



# Center of Excellence for Geographic Education South Carolina Geographic Alliance

## SCGA POSTER SERIES

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### Economic Landscapes of South Carolina (24 x 36)

**Economic Landscapes of South Carolina**

South Carolinians have transformed the natural landscapes of this state as they engaged in agricultural and other land activities. The economic landscape can be represented by a number of maps that show the historic and current changes in agricultural and industrial production on. Along with the transportation changes, long-term changes in production have included the rise of cotton, rice, and tobacco. Early agricultural production focused on subsistence crops and other cash crops for export such as indigo, rice, and sugar. Cotton appeared later and important products today include soybeans, corn, and other grains. The shift to a more diversified agriculture, including poultry, swine, and other livestock, is ongoing. Transportation changes have improved over time. Steamships and roads gave way to railroads, highways, bridges, airports and modernizing airports. The result is a continued regional reliance on both agriculture and industry.

**INDUSTRY**

**Industry 1840**  
Early in the 19th century, the economic landscape of South Carolina was dominated by agriculture. The state's primary exports were cotton, rice, and sugar. The state's economy was largely dependent on the export of these commodities. The state's infrastructure was limited, and the state's population was concentrated in the coastal region.

**Industry Today**  
The state's economy has diversified significantly since the 1940s. The state's primary exports are now a mix of agricultural products, such as cotton, rice, and soybeans, and manufactured goods, such as textiles, chemicals, and electronics. The state's infrastructure has improved significantly, and the state's population has grown significantly.

**TRANSPORTATION**

**Colonial Roads and Canals 1825**  
The state's transportation infrastructure was limited in the 18th and 19th centuries. The state's primary mode of transportation was the river, and the state's infrastructure was largely dependent on the river. The state's population was concentrated in the coastal region, and the state's economy was largely dependent on the export of agricultural products.

**Railroads 1860**  
The state's transportation infrastructure improved significantly in the mid-19th century. The state's primary mode of transportation was the railroad, and the state's infrastructure was largely dependent on the railroad. The state's population was concentrated in the coastal region, and the state's economy was largely dependent on the export of agricultural products.

**Highways, Railroads, Air and Sea Ports**  
The state's transportation infrastructure has improved significantly since the 1940s. The state's primary mode of transportation is the highway, and the state's infrastructure is largely dependent on the highway. The state's population is concentrated in the coastal region, and the state's economy is largely dependent on a mix of agricultural products and manufactured goods.

**AGRICULTURE**

**Colonial Agriculture**  
The state's primary agricultural products in the 18th and 19th centuries were cotton, rice, and sugar. The state's economy was largely dependent on the export of these commodities. The state's infrastructure was limited, and the state's population was concentrated in the coastal region.

**Agriculture 1840**  
The state's primary agricultural products in the mid-19th century were cotton, rice, and sugar. The state's economy was largely dependent on the export of these commodities. The state's infrastructure was limited, and the state's population was concentrated in the coastal region.

**Agriculture Today**  
The state's primary agricultural products today are a mix of agricultural products, such as cotton, rice, and soybeans, and manufactured goods, such as textiles, chemicals, and electronics. The state's economy is largely dependent on a mix of agricultural products and manufactured goods. The state's infrastructure has improved significantly, and the state's population has grown significantly.

**SOUTH CAROLINA**  
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### Lakes and Rivers of South Carolina (24 x 36)

**Lakes and Rivers of South Carolina**

South Carolina is bordered to the east by the Atlantic Ocean. The state also contains several large water bodies, these include Lake Marion, Lake Moultrie, and Lake Wylie. The state's primary water bodies are the Santee River, the Congaree River, and the Ashley River. The state's primary water bodies are the Santee River, the Congaree River, and the Ashley River. The state's primary water bodies are the Santee River, the Congaree River, and the Ashley River.

**Lake Marion**  
The largest lake in South Carolina, Lake Marion is a reservoir created in 1952. It is the largest reservoir in the Southeastern United States. The lake is used for recreation, water supply, and hydroelectric power.

