

Georgia's Geography

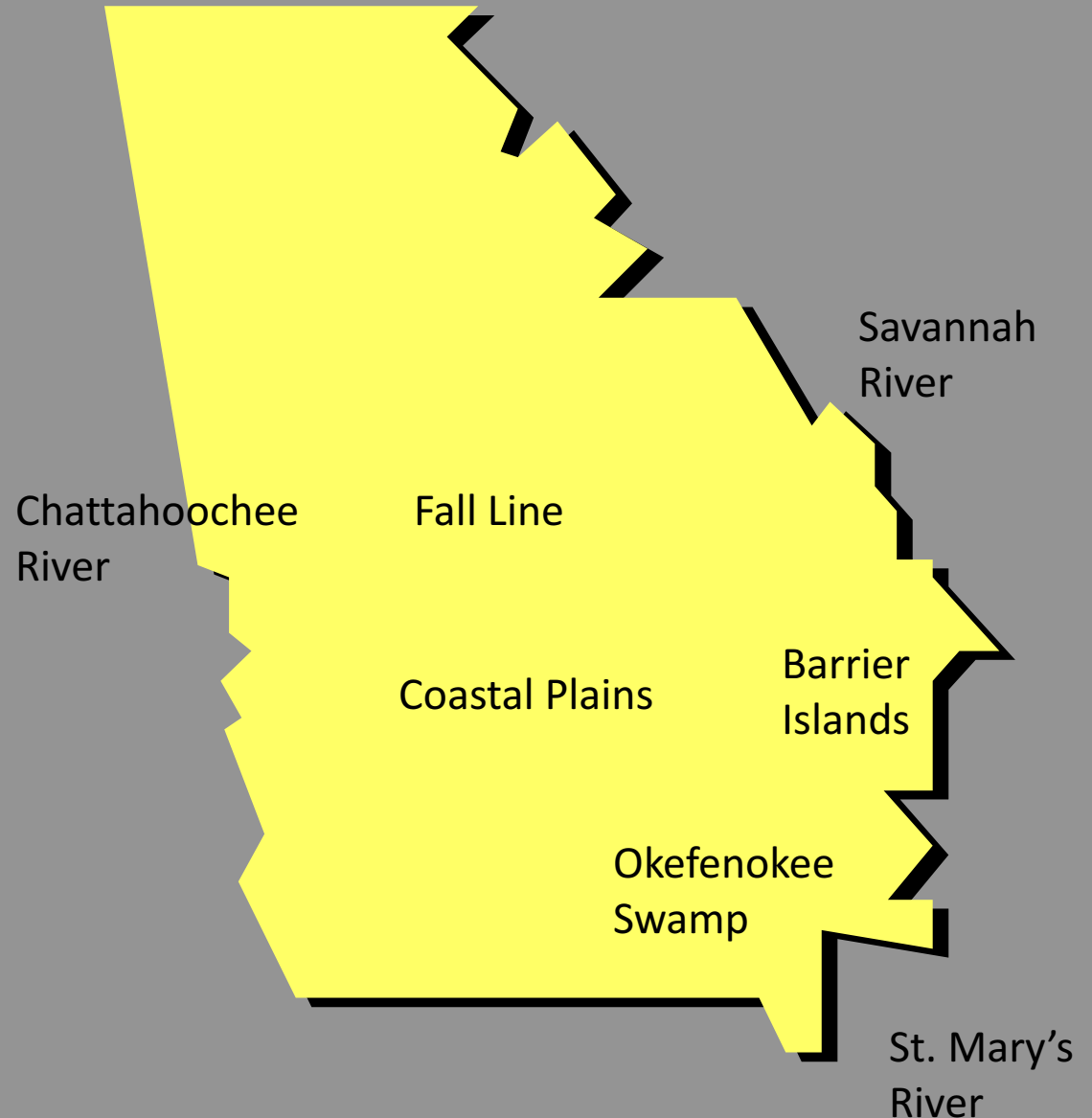
Climate

- Mild with Subtropical feel
- Hot summers, mild winters generally abundant rainfall especially in the North Georgia Mountains
- July generally has the hottest temperatures and January the coldest with the average temperature around 65°.

- Companies move here because of the comfortable temperatures.
- It translates into lower cost for heat and air and a decrease in work absences because of the weather.
- Over ½ of jobs in Georgia are agriculture or agribusiness.

