AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL AND RUNOFF IN GEORGIA, 1941–70

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The runoff in Georgia is defined as the volume of water which flows over the surface of the land from rainfall or other sources and enters the streams. This volume is affected by the topographic and geologic characteristics of the area, the soil conditions, and the type and density of vegetation. The runoff is calculated as the difference between precipitation and evaporation. The precipitation is measured as the average annual runoff, while the evaporation is measured as the mean annual evaporation. The runoff is also affected by the type of land use, such as forested or agricultural areas, and the presence of impervious surfaces, such as roads and buildings. The runoff rate is expressed in inches per year, and the runoff volume is expressed in cubic feet per second. The runoff can be used to predict the overflow of streams and rivers and to plan for flood control measures. The runoff data is collected by the National Weather Service and is available for download from their website.