

Unit 2 Graphic Organizer #1

SS8G1abcd: Geography of Georgia



Location of Georgia

Region Southeast

Nation U.S.A.

Continent North America

Hemisphere

1. Northern

2. Western

GPS

Northern Boundary: 35° N

Southern Boundary: 30° N

Western Boundary: 86° W

Eastern Boundary: 81° W

Geographic Regions

How are physiographic regions determined?

By geographic similarities

1. Appalachian Plateau-

- *In the NW corner of the state
- *Known as the TAG Region
- *Smallest region
- *Lookout Mountain is here

2. Ridge & Valley

- *Located between the AP and BR regions
- *Made up of ridges overlooking rolling valleys for farming and pasture land
- *Industry: Dalton and Rome (carpet and textiles)

3. Blue Ridge

- *Located in the NE corner of the state
- *Receives most of Georgia's rainfall
- *Brasstown Bald is the highest point in Georgia
- *Tourism: Helen, Blue Ridge, and Dahlonega

4. Piedmont

- *located north of the Coastal Plains
- *Red clay and hilly; means "foot of the mountains"
- *Most populous region; you live here
- Industry: Home Depot, Coca-Cola, and Lockheed

5. Coastal Plains

- *Southernmost 2/3 of the state
 - *Largest region
 - *Flat/fertile soil, once covered by ocean
 - *Okefenokee Swamp
 - *Agriculture: peaches, pecans, peanuts & pines
- The physiographic regions occur nationwide.

Physical Features

1. The Fall Line

Shoreline of pre-historic ocean, separates the Piedmont and the Coastal Plains. The elevation drop provides a source of hydroelectric power.

2. Appalachian Mountains

Mountains in NE Georgia, Blue Ridge overlap with the Appalachian Mtns.

3. Chattahoochee River

Forms part of Georgia's western boundary with Alabama

4. Savannah River

Forms part of Georgia's eastern boundary with South Carolina

5. Okefenokee Swamp

Largest freshwater wetland in the U.S., located on the Georgia/Florida border

6. Barrier Islands

Chain of islands that provide protection to Georgia's mainland

What is climate?

Weather patterns for a region over a long period of time