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U.S. stateThis article is about the U.S. state. For other uses, see Oregon (disambiguation).Not to be confused with Organ (disambiguation).State in the United StatesOregonStateFlagSealNickname:The Beaver StateMotto(s):Alis volat propriis(English: She flies with her own wings)Anthem: Oregon, My OregonLocation of Oregon within the United StatesCountryUnited StatesBefore statehoodOregon TerritoryAdmitted to the UnionFebruary14, 1859; 166 years ago(1859-02-14) (33rd)CapitalSalemLargest cityPortlandLargest county or equivalentMultnomahLargest metro and urban areasPortlandGovernmentGovernorTina Kotek (D)Secretary of StateTobias Read (D)LegislatureLegislative AssemblyUpper houseState SenateLower houseHouse of RepresentativesJudiciaryOregon Supreme CourtU.S. senatorsRon Wyden (D)Jeff Merkley (D)U.S. House delegation5 Democrats 1 Republican (list)AreaTotal98,381sqmi (254,806km2)Land95,997sqmi (248,631km2)Water2,384sqmi (6,175km2) 2.4%Rank9thDimensionsLength360mi (580km)Width400mi (640km)Elevation3,300ft (1,000m)Highestelevation (Mount Hood[4][5][a])11,249ft (3,428.6m)Lowestelevation (Pacific Ocean[5])0ft (0m)Population(2024)Total 4,272,371[1]Rank27thDensity39/sqmi (15/km2)Rank39thMedian household income$80,200 (2023)[2]Income rank19thDemonymOregonianLanguageOfficial languageDe jure: none[3]De facto: EnglishTime zonesmost of stateUTC08:00 (Pacific)Summer (DST)UTC07:00 (PDT)majority of Malheur CountyUTC07:00 (Mountain)Summer (DST)UTC06:00 (MDT)USPS abbreviationORISO 3166 codeUS-ORTraditional abbreviationOre.Latitude42 N to 4618 NLongitude11628 W to 12438 WWebsiteoregon.govASN1798State symbols of OregonList of state symbolsFlag of OregonSeal of OregonMottoShe Flies With Her Own Wings[6]Living insigniaBirdWestern meadowlark (Sturnella neglecta)ButterflyOregon swallowtail (Papilio machaon oregonia)CrustaceanDungeness crab(Metacarcinus magister)FishChinook salmon(Oncorhynchus tshawytscha)FlowerOregon grape(Mahonia aquifolium)GrassBluebunch wheatgrass(Pseudoroegneria spicata)InsectOregon swallowtail(Papilio oregonius)MammalAmerican beaver(Castor canadensis)MushroomPacific golden chanterelle(Cantharellus formosus)TreeDouglas-firInanimate insigniaBeverageMilkDanceSquare danceFoodPear(Pyrus)FossilMetasequoiaGemstoneOregon sunstoneRockThundereggShellOregon hairy triton(Fusitriton oregonensis)SoilJory soilOtherNut: HazelnutState route markerState quarterReleased in 2005Lists of United States state symbolsOregon (/rn, -n/ ORR-ih-ghn, -gon)[7][8] is a state in the Pacific Northwest region of the United States. It is a part of the Western U.S., with the Columbia River delineating much of Oregon's northern boundary with Washington, while the Snake River delineates much of its eastern boundary with Idaho. The 42 north parallel delineates the southern boundary with California and Nevada. The western boundary is formed by the Pacific Ocean.Oregon has been home to many indigenous nations for thousands of years. The first European traders, explorers, and settlers began exploring what is now Oregon's Pacific coast in the early to mid-16th century. As early as 1564, the Spanish began sending vessels northeast from the Philippines, riding the Kuroshio Current in a sweeping circular route across the northern part of the Pacific. In 1592, Juan de Fuca undertook detailed mapping and studies of ocean currents in the Pacific Northwest, including the Oregon coast as well as the strait now bearing his name. The Lewis and Clark Expedition traversed Oregon in the early 19th century, and the first permanent European settlements in Oregon were established soon afterward by trappers and fur traders. The United States received joint occupation rights to the region from the United Kingdom through the Treaty of 1818. The Oregon Treaty of 1846 formally brought Oregon under American sovereignty, and the Oregon Territory was created two years later. Oregon was admitted to the United States on February 14, 1859, becoming the 33rd state.Today, with 4.2 million people over 98,000 square miles (250,000km2), Oregon is the ninth-largest and 27th-most populous U.S. state. The capital, Salem, is the third-most populous city in Oregon, with 175,535 residents.[9] Portland, with 652,503, ranks as the 26th among U.S. cities. The Portland metropolitan area, which includes neighboring counties in Washington, is the 26th largest metro area in the nation, with a population of 2,512,859. Oregon is also one of the most geographically diverse states in the U.S.,[10] marked by volcanoes, abundant bodies of water, dense evergreen and mixed forests, as well as high deserts and semi-arid shrublands. At 11,249 feet (3,429m), Mount Hood is the state's highest point. Oregon's only national park, Crater Lake National Park, comprises the caldera surrounding Crater Lake, the deepest lake in the U.S. The state is also home to the single largest organism in the world, Armillaria ostoyae, a fungus that runs beneath 2,200 acres (8.9km2) of the Malheur National Forest.[11]Oregon's economy has historically been powered by various forms of agriculture, fishing, logging, and hydroelectric power. Oregon is the top lumber producer of the contiguous U.S., with the lumber industry dominating the state's economy during the 20thcentury.[12] Technology is another one of Oregon's major economic forces, beginning in the 1970s with the establishment of the Silicon Forest and the expansion of Tektronix and Intel. Sportswear company Nike, Inc., headquartered in Beaverton, is the state's largest public corporation with an annual revenue of $46.7billion.