



- **residential landscape services Las Vegas**

- **Contact Us**

Mental Health Strategies to Implement by 2025

Rock N Block

888 894 2486

3267 N Torrey Pines Dr

Las Vegas, NV

89108

<https://rocknblock.s3.bhs.io.cloud.ovh.net/landscaping-las-vegas/mental-health-strategies-to-implement-by-2025.html>



Embracing Automation and Expert System

Embracing Automation and Expert System to Make Best Use Of Effectiveness in 2025

As we come close to the year 2025, it is coming to be progressively clear that automation and expert system (AI) are no longer just lofty principles and buzzwords, but concrete devices that can change our performance and efficiency. best Landscapers in Las Vegas Nevada. By embracing these innovations, we can open extraordinary degrees of performance and enhance our tasks for the future.

Automation takes control of recurring tasks, maximizing our time to concentrate on higher-level responsibilities.

Mental Health Strategies to Implement by 2025 – backyard landscaping design Las Vegas

1. residential xeriscaping Las Vegas NV
2. commercial and residential landscaping Las Vegas
3. local top landscapers near me in Las Vegas
4. drip irrigation landscaping Las Vegas
5. landscaping near The Strip Las Vegas

For example, in business context, automation tools can take care of organizing, customer care, data entry, and numerous various other administrative tasks. The result is not just minimized labor expenses yet also boosted performance as workers can commit their time and energy to more tactical, imaginative and value-adding tasks.

Artificial intelligence boosts automation to a whole brand-new degree. AI systems can discover, adjust, and make decisions individually, making them not just tools, yet allies in our pursuit for performance. For instance, AI formulas can analyze substantial amounts of information a lot faster and properly than any human, providing companies with useful insights and forecasts. This permits even more educated decision-making, enhanced procedures, and boosted client experiences.

Furthermore, the integration of AI and automation can produce intelligent automation systems with the ability of self-improvement. These systems can pick up from their blunders and continually maximize their procedures, bring about an ever-increasing efficiency.

However, welcoming automation and AI does not imply eliminating the human element. These technologies are devices that are meant to increase human abilities, not change them. They can take over the ordinary jobs and offer us with more room to use our creative thinking, vital thinking, and emotional knowledge – abilities that are distinctly human and irreplaceable.

In order to reap the benefits of automation and AI, we require to prepare. This involves getting brand-new skills and knowledge, cultivating a culture of constant understanding, and adapting our attitude to this quickly transforming world. We need to additionally attend to ethical and social issues connected to these technologies, like task variation and privacy problems, by carrying out thoughtful policies and policies.



To conclude, as we eagerly anticipate optimizing our efficiency in 2025, it is vital that we accept automation and AI. These modern technologies hold tremendous possibility to revolutionize our performance and effectiveness. Nevertheless, it is equally important that we approach them with a human-centered point of view – leveraging them as devices to increase our abilities, while additionally resolving the accompanying difficulties properly.

Mental Health Strategies to Implement by 2025 – local gardening and landscaping Las Vegas

1. residential landscape services Las Vegas
2. backyard landscaping design Las Vegas
3. best landscapers near me Las Vegas
4. local gardening and landscaping Las Vegas
5. desert landscaping Las Vegas NV

As we browse this exciting period of technical improvement, our success will certainly hinge on our capacity to

Leveraging Virtual and Augmented Reality for Efficiency

Leveraging Virtual and Increased Reality for Performance in 2025

As we stand on the brink of a technological transformation, the introduction of Virtual Fact (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR) guarantees to redefine our understanding of effectiveness and productivity. By 2025, leveraging these innovations will certainly be essential in making the most of performance throughout different sectors, from service and market to education and healthcare.

Online Fact, with its immersive, three-dimensional interface, will change the means we work. With VR, physical constraints become unimportant. Virtual reality headsets can carry us to digital offices, making it possible for remote work without shedding the advantages of a physical work environment. Conferences can take place in online spaces, eliminating the need for traveling and its associated expenses and time.

Additionally, training and advancement, commonly a resource-intensive procedure, can be changed by virtual reality. Facility treatments, be it in clinical surgery or aircraft upkeep, can be practiced in a controlled and risk-free virtual setting. This not just enhances the finding out experience but additionally considerably reduces the cost of training.



Enhanced Fact, on the other hand, overlays electronic details onto the real world. In a professional context, this implies that information and analytics can be accessed and cooperated real-time. Think of a technician who can see the plan of a device overlaid on the real devices, or a store that can picture the sales data on the shop floor itself. This combination of data into our immediate atmosphere will enhance decision-making procedures, therefore raising efficiency.

In 2025, it is expected that AR and virtual reality will certainly be integral to smart home systems, enhancing energy usage, and automating household jobs. From pre-heating your stove on your commute home to changing illumination based upon ambient problems, these innovations will certainly make our homes a lot more energy-efficient and our lives more convenient.

Nevertheless, to take full advantage of efficiency with VR and AR, it is important to deal with the challenges that accompany these technologies. Issues about privacy, data protection, and the digital divide needs to be dealt with.

Mental Health Strategies to Implement by 2025 – backyard landscaping design Las Vegas

1. landscaping and hardscaping Las Vegas
2. Las Vegas water-wise landscaping
3. landscapers near Summerlin Las Vegas
4. top-rated irrigation installers Las Vegas
5. Las Vegas backyard garden bed installation

Additionally, the potential for over-dependence on innovation and the ensuing loss of human touch in communications is a substantial problem.

Finally, by 2025, VR and AR will have the prospective to redefine effectiveness in our personal and expert lives. Leveraging these innovations will require a cautious balance of technology and law. But with the appropriate method, the virtual reality and AR revolution can lead us right into a future where effectiveness is not nearly doing extra with much less, but regarding boosting the quality of our work and our lives.

Adapting to the Future of Remote Work

Adjusting to the Future of Remote Work: How to Maximize Your Effectiveness in 2025



As we look towards the future, it appears that the globe of job is transforming. The conventional office setting is giving way for a much more flexible, remote working plan. By 2025, it is anticipated that a substantial part of the worldwide labor force will be working from another location, either permanent or part-time. This shift offers many benefits, consisting of boosted flexibility and the chance for a much healthier work-life equilibrium. However, it also offers distinct difficulties that call for efficient adaptation to make best use of efficiency and success.

Mental Health Strategies to Implement by 2025 – residential landscape services Las Vegas

1. Las Vegas residential patio landscaping
2. custom home landscaping Las Vegas NV
3. modern backyard remodel Las Vegas
4. desert plants landscaping Las Vegas
5. Las Vegas backyard water feature installation

In adjusting to the future of remote work, it is crucial to first embrace the technological developments at our disposal. By 2025, we expect to see additional advancements in interaction, cooperation, and project monitoring devices. These technical innovations will certainly assist to bridge the gap produced by physical distance, making certain teams can interact seamlessly regardless of their location. For that reason, staying abreast with these technical shifts and incorporating them right into our daily operations is extremely important.

Second of all, we need to cultivate the right mindset. Remote work is not nearly working from home; its concerning being able to work effectively and effectively in a non-traditional setting.

Mental Health Strategies to Implement by 2025 – residential landscape services Las Vegas

1. rock and gravel backyard design Las Vegas

2. Las Vegas front and backyard landscaping
3. Las Vegas area landscaping contractors
4. shade landscaping solutions Las Vegas
5. professional landscapers Las Vegas

This requires self-control, motivation, and superb time monitoring abilities. Its about establishing the capability to individually manage your tasks and provide within target dates.

Finally, it is important to establish clear interaction channels and protocols. With employee distributed across various locations and potentially time areas, clear and succinct communication is essential. Routine check-ins, responses sessions and open lines of communication can help to ensure every person is on the same web page and functioning towards the exact same goals.

In 2025, we might also see a rise in the principle of coworking rooms. These shared work spaces can supply the benefits of a standard workplace environment-- like face-to-face interaction and a sense of area-- without the rigidity. Making use of such spaces might assist to deal with sensations of isolation or disconnection that some remote employees may experience.

Finally, its concerning achieving a work-life equilibrium. Among the greatest difficulties of remote job is the obscuring of borders between individual and expert life. It is important to produce clear delineations in between work and personal time to ensure both balls of life are nurtured and neither is neglected.

To conclude, as we adapt to the future of remote work, it is essential to welcome the technical improvements that facilitate this change, grow the appropriate way of thinking, develop

Buying Constant Knowing and Ability Advancement

Purchasing Constant Knowing and Skill Advancement: A Trick to Maximize Your Efficiency in 2025

As we continue to browse with the 21st century, the dynamics of the global economic climate and the work environment remain to develop at an unmatched pace. This rapid modification, fueled by technological advancements and digitization, demands people to constantly update their skills and knowledge. To make best use of efficiency and stay competitive in 2025 and beyond, buying constant knowing and ability development is no longer an option, but a need.

Continual learning is the process of continuously acquiring and upgrading all kinds of abilities, understanding, and understandings from both formal and informal learning experiences to cultivate personal and professional development. It encompasses a wide range of activities, including reading, participating in workshops and workshops, joining on the internet programs, and pursuing advanced degrees.

In the context of 2025, numerous elements make constant knowing and ability advancement vital. Firstly, the rapid improvement of technology, such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), robotics, and machine learning, is disrupting conventional task roles and producing new ones. To keep pace with these adjustments, one have to continually update their abilities and understanding.

Secondly, the business landscape in 2025 is anticipated to be more competitive and unstable. Continuous knowing makes it possible for people to adapt to these changes by furnishing them with the needed skills to tackle complex troubles, make educated decisions, and introduce.

Third, the COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the significance of versatility and durability, which can be cultivated via constant knowing. The pandemic has actually increased the shift to remote job and electronic platforms, demanding efficiency in electronic skills and the ability to rapidly adjust to new workplace.

As the nature of work develops, soft abilities such as psychological knowledge, essential thinking, and creativity end up being just as essential. Continual learning not only helps in enhancing these skills yet additionally promotes a growth frame of mind. This state of mind, defined by the belief that capabilities and intelligence can be established, is essential for growing in the vibrant world of 2025.

Finally, investing in constant discovering and ability development is important for taking full advantage of performance in 2025. It furnishes people with the necessary technological and soft skills, promotes versatility and durability, and cultivates a development way of thinking. In the middle of the hectic technological and financial modifications, those who select to be lifelong students will be better positioned to seize possibilities and browse obstacles in the future. The future comes from those who find out, unlearn, and relearn in a never-ending cycle of personal

About Landscape ecology

Landscape ecology is the science of studying and improving partnerships between eco-friendly processes in the atmosphere and certain ecosystems. This is done within a range of landscape scales, growth spatial patterns, and organizational levels of study and plan. Landscape ecology can be called the scientific research of "landscape diversity" as the synergetic result of biodiversity and geodiversity. As an extremely interdisciplinary field in systems scientific research, landscape ecology incorporates biophysical and logical techniques with humanistic and all natural perspectives across the natural sciences and social scientific researches. Landscapes are spatially heterogeneous geographical locations identified by varied interacting spots or environments, varying from reasonably all-natural terrestrial and aquatic systems such as forests, grasslands, and lakes to human-dominated atmospheres consisting of farming and urban setups. The most significant features of landscape ecology are its emphasis on the connection among pattern, process and ranges, and its concentrate on broad-scale environmental and ecological problems. These require the coupling between biophysical and socioeconomic sciences. Secret research study topics in landscape ecology consist of eco-friendly circulations in landscape mosaics, land usage and land cover adjustment, scaling, connecting landscape pattern analysis with environmental processes, and landscape conservation and sustainability. Landscape ecology also examines the duty of human effect on landscape diversity in the growth and spreading of brand-new human microorganisms that could cause upsurges.

About Las Vegas

This article is about the city proper in Nevada. For the metropolitan area, see [Las Vegas Valley](#). For other uses, see [Las Vegas \(disambiguation\)](#).
"Vegas" redirects here. For other uses, see [Vegas \(disambiguation\)](#).

Las Vegas is located in the United States

Image not found or type unknown
Las Vegas

Las Vegas

City

Las Vegas Skyline

Image not found or type unknown

Downtown Las Vegas
World Market Center

Image not found or type unknown

World Market
Center
The Strat

Image not found or type unknown

The Strat
Clark County Government Center

Image not found or type unknown

Clark County
Government
Center
Lou Ruvo Center for Brain Health

Image not found or type unknown

Lou Ruvo
Center for
Brain Health
Las Vegas Strip

Image not found or type unknown

Las Vegas Strip in Paradise and
Winchester, outside city limits

Flag of Las Vegas

Image not found or type unknown

Flag

Official seal of Las Vegas

Image not found or type unknown

Seal

Etymology: from **Spanish** *las vegas* 'the meadows'

Nicknames:

"Vegas", "Sin City", "City of Lights", "The Gambling Capital of the World",^[1] "**The Entertainment Capital of the World**", "Capital of Second Chances",^[2] "The Marriage Capital of the World", "The Silver City", "America's Playground", "Hawaii's Ninth Island"^[3]^[4]

Map

Image not found or type unknown

Map

Image not found or type unknown

Map

Image not found or type unknown

Map

Las Vegas is located in Nevada



Coordinates: 36°10'2"N 115°8'55"Wi»¿ / i»¿36.16722°N 115.14861°W

Country  United States

State  Nevada

County Clark

Founded May 15, 1905

Incorporated March 16, 1911

Government

• Type Council–manager

• Mayor Shelley Berkley (D)

• Mayor Pro Tem Brian Knudsen (D)

	Members ○ Brian Knudsen (D) ○ Victoria Seaman (R) ○ Olivia Diaz (D) ○ Francis Allen–Palenske (R) ○ Cedric Crear (D) ○ Nancy Brune (D)
• City council	
• City manager	Jorge Cervantes
	Area [5]
• City	141.91 sq mi (367.53 km ²)
• Land	141.85 sq mi (367.40 km ²)
• Water	0.05 sq mi (0.14 km ²)
• Urban	540 sq mi (1,400 km ²)
• Metro	1,580 sq mi (4,100 km ²)
Elevation	2,001 ft (610 m)
	Population (2020)
• City	641,903
	75th in North America
• Rank	24th in the United States[6]
	1st in Nevada
• Density	4,525.16/sq mi (1,747.17/km ²)
• Urban	2,196,623 (US: 21st)
• Urban density	5,046.3/sq mi (1,948.4/km ²)
• Metro	2,265,461 (US: 29th)
	[7]
Demonym	Las Vegan

	GDP
	[8]
• Metro	\$160.728 billion (2022)
Time zone	UTC−08:00 (PST)
• Summer (DST)	UTC−07:00 (PDT)
ZIP Codes	89044, 89054, 891xx
Area code(s)	702 and 725
FIPS code	32−40000
GNIS feature ID	847388
Website	lasvegasnevada.gov

Las Vegas,^[a] colloquially referred to as **Vegas**, is the most populous city in the U.S. state of Nevada and the county seat of Clark County. The Las Vegas Valley metropolitan area is the largest within the greater Mojave Desert, and second-largest in the Southwestern United States. According to the United States Census Bureau, the city had 641,903 residents in 2020,^[9] with a metropolitan population of 2,227,053,^[10] making it the 24th-most populous city in the United States. Las Vegas is an internationally renowned major resort city, known primarily for its gambling, shopping, fine dining, entertainment, and nightlife. It has most venues centered on downtown Las Vegas and more to the Las Vegas Strip, located outside city limits in the unincorporated towns of Paradise and Winchester. The Las Vegas Valley serves as the leading financial, commercial, and cultural center in Nevada.

Las Vegas was settled in 1905 and officially incorporated in 1911.^[11] At the close of the 20th century, it was the most populated North American city founded within that century (a similar distinction was earned by Chicago in the 19th century). Population growth has accelerated since the 1960s and into the 21st century, and between 1990 and 2000 the population increased by 85.2%.

The city bills itself as the Entertainment Capital of the World, and is famous for its luxurious and large casino-hotels. As of 2023, Las Vegas attracts over 40.8 million visitors annually,^[12] making it one of the most visited cities in the United States and consistently ranking among the world's top tourist destinations.^{[13][14]} It is the third most popular U.S. destination for business conventions^[15] and a global leader in the hospitality industry.^[16] The city's tolerance for numerous forms of adult entertainment

has earned it the nickname "[Sin City](#)",^[17] and has made it a popular [setting for films](#), literature, [television programs](#), commercials and music videos.

Toponymy

[\[edit\]](#)

In 1829, Mexican trader and explorer [Antonio Armijo](#) led a group consisting of 60 men and 100 mules along the [Old Spanish Trail](#) from modern day New Mexico to California. Along the way, the group stopped in what would become Las Vegas and noted its natural water sources, now referred to as the [Las Vegas Springs](#), which supported extensive vegetation such as grasses and [mesquite trees](#). The springs were a significant natural feature in the valley, with streams that supported a meadow ecosystem. This region served as the winter residence for the [Southern Paiute](#) people, who utilized the area's resources before moving to higher elevations during the summer months. The Spanish "las vegas" or "the meadows" (more precisely, lower land near a river) in English, was applied to describe the fertile lowlands near the springs. Over time, the name began to refer to the populated settlement.^{[18][19][20]}

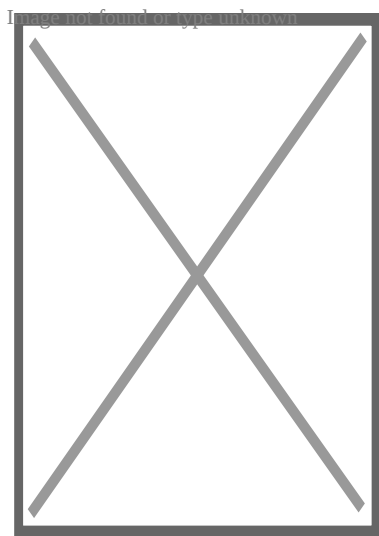
History

[\[edit\]](#)

Main article: [History of Las Vegas](#)

For a chronological guide, see [Timeline of Las Vegas](#).

See also: [Las Vegas in the 1940s](#) and [Las Vegas in the 1950s](#)



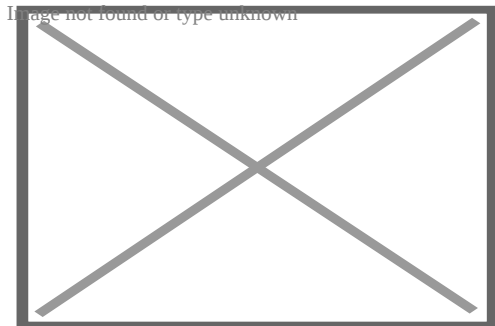
Southern **Paiutes** at **Moapa** wearing traditional Paiute basket hats with Paiute cradleboard and rabbit robe

Nomadic **Paleo-Indians** traveled to the Las Vegas area 10,000 years ago, leaving behind **petroglyphs**. **Ancient Puebloan** and **Paiute** tribes followed at least 2,000 years ago.[21]

A young **Mexican** scout named **Rafael Rivera** is credited as the first non-**Native American** to encounter the valley, in 1829.[22] Trader **Antonio Armijo** led a 60-man party along the **Spanish Trail** to **Los Angeles**, California, in 1829.[23][24] In 1844, **John C. Frémont** arrived, and his writings helped lure pioneers to the area. Downtown Las Vegas's Fremont Street is named after him.

