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## Georgia coastal plains crops

The Flint Savannah River St. Mary's River Oconee River Ocmulgee River Altamaha Georgia's main rivers meet in the Coastal Plains region as they head to the Atlantic Ocean. The Oconee, Ocmulgee, Flint, Savannah, St. Mary's and Altamaha rivers are located in this region. The Oconee River and the Ocmulgee River form the Altamaha River in southern Georgia. It is the largest river of the Georgian coast. Ocmulgee River crosses the Fall Line, where waterfalls and cascades form. The St. Mary's River is the border between Georgia and Florida. It is a black river that flows down part of the Okefenokee Swamp. It begins in the Okefenokee swamp and flows into the Atlantic Ocean on Cumberland Island. The Savannah River is a large river that has its origin at the foot of the Appalachians. It forms the majority of the border between South Carolina and Georgia. The river is about 350 miles long. It is located in Savannah. The Flint River, named after the stones found along its banks, is home to many types of wildlife, including shoal bass. The river gives farmers water for their crops. The Flint River flows into the Chattahoochee River. Creek Indians lived in the bottoms of rivers and valleys of these rivers. Natural wonders of Georgia Three natural wonders of Georgia, Radium Springs, Providence Canyon and Okefenokee Swamp are located in the Coastal Plains. Radium Springs has light blue water. The springs first opened in 1927 and have now been closed. When it was open, it was a favorite point to visit. The teams played on Sundays and everyone had fun swimming in the springs. Sources are underground water supply, which appear on the surface of the earth and form a pool with water. Providence Canyon is called the Little Grand Canyon of Georgia. It was eroded 150 years ago. All canyons were formed by the ancient ocean. In total, there are 16 canyons. The Okefenokee Swamp is a swamp on the border between Georgia and Florida. The Okefenokee Swamp gets its name from native American words that mean Land of the Trembling Earth. There are hundreds of birds, mammals, reptiles and amphibians, many of which are endangered or threatened. The River of Our Lady and the Suwannee River begin in the Okefenokee Swamp. Many of the plants found in Okefenokee were used by Georgia Native Americans for food and medicine. The Upper Coastal Plain is flat. It has good soil for growing plants. Some of Georgia's famous crops are peaches, pecans and peanuts. The Upper Coastal Plain has two habitat types: forests and agricultural land. Coniferous forest is a type of forest that has trees with needles. These trees do not lose their leaves in autumn. An example is pine. The coniferous name comes from the word cone, like pine cone. Farmland is not a natural environment. It is man-made. Farmers clean grasses or shrubs on the ground so they can plant their own crops. The climate of the Upper Coastal Plain is hot and humid. Scientists call this type of climate a humid subtropical. It is quite hot in summer and is not too cold in winter. It rains a little, and the air is wet and sticky, or humid, most of the time. Common animals found in coniferous forests: wild pig black bear raccoon bobcat rabbit squirrel Zonotrichia leucophrys found in cultivated fields: Common plants found in coniferous forests: Common plants found in cultivated fields: crops In 1918, the Association of landowners of Georgia, led by Captain H.H. Tift and William Stillwell, the state legislature successfully lobbied to create an agricultural experiment station in the state's coastal plain. The autonomous station would be linked to the state College of Agriculture, which would provide income on land at the University of Georgia, and provide research-based information on coastal agriculture. Generous donations of land and facilities from Captain Tift helped Tifton win a bid for a new experiment station. Opened in 1919 under the direction of S.H. Starr, the 206-acre Coastal Plain Experiment Station became the first experimental station in the nation's vast coastal plain that stretches from Delaware to Texas. Since those early days, agriculture on the coastal plain has undergone many changes, but agriculture remains the backbone of the region's economy. South Georgia farmers produce about 80% of the state's crops of the order and are among the nation's leading producers of peanuts, cotton, vegetables, berries and pecans. Research by faculty and staff has helped farmers grow traditional crops in a more efficient and environmentally friendly way and has given them many other options such as new varieties of grass turf, nursery plants, fresh market vegetables, fruit and nut trees, and beef and dairy cattle. As an integral part of Tifton campus research, expansion and teaching, Coastal Plain Station is complemented by Centers for Research and Education in Southern Georgia in Appling, Camilla (C. M. Stripling), Midville (Southeast Georgia Center) and Plains (Southwest Georgia Center). UGA researchers are also working with USDA Agricultural Research Service researchers based at the station, a partnership that dates back to 1924. Visit the website of the Tifton Campus of the University of Georgia Tifton, located in Tifton, is the agricultural and environmental laboratory of southern Georgia. Researchers at the University of Georgia of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences wykorzystują grunt kampusu i i study, learn and teach the most effective and cost-effective ways to protect natural resources, livestock farming and agricultural crops in the area. The campus is located in the center of the agricultural region of Georgia. At the beginning of the 20th century, more and more southern Georgians began to soil and breed livestock on the Coastal Plain. They quickly learned that viable agriculture in this area was a challenge. The long growing season, hot summers and sandy clay soils required different crops and farming practices from those used in central and northern Georgia. In 1918, the Georgia Land Owners Association, led by Capt. Henry Tift and William Stillwell, successfully lobbied the state legislature to create a station for agricultural experiments in the field to be affiliated with the state College of Agriculture at the University of Georgia in Athens. In 1919, the station began operations on a 206-acre slate of land donated by Tift. Research at the station focused mainly on cash and feed crops such as cotton, tobacco, peanuts, corn, fodder grasses and wheat. The campus's mission today is the same as when the station was first opened: Conducting both applied and basic research, which is directly and indirectly aimed at establishing, maintaining and improving sustainable, efficient and profitable agriculture in Georgia, and developing, improving and protecting our environmental, soil and water resources. Farmers in the Coastal Plain now produce more than 80 percent of the in-line crops in Georgia. The growing season in southern Georgia lasts from 205 to 275 days, and many farmers produce crops all year round. The campus remains dedicated to the crops that were dominant when it was founded, but also grew with the agriculture of southern Georgia. Campus research now includes irrigation, precision farming, value added processing, vegetables, fish, tree fruits and nuts, peat grasses and ornamental horticultural crops. Researchers associated with the station are conducting research on more than 7,000 acres in southern Georgia, with research farms and centers also in Appling, Midville, Plains, Reidsville, Savannah and Camilla. Researchers at the University of Georgia are also collaborating with researchers from the U.S. Department of Agriculture based on campus - a partnership that began in 1924. The campus features the offices of the University of Georgia Cooperative Extension Service in the Southwest District, the University of Georgia Tifton Campus Conference Center and the National Environmentally Sound Production Agriculture Laboratory, a joint, interdisciplinary research program that develops agricultural methods to protect natural resources. Naomi Chapman Woodroof (1900-1989) Tifton Henry Tift (1841-1922) Loading

