

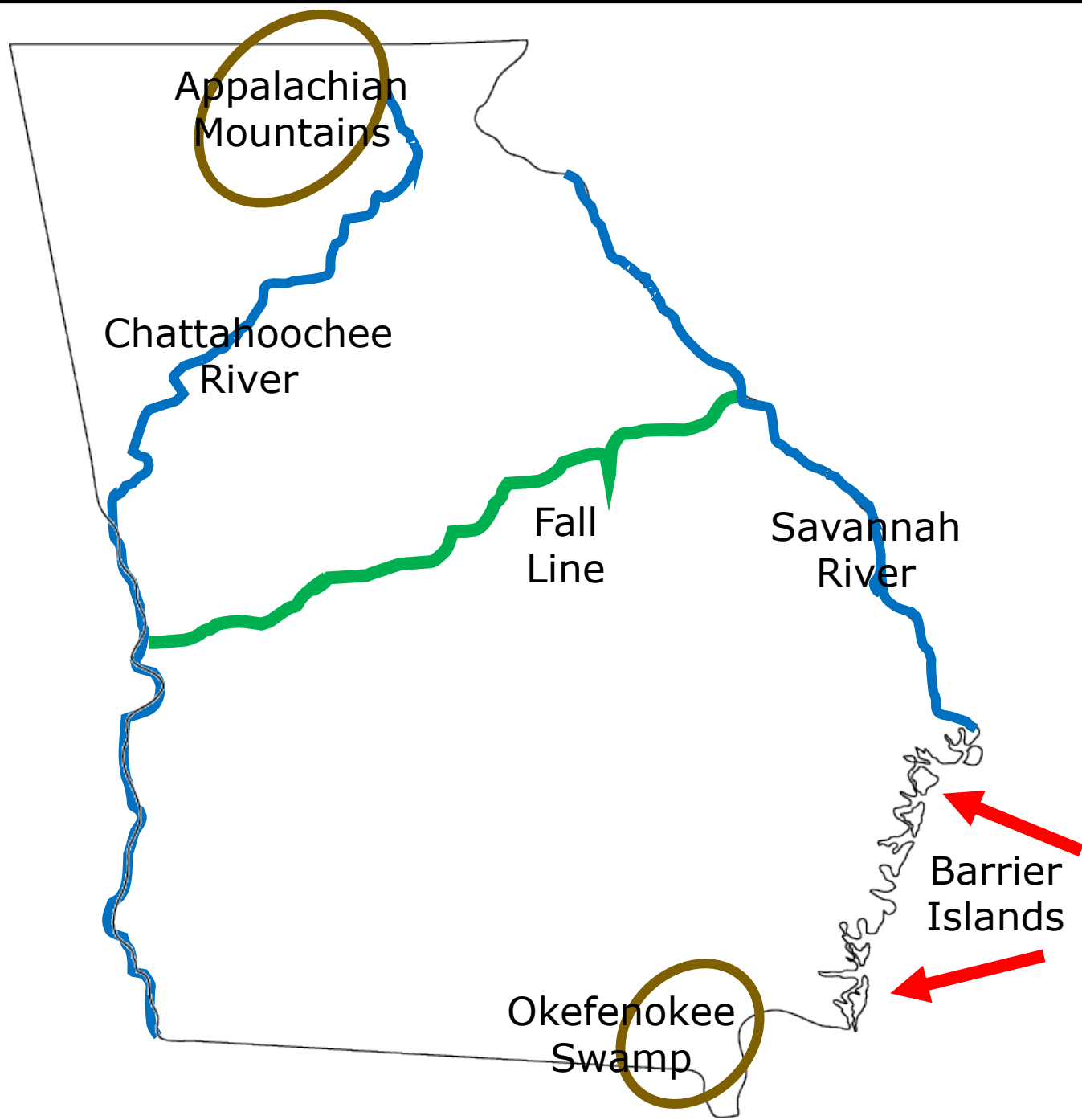
Georgia's Physical Features

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Physical Features

- There are many different physical features in the state of Georgia.
- Physical features include bodies of water, deserts, mountain ranges, and other landforms.
- They are created by nature; they are not man-made.



Fall Line

- The Fall Line is about twenty miles wide and separates the Piedmont region from the Coastal Plain region.
- It marks the part of the state where the elevation begins to drastically drop towards sea level.
- This causes water to run down hill at an increased rate.



Fall
Line



Fall Line

- In the state's early days, Georgians built cities like Columbus, Macon, Milledgeville, and Augusta along the Fall Line rivers.
- These cities began as places where goods were transferred from boats to wagons and trains.
- Today, the Fall Line features some of the state's most beautiful waterfalls.



