[Template:About](/wiki/Template:About" \o "Template:About) [Template:Pp-move-indef](/wiki/Template:Pp-move-indef) [Template:Use mdy dates](/wiki/Template:Use_mdy_dates) [Template:Infobox U.S. state](/wiki/Template:Infobox_U.S._state) [Template:Infobox U.S. state symbols](/wiki/Template:Infobox_U.S._state_symbols) **Wyoming** [Template:IPAc-en](/wiki/Template:IPAc-en) is a [state](/wiki/U.S._state) in the [mountain region](/wiki/Mountain_States) of the [Western United States](/wiki/Western_United_States). The state is the [tenth largest by area](/wiki/List_of_U.S._states_and_territories_by_area), but the [least populous](/wiki/List_of_U.S._states_and_territories_by_population) and the [second least densely populated](/wiki/List_of_U.S._states_by_population_density) of the [50 United States](/wiki/List_of_U.S._states). The western two-thirds of the state is covered mostly with the mountain ranges and rangelands in the foothills of the eastern [Rocky Mountains](/wiki/Rocky_Mountains), while the eastern third of the state is high elevation prairie known as the [High Plains](/wiki/High_Plains_(United_States)). [Cheyenne](/wiki/Cheyenne,_Wyoming) is the capital and the most populous city in Wyoming, with a population estimate of 62,448 in 2013.

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## Geography[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=1)]

### Location and size[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=2)]

[thumb|right|](/wiki/File:WindRiverCanyon.JPG)[Wind River Canyon](/wiki/Wind_River_Canyon) [thumb|right|](/wiki/File:Thunder_Basin_National_Grassland_Douglas.jpg)[Thunder Basin National Grassland](/wiki/Thunder_Basin_National_Grassland) close to [Douglas, Wyoming](/wiki/Douglas,_Wyoming) [thumb|](/wiki/File:Seedskadee_nwr_sunset.jpg)[Seedskadee National Wildlife Refuge](/wiki/Seedskadee_National_Wildlife_Refuge) [thumb|upright|220px|A backcounty road in the](/wiki/File:Wyoming_Jeep_Trail.JPG) [Sierra Madre Range](/wiki/Sierra_Madre_Range_(Wyoming)) of southeastern Wyoming near Bridger Peak. As specified in the designating legislation for the [Territory of Wyoming](/wiki/Territory_of_Wyoming), Wyoming's borders are lines of [latitude](/wiki/Latitude), [41°N](/wiki/41st_parallel_north) and [45°N](/wiki/45th_parallel_north), and [longitude](/wiki/Longitude), 104°3'W and 111°3'W (27° W and 34° W of the [Washington Meridian](/wiki/Washington_Meridian)), making the shape of the state a latitude-longitude quadrangle.[[1]](#cite_note-1) Wyoming is one of only three states (along with [Colorado](/wiki/Colorado) and [Utah](/wiki/Utah)) to have borders along only straight latitudinal and longitudinal lines, rather than being defined by natural landmarks. Due to surveying inaccuracies during the 19th century, Wyoming's legal border deviates from the true [latitude](/wiki/Latitude) and [longitude](/wiki/Longitude) lines by up to half of a mile (0.8 km) in some spots, especially in the mountainous region along the [45th parallel](/wiki/45th_parallel_north).[[2]](#cite_note-2) Wyoming is bordered on the north by [Montana](/wiki/Montana), on the east by [South Dakota](/wiki/South_Dakota) and [Nebraska](/wiki/Nebraska), on the south by [Colorado](/wiki/Colorado), on the southwest by [Utah](/wiki/Utah), and on the west by [Idaho](/wiki/Idaho). It is the tenth largest state in the United States in total area, containing [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) and is made up of 23 counties. From the north border to the south border it is [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert);[[3]](#cite_note-3) and from the east to the west border is [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) at its south end and [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) at the north end.

### Mountain ranges[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=3)]

The [Great Plains](/wiki/Great_Plains) meet the [Rocky Mountains](/wiki/Rocky_Mountains) in Wyoming. The state is a great [plateau](/wiki/Plateau) broken by many [mountain ranges](/wiki/Mountain_range). Surface elevations range from the summit of [Gannett Peak](/wiki/Gannett_Peak) in the [Wind River Mountain Range](/wiki/Wind_River_Range), at [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert), to the [Belle Fourche River](/wiki/Belle_Fourche_River) valley in the state's northeast corner, at [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert). In the northwest are the [Absaroka](/wiki/Absaroka_Range), [Owl Creek](/wiki/Owl_Creek_Mountains), [Gros Ventre](/wiki/Gros_Ventre_Range), [Wind River](/wiki/Wind_River_Range) and the [Teton](/wiki/Teton_Range) ranges. In the north central are the [Big Horn Mountains](/wiki/Big_Horn_Mountains); in the northeast, the [Black Hills](/wiki/Black_Hills); and in the southern region the [Laramie](/wiki/Laramie_Mountains), [Snowy](/wiki/Medicine_Bow_Mountains) and [Sierra Madre](/wiki/Sierra_Madre_Range_(Wyoming)) ranges.

The Snowy Range in the south central part of the state is an extension of the Colorado [Rockies](/wiki/Rocky_Mountains) in both geology and appearance. The Wind River Range in the west central part of the state is remote and includes more than 40 mountain peaks in excess of [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) tall in addition to Gannett Peak, the highest peak in the state. The Big Horn Mountains in the north central portion are somewhat isolated from the bulk of the Rocky Mountains.

[thumb|left|300|Wyoming terrain](/wiki/File:Wyoming_ref_2001.jpg) The Teton Range in the northwest extends for [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert), part of which is included in [Grand Teton National Park](/wiki/Grand_Teton_National_Park). The park includes the [Grand Teton](/wiki/Grand_Teton), the second highest peak in the state.

The [Continental Divide](/wiki/Continental_Divide) spans north-south across the central portion of the state. Rivers east of the divide drain into the [Missouri River Basin](/wiki/Missouri_River_Basin) and eventually the [Gulf of Mexico](/wiki/Gulf_of_Mexico). They are the [North Platte](/wiki/North_Platte_River), [Wind](/wiki/Wind_River_(Wyoming)), [Big Horn](/wiki/Bighorn_River) and the [Yellowstone](/wiki/Yellowstone_River) rivers. The [Snake River](/wiki/Snake_River) in northwest Wyoming eventually drains into the [Columbia River](/wiki/Columbia_River) and the [Pacific Ocean](/wiki/Pacific_Ocean), as does the [Green River](/wiki/Green_River_(Colorado_River)) through the [Colorado River](/wiki/Colorado_River) Basin.