Eleven years later, members of **the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints** chose Las Vegas as the site to build a fort halfway between **Salt Lake City** and Los Angeles, where they would travel to gather supplies. The fort was abandoned several years afterward. The remainder of this **Old Mormon Fort** can still be seen at the intersection of Las Vegas Boulevard and Washington Avenue.

Las Vegas was founded as a city in 1905, when 110 acres (45 ha) of land adjacent to the **Union Pacific Railroad** tracks were auctioned in what would become the downtown area. In 1911, Las Vegas was incorporated as a city.[25]

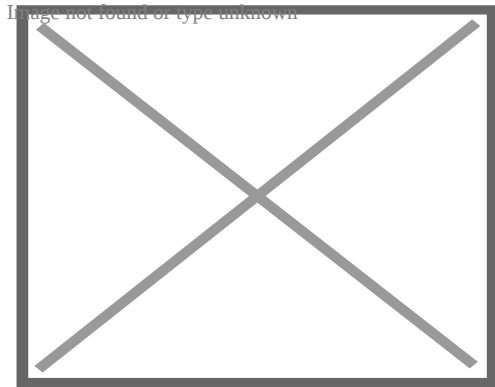


Golden Nugget and **Pioneer Club** along **Fremont Street** in 1952

The year 1931 was pivotal for Las Vegas. At that time, Nevada legalized casino gambling [26] and reduced residency requirements for divorce to six weeks.[27] This year also witnessed the beginning of construction of the tunnels of nearby **Hoover Dam**. The influx of construction workers and their families helped Las Vegas avoid economic calamity during the **Great Depression**. The construction work was completed in 1935.

In late 1941, **Las Vegas Army Airfield** was established. Renamed **Nellis Air Force Base** in 1950, it is now home to the **United States Air Force Thunderbirds** aerobatic team.[28]

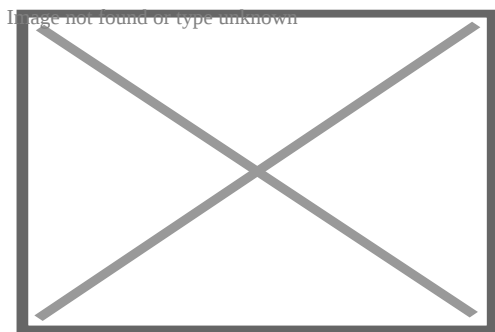
Following World War II, lavishly decorated hotels, gambling casinos, and big-name entertainment became synonymous with Las Vegas.



This view of downtown Las Vegas shows a **mushroom cloud** in the background. Scenes such as this were typical during the 1950s. From 1951 to 1962, the government conducted 100 atmospheric tests at the nearby **Nevada Test Site**.^[29]

In 1951, **nuclear weapons testing** began at the **Nevada Test Site**, 65 miles (105 km) northwest of Las Vegas. During this time, the city was nicknamed the "**Atomic City**." Residents and visitors were able to witness the mushroom clouds (and were exposed to the fallout) until 1963 when the **Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty** required that nuclear tests be moved underground.^[29]

In 1955, the **Moulin Rouge Hotel** opened and became the first racially integrated casino-hotel in Las Vegas.



Fremont Street in the late 1960s

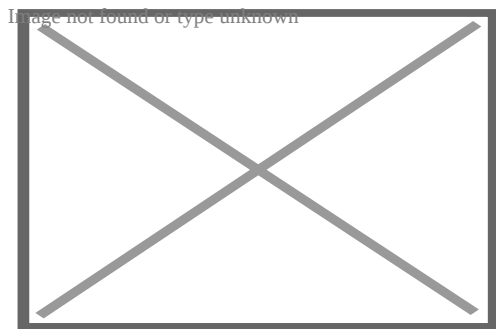
During the 1960s, corporations and business tycoons such as **Howard Hughes** were building and buying hotel-casino properties. Gambling was referred to as "gaming," which transitioned it into a legitimate business. ***Learning from Las Vegas***, published during this era, asked architects to take inspiration from the city's highly decorated buildings, helping to start the **postmodern architecture** movement.

In 1995, the [Fremont Street Experience](#) opened in Las Vegas's downtown area. This canopied five-block area features 12.5 million LED lights and 550,000 watts of sound from dusk until midnight during shows held at the top of each hour.

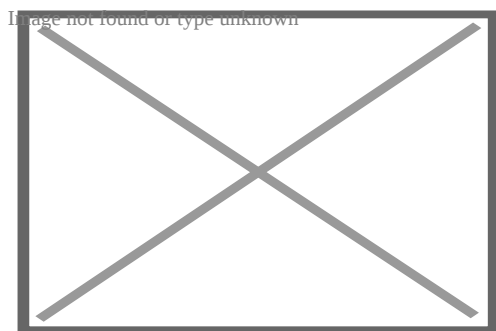
Due to the realization of many revitalization efforts, 2012 was dubbed "The Year of Downtown." Projects worth hundreds of millions of dollars made their debut at this time, including the [Smith Center for the Performing Arts](#), the [Discovery Children's Museum](#), the [Mob Museum](#), the [Neon Museum](#), a new [City Hall](#) complex, and renovations for a new [Zappos.com](#) corporate headquarters in the [old City Hall](#) building.[\[30\]](#)[\[31\]](#)

Geography

[\[edit\]](#)



Astronaut photograph of Las Vegas at night



[Downtown Las Vegas](#) with [Red Rock Canyon](#) in the background

Las Vegas is situated in a [basin](#) on the floor of the [Mojave Desert](#),[\[32\]](#) and is surrounded by mountain ranges. Much of the landscape is rocky and arid, with desert vegetation and wildlife. It can be subjected to torrential flash floods, although much has been done to mitigate the effects of flash floods through improved drainage systems.[\[33\]](#)

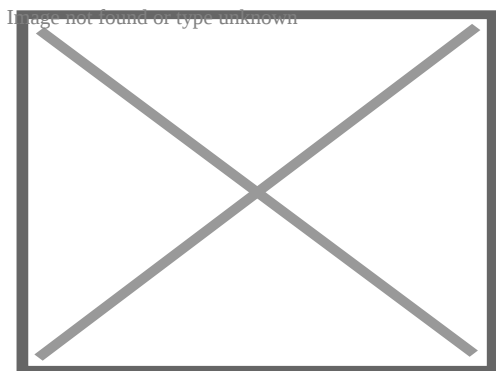
The city's elevation is approximately 2,030 ft (620 m) above sea level, though the surrounding peaks reach elevations of over 10,000 feet (3,000 m) and act as barriers to the strong flow of moisture from the surrounding area. According to the [United States Census Bureau](#), the city has an area of 135.86 sq mi (351.9 km²), of which 135.81 sq mi (351.7 km²) is land and 0.05 sq mi (0.13 km²) (0.03%) is water.

After Alaska and California, Nevada is the third most seismically active state in the U.S. It has been estimated by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) that over the next 50 years, there is a 10–20% chance of an M6.0 or greater earthquake occurring within 50 km (31 mi) of Las Vegas.^[34]

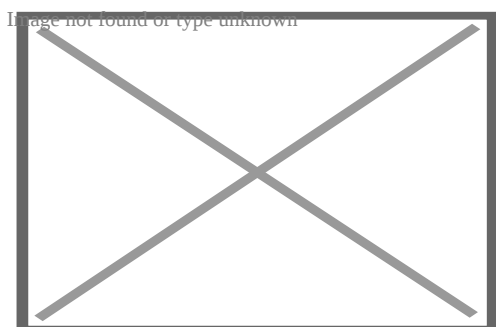
Within the city are many lawns, trees, and other greenery. Due to water resource issues, there has been a movement to encourage [xeriscapes](#). Another part of conservation efforts is scheduled watering days for residential landscaping. A [U.S. Environmental Protection Agency](#) grant in 2008 funded a program that analyzed and forecast growth and environmental effects through 2019.^[35]

Climate

[\[edit\]](#)



Desert scene at the [Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area](#) in the Las Vegas area



Spring flowers at the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area in the Las Vegas area

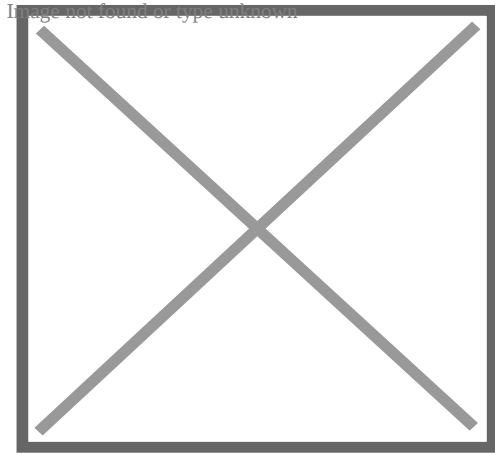
Las Vegas has a **subtropical hot desert climate** (**Köppen climate classification**: *BWh*, **Trewartha climate classification** *BWhk*), typical of the **Mojave Desert** in which it lies. This climate is typified by long, extremely hot summers; warm transitional seasons; and short winters with mild days and cool nights. There is abundant sunshine throughout the year, with an average of 310 sunny days and bright sunshine during 86% of all daylight hours.[36][37] Rainfall is scarce, with an average of 4.2 in (110 mm) dispersed between roughly 26 total rainy days per year.[38] Las Vegas is among the sunniest, driest, and least humid locations in North America, with exceptionally low dew points and humidity that sometimes remains below 10%.[39]

The summer months of June through September are extremely hot, though moderated by the low humidity levels. July is the hottest month, with an average daytime high of 104.5 °F (40.3 °C). On average, 137 days per year reach or exceed 90 °F (32 °C), of which 78 days reach 100 °F (38 °C) and 10 days reach 110 °F (43 °C). During the peak intensity of summer, overnight lows frequently remain above 80 °F (27 °C), and occasionally above 85 °F (29 °C).[36]

While most summer days are consistently hot, dry, and cloudless, the **North American Monsoon** sporadically interrupts this pattern and brings more cloud cover, thunderstorms, lightning, increased humidity, and brief spells of heavy rain. Potential monsoons affect Las Vegas between July and August. Summer in Las Vegas is marked by significant **diurnal temperature variation**. While less extreme than other parts of the state, nighttime lows in Las Vegas are often 30 °F (16.7 °C) or more lower than daytime highs.[40] The average hottest night of the year is 90 °F (32 °C). The all-time record is at 95 °F (35 °C).[36]

Las Vegas winters are relatively short, with typically mild daytime temperatures and chilly nights. Sunshine is abundant in all seasons. December is both the year's coolest and cloudiest month, with an average daytime high of 56.9 °F (13.8 °C) and sunshine occurring during 78% of its daylight hours. Winter evenings are defined by clear skies and swift drops in temperature after sunset, with overnight minima averaging around 40 °F (4.4 °C) in December and January. Owing to its elevation that ranges from 2,000 to 3,000 feet (610 to 910 m), Las Vegas experiences markedly cooler winters than other

areas of the [Mojave Desert](#) and the adjacent [Sonoran Desert](#) that are closer to sea level. The city records freezing temperatures an average of 10 nights per winter. It is exceptionally rare for temperatures to reach or fall below 25 °F (−4 °C).[36]



Climate chart for Las Vegas

Most of the annual precipitation falls during the winter. February, the wettest month, averages only four days of measurable rain. The mountains immediately surrounding the Las Vegas Valley accumulate snow every winter, but significant accumulation within the city is rare, although moderate accumulations occur every few years. The most recent accumulations occurred on February 18, 2019, when parts of the city received about 1 to 2 inches (2.5 to 5.1 cm) of snow[41] and on February 20 when the city received almost 0.5 inches (1.3 cm).[42] Other recent significant snow accumulations occurred on December 25, 2015, and December 17, 2008.[43] Unofficially, Las Vegas's largest snowfall on record was the 12 inches (30 cm) that fell in 1909.[44] In recent times, ice days have not occurred, although 29 °F (−2 °C) was measured in 1963.[36] On average the coldest day is 44 °F (7 °C).[36]

The highest temperature officially observed for Las Vegas is 120 °F (48.9 °C), as measured at [Harry Reid International Airport](#) on July 7, 2024.[36][45] The lowest temperature was 8 °F (−13 °C), recorded on two days: January 25, 1937, and January 13, 1963.[36] The official record hot daily minimum is 95 °F (35 °C) on July 19, 2005, and July 1, 2013. The official record cold daily maximum is 28 °F (−2 °C) on January 8 and 21, 1937.[36] July 2024 was the hottest month ever recorded in Las Vegas, with its highest recorded mean daily average temperature over the month of 99.9 °F (38 °C), its highest recorded mean daily maximum temperature of 111.5 °F (44 °C), and its highest recorded mean nightly minimum temperature of 88.3 °F (31 °C).[46]

Due to concerns about **climate change** in the wake of a 2002 drought, daily water consumption has been reduced from 314 US gallons (1,190 L) per resident in 2003 to around 205 US gallons (780 L) in 2015.^[47]

Climate data for **Harry Reid International Airport (Paradise, Nevada)**, 1991–2020 normals,^[b]
extremes 1937–present

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Record high °F (°C)	77 (25)	87 (31)	92 (33)	99 (37)	109 (43)	117 (47)	120 (49)	116 (47)	114 (46)	104 (40)	87 (31)	78 (26)	120 (49)
Mean maximum °F (°C)	68.7 (20.4)	74.2 (23.4)	84.3 (29.1)	93.6 (34.2)	101.8 (38.8)	110.1 (43.4)	112.9 (44.9)	110.3 (43.5)	105.0 (40.6)	94.6 (34.8)	80.5 (26.9)	67.9 (19.9)	113.6 (45.3)
Mean daily maximum °F (°C)	58.5 (14.7)	62.9 (17.2)	71.1 (21.7)	78.5 (25.8)	88.5 (31.4)	99.4 (37.4)	104.5 (40.3)	102.8 (39.3)	94.9 (34.9)	81.2 (27.3)	67.1 (19.5)	56.9 (13.8)	80.5 (26.9)
Daily mean °F (°C)	49.5 (9.7)	53.5 (11.9)	60.8 (16.0)	67.7 (19.8)	77.3 (25.2)	87.6 (30.9)	93.2 (34.0)	91.7 (33.2)	83.6 (28.7)	70.4 (21.3)	57.2 (14.0)	48.2 (9.0)	70.1 (21.2)
Mean daily minimum °F (°C)	40.5 (4.7)	44.1 (6.7)	50.5 (10.3)	56.9 (13.8)	66.1 (18.9)	75.8 (24.3)	82.0 (27.8)	80.6 (27.0)	72.4 (22.4)	59.6 (15.3)	47.3 (8.5)	39.6 (4.2)	59.6 (15.3)
Mean minimum °F (°C)	29.8 (−1.2)	32.9 (0.5)	38.7 (3.7)	45.2 (7.3)	52.8 (11.6)	62.2 (16.8)	72.9 (22.7)	70.8 (21.6)	60.8 (16.0)	47.4 (8.6)	35.2 (1.8)	29.0 (−1.7)	27.4 (−2.6)
Record low °F (°C)	8 (−13)	16 (−9)	19 (−7)	31 (−1)	38 (3)	48 (9)	56 (13)	54 (12)	43 (6)	26 (−3)	15 (−9)	11 (−12)	8 (−13)
Average precipitation inches (mm)	0.56 (14)	0.80 (20)	0.42 (11)	0.20 (5.1)	0.07 (1.8)	0.04 (1.0)	0.38 (9.7)	0.32 (8.1)	0.32 (8.1)	0.32 (8.1)	0.30 (7.6)	0.45 (11)	4.18 (106)
Average snowfall inches (cm)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.2 (0.51)	0.2 (0.51)

Average precipitation days (≥ 0.01 in)	3.1	4.1	2.8	1.6	1.1	0.4	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.5	3.0	25.8
Average snowy days (≥ 0.1 in)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
Average relative humidity (%)	45.1	39.6	33.1	25.0	21.3	16.5	21.1	25.6	25.0	28.8	37.2	45.0	30.3
Average dew point °F (°C)	22.1 (-5.5)	23.7 (-4.6)	23.9 (-4.5)	24.1 (-4.4)	28.2 (-2.1)	30.9 (-0.6)	40.6 (4.8)	44.1 (6.7)	37.0 (2.8)	30.4 (-0.9)	25.3 (-3.7)	22.3 (-5.4)	29.4 (-1.5)
Mean monthly sunshine hours	245.2	246.7	314.6	346.1	388.1	401.7	390.9	368.5	337.1	304.4	246.0	236.0	3,825.3
Percentage possible sunshine	79	81	85	88	89	92	88	88	91	87	80	78	86

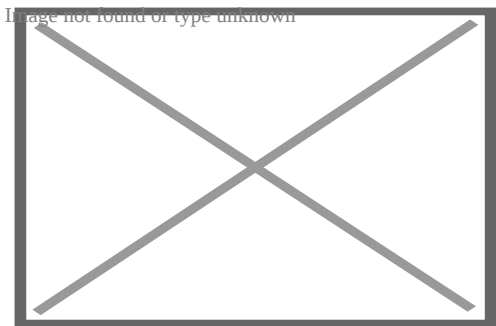
Source: NOAA (relative humidity, dew point and sun 1961–1990)[\[36\]](#)[\[38\]](#)[\[37\]](#)

 This graph was using the [legacy Graph extension](#), which is no longer supported. It needs to be converted to the [new Chart extension](#).

See or edit [raw graph data](#).

Nearby communities

[\[edit\]](#)



The entrance to the community of **Summerlin**

- **Boulder City**, incorporated
- **Enterprise**, unincorporated
- **Henderson**, incorporated
- **Lone Mountain**, unincorporated
- **North Las Vegas**, incorporated
- **Paradise**, unincorporated
- **Spring Valley**, unincorporated
- **Summerlin South**, unincorporated
- **Sunrise Manor**, unincorporated
- **Whitney**, unincorporated
- **Winchester**, unincorporated

Neighborhoods

[[edit](#)]

- **Downtown**
- **The Lakes**
- **Summerlin**
- **West Las Vegas**

Demographics

[[edit](#)]

Historical population

Census	Pop.	Note	%±
1900	25		—
1910	800		3,100.0%
1920	2,304		188.0%
1930	5,165		124.2%
1940	8,422		63.1%
1950	24,624		192.4%

1960	64,405	161.6%
1970	125,787	95.3%
1980	164,674	30.9%
1990	258,295	56.9%
2000	478,434	85.2%
2010	583,756	22.0%
2020	641,903	10.0%
2024 (est.)	678,922	5.8%

source:[48][49]

2010–2010[9]

Las Vegas, Nevada – Racial and ethnic composition

Note: the US Census treats Hispanic/Latino as an ethnic category. This table excludes Latinos from the racial categories and assigns them to a separate category. Hispanics/Latinos may be of any race.