Okefenokee Swamp

- The Okefenokee Swamp is located in the southeast corner of Georgia, and it is one of the largest fresh water swamps in North America.
- It covers roughly 700 square miles of the Coastal Plains region.
- Its name comes from a Seminole word meaning, “land of the trembling earth”.



Okefenokee
Swamp



Okefenokee Swamp

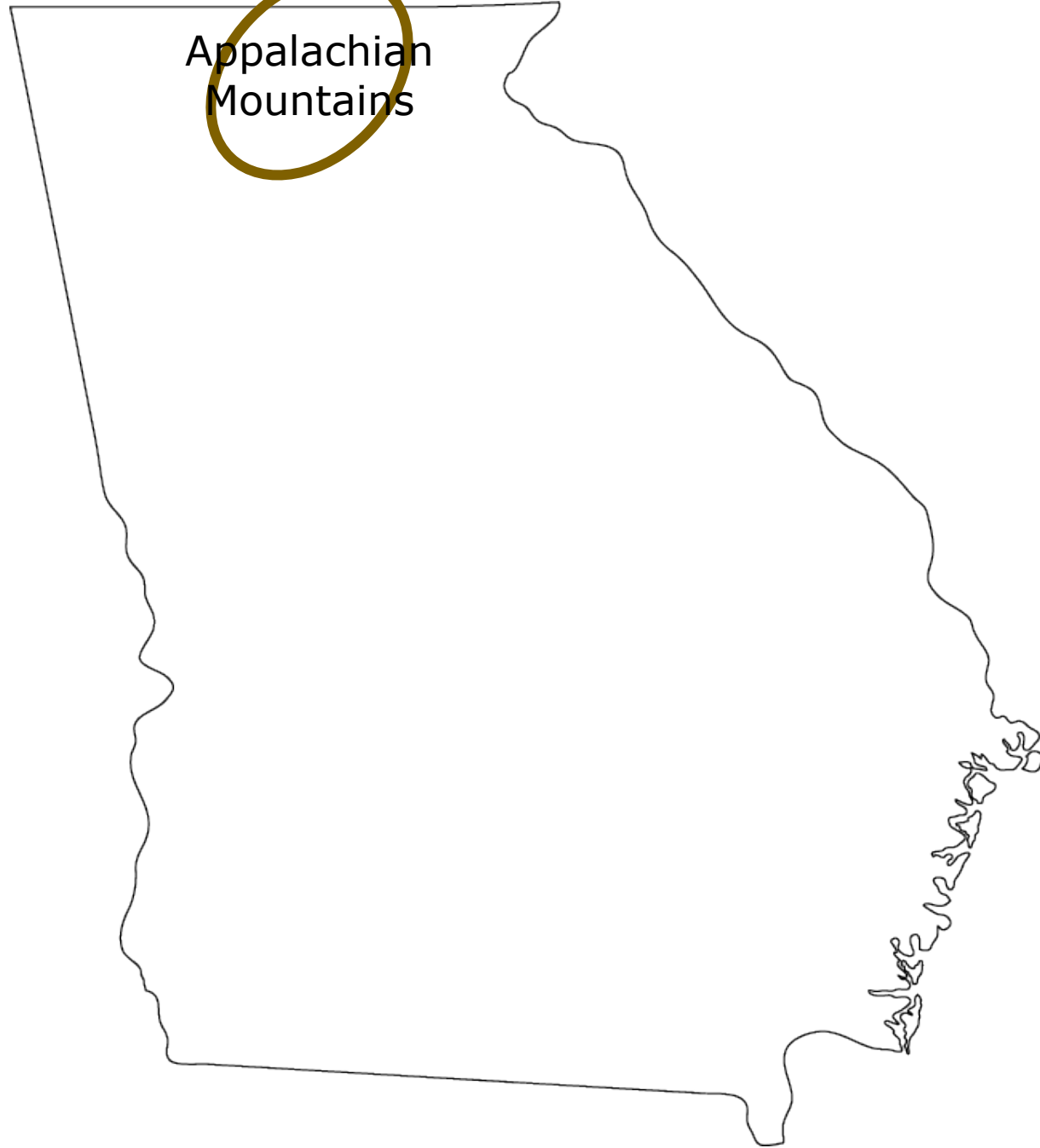
- Water in the swamp averages between 2 and 4 feet deep, and there is unstable, marshy ground beneath it.
- The Okefenokee Swamp is home to more than 1,000 types of plants and animals.
- In 1937, President Roosevelt created the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge, so the swamp is now protected land.



