





SS8G1

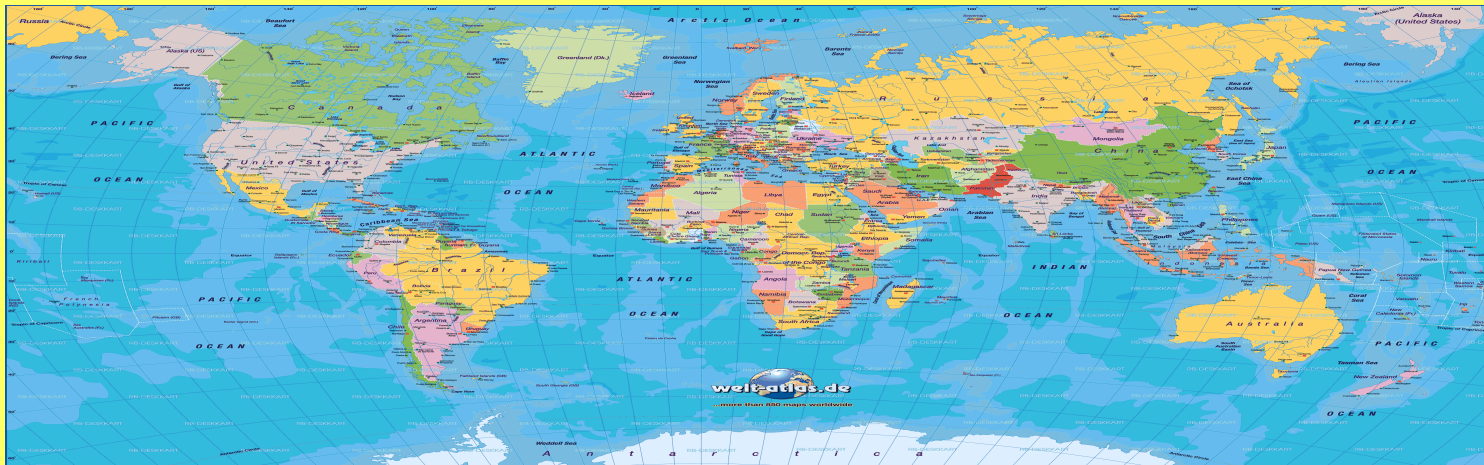


TSW describe Georgia with regard to physical features & location.