**Lake Moultrie**  
The second largest lake in South Carolina, Lake Moultrie is a reservoir created in 1952. It is the second largest reservoir in the Southeastern United States. The lake is used for recreation, water supply, and hydroelectric power.

**Lake Wylie**  
The third largest lake in South Carolina, Lake Wylie is a reservoir created in 1952. It is the third largest reservoir in the Southeastern United States. The lake is used for recreation, water supply, and hydroelectric power.

**Santee River**  
The Santee River is the longest river in South Carolina. It is a major waterway in the state and is used for recreation, water supply, and hydroelectric power.

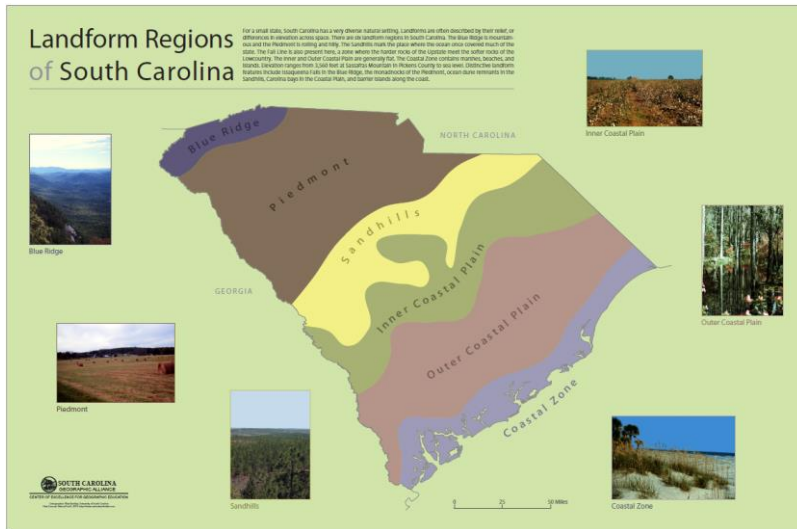
**Congaree River**  
The Congaree River is a major waterway in the state and is used for recreation, water supply, and hydroelectric power.

**Ashley River**  
The Ashley River is a major waterway in the state and is used for recreation, water supply, and hydroelectric power.

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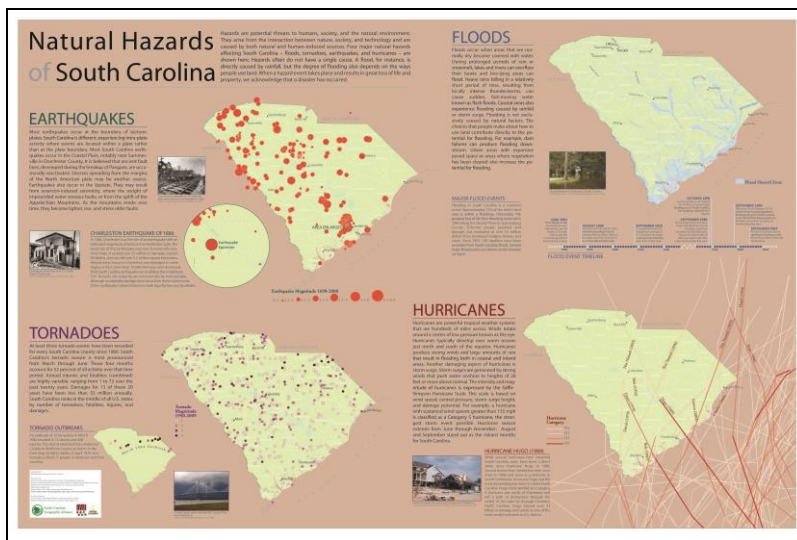
# Landform Regions of South Carolina

(24 x 36)



