Geographic Regions of Georgia

- Appalachian Plateau
- Ridge & Valleys
- Blue Ridge
- Piedmont
- Coastal Plain
Appalachian Plateau
- smallest physiographic region; includes Cloudland Canyon and Lookout Mountain
- located in the northwest corner of Georgia
- has limestone caves, canyons, and rock formations; coal industries
- known as the TAG corner (Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia)

Ridge and Valley
- contains low open valleys and narrow ridges
- known for textile and carpet manufacturing industries; mining industry
- has areas of flat, fertile farmlands; hardwoods and pine timber
- Dalton, Georgia is the “carpet capital of the world”

Blue Ridge
- located in the northeast part of Georgia
- contains the highest and largest groups of mountains in Georgia
- Brasstown Bald, highest point in Georgia, is located here
- marks the beginning of the Appalachian Trail at Springer Mountain
- farms produce vegetables and apples, harvesting of timber
- has the highest precipitation rate in the state

Piedmont
- begins in the mountain foothills of northern Georgia and goes to the central part of the state
- has gently sloping hills and valleys in the north and flatlands in the south
- makes up about 1/3 of the state’s land area; approximately 30%
- known for its production of wheat, soybeans, corn, poultry, and cattle
- red clay is a characteristic of this region
- 1/2 of the state’s population due to major cities like Atlanta, Macon, Columbus, and Augusta
- highly industrialized region

Coastal Plain
- covers about 3/5 of the state
- home to the Okefenokee Swamp, located in the Outer Coastal Plain
- has 14 barrier islands along its 100-mile shoreline; deep water ports of Savannah and Brunswick connect Georgia products with global markets
- divided into two parts: Inner and Outer Coastal Plain
  Inner—agricultural heartland of state
  Outer—pulp and paper industry, commercial fishing, tourism and recreation