The Continental Divide forks in the south central part of the state in an area known as the [Great Divide Basin](/wiki/Great_Divide_Basin) where the waters that flow or precipitate into this area remain there and cannot flow to any ocean. Instead, because of the overall aridity of Wyoming, water in the Great Divide Basin simply sinks into the soil or evaporates.

Several rivers begin in or flow through the state, including the Yellowstone River, Bighorn River, Green River, and the Snake River.

### Islands[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=4)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main) Wyoming has 32 named islands, of which the majority are located in [Jackson Lake](/wiki/Jackson_Lake) and [Yellowstone Lake](/wiki/Yellowstone_Lake) within [Yellowstone National Park](/wiki/Yellowstone_National_Park) in the northwest portion of the state. The [Green River](/wiki/Green_River_(Colorado_River)) in the southwest also contains a number of islands.

### Public lands[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=5)]

[thumb|280px|left|Map of Wyoming: National Parks and NPS sites](/wiki/File:Map_Wyoming_NPS_sites_USA.gif)

More than 48% of the land in Wyoming is owned by the [U.S. government](/wiki/U.S._government), leading Wyoming to rank sixth in the U.S. in total acres and fifth in percentage of a state's land owned by the federal government.[[4]](#cite_note-4) This amounts to about [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) owned and managed by the U.S. government. The state government owns an additional 6% of all Wyoming lands, or another [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert).[[4]](#cite_note-4) The vast majority of this government land is managed by the [Bureau of Land Management](/wiki/Bureau_of_Land_Management) and [U.S. Forest Service](/wiki/U.S._Forest_Service) in numerous [national forests](/wiki/United_States_National_Forest), a [national grassland](/wiki/United_States_National_Grassland), and a number of vast swathes of public land, in addition to the [F.E. Warren Air Force Base](/wiki/F.E._Warren_Air_Force_Base) in Cheyenne.

In addition, Wyoming contains areas that are under the management of the [National Park Service](/wiki/National_Park_Service) and other agencies. They include:

**National parks** [thumb|upright|215px|An eruption of Castle Geyser in](/wiki/File:Yellowstone_Castle_Geysir_Edit.jpg) [Yellowstone National Park](/wiki/Yellowstone_National_Park)

* [Yellowstone National Park](/wiki/Yellowstone_National_Park)
* [Grand Teton National Park](/wiki/Grand_Teton_National_Park)

**Recreation areas**

* [Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area](/wiki/Bighorn_Canyon_National_Recreation_Area)
* [Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area](/wiki/Flaming_Gorge_National_Recreation_Area) (Forest Service-Ashley National Forest)

**National monuments**

* [Devils Tower National Monument](/wiki/Devils_Tower_National_Monument)
* [Fossil Butte National Monument](/wiki/Fossil_Butte_National_Monument)

**National historic trails and sites**

* [California National Historic Trail](/wiki/California_National_Historic_Trail)
* [Independence Rock (Wyoming)](/wiki/Independence_Rock_(Wyoming))
* [Fort Laramie National Historic Site](/wiki/Fort_Laramie_National_Historic_Site)
* [Medicine Wheel National Historic Site](/wiki/Medicine_Wheel_National_Historic_Landmark)
* [Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trail](/wiki/Mormon_Pioneer_National_Historic_Trail)
* [National Register of Historic Places listings in Wyoming](/wiki/National_Register_of_Historic_Places_listings_in_Wyoming)
* [Oregon National Historic Trail](/wiki/Oregon_National_Historic_Trail)
* [Pony Express National Historic Trail](/wiki/Pony_Express_National_Historic_Trail)

**National parkways**

* [John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway](/wiki/John_D._Rockefeller,_Jr._Memorial_Parkway) between [Yellowstone National Park](/wiki/Yellowstone_National_Park) and [Grand Teton National Park](/wiki/Grand_Teton_National_Park)

**Wildlife refuges and hatcheries**

* [Seedskadee National Wildlife Refuge](/wiki/Seedskadee_National_Wildlife_Refuge)
* [National Elk Refuge](/wiki/National_Elk_Refuge)
* [Jackson National Fish Hatchery](/wiki/Jackson_National_Fish_Hatchery)
* [Saratoga National Fish Hatchery](/wiki/Saratoga_National_Fish_Hatchery)

[Template:Clear](/wiki/Template:Clear) [Template:Wide image](/wiki/Template:Wide_image)

## Climate[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=6)]

[thumb|Wyoming map of Köppen climate classification.](/wiki/File:Wyoming_map_of_Köppen_climate_classification.svg) [Template:Further](/wiki/Template:Further) [thumb|Wyoming state welcome sign on](/wiki/File:Wyoming.JPG) [Interstate 80](/wiki/Interstate_80) in [Uinta County](/wiki/Uinta_County,_Wyoming) (at the [Utah](/wiki/Utah) border). [thumb|Autumn in the Bighorn Mountains](/wiki/File:Autumn_in_the_Bighorn_Mountains.JPG)

Wyoming's climate is generally [semi-arid](/wiki/Semi-arid_climate) and [continental](/wiki/Continental_climate) ([Köppen climate classification](/wiki/Köppen_climate_classification) [*BSk*](/wiki/Cold_steppe)), and is drier and windier in comparison to most of the United States with greater temperature extremes. Much of this is due to the topography of the state. Summers in Wyoming are warm with July high temperatures averaging between [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) in most of the state. With increasing elevation, however, this average drops rapidly with locations above [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) averaging around [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert). Summer nights throughout the state are characterized by a rapid cooldown with even the hottest locations averaging in the [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) range at night. In most of the state, most of the precipitation tends to fall in the late spring and early summer. Winters are cold, but are variable with periods of sometimes extreme cold interspersed between generally mild periods, with [Chinook winds](/wiki/Chinook_winds) providing unusually warm temperatures in some locations. Wyoming is a dry state with much of the land receiving less than [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) of rainfall per year. Precipitation depends on elevation with lower areas in the [Big Horn Basin](/wiki/Bighorn_Basin) averaging [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) (making the area nearly a true [desert](/wiki/Desert)). The lower areas in the North and on the eastern plains typically average around [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert), making the climate there [semi-arid](/wiki/Semi-arid). Some mountain areas do receive a good amount of precipitation, [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) or more, much of it as snow, sometimes [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) or more annually. The state's highest recorded temperature is [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) at [Basin](/wiki/Basin,_Wyoming) on July 12, 1900 and the lowest recorded temperature is [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) at [Riverside](/wiki/Riverside,_Wyoming) on February 9, 1933.