[13]Main article: Etymology of OregonOregon border welcome sign at Denio, NevadaThe origin of the state's name is uncertain. The earliest geographical designation "orejn" (meaning "big ear") comes from the Spanish historical chronicle Relacin de la Alta y Baja California (1598),[14] written by Rodrigo Montezuma of New Spain; here it refers to the region of the Columbia River as it was encountered by the first Spanish scouts. The "j" in the Spanish phrase "El Orejn" was eventually corrupted into a "g" under this theory of the name's origin.[15]Another possible source is the Spanish word organo, referring to the plant with that name that grows in the southern part of the region,[citation needed] or that the area around the Columbia River was named after a stream in Spain called "Arroyo del Oregn", located in the province of Ciudad Real.[citation needed]Another early use of the name, spelled Ouragon, was by Major Robert Rogers in a 1765 petition to the Kingdom of Great Britain. The term referred to the then-mythical River of the West (the Columbia River). By 1778, the spelling had shifted to Oregon.[16] Rogers wrote:...from the Great Lakes towards the Head of the Mississippi, and from thence to the River called by the Indians Ouragon...[17]One suggestion is that this name comes from the French word ouragan ("windstorm" or "hurricane"), which was applied to the River of the West based on Native American tales of powerful Chinook winds on the lower Columbia River, or perhaps from first-hand French experience with the Chinook winds of the Great Plains. At the time, the River of the West was thought to rise in western Minnesota and flow west through the Great Plains.[18]Another suggestion comes from Joaquin Miller, who wrote in Sunset magazine in 1904:The name, Oregon, is rounded down phonetically, from Ouve guaOragua, Or-a-gon, Oregongiven probably by the same Portuguese navigator that named the Farallones after his first officer, and it literally, in a large way, means cascades: "Hear the waters." You should steam up the Columbia and hear and feel the waters falling out of the clouds of Mount Hood to understand entirely the full meaning of the name Ouve a gua, Oregon.[19]Yet another account, endorsed as the "most plausible explanation" in the book Oregon Geographic Names, was advanced by George R. Stewart in a 1944 article in American Speech. According to Stewart, the name came from an engraver's error in a French map published in the early 18thcentury, on which the Ouisiconsink (Wisconsin) River was spelled "Ouaricon-sint", broken on two lines with the -sint below, so there appeared to be a river flowing to the west named "Ouaricon".According to the Oregon Tourism Commission, present-day Oregonians /roninz/[20] pronounce the state's name as "or-uh-gun, never or-ee-gone".[21] After being drafted by the Detroit Lions in 2002, former Oregon Ducks quarterback Joey Harrington distributed "Orygun" stickers to members of the media as a reminder of how to pronounce the name of his home state.[22][23] The stickers are sold by the University of Oregon Bookstore.[24]Main article: History of OregonSee also: Native American peoples of Oregon and Kennewick ManPaul Shoaway of the Umatilla tribe, 1899While there is considerable evidence that Paleo-Indians inhabited the region, the oldest evidence of habitation in Oregon was found at Fort Rock Cave and the Paisley Caves in Lake County. Archaeologist Luther Cressman dated material from Fort Rock to 13,200 years ago,[25] and there is evidence supporting inhabitants in the region at least 15,000 years ago.[26] By 8000 BC, there were settlements throughout the state, with populations concentrated along the lower Columbia River, in the western valleys, and around coastal estuaries.During the prehistoric period, the Willamette Valley region was flooded after the collapse of glacial dams from then Lake Missoula, located in what would later become Montana. These massive floods occurred during the last glacial period and filled the valley with 300 to 400 feet (91 to 122m) of water.[27]By the 16th century, Oregon was home to many Native American groups, including the Chinook, Coquille (Ko-Kwell), Bannock, Kalapuya, Klamath, Klickitat, Molala, Nez Perce, Shasta, Takelma, Umatilla, and Umpqua.[28][29][30][31]Main articles: Oregon Country, Oregon pioneer history, Columbia District, Provisional Government of Oregon, Organic act List of organic acts, and Spanish expeditions to the Pacific NorthwestMonument near Coos Bay, Oregon, of Francis Drake's first North American Encounter. Plaque by Oregon State Parks and Oregon Historical Society.The first Europeans to visit Oregon were Spanish explorers led by Juan Rodrguez Cabrillo, who sighted southern Oregon off the Pacific coast in 1543.[32] Sailing from Central America on the Golden Hind in 1579 in search of the Strait of Anian during his circumnavigation of the Earth, the English explorer and privateer Sir Francis Drake briefly anchored at South Cove, Cape Arago, just south of Coos Bay, before sailing for what is now California.[33][34] Martn de Aguilar, continuing separately from Sebastin Vizcano's scouting of California, reached as far north as Cape Blanco and possibly to Coos Bay in 1603.[35][36] Exploration continued routinely in 1774, starting with the expedition of the frigate Santiago by Juan Jos Prez Hernndez, and the coast of Oregon became a valuable trade route to Asia. In 1778, British captain James Cook also explored the coast.