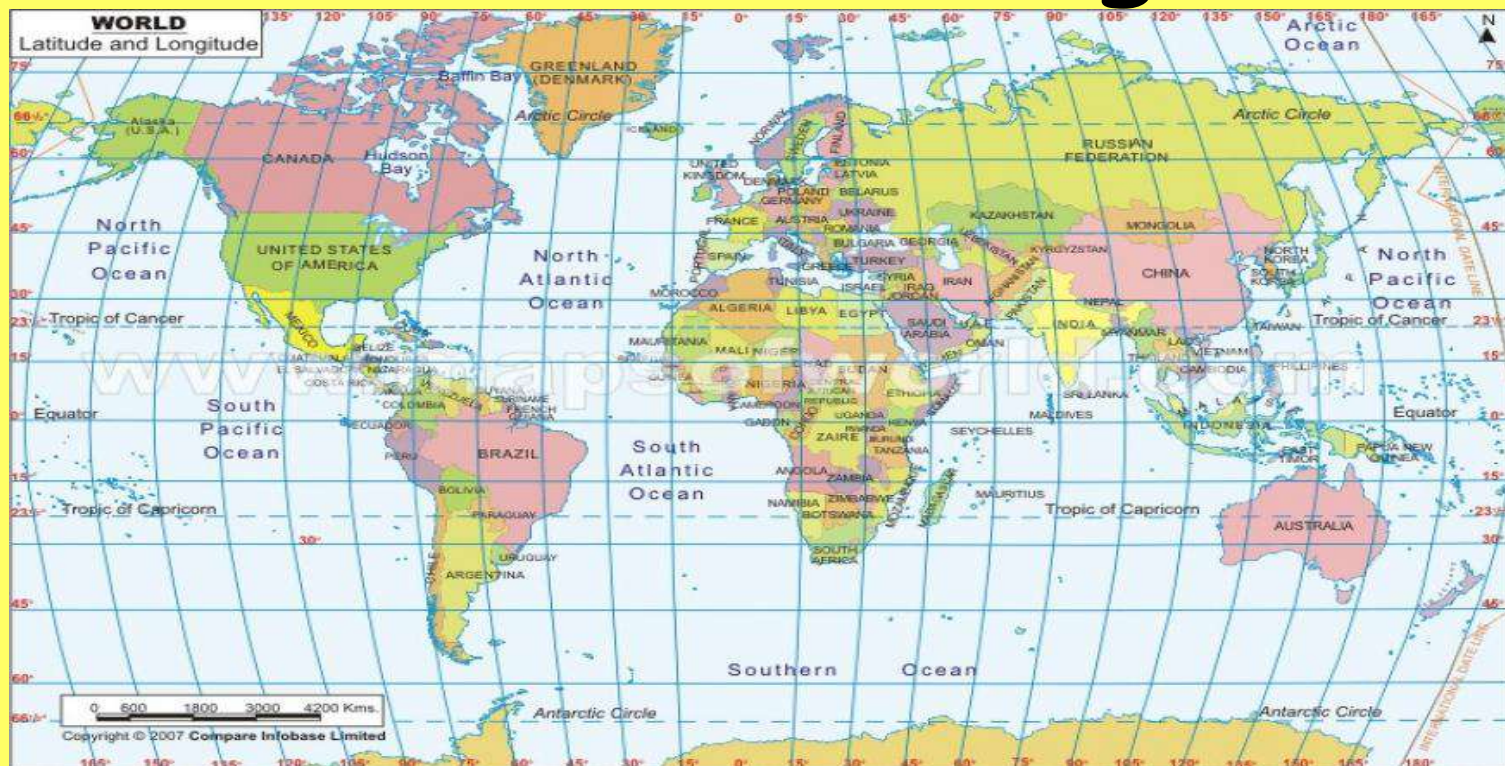
a. Locate Georgia in relation to region, nation, continent, and hemisphere.



Georgia's relative location is in
the northern hemisphere, on
the continent of
North America, in the
southeastern corner of the
United States.