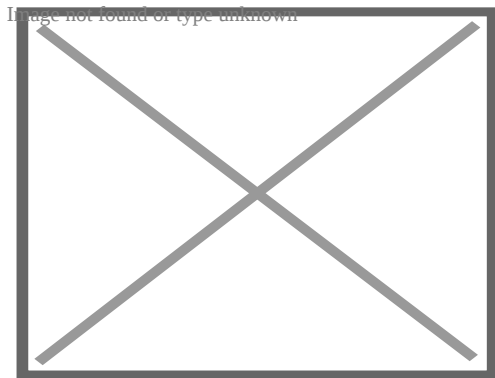
Race / Ethnicity (NH = Non-Hispanic)	Pop 2000[50]	Pop 2010[51]	Pop 2020[52]	% 2000	% 2010	% 2020
White alone (NH)	277,704	279,703	259,561	58.04%	47.91%	40.44%
Black or African American alone (NH)	48,380	62,008	79,129	10.11%	10.62%	12.33%
Native American or Alaska Native alone (NH)	2,405	2,391	2,291	0.50%	0.41%	0.36%
Asian alone (NH)	22,411	34,606	44,995	4.68%	5.93%	7.01%
Pacific Islander alone (NH)	1,935	3,103	4,204	0.40%	0.53%	0.65%
Other race alone (NH)	650	1,101	3,855	0.14%	0.19%	0.60%
Mixed race or Multiracial (NH)	11,987	16,985	34,040	2.51%	2.91%	5.30%
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	112,962	183,859	213,828	23.61%	31.50%	33.31%
Total	474,434	583,756	641,903	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

2020 census

[edit]

According to the [2020 United States census](#), the city of Las Vegas had 644,883 people living in 244,429 [households](#). The racial composition of the City of Las Vegas was 49.2% [white](#), 11.9% [black](#), 1.1% [American Indian or Alaska Native](#), 6.9% Asian, [Hispanic or Latino](#) residents of any race were 34.1% and 16.2% from [two or more races](#). 40.8% were [non-Hispanic white](#).[\[53\]](#)

Approximately 5.8% of residents are under the age of five, 22.8% under the age of eighteen and 15.6% over 65 years old. Females are 50.0% of the total population.[\[53\]](#)



Map of racial distribution in the Las Vegas area, 2020 U.S. Census. Each dot is 25 people: [•](#) White

[•](#) Black

[•](#) Asian

[•](#) Hispanic

[•](#) Native American

[•](#) Mixed or Other

From 2019 to 2023, Las Vegas had approximately 244,429 [households](#), with an average of 2.63 persons per household. About 55.7% of housing units were owner-occupied, and the median value of owner-occupied housing was \$395,300. Median gross rent during this period was \$1,456 per month (in 2023 dollars).[\[53\]](#)

The median **household income** in Las Vegas from 2019 to 2023 was \$70,723, while the **per capita** income was \$38,421 (in 2023 dollars). Approximately 14.2% of the population lived below the poverty line during the same period.[53]

Residents over 25 years old with a **high school diploma** were 85.8% of the population with 27.3% having attained a **bachelor's degree or higher**. [53]

About 33.0% of residents aged 5 and older speak a language other than English at home. 20.9% of residents are foreign-born.[53]

The mean travel time to work for residents aged 16 and older was approximately 25.8 minutes between 2019 and 2023. The vast majority of households in Las Vegas are **digitally connected**, with 95.6% having a computer and 89.1% subscribing to **broadband internet** services .

Filipinos make up the largest Asian population in Las Vegas. 31,931 Filipinos live within the city limits, making up 4.8% of the population.[54] In the Las Vegas area as a whole, there are 162,802 Filipinos, making up 7% of the population.[55] Native Hawaiians are also a major demographic in the city, numbering 20,829 in the city and surrounding suburbs,[56] with some Hawaiians and Las Vegas residents calling the city the "ninth island of **Hawaii**" due to the major influx of Hawaiians to Vegas.[57]

According to a 2004 study, Las Vegas has one of the highest divorce rates.[58][59] The city's high divorce rate is not wholly due to Las Vegans themselves getting divorced. Compared to other states, Nevada's nonrestrictive requirements for divorce result in many couples temporarily moving to Las Vegas in order to get divorced.[60] Similarly, Nevada marriage requirements are equally lax resulting in one of the highest marriage rates of U.S. cities, with many licenses issued to people from outside the area (see **Las Vegas weddings**).[60]

2010 census

[**edit**]

According to the **2010 Census**, the city of Las Vegas had a population of 583,756. The city's racial composition had shifted slightly, with 47.91% of the population identifying

as White alone (non-Hispanic), 10.63% as Black or African American alone (non-Hispanic), 0.41% as Native American or Alaska Native alone (non-Hispanic), 5.93% as Asian alone (non-Hispanic), 0.53% as Pacific Islander alone (non-Hispanic), 0.19% as Other Race alone (non-Hispanic), and 2.91% as Mixed race or Multiracial (non-Hispanic). Hispanic or Latino individuals of any race represented 31.50% of the population.[\[51\]](#)

2000 census

[\[edit\]](#)

According to the [2000 census](#), Las Vegas had a population of 474,434 people. The racial makeup of the city was 58.52% White alone (non-Hispanic), 10.19% Black or African American alone (non-Hispanic), 0.51% Native American or Alaska Native alone (non-Hispanic), 4.72% Asian alone (non-Hispanic), 0.41% Pacific Islander alone (non-Hispanic), 0.14% Other Race alone (non-Hispanic), and 2.52% Mixed race or Multiracial (non-Hispanic). Hispanic or Latino individuals of any race made up 23.81% of the population.[\[50\]](#)

Historical racial profile	2020 [61]	2010 [62]	2000 [63]	1990 [64]	1970 [64]
White	46.0%	62.1%	69.9%	78.4%	87.6%
—Non-Hispanic Whites	40.4%	47.9%	58.0%	72.1%	83.1% [c]
Black or African American	12.9%	11.1%	10.4%	11.4%	11.2%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	33.3%	31.5%	23.6%	12.5%	4.6% [c]
Asian	7.2%	6.1%	4.8%	3.6%	0.7%

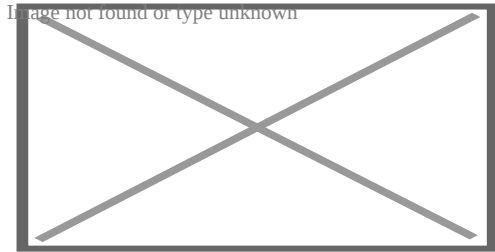
Economy

[\[edit\]](#)

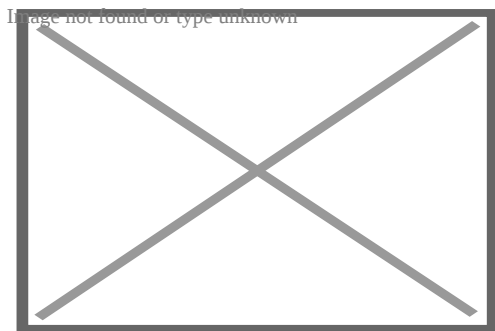
The primary drivers of the Las Vegas economy are tourism, [gaming](#), and conventions, which in turn feed the retail and restaurant industries.

Tourism

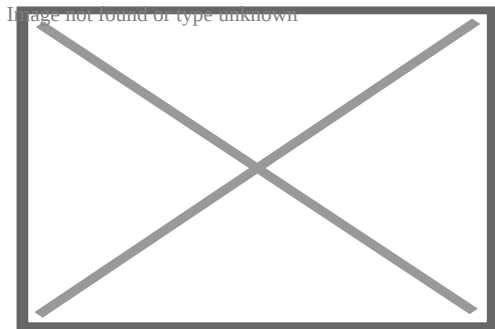
[[edit](#)]



The [Golden Nugget Las Vegas](#)



The [Las Vegas Strip](#), primarily located in [Paradise](#)



A view of the [Las Vegas Valley](#) looking north from the [Stratosphere Tower](#)

The major attractions in Las Vegas are the casinos and the hotels, although in recent years other new attractions have begun to emerge.

Most casinos in the downtown area are on [Fremont Street](#), with [The STRAT Hotel, Casino & Skypod](#) as one of the few exceptions. [Fremont East](#), adjacent to the Fremont Street Experience, was granted variances to allow bars to be closer together, similar to the [Gaslamp Quarter](#) of San Diego, the goal being to attract a different demographic than the Strip attracts.

Downtown casinos

[[edit](#)]

Main article: [Downtown \(Nevada gaming area\)](#)

The [Golden Gate Hotel and Casino](#), downtown along the Fremont Street Experience, is the oldest continuously operating hotel and casino in Las Vegas; it opened in 1906 as the Hotel Nevada.

In 1931, the [Northern Club](#) (now the [La Bayou](#)) opened.^{[65][66]} The most notable of the early casinos may have been [Binion's Horseshoe](#) (now [Binion's Gambling Hall and Hotel](#)) while it was run by [Benny Binion](#).

[Boyd Gaming](#) has a major presence downtown operating the [California Hotel & Casino](#), the [Fremont Hotel & Casino](#), and the [Main Street Casino](#). The [Four Queens](#) also operates downtown along the Fremont Street Experience.

Downtown casinos that have undergone major renovations and revitalization in recent years include the [Golden Nugget Las Vegas](#), [The D Las Vegas](#) (formerly Fitzgerald's), the [Downtown Grand Las Vegas](#) (formerly Lady Luck), the [El Cortez Hotel & Casino](#), and the [Plaza Hotel & Casino](#).^[67]

In 2020, [Circa Resort & Casino](#) opened, becoming the first all-new hotel-casino to be built on Fremont Street since 1980.^[68]

Las Vegas Strip

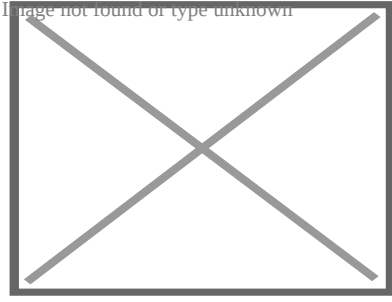
[[edit](#)]

Main article: [Las Vegas Strip](#)

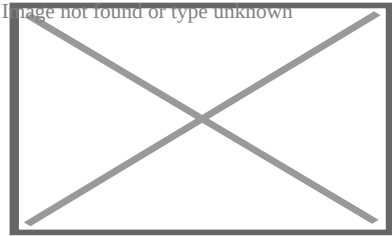
The center of the gambling and entertainment industry is the [Las Vegas Strip](#), outside the city limits in the surrounding unincorporated communities of [Paradise](#) and [Winchester](#) in Clark County. Some of the largest casinos and buildings are there.^[69]

Welcome signs

[[edit](#)]



The original Welcome to Fabulous Las Vegas sign



Gateway Arches

In 1929, the city installed a welcome arch over [Fremont Street](#), at the corner of Main Street.^{[70][71][72]} It remained in place until 1931.^{[73][74]}

In 1959, the 25-foot-tall (7.6 m) [Welcome to Fabulous Las Vegas sign](#) was installed at the south end of the [Las Vegas Strip](#). A replica welcome sign, standing nearly 16 feet (4.9 m) tall, was installed within city limits in 2002, at [Las Vegas Boulevard](#) and Fourth Street.^{[75][76][77]} The replica was destroyed in 2016, when a pickup truck crashed into it.^[78]

In 2018, the city approved plans for a new gateway landmark in the form of neon arches. It was built within city limits, in front of the [Strat](#) resort and north of [Sahara Avenue](#).^[79] The project, built by [YESCO](#), cost \$6.5 million and stands 80 feet (24 m) high.^[80] Officially known as the Gateway Arches, the project was completed in 2020. The steel arches are blue during the day, and light up in a variety of colors at night.^[81]

Also located just north of the Strat are a pair of giant neon showgirls, initially added in 2018 as part of a \$400,000 welcome display. The original showgirls were 25 feet (7.6 m) tall, but were replaced by new ones in 2022, rising 50 feet (15 m).^{[82][83]} The originals were refurbished following weather damage and installed at the [Las Vegas Arts District](#).^{[83][84]}

Development

[[edit](#)]

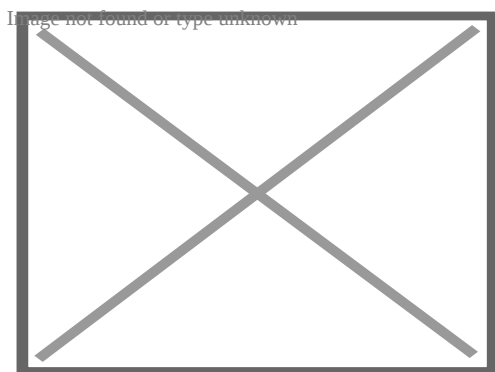
See also: [List of tallest buildings in Las Vegas](#)

When [The Mirage](#) opened in 1989, it started a trend of major resort development on the Las Vegas Strip outside of the city. This resulted in a drop in tourism in the downtown area, but many recent projects have increased the number of visitors to downtown.

An effort has been made by city officials to diversify the economy by attracting health-related, high-tech and other commercial interests. No state tax for individuals or corporations, as well as a lack of other forms of business-related taxes, have aided the success of these efforts.^[85]

The Fremont Street Experience was built in an effort to draw tourists back to the area and has been popular since its startup in 1995.

The city conducted a land-swap deal in 2000 with [Lehman Brothers](#), acquiring 61 acres (25 ha) of property near downtown Las Vegas in exchange for 91 acres (37 ha) of the Las Vegas Technology Center.^[86] In 2004, Las Vegas Mayor [Oscar Goodman](#) announced that the area would become home to [Symphony Park](#) (originally called "Union Park"^[87]), a mixed-use development. The development is home to the [Cleveland Clinic Lou Ruvo Center for Brain Health](#), [The Smith Center for the Performing Arts](#), the [Discovery Children's Museum](#), the Las Vegas [Chamber of Commerce](#), and four residential projects totaling 600 residential units as of 2024.^[88]



[World Market Center](#) Building A

In 2005, the [World Market Center](#) opened, consisting of three large buildings taking up 5,400,000 square feet (500,000 m²). Trade shows for the furniture and furnishing industries are held there semiannually.^[89]

Also nearby is the Las Vegas North Premium Outlets. With a second expansion, completed in May 2015, the mall currently offers 175 stores.^[90]

City offices moved to a new [Las Vegas City Hall](#) in February 2013 on downtown's Main Street. The former city hall building is now occupied by the corporate headquarters for the online retailer [Zappos.com](#), which opened downtown in 2013. Zappos CEO [Tony Hsieh](#) took an interest in the urban area and contributed \$350 million toward a revitalization effort called the Downtown Project.^{[91][92]} Projects funded include Las Vegas's first independent bookstore, [The Writer's Block](#).^[93]

Other industries

^[edit]

A number of new industries have moved to Las Vegas in recent decades. [Zappos.com](#) (now an [Amazon](#) subsidiary) was founded in San Francisco but by 2013 had moved its headquarters to downtown Las Vegas. [Allegiant Air](#), a low-cost air carrier, launched in 1997 with its first hub at [Harry Reid International Airport](#) and headquarters in nearby Summerlin.

[Planet 13 Holdings](#), a cannabis company, opened the world's largest [cannabis dispensary](#) in Las Vegas at 112,000 sq ft (10,400 m²).^{[94][95]}

Effects of growth on water supply

^[edit]

A growing population means the Las Vegas Valley used 1.2 billion US gal (4.5 billion L) more water in 2014 than in 2011. Although water conservation efforts implemented in the wake of a 2002 drought have had some success, local [water consumption](#) remains

30 percent greater than in Los Angeles, and over three times that of San Francisco metropolitan area residents. The [Southern Nevada Water Authority](#) is building a \$1.4 billion tunnel and pumping station to bring water from [Lake Mead](#), has purchased water rights throughout Nevada, and has planned a controversial \$3.2 billion [pipeline](#) across half the state. By law, the Las Vegas Water Service District "may deny any request for a water commitment or request for a water connection if the District has an inadequate supply of water." But limiting growth on the basis of an inadequate water supply has been unpopular with the casino and building industries.^[47]

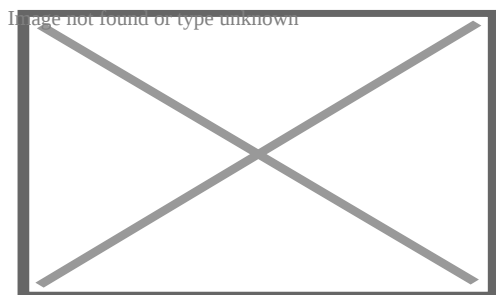
Culture

[\[edit\]](#)

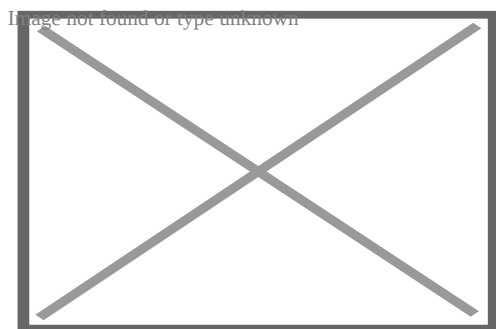
Main article: [Las Vegas Valley § Culture and the arts](#)

See also: [List of Las Vegas landmarks](#)

"Las Vegas culture" redirects here. For the ancient Ecuadorian civilization, see [Las Vegas culture \(archaeology\)](#).



The [Smith Center for the Performing Arts](#) & Discovery Museum



[Symphony Park](#) in [Downtown Las Vegas](#)

The city is home to several museums, including the [Neon Museum](#) (the location for many of the historical signs from Las Vegas's mid-20th century heyday), The [Mob Museum](#), the [Las Vegas Natural History Museum](#), the Discovery Children's Museum, the Nevada State Museum and the Old Las Vegas Mormon Fort State Historic Park.