The number of [thunderstorm](/wiki/Thunderstorm) days vary across the state with the southeastern plains of the state having the most days of thunderstorm activity. Thunderstorm activity in the state is highest during the late spring and early summer. The southeastern corner of the state is the most vulnerable part of the state to [tornado](/wiki/Tornado) activity. Moving away from that point and westwards, the incidence of tornadoes drops dramatically with the west part of the state showing little vulnerability. Tornadoes, where they occur, tend to be small and brief, unlike some of those that occur a little farther east.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [**Template:Big**](/wiki/Template:Big) **Average maximum and minimum temperatures, and average rainfall.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Month** | **Jan** | **Feb** | **Mar** | **Apr** | **May** | **Jun** | **Jul** | **Aug** | **Sep** | **Oct** | **Nov** | **Dec** | **Year** |
| **Average max. temperature °**[**F**](/wiki/Fahrenheit) **(**[**°C**](/wiki/Celsius)**)** | 32 (0) | 37 (3) | 45 (7) | 56 (13) | 66 (19) | 78 (26) | 87 (31) | 85 (29) | 74 (23) | 60 (16) | 44 (7) | 34 (1) | **58** (**14**) |
| **Average min. temperature °F (°C)** | 12 (−11) | 16 (−9) | 21 (−6) | 28 (−2) | 37 (3) | 46 (8) | 54 (12) | 51 (11) | 41 (5) | 32 (0) | 21 (−6) | 14 (−10) | **31** (**-1**) |
| **Average rainfall inches (mm)** | 0.6 (15.2) | 0.6 (15.2) | 1.0 (25.4) | 1.6 (40.6) | 2.1 (53.3) | 1.5 (38.1) | 1.3 (33.0) | 0.7 (17.8) | 0.9 (22.9) | 1.0 (25.4) | 0.8 (20.3) | 0.7 (17.8) | **12.8** (**325.1**) |
| Source:[[5]](#cite_note-5) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [**Template:Big**](/wiki/Template:Big) **Average maximum and minimum temperatures, and average rainfall.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Month** | **Jan** | **Feb** | **Mar** | **Apr** | **May** | **Jun** | **Jul** | **Aug** | **Sep** | **Oct** | **Nov** | **Dec** | **Year** |
| **Average max. temperature °**[**F**](/wiki/Fahrenheit) **(**[**°C**](/wiki/Celsius)**)** | 24 (−4) | 28 (−2) | 37 (3) | 47 (8) | 58 (14) | 68 (20) | 78 (26) | 77 (25) | 67 (19) | 54 (12) | 37 (3) | 24 (−4) | **49** (**9**) |
| **Average min. temperature °F (°C)** | -1 (−18) | 2 (−17) | 10 (−12) | 21 (−6) | 30 (−1) | 36 (2) | 41 (5) | 38 (3) | 31 (−1) | 22 (−6) | 14 (−10) | 0 (−18) | **20** (**-7**) |
| **Average rainfall inches (mm)** | 2.6 (66.0) | 1.9 (48.3) | 1.6 (40.6) | 1.4 (35.6) | 1.9 (48.3) | 1.8 (45.7) | 1.3 (33.0) | 1.3 (33.0) | 1.5 (38.1) | 1.3 (33.0) | 2.3 (58.4) | 2.5 (63.5) | **21.4** (**543.6**) |
| Source:[[6]](#cite_note-6) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

## History[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=7)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main) [thumb|right|The first](/wiki/File:Alfred_Jacob_Miller_-_Fort_Laramie_-_Walters_37194049.jpg) [Fort Laramie](/wiki/Fort_Laramie) as it looked before 1840. Painting from memory by Alfred Jacob Miller Several [Native American](/wiki/Native_Americans_in_the_United_States) groups originally inhabited the region now known as Wyoming. The [Crow](/wiki/Crow_Nation), [Arapaho](/wiki/Arapaho), [Lakota](/wiki/Lakota_people), and [Shoshone](/wiki/Shoshone) were but a few of the original inhabitants encountered when [white](/wiki/White_people) explorers first entered the region. What is now southwestern Wyoming became a part of the [Spanish Empire](/wiki/Spanish_Empire) and later Mexican territory of [Alta California](/wiki/Alta_California), until it was ceded to the United States in 1848 at the end of the [Mexican–American War](/wiki/Mexican–American_War). French-Canadian trappers from Québec and Montréal went into the state in the late 18th century, leaving French toponyms such as Téton, La Ramie, etc. [John Colter](/wiki/John_Colter), a member of the [Lewis and Clark Expedition](/wiki/Lewis_and_Clark_Expedition), itself guided by French Canadian Toussaint Charbonneau and his young Shoshone wife, [Sacagawea](/wiki/Sacagawea), first described the region in 1807. At the time, his reports of the [Yellowstone](/wiki/Greater_Yellowstone_Ecosystem) area were considered to be fictional.[[7]](#cite_note-7) [Robert Stuart](/wiki/Robert_Stuart_(explorer)) and a party of five men returning from [Astoria](/wiki/Astoria,_Oregon) discovered [South Pass](/wiki/South_Pass_(Wyoming)) in 1812. The [Oregon Trail](/wiki/Oregon_Trail) later followed that route. In 1850, [Jim Bridger](/wiki/Jim_Bridger) located what is now known as [Bridger Pass](/wiki/Bridger_Pass), which the [Union Pacific Railroad](/wiki/Union_Pacific_Railroad) used in 1868—as did [Interstate 80](/wiki/Interstate_80_in_Wyoming), 90 years later. Bridger also explored Yellowstone and filed reports on the region that, like those of Colter, were largely regarded as [tall tales](/wiki/Tall_tale) at the time.

