgia's
Red Clay



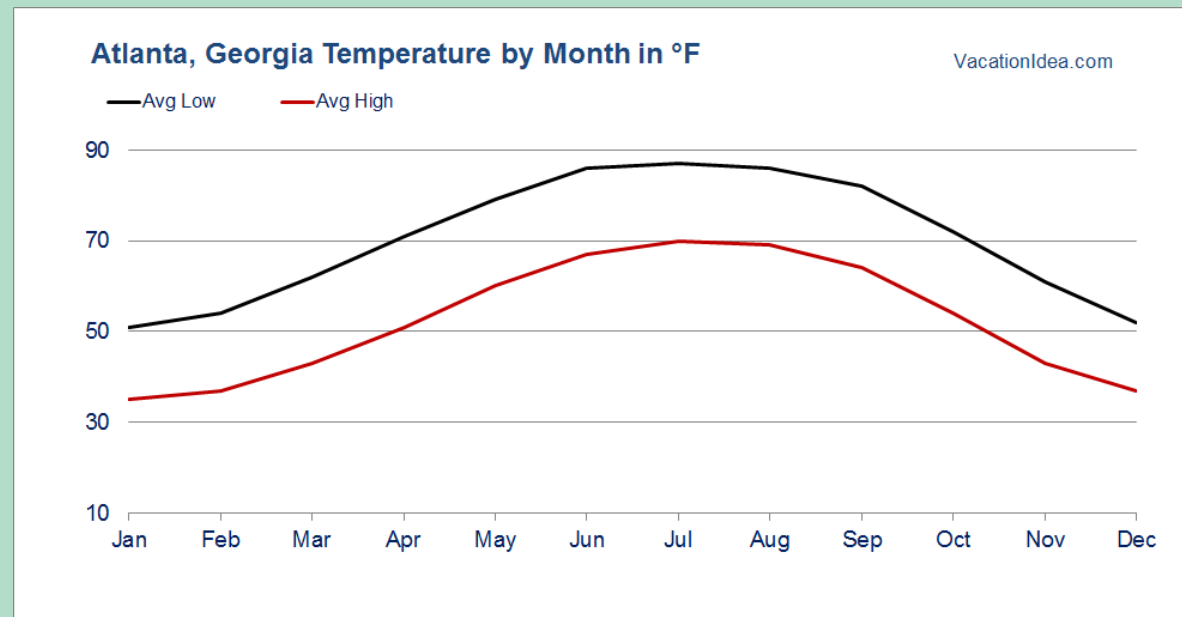
Piedmont

- The region is important for agriculture, with large amounts of corn, peaches, cotton, wheat, soybeans, cattle, and poultry being produced.



