**Industry Map Locator:**

Use markers to write the name of each company at the appropriate town.

**Ozark Mountains: Find and Label in green**

* Tyson Foods – Springdale
* George’s – Springdale
* Walmart Home Office-Bentonville
* J.B. Hunt Trucking – Lowell
* P.A.M. Trucking – Tontitown
* Aromatique – Heber Springs
* Ranger Boats – Flippin

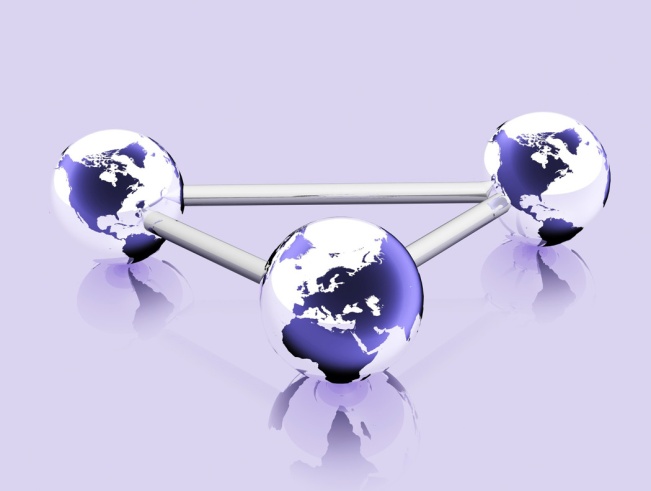
**Arkansas River Valley: Find and Label in pink**

* Baldor Electric – Fort Smith
* Whirlpool Electric – Fort Smith
* Chateau Aux Arc – Altus
* Weiderkehr - Altus
* Post Familie – Altus
* Weldon, Williams and Lick – Fort Smith
* Fayetteville Shale Natural Gas mining – Arkansas River Valley

**Delta: Find and Label in blue**

* Cotton Industry – Mississippi Delta
* Riceland Foods – Stuttgart

**Gulf Coastal Plains: Find and Label in red**

* Fordyce Lumber Company – Fordyce
* Crossett Lumber Company – Crossett
* Arkansas Lumber Company – Warren
* Deltic Timber – El Dorado
* Murphy Oil – El Dorado
* Smackover Pool – Smackover

**Central Arkansas: Find and Label in yellow**

* Stephens Inc. – Little Rock
* Acxiom – Little Rock
* Dillard’s – Little Rock
* TCBY – Little Rock

**Industry Summary:**

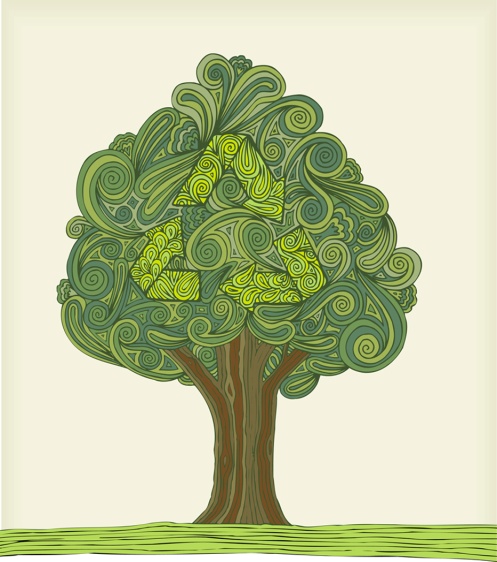
Tribes of early Arkansans, the Native Americans, hunted and farmed the land. Explorers, led by the French found a rich source of trade items including bountiful furs. Modern Arkansas has built on the farming heritage with the development of companies such as Riceland Farms, Tyson Foods, and Deltic Timber. The trade history has lead to the development of retail companies such as Dillards and Wal-Mart. J.B. Hunt and Arkansas Best Freightways followed trucking industry leaders such as Willis Shaw and Jones Truck Lines to become industry stars. In 150 years, Arkansas went from being one of the prime cotton producing states to having the world’s largest retailer. The wealth from economic activity moved from the rich farmlands of the Arkansas delta to the mountain lands of Northwest Arkansas. Little Rock, being the governmental hub of the state, has always been an economic and population leader. These transitions have not been easy. They have incurred costs and benefits. The population of Arkansas has and is shifting to support the changes in economic development. The Northwest corner of the state is booming with economic development. The need for construction workers and poultry industry workers has pulled migrants from Mexico and the Marshall Islands to Northwest Arkansas. Lack of job opportunities has caused population to decline in the Delta region and southern part of the state. Though the state is often divided into five or six regions, for this summary we will combine them into four general geographic regions.