The region had acquired the name *Wyoming* by 1865, when Representative [James Mitchell Ashley](/wiki/James_Mitchell_Ashley) of [Ohio](/wiki/Ohio) introduced a bill to Congress to provide a "temporary government for [the territory of Wyoming](/wiki/Wyoming_Territory)". The territory was named after the [Wyoming Valley](/wiki/Wyoming_Valley) in Pennsylvania, made famous by the 1809 poem [*Gertrude of Wyoming*](/wiki/Gertrude_of_Wyoming) by [Thomas Campbell](/wiki/Thomas_Campbell_(poet)), based on the [Battle of Wyoming](/wiki/Battle_of_Wyoming) in the [American Revolutionary War](/wiki/American_Revolutionary_War). The name ultimately derives from the [Munsee](/wiki/Munsee_language) word [*Template:Lang*](/wiki/Template:Lang), meaning "at the big river flat."[[8]](#cite_note-8)[[9]](#cite_note-9) After the [Union Pacific Railroad](/wiki/Union_Pacific_Railroad) had reached the town of [Cheyenne](/wiki/Cheyenne,_Wyoming) in 1867, the region's population began to grow steadily, and the federal government established the Wyoming Territory on July 25, 1868.[[10]](#cite_note-10) Unlike mineral-rich [Colorado](/wiki/Colorado), Wyoming lacked significant deposits of gold and silver, as well as Colorado's subsequent population boom. However, [South Pass City](/wiki/South_Pass_City,_Wyoming) did experience a short-lived boom after the Carissa Mine began producing gold in 1867.[[11]](#cite_note-11) Furthermore, copper was mined in some areas between the [Sierra Madre Mountains](/wiki/Sierra_Madre_Range_(Wyoming)) and the Snowy Range near [Grand Encampment](/wiki/Grand_Encampment,_Wyoming).[[12]](#cite_note-12) Once government-sponsored expeditions to the Yellowstone country began, reports by Colter and Bridger, previously believed to be apocryphal, were found to be true. This led to the creation of [Yellowstone National Park](/wiki/Yellowstone_National_Park), which became the world's first [national park](/wiki/National_park) in 1872. Nearly all of Yellowstone National Park lies within the far northwestern borders of Wyoming.

On December 10, 1869, territorial Governor [John Allen Campbell](/wiki/John_Allen_Campbell) extended the right to vote to women, making Wyoming the first territory and then U.S. state to grant [suffrage](/wiki/Suffrage) to women. In addition, Wyoming was also a pioneer in welcoming women into politics. Women first served on juries in Wyoming ([Laramie](/wiki/Laramie,_Wyoming) in 1870); Wyoming had the first female court bailiff ([Mary Atkinson](/wiki/Mary_Atkinson_(bailiff)), Laramie, in 1870); and the first female [justice of the peace](/wiki/Justice_of_the_peace) in the country ([Esther Hobart Morris](/wiki/Esther_Hobart_Morris), South Pass City, in 1870). Also, in 1924, Wyoming became the first state to elect a female governor, [Nellie Tayloe Ross](/wiki/Nellie_Tayloe_Ross), who took office in January 1925.[[13]](#cite_note-13) Due to its civil-rights history, Wyoming's state nickname is "The Equality State", and the official state motto is "Equal Rights".[[14]](#cite_note-14) Wyoming's constitution included [women's suffrage](/wiki/Women's_suffrage) and a pioneering article on [water rights](/wiki/Water_right).[[15]](#cite_note-15) Congress admitted Wyoming into the Union as the 44th state on July 10, 1890.[[14]](#cite_note-14) Wyoming was the location of the [Johnson County War](/wiki/Johnson_County_War) of 1892, which erupted between competing groups of cattle ranchers. The passage of the federal [Homestead Act](/wiki/Homestead_Act) led to an influx of small ranchers. A [range war](/wiki/Range_war) broke out when either or both of the groups chose violent conflict over commercial competition in the use of the public land.

## Demographics[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=8)]

[Template:US Census population](/wiki/Template:US_Census_population)

### Population[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=9)]

[thumb|300px|Wyoming Population Density Map. The largest population centers are](/wiki/File:Wyoming_population_map.png) [Cheyenne](/wiki/Cheyenne,_WY_MSA) in the southeast and [Casper](/wiki/Casper,_WY,_MSA) in the east central. The [United States Census Bureau](/wiki/United_States_Census_Bureau) estimates that the population of Wyoming was 586,107 on July 1, 2015, a 3.99% increase since the [2010 United States Census](/wiki/2010_United_States_Census).<ref name=PopEstUS>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref> The [center of population](/wiki/Center_of_population) of Wyoming is located in [Natrona County](/wiki/Natrona_County,_Wyoming).[[16]](#cite_note-16)[[17]](#cite_note-17) In 2014, the United States Census Bureau estimated that the racial composition of the population was 92.7% [White American](/wiki/White_American) (82.9 non-Hispanic white), 2.7% American Indian and Alaska Native, 1.6% Black or [African American](/wiki/African_American), 1.0% [Asian American](/wiki/Asian_American), and 0.1% Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander.<ref name=USCB2012est>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref>

According to the 2010 census, the racial composition of the population was 90.7% White American, 0.8% Black or African American, 2.4% American Indian and Alaska Native, 0.8% Asian American, 0.1% Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander, 2.2% from two or more races, and 3.0% from some other race. Ethnically, 8.9% of the total population was of [Hispanic](/wiki/Hispanic_and_Latino_Americans) or Latino origin (they may be of any race) and 91.1% Non-Hispanic, with [non-Hispanic whites](/wiki/Non-Hispanic_white) constituting the largest non-Hispanic group at 85.9%.[[18]](#cite_note-18) As of 2015, Wyoming had an estimated population of 586,107, which was an increase of 1,954, or 0.29%, from the prior year and an increase of 22,481, or 3.99%, since the [2010 census](/wiki/2010_United_States_Census). This includes a natural increase since the last census of 12,165 people (that is 33,704 births minus 21,539 deaths) and an increase from net migration of 4,035 people into the state. [Immigration](/wiki/Immigration) resulted in a net increase of 2,264 people, and migration within the country produced a net increase of 1,771 people. In 2004, the foreign-born population was 11,000 (2.2%). In 2005, total births in Wyoming numbered 7,231 (birth rate of 14.04 per thousand).[[19]](#cite_note-19) Sparsely populated, Wyoming is the least populous state of the United States. Wyoming has the second-lowest population density, behind [Alaska](/wiki/Alaska). It is one of only two states with a smaller population than the nation's capital, Washington, D.C. (the other state is [Vermont](/wiki/Vermont)).