[37]French Canadians, Scots, Mtis, and other continental natives (e.g. Iroquois) trappers arrived in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, soon to be followed by Catholic clergy. Some traveled as members of the Lewis and Clark and Astor Expeditions. Few stayed permanently such as tienne Lussier, often referred to as the first "European" farmer in the state of Oregon. Evidence of the French Canadian presence can be found in numerous names of French origin such as Malheur Lake, the Malheur, Grande Ronde, and Deschutes Rivers, and the city of La Grande. Furthermore, many of the early pioneers first came out West with the North West Company and the Hudson's Bay Company before heading South of the Columbia for better farmland as the fur trade declined. French Prairie by the Willamette River and French Settlement by the Umpqua River are known as early mixed ancestry settlements.Fort Astoria, as established by John Jacob Astor in 1813The Lewis and Clark Expedition traveled through northern Oregon also in search of the Northwest Passage. They built their winter fort in 18051806 at Fort Clatsop, near the mouth of the Columbia River, staying at the encampment from December until March.[38]British explorer David Thompson also conducted overland exploration. In 1811, while working for the North West Company, Thompson became the first European to navigate the entire Columbia River.[39] Stopping on the way, at the junction of the Snake River, he posted a claim to the region for Great Britain and the North West Company. Upon returning to Montreal, he publicized the abundance of fur-bearing animals in the area.[40]Also in 1811, New Yorker John Jacob Astor financed the establishment of Fort Astoria at the mouth of the Columbia River as a western outpost to his Pacific Fur Company;[41] this was the first permanent European settlement in Oregon.In the War of 1812, the British gained control of all Pacific Fur Company posts. The Treaty of 1818 established joint British and American occupancy of the region west of the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. By the 1820s and 1830s, the Hudson's Bay Company dominated the Pacific Northwest from its Columbia District headquarters at Fort Vancouver (built in 1825 by the district's chief factor, John McLoughlin, across the Columbia from present-day Portland).In 1841, the expert trapper and entrepreneur Ewing Young died leaving considerable wealth and no apparent heir, and no system to probate his estate. A meeting followed Young's funeral, at which a probate government was proposed.[42] Doctor Ira Babcock of Jason Lee's Methodist Mission was elected supreme judge.[43] Babcock chaired two meetings in 1842 at Champoeg, (halfway between Lee's mission and Oregon City), to discuss wolves and other animals of contemporary concern. These meetings were precursors to an all-citizen meeting in 1843, which instituted a provisional government headed by an executive committee made up of David Hill, Alanson Beers, and Joseph Gale.[44] This government was the first acting public government of the Oregon Country before annexation by the government of the United States. It was succeeded by a Second Executive Committee, made up of Peter G. Stewart, Osborne Russell, and William J. Bailey, and this committee was itself succeeded by George Abernethy, who was the first and only Governor of Oregon under the provisional government.Also in 1841, Sir George Simpson, governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, reversed the Hudson's Bay Company's long-standing policy of discouraging settlement because it interfered with the lucrative fur trade.[45] He directed that some 200 Red River Colony settlers be relocated to HBC farms near Fort Vancouver, (the James Sinclair expedition), in an attempt to hold Columbia District.Starting in 18421843, the Oregon Trail brought many new American settlers to the Oregon Country. Oregon's boundaries were disputed for a time, contributing to tensions between the U.K. and the U.S., but the border was defined peacefully in the 1846 Oregon Treaty. The border between the U.S. and British North America was set at the 49th parallel.[46] The Oregon Territory was officially organized on August 13, 1848.[47]Settlement increased with the Donation Land Claim Act of 1850 and the forced relocation of the native population to Indian reservations in Oregon.The first Oregon proposition for a railroad in Oregon was made in 1850 by H.M. Knighton, the original owner of the townsite of St. Helens. Knighton asserted that this would fulfill his township's belief that it should be the supreme metropolitan seaport in that area upon the Columbia River, as opposed to Portland. He suggested building a railroad in 1851 from St.Helens, through the Cornelius pass and across Washington County to the city of Lafayette, which was at the time the big town of the Willamette Valley.[48][49]In December 1844, Oregon passed its first black exclusion law, which prohibited African Americans from entering the territory while simultaneously prohibiting slavery. Slave owners who brought their slaves with them were given three years before they were forced to free them. Any African Americans in the region after the law was passed were forced to leave, and those who did not comply were arrested and beaten. They received no less than twenty and no more than thirty-nine stripes across the back if they still did not leave. This process could be repeated every six months.[50]Slavery played a major part in Oregon's history and even influenced its path to statehood. The territory's request for statehood was delayed several times, as members of Congress argued among themselves whether the territory should be admitted as a "free" or "slave" state. Eventually politicians from the South agreed to allow Oregon to enter as a "free" state, in exchange for opening slavery to the Southwestern U.S.[51]Oregon was admitted to the Union on February 14, 1859, though no one in Oregon knew it until March 15.