**Uplands:** The Uplands (consisting of the Ozarks, Ouachitas, and the Arkansas River Valley) have always supported sustenance farming. Indians quarried some of the minerals such as chert for making spear points, arrowheads and other tools. Novaculite, originally used by the Indians is now used for knife sharpening. Bauxite (barite), antimony and mercury are additional minerals of economic value to the state. After many years of sustenance farming, the Northwest corner of Arkansas is currently experiencing an economic boom. Large companies such as Wal-Mart, Tyson Foods, J.B. Hunt Trucking Company, and Arkansas Freightways have headquarters here. The growth of these companies has brought large migrations of highly skilled and unskilled workers to the area. The highly skilled workers in management, academia or research for the companies while the unskilled work in the poultry plants or the construction industry. The once almost all Caucasian population is now speckled with Hispanic and Asian faces. The value of property that was prospected 100 years ago is now making a lot of millionaires out of ‘ole farmers’. The growth is causing concern over water, sewage and the overall environment. In Fort Smith, long a manufacturing base, plants such as Whirlpool Electric have relocated some of their production abroad. Baldor Electric, a Fort Smith electric engine production company, sells in 55 countries from fifteen USA plants and one in England. Along the Arkansas River Valley is the wine producing city of Altus founded by German-Swiss immigrants who settled in the foothills of the Ozarks.

Wiederkehr (<http://www.wiederkehrwines.com/history.html>) and Post Familie wines have

been Arkansas’ industry leaders with Chateau Aux Arc (<http://www.chateauauxarc.com/About-Us-C110.aspx> ) being an award winning newcomer in 1998. Companies such as Aromatique in Heber Springs have experienced phenomenal success. Under the direction of Patty Upton, Aromatique (<http://www.aromatique.com/about/history.html>), created in 1982, used botanicals to create rich and full-bodied decorative fragrances. This company fully used natural state resources to create a unique product treasured by consumers across the U.S. Ranger Boats (<http://www.rangerboats.com/staticPages/heritage.cfm>), founded by Forrest Woods in Flippin, is an industry leader. With more than 18,000 students, the University of Arkansas serves as an economic engine for Fayetteville and the state. With the world's growing thirst and demand for cheap energy stretched to the limit and natural gas prices skyrocketing to record levels, Arkansas producers such as Seeco Inc. and Hanna Oil of Fort Smith and others from outside the state are looking to strike it rich again in places like the Fayetteville Shale Play (<http://www.stlouisfed.org/publications/re/2007/c/pages/conway.html>) in north central Arkansas, which is part of the giant Arkoma Basin that runs through eastern Oklahoma and western Arkansas. More than 38,000 permits to drill oil, gas and brine wells have been issued by the state Oil and Gas Commission. Conway has felt the economic boom from the Fayetteville Shale Play.

