

Artificial Turf

- **News**
- **artificial turf installation Las Vegas**
artificial turf installation Las Vegas synthetic turf suppliers Las Vegas Best fake turf for yards Las Vegas Pet-friendly artificial turf Las Vegas Affordable artificial lawn Las Vegas Durable turf for sports fields Las Vegas UV-resistant synthetic turf Las Vegas low-maintenance fake turf Las Vegas Las Vegas backyard turf solutions eco-friendly artificial turf Las Vegas
- **artificial turf installation Las Vegas**
artificial turf installation Las Vegas synthetic turf suppliers Las Vegas Best fake turf for yards Las Vegas Pet-friendly artificial turf Las Vegas Affordable artificial lawn Las Vegas Durable turf for sports fields Las Vegas UV-resistant synthetic turf Las Vegas low-maintenance fake turf Las Vegas Las Vegas backyard turf solutions eco-friendly artificial turf Las Vegas
- **About Us**

A photograph of a worker in a blue long-sleeved shirt and jeans, kneeling on a concrete patio and installing artificial grass. The worker is holding a roll of green artificial turf. In the background, there is a fence and some trees. The image is framed by a green border at the top and bottom, which contains the company logo and contact information.

**ARTIFICIAL GRASS
INSTALLATION DENVER:
TRANSFORM YOUR OUTDOOR SPACE
WITH QUALITY AND STYLE**

ARTIFICIAL TURF
Las Vegas • San Diego • Denver • Utah
www.rocknblocklandscape.com

Artificial turf has been used in Las Vegas for several years, primarily due to the city's arid climate. Traditional lawns require substantial amounts of water which is an impractical luxury considering Nevada's desert environment. However, recent technological advancements have led to the emergence of eco-friendly artificial turf as an innovative

solution that addresses both environmental concerns and aesthetic desires.

Eco-friendly artificial turf mimics natural grass more accurately than conventional types, but crucially it requires no watering, fertilizing or mowing which significantly reduces resource usage and makes maintenance easier. Additionally, high-quality materials are used in manufacturing these turfs ensuring that they are free from potentially harmful chemicals making them safe for pets and children.

The adoption rate of eco-friendly artificial turf in Las Vegas has been impressive. Homeowners are embracing this new trend due its numerous benefits such as lower maintenance costs and a year-round lush green appearance irrespective of weather conditions. Furthermore, many homeowners view this shift towards sustainable landscaping as their contribution towards reducing environmental impact by conserving water resources.

Local businesses too aren't left behind; many are replacing traditional lawns with eco-friendly artificial turfs to cut down on their water bills while enhancing their business premises' aesthetics. Even schools and public parks across Las Vegas are opting for this environmentally friendly alternate.

In conclusion, the rise of eco-friendly artificial turf in Las Vegas marks a significant step forward towards sustainable living practices within urban environments. It offers a practical solution to conserve water without compromising on aesthetics or usability – a testament that sustainability can be achieved without sacrificing lifestyle comforts or visual appeal. The hope is that other cities with similar climatic challenges will follow suit, making eco-friendly artificial turf not just a trend but a mainstream solution in landscape design.

Environmental Impact of Sustainable Artificial Turf in Las Vegas —

- The Rise of Eco-Friendly Artificial Turf in Las Vegas
- Environmental Impact of Sustainable Artificial Turf in Las Vegas
- Installation Process and Maintenance of Eco-Friendly Artificial Turf in Las Vegas
- Case Studies: Successful Implementations of Eco-Friendly Artificial Turf in Las Vegas

Environmental Impact of Sustainable Artificial Turf in Las Vegas

The environmental impact of sustainable artificial turf in Las Vegas is a topic that has recently garnered much attention due to the growing concern about water conservation and the desire for eco-friendly alternatives. The city of Las Vegas, situated in the heart of Nevada's Mojave Desert, has long grappled with water scarcity issues. As such, the adoption of sustainable artificial turf could potentially present a significant solution to this perennial problem.

Sustainable artificial turf, unlike natural grass, requires no irrigation. This fundamental characteristic makes it an incredibly attractive option for arid regions like Las Vegas where water resources are limited. According to the Southern Nevada Water Authority, approximately 55% of all community water is used outdoors on landscapes and lawns. By replacing traditional grass with artificial turf, we can drastically reduce this percentage and conserve our precious water resources.

Moreover, maintenance requirements for artificial turf are also significantly lower than those for natural grass. There is no need for mowing or fertilizer application which further reduces its environmental impact by eliminating associated greenhouse gas emissions from lawn care equipment and chemical runoff from fertilizers.

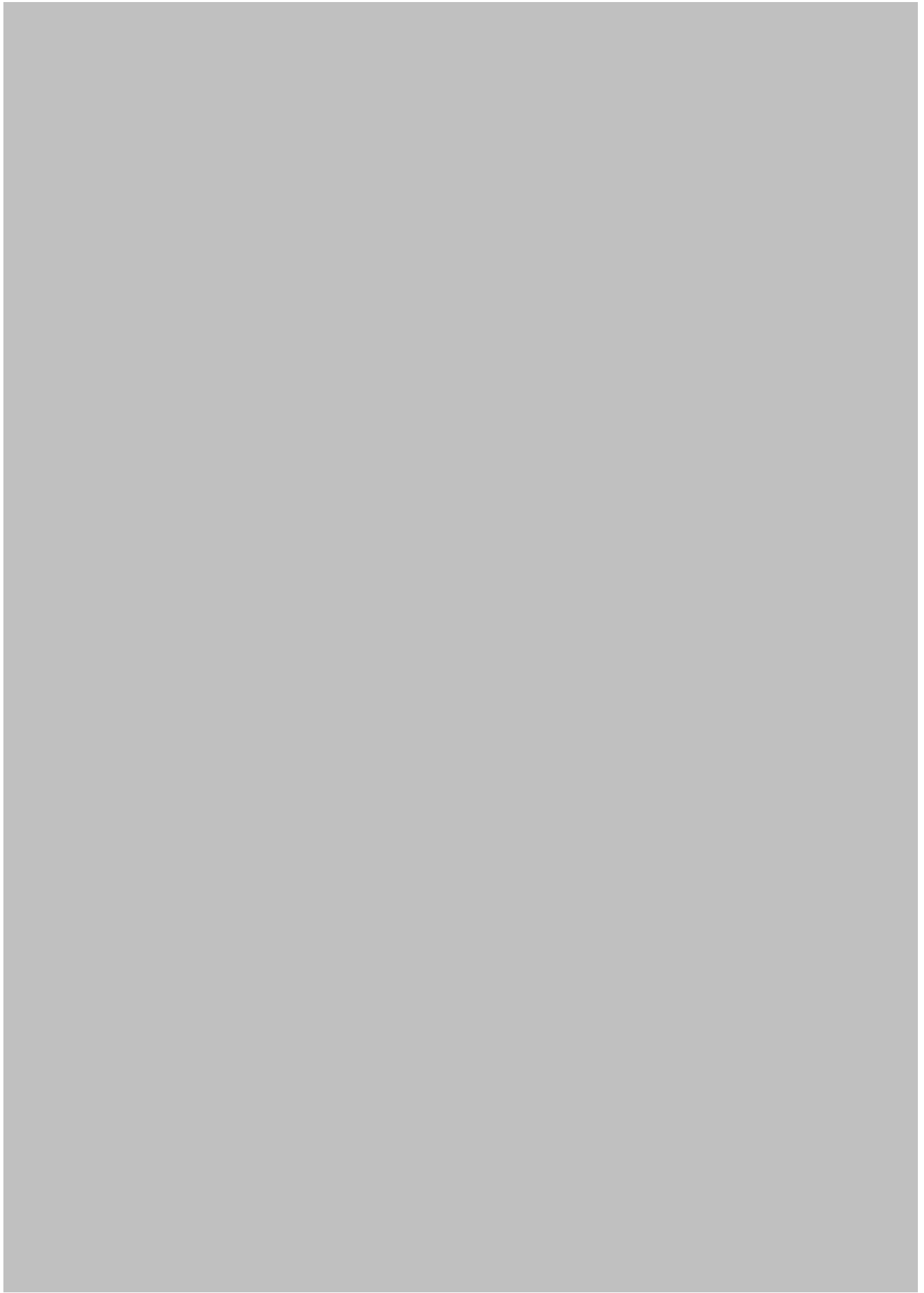
However, it's worth noting that not all artificial turfs are created equally when it comes to sustainability. Some older versions may contain harmful materials like lead or end up in landfills at the end of their life cycle. Therefore, selecting eco-friendly options becomes crucial when considering implementation.