According to the 2000 census, the largest ancestry groups in Wyoming are: [German](/wiki/German-American) (26.0%), [English](/wiki/English_American) (16.0%), [Irish](/wiki/Irish_American) (13.3%), [Norwegian](/wiki/Norwegian-American) (4.3%), and [Swedish](/wiki/Swedish-American) (3.5%).[[20]](#cite_note-20) As of 2011, 24.9% of Wyoming's population younger than age 1 were minorities.[[21]](#cite_note-21)

### Languages[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=10)]

In 2010, 93.39% (474,343) of Wyomingites over the age of 5 spoke English as their [primary language](/wiki/Primary_language). 4.47% (22,722) spoke [Spanish](/wiki/Spanish_language), 0.35% (1,771) spoke [German](/wiki/German_language), and 0.28% (1,434) spoke [French](/wiki/French_language). Other common non-English languages included [Algonquian](/wiki/Algonquian_languages) (0.18%), [Russian](/wiki/Russian_language) (0.10%), [Tagalog](/wiki/Tagalog_language), and [Greek](/wiki/Greek_language) (both 0.09%).[[22]](#cite_note-22) In 2007, the [American Community Survey](/wiki/American_Community_Survey) reported that 6.2% (30,419) of Wyoming's population over five years old spoke a language other than English at home. Of those, 68.1% were able to speak English very well, 16.0% spoke English well, 10.9% did not speak English well, and 5.0% did not speak English at all.[[23]](#cite_note-23)

### Religion[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=11)]

According to a 2013 Gallup Poll, the religious affiliations of the people of Wyoming were: 49% [Protestants](/wiki/Protestantism), 18% [Catholics](/wiki/Catholicism_in_the_United_States), 9% [Latter-day Saints](/wiki/Latter-day_Saint) ([Mormons](/wiki/Mormon)) and less than 1% [Jewish](/wiki/Judaism).[[24]](#cite_note-24) A 2010 ARDA report recognized as the largest denominations in Wyoming the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints ([Mormons](/wiki/Mormon)) with 62,804 (11%), the [Catholic Church](/wiki/Catholicism_in_the_United_States) with 61,222 (10.8%) and the Southern Baptist Convention with 15,812 adherents (2.8%). The same report counted 59,247 [Evangelical Protestants](/wiki/Evangelicalism) (10.5%), 36,539 [Mainline Protestants](/wiki/Mainline_Protestant) (6.5%), 785 [Eastern Orthodox Christians](/wiki/Eastern_Orthodox_Church); 281 Black Protestants, as well as 65,000 adhering to other traditions and 340,552 unclaimed.[[25]](#cite_note-25)

## Economy[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=12)]

[Template:See also](/wiki/Template:See_also) [thumb|Electricity generating](/wiki/File:Wyomingwindfarm.jpg) [wind farm](/wiki/Wind_farm) in [Uinta County](/wiki/Uinta_County,_Wyoming). According to the 2012 U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis report, Wyoming's [gross state product](/wiki/Gross_state_product) was $38.4 billion.[[26]](#cite_note-26) As of 2014 the population was growing slightly with the most growth in tourist-oriented areas such as [Teton County](/wiki/Teton_County,_Wyoming). Boom conditions in neighboring states such as North Dakota were drawing energy workers away. About half of Wyoming's counties showed population losses.<ref name=CST032915>[Template:Cite news](/wiki/Template:Cite_news)</ref> The state makes active efforts through Wyoming Grown, an internet-based recruitment program, to find jobs for young people educated in Wyoming who have emigrated but may wish to return.<ref name=NYT71515>[Template:Cite news](/wiki/Template:Cite_news)</ref>

As of November 2015, the state's unemployment rate was 4.0%.[[27]](#cite_note-27)The composition of Wyoming's economy differs significantly from that of other states with most activity in tourism, agriculture, and energy extraction; and little in anything else.[[28]](#cite_note-28) The mineral extraction industry and travel and tourism sector are the main drivers behind Wyoming's economy. The federal government owns about 50% of its landmass, while 6% is controlled by the state. Total taxable values of mining production in Wyoming for 2001 was over $6.7 billion. The [tourism industry](/wiki/Tourism) accounts for over $2 billion in revenue for the state.

In 2002, more than six million people visited Wyoming's [national parks](/wiki/National_park) and monuments. The key tourist attractions in Wyoming include [Grand Teton National Park](/wiki/Grand_Teton_National_Park), [Yellowstone National Park](/wiki/Yellowstone_National_Park), [Devils Tower National Monument](/wiki/Devils_Tower_National_Monument), [Independence Rock](/wiki/Independence_Rock_(Wyoming)) and [Fossil Butte National Monument](/wiki/Fossil_Butte_National_Monument). Each year Yellowstone National Park, the world's first national park, receives three million visitors.

Historically, agriculture has been an important component of Wyoming's economy. Its overall importance to the performance of Wyoming's economy has waned. However, agriculture is still an essential part of Wyoming's culture and lifestyle. The main agricultural commodities produced in Wyoming include livestock (beef), [hay](/wiki/Hay), [sugar beets](/wiki/Sugar_beets), grain (wheat and barley), and [wool](/wiki/Wool). More than 91% of land in Wyoming is classified as rural.

### Mineral and energy production[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=13)]

[thumb|A Wyoming coal mine](/wiki/File:Coal_mine_Wyoming.jpg) Wyoming's mineral commodities include coal, natural gas, [coalbed methane](/wiki/Coalbed_methane), [crude oil](/wiki/Crude_oil), [uranium](/wiki/Uranium), and [trona](/wiki/Trona).