The city is home to an extensive [Downtown Arts District](#), which hosts numerous galleries and events including the annual Las Vegas Film Festival. "First Friday" is a monthly celebration that includes arts, music, special presentations and food in a section of the city's downtown region called 18b, The Las Vegas Arts District.^[96] The festival extends into the Fremont East Entertainment District.^[97] The Thursday evening before First Friday is known in the arts district as "Preview Thursday," which highlights new gallery exhibitions throughout the district.^[98]

The [Las Vegas Academy of International Studies, Performing and Visual Arts](#) is a [Grammy](#) award-winning [magnet school](#) located in [downtown Las Vegas](#). The [Smith Center for the Performing Arts](#) is downtown in [Symphony Park](#) and hosts various Broadway shows and other artistic performances.

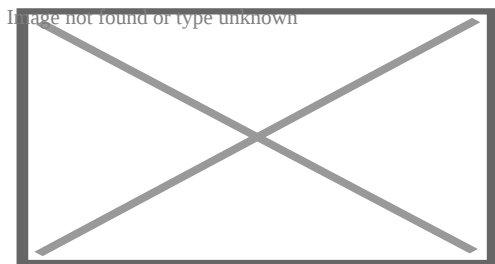
Las Vegas has earned the moniker "Gambling Capital of the World," as it has the world's most land-based casinos.^[99] The city is also host to more [AAA Five Diamond](#) hotels than any other city in the world.^[100]

Sports

[\[edit\]](#)

Main article: [Sports in the Las Vegas metropolitan area](#)

See also: [Nevada § Sports](#)



[Allegiant Stadium](#) is the home of the [Las Vegas Raiders](#) NFL football team.

The Las Vegas Valley is the home of three [major professional](#) teams: the [National Hockey League](#) (NHL)'s [Vegas Golden Knights](#), an [expansion team](#) that began play in the [2017–18 NHL season](#) at [T-Mobile Arena](#) in nearby [Paradise](#),^[101] the [National Football League](#) (NFL)'s [Las Vegas Raiders](#), who [relocated](#) from [Oakland, California](#), in 2020 and play at [Allegiant Stadium](#) in [Paradise](#),^[102] and the [Women's National Basketball Association](#) (WNBA)'s [Las Vegas Aces](#), who play at the [Mandalay Bay Events Center](#). The [Oakland Athletics](#) of [Major League Baseball](#) (MLB) will [move](#) to Las Vegas

by 2028.^{[103][104]}

Two minor league sports teams play in the Las Vegas area. The Las Vegas Aviators of the Pacific Coast League, the Triple-A farm club of the Athletics, play at Las Vegas Ballpark in nearby Summerlin.^[105] The Las Vegas Lights FC of the United Soccer League play in Cashman Field in Downtown Las Vegas.^{[106][107]}

The mixed martial arts promotion, Ultimate Fighting Championship (UFC), is headquartered in Las Vegas and also frequently holds fights in the city at T-Mobile Arena and at the UFC Apex training facility near the headquarters.^[108]

North of Las Vegas is the Las Vegas Motor Speedway, a 1.5 mile tri-oval constructed in 1972 that hosts two NASCAR Cup Series races each year, one in the spring and a playoff race in the fall.^[109]

List of teams

^[edit]

Major professional teams

^[edit]

Team	Sport	League	Venue (capacity)	Established Titles	
Las Vegas Raiders	Football	NFL	Allegiant Stadium (65,000)	2020	3 ^[d]
Vegas Golden Knights	Ice hockey	NHL	T-Mobile Arena (17,500)	2017	1
Las Vegas Aces	Women's basketball	WNBA	Michelob Ultra Arena (12,000)	2018	2

Minor professional teams

^[edit]

Team	Sport	League	Venue (capacity)	Established Titles
------	-------	--------	------------------	--------------------

Las Vegas Aviators	Baseball	MiLB (AAA–PCL)	Las Vegas Ballpark (10,000)	1983	2
Henderson Silver Knights	Ice hockey	AHL	Lee's Family Forum (5,567)	2020	0
Las Vegas Lights FC	Soccer	USLC	Cashman Field (9,334)	2018	0
Vegas Knight Hawks	Indoor football	IFL	Lee's Family Forum (6,019)	2021	0
Las Vegas Desert Dogs	Box lacrosse	NLL	Lee's Family Forum (5,567)		0

Semi-pro and amateur teams

[[edit](#)]

Team	Sport	League	Venue (capacity)	Established Titles	
Las Vegas Dream	Basketball	ABA		2023	
Las Vegas Royals				2020	
Vegas Jesters	Ice hockey	MWHL	City National Arena (600)	2012	0
Las Vegas Thunderbirds		USPHL		2019	0
Las Vegas Legends	Soccer	NPSL	Peter Johann Memorial Field (2,500)	2021	0
Vegas NVaders	Women's football	WFA – D2	Desert Pines High School (N/A)	2023	0

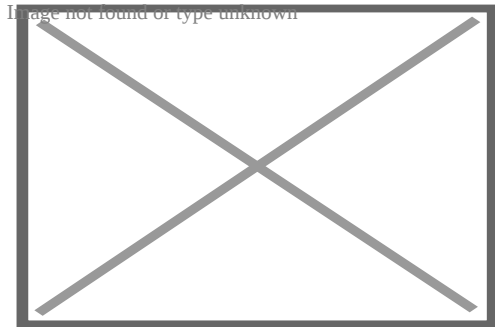
College teams

[[edit](#)]

School	Team	League	Division	Primary Conference	
University of Nevada, Las Vegas (UNLV)	UNLV Rebels	NCAA	NCAA Division I	Mountain West	
College of Southern Nevada (CSN)	CSN Coyotes	NJCAA	NJCAA Division I	Scenic West	

Parks and recreation

[\[edit\]](#)



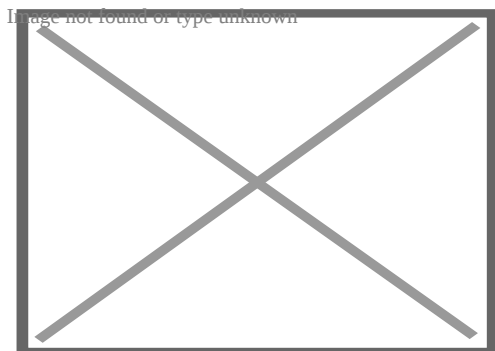
Spanish Trail Country Club, a 27-hole golf course

The city's parks and recreation department operates 78 regional, community, neighborhood, and pocket parks; four municipal swimming pools, 11 recreational centers, four active adult centers, eight cultural centers, six galleries, eleven dog parks, and four golf courses: Angel Park Golf Club, Desert Pines Golf Club, Durango Hills Golf Club, and the Las Vegas Municipal Golf Course.[\[110\]](#)

It is also responsible for 123 playgrounds, 23 softball fields, 10 football fields, 44 soccer fields, 10 dog parks, six community centers, four senior centers, 109 skate parks, and six swimming pools.[\[111\]](#)

Government

[\[edit\]](#)



[Las Vegas City Hall](#) in downtown Las Vegas

The city of Las Vegas has a [council–manager government](#).[\[112\]](#) The mayor sits as a council member–at–large and presides over all [city council](#) meetings.[\[112\]](#) If the mayor

cannot preside over a city council meeting, then the Mayor **pro tempore** is the **presiding officer** of the meeting until the Mayor returns to his/her seat.^[113] The city manager is responsible for the administration and the day-to-day operations of all **municipal services** and city departments.^[114] The city manager maintains intergovernmental relationships with federal, state, county and other local governments.^[114]

Out of the 2,265,461 people in Clark County as of the 2020 Census, approximately 1,030,000 people live in **unincorporated Clark County**, and around 650,000 live in incorporated cities such as **North Las Vegas**, **Henderson** and **Boulder City**.^[115] Las Vegas and Clark County share a police department, the **Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department**, which was formed after a 1973 merger of the **Las Vegas Police Department** and the **Clark County Sheriff's Department**.^[116] North Las Vegas, Henderson, Boulder City, Mesquite, UNLV and CCSD have their own police departments.^[117]

The **federally-recognized Las Vegas Tribe of Paiute Indians** (**Southern Paiute: Nuvagantucimi**) occupies a 31-acre (130,000 m²) **reservation** just north downtown between **Interstate-15** and Main Street.^{[118][119][120]}

Downtown is the location of **Lloyd D. George Federal District Courthouse**^[121] and the Regional Justice Center,^[122] draws numerous companies providing bail, marriage, divorce, tax, **incorporation** and other legal services.

City council

[\[edit\]](#)

Name	Position	Party	References	Notes
Shelley Berkley	Mayor	Democratic	^[123]	
Brian Knudsen	1st Ward Council member	Democratic	^{[124][125]}	Mayor Pro Tem
Victoria Seaman	2nd Ward Council member	Republican	^{[126][125]}	

Olivia Diaz	3rd Ward Council member	Democratic [127][125]		
Francis Allen-Palenske	4th Ward Council member	Republican		
Shondra Summers-Armstrong	5th Ward Council member	Democratic [128]		
Nancy Brune	6th Ward Council member	Democratic		

Politics

[edit]

Las Vegas City Presidential Election Results

Las Vegas City Presidential Election Results[129]

Main article: Las Vegas Valley § Education

Year	Democratic	Republican	Third Parties
2024	51.4% 149,647	46.8% 136,073	1.8% 5,299
2020	54.3% 150,733	43.7% 121,302	2.1% 5,763
2016	52.9% 121,107	41.2% 94,392	5.9% 13,544
2012	57.7% 119,156	42.3% 87,227	0% 0
2008	58.8% 118,827	39.2% 79,207	1.89% 22,436

Primary and secondary public education is provided by the Clark County School District.[130]

Public higher education

[edit]

Public higher education is provided by the Nevada System of Higher Education (NSHE). Public institutions serving Las Vegas include the University of Nevada, Las Vegas (UNLV), the College of Southern Nevada (CSN), Nevada State University (NSU), and the Desert Research Institute (DRI).[131]

UNLV is a public, land-grant, [R1 research](#) university and is home to the [Kirk Kerkorian School of Medicine](#)^[132] and the [William S. Boyd School of Law](#), the only law school in Nevada.^[133] The university's campus is urban and located about two miles east of the Las Vegas strip. The Desert Research Institute's southern campus sits next to UNLV, while its northern campus is in Reno.^[134]

CSN, with campuses throughout Clark County,^[135] is a [community college](#) with one of the largest enrollments in the United States.^[136] In unincorporated Clark County, CSN's Charleston campus is home to the headquarters of [Nevada Public Radio](#) ([KNPR](#)), an [NPR](#) member station.^[137]^[138]

Private higher education

[\[edit\]](#)

[Touro University Nevada](#) located in [Henderson](#) is a non-profit, private institution primarily focusing on medical education.^[139] Other institutions include a number of [for-profit](#) private schools (e.g., [Le Cordon Bleu College of Culinary Arts](#), [DeVry University](#), among others).^[140]

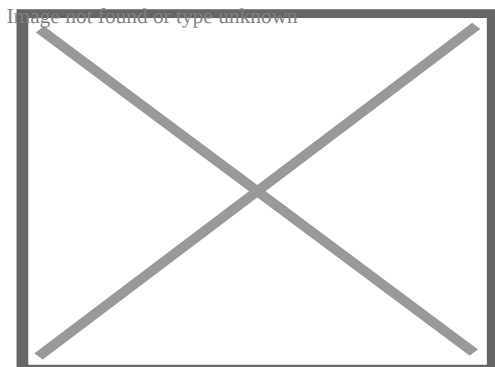
Media

[\[edit\]](#)

Main article: [Media in Las Vegas](#)

Newspapers

[\[edit\]](#)



Las Vegas *Review-Journal* sign

- *Las Vegas Review-Journal*, the area's largest daily newspaper, is published every morning. It was formed in 1909 but has roots back to 1905. It is the largest newspaper in Nevada and is ranked as one of the top 25 newspapers in the United States by circulation. In 2000, the *Review-Journal* installed the largest newspaper printing press in the world. It cost \$40 million, weighs 910 tons and consists of 16 towers.^[141] Until his death in January 2021, the newspaper was owned by casino magnate **Sheldon Adelson**, who purchased it for \$140 million in December 2015. In 2018, the *Review-Journal* received the **Sigma Delta Chi Award** from the **Society of Professional Journalists** for reporting the **Oct 1 mass shooting** on the Las Vegas Strip. In 2018 and 2022, *Editor and Publisher* magazine named the *Review-Journal* as one of 10 newspapers in the United States "doing it right."^{[142][143]}
- *Las Vegas Sun*, based in neighboring **Henderson**, is a daily newspaper. Although independently published, the print edition is distributed as a section inside the *Review-Journal*. The *Sun* is owned by the Greenspun family and is part of the **Greenspun Media Group**. It was founded independently in 1950 and in 1989 entered into a **Joint Operating Agreement** with the *Review-Journal*, which runs through 2040. The *Sun* has been described as "politically liberal."^[144] In 2009, the *Sun* was awarded a **Pulitzer Prize for Public Service** for coverage of the high death rate of construction workers on the Las Vegas Strip amid lax enforcement of regulations.^{[145][146]}
- *Las Vegas Weekly*, based in neighboring Henderson, is a free **alternative weekly** newspaper. It covers Las Vegas arts, entertainment, culture and news. *Las Vegas Weekly* was founded in 1992 and is published by the Greenspun Media Group.

Broadcast

[edit]

Las Vegas is served by 10 full power television stations and 46 radio stations. The area is also served by two NOAA Weather Radio transmitters (162.55 MHz located in Boulder City and 162.40 MHz located on **Potosi Mountain**).

- [Radio stations in Las Vegas](#)
- [Television stations in Las Vegas](#)

Magazines

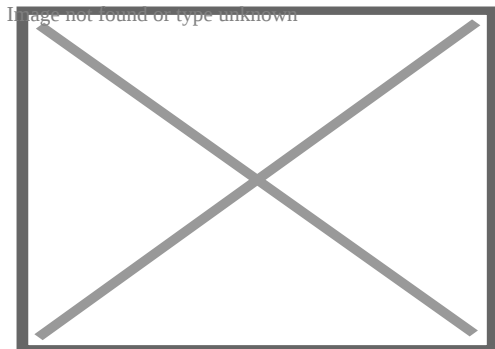
[[edit](#)]

- *[Desert Companion](#)*
- *[Las Vegas Weekly](#)*
- *[Luxury Las Vegas](#)*

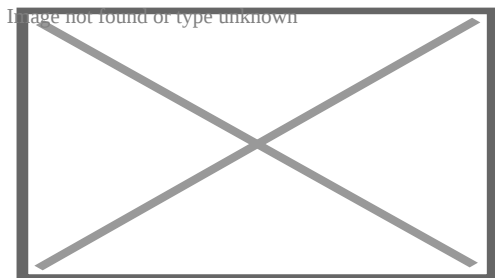
Transportation

[[edit](#)]

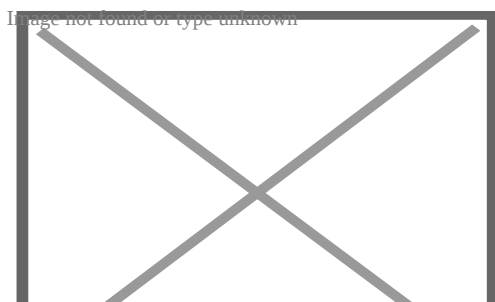
Main article: [Transportation in Las Vegas](#)



Regional Transportation Commission (RTC) provides public bus transportation.



[Harry Reid International Airport](#) provides private and public aviation services to the city.



Inside Terminal 3 at Harry Reid International Airport in Paradise

RTC Transit is a public transportation system providing bus service throughout Las Vegas, Henderson, North Las Vegas and other areas of the valley. Inter-city bus service to and from Las Vegas is provided by **Greyhound**, **BoltBus**, **Orange Belt Stages**, **Tufesa**, and several smaller carriers.[147]

Amtrak trains have not served Las Vegas since the service via the ***Desert Wind*** at **Las Vegas station** ceased in 1997, but **Amtrak California** operates **Amtrak Thruway** dedicated service between the city and its passenger rail stations in **Bakersfield, California**, as well as **Los Angeles Union Station** via **Barstow**.[148]

High-speed rail project **Brightline West** began construction in 2024 to connect Brightline's **Las Vegas station** and the **Rancho Cucamonga station** in **Greater Los Angeles**.[149]

The **Las Vegas Monorail** on the Strip was privately built, and upon bankruptcy taken over by the **Las Vegas Convention and Visitors Authority**.[150]

Silver Rider Transit operates three routes within Las Vegas, offering connections to Laughlin,[151] Mesquite,[152] and Sandy Valley.[153]

The **Union Pacific Railroad** is the only **Class I railroad** providing rail freight service to the city. Until 1997, the Amtrak ***Desert Wind*** train service ran through Las Vegas using the Union Pacific Railroad tracks.

In March 2010, the RTC launched **bus rapid transit** link in Las Vegas called the ***Strip & Downtown Express*** with limited stops and frequent service that connects downtown Las Vegas, the Strip and the Las Vegas Convention Center. Shortly after the launch, the RTC dropped the **ACE** name.[154]

In 2016, 77.1 percent of working Las Vegas residents (those living in the city, but not necessarily working in the city) commuted by driving alone. About 11 percent commuted via carpool, 3.9 percent used public transportation, and 1.4 percent walked. About 2.3 percent of Las Vegas commuters used all other forms of transportation, including taxi, bicycle, and motorcycle. About 4.3% of working Las Vegas residents worked at home.[155] In 2015, 10.2 percent of city of Las Vegas households were without a car, which increased slightly to 10.5 percent in 2016. The national average was

8.7 percent in 2016. Las Vegas averaged 1.63 cars per household in 2016, compared to a national average of 1.8 per household.

With some exceptions, including [Las Vegas Boulevard](#), [Boulder Highway \(SR 582\)](#) and [Rancho Drive \(SR 599\)](#), the majority of surface streets in Las Vegas are laid out in a grid along [Public Land Survey System section lines](#). Many are maintained by the [Nevada Department of Transportation](#) as [state highways](#). The street numbering system is divided by the following streets:

- Westcliff Drive, [US 95 Expressway](#), [Fremont Street](#) and [Charleston Boulevard](#) divide the north–south block numbers from west to east.
- [Las Vegas Boulevard](#) divides the east–west streets from the [Las Vegas Strip](#) to near the Stratosphere, then Main Street becomes the dividing line from the Stratosphere to the North Las Vegas border, after which the Goldfield Street alignment divides east and west.
- On the east side of Las Vegas, block numbers between [Charleston Boulevard](#) and Washington Avenue are different along Nellis Boulevard, which is the eastern border of the city limits.