**C:\Documents and Settings\amym\Local Settings\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\4OG3GUH8\MCNA01822_0000[1].wmfThe Delta:** The Mississippi Alluvial Plain is a broad, flat area of rich soil. “Alluvial” refers to soil left behind and enriched by rivers. This area is commonly referred to as the Mississippi Delta because it was formed by the waters of the Mississippi River. This region has some of the best farmland in America. The Delta went from a period of great wealth and prosperity to one that is currently struggling economically. During the period just before and after the Civil War, Arkansas was one of the most productive cotton growing regions in the United States. Without a source of labor through slavery, tenant farming or share cropping farm structures had to change. Mechanical harvesting helped but the competition from world markets made cotton production less profitable. The cotton plantations could not survive in the fashion of the past. This region now grows cotton, rice and soybeans. Riceland Foods (<http://www.riceland.com/>), headquartered in Stuttgart, AR was founded in 1921. It is a cooperative of 9000 member/owners from five states. Riceland is the world’s largest rice miller and rice marketer selling long-grain, brown, wild, flavored rice, and rice-based meal. They market products throughout the US, as well as in more than 75 countries internationally. Capital intensive farming has resulted in a population shift as fewer farmers have produced more. Fewer family members were needed on the farm and education and job opportunities led many to move to other areas of the state or beyond. (<http://www.1-800-arkansas.com/maps/images/Poverty%20PDF_GIFF/poverty.gif>).

**Gulf Coastal Plain:** The Gulf Coastal Plain is crossed by rivers such as the Ouachita, Saline and Red. The river valleys are suitable for farming but the remainder of the land was timberland. Pine forests grow here. They have been used for the timber and paper industry for years with the peak production times beginning after the Civil War. Samuel Fordyce built the cotton belt railroad from St. Louis to Pine Bluff, Camden and on to Texas. Around the turn of the century lumber entrepreneurs established companies such as the Fordyce Lumber Company, Crossett Lumber Company, and the Arkansas Lumber Company at Warren. They created feeder lines into the forests, built large sawmills and towns, and began to harvest the virgin pine. Over time, additional power equipment such as tree cutters, road building machinery, haulers, and material management tools supported larger operations. The areas abundant forests made it possible to produce lumber, craft paper, fine paper, newsprint, chemicals, charcoal, and many other products.

The oil industry in Arkansas, which includes exploration as well as the production, refinement, and distribution of petroleum-based produced, exploded onto the state’s economic scene in the early 1920s. The Busey No. 1 well started the oil boom on January 10, 1921 when it sprayed between 3,000 and 10,000 barrels of oil up to a mile away. By 1922, 900 wells were in operation in the state. By 1923, El Dorado boasted fifty-nine oil companies, thirteen oil operators, and twenty-two oil production companies. Twenty-two trains ran daily from El Dorado to Little Rock or Shreveport. El Dorado grew from an agricultural city of approximately 4,000 to more than 30,000. The discovery of the Smackover Pool resulted in similar growth in Smackover. The Smackover Pool covered more than 25,000 acres and became the largest oil producing site in the world. By 2001, it had produced 583 million barrels of oil.

Ten counties in the southern region produce oil. The boom ended by the late 1920s with a resurgence between the late 1930s to the late 1960s with the discovery of twelve additional major pools. Murphy Oil, headquartered in El Dorado, began as a holding company for lumber and banking interests in South Arkansas at the beginning of the twentieth century. By the 1930s, oil and natural gas had become the most important aspects of their operations. In 1996, Murphy Oil Corporation expanded into retail gasoline sales. Murphy USA gas stations operate in twenty-one states, primarily in parking lots of Wal-Mart retail stores. In the late 20th century, Deltic Timber Corporation (http://www.deltic.com/), was spun off from Murphy Oil. This region is now covered in wildlife refuges and timberlands. (check on agricultural produce such as strawberries, tomatoes, watermelons)

**Central Arkansas:** As the largest city in a primarily rural and agricultural state, Little Rock has historically been the center of economic activity in Arkansas. For decades, cotton and then rice, soybeans, and other crops were the area's main source of income. During the 1950s and 1960s, the Arkansas Industrial Development Corp., headed by Winthrop Rockefeller, who later served as governor, began an aggressive campaign to attract manufacturers to the state. Although few firms established large operations, hundreds of companies moved in and set up small factories employing fewer than 1,000 people.

Local, state, and federal government have been Little Rock's major employers for many years. Agriculture plays a major role in the economy of Little Rock and Arkansas as a whole. About one-fourth of all jobs in the state involve agriculture to some degree. Soybeans, rice, timber, and poultry continue to be the primary agricultural enterprises in the state. Because of its strategic location, Little Rock has long served as a center for trade.