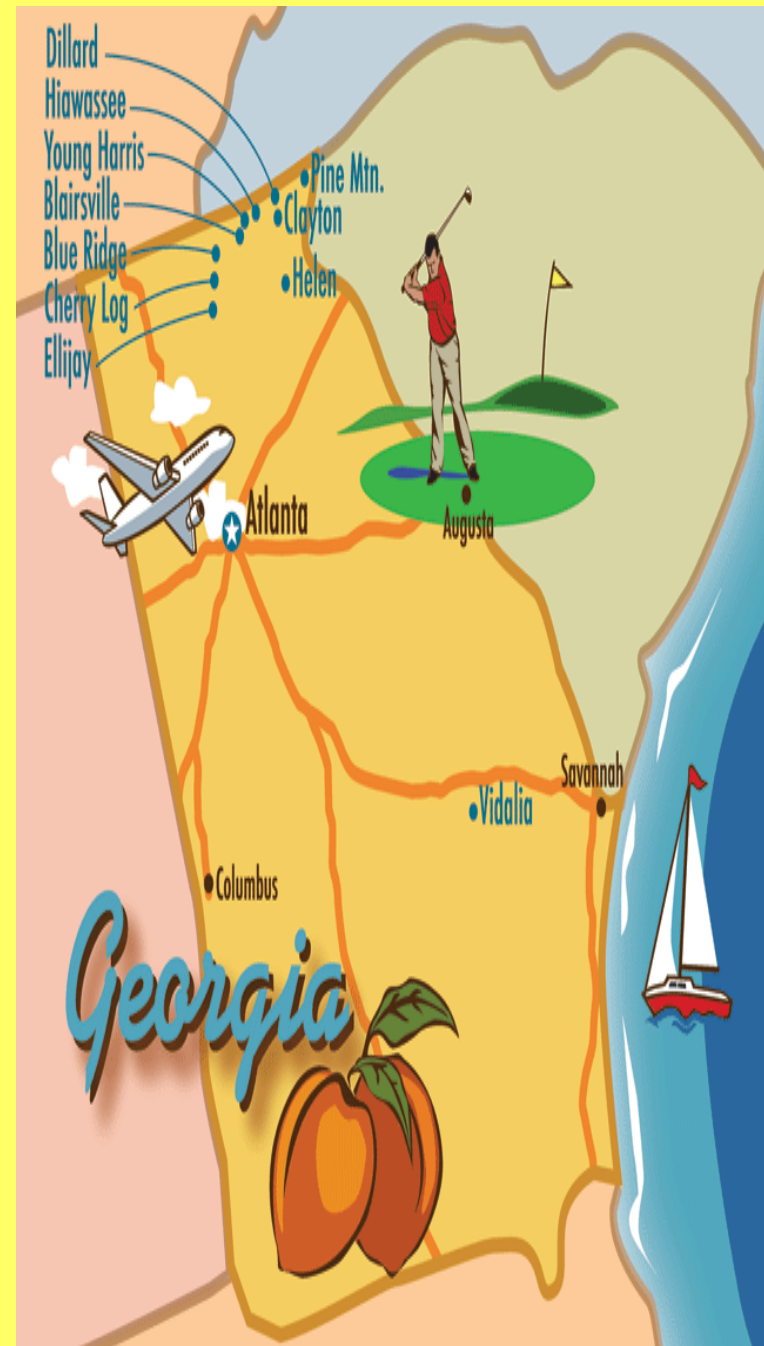


Georgia's absolute location is between $30^{\circ} 21'$ and $35^{\circ} E$ latitude and between $80^{\circ} 50'$ and $80^{\circ} 36' W$ longitude.



Georgia:

- * largest state east of the Mississippi
- * greatest length = 315 miles.
- * greatest width = 250 miles
- * 58,910 sq. mi. of land
- * 854 sq. mi. of inland waterways





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b. Describe the five geographic regions of Georgia:

*Blue Ridge Mountains

*Valley & Ridge

*Appalachian Plateau

*Piedmont

*Coastal Plain



Appalachian Plateau

Blue Ridge

Valley
&
Ridge

Piedmont

Fall Line

Coastal Plain



Blue Ridge Mountains

Located in the northeastern part of the state, it's part of the Appalachian Highlands that stretch from New York to Alabama.



This region is a hundred miles wide and has an area of about 2,000 sq. miles. The highest and largest group of mountains in Georgia are here.



Elevation

7500-9000 Ft.
6000-7500 Ft.
4500-6000 Ft.
3000-4500 Ft.
1800-3000 Ft.
1200-1800 Ft.
600-1200 Ft.
300-600 Ft.
150-300 Ft.
0-150 Ft.



The Blue Ridge are a geographical barrier to warm, moist air from the Gulf of Mexico. The air cools when it hits the mountains and causes precipitation.



In this region are
hardwood forests,
vegetable farming, and
apple trees.



The highest peak in Georgia,
Brasstown Bald, is in
the region. It's almost
5,000 ft. high.



Other Georgia landmarks in the Blue Ridge region are Amicalola Falls with a drop of 729 ft.; Tallulah Gorge, 1,000 ft. deep; and Helen, a recreated Alpine village.