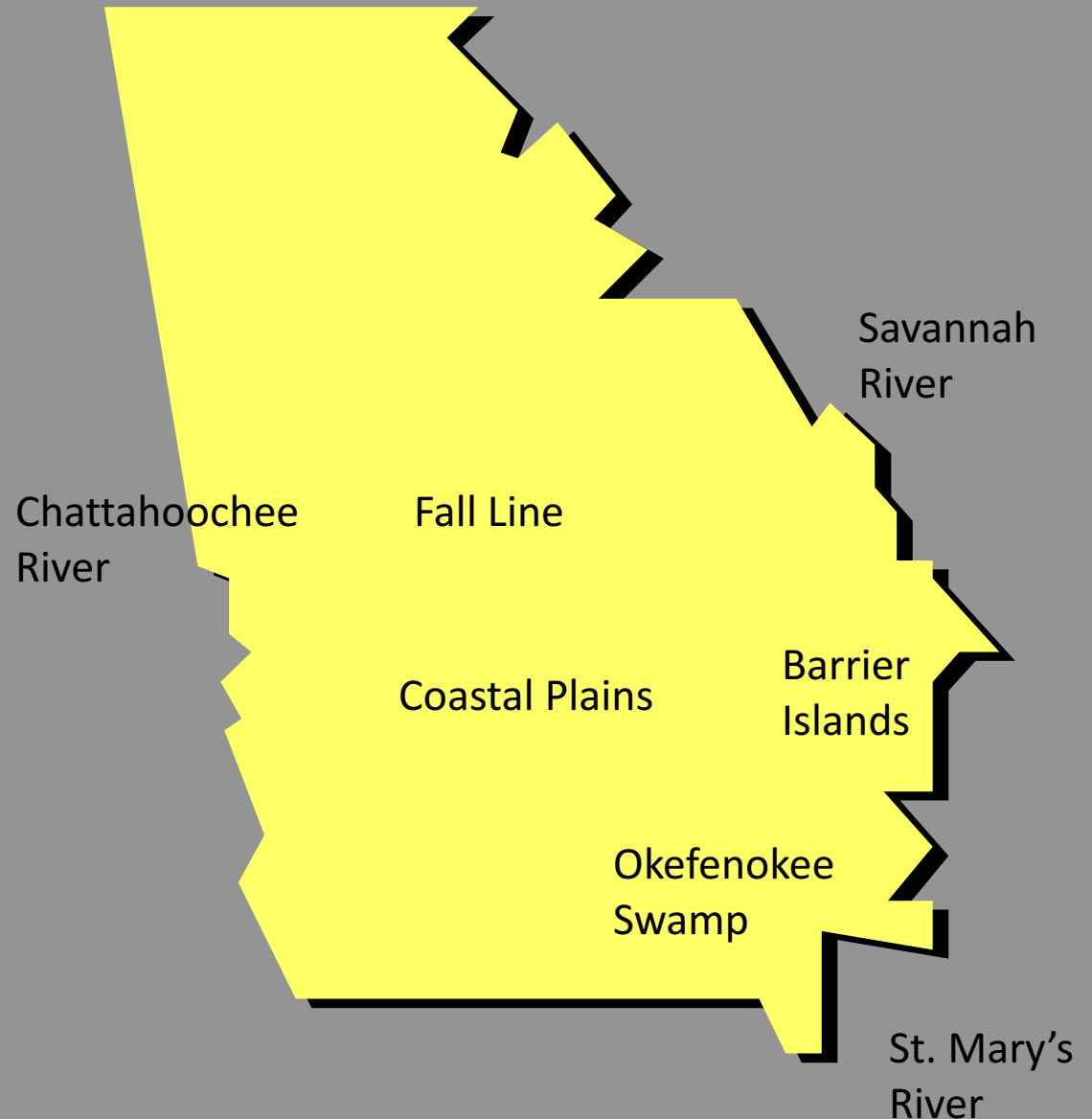
Coastal Plain

- 60% of Georgia,
- composed of Sedimentary rock, limestone soil from the ancient sea, sand, shells, fossils, and clay, giving it a soft sandy ground.
- Coast is swampy- Okefenokee Swamp- largest fresh water wetland in United States.
- Crops: peanuts, pecans, peaches, watermelons, cotton, onions, soybeans, tobacco, corn
- Savannah River sea port- one of the largest in the U.S.