Interstates 15, 11, and US 95 lead out of the city in four directions. Two major freeways – [Interstate 15](#) and [Interstate 11/U.S. Route 95](#) – cross in downtown Las Vegas. I–15 connects Las Vegas to Los Angeles, and heads northeast to and beyond Salt Lake City. I–11 goes northwest to the [Las Vegas Paiute Indian Reservation](#) and southeast to [Henderson](#) and to the [Mike O'Callaghan–Pat Tillman Memorial Bridge](#), where from this point I–11 will eventually continue along [US 93](#) towards [Phoenix, Arizona](#). US 95 (and eventually I–11) connects the city to northwestern Nevada, including [Carson City](#) and [Reno](#). US 93 splits from I–15 northeast of Las Vegas and goes north through the eastern part of the state, serving [Ely](#) and [Wells](#). US 95 heads south from US 93 near Henderson through far eastern California. A [partial beltway](#) has been built, consisting of [Interstate 215](#) on the south and [Clark County 215](#) on the west and north. Other radial routes include [Blue Diamond Road \(SR 160\)](#) to [Pahrump](#) and [Lake Mead Boulevard \(SR 147\)](#) to [Lake Mead](#).

East–west roads, north to south^[156]

- Ann Road

-  **Craig Road (SR 573)**
-  **Cheyenne Avenue (SR 574)**
- **Smoke Ranch Road**
-  **Washington Avenue (SR 578)**
-  **Summerlin Parkway (SR 613)**
-  **Bonanza Road (SR 579)**
-  **Charleston Boulevard (SR 159)**
-  **Sahara Avenue (SR 589)**

North–south roads, west to east

- **Fort Apache Road**
- **Durango Drive**
- **Buffalo Drive**
-  **Rainbow Boulevard (SR 595)**
-  **Jones Boulevard (SR 596)**
- **Decatur Boulevard**
- **Valley View Boulevard**
-  **Rancho Drive**
- **Maryland Parkway**
-  **Eastern Avenue (SR 607)**
- **Pecos Road**
-  **Lamb Boulevard (SR 610)**
-  **Nellis Boulevard (SR 612)**

Harry Reid International Airport handles international and domestic flights into the Las Vegas Valley. The airport also serves private aircraft and freight/cargo flights. Most general aviation traffic uses the smaller **North Las Vegas Airport** and **Henderson Executive Airport**.

Notable people

[[edit](#)]

Main article: **List of people from Las Vegas**

See also

[[edit](#)]

- [Architecture of Las Vegas](#)
- [List of films set in Las Vegas](#)
- [List of films shot in Las Vegas](#)
- [List of Las Vegas casinos that never opened](#)
- [List of mayors of Las Vegas](#)
- [List of television shows set in Las Vegas](#)
- [List of public art in Las Vegas](#)
- [List of baseball parks in Las Vegas](#)
- [Radio stations in Las Vegas](#)
- [Television stations in Las Vegas](#)

Notes

[[edit](#)]

- [^]
 - American English: /læˈvɛɪɡəs/ *lahss VAY-gÉ™ss*
 - Spanish pronunciation: [las ˈβeɾas] lit. 'The Meadows'
- [^] Mean monthly maxima and minima (i.e. the highest and lowest temperature readings during an entire month or year) calculated based on data at said location from 1991 to 2020.
- [^] **a b** From 15% sample
- [^] Two titles were won when the team was based in [Oakland, California](#) and one was won during the team's time in [Los Angeles, California](#).

References

[[edit](#)]

- [^] *"Words and Their Stories: Nicknames for New Orleans and Las Vegas". VOA News. March 13, 2010. Archived from the original on April 25, 2016. Retrieved January 29, 2012.*
- [^] Lovitt, Rob (December 15, 2009). *"Will the real Las Vegas please stand up?". NBC News. Archived from the original on November 3, 2020. Retrieved February 4, 2012.*

3. ^ Letourneau, Christian (May 24, 2022). *"How This Mainland City Became Known as Hawaii's 'Ninth Island'"*. *Fodor's*. Retrieved February 10, 2025.
4. ^ Dymski, Gary. *"Ninth Island: The story behind Hawaiians' affinity for Las Vegas"*. *KLAS-TV*. Archived from the original on March 21, 2024. Retrieved February 10, 2025.
5. ^ *"ArcGIS REST Services Directory"*. United States Census Bureau. Archived from the original on October 11, 2014. Retrieved September 19, 2022.
6. ^ *"City and Town Population Totals: 2020–2023"*. United States Census Bureau, Population Division. Archived from the original on July 11, 2022. Retrieved May 16, 2024.
7. ^ *"2020 Population and Housing State Data"*. United States Census Bureau. Archived from the original on August 24, 2021. Retrieved August 22, 2021.
8. ^ *"Total Gross Domestic Product for Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise, NV (MSA)"*. fred.stlouisfed.org.
9. ^ **a b** *"QuickFacts: Las Vegas city, Nevada"*. United States Census Bureau. Archived from the original on March 14, 2022. Retrieved August 22, 2021.
10. ^ *"Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 2010 Demographic Profile Data (DP-1): Las Vegas city, Nevada"*. United States Census Bureau. Archived from the original on July 9, 2021. Retrieved March 9, 2012.
11. ^ *"Timeline"*. *Las Vegas Sun*. Archived from the original on May 20, 2008.
12. ^ Stutz, Howard (January 25, 2024). *"In 2023, Las Vegas saw its highest visitation totals since before the pandemic"*. *Nevada Independent*. Archived from the original on July 13, 2024.
13. ^ *"Overseas Visitation Estimates for U.S. States, Cities, and Census Regions: 2013"* (PDF). International Visitation in the United States. US Office of Travel and Tourism Industries, US Department of Commerce. May 2014. Archived from the original (PDF) on November 13, 2018. Retrieved December 14, 2014.
14. ^ *"World's Most-Visited Tourist Attractions"*. *Travel + Leisure*. November 10, 2014. Archived from the original on September 15, 2012. Retrieved January 10, 2015.
15. ^ Jones, Charisse (August 21, 2013). *"Top convention destinations: Orlando, Chicago, Las Vegas"*. *USA Today*. Archived from the original on April 11, 2019. Retrieved September 2, 2017.
16. ^ Brady, John (August 1, 2015). *"The Financial, Social, and Environmental Impacts of Sustainable Practices on the Las Vegas Hospitality Market"*. UNLV Theses, Dissertations, Professional Papers, and Capstones. doi:10.34917/8349563.
17. ^ Schwartz, David G. (December 10, 2018). *"Why Las Vegas Is Still America's Most Sinful City"*. *Forbes*. Archived from the original on October 4, 2019. Retrieved August 27, 2019.
18. ^ Al, Stefan (2017). *The Strip: Las Vegas and the architecture of the American dream*. Cambridge: MIT Press. p. 6. ISBN 978-0-262-03574-3.
19. ^ Land, Barbara; Land, Myrick (2010). *A short history of Las Vegas* (2nd ed.). Reno: University of Nevada Press. pp. Preface. ISBN 978-0-87417-643-8.

20. ^ Dymski, Gary (November 25, 2022). *"Las Vegas: Name comes from image of valley during trading party's search for water in 1829"*. KLAS-TV. Archived from the original on September 28, 2023.
21. ^ Cordell, Linda (1994). *Ancient Pueblo Peoples*. St. Remy Press and Smithsonian Institution. pp. 18–19. ISBN 0-89599-038-5.
22. ^ Land, Barbara; Land, Myrick (March 1, 2004). *A Short History of Las Vegas*. University of Nevada Press. p. 4. ISBN 978-0874176438. Retrieved December 18, 2020.
23. ^ *"FAQs/History"*. Clark County, Nevada. Archived from the original on December 1, 2010. Retrieved December 4, 2008.
24. ^ Ponce, Victor Miguel. *"Las Vegas, how did Las Vegas get its name, groundwater depletion"*. San Diego State University. Archived from the original on July 1, 2014. Retrieved September 13, 2014.
25. ^ Federal Writers' Project (1941). *Origin of Place Names: Nevada* (PDF). *Works Progress Administration*. p. 16. Archived (PDF) from the original on April 9, 2018.
26. ^ Schwartz, David (April 9, 2014). *"My Nevada 5: The Days That Changed the Gaming World"*. University of Nevada, Las Vegas News Center. Archived from the original on December 4, 2024.
27. ^ Nevada Press Association (March 31, 2014). *"From 1931: Divorce, gambling get Nevada governor's signature"*. Reno Gazette-Journal. Archived from the original on May 10, 2021.
28. ^ *"Home"*. United States Air Force Thunderbirds. Archived from the original on October 20, 2019. Retrieved October 25, 2019.
29. ^ **a b** Simon, Steven; Bouville, Andre (January–February 2006). *"Fallout from Nuclear Weapons Tests and Cancer Risks"*. *American Scientist*. **94** (1): 48. doi: 10.1511/2006.57.48. ISSN 0003-0996. Archived from the original on July 9, 2014. Retrieved December 18, 2020. *"Exposures 50 years ago still have health implications today that will continue into the future...Deposition...generally decreases with distance from the test site in the direction of the prevailing wind across North America, although isolated locations received significant deposition as a result of rainfall. Trajectories of the fallout debris clouds across the U.S. are shown for four altitudes. Each dot indicates six hours."*
30. ^ *"History"*. City of Las Vegas. Archived from the original on July 1, 2014. Retrieved December 2, 2016.
31. ^ Segall, Eli; Subrina Hudson (October 22, 2020). *"Zappos' new landlord is a familiar face"*. Las Vegas Review-Journal. Archived from the original on November 28, 2020. Retrieved December 18, 2020.
32. ^ *"Geography of Las Vegas, Nevada"*. geography.about.com. Archived from the original on April 12, 2014. Retrieved February 25, 2014.
33. ^ *"Flood control a success"*. Las Vegas Review-Journal. December 28, 2010. Archived from the original on May 1, 2021. Retrieved September 13, 2014.

34. ^ ["Loss-Estimation Modeling of Earthquake Scenarios for Each County in Nevada Using HAZUS-MH"](#) (PDF). Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology. Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology/University of Nevada, Reno. February 23, 2006. p. 65. [Archived](#) (PDF) from the original on September 10, 2015. Retrieved March 27, 2016. "[Probability of an earthquake of magnitude 6.0 or greater occurring within 50 km in 50 years \(from USGS probabilistic seismic hazard analysis\) 10–20% chance for Las Vegas area, magnitude 6](#)".
35. ^ ["Las Vegas Xeriscaping & Desert Landscaping Tips - Modern Landscape Las Vegas"](#). April 6, 2015. Retrieved August 15, 2024.
36. ^ [a b c d e f g h i j "NowData – NOAA Online Weather Data"](#). National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Archived from [the original](#) on July 21, 2021. Retrieved October 11, 2021.
37. ^ [a b "WMO Climate Normals for LAS VEGAS/MCCARRAN, NV 1961–1990"](#). National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Archived from [the original](#) on August 3, 2023. Retrieved October 11, 2021.
38. ^ [a b "Summary of Monthly Normals 1991–2020"](#). National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Archived from [the original](#) on August 3, 2023. Retrieved October 11, 2021.
39. ^ Osborn, Liz. ["Cities With Low Humidity in the USA"](#). Current Results. [Archived](#) from the original on October 19, 2016. Retrieved December 18, 2020.
40. ^ Saucedo, Daniel O. (December 2014). [Observed and Simulated Urban Heat Island and Urban Cool Island in Las Vegas](#) (PDF) (Thesis). University of Nevada, Reno. [Archived](#) (PDF) from the original on November 13, 2018. Retrieved December 18, 2020.
41. ^ Montero, David. ["It just snowed in Vegas and likely will again this week. That isn't normal"](#). *Los Angeles Times*. [Archived](#) from the original on February 21, 2019. Retrieved February 21, 2019.
42. ^ NWS Las Vegas [@NWSVegas] (February 21, 2019). ["Las Vegas official snowfall for Feb 20th is 0.5 inches. This breaks a daily snowfall record for this date"](#) (Tweet). Retrieved July 20, 2019 – via [Twitter](#).
43. ^ Michor, Max (February 23, 2018). ["Las Vegas Valley gets first touch of white winter"](#). *Las Vegas Review-Journal*. [Archived](#) from the original on October 7, 2019. Retrieved July 20, 2019.
44. ^ Hansen, Kyle B. (August 26, 2011). ["Photos: Remembering snowstorms in Las Vegas offers retreat from the heat"](#). *Las Vegas Sun*. [Archived](#) from the original on July 20, 2019. Retrieved July 20, 2019.
45. ^ National Weather Service Las Vegas [@NWSVegas] (July 7, 2024). ["Well, it managed to hit 120° at Harry Reid Airport. #nvwx"](#) (Tweet). Retrieved July 8, 2024 – via [Twitter](#).
46. ^ ["Almanac for Las Vegas Area, NV \(ThreadEx\) - July 31, 2024"](#). National Weather Service. August 1, 2024. [Archived](#) from the original on June 16, 2022. Retrieved August 2, 2024.

47. ^ **a b** Lustgarten, Abrahm (June 2, 2015). *"Las Vegas Water Chief Pat Mulroy Preached Conservation, But Pushed Growth"*. ProPublica. Archived from the original on June 2, 2015. Retrieved November 18, 2019.
48. ^ *"Geographic Identifiers: 2010 Demographic Profile Data (G001): Las Vegas city, Nevada; count revision of 01-07-2018"*. United States Census Bureau. Archived from the original on July 9, 2021. Retrieved March 9, 2018.
49. ^ Moffatt, Riley. *Population History of Western U.S. Cities & Towns, 1850–1990*. Lanham: Scarecrow, 1996, 159.
50. ^ **a b** *"P004: Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino by Race – 2000: DEC Summary File 1 – Las Vegas city, Nevada"*. United States Census Bureau. Retrieved January 26, 2024.
51. ^ **a b** *"P2: Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino by Race – 2010: DEC Redistricting Data (PL 94-171) – Las Vegas city, Nevada"*. United States Census Bureau. Retrieved January 26, 2024.
52. ^ *"P2: Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino by Race – 2020: DEC Redistricting Data (PL 94-171) – Las Vegas city, Nevada"*. United States Census Bureau. Retrieved January 26, 2024.
53. ^ **a b c d e f** *"Quick Facts: Las Vegas city, Nevada"*. United States Census Bureau. April 1, 2020.
54. ^ *"Grid View: Table B02018 - Census Reporter"*. censusreporter.org. Retrieved April 29, 2025.
55. ^ *"Grid View: Table B02018 - Census Reporter"*. censusreporter.org. Retrieved April 29, 2025.
56. ^ *"Grid View: Table B02019 - Census Reporter"*. censusreporter.org. Retrieved April 29, 2025.
57. ^ *"Las Vegas: Bright Lights, Big City, Small Town"*. State of the Reunion. Autumn 2012. Archived from the original on June 2, 2013. Retrieved July 5, 2013.
58. ^ Nichols, Mark W.; Stitt, B. Grant; Giacopassi, David (December 1, 2004). *"Changes in Suicide and Divorce in New Casino Jurisdictions"* (PDF). *Journal of Gambling Studies*. **20** (4): 391–404. doi:10.1007/s10899-004-4581-z. ISSN 1573-3602. PMID 15577274.
59. ^ Blakeslee, Sandra (December 16, 1997). *"Suicide Rate Higher in 3 Gambling Cities, Study Says"*. *New York Times*. Archived from the original on September 29, 2009. Retrieved July 13, 2009.
60. ^ **a b** Clifford-Cruz, Rebecca; Goldberg, Delen (June 15, 2015). *"Why Sin City is the wedding mecca and divorce capital of the country"*. *Las Vegas Sun*. Archived from the original on June 10, 2023. Retrieved January 12, 2025.
61. ^ *"2020 census"*.
62. ^ *"Las Vegas (city), Nevada"*. State & County QuickFacts. U.S. Census Bureau. Archived from the original on February 18, 2009. Retrieved April 20, 2012.

63. ^ ["Race and Hispanic or Latino: 2000"](#). U.S. Census Bureau. Archived from [the original](#) on October 25, 2016. Retrieved November 30, 2018.
64. ^ [a b "Nevada – Race and Hispanic Origin for Selected Cities and Other Places: Earliest Census to 1990"](#). U.S. Census Bureau. Archived from [the original](#) on August 12, 2012. Retrieved April 20, 2012.
65. ^ Rinella, Heidi Knapp (July 27, 2000). "New book raises questions about Silver State". Las Vegas Review-Journal.
66. ^ ["Fremont Street Experience Brings Downtown Las Vegas into Next Century". Fremont Street Experience](#). Archived from [the original](#) on March 10, 2009. Retrieved December 8, 2008.
67. ^ 2013 Fiscal Year in Review, city of Las Vegas Economic and Urban Development Projects, "A New Downtown Emerges."
68. ^ Katsilometes, John (January 10, 2019). ["Circa is Las Vegas pioneer Derek Stevens' chosen title"](#). Las Vegas Review-Journal. Archived from the original on August 13, 2024. Retrieved August 22, 2019.
69. ^ Koch, Ed; Manning, Mary; Toplikar, Dave (May 15, 2008). ["Showtime: How Sin City evolved into 'The Entertainment Capital of the World'"](#). Las Vegas Sun. Archived from the original on March 6, 2019. Retrieved March 3, 2019.
70. ^ ["Great 'Welcome' Arch Planned For Officials"](#). Las Vegas Age. June 13, 1929. p. 1. Archived from the original on December 11, 2023. Retrieved December 11, 2023.
71. ^ ["Welcome Arch Material Fund Grows Rapidly"](#). Las Vegas Age. June 15, 1929. p. 1. Archived from the original on December 11, 2023. Retrieved December 11, 2023.
72. ^ ["Put a Star on It: A Brief History of the Welcome Sign"](#). Neon Museum. January 2, 2019. Archived from the original on December 11, 2023. Retrieved December 11, 2023.
73. ^ ["Welcome Arch Will be Razed"](#). Las Vegas Review-Journal. April 2, 1931. Archived from the original on December 11, 2023. Retrieved December 11, 2023.
74. ^ ["Welcome Arch is Razed Last Eve"](#). Las Vegas Review-Journal. April 4, 1931. Archived from the original on December 11, 2023. Retrieved December 11, 2023.
75. ^ ["The Other Las Vegas"](#). Las Vegas Review-Journal. December 4, 2002. Archived from [the original](#) on September 8, 2005.
76. ^ Brown, Patricia Leigh (January 13, 2005). ["A Neon Come-Hither, Still Able to Flirt"](#). The New York Times. Archived from the original on April 24, 2015. Retrieved December 18, 2020.
77. ^ ["Ask Mr. Sun: The Welcome to Fabulous Las Vegas sign"](#). Las Vegas Sun. November 25, 2008. Archived from the original on March 23, 2021. Retrieved December 11, 2023.
78. ^ Michor, Max (July 17, 2016). [""Welcome to Fabulous Downtown Las Vegas' sign destroyed by truck"](#). Las Vegas Review-Journal. Archived from the original on December 11, 2023. Retrieved December 11, 2023.