Valley and Ridge Regions

This area lies between the Blue Ridge and Appalachian Mountains. It has open valleys and narrow ridges that run parallel to the valleys.



The elevation of the Valley & Ridge region ranges from 700 to 1,600 ft. above sea level.



There are a lot of forests and pastures for cattle. There is also fertile farmland for growing grain and apples.



Appalachian Plateau

This is the smallest region in Georgia and is a maze of limestone caves, deep canyons, and rock formations.



In this region is the point where
Tennessee, Alabama, and
Georgia meet so it's called
the "TAG corner".



Lookout Mountain and Sand Mountain are in this region.

Hardwood trees like oaks grow well here. There is some coal, but it's not mined.



The Appalachian region has an elevation of up to 2,000 ft and is a favorite with Civil War buffs.

The Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Parks are sites of two battles.



Northeast of Dahlonega marks
the beginning of the
Appalachian Trail, a hike of over
2,000 miles that ends in Maine.



Piedmont Region

The Piedmont Plateau begins in the mountain foothills in north Georgia and extends to the central part of the state.



There are hardwood timber,
pine, and agriculture
industries in this area.



About half of Georgia's population lives in this region.

Before the Civil War, it was known as the "cotton belt". Today wheat, soybeans, corn, poultry, and cattle are produced here.



About half of Georgia's population lives in the Piedmont region. Atlanta, Athens, Madison, and Milledgeville are located here in areas crisscrossed by the Chattahoochee, Flint, Oconee, and Ocmulgee Rivers.





Chatooga

Toccoa

Goosawattee
Oostanaula
Etowah

Coosa

Chattahoochee



Georgia Rivers Map

Savannah

Upper Flint

Ogeechee

Oconee

Ocmulgee

Altamaha

Lower Flint

Satilla

Ochlockonee

Suwannee

St. Marys

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Coastal Plain

This area occupies 3/5ths of Georgia and is the largest region. It's divided into the Inner Coastal Plain and the Outer Coastal Plain.