* Coal: Wyoming produced 395.5 million short tons (358.8 million metric tons) of coal in 2004, greater than any other state.[[29]](#cite_note-29) Wyoming possesses a reserve of 68.7 billion tons (62.3 billion metric tons) of coal. Major coal areas include the [Powder River Basin](/wiki/Powder_River_Basin) and the [Green River Basin](/wiki/Green_River_Basin)
* Coalbed methane (CBM): The boom for CBM began in the mid-1990s. CBM is characterized as methane gas that is extracted from Wyoming's coal bed seams. It is another means of natural gas production. There has been substantial CBM production in the [Powder River Basin](/wiki/Powder_River_Basin). In 2002, the CBM production yield was 327.5 billion cubic feet (9.3 km3).
* Crude oil: Wyoming produced [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) of crude oil in 2007. The state ranked 5th nationwide in oil production in 2007.[[30]](#cite_note-30) Petroleum is most often used as a motor fuel, but it is also utilized in the manufacture of plastics, paints, and synthetic rubber.
* Diamonds: The [Kelsey Lake Diamond Mine](/wiki/Kelsey_Lake_Diamond_Mine), located in Colorado less than [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) from the Wyoming border, produced gem quality diamonds for several years. The [Wyoming craton](/wiki/Wyoming_craton), which hosts the [kimberlite](/wiki/Kimberlite) [volcanic pipes](/wiki/Volcanic_pipe) that were mined, underlies most of Wyoming.
* Natural gas: Wyoming produced 2,254 trillion cubic feet (63,83 trillion m3) of natural gas in 2007. The state ranked 2nd nationwide for natural gas production in 2007.[[30]](#cite_note-30) The major markets for natural gas include industrial, commercial, and domestic heating.

[thumb|A](/wiki/File:Rig_wind_river.jpg) [drilling rig](/wiki/Drilling_rig) drills for natural gas just west of the [Wind River Range](/wiki/Wind_River_Range) in the Wyoming [Rockies](/wiki/Rocky_Mountains)

* Trona: Wyoming possesses the world's largest known reserve of [trona](/wiki/Trona),[[31]](#cite_note-31) a mineral used for manufacturing glass, paper, soaps, baking soda, water softeners, and pharmaceuticals. In 2008 Wyoming produced 46 million short tons (41.7 million metric tons) of trona, 25% of the world's production.[[31]](#cite_note-31)\* Wind power: Because of Wyoming's geography and high-altitude, the potential for [wind power in Wyoming](/wiki/Wind_power_in_Wyoming) is one of the highest of any state in the US. The [Chokecherry and Sierra Madre Wind Energy Project](/wiki/Chokecherry_and_Sierra_Madre_Wind_Energy_Project) is the largest commercial wind generation facility under development in North America.[[32]](#cite_note-32)  
  |-

! Rank ! County ! Population ! Rank ! County ! Population |- | style="text-align: center;" | 1 | [Laramie](/wiki/Laramie_County,_Wyoming) | style="text-align: right;" | 94,483 | style="text-align: center;" | 13 | [Converse](/wiki/Converse_County,_Wyoming) | style="text-align: right;" | 14,008 |- | style="text-align: center;" | 2 | [Natrona](/wiki/Natrona_County,_Wyoming) | style="text-align: right;" | 78,621 | style="text-align: center;" | 14 | [Goshen](/wiki/Goshen_County,_Wyoming) | style="text-align: right;" | 13,636 |- | style="text-align: center;" | 3 | [Campbell](/wiki/Campbell_County,_Wyoming) | style="text-align: right;" | 47,874 | style="text-align: center;" | 15 | [Big Horn](/wiki/Big_Horn_County,_Wyoming) | style="text-align: right;" | 11,794 |- | style="text-align: center;" | 4 | [Sweetwater](/wiki/Sweetwater_County,_Wyoming) | style="text-align: right;" | 45,267 | style="text-align: center;" | 16 | [Sublette](/wiki/Sublette_County,_Wyoming) | style="text-align: right;" | 10,368 |- | style="text-align: center;" | 5 | [Fremont](/wiki/Fremont_County,_Wyoming) | style="text-align: right;" | 41,110 | style="text-align: center;" | 17 | [Platte](/wiki/Platte_County,_Wyoming) | style="text-align: right;" | 8,756 |- | style="text-align: center;" | 6 | [Albany](/wiki/Albany_County,_Wyoming) | style="text-align: right;" | 37,276 | style="text-align: center;" | 18 | [Johnson](/wiki/Johnson_County,_Wyoming) | style="text-align: right;" | 8,615 |- | style="text-align: center;" | 7 | [Sheridan](/wiki/Sheridan_County,_Wyoming) | style="text-align: right;" | 29,596 | style="text-align: center;" | 19 | [Washakie](/wiki/Washakie_County,_Wyoming) | style="text-align: right;" | 8,464 |- | style="text-align: center;" | 8 | [Park](/wiki/Park_County,_Wyoming) | style="text-align: right;" | 28,702 | style="text-align: center;" | 20 | [Crook](/wiki/Crook_County,_Wyoming) | style="text-align: right;" | 7,155 |- | style="text-align: center;" | 9 | [Teton](/wiki/Teton_County,_Wyoming) | style="text-align: right;" | 21,675 | style="text-align: center;" | 21 | [Weston](/wiki/Weston_County,_Wyoming) | style="text-align: right;" | 7,082 |- | style="text-align: center;" | 10 | [Uinta](/wiki/Uinta_County,_Wyoming) | style="text-align: right;" | 21,025 | style="text-align: center;" | 22 | [Hot Springs](/wiki/Hot_Springs_County,_Wyoming) | style="text-align: right;" | 4,822 |- | style="text-align: center;" | 11 | [Lincoln](/wiki/Lincoln_County,_Wyoming) | style="text-align: right;" | 17,961 | style="text-align: center;" | 23 | [Niobrara](/wiki/Niobrara_County,_Wyoming) | style="text-align: right;" | 2,456 |- | style="text-align: center;" | 12 | [Carbon](/wiki/Carbon_County,_Wyoming) | style="text-align: right;" | 15,666 | colspan="2" style="text-align:right;"| **Wyoming Total** | style="text-align: right;" | **576,412** |}