Several manufacturers now produce sustainable artificial turf made from recycled materials that are non-toxic and free from heavy metals. These products often have longer lifespans and can be fully recycled at the end of their useable life - features that greatly contribute towards reducing landfill waste.

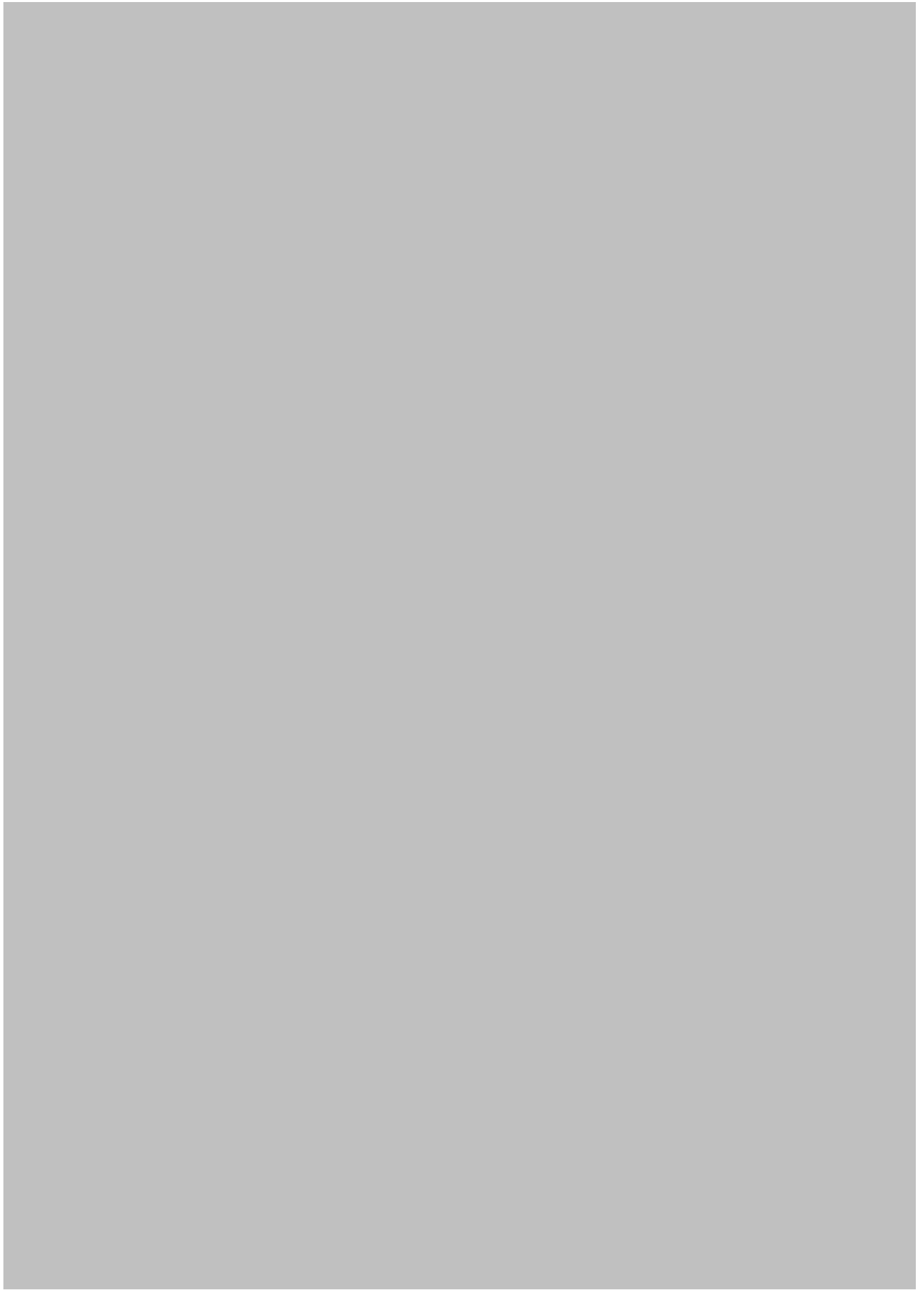
Furthermore, many companies now offer infill options made from organic materials like coconut fibers or cork instead of rubber crumb which can leach toxic chemicals into soil over time.

In conclusion, while sustainable artificial turf is not without its own set of challenges and potential downsides; its advantages particularly in terms of water savings, reduced maintenance and greenhouse gas emissions make it a viable eco-friendly alternative for Las Vegas. The key lies in selecting the right products that are not only durable and aesthetically pleasing, but also manufactured with environmental sustainability at their core. With proper attention to these considerations, sustainable artificial turf may truly become a game-changer in our battle against water scarcity and climate change.