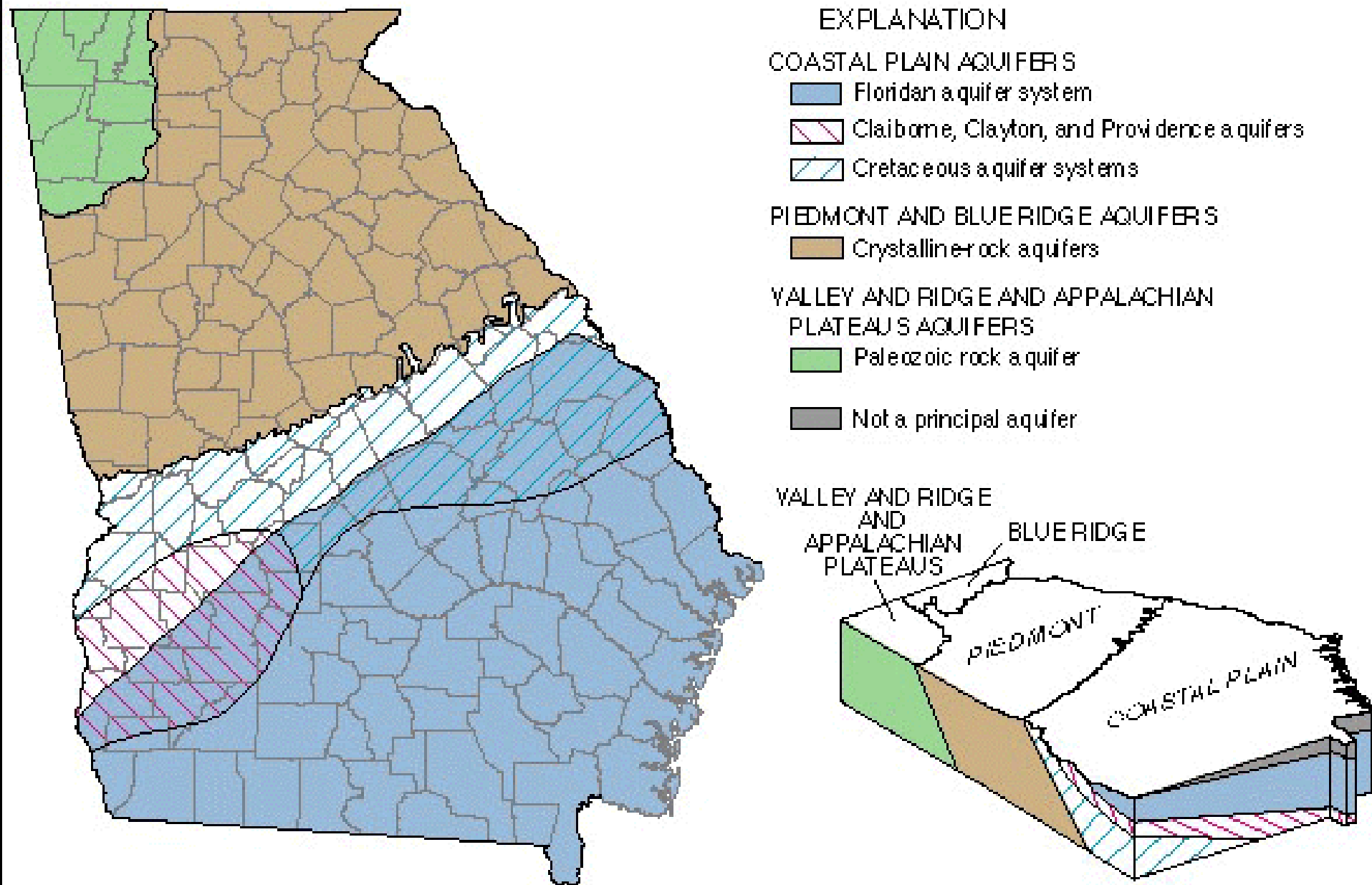
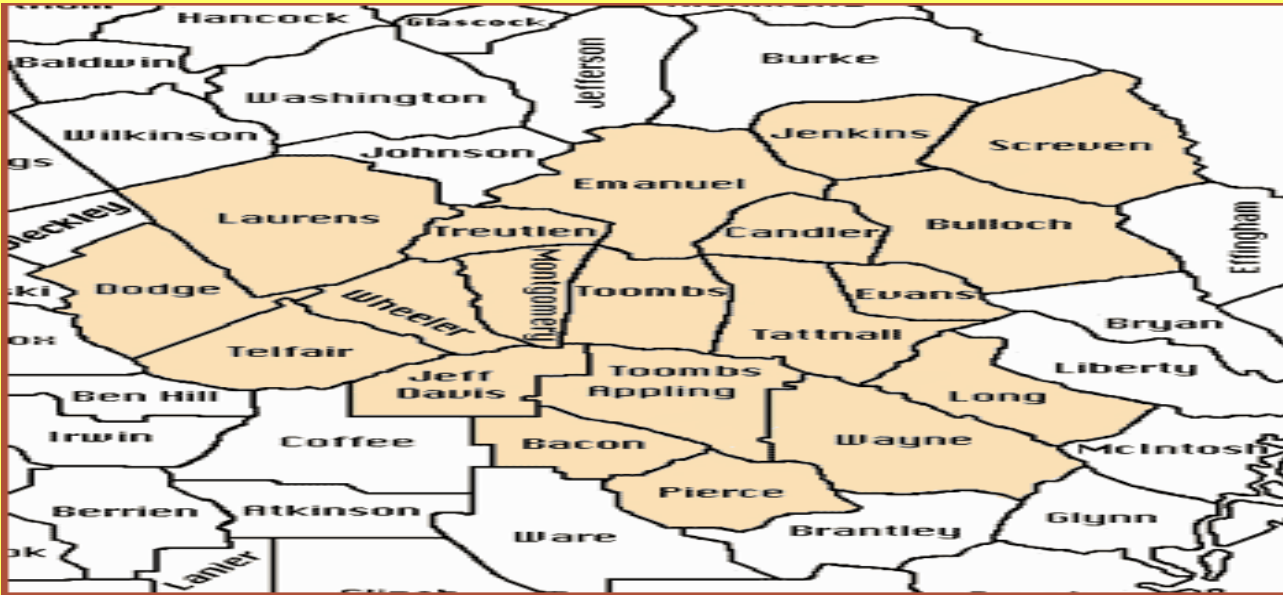