[52] Founded as a refuge from disputes over slavery, Oregon had a "whites only" clause in its original state Constitution.[53][54] At the outbreak of the American Civil War, regular U.S. troops were withdrawn and sent east to aid the Union. Volunteer cavalry recruited in California were sent north to Oregon to keep peace and protect the populace. The First Oregon Cavalry served until June 1865.Beginning in the 1880s, the growth of railroads expanded the state's lumber, wheat, and other agricultural markets, and the rapid growth of its cities.[55] Due to the abundance of timber and waterway access via the Willamette River, Portland became a major force in the lumber industry of the Pacific Northwest, and quickly became the state's largest city. It would earn the nickname "Stumptown",[56] and would later become recognized as one of the most dangerous port cities in the United States due to racketeering and illegal activities at the turn of the 20thcentury.[57] In 1902, Oregon introduced direct legislation by the state's citizens through initiatives and referendums, known as the Oregon System.[58]On May 5, 1945, six civilians were killed by a Japanese balloon bomb that exploded on Gearhart Mountain near Bly.[59][60] They remained the only people on American soil whose deaths were attributed to an enemy balloon bomb explosion during World War II. The bombing site is now located in the Mitchell Recreation Area.Industrial expansion began in earnest following the 19331937 construction of the Bonneville Dam on the Columbia River. Hydroelectric power, food, and lumber provided by Oregon helped fuel the development of the West, although the periodic fluctuations in the U.S. building industry have hurt the state's economy on multiple occasions. Portland, in particular, experienced a population boom between 1900 and 1930, tripling in size; the arrival of World War II also provided the northwest region of the state with an industrial boom, where Liberty ships and aircraft carriers were constructed.[61]During the 1970s, the Pacific Northwest was particularly affected by the 1973 oil crisis, with Oregon suffering a substantial shortage.[62]In 1971, the Oregon Beverage Container Act of 1971,[63] popularly called the Bottle Bill, became the first law of its kind in the United States. The Bottle Bill system in Oregon was created to control litter. In practice, the system promotes recycling, not reusing, and the collected containers are generally destroyed and made into new containers. Ten states[64] currently have similar laws.In 1994, Oregon became the first U.S. state to legalize physician-assisted suicide through the Oregon Death with Dignity Act. A measure to legalize recreational use of marijuana in Oregon was approved on November 4, 2014, making Oregon only the second state at the time to have legalized gay marriage, physician-assisted suicide, and recreational marijuana.[65]Self service gasoline was banned in Oregon from 1951 until August 2023.[66][67] Although self-serve is now allowed in Oregon, gas stations are not required to offer it and many currently do not.[68]New Jersey is the only state remaining where self serve gas stations are not allowed.[69]See also: List of regions of OregonCrater LakeOregon is 295 miles (475km) north to south at longest distance, and 395 miles (636km) east to west. With an area of 98,381 square miles (254,810km2), Oregon is slightly larger than the United Kingdom. It is the ninth largest state in the U.S.[70] Oregon's highest point is the summit of Mount Hood, at 11,249 feet (3,429m), and its lowest point is the sea level of the Pacific Ocean along the Oregon Coast.[71] Oregon's mean elevation is 3,300 feet (1,006m). Crater Lake National Park, the state's only national park, is the site of the deepest lake in the U.S. at 1,943 feet (592m).[72] Oregon claims the D River as the shortest river in the world,[73] though the state of Montana makes the same claim of its Roe River.[74] Oregon is also home to Mill Ends Park (in Portland),[75] the smallest park in the world at 452 square inches (0.29m2).Oregon is split into eight geographical regions. In Western Oregon: Oregon Coast (west of the Coast Range), the Willamette Valley, Rogue Valley, Cascade Range and Klamath Mountains; and in Central and Eastern Oregon: the Columbia Plateau, the High Desert, and the Blue Mountains.Oregon lies in two time zones. Most of Malheur County is in the Mountain Time Zone, while the rest of the state lies in the Pacific Time Zone.See also: Geology of Oregon, List of rivers in Oregon, List of Oregon mountain ranges, and List of Oregon state parksMount Hood is the highest peak in Oregon.Western Oregon's mountainous regions, home to three of the most prominent mountain peaks of the U.S. including Mount Hood, were formed by the volcanic activity of the Juan de Fuca Plate, a tectonic plate that poses a continued threat of volcanic activity and earthquakes in the region. The most recent major activity was the 1700 Cascadia earthquake.[76] Washington's Mount St. Helens erupted in 1980, an event visible from northern Oregon and affecting some areas there.[77]The Columbia River, which forms much of Oregon's northern border, also played a major role in the region's geological evolution, as well as its economic and cultural development. The Columbia is one of North America's largest rivers, and one of two rivers to cut through the Cascades (the Klamath River in southern Oregon is the other). About 15,000 years ago, the Columbia repeatedly flooded much of Oregon during the Missoula Floods; the modern fertility of the Willamette Valley is largely the result. Plentiful salmon made parts of the river, such as Celilo Falls, hubs of economic activity for thousands of years.Today, Oregon's landscape varies from rain forest in the Coast Range to barren desert in the southeast, which still meets the technical definition of a frontier. Oregon's geographical center is further west than any of the other 48 contiguous states (although the westernmost point of the lower 48 states is in Washington). Central Oregon's geographical features range from high desert and volcanic rock formations resulting from lava beds. The Oregon Badlands Wilderness is in this region of the state.