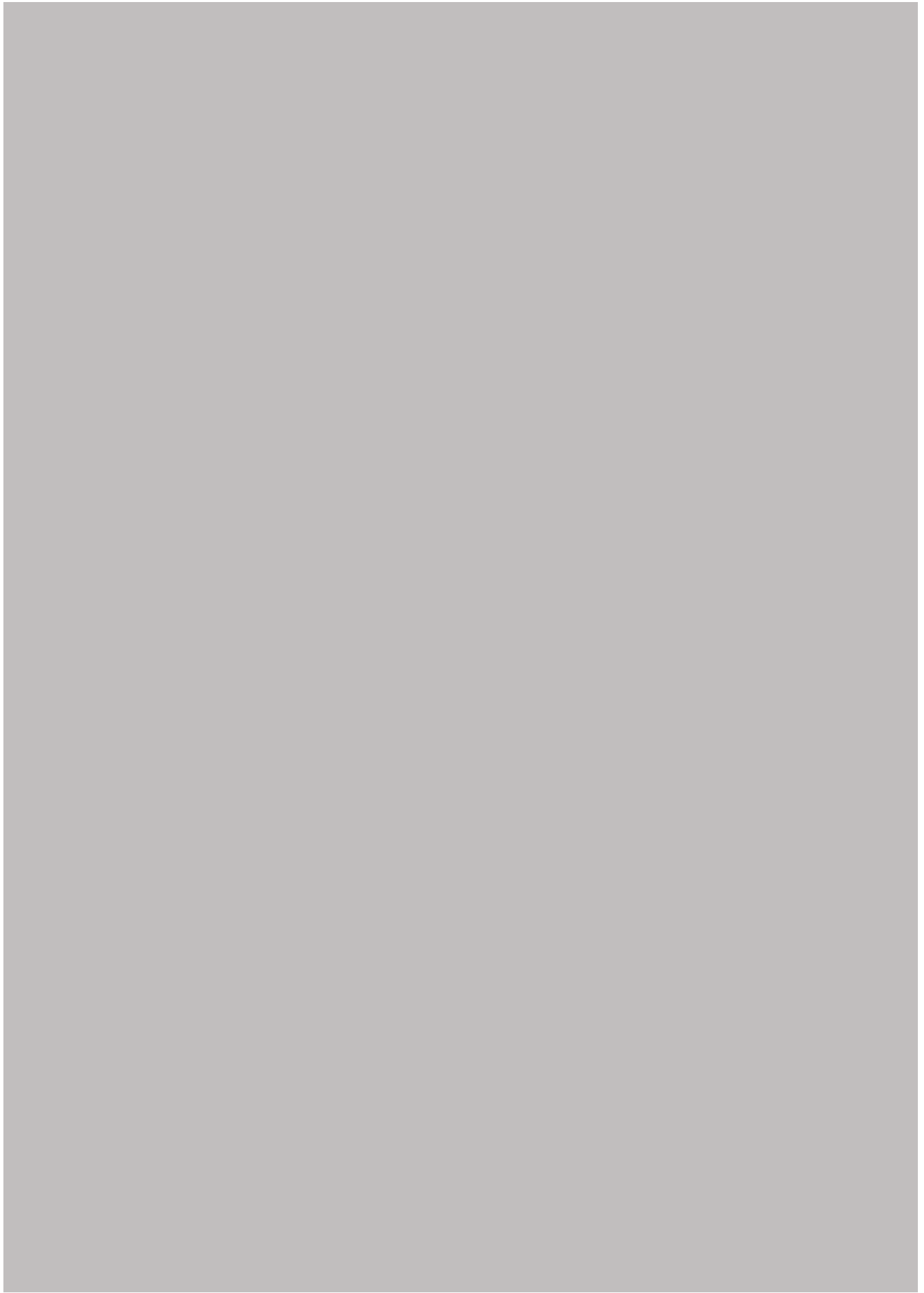
Artificial Turf Las Vegas, NV



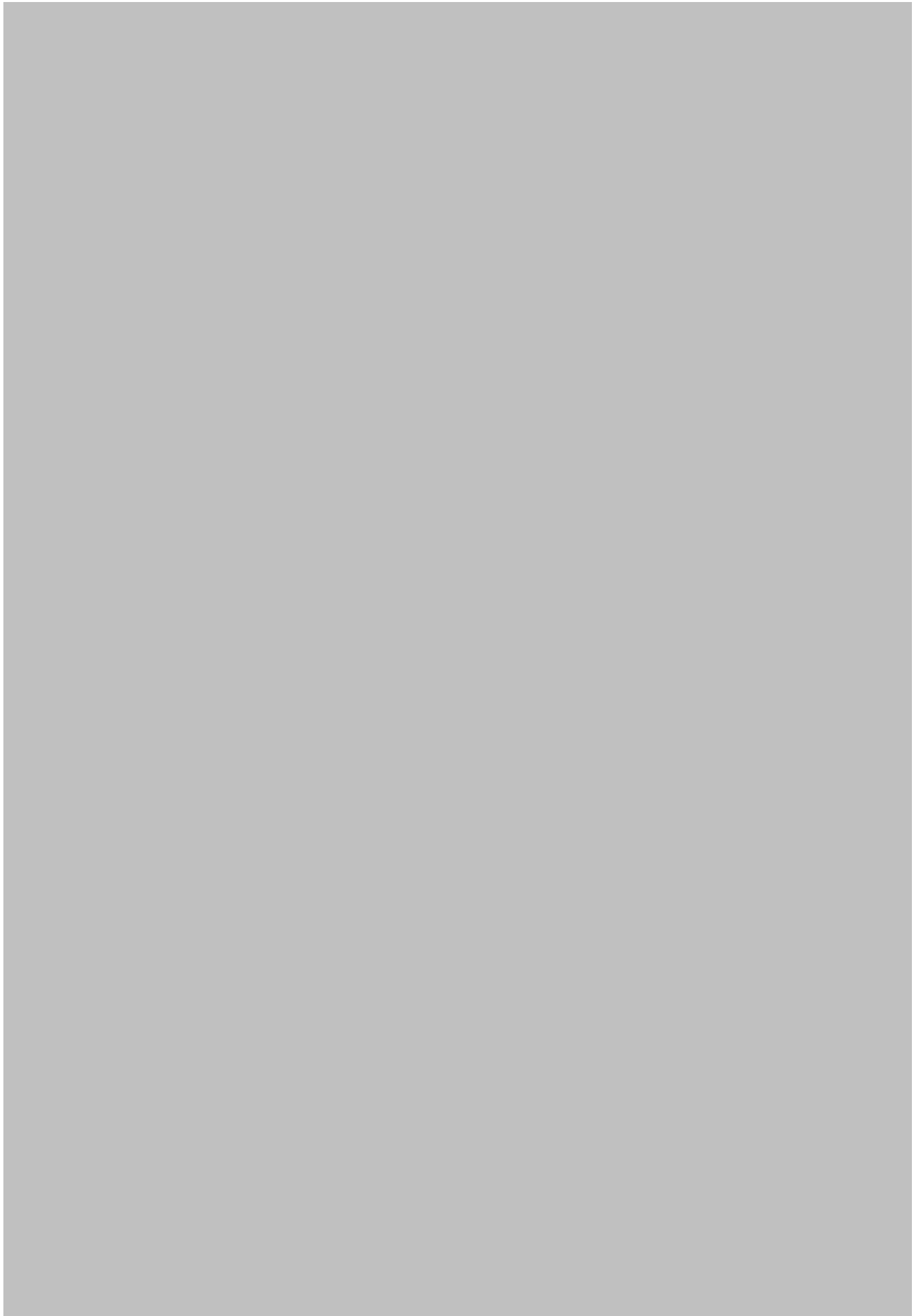
Useful Links



Blogs



Google Post



Installation Process and Maintenance of Eco-Friendly Artificial Turf in Las Vegas

Installation Process and Maintenance of Eco-Friendly Artificial Turf in Las Vegas

Title: Installation Process and Maintenance of Eco-Friendly Artificial Turf in Las Vegas

In recent years, the demand for eco-friendly artificial turf has significantly increased in Las Vegas. This surge is due to its aesthetic appeal, cost-effectiveness, and environmentally friendly nature. It provides a lush, green lawn throughout the year without requiring any watering or mowing, making it an ideal choice for desert areas like Las Vegas. However, for one to enjoy the benefits of this eco-friendly option fully, understanding the installation process and maintenance practices is paramount.

The installation process begins with site preparation which includes removing existing grass or vegetation from your lawn area. The next step involves grading and leveling of the surface to ensure proper drainage. Then comes laying down a weed barrier before applying a layer of crushed rocks or gravel as base material for stability.

Once that's done, the artificial turf rolls are laid over this prepared surface meticulously ensuring they align correctly with each other. The edges are then trimmed neatly for a perfect fit around hedges or pavements. To secure these pieces in place, nails or staples are used at regular intervals along their perimeters and seams.

Seaming tape and adhesive glue are used at joints where two pieces of turf meet to provide an uninterrupted appearance. Finally, infill materials such as sand or rubber granules are spread evenly across the turf using a drop spreader and then brushed into the fibers using a power broom to give it a natural look while providing cushioning against impact.

Now onto maintenance - maintaining an eco-friendly artificial turf is relatively straightforward compared to natural grass lawns. Regularly brushing your turf helps keep its fibers upright while also dislodging any dirt particles that might have accumulated on it over time.

Although artificial turfs don't require watering like natural grass does, occasional rinsing can help remove dust particles from their surfaces keeping them clean and vibrant looking. Furthermore, should you have pets who use your lawn as their playground, rinsing off pet waste immediately and applying a turf deodorizer can help maintain the hygiene and freshness of your lawn.

In case of minor damages such as burnt spots or tears, they can be repaired relatively easily either by patching up the affected area with a new piece of turf or replacing the damaged fibers.

Although Las Vegas's climate is harsh, eco-friendly artificial turf stands out as an excellent alternative for those seeking to have lush green lawns round the year without taxing our environment. Its installation and maintenance might require some effort but considering its long-term benefits both for you and our earth, it's certainly worth it.