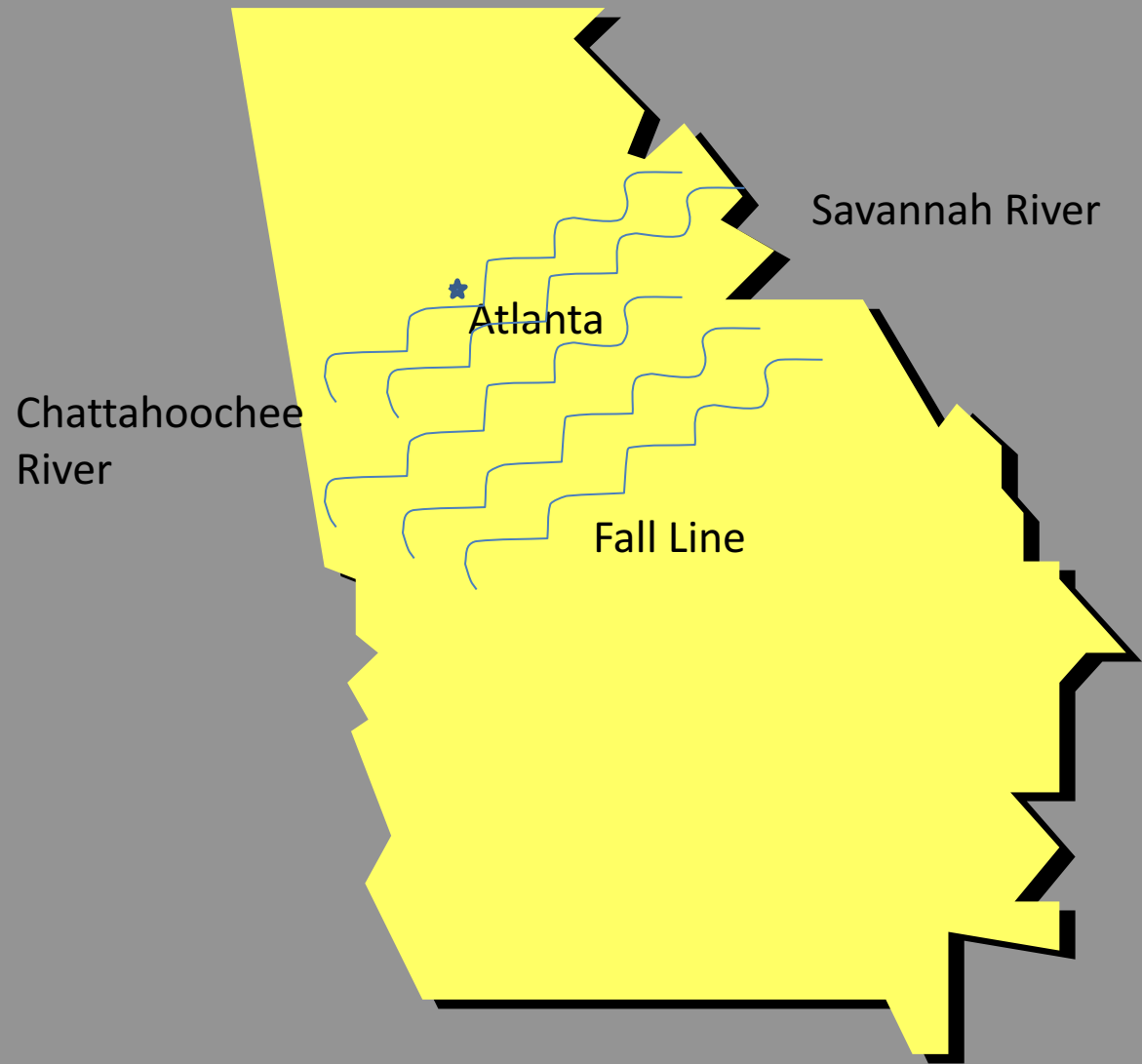
Coastal Plain

- The further north the higher the elevation rising to 500'.
- Barrier Islands (Golden Isles)- located along the coast
- They help protect the mainland from wind, storms, and hurricanes
- The land is swampy and marshy because it is poorly drained.
- Major economic resource includes tourism and the fishing industry.



Piedmont- French for *foot of the mountains*

- 30 % of Georgia
- Most populated region
- Rolling hills and valleys
- Higher elevation 500' – 1700'
- Bedrock- solid rock found just beneath the earth's surface
- Stone Mountain is the world's largest piece of exposed granite
- Area characterized by red clay soil which is well drained
- Crops: cotton, soybeans, wheat and pine trees
- Agriculture: beef and dairy cattle, chickens



The Fall Line



Fall Line-

- Stretches from Columbus to Augusta
- Several miles wide
- Marks the transition from the Coastal Plain to the Piedmont.
- Lots of hills and valleys
- Once the rivers cross the fall line they begin to change from shallow, narrow, and swift moving to deep, wide and slow moving.
- Towns settled along the rivers, allowed for a source of energy.