Appalachian Mtns.

- Nearly 100 miles of the Appalachian Mountain range extends into Georgia.
- The southern end of the chain lies within the Blue Ridge region.
- These mountains are Georgia's highest and wettest areas, with more than 80 inches of rainfall every year.

Appalachian
Mountains





Appalachian Mtns.

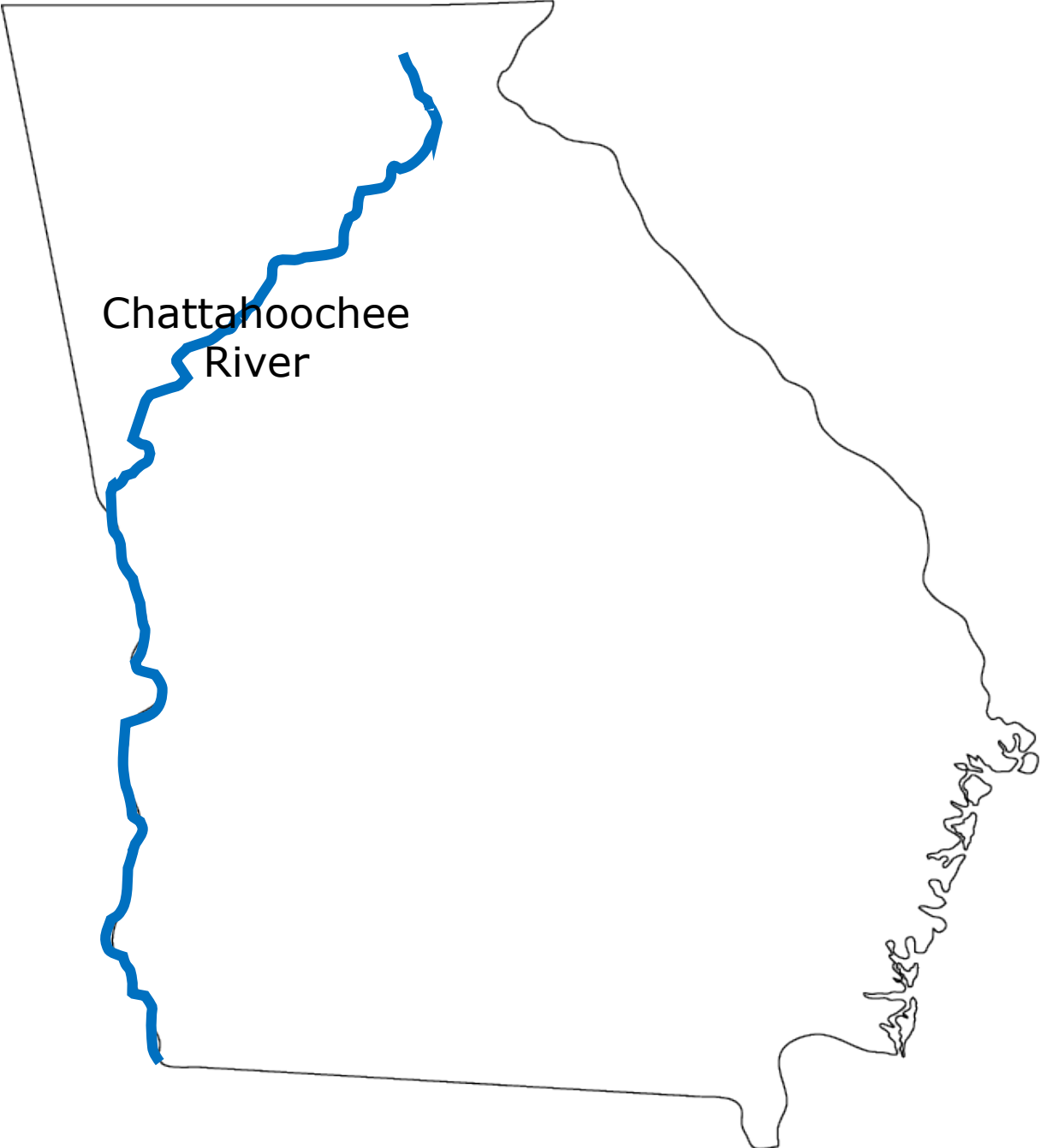
- In 1828, gold was discovered in this area of the mountain range and put the town of Dahlonega on the map.
- Today, tourists visit the Appalachian Mountains to enjoy the region's beautiful views and recreational activities.



M.L.W.