[Wyoming license plates](/wiki/Vehicle_registration_plates_of_Wyoming) contain a number on the left that indicates the county where the vehicle is registered, ranked by an earlier census.<ref name=wydeccen/> Specifically, the numbers are representative of the property values of the counties in 1930.[[51]](#cite_note-51)|- ! Rank ! City ! County ! Population |- | style="text-align: center;" | 1 | [Cheyenne](/wiki/Cheyenne,_Wyoming) | [Laramie](/wiki/Laramie_County,_Wyoming) | style="text-align: right;" | 60,096 |- | style="text-align: center;" | 2 | [Casper](/wiki/Casper,_Wyoming) | [Natrona](/wiki/Natrona_County,_Wyoming) | style="text-align: right;" | 55,988 |- | style="text-align: center;" | 3 | [Laramie](/wiki/Laramie,_Wyoming) | [Albany](/wiki/Albany_County,_Wyoming) | style="text-align: right;" | 31,312 |- | style="text-align: center;" | 4 | [Gillette](/wiki/Gillette,_Wyoming) | [Campbell](/wiki/Campbell_County,_Wyoming) | style="text-align: right;" | 29,389 |- | style="text-align: center;" | 5 | [Rock Springs](/wiki/Rock_Springs,_Wyoming) | [Sweetwater](/wiki/Sweetwater_County,_Wyoming) | style="text-align: right;" | 23,229 |- | style="text-align: center;" | 6 | [Sheridan](/wiki/Sheridan,_Wyoming) | [Sheridan](/wiki/Sheridan_County,_Wyoming) | style="text-align: right;" | 17,517 |- | style="text-align: center;" | 7 | [Green River](/wiki/Green_River,_Wyoming) | [Sweetwater](/wiki/Sweetwater_County,_Wyoming) | style="text-align: right;" | 12,622 |- | style="text-align: center;" | 8 | [Evanston](/wiki/Evanston,_Wyoming) | [Uinta](/wiki/Uinta_County,_Wyoming) | style="text-align: right;" | 12,282 |- | style="text-align: center;" | 9 | [Riverton](/wiki/Riverton,_Wyoming) | [Fremont](/wiki/Fremont_County,_Wyoming) | style="text-align: right;" | 10,867 |- | style="text-align: center;" | 10 | [Jackson](/wiki/Jackson,_Wyoming) | [Teton](/wiki/Teton_County,_Wyoming) | style="text-align: right;" | 9,710 |- | style="text-align: center;" | 11 | [Cody](/wiki/Cody,_Wyoming) | [Park](/wiki/Park_County,_Wyoming) | style="text-align: right;" | 9,653 |- | style="text-align: center;" | 12 | [Rawlins](/wiki/Rawlins,_Wyoming) | [Carbon](/wiki/Carbon_County,_Wyoming) | style="text-align: right;" | 9,203 |- | style="text-align: center;" | 13 | [Lander](/wiki/Lander,_Wyoming) | [Fremont](/wiki/Fremont_County,_Wyoming) | style="text-align: right;" | 7,571 |- | style="text-align:center;"| 14 | [Torrington](/wiki/Torrington,_Wyoming) | [Goshen](/wiki/Goshen_County,_Wyoming) | style="text-align: right;" | 6,690 |- | style="text-align: center;" | 15 | [Powell](/wiki/Powell,_Wyoming) | [Park](/wiki/Park_County,_Wyoming) | style="text-align: right;" | 6,314 |- |}

In 2005, 50.6% of Wyomingites lived in one of the 13 most populous Wyoming municipalities.

## Metropolitan areas[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=22)]

The [United States Census Bureau](/wiki/United_States_Census_Bureau) has defined two [Metropolitan Statistical Areas](/wiki/United_States_metropolitan_area) (MSA) and seven [Micropolitan Statistical Areas](/wiki/United_States_micropolitan_area) (MiSA) for the State of Wyoming. In 2008, 30.4% of Wyomingites lived in either of the [Metropolitan Statistical Areas](/wiki/United_States_metropolitan_area), and 73% lived in either a [Metropolitan Statistical Area](/wiki/United_States_metropolitan_area) or a [Micropolitan Statistical Area](/wiki/United_States_micropolitan_area).

[thumb|The](/wiki/File:Bearriverwyoming.jpg) [Bear River](/wiki/Bear_River,_Wyoming) flowing through the southwest part of the state.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas**<ref name=PopEstCompMSA>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref> | | |
| **Census Area** | **County** | **Population** |
| [Cheyenne](/wiki/Cheyenne,_WY_MSA) | [Laramie County, Wyoming](/wiki/Laramie_County,_Wyoming) | **95,809** |
| [Casper](/wiki/Casper,_WY,_MSA) | [Natrona County, Wyoming](/wiki/Natrona_County,_Wyoming) | **80,973** |
| [Gillette](/wiki/Gillette,_WY,_Μ_μSA) | [Campbell County, Wyoming](/wiki/Campbell_County,_Wyoming) | **48,176** |
| [Rock Springs](/wiki/Rock_Springs,_Wyoming_micropolitan_area) | [Sweetwater County, Wyoming](/wiki/Sweetwater_County,_Wyoming) | **45,237** |
| Jackson | [Teton County, Wyoming](/wiki/Teton_County,_Wyoming) | 32,543 |
| [Teton County, Idaho](/wiki/Teton_County,_Idaho) | 10,275 |
| *Total* | **42,818** |
| [Riverton](/wiki/Riverton,_Wyoming_micropolitan_area) | [Fremont County, Wyoming](/wiki/Fremont_County,_Wyoming) | **40,998** |
| [Laramie](/wiki/Laramie,_Wyoming_micropolitan_area) | [Albany County, Wyoming](/wiki/Albany_County,_Wyoming) | **37,422** |
| [Sheridan](/wiki/Sheridan,_Wyoming_micropolitan_area) | [Sheridan County, Wyoming](/wiki/Sheridan_County,_Wyoming) | **29,824** |
| [Evanston](/wiki/Evanston,_Wyoming_micropolitan_area) | [Uinta County, Wyoming](/wiki/Uinta_County,_Wyoming) | **21,066** |

## Education[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=23)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main)

[Public education](/wiki/Public_education) is directed by the state superintendent of public instruction, an elected state official. Educational policies are set by the State Board of Education, a nine-member board appointed by the governor. The constitution prohibits the state from establishing curriculum and text book selections; these are the prerogatives of local school boards. The [Wyoming School for the Deaf](/wiki/Wyoming_School_for_the_Deaf) was the only in-state school dedicated to supporting [deaf](/wiki/Deaf) students in Wyoming, but it closed in the summer of 2000.

### Higher education[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=24)]

[thumb|Rocky Mountain Herbarium University of Wyoming](/wiki/File:Rocky_Mountain_Herbarium_University_of_Wyoming.JPG) [Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main) Wyoming has one public four-year institution, the [University of Wyoming](/wiki/University_of_Wyoming) in [Laramie](/wiki/Laramie,_Wyoming) and one private four-year college, Wyoming Catholic College, in Lander, Wyoming. In addition, there are seven two-year [community colleges](/wiki/Community_college) spread through the state.