Fall Line-

- Mining operations from the mineral deposits left by the pre historic ocean is the most significant economic activity.
- Worlds largest source of **kaolin**, used in paints, rubber, plastics, cement, detergent and fertilizers, and paper making.

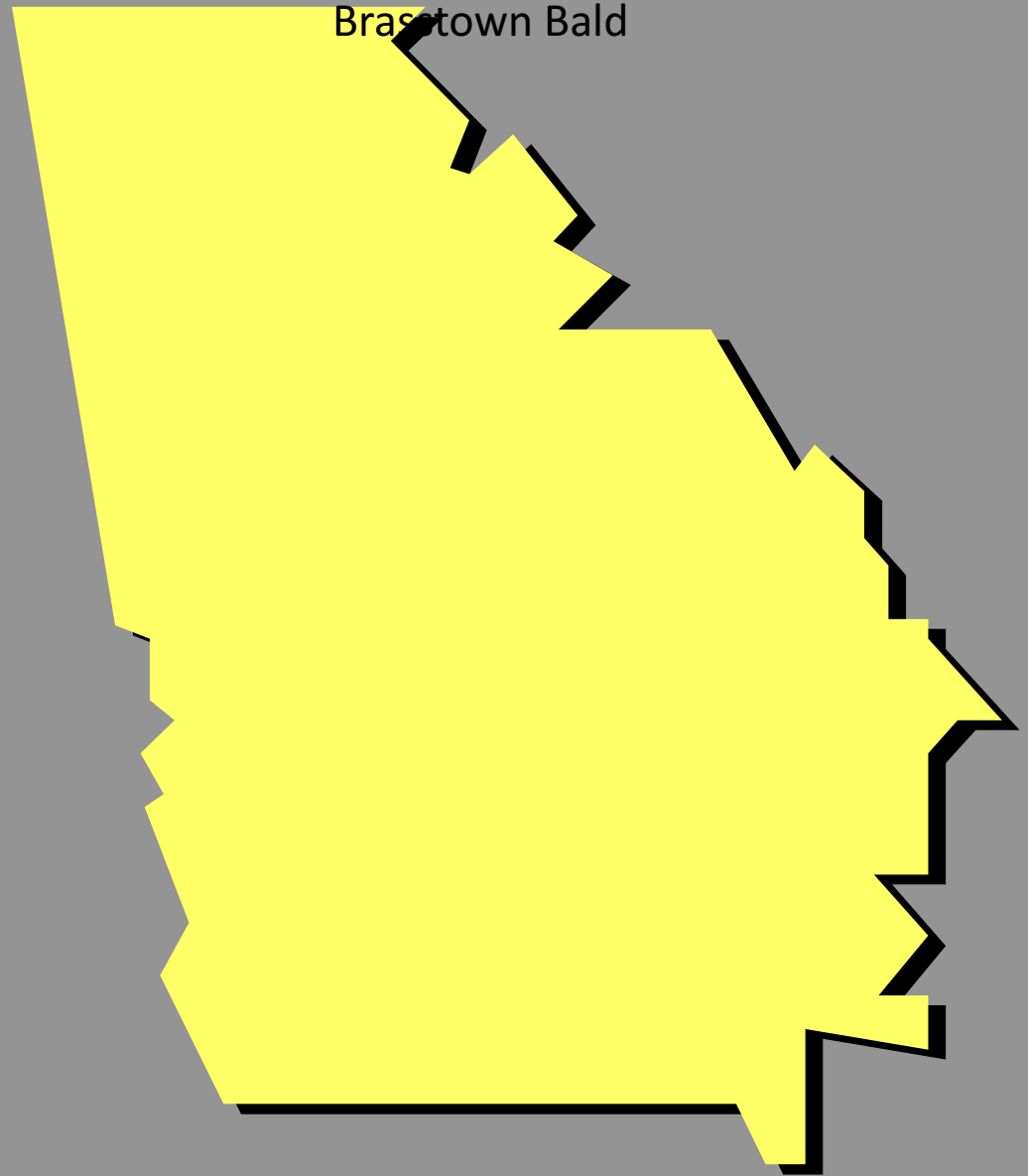


Appalachian Mountains

- Part of the Appalachian Mountain range- the range stretches from northeast Georgia to southern Maine.