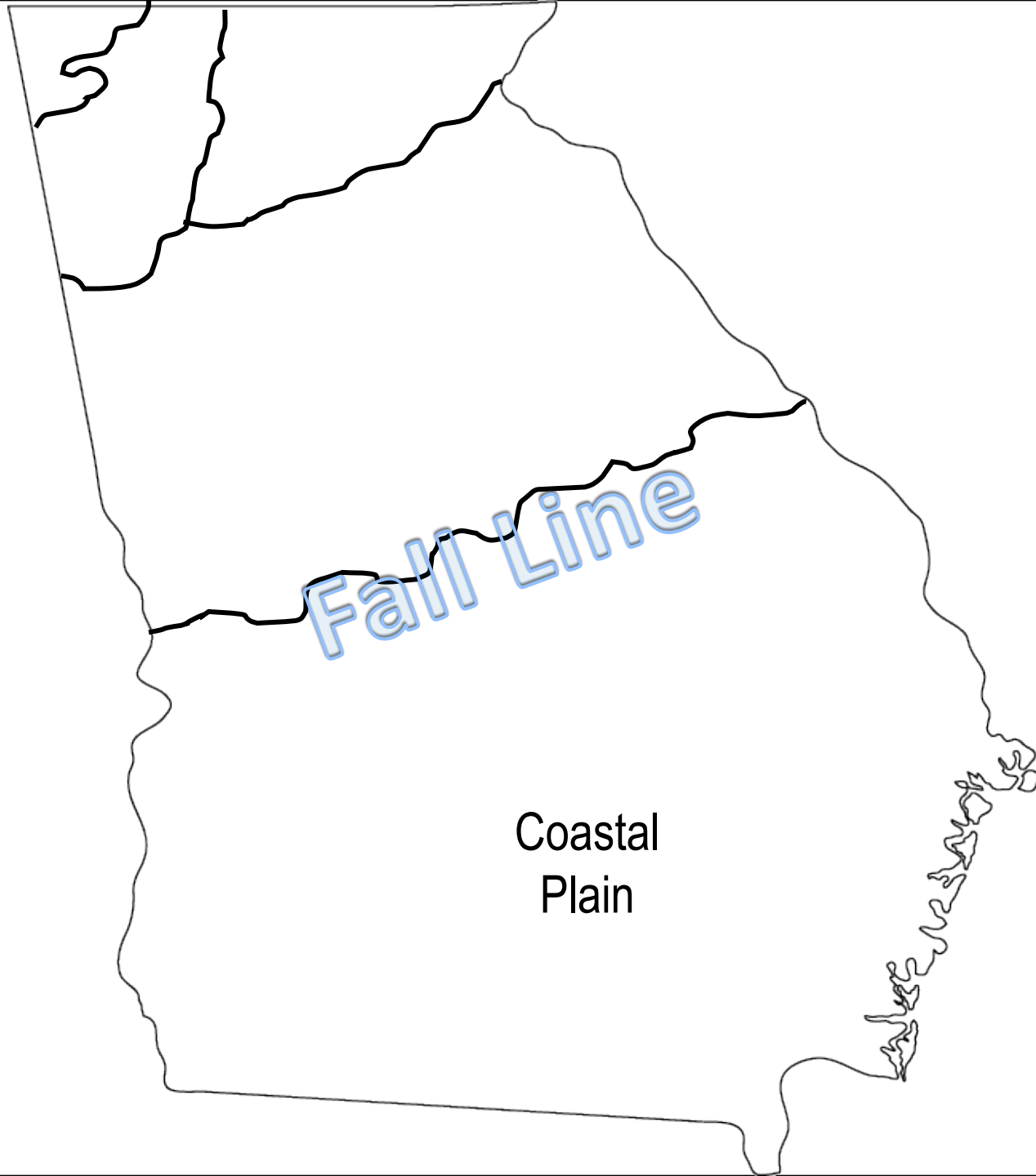
Piedmont

- The region's climate can be steamy and hot in the summers and can deliver snow in the winters.
- Temperatures can reach into the 90s in the summers and to the 20s during winter months.



Coastal Plain

- The Coastal Plain is the largest region, covering roughly 60% of the state.
- It begins at the Fall Line and extends to Georgia's southern border with Florida.
- It stretches from the barrier islands off of Georgia's eastern coast to Alabama.

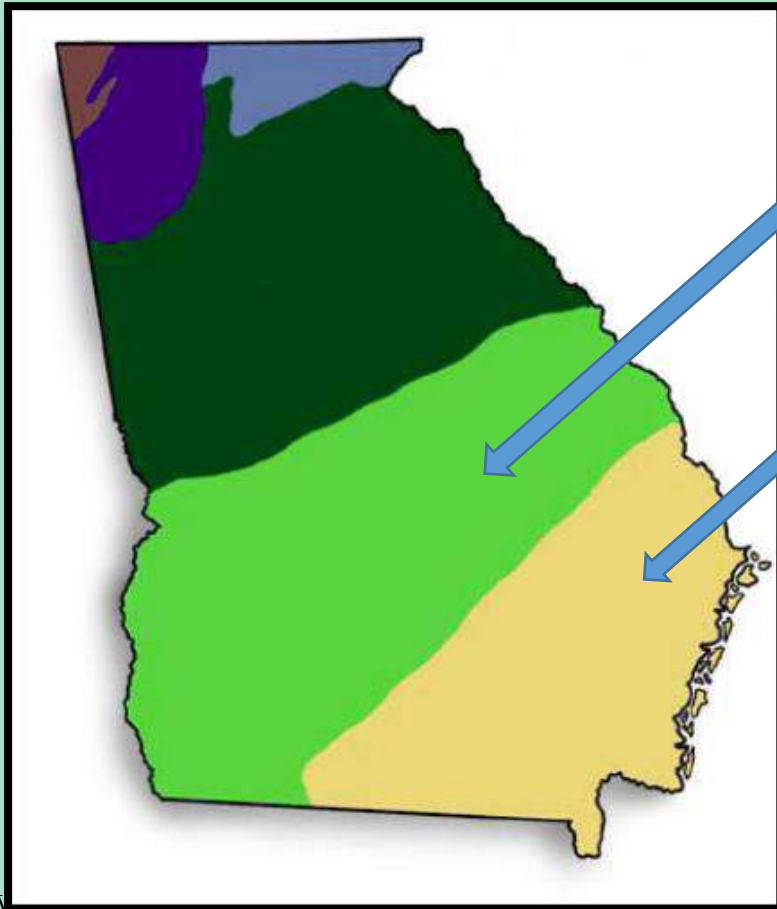


Fall Line

Coastal
Plain

Coastal Plain

- The region can be divided into two regions: Inner and Coastal Plain and Outer Coastal Plain.



The Inner Coastal Plain is the agricultural heartland of the state. The Outer Coastal Plain includes the coast and the Okefenokee Swamp.

Coastal Plain

- Peanuts, peaches, Vidalia onions, pecans, corn, and other agricultural products are grown here.
- The sandy soil of the Outer Coastal Plain is less fertile, but pine trees are harvested here.
- The region has 100 miles of coast, which attracts large numbers of tourists each year.

Vidalia
Onions





Coastal Plain

- The pulp and paper industry is prominent in the region.
- Commercial fishing and seafood processing occurs along the coast.
- The two deep-water ports, Savannah and Brunswick, and the inland ports of Bainbridge and Columbus connect Georgia products with global markets.

Port of Savannah



Coastal Plain

- The Coastal Plain and Piedmont regions are more humid and tropical than the other regions because they are between the warm waters of the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean.
- Summer tends to be long, hot, and steamy, while the winter is mild compared to the rest of the country. Snowfall and ice are less likely in this region.

GEORGIA

PHYSIOGRAPHIC MAP



- APPALACHIAN PLATEAU
- RIDGE and VALLEY
- BLUE RIDGE
- PIEDMONT
- UPPER COASTAL PLAIN
- LOWER COASTAL PLAIN

