The apple blossom was adopted as the Arkansas State Flower in 1901 by the General Assembly. Apple blossoms have pink and white petals and green leaves. At one time Arkansas was a major apple producing state. The town of Lincoln in Washington County hosts the annual Arkansas Apple Festival.
The pine was adopted as the Arkansas State Tree by the General Assembly of 1939. The loblolly and shortleaf pine are varieties of southern yellow pine found in our state. Both varieties may grow to be 100 feet tall and can be found in our two National Forests, the Ouachita National Forest and the Ozark St. Francis National Forest.
The diamond was adopted as the Arkansas State Gem in 1967 by the General Assembly. Diamonds were discovered in Arkansas in 1906 near the mouth of Prairie Creek. Efforts were made to mine Arkansas diamonds commercially after World War II, the failed commercial mine became a privately run tourist attraction. It became Crater Diamonds State Park in 1972 when the state bought the property. Since then, the park has attracted over 2.3 million visitors more than 25,369 diamonds weighing a total of 4,954.41 carats have been reported.
The quartz crystal was adopted as the Arkansas State mineral by the General Assembly of 1967. Quartz crystals are mined in the Ouachita Mountains and are used in computers and sold to visitors to our state.
Milk was adopted as the Arkansas State Beverage in 1985. Dairy Farming is an important part of Arkansas agriculture. Reasons for the designation included milk's healthfulness, the desirability of encouraging milk consumption, and the importance of the dairy sector in Arkansas.

In 1940, Arkansas's milk cows numbered about 439,000. Today there are 32,000 milk cows in Arkansas.
South AR Vine Ripe Pink Tomato

The South Arkansas Vine Ripe Pink Tomato was adopted as the Arkansas State Fruit and Vegetable by the General Assembly of 1987. The tomato is officially defined as the fruit but is commonly used as a vegetable. In the 1920s, southeast Arkansas market farmers favored breeds that ripened to a pink hue and could be picked and shipped at “breaker” (first ripening). Pink tomatoes have been crowded out of national markets by more durable competitors. For Arkansas consumers, the vine ripened pink remains available in farmers’ markets and other locally sourced produce stands during summer. The Pink Tomato Festival is held each year in Bradley County.
The mockingbird was adopted as the Arkansas State Bird by the General Assembly of 1929. The mockingbird, one of the best-recognized birds in the South, does not migrate. The mockingbird can sing for hours on end; it can mimic other bird species as well as dogs, sirens and even squwaky gates—thus it’s scientific name, *mimus polyglottos*, or “mimic of many tongues.”
Honey Bee

The state insect is the honeybee. Honeybees are very helpful for farmers. They fly from flower to flower to collect pollen. The pollen helps plants make the fruit and seeds that farmers sell. Bees also make honey.
In August 1972, Joe B. Friday discovered the remains of the right hind foot of a dinosaur on his land in Lockesburg (Sevier County). The dinosaur was given the informal name “Arkansaurus fridayi” in 1973. They are the only dinosaur bones known to have been found in Arkansas. In 2017, the Arkansas Legislative Assembly designated Arkansaurus fridayi the official State Dinosaur.
In 2019, the General Assembly passed a bill naming the alligator gar as the official primitive fish of the state of Arkansas.

The alligator gar, Atractosteus spatula, is commonly recognized by Arkansans for its razor-sharp teeth and its stone-hard scales, which make it as tough as the Arkansas Razorback. Alligator gar in Arkansas have been known to exceed 8 feet in length and 240 lbs. in weight, by far the largest fish in Arkansas.

The alligator gar has for centuries been 1 of 2 Arkansas's most remarkable resident creatures, with its scales used by Native Americans for arrowheads and its striking features likely noted by Spanish explorer Hernando De Soto, who described eating a fish "the size of a hog, with rows of teeth above and below" in his exploration in the 1500s of what later became the State of Arkansas.