79. ^ Akers, Mick (May 18, 2018). *"Neon arches to welcome visitors to downtown Las Vegas"*. Las Vegas Sun. Archived from the original on December 20, 2023. Retrieved December 11, 2023.
80. ^ Akers, Mick (March 2, 2020). *"Downtown Las Vegas gateway arch construction to start this month"*. Las Vegas Review-Journal. Retrieved December 11, 2023.
81. ^ Forgione, Mary (November 19, 2020). *"Can Sin City's new Gateway Arches outshine the Welcome to Las Vegas sign?"*. Los Angeles Times. Archived from the original on January 1, 2024. Retrieved December 11, 2023.
82. ^ Lane, Taylor (August 2, 2022). *"50-foot showgirls coming to north Strip"*. Las Vegas Review-Journal. Archived from the original on December 11, 2023. Retrieved December 11, 2023.
83. ^ **a b** Garcia, Tony (August 31, 2022). *"Pair of 50-foot-tall showgirls make downtown debut"*. Las Vegas Review-Journal. Archived from the original on December 11, 2023. Retrieved December 11, 2023.
84. ^ *"25-foot-tall showgirls relocated to Las Vegas Arts District gateway"*. KSNV. March 14, 2023. Retrieved December 11, 2023.
85. ^ *"Las Vegas Redevelopment Agency"*. City of Las Vegas. Archived from the original on May 4, 2016. Retrieved December 18, 2020.
86. ^ Neff, Erin (July 20, 2000). *"LV Council OKs Talks for Downtown Land Deal"*. Las Vegas Sun. Archived from the original on May 2, 2008.
87. ^ *"Area in downtown Las Vegas renamed Symphony Park"*. Las Vegas Review-Journal. May 21, 2009.
88. ^ *"Symphony Park"*. City of Las Vegas. Archived from the original on September 5, 2024. Retrieved January 11, 2025.
89. ^ Gillan, Jeff (April 30, 2018). *"You've seen it a million times. What's inside the World Market Center?"*. KSNV-TV.
90. ^ *"Premium Outlets: Las Vegas"*. Simon Property Group. Archived from the original on October 12, 2014. Retrieved September 13, 2014.
91. ^ *"Revitalizing Downtown Las Vegas"*. Downtown Project. Archived from the original on September 12, 2014. Retrieved September 13, 2014.
92. ^ Pratt, Timothy (October 19, 2012). *"What Happens in Brooklyn Moves to Vegas"*. The New York Times Magazine. Archived from the original on December 5, 2020. Retrieved December 18, 2020.
93. ^ Sieroty, Chris. *"Despite E-Books, Independent Bookstore Gambling on Downtown Las Vegas"*. KNPR News. Archived from the original on May 30, 2015. Retrieved December 18, 2020.
94. ^ Im, Jimmy (November 3, 2018). *"The world's largest cannabis dispensary just opened in Vegas—and it has an entertainment complex attached"*. CNBC. Archived from the original on June 24, 2019. Retrieved June 25, 2019.
95. ^ Chen, Angela (November 15, 2018). *"We visited the world's largest cannabis dispensary"*. The Verge. Archived from the original on June 24, 2019. Retrieved

December 18, 2020.

96. ^ ["18b Las Vegas Art District"](#). 18b.org. Archived from [the original](#) on September 26, 2014. Retrieved September 13, 2014.
97. ^ ["First Friday Main Menu"](#). First Friday Las Vegas Network. Archived from [the original](#) on July 15, 2014. Retrieved September 13, 2014.
98. ^ ["Preview Thursday less hectic than First Friday art event"](#). *Las Vegas Review-Journal*. May 22, 2013. Archived from the original on July 24, 2022. Retrieved July 24, 2022.
99. ^ ["Las Vegas Gambling Capital"](#). vegasmobilecasino.co.uk. August 31, 2016. Retrieved September 5, 2017.
100. ^ Trejos, Nancy (January 17, 2014). ["AAA chooses Five Diamond hotels, restaurants for 2014"](#). USA Today. Archived from the original on April 26, 2015. Retrieved January 10, 2015.
101. ^ Rosen, Dan (June 22, 2016). ["Las Vegas awarded NHL franchise"](#). NHL.com. NHL Enterprises, L.P. Archived from the original on March 31, 2022. Retrieved May 20, 2022.
102. ^ Rosenthal, Gregg (March 27, 2017). ["NFL owners approve Raiders' move to Las Vegas"](#). NFL.com. NFL Enterprises, LLC. Archived from the original on July 5, 2023. Retrieved May 20, 2022.
103. ^ ["Oakland A's close in on move to Las Vegas after signing land deal for stadium"](#). The Guardian. April 20, 2023. ISSN 0261-3077. Archived from the original on July 22, 2023. Retrieved April 20, 2023.
104. ^ DUBOW, JOSH (April 20, 2023). ["Oakland A's purchase land for new stadium in Las Vegas"](#). SFGATE. Archived from the original on April 26, 2023. Retrieved April 20, 2023.
105. ^ Bowers, Nikki (April 17, 2018). ["Las Vegas 51s to rebrand, rename team"](#). KLAS News. Archived from [the original](#) on April 18, 2018. Retrieved April 18, 2018.
106. ^ ["Las Vegas Lights FC"](#). www.lasvegaslightsfc.com. Archived from the original on May 1, 2018. Retrieved October 24, 2018.
107. ^ ["Home"](#). United Soccer League. Archived from the original on November 8, 2018. Retrieved October 24, 2018.
108. ^ ["UFC Apex Officially Opens in Las Vegas"](#). UFC.com. June 18, 2019. Archived from the original on April 16, 2021. Retrieved April 15, 2021.
109. ^ <https://www.lvms.com/> ^[bare URL]
110. ^ ["City of Las Vegas Vision Zero Program: Guiding Principles for Safe Access to City of Las Vegas Parks"](#). (July 8, 2024). City of Las Vegas, p. 1–2. Archived from the original on March 8, 2025
111. ^ ["Find Parks and Facilities"](#). City of Las Vegas. Archived from [the original](#) on January 9, 2015. Retrieved January 10, 2015.

112. ^ **a b** Hager, Justin (May 23, 2024). "Unravelling the Tapestry of Local Governments in Southern Nevada". *Las Vegas Weekly*. Archived from the original on May 27, 2024. Retrieved December 22, 2024.
113. ^ § 2.030 Mayor: Duties; Mayor pro tempore; duties." Article II, Las Vegas City Charter in Chapter 517, *Statutes of Nevada* 1983. Archived from the original on January 8, 2013.
114. ^ **a b** § 3.030 City Manager: Appointment; duties; salary. Article III, Executive Department, Las Vegas City Charter in Chapter 517, *Statutes of Nevada*, 1983. Archived from the original on January 8, 2013.
115. ^ "Quickfacts: 2020". *United States Census Bureau*. 2020. Archived from the original on December 22, 2024. Retrieved December 22, 2024.
116. ^ Moss, Teresa (July 17, 2023). "Metro Turns 50: From Rumors of Fistfights at Merger to a World-Class Agency". *Las Vegas Sun*. Archived from the original on July 19, 2023. Retrieved December 22, 2024.
117. ^ "Nevada Sheriffs and Chiefs". Department of Public Safety: *Nevada State Police*. State of Nevada. Archived from the original on July 26, 2024. Retrieved December 22, 2024.
118. ^ Goldberg, Delen (July 20, 2015). "Las Vegas' smallest sovereign nation". *Las Vegas Sun*. Archived from the original on July 20, 2015.
119. ^ "History". Las Vegas Paiute Tribe. Archived from the original on December 23, 2024.
120. ^ "Nuwuvi, The Southern Paiute, Caretakers of this Earth". Nevada's Indian Territory. Archived from the original on May 26, 2024.
121. ^ "Lloyd D. George U.S. Courthouse". U.S. General Services Administration. Retrieved January 12, 2025.
122. ^ "Visting the Regional Justice Center". Las Vegas Township Justice Court. Archived from the original on June 20, 2024. Retrieved January 12, 2025.
123. ^ "Las Vegas Mayor Shelley Berkley sworn into office; envisions future of prosperity for the city". *8NewsNow*. December 4, 2024. Archived from the original on December 8, 2024. Retrieved December 9, 2024.
124. ^ "Brian Knudsen". *LGBTQ Victory Fund*. Archived from the original on July 20, 2019. Retrieved July 20, 2019.
125. ^ **a b c** Wilson, Miranda (July 3, 2019). "Diverse new members sworn in to Las Vegas City Council". *Las Vegas Sun*. Archived from the original on July 20, 2019. Retrieved July 20, 2019.
126. ^ Willson, Miranda (June 11, 2019). "Knudsen, Diaz and Seaman win races, reshaping the Las Vegas City Council". *Las Vegas Sun*. Archived from the original on July 20, 2019. Retrieved July 20, 2019.
127. ^ Valley, Jackie (June 11, 2019). "Diaz, Knudsen and Seaman to join Las Vegas City Council after winning municipal races". *The Nevada Independent*. Archived from the original on July 20, 2019. Retrieved July 20, 2019.

128. ^ ["Shondra Summers-Armstrong"](#). Ballotpedia. *Archived* from the original on August 24, 2023. Retrieved December 9, 2024.
129. ^ ["DRA 2020"](#). Daves Redistricting. Retrieved March 13, 2025.
130. ^ N.R.S. § 386.010 ["Creation; power to sue."](#) (1971). In *Chapter 386: Local Administrative Organization*. *Archived* from the original August 17, 2000. "County school districts, the boundaries of which are conterminous with the boundaries of the counties of the State, are hereby created. The Carson City School District shall be considered as a county school district. Each county school district created by this chapter is hereby declared to be a political subdivision of the State of Nevada whose purpose is to administer the state system of public education. Each school district shall have the power to sue and may be sued. [47:32:1956]—(NRS A 1967, 37; 1969, 336; 1971, 517)"
131. ^ ["Our Institutions"](#). Nevada System of Higher Education. Retrieved March 8, 2025.
132. ^ Garcia, Abel (April 18, 2024). ["UNLV's School of Medicine taking steps to fill physician shortage in Nevada"](#). KTNV ABC 13. *Archived* from the original on April 19, 2024.
133. ^ Jacob, Matt (November 29, 2018). ["How Nevada Finally Got a Law School | University of Nevada, Las Vegas"](#). News Center. University of Nevada, Las Vegas. Retrieved March 8, 2025.
134. ^ ["About the Desert Research Institute"](#). Desert Research Institute. Nevada System of Higher Education. Retrieved March 8, 2025.
135. ^ ["About Us"](#). College of Southern Nevada. Retrieved March 8, 2025.
136. ^ ["Biggest Community Colleges"](#). Campus Explorer. October 12, 2021. Retrieved March 8, 2025.
137. ^ ["About Nevada Public Radio"](#). Nevada Public Radio. Retrieved March 8, 2025.
138. ^ ["Charleston Campus"](#). College of Southern Nevada. Retrieved March 8, 2025.
139. ^ Moody, Josh. ["5 Questions for the President of Touro University"](#). Inside Higher Ed. Retrieved March 8, 2025.
140. ^ ["Colleges in Las Vegas"](#). Appily. Retrieved March 8, 2025.
141. ^ Scheid, Jenny. ["New presses are the worlds's largest"](#). Las Vegas Review-Journal. Retrieved August 6, 2018.
142. ^ Yang, Nu; Ruiz, Jesus. ["10 Newspapers That Do It Right 2018: Recognizing Success in Pioneering Newsrooms, Advertising Growth and Community Engagement"](#). Editor & Publisher. *Archived* from the original on August 16, 2018. Retrieved December 18, 2020.
143. ^ Blinder, Robin (March 1, 2022). ["10 news publishers that do it right"](#). Editor & Publisher. *Archived* from the original on August 27, 2022. Retrieved September 4, 2022.

144. ^ Rainey, James. *"Sleeping with the enemy newspaper"*. *Los Angeles Times*. p. E1. *Archived* from the original on August 11, 2019. Retrieved March 8, 2006.
145. ^ *"2009 Pulitzer Prizes for Journalism"*. *The New York Times*. April 20, 2009. ISSN 0362-4331. *Archived* from the original on April 20, 2019. Retrieved March 8, 2025.
146. ^ *"2009 Pulitzer Prizes — Journalism"*. *The Pulitzer Prizes*. Retrieved March 8, 2025.
147. ^ *"Nevada Tables"*. American Intercity Bus Riders Association. *Archived* from the original on April 26, 2015. Retrieved July 23, 2016.
148. ^ *"California-Train and Thruway service"* (PDF). Amtrak. *Archived* (PDF) from the original on August 13, 2012. Retrieved June 18, 2013.
149. ^ Seeman, Matthew (February 11, 2025). *"Construction on Brightline West high-speed train expected to begin soon"*. *KSNV*. *Archived* from the original on February 11, 2025.
150. ^ Radke, Brock (July 18, 2024). *"At 20 years old, the Las Vegas Monorail is seeing increased usage and pondering its future"*. *Las Vegas Weekly*. *Archived* from the original on January 30, 2025.
151. ^ *"Laughlin Express Flyer"* (PDF). Southern Nevada Transit Coalition. *Archived* (PDF) from the original on May 7, 2022. Retrieved April 11, 2022.
152. ^ *"Mesquite Express Brochure"* (PDF). Southern Nevada Transit Coalition. *Archived* (PDF) from the original on April 16, 2021. Retrieved April 11, 2022.
153. ^ *"Sandy Valley & Goodsprings Express route"* (PDF). Southern Nevada Transit Coalition. *Archived* (PDF) from the original on April 18, 2022. Retrieved April 11, 2022.
154. ^ Green, Steve (August 17, 2011). *"Lawsuit prompts RTC to drop 'ACE' name from bus lines"*. *Las Vegas Sun*. *Archived* from the original on December 9, 2010. Retrieved March 1, 2011.
155. ^ *"Means of Transportation to Work by Age"*. *Census Reporter*. *Archived* from the original on May 7, 2018. Retrieved May 6, 2018.
156. ^ Most arterial roads are shown, as indicated on the Nevada Department of Transportation's Roadway functional classification: Las Vegas urbanized area map *Archived* April 4, 2012, at the *Wayback Machine*. Retrieved November 12, 2011.

Further reading

[[edit](#)]

- Brigham, Jay. "Review: 'Reno, Las Vegas, and the Strip: A Tale of Three Cities'." *Western Historical Quarterly* 46.4 (2015): 529–530. [JSTOR westhistquar.46.4.0529](#).
- Chung, Su Kim (2012). *Las Vegas Then and Now*, Holt: Thunder Bay Press, ISBN 978-1-60710-582-4
- Moehring, Eugene P. *Resort City in the Sunbelt: Las Vegas, 1930–2000* (2000).

- Moehring, Eugene, "The Urban Impact: Towns and Cities in Nevada's History," *Nevada Historical Society Quarterly* 57 (Fall/Winter 2014): 177–200.
- Rowley, Rex J. *Everyday Las Vegas: Local Life in a Tourist Town* (2013)
- Stierli, Martino (2013). *Las Vegas in the Rearview Mirror: The City in Theory, Photography, and Film*, Los Angeles: Getty Publications, ISBN 978-1-60606-137-4
- Venturi, Robert (1972). *Learning from Las Vegas: The Forgotten Symbolism of Architectural Form*, Cambridge: MIT Press, ISBN 978-0-26272-006-9

External links

[[edit](#)]

Las Vegas at Wikipedia's [sister projects](#)

-  [Definitions](#) from Wiktionary
-  [Media](#) from Commons
-  [News](#) from Wikinews
-  [Quotations](#) from Wikiquote
-  [Texts](#) from Wikisource
-  [Textbooks](#) from Wikibooks
-  [Resources](#) from Wikiversity
-  [Travel information](#) from Wikivoyage

- [Official website](#)  [Edit this at Wikidata](#)
- "The Making of Las Vegas" [[dead link](#)] (historical timeline)
- [Geologic tour guide of the Las Vegas area](#) from American Geological Institute
- [National Weather Service Forecast – Las Vegas, NV](#)

Portals:

-  [Cities](#)
-  [Nevada](#)
-  [North America](#)
-  [United States](#)
- [v](#)
- [t](#)

- **e**

City of Las Vegas

- Las Vegas–Paradise, NV MSA
- State of Nevada

- Architecture
- Flag
- History
- Timeline
- Landmarks
- Skyscrapers
- Sports
- Transportation

Flag of Las Vegas

Image not found or type unknown

-  **Category**
-  **WikiProject**

- **v**
- **t**
- **e**

Municipalities and communities of **Clark County, Nevada**, United States

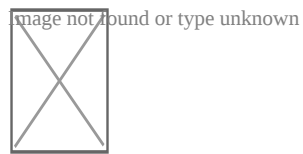
County seat: **Las Vegas**

Cities

- Boulder City
- Henderson
- Las Vegas
- Mesquite
- North Las Vegas

CDPs

- Blue Diamond
- Bunkerville
- Cal-Nev-Ari
- Enterprise
- Goodsprings
- Indian Springs
- Laughlin
- Moapa
- Moapa Valley
- Mount Charleston
- Nellis AFB
- Nelson
- Paradise
- Sandy Valley
- Searchlight
- Spring Valley
- Summerlin South
- Sunrise Manor
- Whitney
- Winchester



Clark
County
map

**Unincorporated
communities**

- Centennial Hills
- Cold Creek
- Corn Creek
- Crescent
- Glendale
- Jean
- Las Vegas Chinatown
- Lone Mountain
- Logandale
- Lower Kyle Canyon
- Mountain Springs
- Overton
- Palm Gardens
- Primm
- Riverside
- Sloan
- Summerlin
- Stewarts Point
- Trout Canyon

- Arden
- Bard
- Bonelli's Ferry
- Borax
- Buster Falls
- Byron
- Cactus Springs
- Callville
- Colorado City
- Crystal
- Dike
- Dry Lake
- El Dorado City
- Erie
- Gold Butte
- Louisville
- Lovell
- Lucky Jim Camp
- Nelson's Landing
- Owens
- Potosi
- Quartette
- Rioville
- Roach
- Saint Joseph
- Solar
- St. Thomas
- San Juan
- Simonsville
- Stone's Ferry
- Valley
- Wann

Ghost towns

**Indian
reservations**

- Fort Mojave Indian Reservation
- Las Vegas Indian Colony
- Moapa River Indian Reservation

**Proposed
communities**

- Coyote Springs
- Blue Diamond Hill housing proposals

Footnotes

This populated place also has portions in an adjacent county or counties

- Nevada portal
- United States portal

- **v**
- **t**
- **e**

Las Vegas Valley

- Las Vegas MSA
- State of Nevada

LV Transportation

- **Airports**
 - Harry Reid International Airport
 - North Las Vegas Airport
 - Henderson Executive Airport
 - Southern Nevada Supplemental Airport (planned)
- Brightline West (planned)
- Brightline West station (planned)
- Las Vegas Monorail
- RTC Transit
- Silver Rider Transit
- Resort trams
- Loop
- Amtrak station (defunct)