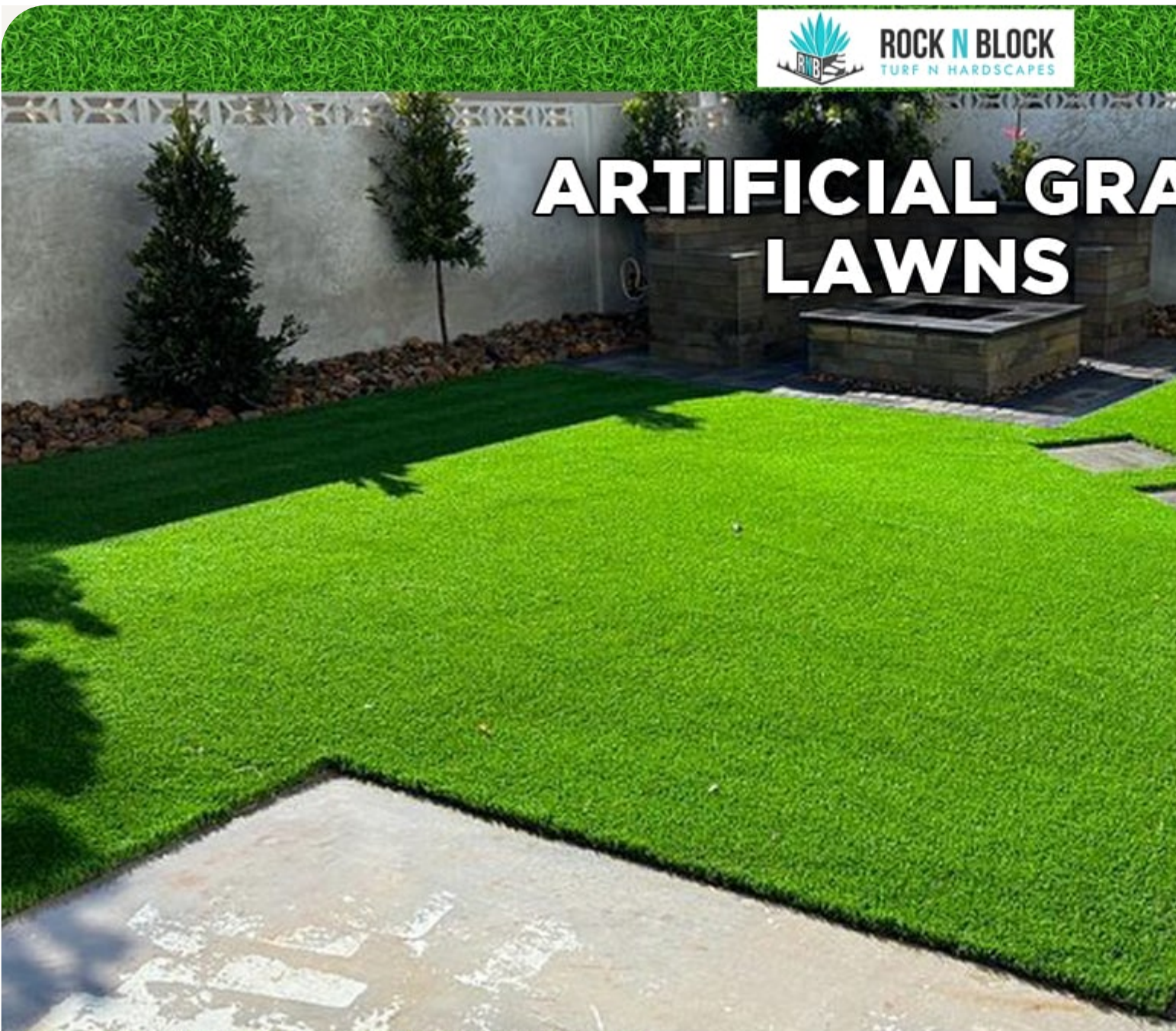
**ROCK N BLOCK**
TURF N HARDSCAPES

ARTIFICIAL GRASS LAWNS

ARTIFICIAL TURF
Las Vegas • San Diego • Denver • Utah
www.rocknblocklandscape.com



ARTIFICIAL GRASS LAWNS



ARTIFICIAL TURF
Las Vegas • San Diego • Denver • Utah
www.rocknblocklandscape.com

**Case Studies: Successful Implementations
of Eco-Friendly Artificial Turf in Las Vegas**

Case Studies: Successful Implementations of Eco-Friendly Artificial Turf in Las Vegas

Title: Case Studies: Successful Implementations of Eco-Friendly Artificial Turf in Las Vegas

In the heart of Nevada, the city of Las Vegas is known for its glitz and glamour, often overshadowing its commitment to sustainable living. The city's adoption of eco-friendly artificial turf serves as a testament to this commitment. This essay will explore some successful implementations of this green innovation in various sectors within Las Vegas.

One notable implementation can be found at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas (UNLV). Known for its sprawling campus that covers 332 acres, maintaining natural grass fields would require a significant amount of water – a precious resource in such an arid climate. To combat this issue, UNLV opted for eco-friendly artificial turf for their sports fields. Not only does it save water resources, but it also reduces maintenance costs and provides a durable playing surface that lasts year-round.

Another remarkable application is seen in residential settings across the city. Homeowners are increasingly adopting eco-friendly synthetic grass due to its minimal upkeep requirements and aesthetic appeal. For instance, the Green Valley Ranch community has replaced many traditional lawns with artificial turf which has resulted in significant water savings while enhancing curb appeal.

Business establishments have not been left behind either. The MGM Grand Hotel & Casino installed eco-friendly artificial turf as part of their 'Green Advantage' initiative aimed at promoting environmental sustainability. By doing so, they've managed to reduce water usage significantly without compromising on the aesthetics that guests expect from such a high-profile establishment.

Public spaces like parks and recreational facilities have also embraced this technology. The Centennial Hills Park in Northwest Las Vegas offers an excellent example where acres upon acres have been covered with artificial grass saving millions of gallons of water each year while providing a visually pleasing environment for visitors.

The City Center complex deserves special mention too. This massive commercial development incorporated large swathes of eco-friendly artificial turf into its landscaping strategy resulting in substantial financial savings on water and maintenance.

These case studies demonstrate the successful implementation of eco-friendly artificial turf across various sectors in Las Vegas. Not only does it contribute to environmental sustainability through water conservation, but it also offers financial benefits by reducing maintenance costs, proving that going green can also be cost-effective. The adoption and success of this technology in such a bustling city provide valuable lessons for other urban areas grappling with similar challenges related to resource management and sustainable living. It underscores the fact that embracing environmentally friendly solutions is not just good for the planet, but it's good for business too.

About Sustainable landscaping

Sustainable landscaping is a modern type of gardening or **landscaping** that takes the **environmental issue** of **sustainability** into account. According to Loehrlein in 2009 this includes design, construction and management of residential and commercial gardens and incorporates **organic lawn management** and **organic gardening** techniques.[1]

Definition

[edit]

A sustainable garden is designed to be both attractive and in balance with the local climate and environment and it should require minimal resource inputs. Thus, the design must be “functional, cost-efficient, visually pleasing, **environmentally friendly** and maintainable”. [2] As part of **sustainable development**, it pays close attention to preserving limited resources, reducing waste, and preventing air, water and **soil pollution**. Compost, fertilization, **integrated pest management**, using the right plant in the right place, appropriate use of turf and **xeriscaping** (water-wise gardening) are all components of sustainable landscaping.

Benefits

[edit]

Sustainability can help urban commercial landscaping companies save money.[3] In California, gardens often do not outweigh the cost of inputs like water and labor. However, using appropriately selected and properly sited plants may help to ensure that maintenance costs are lower because of reduced inputs.