[78]Main article: Fauna of OregonTypical of a western state, Oregon is home to a unique and diverse array of wildlife. Roughly 60 percent of the state is covered in forest,[79] while the areas west of the Cascades are more densely populated by forest, making up around 80percent of the landscape. Some 60percent of Oregon's forests are within federal land.[79] Oregon is the top timber producer of the lower 48 states.[12][80]Typical tree species include the Douglas fir (the state tree), as well as redwood, ponderosa pine, western red cedar, and hemlock.[81] Ponderosa pine are more common in the Blue Mountains in the eastern part of the state and firs are more common in the west.Antilocapra americana (pronghorn)Many species of mammals live in the state, which include opossums, shrews, moles, little pocket mice, great basin pocket mice, dark kangaroo mouse, California kangaroo rat, chisel-toothed kangaroo rat, ord's kangaroo rat,[82] bats, rabbits, pikas, mountain beavers, chipmunks, squirrels, yellow-bellied marmots, beavers (the state mammal), porcupines, coyotes, wolves, foxes[83] black bears, raccoons, badgers, skunks, antelopes, cougars, bobcats, lynxes, deer, elk, and moose.Marine mammals include seals, sea lions, humpback whales, killer whales, gray whales, blue whales, sperm whales, pacific white-sided dolphins, and bottlenose dolphins.[84]Notable birds include American widgeons, mallard ducks, great blue herons, bald eagles, golden eagles, western meadowlarks (the state bird), barn owls, great horned owls, rufous hummingbirds, pileated woodpeckers, wrens, towhees, sparrows, and buntings.[85]Moose have not always inhabited the state but came to Oregon in the 1960s; the Wallowa Valley herd numbered about 60 as of 2013[update].[86] Gray wolves were extirpated from Oregon around 1930 but have since found their way back; most reside in northeast Oregon, with two packs living in the south-central part.[87] Although their existence in Oregon is unconfirmed, reports of grizzly bears still turn up, and it is probable some still move into eastern Oregon from Idaho.[88]Oregon is home to what is considered the largest single organism in the world, an Armillaria solidipes fungus beneath the Malheur National Forest of eastern Oregon.[11]Oregon has several National Park System sites, including Crater Lake National Park in the southern part of the Cascades, John Day Fossil Beds National Monument east of the Cascades, Lewis and Clark National Historical Park on the north coast, and Oregon Caves National Monument near the south coast.[citation needed] Other areas that were considered for potential national park status in the 20th century include the southern Oregon Coast, Mount Hood, and Hells Canyon to the east.[89]Main article: Climate of OregonKppen climate types in OregonMost of Oregon has a generally mild climate, though there is significant variation given the variety of landscapes across the state.[90] The state's western region (west of the Cascade Range) has an oceanic climate, populated by dense evergreen mixed forests. Western Oregon's climate is heavily influenced by the Pacific Ocean; the western third of Oregon is very wet in the winter, moderately to very wet during the spring and fall, and dry during the summer. The relative humidity of Western Oregon is high except during summer days, which are semi-dry to semi-humid; Eastern Oregon typically sees low humidity year-round.[91]The state's southwestern portion, particularly the Rogue Valley, has a Mediterranean climate with drier and sunnier winters and hotter summers, similar to Northern California.[92]Oregon's northeastern portion has a steppe climate, and its high terrain regions have a subarctic climate. Like Western Europe, Oregon, and the Pacific Northwest in general, is considered warm for its latitude, and the state has far milder winters at a given elevation than comparable latitudes elsewhere in North America, such as the Upper Midwest, Ontario, Quebec and New England.[91] However, the state ranks fifth for coolest summer temperatures of any state in the country, after Maine, Idaho, Wyoming, and Alaska.[93]The eastern two thirds of Oregon, which largely comprise high desert, have cold, snowy winters and very dry summers. Much of the east is semiarid to arid like the rest of the Great Basin, though the Blue Mountains are wet enough to support extensive forests. Most of Oregon receives significant snowfall, but the Willamette Valley, where 60percent of the population lives,[94] has considerably milder winters for its latitude and typically sees only light snowfall.[91]Oregon's highest recorded temperature is 119F (48C), which was set at Prineville on July 29, 1898, and tied at Pendleton on August 10, 1898, and Pelton Dam on June 29, 2021.[95] The lowest recorded temperature is 54F (48C) at Seneca on February 10, 1933.[96]Further information: List of cities and unincorporated communities in OregonOregon's population is largely concentrated in the Willamette Valley, which stretches from Eugene in the south (home of the University of Oregon) through Corvallis (home of Oregon State University) and Salem (the capital) to Portland (Oregon's largest city).