- 18b The Las Vegas Arts District
- Southern Nevada Zoological–Botanical Park
- Symphony Park
 - Smith Center for the Performing Arts
- Huntridge Theater
- Lance Burton Theatre
- Las Vegas Little Theater
- Majestic Repertory Theatre
- Smith Center for the Performing Arts
- PH Live

- **v**
- **t**
- **e**

Museums in Clark County, Nevada

**Arts and
museums**

Active

- Bellagio Gallery of Fine Art
- Boulder City/Hoover Dam Museum
- Burlesque Hall of Fame
- Clark County Museum
- Discovery Children's Museum
- Erotic Heritage Museum
- Howard W. Cannon Aviation Museum
- Imperial Palace Auto Collection
- Las Vegas Gambling Museum
- Las Vegas Historical Society
- Las Vegas Natural History Museum
- Lost City Museum
- Madame Tussauds Las Vegas
- Marjorie Barrick Museum of Art
- Mob Museum
- National Atomic Testing Museum
- Neon Museum
- Nevada State Museum
- Nevada Southern Railroad Museum
- Old Las Vegas Mormon Fort State Historic Park
- Pinball Hall of Fame

Sports

- Allegiant Stadium
- Bettye Wilson Soccer Complex
- Cashman Field
- City National Arena
- Darling Tennis Center
- Las Vegas Motor Speedway
- Las Vegas Ballpark
- Mandalay Bay Events Center
- MGM Grand Garden Arena
- New Las Vegas Stadium
- Sam Boyd Stadium
- Sphere
- T-Mobile Arena
- Thomas & Mack Center

Government

- Las Vegas City Hall
- Clark County Government Center
- Lloyd D. George Federal Courthouse
- Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department
- Clark County Coroner's Office

Cities

- Henderson
- Las Vegas
- North Las Vegas

Census-designated places

- Blue Diamond
- Enterprise
- Paradise
- Spring Valley
- Summerlin South
- Sunrise Manor
- Whitney
- Winchester

Communities

- Aliante
- Anthem/Anthem Country Club
- Centennial Hills
- Chinatown
- Downtown Las Vegas
- Green Valley
- Lake Las Vegas
- Las Vegas Country Club
- MacDonald Highlands
- Mountain's Edge

Neighborhoods

- Paradise Palms
- Queensridge/One Queensridge Place
- Rhodes Ranch
- Seven Hills
- Southern Highlands
- Summerlin
- Summerlin South
- The Lakes
- The Ridges
- Tuscany Village
- West Las Vegas

**Research
and education**

- University of Nevada, Las Vegas
- Nevada State University
- National University
- Touro University Nevada
- College of Southern Nevada
- Roseman University of Health Sciences

**Parks and
public spaces**

- Acacia Demonstration Gardens
- Clark County Shooting Complex
- Clark County Wetlands Park
- Floyd Lamb Park at Tule Springs
- Lake Mead National Recreation Area
- Springs Preserve
- Mount Charleston
- Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area
- Spring Mountains National Recreation Area
- Sunset Park
- Tule Springs Fossil Beds National Monument
- Valley of Fire State Park

- [63 CityCenter](#)
- [Blvd](#)
- [Bonanza Gift Shop](#)
- [The Boulevard Mall](#)
- [The Shops at Crystals](#)
- [Downtown Container Park](#)
- [Downtown Summerlin](#)
- [Galleria at Sunset](#)
- [Grand Canal Shoppes](#)
- [Fashion Show Mall](#)
- [The Forum Shops at Caesars](#)
- [Las Vegas Premium Outlets North](#)
- [Meadows Mall](#)
- [Miracle Mile Shops](#)
- [Stratosphere Tower Shops](#)
- [The Shoppes at the Palazzo](#)
- [Tivoli Village](#)
- [Town Square](#)
- [Water Street District](#)

Area shopping

- [Architecture](#)
- [History](#)
- [Timeline](#)
- [Landmarks](#)
- [Skyscrapers](#)
- [Las Vegas Strip](#)
- [Restaurants](#)
- [Michelin-starred restaurants](#)
- [Condominiums](#)
- [1999 flood](#)

Other

-  [Category](#)
-  [WikiProject](#)

- **v**
- **t**
- **e**

State of Nevada

Carson City (capital)

Topics

- Index
- Geography
- Government
 - Delegations
- History
 - Nevada Territory
 - World War II
- People
- Symbols
- Tourist attractions
- Transportation
- Fauna

Society

- Abortion
- Culture
- Crime
- Demographics
 - Hispanics and Latinos
 - Native Americans
- Economy
- Education
- Elections
- Gun laws
- LGBT rights
- Politics

Regions

- Black Rock Desert
- Eagle Valley
- Great Basin
- Lake Mead
- Lake Tahoe
- Las Vegas Valley
- Mojave Desert
- Pahrnagat Valley
- Sierra Nevada
- Trout Creek Mountains
- Truckee Meadows

Metro areas

- Las Vegas
- Reno

Counties

- Churchill
- Clark
- Douglas
- Elko
- Esmeralda
- Eureka
- Humboldt
- Lander
- Lincoln
- Lyon
- Mineral
- Nye
- Pershing
- Storey
- Washoe
- White Pine

**Cities and
communities**

- Alamo
- Amargosa Valley
- Austin
- Baker
- Battle Mountain
- Beatty
- Boulder City
- Caliente
- Carlin
- Carson City
- Elko
- Ely
- Enterprise
- Eureka
- Fallon
- Fernley
- Gardnerville Ranchos
- Gerlach
- Goldfield
- Hawthorne
- Henderson
- Incline Village
- Las Vegas
- Laughlin
- Lovelock
- Mesquite
- Minden
- North Las Vegas
- Panaca
- Pahrump
- Paradise
- Pioche
- Primm
- Rachel
- Reno
- Spanish Springs
- Sparks
- Susanville

- Former counties**
- Bullfrog
 - Ormsby
 - Roop

Flag **Nevada portal**
Image: Nevada County, not known

- **v**
- **t**
- **e**

Southern California megaregion

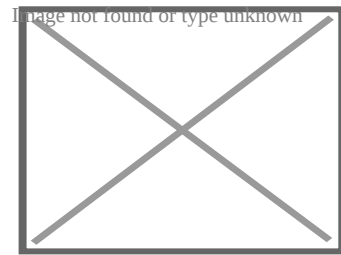
Metropolitan areas and cities in *italics* are located outside of California

Metropolitan Los Angeles

- Major cities: Los Angeles
- Long Beach
- Anaheim
- Santa Ana
- Santa Clarita
- Irvine
- Glendale
- Huntington Beach
- Garden Grove

Inland Empire

- Major cities: San Bernardino
- Riverside
- Fontana
- Moreno Valley
- Ontario
- Rancho Cucamonga
- Corona



San Diego–Tijuana

- Major cities: San Diego
- Tijuana
- Chula Vista
- Oceanside
- Escondido
- Rosarito

Central Coast

- Major cities: Santa Barbara
- Santa Maria
- San Luis Obispo

Las Vegas Valley

- Major cities: Las Vegas
- Henderson
- North Las Vegas

Megapolitan areas of California

- **v**
- **t**
- **e**

County seats and independent city of Nevada

County seats	○ Battle Mountain
	○ Elko
	○ Ely
	○ Eureka
	○ Fallon
	○ Goldfield
	○ Hawthorne
	○ Las Vegas
	○ Lovelock
	○ Minden
	○ Pioche
	○ Reno
	○ Tonopah
	○ Virginia City
	○ Winnemucca
	○ Yerington

Independent city	○ Carson City
-------------------------	---------------

- **v**
- **t**
- **e**

The 100 most populous cities of the United States

1. New York, New York	26. Detroit, Michigan	51. Aurora, Colorado	76. Gilbert, Arizona
2. Los Angeles, California	27. Louisville, Kentucky	52. Wichita, Kansas	77. Madison, Wisconsin
3. Chicago, Illinois	28. Portland, Oregon	53. Cleveland, Ohio	78. Reno, Nevada
4. Houston, Texas	29. Memphis, Tennessee	54. New Orleans, Louisiana	79. Chandler, Arizona
6. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	30. Baltimore, Maryland	55. Henderson, Nevada	80. St. Louis, Missouri
7. San Antonio, Texas	31. Milwaukee, Wisconsin	56. Honolulu, Hawaii	81. Chula Vista, California
8. San Diego, California	32. Albuquerque, New Mexico	57. Anaheim, California	82. Buffalo, New York
9. Dallas, Texas	33. Tucson, Arizona	58. Orlando, Florida	83. Fort Wayne, Indiana
10. Jacksonville, Florida	34. Fresno, California	59. Lexington, Kentucky	84. Lubbock, Texas
11. Fort Worth, Texas	35. Sacramento, California	60. Stockton, California	85. St. Petersburg, Florida
12. San Jose, California	36. Atlanta, Georgia	61. Riverside, California	86. Toledo, Ohio
13. Austin, Texas	37. Mesa, Arizona	62. Irvine, California	87. Laredo, Texas
14. Charlotte, North Carolina	38. Kansas City, Missouri	63. Corpus Christi, Texas	88. Port St. Lucie, Florida
15. Columbus, Ohio	39. Raleigh, North Carolina	64. Newark, New Jersey	89. Glendale, Arizona
16. Indianapolis, Indiana	40. Colorado Springs, Colorado	65. Santa Ana, California	90. Irving, Texas
17. San Francisco, California	41. Omaha, Nebraska	66. Cincinnati, Ohio	91. Winston- Salem, North Carolina
18. Seattle, Washington	42. Miami, Florida	67. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	92. Chesapeake, Virginia
19. Denver, Colorado	43. Virginia Beach, Virginia	68. Saint Paul, Minnesota	93. Garland, Texas
20. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	44. Phoenix, Arizona	69. Minneapolis, Minnesota	94. San Antonio, Texas
21. Nashville, Tennessee	45. San Jose, California	70. San Diego, California	95. Fort Worth, Texas
22. San Francisco, California	46. San Antonio, Texas	71. San Antonio, Texas	96. San Antonio, Texas
23. San Antonio, Texas	47. San Antonio, Texas	72. San Antonio, Texas	97. San Antonio, Texas
24. San Antonio, Texas	48. San Antonio, Texas	73. San Antonio, Texas	98. San Antonio, Texas
25. San Antonio, Texas	49. San Antonio, Texas	74. San Antonio, Texas	99. San Antonio, Texas

Cities ranked by [United States Census Bureau](#) population estimates for July 1, 2024.

Authority control databases Image not found or type unknown
[Edit this at Wikidata](#)

International

- [ISNI](#)
- [VIAF](#)
- [FAST](#)
- [WorldCat](#)

National

- [Germany](#)
- [United States](#)
- [France](#)
- [BnF data](#)
- [Japan](#)
- [Czech Republic](#)
- [Spain](#)
- [Croatia](#)
- [Chile](#)
- [Argentina](#)
- [Israel](#)

Geographic

- [MusicBrainz area](#)

Other

- [IdRef](#)
- [NARA](#)

About Landscape ecology

Poly-Turf was a brand of [artificial turf](#) in the early 1970s, manufactured by American Biltrite of [Wellesley, Massachusetts](#). It was the first specifically designed for [American football](#), with a patented layered structure which included a "shock pad" between the [artificial grass](#) and the asphalt sub-surface.^[1] It used [polypropylene](#) for its artificial

grass blades, rather than the [nylon](#) used in [AstroTurf](#) and [3M's Tartan Turf](#).^{[2][3][4]}

History in Miami

[\[edit\]](#)

In the late 1960s, the natural grass surface at the [Orange Bowl](#) in [Miami](#) was constantly in poor condition,^[5] primarily due to heavy usage; 34 games were scheduled there during the 1968 football season.^[6]

Poly-Turf was installed at the city-owned stadium in [1970](#),^[7] and utilized for six seasons. The stadium was used for both [college](#) and [professional](#) football, primarily by the [University of Miami Hurricanes](#) and the [Miami Dolphins](#) of the [NFL](#). It also hosted the eponymous New Year's Day college [bowl game](#), [Super Bowl](#) games, and [high school football](#).

The [University of Nebraska Cornhuskers](#) won the first three Orange Bowl games played on Poly-Turf, which included two national championships. The first Super Bowl played on artificial turf was played on Poly-Turf in the Orange Bowl in January 1971, when the [Baltimore Colts](#) defeated the [Dallas Cowboys](#) 16–13 in [Super Bowl V](#). The next Super Bowl at the stadium was the final game played on Poly-Turf in Miami; [Super Bowl X](#) in January 1976.^[8] Its flaws received additional media exposure the week prior to the game,^[9] and Dolphins receiver [Nat Moore](#) documented them in a local article.^[10]

The longer polypropylene blades of Poly-Turf tended to mat down^{[11][12]} and become very slick under hot & sunny conditions.^{[13][14][15]} Other NFL owners were skeptical of the brand before the first regular season games were played in 1970.^[7] The field was replaced after two seasons,^{[16][17]} before the Dolphins' [1972](#) undefeated season.^[18] It was replaced by another Poly-Turf surface. While it had similar problems,^{[19][20]} it lasted longer than the first installation, and was used for four years. Over just six years, both installations deteriorated rapidly and some football players suffered an increasing number of leg and ankle injuries; some players claimed to trip over seams. Prior to the second installation in 1972, the city did not consult with the Dolphins about the replacement; Dolphins' head coach [Don Shula](#) preferred a different brand, either AstroTurf or Tartan Turf.^[21] The field discolored from green to blue due to the severe [UV](#) nature of the Miami sun.^{[14][22]}

Return to natural grass

[[edit](#)]

The city removed the Poly-Turf in 1976 and re-installed natural grass, a special type known as Prescription Athletic Turf (PAT),^{[23][24][25]} which remained until the stadium's closure in early 2008. As late as December 1975, the city had planned to retain the Poly-Turf for the 1976 season,^[23] but that decision was changed a few weeks later, prior to the Super Bowl.^{[8][26][27]}

The Orange Bowl became the first major football venue to replace its artificial turf with natural grass, and it was the third NFL stadium to install Prescription Athletic Turf; Denver's [Mile High Stadium](#) and Washington's [RFK Stadium](#) installed PAT fields a year earlier in the spring of 1975.^[24]

Other installations

[[edit](#)]

Other [NFL](#) stadiums which installed Poly-Turf included [Schaefer Stadium](#), opened in 1971 for the [New England Patriots](#),^[11] and [Tulane Stadium](#) in [New Orleans](#), home of the [Saints](#), [Tulane University](#), and the [Sugar Bowl](#). Notable college stadiums included [Legion Field](#) in [Birmingham, Alabama](#)^[28] and [Alumni Stadium](#) at [Boston College](#).^[29]

American Biltrite ceased production of Poly-Turf in 1973; 3M stopped the manufacture of its Tartan Turf in 1974, citing rising oil prices in light of the 1973 oil embargo.^[4] This left AstroTurf as the only major manufacturer of artificial turf (with only minor competition along the way) until [FieldTurf](#) was introduced in the late 1990s.^[30]

References

[[edit](#)]

- [^] U.S. Patent number 3661687, inventors Arthur F. Spinney and Lawrence J. Warnalis

2. ^ Underwood, John (November 15, 1971). *"New Slant on the Mod Sod"*. Sports Illustrated. p. 32. Retrieved October 29, 2014.
3. ^ *"Mod-sod revolution felt"*. Tuscaloosa News. Associated Press. June 30, 1970. p. 8.
4. ^ **a b** Johnson, William Oscar (August 12, 1985). *"The tyranny of phony fields"*. Sports Illustrated. p. 34. Retrieved October 29, 2014.
5. ^ Crittenden, John (October 16, 1968). *"Orange Bowl's on the beach"*. Miami News. p. 1D.
6. ^ Plaisted, Ed (August 1, 1968). *"Orange Bowl grass faces torture test"*. Miami News. p. 3D.
7. ^ **a b** Petrella, Tony (August 30, 1970). *"Owners dislike Poly-Turf"*. Palm Beach Post-Times. p. D4.
8. ^ **a b** *"It's back to grass for Orange Bowl after Sunday's game"*. Daytona Beach Morning Journal. Associated Press. January 16, 1976. p. 6B.
9. ^ *"Last-minute repairs"*. Palm Beach Post-Times. photo. January 17, 1976. p. D1.
10. ^ Moore, Nat (January 15, 1976). *"Dear Sirs"*. Palm Beach Post. p. D1.
11. ^ **a b** *"Scorecard: Rug"*. Sports Illustrated. October 18, 1971. Retrieved October 29, 2014.
12. ^ *"Lazy Miami artificial turf still laying down on job"*. Eugene Register-Guard. October 20, 1971. p. 3D.
13. ^ Petrella, Tony (October 5, 1971). *"Poly-Turf: a headache"*. Palm Beach Post. p. D1.
14. ^ **a b** Petrella, Tony (October 19, 1971). *"Orange Bowl's Poly-Turf: troubles and questions"*. Palm Beach Post. p. B5.
15. ^ *"Poly-Turf...down or up?"*. Palm Beach Post. wire services. October 22, 1971. p. H1.
16. ^ *"Biltrite to re-carpet Orange Bowl"*. Palm Beach Post. January 22, 1972. p. C4.
17. ^ *"Orange Bowl to receive better 'grass'"*. Palm Beach Daily News. UPI. January 23, 1972. p. 18.
18. ^ Sun-Sentinel.com – Miami Orange Bowl – 2008
19. ^ Nobles, Charlie (September 6, 1972). *"Slippery turf infuriates Hurricanes"*. Miami News. p. 1D.
20. ^ Treglown, Dick (September 26, 1972). *"Orange Bowl turf: a slippery subject"*. Palm Beach Post. p. C1.
21. ^ *"OB Poly-Turf: A mean green"*. Evening Independent. St. Petersburg, Florida. Associated Press. September 26, 1972. p. 1C.
22. ^ MiamiSouthpaw.blogspot.com – "Ghosts of Orange Bowl Poly-Turf" – 2009–08
23. ^ **a b** *"Orange Bowl sticks with Poly-Turf"*. Miami News. December 20, 1975. p. 2B.
24. ^ **a b** Nobles, Charlie (January 28, 1976). *"PAT can be used to soften visitors"*. Miami News. p. 1C.
25. ^ Nobles, Charlie (July 31, 1976). *"Dolphins find fewer bugs without rug as Vikings visit"*. Miami News. p. 1B.