Chattahoochee River

- The Chattahoochee River begins in the Blue Ridge Mountains and flows southwest toward Alabama and the Gulf of Mexico.
- The Chattahoochee is an important source of water for Georgia, as well as for Alabama and Florida.



Chattahoochee
River

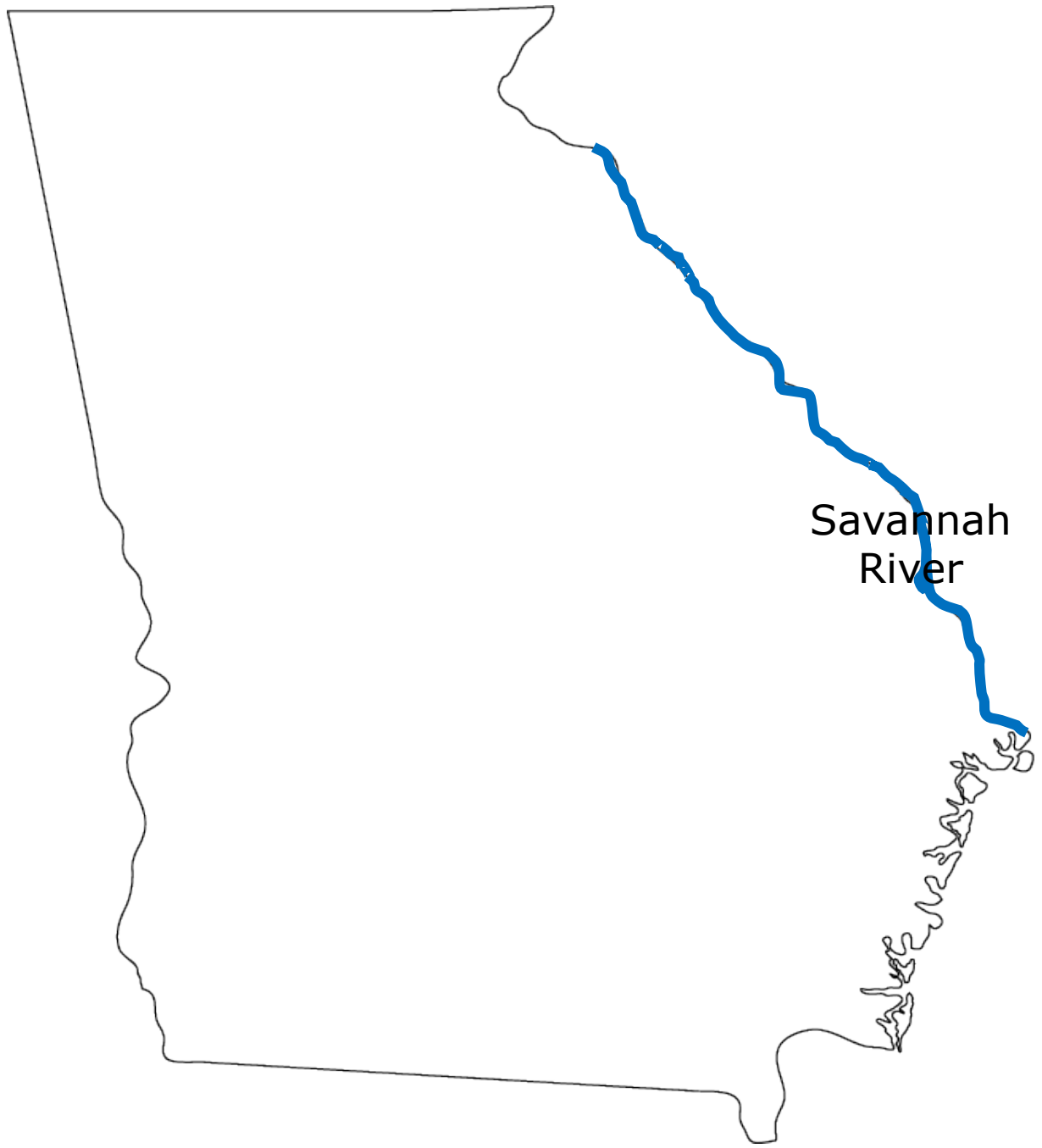
Chattahoochee River

- In the past, cities along the river used it as a source of power for mills and as a means of transportation.
- Today, many man-made lakes harness water from the river for hydroelectricity, drinking water, and flood control.
- It is also used for recreational activities like kayaking, canoeing, and fishing.



Savannah River

- The Savannah River begins in the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains and is the natural boundary between Georgia and South Carolina.
- It flows southeast toward Savannah and empties into the Atlantic Ocean.
- It's important for shipping and trade because its deep waters and width make it possible for large ships to navigate.