Before the passing of a new law in 2006, Wyoming had hosted unaccredited institutions, many of them suspected [diploma mills](/wiki/Diploma_mill).[[52]](#cite_note-52) The 2006 law is forcing unaccredited institutions to make one of three choices: move out of Wyoming, close down, or apply for accreditation. The [Oregon State Office of Degree Authorization](/wiki/Oregon_State_Office_of_Degree_Authorization) predicts that in a few years the problem of diploma mills in Wyoming might be resolved.[[53]](#cite_note-53)

## Sports[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=25)]

Due to its sparse population, the state of Wyoming lacks any major professional sports teams. Some of the most popular sports teams in the state are the [University of Wyoming](/wiki/University_of_Wyoming) teams — particularly football and basketball. High school sports are governed by the [Wyoming High School Activities Association](/wiki/Wyoming_High_School_Activities_Association), which sponsors 12 sports.

Rodeo is popular in Wyoming, and Casper has hosted the [College National Finals Rodeo](/wiki/College_National_Finals_Rodeo) since 2001. Additionally, [rugby](/wiki/Rugby_union_in_the_United_States) has a strong tradition in Wyoming.[[54]](#cite_note-54)

## State symbols[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=26)]

[thumb|State flower of Wyoming: Indian paintbrush](/wiki/File:Indian_Paintbrush_in_Grand_Teton_NP-NPS.jpg) [thumb|Though the](/wiki/File:Wyoming's_wildlife_prairie_rattlesnake_sign.jpg) [horned lizard](/wiki/Horned_lizard) is the Wyoming state [reptile](/wiki/Reptile), a sign northwest of [Thermopolis](/wiki/Thermopolis,_Wyoming) acknowledges the presence of [prairie rattlesnakes](/wiki/Crotalus_viridis), "feared by many and respected by most". [Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main)

* [State bird](/wiki/List_of_U.S._state_birds): [western meadowlark](/wiki/Western_meadowlark) ([*Sturnella neglecta*](/wiki/Sturnella_neglecta))
* State coin: [Sacagawea dollar](/wiki/Sacagawea_dollar)
* [State dinosaur](/wiki/State_dinosaur): [*Triceratops*](/wiki/Triceratops)
* State emblem: [Bucking Horse and Rider](/wiki/Bucking_Horse_and_Rider)
* [State fish](/wiki/State_fish): [cutthroat trout](/wiki/Cutthroat_trout) (*Oncorhynchus clarki*)
* [State flag](/wiki/Flags_of_the_U.S._states): [Flag of the State of Wyoming](/wiki/Flag_of_the_State_of_Wyoming)
* [State flower](/wiki/List_of_U.S._state_flowers): [Wyoming Indian paintbrush](/wiki/Wyoming_Indian_paintbrush) (*Castilleja linariifolia*)
* [State fossil](/wiki/State_fossil): [*Knightia*](/wiki/Knightia)
* [State gemstone](/wiki/List_of_U.S._state_minerals,_rocks,_stones_and_gemstones): [Wyoming nephrite jade](/wiki/Nephrite)
* [State grass](/wiki/List_of_U.S._state_grasses): [western wheatgrass](/wiki/Pascopyrum) (*Pascopyrum smithii*)
* [State mammal](/wiki/List_of_U.S._state_mammals): [American bison](/wiki/American_bison) (*Bison bison*)
* [State motto](/wiki/List_of_U.S._state_mottos): [*Equal Rights*](/wiki/Equal_Rights_(motto))
* [State nicknames](/wiki/List_of_U.S._state_nicknames): Equality State; Cowboy State; Big Wonderful Wyoming
* [State reptile](/wiki/State_reptile): [horned lizard](/wiki/Horned_lizard) ([*Phrynosoma douglassi brevirostre*](/wiki/Phrynosoma_douglassi_brevirostre))
* [State seal](/wiki/Seals_of_the_U.S._states): [Great Seal of the State of Wyoming](/wiki/Great_Seal_of_the_State_of_Wyoming)
* [State song](/wiki/List_of_U.S._state_songs): "[Wyoming](/wiki/Wyoming_(song))" by Charles E. Winter & George E. Knapp
* [State sport](/wiki/List_of_U.S._state_sports): [rodeo](/wiki/Rodeo)
* [State tree](/wiki/List_of_U.S._state_trees): [plains cottonwood](/wiki/Plains_cottonwood) (*Populus sargentii*)

## See also[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=27)]

[Template:Portal](/wiki/Template:Portal)

* [Outline of Wyoming](/wiki/Outline_of_Wyoming) – organized list of topics about Wyoming
* [Index of Wyoming-related articles](/wiki/Index_of_Wyoming-related_articles)
* [List of people from Wyoming](/wiki/List_of_people_from_Wyoming)
* [List of mountain ranges in Wyoming](/wiki/List_of_mountain_ranges_in_Wyoming)
* [List of trails in Wyoming](/wiki/List_of_trails_in_Wyoming)

[Template:Clear](/wiki/Template:Clear)

## References[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=28)]

[Template:Reflist](/wiki/Template:Reflist)

## External links[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=29)]

[Template:Sister project links](/wiki/Template:Sister_project_links)

* [State of Wyoming government official website](http://wyoming.gov/)
* [Official Wyoming State Travel Website – Forever West](http://www.wyomingtourism.org/)
* [Wyoming State Facts from USDA](http://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/state-fact-sheets/state-data.aspx?StateFIPS=56&StateName=Wyoming#.U85_hvldVu0)
* [Template:Dmoz](/wiki/Template:Dmoz)
* [Template:Osmrelation-inline](/wiki/Template:Osmrelation-inline)

[Template:Clear](/wiki/Template:Clear)

[Template:Navboxes](/wiki/Template:Navboxes)

[Template:Geographic location](/wiki/Template:Geographic_location)

[Template:S-start](/wiki/Template:S-start) [Template:S-bef](/wiki/Template:S-bef) [Template:S-ttl](/wiki/Template:S-ttl) [Template:S-aft](/wiki/Template:S-aft) [Template:S-end](/wiki/Template:S-end)

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