- Long-lasting
- Reduced **water usage** and no **surface runoff** or puddles
- Minimal use of fertilizers and **pesticides**
- Use of **green waste**
- **Conservation of energy** and **resources**[4]

Issues

[edit]

Sustainability issues for landscaping include:

- **Carbon sequestration**
- **Climate change**

- **Water conservation**
- **Energy usage**

Non-sustainable practices include:

- Consumption of **non-renewable resources**
- **Greenhouse gas emissions**

Solutions

[\[edit\]](#)

Some of the solutions are:

- Reduction of **stormwater** run-off through the use of bio-**swales**, **rain gardens** and **green roofs** and walls.^{[5][6][7]}
- Reduction of water use in landscapes through design of water-wise garden techniques (sometimes known as **xeriscaping**)^{[8][9][10][11]}
- Bio-filtering of wastes through constructed wetlands^[12]
- Irrigation using water from showers and sinks, known as gray water^[13]
- **Integrated Pest Management** techniques for **pest control**
- Creating and enhancing wildlife habitat in urban environments^[14]
- Energy-efficient garden design in the form of proper placement and selection of shade trees and creation of wind breaks ^{[15][16]}
- **Permeable paving** materials to reduce stormwater run-off and allow rain water to infiltrate into the ground and replenish groundwater rather than run into surface water^{[17][18]}
- Use of sustainably harvested wood, **composite wood** products for decking and other garden uses, as well as use of **plastic lumber**^[19]
- Recycling of products, such as glass, **rubber from tires** and other materials to create **landscape products** such as paving stones, **mulch** and other materials^[20]
- **Soil management** techniques, including composting kitchen and yard wastes, to maintain and enhance healthy soil that supports a diversity of **soil life**
- Integration and adoption of **renewable energy**, including **solar-powered** lighting^[21]
- Development of lawn alternatives^[22] such as xeriscaping,^[23] floral lawns,^[24] and meadows.^[25]

Proper design

[\[edit\]](#)

One step to garden design is to do a "sustainability audit". This is similar to a landscape site analysis that is typically performed by landscape designers at the beginning of the design process. Factors such as lot size, house size, local covenants and budgets should be considered. The steps to design include a base plan, site inventory and analysis, construction documents, implementation and maintenance.[2] Of great importance is considerations related to the growing conditions of the site. These include orientation to the sun, **soil type**, wind flow, slopes, shade and climate, the goal of reducing **irrigation** and use of toxic substances, and requires proper plant selection for the specific site.

Sustainable landscaping is not only important because it saves money, it also limits the human impact on the surrounding ecosystem. However, planting species not native to the landscape may introduce invasive plant species as well as new wildlife that was not in the ecosystem before. Altering the ecosystem is a major problem and meeting with an expert with experience with the wildlife and agriculture in the area will help avoid this.[26]

Irrigation

[edit]

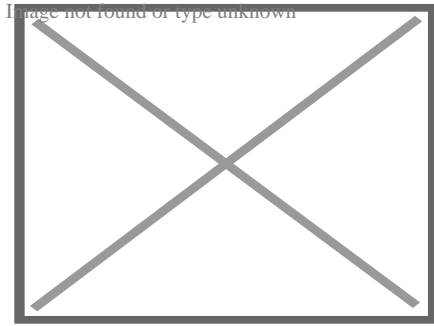
Mulch may be used to reduce water loss due to **evaporation**, reduce weeds, minimize **erosion**, dust and mud problems. Mulch can also add nutrients to the soil when it decomposes. However, mulch is most often used for weed suppression. Overuse of mulch can result in harm to the selected plantings. Care must be taken in the source of the mulch, for instance, black walnut trees result in a toxic mulch product. Grasscycling turf areas (using mulching mowers that leave grass clippings on the lawn) will also decrease the amount of fertilizer needed, reduce landfill waste and reduce costs of disposal.[27]

A common recommendation is to add 2-4 inches of mulch in flower beds and under trees away from the trunk. Mulch should be applied under trees to the dripline (extension of the branches) in lieu of flowers, **hostas**, **turf** or other plants that are often planted there. This practice of planting under trees is detrimental to tree roots, especially when such plants are irrigated to an excessive level that harms the tree. One must be careful not to apply mulch to the bark of the tree. It can result in smothering, mould and insect depredation.

The practice of **xeriscaping** or water-wise gardening suggests that placing plants with similar water demands together will save time and low-water or drought-tolerant plants would be a smart initial consideration.

A homeowner may consider consulting an accredited irrigation technician/auditor and obtain a water audit of current systems. Drip or sub-surface irrigation may be useful. Using **evapotranspiration** controllers, soil sensors and refined control panels will reduce water loss. Irrigation heads may need readjustment to avoid sprinkling on sidewalks or streets. Business

owners may consider developing watering schedules based on historical or actual weather data and soil probes to monitor soil moisture prior to watering.[2]



An example of sustainable irrigation (Drip Irrigation)

Building materials

[edit]

See also: **Sustainable architecture**

When deciding what kind of building materials to put on a site it is important to recycle as often as possible, such as for example by reusing old bricks.

It is also important to be careful about what materials you use, especially if you plan to grow food crops. Old telephone poles and railroad ties have usually been treated with a toxic substance called **creosote** that can leach into the soils.

Sustainably harvested lumber is available, in which ecological, economic and social factors are integrated into the management of trees used for lumber.[28]

Planting selection

[edit]

See also: **Xeriscaping** and **Native plant**

One important part of sustainable landscaping is plant selection. Most of what makes a landscape unsustainable is the amount of inputs required to grow a non-native plant on it. What this means is that a local plant, which has adapted to local climate conditions will require less work to flourish. Instead, **drought-tolerant** plants like **succulents** and **cacti** are better suited to survive.

Plants used as **windbreaks** can save up to 30% on heating costs in winter. They also help with shading a residence or commercial building in summer, create cool air through **evapotranspiration** and can cool hardscape areas such as driveways and sidewalks.[29]

Irrigation is an excellent end-use option in **greywater** recycling and **rainwater harvesting** systems, and a **composting toilet** can cover (at least) some of the **nutrient** requirements.[30]
] Not all fruit trees are suitable for greywater irrigation, as reclaimed greywater is typically of high pH and **acidophile** plants don't do well in alkaline environments.

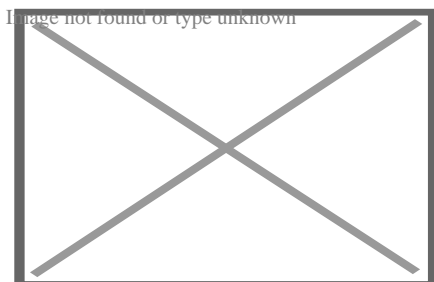
Energy conservation may be achieved by placing broadleaf **deciduous** trees near the east, west and optionally north-facing walls of the house. Such selection provides shading in the summer while permitting large amounts of heat-carrying solar radiation to strike the house in the winter. The trees are to be placed as closely as possible to the house walls. As the efficiency of **photovoltaic panels** and **passive solar** heating is sensitive to shading, experts suggest the complete absence of trees near the south side.

Another choice would be that of a dense vegetative fence composed of evergreens (e.g. **conifers**) near that side from which cold continental winds blow and also that side from which the **prevailing winds** blow. Such a choice creates a winter windbreak that prevents low temperatures outside the house and reduces air infiltration towards the inside. Calculations show that placing the windbreak at a distance twice the height of the trees can reduce the wind velocity by 75%.[31]

The above vegetative arrangements come with two disadvantages. Firstly, they minimize air circulation in summer although in many climates heating is more important and costly than cooling, and, secondly, they may affect the efficiency of photovoltaic panels. However, it has been estimated that if both arrangements are applied properly, they can reduce the overall house energy usage by up to 22%.[31]

Sustainable lawns

[edit]



An example of a sustainable lawn

Lawns are often used as the center point of a landscape. While there are many different species of grass, only a limited amount are considered sustainable. Knowing the climate around the landscape is ideal for saving water and being sustainable. For example, in southern California having a grass lawn of tall fescue will typically need upwards of 1,365 cubic metres (360,500 US gal) of water. A lawn in the same place made up of mixed beds with various trees, shrubs, and ground cover will normally need 202 cubic metres (53,300 US gal) of water.^[32] Having gravel, wood chips or bark, mulch, **rubber mulch**, **artificial grass**, patio, wood or composite deck, **rock garden**, or a succulent garden are all considered sustainable landscape techniques. Other species of plants other than grass that can take up a lawn are **lantana**, **clover**, **creeping ivy**, **creeping thyme**, **oregano**, rosemary hedges, silver pony foot, moneywort, **chamomile**, **yarrow**, **creeping lily turf**, **ice plant**, and stonecrop.^[citation needed]

Maintenance

[\[edit\]](#)

Pests

[\[edit\]](#)

It is best to start with pest-free plant materials and supplies and close inspection of the plant upon purchase is recommended. Establishing diversity within the area of plant species will encourage populations of beneficial organisms (e.g. birds, insects), which feed on potential plant pests. Attracting a wide variety of organisms with a variety of host plants has shown to be effective in increasing pollinator presence in agriculture.^[33] Because plant pests vary from plant to plant, assessing the problem correctly is half the battle. The owner must consider whether the plant can tolerate the damage caused by the pest. If not, then does the plant justify some sort of treatment? Physical barriers may help.^[2] Landscape managers should make use of Integrated Pest Management to reduce the use of pesticides and herbicides.

