Idaho’s seal became official in 1891 by an act of the state Legislature. The Latin motto, “Esto Perpetua,” means “let it be perpetual.” It’s the only state seal designed by a woman.

The syringa is a wildflower similar to the mock orange and grows in clusters of white blossoms on a branching shrub.

A blue field with a gold border, the state flag proudly displays the state seal with the words “State of Idaho” in gold block letters on a red ribbon.

Named for the reddish-orange color on the underside of its jaw, the cutthroat trout is native to Idaho.

The Appaloosa was bred selectively by the Nez Perce Indians. The breed was brought back from near extinction beginning in 1938.
The western white pine is abundant north of the Clearwater River. The largest western white pine in the world stands 219 feet high near Elk River, Idaho.

Adopted as the state insect in 1992, the Monarch Butterfly is a unique insect. It’s a great migrator that can travel many miles during its lifetime, which can be from a few weeks up to a year.

The mountain bluebird lives throughout the West as far north as Alaska. It usually nests in rock crevices and inside holes in trees.

Adopted as the state gemstone in 1992, the Idaho Star Garnet brilliantly reflects four-pointed to six-pointed rays. India is the only other place in the world where you can find these precious gems.