26. ^ Nobles, Charlie (February 10, 1976). *"Orange Bowl will install grass"*. Miami News. p. 1C.
27. ^ *"Orange Bowl taking out Poly Turf"*. Lawrence Journal World. Kansas. February 14, 1976. p. 17.
28. ^ *"Poly-Turf for Legion"*. The Tuscaloosa News. Associated Press. May 19, 1970. p. 7. Retrieved January 20, 2014.
29. ^ Reid, Jan (December 1979). *"The real mean green"*. Texas Monthly. p. 153.
30. ^ *"Living with Artificial Grass"* American Journal of Sports Medicine vol. 18, no. 4, 1990-07

About Rock N Block Turf N Hardscapes





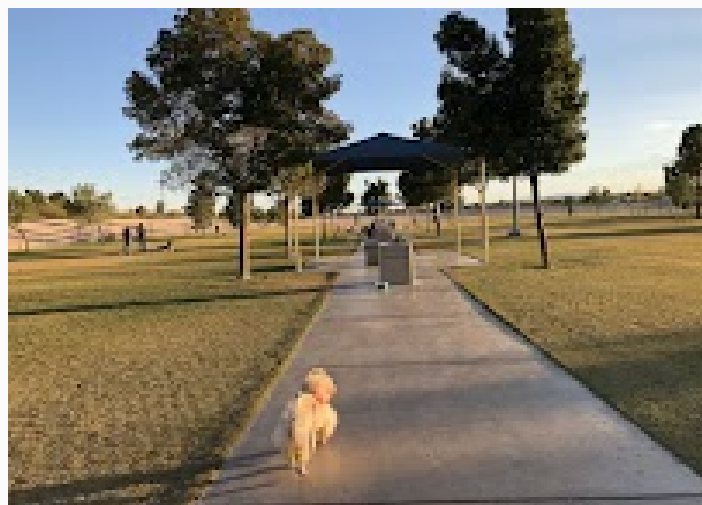
https://lh3.googleusercontent.com/place-photos/AJnk2cykevnkIWnQihG5BRRRLJ4gHahY36cxLzpYI9Bv5m2tH6wDrVKCDvh_EWJ3w_-CxT6tld-xm_CaTmBNBt_Fc6tO17p0iu3Rt66vfqNHOQ346B2tXZeQKizK6JQ-nGPJyx5j4eJo30yRjgVqfKA=s1600-w203

https://lh3.googleusercontent.com/places/ANXAkqGuGdSAJ7OEKMPzr0dNzJTNA5LfGjtaB_iUWU8MdeIMLW3Lg8IVvNwWbEqFZ5iyCH3ms=s1600-w203

https://lh3.googleusercontent.com/place-photos/AJnk2cwO_3MLsyCW5IRThNBw2S52SYrLgFkj6W_nYzs5E0-G44nsjtFvv9W-izu7GIDprQ69MI9cn_EtGdX4p7XOLih3JNxonAwHrTr7wfDLMryK1cUns2kR0WflaQg6OdO89OkoTJ1w203

https://lh3.googleusercontent.com/place-photos/AJnk2czXMSMhEXSYdaBNJ71w1_3f9Z22NAuU42Q-bvzE4PBYiTpqVR4u5cZCERp6vQjQmkQysFIOVQ2Z3v_kNOIG5qR0q-ZIU7vIjxu94QSa8A1I9Uk5gfYZ2ows8plsvV4HP2TH8jmdGJuEYBSowEw=s1600-w203

Things To Do in Clark County



Barkin Basin Park

4.6 (772)



Wild West Helicopters

4.8 (40)



Durango Hills Park Pickleball Courts

4.6 (273)



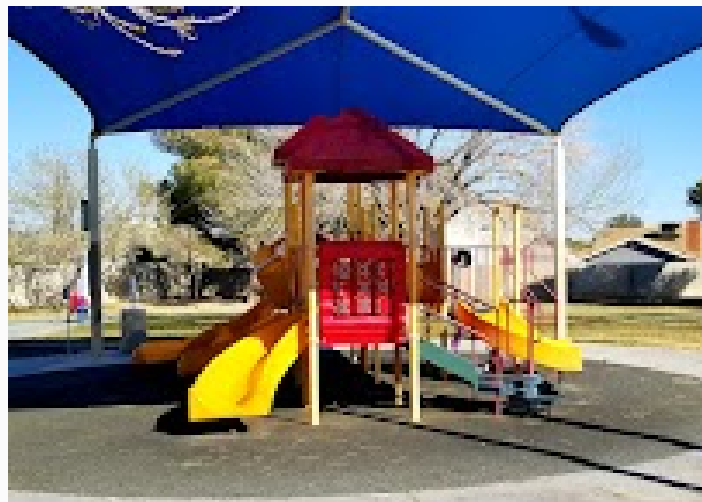
Thai Buddhist Temple-Las Vegas

4.8 (56)



Heers Park

4.2 (445)



Coleman Park

4.2 (239)



Ed Fountain Park

4.4 (1371)



Pioneer Park

4.5 (466)

Driving Directions in Clark County

Driving Directions From NV Landscapes LLC to

Driving Directions From Landscape Creations to

Driving Directions From Northwest Landscape & Maintenance to

Driving Directions From New horizon landscapes to

Driving Directions From Living Water Landscapes LV to

Driving Directions From Rock N Block – Turf N Hardscapes to

Driving Directions From Las Vegas Backyards to

Driving Directions From Taylormade Landscapes, LLC to

Driving Directions From Visualized Landscape to

Driving Directions From Ugarte Landscapes & Irrigation Repair to

Driving Directions From Custom Touch Landscape to

Driving Directions From Jr's Lawn Maintenance LLC. Irrigation contractor to

https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Ugarte+Landscapes+%26+Irrigation+Repair/Rock+N+Block+-+Turf+N+Hardscapes/@36.1746065,-115.2002383,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sChIJaX5N0I_ByIARB2QM HARUVeE!2m2!1d-115.2002383!2d36.1746065!1m5!1m1!1sChIJD11n_FrryIARH8EGWmcGnAE!2m2!1d-115.2343937!2d36.2187971!3e0

https://www.google.com/maps/dir/MX+Green+Landscape/Rock+N+Block+-+Turf+N+Hardscapes/@36.1658169,-115.117741,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sChIJR5VAs_jDyIAR3EgciqHB-dl!2m2!1d-115.117741!2d36.1658169!1m5!1m1!1sChIJD11n_FrryIARH8EGWmcGnAE!2m2!1d-115.2343937!2d36.2187971!3e1

https://www.google.com/maps/dir/A+and+L+Desert+Landscapes+Tree+Company/Rock+N+Block+-+Turf+N+Hardscapes/@36.2175857,-115.2409139,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sChIJEclfjMbqyIAR24BVXFZEr_Y!2m2!1d-115.2409139!2d36.2175857!1m5!1m1!1sChIJD11n_FrryIARH8EGWmcGnAE!2m2!1d-115.2343937!2d36.2187971!3e3

https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Northwest+Landscape+%26+Maintenance/Rock+N+Block+-+Turf+N+Hardscapes/@36.2075195,-115.0637969,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sChIJ43g1GuLcylAR8wa1ne8ppvk!2m2!1d-115.0637969!2d36.2075195!1m5!1m1!1sChIJD11n_FrrylARH8EGWmcGnAE!2m2!1d-115.2343937!2d36.2187971!3e0

https://www.google.com/maps/dir/New+horizon+landscapes/Rock+N+Block+-+Turf+N+Hardscapes/@36.1745125,-115.200876,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sChIJLw0DlMrBylARsuhGkXqlH-0!2m2!1d-115.200876!2d36.1745125!1m5!1m1!1sChIJD11n_FrrylARH8EGWmcGnAE!2m2!1d-115.2343937!2d36.2187971!3e1

https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Jr%27s+Lawn+Maintenance+LLC.+Irrigation+contractor/Rock+N+Block+-+Turf+N+Hardscapes/@36.027356,-115.1022835,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sChIJz9OMgRTDylAR67l-bl1uh2c!2m2!1d-115.1022835!2d36.027356!1m5!1m1!1sChIJD11n_FrrylARH8EGWmcGnAE!2m2!1d-115.2343937!2d36.2187971!3e3

https://www.google.com/maps/dir/NV+Landscapes+LLC/Rock+N+Block+-+Turf+N+Hardscapes/@36.2744428,-115.2594486,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sChIJRaTYGHfrylAR_gGJaUYDMrA!2m2!1d-115.2594486!2d36.2744428!1m5!1m1!1sChIJD11n_FrrylARH8EGWmcGnAE!2m2!1d-115.2343937!2d36.2187971!3e0

https://www.google.com/maps/dir/LandTeck+Inc.+Landscape+%26+Irrigation+Contractor/Rock+N+Block+-+Turf+N+Hardscapes/@36.1607535,-115.3170748,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sChIJtaSNXBHOylARuSve8FwjBg0!2m2!1d-115.3170748!2d36.1607535!1m5!1m1!1sChIJD11n_FrrylARH8EGWmcGnAE!2m2!1d-115.2343937!2d36.2187971!3e1

https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Visualized+Landscape/Rock+N+Block+-+Turf+N+Hardscapes/@36.2163856,-115.1757729,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sChIJ___-jNtzCylARYimxY5MT6tk!2m2!1d-115.1757729!2d36.2163856!1m5!1m1!1sChIJD11n_FrrylARH8EGWmcGnAE!2m2!1d-115.2343937!2d36.2187971!3e3

https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Ruben%27s+Lawn+Service/Rock+N+Block+-+Turf+N+Hardscapes/@36.1629371,-115.0598687,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sChIjedNqvWTbyIAROWEZMi9v4yc!2m2!1d-115.0598687!2d36.1629371!1m5!1m1!1sChIJD11n_FrryIARH8EGWmcGnAE!2m2!1d-115.2343937!2d36.2187971!3e0

https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Landscape+Creations/Rock+N+Block+-+Turf+N+Hardscapes/@36.0905382,-115.2037523,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sChIJ9X1HE_bHyIAREOIAYKlpjUU!2m2!1d-115.2037523!2d36.0905382!1m5!1m1!1sChIJD11n_FrryIARH8EGWmcGnAE!2m2!1d-115.2343937!2d36.2187971!3e1

https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Cacti+Landscapes+Las+Vegas/Rock+N+Block+-+Turf+N+Hardscapes/@36.2600756,-115.257249,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sChIJcZIQGoHAYIARBIG7rLHidpw!2m2!1d-115.257249!2d36.2600756!1m5!1m1!1sChIJD11n_FrryIARH8EGWmcGnAE!2m2!1d-115.2343937!2d36.2187971!3e3

https://www.google.com/maps/dir/2-15+Landscaping+LLC/Rock+N+Block+-+Turf+N+Hardscapes/@36.0300031,-115.1582083,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sChIJFTid2I_ByIARD1v0tzgUoe4!2m2!1d-115.1582083!2d36.0300031!1m5!1m1!1sChIJD11n_FrryIARH8EGWmcGnAE!2m2!1d-115.2343937!2d36.2187971!3e0

https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Taylormade+Landscapes%2C+LLC/Rock+N+Block+-+Turf+N+Hardscapes/@36.0924414,-115.2033358,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sChIJuZNlrgeVylARWzID_BqrFHs!2m2!1d-115.2033358!2d36.0924414!1m5!1m1!1sChIJD11n_FrryIARH8EGWmcGnAE!2m2!1d-115.2343937!2d36.2187971!3e1

https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Living+Water+Landscapes+LV/Rock+N+Block+-+Turf+N+Hardscapes/@36.2469425,-115.2228834,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sChIJ38-Qx1OTyIARIBhxZg_a2MI!2m2!1d-115.2228834!2d36.2469425!1m5!1m1!1sChIJD11n_FrryIARH8EGWmcGnAE!2m2!1d-115.2343937!2d36.2187971!3e3

https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Paradise+Landscaping+Las+Vegas/Rock+N+Block+-+Turf+N+Hardscapes/@36.2046007,-115.2534055,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sChIJz_u3C0TByIARizuVOrp1bWQ!2m2!1d-115.2534055!2d36.2046007!1m5!1m1!1sChIJD11n_FrryIARH8EGWmcGnAE!2m2!1d-115.2343937!2d36.2187971!3e0

https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Custom+Touch+Landscape/Rock+N+Block+-+Turf+N+Hardscapes/@36.2735914,-115.2565364,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sChIjk51a35HryIARBrxGF-i8E7w!2m2!1d-115.2565364!2d36.2735914!1m5!1m1!1sChIJD11n_FrryIARH8EGWmcGnAE!2m2!1d-115.2343937!2d36.2187971!3e1

https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Rock+N+Block+-+Turf+N+Hardscapes/Rock+N+Block+-+Turf+N+Hardscapes/@36.2187971,-115.2343937,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sChIJD11n_FrryIARH8EGWmcGnAE!2m2!1d-115.2343937!2d36.2187971!1m5!1m1!1sChIJD11n_FrryIARH8EGWmcGnAE!2m2!1d-115.2343937!2d36.2187971!3e3

Driving Directions From South Point Hotel Casino & Spa to

Driving Directions From Four Queens Hotel & Casino to

Driving Directions From Golden Gate Hotel & Casino to

Driving Directions From Fremont Street Experience to

Driving Directions From Ethel M Chocolates Factory & Cactus Garden to

Driving Directions From Suncoast Hotel and Casino to

Driving Directions From Wynn Las Vegas to

Driving Directions From Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area to

Driving Directions From Flamingo Las Vegas to

Driving Directions From Encore Las Vegas to

https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Ethel+M+Chocolates+Factory+%26+Cactus+Garden/Rock+N+Block+Turf+N+Hardscapes/@36.0736632,-115.0717805,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sunknown!2m2!1d-115.0717805!2d36.0736632!1m5!1m1!1sChIJD11n_FrryIARH8EGWmcGnAE!2m2!1d-115.2343937!2d36.2187971!3e0

https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Red+Rock+Canyon+National+Conservation+Area/Rock+N+Block+Turf+N+Hardscapes/@36.1944273,-115.4382967,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sunknown!2m2!1d-115.4382967!2d36.1944273!1m5!1m1!1sChIJD11n_FrryIARH8EGWmcGnAE!2m2!1d-115.2343937!2d36.2187971!3e2

https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Four+Queens+Hotel+%26+Casino/Rock+N+Block+Turf+N+Hardscapes/@36.1698695,-115.1437062,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sunknown!2m2!1d-115.1437062!2d36.1698695!1m5!1m1!1sChIJD11n_FrryIARH8EGWmcGnAE!2m2!1d-115.2343937!2d36.2187971!3e1

https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Encore+Las+Vegas/Rock+N+Block+Turf+N+Hardscapes/@36.1294396,-115.164314,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sunknown!2m2!1d-115.164314!2d36.1294396!1m5!1m1!1sChIJD11n_FrryIARH8EGWmcGnAE!2m2!1d-115.2343937!2d36.2187971!3e3

https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Fremont+Street+Experience/Rock+N+Block+-+Turf+N+Hardscapes/@36.1707275,-115.1438229,14z/data=!3m1!4b!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sunknown!2m2!1d-115.1438229!2d36.1707275!1m5!1m1!1sChIJD11n_FrryIARH8EGWmcGnAE!2m2!1d-115.2343937!2d36.2187971!3e0

Reviews for Rock N Block Turf N Hardscapes



Rob Foster

(5)

We have been working with AI and the team for many years (8) to be exact. We have had the pleasure of working with many of their clients throughout this time and we absolutely love how their clients are so pleased with the work they do and the outcome of the projects! The sales team and staff have been very supportive and professional and that's hard to come by. We look forward to many more years of this partnership with a very positive and motivated company that's always looking out for the best interests of the community!



Dawna OgleYohe

(5)

My initial contact was with Ray, whom did an excellent job giving me an estimate on what I wanted done in my small yard and walkway., the guys that came out and did the work were superior. They did an excellent job. I'm very pleased with this company. I will highly recommend them to family and friends, and I will be using them in the near future for other little projects.

<https://www.google.com/maps/reviews/data=!4m8!14m7!1m6!2m5!1sChZDSUhNMG9nS0VJQ0FnSUMUS>

<https://www.google.com/maps/reviews/data=!4m8!14m7!1m6!2m5!1sChZDSUhNMG9nS0VJQ0FnSUR0eQ%7CCgwI8v-5uQYQwNC54gl%7C?hl=en-US>

<https://www.google.com/maps/reviews/data=!4m8!14m7!1m6!2m5!1sChZDSUhNMG9nS0VJQ0FnSURUS>

<https://www.google.com/maps/reviews/data=!4m8!14m7!1m6!2m5!1sChZDSUhNMG9nS0VJQ0FnSUNbSYfg%7CCgsI9OTbtwYQ2O-gbA%7C?hl=en-US>

<https://www.google.com/maps/reviews/data=!4m8!14m7!1m6!2m5!1sChZDSUhNMG9nS0VJQ0FnSUCQI%7C?hl=en-US>

<https://www.google.com/maps/reviews/data=!4m8!14m7!1m6!2m5!1sChdDSUhNMG9nS0VJQ0FnTURM-VygE%7C?hl=en-US>

<https://www.google.com/maps/reviews/data=!4m8!14m7!1m6!2m5!1sChdDSUhNMG9nS0VJQ0FnTUNUS>

<https://www.google.com/maps/reviews/data=!4m8!14m7!1m6!2m5!1sChdDSUhNMG9nS0VOT3VpTmBwgYQ4Jba0wl%7C?hl=en-US>

Mental Health Strategies to Implement by 2025[View GBP](#)

Mental Health Strategies to Implement by 2025

Rock N Block

Phone : 888 894 2486

Email : info@rocknblocklandscape.com

City : Las Vegas, NV

State : United States

Zip : 89108

Address : 3267 N Torrey Pines Dr

[Google Business Profile](#)

[Google Business Website](#)

Company Website : <https://rocknblocklandscape.com/>

USEFUL LINKS

[Landscaping Las Vegashttps://rocknblocklandscape.com/landscaping-las-vegas/](https://rocknblocklandscape.com/landscaping-las-vegas/)

[Las Vegas Landscaping](#)

[Landscapers in Las Vegas](#)

[Top Landscapers in Las Vegas](#)

[Residential Landscaping Las Vegas](#)

LATEST BLOGPOSTS

[Landscaping Las Vegas Blog](#)

[Backyard Landscaping Las Vegas](#)

[Best Landscapers in Las Vegas](#)

[Residential Landscaping Las Vegas](#)

[Landscaping Henderson](#) | [Landscaping North Las Vegas](#) | [Landscaping Pahrump](#) | [Landscaping Paradise](#) | [Landscaping Summerlin](#) | [Landscaping Mesquite](#) | [Landscaping Spring Valley](#)

[Landscaping Las Vegas](#) | [Las Vegas Landscaping](#) | [Landscapers in Las Vegas](#) | [Top Landscapers in Las Vegas](#) | [Residential Landscaping Las Vegas](#) | [Backyard Landscaping Las Vegas](#) |

Follow us