Pruning

[\[edit\]](#)

Proper pruning will increase air circulation and may decrease the likelihood of plant diseases. However, improper pruning is detrimental to shrubs and trees.^[2]

Programs

[\[edit\]](#)

There are several programs in place that are open to participation by various groups. For example, the **Audubon Cooperative Sanctuary Program** for **golf courses**,^[34] the Audubon Green Neighborhoods Program,^[35] and the National Wildlife Federation's Backyard Habitat Program,^[36] to name a few.

The Sustainable Sites Initiative, began in 2005, provides a points-based certification for landscapes, similar to the **LEED** program for buildings operated by the **Green Building Council**. It has guidelines and performance benchmarks.^[37]

See also

[**edit**]

- **Horticulture** – Small-scale cultivation of plants
- **Organic lawn management** – Caring for an turf field or lawn and landscape using organic horticulture
- **Foodscaping** – Ornamental landscaping with edible plants
- **Naturescaping** – Method of landscape design that involves incorporating native plants into one's yard
- **Sustainable gardening**
- **Climate-friendly gardening** – Low greenhouse gases gardening

References

[**edit**]

1. [^] Loehrlein, Marietta (26 September 2013). ***Sustainable Landscaping: Principles and Practices***. CRC Press. **ISBN 9781466593206**. "Editor note: info in Wikipedia taken in November 2009 from her now defunct personal website and a class she gave on her former university webspace"
2. [^] **a b c d e** Colorado State University Extension. **<http://www.ext.colostate.edu/Pubs/Garden/07243.html>**. Viewed 11-15-09.
3. [^] Buiten, Tim (19 October 2020). ***"Commercial Landscape Management: How to Maximize Your ROI"***. Tim's Complete. Retrieved 28 October 2020.
4. [^] ***"Sustainable Landscapes and its Benefits – Debating Science"***. Retrieved 2019-11-21.
5. [^] Rowe, B., J. Andersen, J. Lloyd, T. Mrozowski and K. Getter. The green roof research at **Michigan State University**. **<http://hrt.msu.edu/greenroof/>** Viewed 7/30/2007.
6. [^] Robinette, G. O. and K. W. Sloan. 1984. **Water conservation in landscape design and management**. Van Nostrand Reinhold Co. NY. 258pp.
7. [^] PennState Center for **Green Roof** Research. **<http://web.me.com/rdberghage/Centerforgreenroof/Home.html>**. Viewed 9/23/09.

8. ^ Carver, S. 2008. Water-wise landscaping can improve conservation efforts. Landscape Mgmt. May/June Suppl Livescapes. P. 8.
9. ^ Eberle, W. M. and J. G. Thomas. 1981. Some water-saving ways. Kansas State Ext. 4pp.
10. ^ Krizner, K. 2008. Smart water solutions. Landscape Management May/June. p. 31-2
11. ^ White, J.D. 2008. When the well runs dry: managing water before it becomes a crisis. GrowerTalks. Aug. pp. 42-43.
12. ^ Campbell, C. S. and M. H. Ogden. **Constructed wetlands** in the sustainable landscape. 1999. Wiley & Sons. NY. 270pp.
13. ^ Melby, P. and T. Cathcart 2002. Regenerative design techniques : practical applications in landscape design. Wiley. New York. 410 p.
14. ^ Harker, D., G. Libby. Harker, K. Evans, S. Evans, M. 1999. Landscape Restoration Handbook, 2nd ed. Lewis Publishers. Boca Raton. 865pp.
15. ^ Fizzell, J. A. 1983. Landscape designers must put **energy conservation** in their plans. Amer. Nurseryman. 157:65-71.
16. ^ Pitt, D. G. J. Kissida and W. Gould. 1980. How to design a windbreak residential landscaping. Amer. Nurseryman. Vol. 152(10): 10-11.
17. ^ Interlocking Concrete Pavement Institute. Permeable interlocking concrete pavement: a comparison guide to porous asphalt and pervious concrete.
<http://www.icpi.org/myproject/PICP%20Comparison%20Brochure.pdf>. Viewed June 2008.
18. ^ Kerkhoff, K. L. 2006. How to capitalize and reduce stormwater runoff in your landscapes. Grounds Maint. P. 70.
19. ^ Thompson, W. J., K. Sorvig and Farnsworth, C. D. 2000. **"Sustainable Landscape Construction"**. Island Pr. Washington, D.C. 348p.
20. ^ EPA. 1998. Landscaping products containing recovered materials. **USEPA** Solid Waste and Emergency Response. 8pp.
21. ^ Bramwell, J. 2006. Power with a conscience. Amer. Nurseryman. 203(3):33-37.
22. ^ **"Lawn Reform Coalition"**. Archived from the original on March 5, 2010.
23. ^ **"5 Water-Saving Ways to Replace Lawns During California's Drought"**. 2015-05-21. Archived from **the original** on May 24, 2015.
24. ^ **"Outgrowing the Traditional Grass Lawn"**.
25. ^ **"Meadows and Prairies: Wildlife-Friendly Alternatives to Lawn"**.
26. ^ **"Benefits Of Sustainable Landscaping"**. elite-horticulture. Retrieved 2019-11-19.
27. ^ California Integrated Waste Management Board.
<http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/Organics/landscaping/>
28. ^ <http://www.bearcreeklumber.com/products/intextboth/sustainable.html>. Viewed 12-07-09.
29. ^ Farmstead Windbreaks: Planning.
<http://www.extension.iastate.edu/Publications/PM1716.pdf>. Retrieved 12-12-09.
30. ^ Ghaly, Abdelkader (July 2021). **"Greywater Sources, Characteristics, Utilization and Management Guidelines: a review"**. Research Article.
31. ^ **a b** "Green from the ground up" by D. Johnston and S. Gibson

32. ^ Pittenger M.S, Dennis (2014). **"KEEPING LANDSCAPES GREEN WITH LESS GREEN"** (PDF). **cite journal**: Cite journal requires |journal= (**help**)
33. ^ Cole, Lorna J.; Brocklehurst, Sarah; Robertson, Duncan; Harrison, William; McCracken, David I. (December 2015). "Riparian buffer strips: Their role in the conservation of insect pollinators in intensive grassland systems". *Agriculture, Ecosystems & Environment*. **211**: 207–220. **Bibcode**:2015AgEE..211..207C. **doi**:10.1016/j.agee.2015.06.012. **ISSN** 0167-8809.
34. ^ **http://Audubon** International. acspgolf.auduboninternational.org/. Viewed 9/23/09.
35. ^ Green Neighborhoods **http://gn.auduboninternational.org/**. Viewed 9/23/09
36. ^ Garden for Wildlife.
http://www.nwf.org/gardenforwildlife/certify.cfm?campaignid=WH09KLBR . Viewed 9/23/09.
37. ^ The Sustainable Sites Initiative.
http://www.sustainable sites.org/report/SSI_Guidelines_Draft_2008.pdf . Viewed 9/23/09.