The Little Rock Port Industrial Park offers some of the finest facilities on the Arkansas River, enabling the city to promote itself not only as a distribution center for the state's agricultural products, but also for its increasing number of manufactured goods. Aviation is among the most dynamic industries in Little Rock. Aircraft and spacecraft are Arkansas' largest export, the revenue of which has grown from $35 million in 2000 to $441 million in 2002, according to the Arkansas Department of Economic Development. In Little Rock, aircraft companies include Central Flying Service Inc., Dassault Aviation SA's Falcon jets, and Raytheon Aircraft. Medical facilities, banks, and other service industries are also important to the economy of Little Rock. Biotechnology is an emerging industry in Little Rock with the University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences serving as the cornerstone for medical biotechnology research in Arkansas.

Stephens Inc. was founded in 1933 by W. R. Witt Stephens, is a privately held, full-service banking firm (<http://www.stephens.com/>). They have offices in key markets across the country as well as London to serve high net worth clients including corporations, state and local governments, institutions and individuals. Jack Stephens, Whitt’s brother served as CEO from 1956 to 1986. Today, it is one of the largest investment banking firms off of Wall Street. Another Little Rock startup company was TCBY, The Country’s Best Yogurt in 1981. This low-fat frozen yogurt concept received an enthusiastic response from an increasingly health-conscious public. In 2000, Mrs. Fields Famous Brands acquired TCBY. Alltel Corporation, founded in 1943 in Little Rock, provides wireless voice and data communications services to individual and business customers in the United States. Alltel is a national leader in the blossoming communications industry. Acxiom, another company leading the age of technology, was founded in 1969 and is headquartered in Little Rock. Acxiom has offices in ten nations including the Americas, Europe and the Asia-Pacific region. Acxiom integrates data, services and technology to create innovative, real-time solutions that improve a company’s customer relationships and their bottom line. In a complicated Information Technology world, customer information is one of the most important assets a company owns. Acxiom helps companies to maximize the value of their information in order to build strong, lasting relationships with their customers. Acxiom has been named five times to the coveted list of Fortune’s “100 Best Places to Work” (1998, 1999, 2001, 2002 and 2003). Charles D. Morgan has been the company leader of Acxiom Corporation for 30 years.  Under his leadership Acxiom has expanded from a small data processing company into a global corporation that provides customer and information management solutions for many of the largest, most respected companies in the world.

The William J. Clinton Presidential Library opened in 2005 (<http://www.clintonlibrary.gov/>). It has served to revitalize downtown Little Rock as it is located on the Arkansas River in the River Market area.

**Tourism:** Arkansas is known as ‘The Natural State’ due to the large number of forests, rivers, lakes and mountains. Those who have discovered the natural beauty have supported tourism (<http://www.tourarkansas.com>) in the state. The 50 state parks include experiences such mountaintop hideaways with cloud-capped lodges, lakeshore cabins with cozy fireplaces, riverside campsites, island getaways with full resort amenities, swamp tours, golf, diamond mining and antique and craft shopping. The Ozark Folk Center was developed to preserve the crafts and music of Arkansas. Entrepreneurs such as Mike Mills from Buffalo Outdoor Center have found ways to support their lifestyle in the natural outback of Arkansas. Mike rents canoes, cabins and provides hot air balloon rides over the first national river, the Buffalo (<http://www.buffaloriver.com>). State parks provide ample opportunity for outdoor recreation and education. Local festivals such as apple, wine, grape, watermelon and tomato celebrate the agricultural heritage of the state.



Arkansas festivals with connections to the land:

* Altus – Wiederkehr Weinfest at
* Dermott – Crawfish Festival
* Fordyce – Cotton Belt Festival
* Hazen – Prairie County Rice Festival
* Hope – Watermelon Festival
* Lincoln – Arkansas Apple Festival
* Smackover – Oil Town Festival
* Tontitown – Grape Festival
* Warren – Bradley County Pink tomato Festival
* Weiner – Arkansas Rice Festival

The above information provides a summary of industry in Arkansas. Use the provided labels to locate major industries.