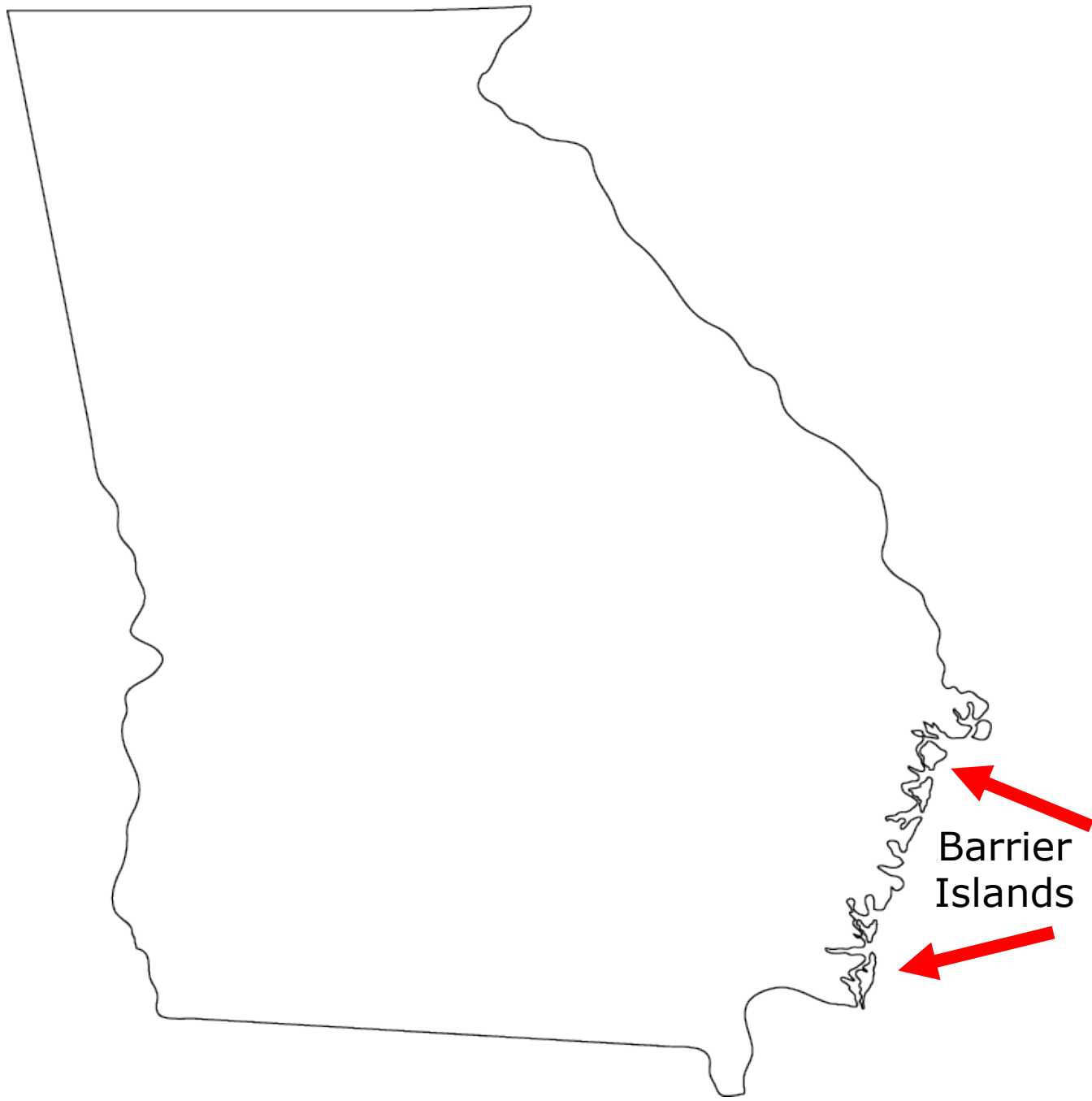


Savannah
River



Barrier Islands

- Barrier Islands are located along Georgia's coastline and form a barrier between the mainland and the Atlantic Ocean.
- These islands protect the mainland from much of the ocean wind, waves, and currents that would otherwise erode the coast.
- In Georgia's early history, forts were built on the islands to protect the state's coast.



Barrier
Islands



St Simons Island

Barrier Islands

- Today, some of the islands, like St Simons, Tybee, and Jekyll, are popular vacation destinations for tourists.
- Other barrier islands are protected wildlife reserves and wilderness sanctuaries, and cannot be destroyed by manmade developments.



Cumberland Island