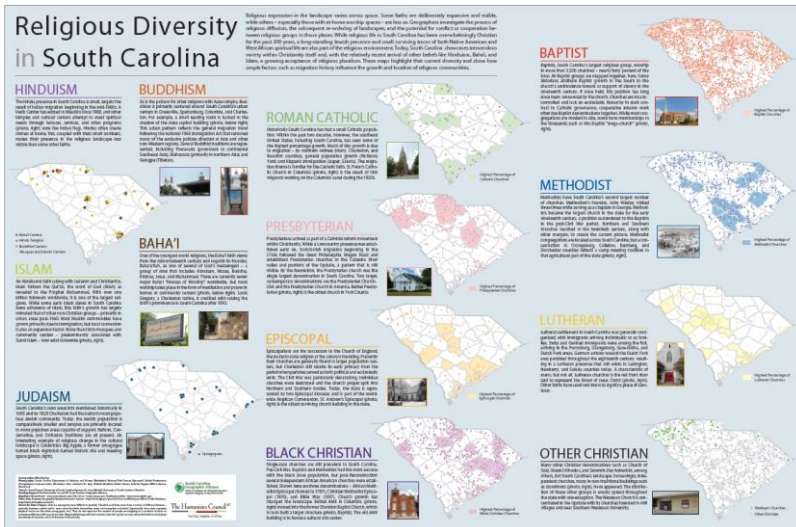
# Natural Hazards of South Carolina

(24 x 36)



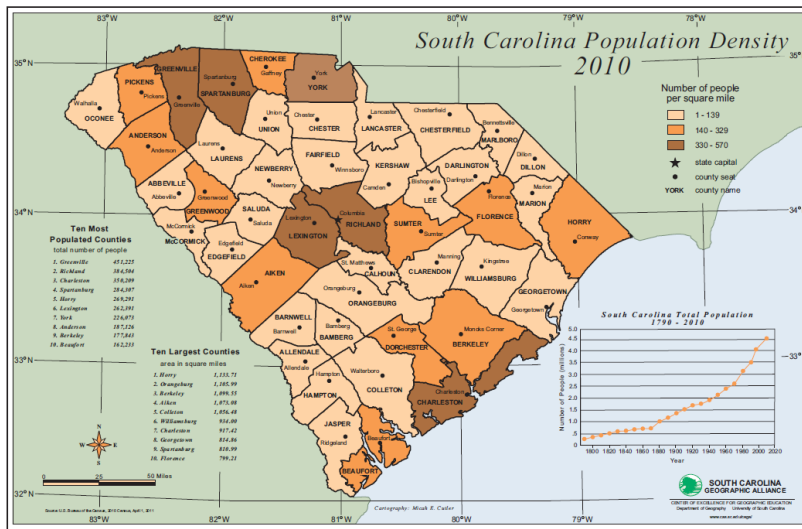
# Religious Diversity in South Carolina

(24 x 36)



# South Carolina Population Density 2010

(24 x 36)



# Weather and Climate of South Carolina

(24 x 36)

## Weather and Climate of South Carolina

### CLIMATE REGIONS

Climate refers to the long-term average weather conditions for a particular place and time period. Climate is the average weather for a particular place and time period. Climate is determined by the amount of solar radiation that reaches the Earth's surface, the amount of water vapor in the atmosphere, and the amount of wind. Climate is also influenced by the Earth's latitude, longitude, and elevation. Climate is also influenced by the Earth's oceans and the Blue Ridge Mountains. The oceans, because of their high heat capacity, moderate the climate. The mountains block cold air masses and cause an area of lower precipitation to their east.

Climate regions are groups that share similar weather patterns. South Carolina is divided into four climate regions: the Atlantic Coastal Plain, the Blue Ridge Mountains, the Piedmont, and the South Carolina Lowlands. Each region has its own unique weather patterns and climate conditions.

**Temperature and Precipitation**

**Average Annual Precipitation**

**Average Annual Maximum Temperature**

**Average Annual Minimum Temperature**

### TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION

**South Carolina Weather Records**

### HAZARDOUS WEATHER

**Drought**

**Winter Weather**

**Lightning**

**Hail**

**Heat**

**Wildfire**