[97]Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia River, was the first permanent English-speaking settlement west of the Rockies in what is now the U.S. Oregon City, at the end of the Oregon Trail, was the Oregon Territory's first incorporated city, and was its first capital from 1848 until 1852, when the capital was moved to Salem. Bend, near the geographic center of the state, is one of the ten fastest-growing metropolitan areas in the U.S.[98][bettersourceneeded] In southern Oregon, Medford is a rapidly growing metro area and is home to the Rogue Valley InternationalMedford Airport, the state's third-busiest airport. To the south, near the California border, is the city of Ashland. Eastern Oregon is sparsely populated, but is home to Hermiston, which with a population of 18,000 is the largest and fastest-growing city in the region.[99] Largest cities or towns in OregonSource:[100]RankNameCounty Pop.1PortlandMultnomah635,0672EugeneLane177,9233SalemMarion177,4874GreshamMultnomah111,6215HillsboroWashington107,2996BendDeschutes103,2547BeavertonWashington97,0538MedfordJackson85,5569SpringfieldLane61,40010CorvallisBenton60,956See also: List of people from Oregon; List of people from Portland, Oregon; and Oregon locations by per capita incomeGraph of Oregon's population growth from 1850 to 2010[101]Historical populationCensusPop.Note%185012,093186052,465333.8%187090,92373.3%1880174,76892.2%1890317,70481.8%1900413,53630.2%1910672,76562.7%1920783,38916.4%1930953,78621.8%19401,089,68414.2%19501,521,34139.6%19601,768,68716.3%19702,091,38518.2%19802,633,10525.9%19902,842,3217.9%20003,421,39920.4%20103,831,07412.0%20204,237,25610.6%2024 (est.)4,272,3710.8%Sources: 19102020[102]Ethnic origins in OregonOregon population by county using 2012 estimates[103]The 2020 U.S. census determined that the population of Oregon was 4,237,256 in 2020, a 10.60% increase over the 2010 census.[104]Oregon was the nation's "Top Moving Destination" in 2014, with two families moving into the state for every one moving out (66.4% to 33.6%).[105] Oregon was also the top moving destination in 2013,[106] and the second-most popular destination in 2010 through 2012.[107][108]As of the 2020 census, the population of Oregon was 4,237,256. The gender makeup of the state was 49.5% male and 50.5% female. 20.5% of the population were under the age of 18; 60.8% were between the ages of 18 and 64; and 18.8% were 65 years of age or older.[109]According to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's 2022 Annual Homeless Assessment Report, there were an estimated 17,959 homeless people in Oregon.[110][111]Oregon racial compositionRacial composition1970[112]1990[112]2000[113]2010[114]2020[115]White including White Hispanics97.2%92.8%86.6%83.6%74.8%Black or African American1.3%1.6%1.6%1.8%2%American Indian and Alaska Native0.6%1.4%1.3%1.4%1.5%Asian0.7%2.4%3.0%3.7%4.6%Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander0.2%0.3%0.5%Other race0.2%1.8%4.2%5.3%6.3%Two or more races3.1%3.8%10.5%Non-Hispanic White95.8%---71.7%Map of counties in Oregon by racial and ethnic plurality, per the 2020 U.S. censusAccording to the 2020 census, 13.9% of Oregon's population was of Hispanic or Latino origin (of any race) and 71.7% non-Hispanic White, 2.0% African American, 1.5% Native American, 4.6% Asian, 1.5% Pacific Islander, and 10.5% two or more races.[116] According to the 2016 American Community Survey, 12.4% of Oregon's population were of Hispanic or Latino origin (of any race): Mexican (10.4%), Puerto Rican (0.3%), Cuban (0.1%), and other Hispanic or Latino origin (1.5%).[117] The five largest ancestry groups for White Oregonians were: German (19.1%), Irish (11.7%), English (11.3%), American (5.3%), and Norwegian (3.8%).[118]The state's most populous ethnic group, non-Hispanic Whites, decreased from 95.8% of the total population in 1970 to 71.7% in 2020, though it increased in absolute numbers.[119][120]As of 2011[update], 38.7% of Oregon's children under one year of age belonged to minority groups, meaning they had at least one parent who was not a non-Hispanic White.[121] Of the state's total population, 22.6% was under the age 18, and 77.4% were 18 or older.The center of population of Oregon is located in Linn County, in the city of Lyons.[122] Around 60% of Oregon's population resides within the Portland metropolitan area.[123]As of 2009[update], Oregon's population comprised 361,393 foreign-born residents.[124] Of the foreign-born residents, the three largest groups are originally from countries in: Latin America (47.8%), Asia (27.4%), and Europe (16.5%).[124] Mexico, Vietnam, China, India, and the Philippines were the top countries of origin for Oregon's immigrants in 2018.[125]The Roma first reached Oregon in the 1890s. There is a substantial Roma population in Willamette Valley and around Portland.[126] The majority of Oregon's population is predominantly of white (European) ancestry and is American-born. Around one-tenth of Oregon's population is made up of Hispanics. There are also small populations of Asians, Native Americans, and African Americans in state.[127]Speakers with limited English proficiency by language, 2022[128][129]RankLanguageNumber of Speakers1Spanish128,3032Vietnamese16,2923Chinese15,8164Russian8,5595Korean4,9036Ukrainian2,5347Arabic1,4808Tagalog4479Marshallese33610Japanese33311Thai16912French14213German139See also: Religion in Oregon and Religion in the United StatesReligious self-identification in Oregon, per PRRI American Values Atlas (2022)[b][130]Unaffiliated (42.0%)Protestantism (35.0%)Catholicism (14.0%)Mormonism (2.00%)Judaism (2.00%)New Age (2.00%)Jehovah's Witness (1.00%)Buddhist (1.00%)Oregon has frequently been cited by statistical agencies for having a smaller percentage of religious communities than other U.S. states.