**Blue Team**

**Cotton**- Cotton has been the driving force in Alabama’s economy for centuries. Alabama’s abundance of cotton caused the textile industry to develop in the late 1800s. These mills have helped keep jobs and money in Alabama.

* Limestone (D1-D2)
* Cherokee (F3)
* Baldwin(C9)

**Corn**- Corn was an important crop to Alabama even before it was a state. It was a staple food for the native americans residing in this area.

* Colbert (C2)
* Jackson (E1-E2)

**Poultry-** The poultry industry is responsible for 10% of Alabama’s economy, exceeding $9 billion annually and employing 80,000 Alabamians.

* DeKalb (E2-F2)

**Beef/Cattle**- Cattle were originally introduced to North America by the Europeans in the late 1600s. Alabama has since grown to become one of our nation’s biggest suppliers of beef cattle.

* Geneva (F8)
* Montgomery ( E6)

**Forestry/Lumber**- Forests have always been one of Alabama’s most important resources. As one of the most heavily forested states in the nation, the forestry products industry has played a large role in the state's economy.

* Winston (C3)
* Clarke (C7)

**Coal-** Experiencing both boom and bust, the coal-mining industry has affected the lives of thousands of people in northern and central Alabama. The industry changed the face of the state—geographically, economically, socially, politically, culturally.

* Jefferson (D4)

**Red Iron Ore-** Red ore (hematite) is so abundant that three different mountains are called Red Mountain. Because of its importance in the building of Alabama, hematite is the official state mineral.

* St. Claire (E4)

Red Team

**Cotton**- Cotton has been the driving force in Alabama’s economy for centuries. Alabama’s abundance of cotton caused the textile industry to develop in the late 1800s. These mills have helped keep jobs and money in Alabama.

* Escambia (C8)
* Madison (D1-D2)

**Corn**- Corn was an important crop to Alabama even before it was a state. It was a staple food for the native americans that residing in this area.

* Limestone (D1-D2)
* Lauderdale (C1-C2)

**Poultry-** The poultry industry is responsible for 10% of Alabama’s economy, exceeding $9 billion annually and employing 80,000 Alabamians.

* Marshall (E2)

**Beef/Cattle**- Cattle were originally introduced to North America by the Europeans in the late 1600s. Alabama has since grown to become one of our nation’s biggest suppliers of beef cattle.

* Morgan (D2)
* Jackson (E1-E2)

**Forestry/Lumber**- Forests have always been one of Alabama’s most important resources. As one of the most heavily forested states in the nation, the forestry products industry has played a large role in the state's economy.

* Washington (B8)
* Clay (E5)

**Coal-** Experiencing both boom and bust, the coal-mining industry has affected the lives of thousands of people in northern and central Alabama. The industry changed the face of the state—geographically, economically, socially, politically, culturally.

* Shelby (D4)

**Red Iron Ore-** Red ore (hematite) is so abundant that three different mountains are called Red Mountain. Because of its importance in the building of Alabama, hematite is the official state mineral.

* DeKalb (E2-F2)
* Cherokee (F2)

**Green Team**

**Cotton**- Cotton has been the driving force in Alabama’s economy for centuries. Alabama’s abundance of cotton caused the textile industry to develop in the late 1800s. These mills have helped keep jobs and money in Alabama.

* Lawrence (C2-D2)
* Monroe(C7-C8)

**Corn**- Corn was an important crop to Alabama even before it was a state. It was a staple food for the native americans that residing in this area.

* Madison (D1-D2)

**Poultry-** The poultry industry is responsible for 10% of Alabama’s economy, exceeding $9 billion annually and employing 80,000 Alabamians.

* Coffee (F7-F8)

**Beef/Cattle**- Cattle were originally introduced to North America by the Europeans in the late 1600s. Alabama has since grown to become one of our nation’s biggest suppliers of beef cattle.

* Cullman (D3)
* DeKalb (E2-E3)
* Marshall (E2)

**Forestry/Lumber**- Forests have always been one of Alabama’s most important resources. As one of the most heavily forested states in the nation, the forestry products industry has played a large role in the state's economy.

* Cleburne (F3)
* Coosa (E5)

**Coal-** Experiencing both boom and bust, the coal-mining industry has affected the lives of thousands of people in northern and central Alabama. The industry changed the face of the state—geographically, economically, socially, politically, culturally.

* Tuscaloosa (C4-C5)

**Red Iron Ore-** Red ore (hematite) is so abundant that three different mountains are called Red Mountain. Because of its importance in the building of Alabama, hematite is the official state mineral.

* Jefferson (D4)
* Etowah (E3)

**Yellow Team**

**Cotton**- Cotton has been the driving force in Alabama’s economy for centuries. Alabama’s abundance of cotton caused the textile industry to develop in the late 1800s. These mills have helped keep jobs and money in Alabama.

* Colbert (C2)
* Lauderdale (C1-C2)
* Geneva (F8)

**Corn**- Corn was an important crop to Alabama even before it was a state. It was a staple food for the native americans that residing in this area.

* Lawrence (C2-D2)

**Poultry-** The poultry industry is responsible for 10% of Alabama’s economy, exceeding $9 billion annually and employing 80,000 Alabamians.

* Cullman (D3)

**Beef/Cattle**- Cattle were originally introduced to North America by the Europeans in the late 1600s. Alabama has since grown to become one of our nation’s biggest suppliers of beef cattle.

* Lowndes ( D6-E6)
* Blount (E3)
* Lauderdale (C1-C2)

**Forestry/Lumber**- Forests have always been one of Alabama’s most important resources. As one of the most heavily forested states in the nation, the forestry products industry has played a large role in the state's economy.

* Bibb (D5)
* Choctaw (B7)

**Coal-** Experiencing both boom and bust, the coal-mining industry has affected the lives of thousands of people in northern and central Alabama. The industry changed the face of the state—geographically, economically, socially, politically, culturally.

* Walker (C3)

**Red Iron Ore-** Red ore (hematite) is so abundant that three different mountains are called Red Mountain. Because of its importance in the building of Alabama, hematite is the official state mineral.

* Blount (E3)