Blue Ridge

- Once taller than the Rocky Mountains
- The location of Brasstown Bald 4,784'
- The height of the mountains cools the warm, moist air currents off the Gulf of Mexico producing large amounts of rainfall for the entire state.
- 80" a year
- Major rivers begin in this area and account for the source of most of Georgia's water.
- Crops: apples, corn, hardwood timber (oak and hickory)




Appalachian Plateau

Ridge and Valley

- Parallel ridges overlooking wide rolling valleys.
- Soft sedimentary rocks
- Accounts for 4% of Georgia's farmland.
- Crops: Apples, corn, soybeans, wheat, cotton, hardwoods and pine timber found along the floor of the valleys.
- Elevation 700' – 1600'

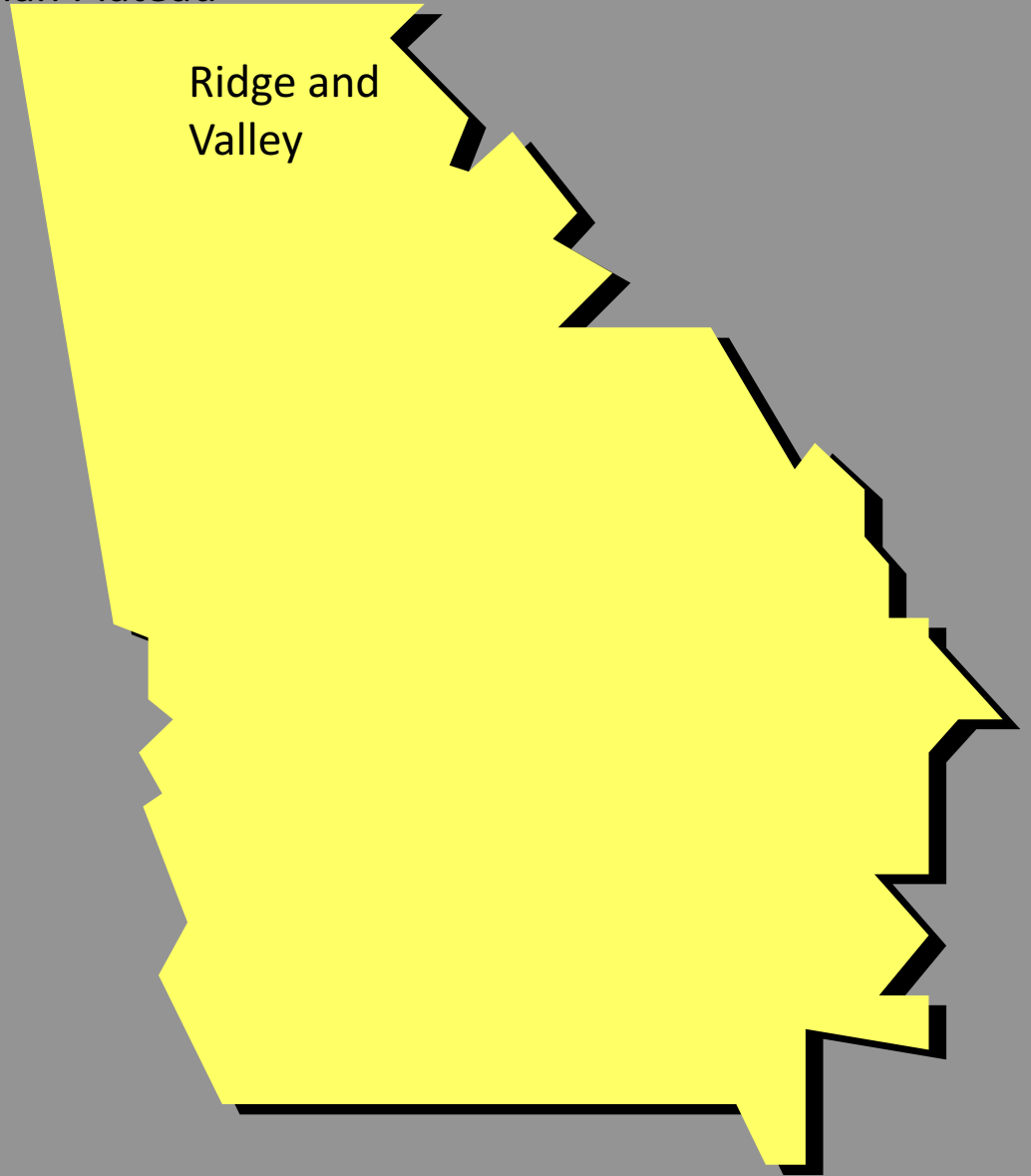
Ridge and Valley



Appalachian Plateau

- Smallest province, located in the TAG corner where, Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia meet.
- Hardwood forest and pasture
- Crops: corn and soybean
- Only source of coal in Georgia generates 1.6 billion dollars a year.
- Sand Mountain and Lookout Mountain
- Sedimentary Rock
- Elevation 2000'