[131][132] According to a 2009 Gallup poll, Oregon was paired with Vermont as the two "least religious" states in the U.S.[133]In the same 2009 Gallup poll, 69% of Oregonians identified themselves as being Christian.[134] The largest Christian denominations in Oregon by number of adherents in 2010 were the Roman Catholic Church with 398,738; The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints with 147,965; and the Assemblies of God with 45,492.[135] Oregon also contains the largest community of Russian Old Believers to be found in the U.S.[136] Judaism is the largest non-Christian religion in Oregon with more than 50,000 adherents, 47,000 of whom live in the Portland area.[137][138] Recently, new kosher food and Jewish educational offerings have led to a rapid increase in Portland's Orthodox Jewish population.[139] The Northwest Tibetan Cultural Association is headquartered in Portland. There are an estimated 6,000 to 10,000 Muslims in Oregon, most of whom live in and around Portland.[140]Most of the remainder of the population had no religious affiliation; the 2008 American Religious Identification Survey placed Oregon as tied with Nevada in fifth place of U.S. states having the highest percentage of residents identifying themselves as "non-religious", at 24percent.[141][142] Secular organizations include the Center for Inquiry, the Humanists of Greater Portland, and the United States Atheists.During much of the 1990s, a group of conservative Christians formed the Oregon Citizens Alliance, and unsuccessfully tried to pass legislation to prevent "gay sensitivity training" in public schools and legal benefits for homosexual couples.[143]Live births by single race/ethnicity of motherRace2013[144]2014[145]2015[146]2016[147]2017[148]2018[149]2019[150]2020[151]2021[152]2022[153]2023[154]White31,998 (70.8%)32,338 (71.0%)32,147 (70.4%)31,057 (68.2%)29,232 (67.0%)28,265 (67.0%)27,639 (66.0%)26,256 (65.9%)26,662 (65.2%)23,034 (58.3%)22,671 (59.2%)Asian2,696 (6.0%)2,811 (6.2%)2,895 (6.3%)2,354 (5.2%)2,376 (5.4%)2,260 (5.4%)2,376 (5.7%)2,112 (5.3%)2,106 (5.1%)2,151 (5.4%)1,976 (5.1%)Black1,331 (2.9%)1,333 (2.9%)1,463 (3.2%)944 (2.1%)994 (2.3%)959 (2.3%)1,007 (2.4%)973 (2.4%)1,065 (2.6%)1,007 (2.5%)1,003 (2.6%)Pacific Islander.....315 (0.7%)300 (0.7%)309 (0.7%)341 (0.8%)278 (0.7%)337 (0.8%)374 (0.9%)372 (1.0%)American Indian909 (2.0%)778 (1.7%)813 (1.8%)427 (0.9%)429 (1.0%)388 (0.9%)402 (1.0%)378 (0.9%)378 (0.9%)370 (0.9%)345 (0.9%)Hispanic (any race)8,448 (18.7%)8,524 (18.7%)8,518 (18.6%)8,467 (18.6%)8,275 (19.0%)7,993 (18.9%)8,180 (19.5%)7,923 (19.9%)8,334 (20.4%)8,510 (21.5%)8,881 (23.2%)Total45,155 (100%)45,556 (100%)45,655 (100%)45,535 (100%)43,631 (100%)42,188 (100%)41,858 (100%)39,820 (100%)40,914 (100%)39,493 (100%)38,298 (100%)Since 2016, data for births of White Hispanic origin are not collected, but included in one Hispanic group; persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.Births in table don not sum to 100% because Hispanics are counted both by their ethnicity and by their race.Religious affiliation in Oregon (2014)[155]Affiliation% of Oregon populationChristianity59Protestant43Evangelical Protestant29Mainline Protestant13Black Protestant1Catholic12Mormon4Orthodox1Jehovah's Witnesses0.5Other Christianity1Judaism2Islam1Buddhism0.5Hinduism0.5Other faiths3No religion31Agnostic1Total100Projections from the U.S. Census Bureau show Oregon's population increasing to 4,833,918 by 2030, an increase of 41.3% compared to the state's population of 3,421,399 in 2000.[156] The state's own projections forecast a total population of 5,425,408 in 2040.[157]Main article: Economy of OregonSee also: Oregon locations by per capita incomeAs of 2015[update], Oregon ranks as the 17th highest in median household income at $60,834.[158] The gross domestic product (GDP) of Oregon in 2013 was $219.6billion, a 2.7% increase from 2012; Oregon is the 25th wealthiest state by GDP. In 2003, Oregon was 28th in the U.S. by GDP. The state's per capita personal income (PCPI) in 2013 was $39,848, a 1.5% increase from 2012. Oregon ranks 33rd in the U.S. by PCPI, compared to 31st in 2003. The national PCPI in 2013 was $44,765.[159]Oregon's unemployment rate was 5.5% in September 2016,[160] while the U.S. unemployment rate was 5.0% that month.[161] Oregon has the third largest amount of food stamp users in the nation (21% of the population).[162]Teenagers harvesting berries in Boring, 1946Oregon's diverse landscapes provide ideal environments for various types of farming. Land in the Willamette Valley owes its fertility to the Missoula Floods, which deposited lake sediment from Glacial Lake Missoula in western Montana onto the valley floor.[163] In 2016, the Willamette Valley region produced over 100million pounds (45kt) of blueberries.[164] The industry is governed and represented by the Oregon Department of Agriculture.[165]Oregon is also one of four major world hazelnut (Corylus avellana) growing regions, and produces 95% of the domestic hazelnuts in the United States. While the history of wine production in Oregon can be traced to before Prohibition, it became a significant industry beginning in the 1970s. In 2005, Oregon ranked third among U.S. states with 303 wineries.[166] Due to regional similarities in climate and soil, the grapes planted in Oregon are often the same varieties found in the French regions of Alsace and Burgundy. In 2014, 71 wineries opened in the state. The total is currently 676, which represents a growth of 12% over 2013.