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

Sustainability

- **Outline**
- **Index**

Principles

- **Anthropocene**
- **Environmentalism**
- **Global governance**
- **Human impact on the environment**
- **Planetary boundaries**
- **Development**

Consumption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Anthropization ○ Anti-consumerism ○ Circular economy ○ Durable good ○ Earth Overshoot Day ○ Ecological footprint ○ Ethical ○ Green consumption ○ Micro-sustainability ○ Over-consumption ○ Product stewardship ○ Simple living ○ Social return on investment ○ Steady-state economy ○ Sustainability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Advertising ○ Brand ○ Marketing myopia ○ Sustainable <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Consumer behaviour ○ Market ○ Systemic change resistance ○ Tragedy of the commons
World population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Demographic transition ○ Family planning ○ Control ○ Sustainable population
Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Appropriate ○ Environmental technology ○ Natural building ○ Sustainable architecture ○ Sustainable design ○ Sustainable industries ○ Sustainable packaging

Biodiversity

- **Biosecurity**
- **Biosphere**
- **Conservation biology**
- **Endangered species**
- **Holocene extinction**
- **Invasive species**

Energy

- **Carbon footprint**
- **Renewable energy**
- **Sustainable energy**

Food

- **Civic agriculture**
- **Climate-smart agriculture**
- **Community-supported agriculture**
- **Cultured meat**
- **Sustainable agriculture**
- **Sustainable diet**
- **Sustainable fishery**

Water

- Air well (condenser)
- Bioretention
- Bioswale
- Blue roof
- Catchwater
- Constructed wetland
- Detention basin
- Dew pond
- Footprint
- Hydroelectricity
- Hydropower
- Infiltration basin
- Irrigation tank
- Marine energy
- Micro hydro
- Ocean thermal energy conversion
- Pico hydro
- Rain garden
- Rainwater harvesting
- Rainwater tank
- Reclaimed water
- Retention basin
- Run-of-the-river hydroelectricity
- Scarcity
- Security
- Small hydro
- Sustainable drainage system
- Tidal power
- Tidal stream generator
- Tree box filter
- Water conservation
- Water heat recycling
- Water recycling shower
- Water-sensitive urban design

Accountability

- **Corporate environmental responsibility**
- **Corporate social responsibility**
- **Environmental accounting**
- **Environmental full-cost accounting**
- **Environmental planning**
- **Sustainability**
 - **Accounting**
 - **Measurement**
 - **Metrics and indices**
 - **Reporting**
 - **Standards and certification**
- **Sustainable yield**

Applications

- Advertising
- Art
- Business
- City
- Climate finance
- Community
- Disinvestment
- Eco-capitalism
- Eco-cities
- Eco-investing
- Eco-socialism
- Ecovillage
- Environmental finance
- Green economy
 - Construction
 - Fashion
 - Finance
- Gardening
- Geopark
- Green
 - Development
 - Infrastructure
 - Marketing
- Green roof
- Greening
- Impact investing
- Landscape
- Livelihood
- Living
- Market
- Organic movement
- Organizations
- Procurement
- Refurbishment
- Socially responsible business
- Socially responsible marketing
- Sanitation
- Sourcing
- Space
- Sustainability organization
- Tourism
- Transport
- Urban drainage systems
- Urban infrastructure

Sustainable management

- Environmental
- Fisheries
- Forest
- Humanistic capitalism
- Landscape
- Materials
- Natural resource
- Planetary
- Recycling
- Waste

Agreements and conferences

- UN Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm 1972)
- Brundtlandt Commission Report (1983)
- *Our Common Future* (1987)
- Earth Summit (1992)
- Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (1992)
- Agenda 21 (1992)
- Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)
- Lisbon Principles (1997)
- Earth Charter (2000)
- UN Millennium Declaration (2000)
- Earth Summit 2002 (Rio+10, Johannesburg)
- UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20, 2012)
- Sustainable Development Goals (2015)

-  Category
-  Lists
- Science
- Studies
- Degrees

- v
- t
- e

Ecology: Modelling ecosystems: Trophic components

General

- Abiotic component
- Abiotic stress
- Behaviour
- Biogeochemical cycle
- Biomass
- Biotic component
- Biotic stress
- Carrying capacity
- Competition
- Ecosystem
- Ecosystem ecology
- Ecosystem model
- Green world hypothesis
- Keystone species
- List of feeding behaviours
- Metabolic theory of ecology
- Productivity
- Resource
- Restoration

Producers

- Autotrophs
- Chemosynthesis
- Chemotrophs
- Foundation species
- Kinetotrophs
- Mixotrophs
- Myco-heterotrophy
- Mycotroph
- Organotrophs
- Photoheterotrophs
- Photosynthesis
- Photosynthetic efficiency
- Phototrophs
- Primary nutritional groups
- Primary production

Consumers

- Apex predator
- Bacterivore
- Carnivores
- Chemoorganotroph
- Foraging
- Generalist and specialist species
- Intraguild predation
- Herbivores
- Heterotroph
- Heterotrophic nutrition
- Insectivore
- Mesopredators
- Mesopredator release hypothesis
- Omnivores
- Optimal foraging theory
- Planktivore
- Predation
- Prey switching

Decomposers

- Chemoorganoheterotrophy
- Decomposition
- Detritivores
- Detritus

Microorganisms

- Archaea
- Bacteriophage
- Lithoautotroph
- Lithotrophy
- Marine
- Microbial cooperation
- Microbial ecology
- Microbial food web
- Microbial intelligence
- Microbial loop
- Microbial mat
- Microbial metabolism
- Phage ecology

Food webs

- Biomagnification
- Ecological efficiency
- Ecological pyramid
- Energy flow
- Food chain
- Trophic level

Example webs

- Lakes
- Rivers
- Soil
- Tritrophic interactions in plant defense
- Marine food webs
 - cold seeps
 - hydrothermal vents
 - intertidal
 - kelp forests
 - North Pacific Gyre
 - San Francisco Estuary
 - tide pool

Processes

- Ascendency
- Bioaccumulation
- Cascade effect
- Climax community
- Competitive exclusion principle
- Consumer–resource interactions
- Copiotrophs
- Dominance
- Ecological network
- Ecological succession
- Energy quality
- Energy systems language
- f-ratio
- Feed conversion ratio
- Feeding frenzy
- Mesotrophic soil
- Nutrient cycle
- Oligotroph
- Paradox of the plankton
- Trophic cascade
- Trophic mutualism
- Trophic state index

Defense, counter

- Animal coloration
- Anti-predator adaptations
- Camouflage
- Deimatic behaviour
- Herbivore adaptations to plant defense
- Mimicry
- Plant defense against herbivory
- Predator avoidance in schooling fish

- v
- t
- e

Ecology: Modelling ecosystems: Other components

Population ecology

- Abundance
- Allee effect
- Consumer-resource model
- Depensation
- Ecological yield
- Effective population size
- Intraspecific competition
- Logistic function
- Malthusian growth model
- Maximum sustainable yield
- Overpopulation
- Overexploitation
- Population cycle
- Population dynamics
- Population modeling
- Population size
- Predator–prey (Lotka–Volterra) equations
- Recruitment
- Small population size
- Stability
 - Resilience
 - Resistance
- Random generalized Lotka–Volterra model

Species

- Biodiversity
- Density-dependent inhibition
- Ecological effects of biodiversity
- Ecological extinction
- Endemic species
- Flagship species
- Gradient analysis
- Indicator species
- Introduced species
- Invasive species / Native species
- Latitudinal gradients in species diversity
- Minimum viable population
- Neutral theory
- Occupancy–abundance relationship
- Population viability analysis
- Priority effect
- Rapoport's rule
- Relative abundance distribution
- Relative species abundance
- Species diversity
- Species homogeneity
- Species richness
- Species distribution
- Species–area curve
- Umbrella species

Species interaction

- Antibiosis
- Biological interaction
- Commensalism
- Community ecology
- Ecological facilitation
- Interspecific competition
- Mutualism
- Parasitism
- Storage effect
- Symbiosis

Spatial ecology

- Biogeography
- Cross-boundary subsidy
- Ecocline
- Ecotone
- Ecotype
- Disturbance
- Edge effects
- Foster's rule
- Habitat fragmentation
- Ideal free distribution
- Intermediate disturbance hypothesis
- Insular biogeography
- Land change modeling
- Landscape ecology
- Landscape epidemiology
- Landscape limnology
- Metapopulation
- Patch dynamics
- r/K selection theory
- Resource selection function
- Source–sink dynamics

Niche

- Ecological trap
- Ecosystem engineer
- Environmental niche modelling
- Guild
- Habitat
 - Marine
 - Semiaquatic
 - Terrestrial
- Limiting similarity
- Niche apportionment models
- Niche construction
- Niche differentiation
- Ontogenetic niche shift