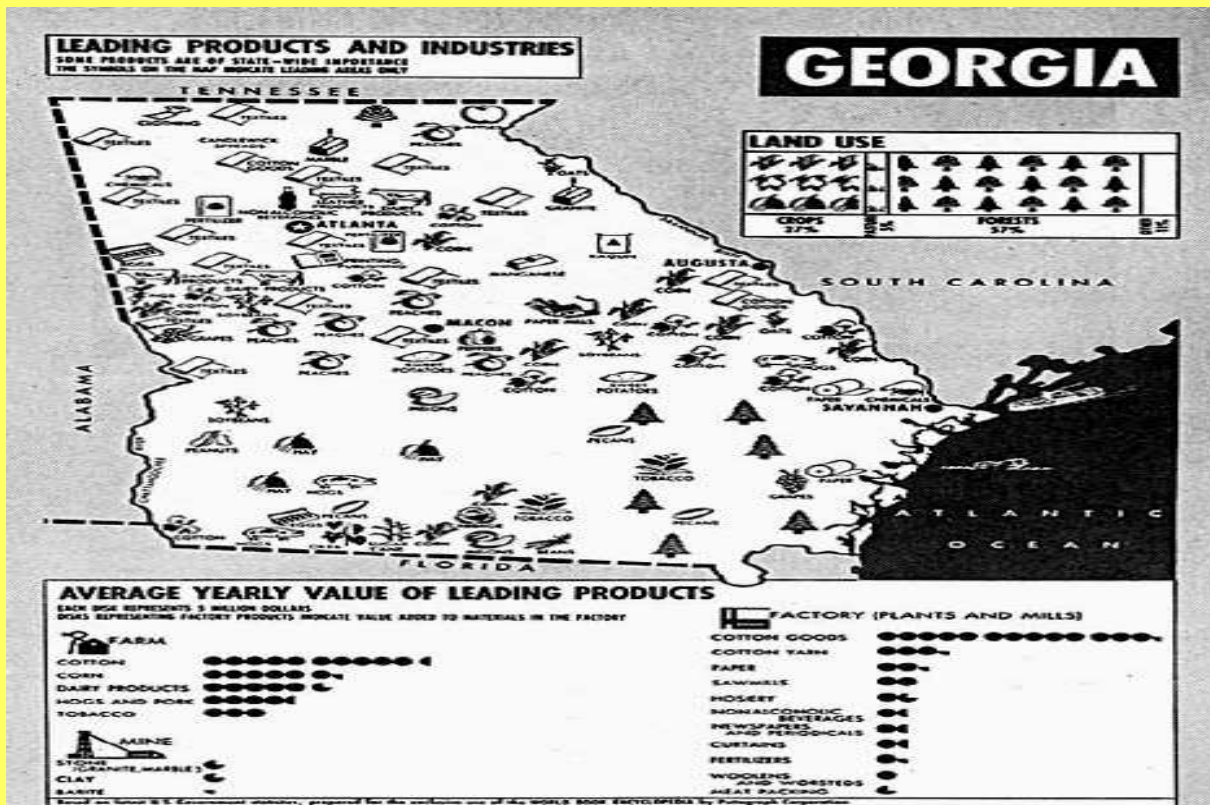
Figure 1. Area of use of principal aquifers and generalized diagram showing aquifers and physiographic provinces in Georgia.