[167]In the southern Oregon coast, commercially cultivated cranberries account for about 7percent of U.S. production, and the cranberry ranks 23rd among Oregon's top 50 agricultural commodities. Cranberry cultivation in Oregon uses about 27,000 acres (110 square kilometers) in southern Coos and northern Curry counties, centered around the coastal city of Bandon. In the northeastern region of the state, particularly around Pendleton, both irrigated and dry land wheat is grown.[168] Oregon farmers and ranchers also produce cattle, sheep, dairy products, eggs and poultry.Caneberries (Rubus) are farmed here.[169]:25 Stamen blight (Hapalosphaeria deformans) is significant here and throughout the PNW.[169]:25 Here it especially hinders commercial dewberries.[169]:25Phytophthora ramorum was first discovered in the 1990s on the California Central Coast[170] and was quickly found here as well.[171] P. ramorum is of economic concern due to its infestation of Rubus and Vaccinium spp. (including cranberry and blueberry).[171]Peaches grown in the Willamette Valley are mostly sold directly and do not enter the more distant markets.[172] OSU Extension recommended several peach and nectarine cultivars for Willamette.[172]Approximately 1.3 million acres of agricultural land in Oregon is owned by foreigners, with nearly half being held by Canadians.[173]See also: List of freshwater fishes of OregonFish ladder at Bonneville Dam, Multnomah CountyHistoric Lumber Sled at Camp 18 in ElsieVast forests have historically made Oregon one of the nation's major timber-producing and logging states, but forest fires (such as the Tillamook Burn), over-harvesting, and lawsuits over the proper management of the extensive federal forest holdings have reduced the timber produced. Between 1989 and 2011, the amount of timber harvested from federal lands in Oregon dropped about 90%, although harvest levels on private land have remained relatively constant.[174]Even the shift in recent years towards finished goods such as paper and building materials has not slowed the decline of the timber industry in the state. The effects of this decline have included Weyerhaeuser's acquisition of Portland-based Willamette Industries in January 2002, the relocation of Louisiana-Pacific's corporate headquarters from Portland to Nashville, and the decline of former lumber company towns such as Gilchrist. Despite these changes, Oregon still leads the U.S. in softwood lumber production; in 2011, 4,134million board feet (9,760,000m3) was produced

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Secretara de Comunicaciones y Transportes.Oregon at Wikipedia's sister projectsDefinitions from WiktionaryMedia from CommonsNews from WikinewsQuotations from WikiquoteTexts from WikisourceTextbooks from WikibooksResources from WikiversityTravel information from WikivoyageOregon EncyclopediaOregon State Databases at the American Library AssociationState of OregonOregon State LegislatureOregon ConstitutionTravelOregon.com an official website of the Oregon Tourism CommissionOregon State ParksOregon State Facts from the United States Department of AgricultureOregon Historical SocietyOregon Blue Book, the online version of the state's official directory and fact bookReal-time, geographic, and other scientific resources of Oregon Archived December 9, 2016, at the Wayback Machine from the United States Geological Survey Geographic data related to Oregon at OpenStreetMapPrecededbyMinnesota List of U.S. states by date of statehood Admitted on February 14, 1859 (33rd)SucceededbyKansas44N 121W / 44N 121W / 44; -121 (State of Oregon)Retrieved from " 2For other uses, see 1st Cavalry.For the infantry regiment, see 1st Oregon Volunteer Infantry Regiment.1st Oregon Volunteer Cavalry RegimentFlag of the United States, 18651867ActiveApril 1862 to November 20, 1866.CountryUnited StatesAllegianceUnionBranchCavalryEngagementsSnake WarMilitary unitThe First Regiment Oregon volunteer Cavalry was a volunteer regiment in United States service Union army that was formed in response to the American Civil War. With men recruited in Oregon and some recruited in surrounding states, the regiment primarily served to protect the state of Oregon and surrounding territories during the American Civil War.In 1861, Colonel George Wright requested permission from Oregon Governor John Whiteaker to form a cavalry company in the state, as Wright was commander of the District of Oregon that included the Washington Territory.[1][2] Wright was motivated by the fact that there were a total of 700 soldiers and 19 officers in the Pacific Northwest at a time when there were often battles with Native Americans.[2] Some volunteers joined up, asked to provide their own horse, but were later discharged when the organization failed before Wright was transferred to California.[2]Lieutenant Colonel Albemarle Cady replaced Wright late in 1861 as United States Army regular troops were returned east for the American Civil War.[2] To replace those troops, Wright sent volunteers from California to protect Oregon from attacks by Native Americans.[2] In response, Oregon then commissioned Thomas R. Cornelius in November 1861 as colonel and ordered him to raise ten companies of cavalry troops. Oregonians were unhappy with California volunteers protecting Oregon.[2]The initial part of the regiment (companies A through F) was organized and mustered into the army in Oregon from December 1861 to April 1862. In May 1862, it was sent into the Washington Territory to the Walla Walla country to protect immigrants and miners along the Salmon River. The 1st Oregon occupied Fort Walla Walla in June 1862 and sent out various expeditions over the next two years to fight the Snake Indians and other threats. Hence, the