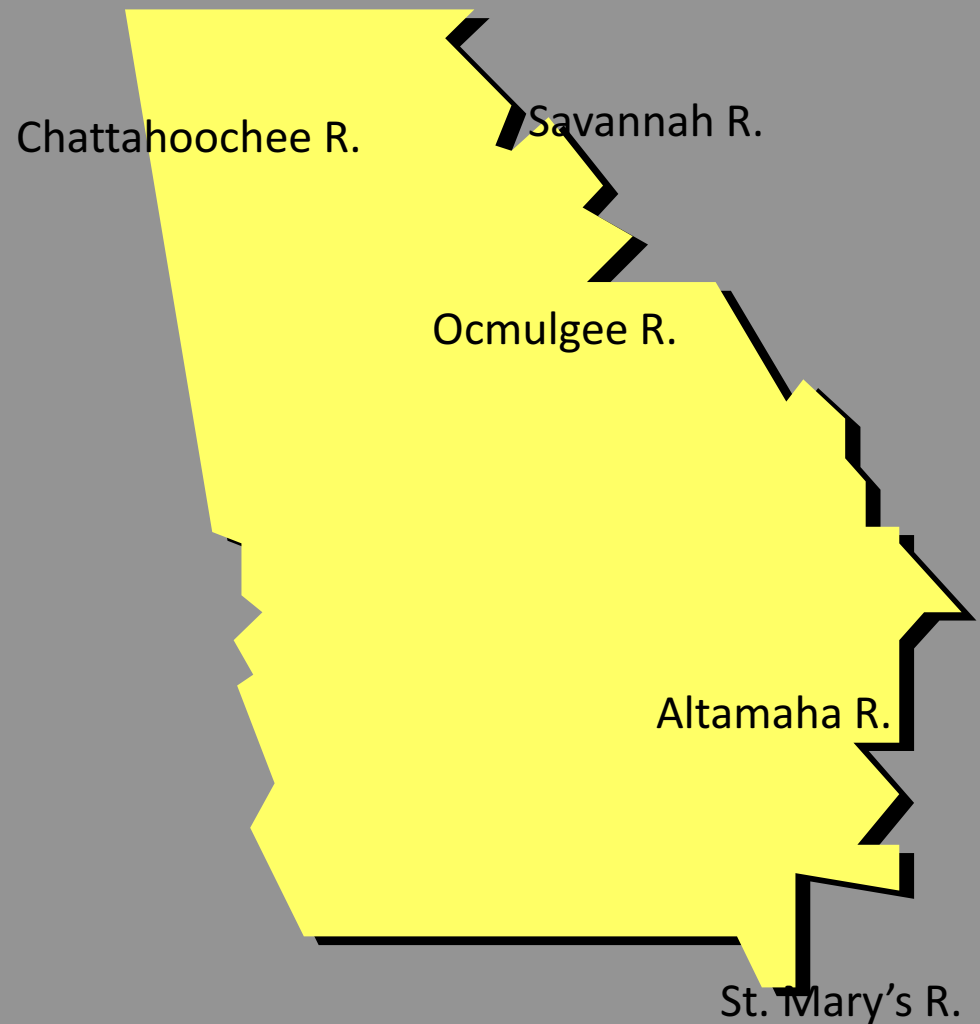
Appalachian Plateau



Ridge and
Valley

Rivers

- Most of the rivers in Georgia begin in the Blue Ridge Mountains.
- All of the major rivers except for the Savannah River begin in Georgia.
- The rivers above the Fall Line tend to be narrow and shallow below the Fall Line they tend to be deep and wide.
- Columbus, Georgia served as a major port during the Civil War because of the Chattahoochee River being accessible from the Gulf of Mexico.



Rivers

- The Savannah River forms Georgia's Eastern border, The Chattahoochee forms the Western border, and the St. Mary's forms the Southern border.
- Settlements developed along rivers on the Fall Line because the swift moving rivers provided a source of hydro power.
- Native Americans used the Ocmulgee River for trade. It is also known as the "Prehistoric Highway".