The Inner Coastal Plain has a mild climate and a good supply of water found in underground aquifers. It's the major agricultural region of Georgia. The Vidalia Upland is famous for its sweet onions.



The southwest corner of Georgia near Albany and Bainbridge is known as the Dougherty Plain.

This region grows peanuts, corn, and pecans.



The Outer Coastal Plain does not have much fertile farmland because many places are swampy and marshy. It's the center of naval stores and pulp production.



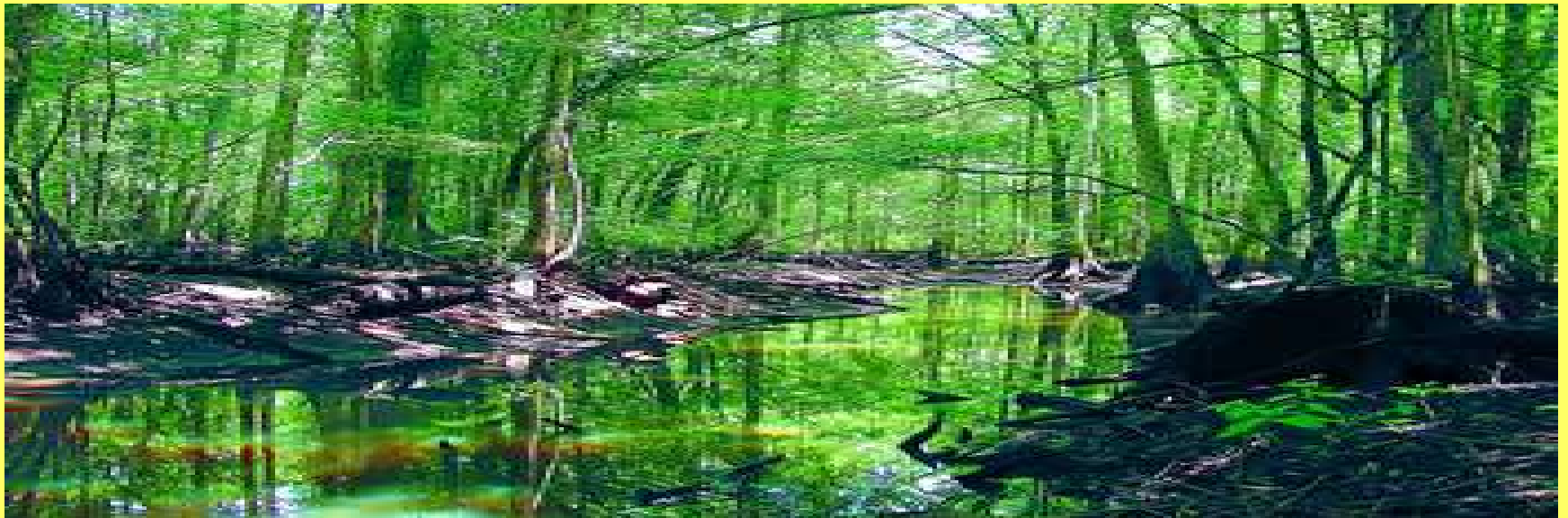
The swamps on the Georgia coastline are the areas first visited by early explorers. The 681- acre Okefenokee Swamp is in this area.



The Okefenokee is the largest fresh water swamp in North America. A wetland like this is an area that is low-lying and the water is close to the surface creating sloughs swamps, bogs, ponds and marshes.



Georgia also has wetlands influenced by the tides. These are saltwater marshes. Georgia ranks 4th in the nation of the number of acres of wetlands.



Along the coast of Georgia, there are deep harbors and barrier islands. There are recreational facilities, fishing, seafood processing plants and shipyards. Savannah, Darien, and Brunswick are located here.