Other networks

- Assembly rules
- Bateman's principle
- Bioluminescence
- Ecological collapse
- Ecological debt
- Ecological deficit
- Ecological energetics
- Ecological indicator
- Ecological threshold
- Ecosystem diversity
- Emergence
- Extinction debt
- Kleiber's law
- Liebig's law of the minimum
- Marginal value theorem
- Thorson's rule
- Xerosere

Other

- Allometry
- Alternative stable state
- Balance of nature
- Biological data visualization
- Ecological economics
- Ecological footprint
- Ecological forecasting
- Ecological humanities
- Ecological stoichiometry
- Ecopath
- Ecosystem based fisheries
- Endolith
- Evolutionary ecology
- Functional ecology
- Industrial ecology
- Macroecology
- Microecosystem
- Natural environment
- Regime shift
- Sexecology
- Systems ecology
- Urban ecology
- Theoretical ecology

Outline of ecology

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

Aquatic ecosystems

General components and freshwater ecosystems

- Acoustic ecology
- Algal bloom
- Anoxic waters
- Aquatic adaptation
- Aquatic animal
 - Insect
 - Mammal
 - Water bird
- Aquatic biomonitoring
- Aquatic plant
- Aquatic population dynamics
- Aquatic predation
- Aquatic respiration
- Aquatic science
- Aquatic toxicology
- Benthos
- Bioluminescence
- Biomass
- Cascade effect
- Colored dissolved organic matter
- Dead zone
- Ecohydrology
- Eutrophication
- Fisheries science
- Food chain
- Food web
- GIS and aquatic science
- Hydrobiology
- Hypoxia
- Macrobenthos
- Meiobenthos
- Microbial ecology
- Microbial food web
- Microbial loop
- Nekton
- Neuston
- Particle
- Pelagic zone
- Photic zone
- Phytoplankton
- Plankton
- Pleuston
- Productivity
- Ramsar Convention

General



Marine ecosystems (components)

General

- Deep scattering layer
- Diel vertical migration
- f-ratio
- Iron fertilization
- Large marine ecosystem
- Marine biology
- Marine chemistry
- Marine food web
- Marine primary production
- Marine snow
- Ocean fertilization
- Oceanic physical-biological process
- Ocean turbidity
- Photophore
- Thorson's rule
- Upwelling
- Viral shunt
- Whale fall

- Census of Marine Life
- Deep-sea community
- Deep-water coral
- Marine fungi
- Marine invertebrates
- Marine larval ecology
- Seagrass
- Seashore wildlife
- Wild fisheries

Marine life

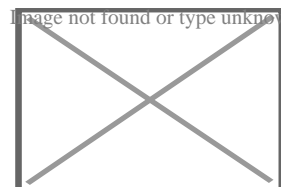
Microorganisms

- Marine bacteriophage
- Marine prokaryotes
- Marine protists
- Marine viruses
- Paradox of the plankton

Vertebrates

- Marine mammal
- Marine reptile
- Saltwater fish
 - Coastal fish
 - Coral reef fish
 - Deep-sea fish

Image not found or type unknown



-  [Lakes portal](#)
-  [Oceans portal](#)
-  [Category](#)

About Paradise, Nevada

For the community located in Humboldt County, Nevada, see [Paradise Valley, Nevada](#).

Paradise

Census-designated place and **unincorporated town**
The Las Vegas Strip, largely located within Paradise

Image not found or type unknown

The **Las Vegas Strip**, largely located within Paradise
Location of Paradise in Clark County, Nevada

Image not found or type unknown

Location of Paradise in **Clark County, Nevada**

Location of Paradise

Image not found or type unknown

Coordinates: 36°42'55"N 115°7'29"W⌕ / ⌕ 36.08194°N 115.12472°W

Country	United States
State	Nevada
County	Clark
Founded	December 8, 1950; 74 years ago
Founded by	Clark County Commission
Named for	Paradise Valley
Area	
[1]	
• Total	42.40 sq mi (109.83 km ²)
• Land	42.40 sq mi (109.83 km ²)
• Water	0.00 sq mi (0.00 km ²)
Elevation	2,057 ft (627 m)
Population	
(2020)	
• Total	191,238
• Density	4,509.90/sq mi (1,741.28/km ²)
Time zone	UTC−08:00 (PST)
• Summer (DST)	UTC−07:00 (PDT)
Area codes	702 and 725
FIPS code	32-54600
GNIS feature ID	0845094
Website	clarkcountynv.gov/paradise

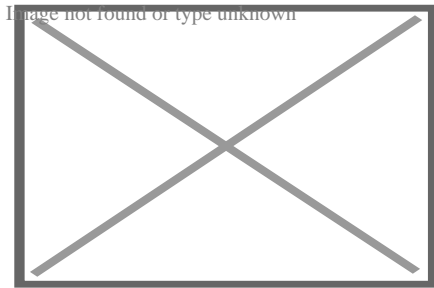
Paradise is an **unincorporated town**^[2] and **census-designated place** (CDP) in **Clark County, Nevada**, United States, adjacent to the city of **Las Vegas**. It was formed on December 8, 1950. Its population was 191,238 at the 2020 census, making it the fifth-most-populous CDP in the United States; if it were an incorporated city, it would be the fifth-largest in Nevada.^[3] As an unincorporated town, it is governed by the **Clark County Commission** with input from the Paradise Town Advisory Board.

Paradise contains **Harry Reid International Airport**, the **University of Nevada, Las Vegas** (UNLV), the majority of the **Las Vegas Strip**, and most of the tourist attractions in the Las Vegas area (excluding **downtown**). However, all Paradise addresses, as well as other unincorporated areas in the **Las Vegas Valley**, have "Las Vegas" addresses.[4]

History

[[edit](#)]

The southern part of the **Las Vegas Valley** was referred to as Paradise Valley as early as 1910, owing to a high **water table** that made the land particularly fertile for farming.[5][6] County commissioners established a Paradise school district in 1914.[7]



Neighborhoods on the east side of Paradise

In 1950, mayor Ernie Cragin of Las Vegas sought to annex the **Las Vegas Strip**, which was unincorporated territory, in order to expand the city's tax base to fund his ambitious building agenda and pay down the city's rising debt.[8] A group of casino executives, led by **Gus Greenbaum** of the **Flamingo**, lobbied the county commissioners for town status, which would prevent the city from annexing the land without the commission's approval.[8] The commission voted to create the unincorporated town of Paradise on December 8, 1950.[9][10] The town encompassed a strip one mile (1.6 km) wide and four miles (6.4 km) long, from the southern city limits of Las Vegas to just south of the Flamingo.[10] The town board initially consisted of five casino managers, chaired by Greenbaum.[10][11]

A month after its establishment, the town was expanded to include the residential areas of Paradise Valley, giving it a total area of 54 square miles (140 km²).[11] Months later, however, it was reported that county officials had determined that the town had not been properly established, because the petition for the town's formation had an insufficient number of signatures and because it had violated a state law forbidding formation of a town spanning multiple school districts.[12] On August 20, 1951, county commissioners accepted petitions to create two new towns covering the area of the putative town.[13] Town "A" of Paradise included the areas that lay within a Las Vegas school district, extending from the city limits to a point one mile south, while Town "B" included the areas within the Paradise school district.[12]

In 1953, Town A was renamed as **Winchester**, and Town B became known simply as Paradise.[14]

In 1975, Nevada enacted a law that would have incorporated Paradise (along with **Sunrise Manor** and Winchester) into the City of Las Vegas.^[15] Before it could take effect, however, the bill was struck down as unconstitutional by the **Nevada Supreme Court**.^{[16][17]}

Geography

[\[edit\]](#)

According to the **United States Census Bureau**, the **census-designated place** (CDP) of Paradise (which may not coincide exactly with the town boundaries) has a total area of 46.7 square miles (121 km²), all of it land.

The official town boundaries are bordered by **Desert Inn Road** to the north, **Nellis Boulevard** to the east, **Sunset Road** to the south and **Decatur Boulevard** to the west. There is a southern finger between Bermuda Road and **Eastern Avenue** south to Silverado Ranch Boulevard. South of **Russell Road**, the eastern border stairsteps on a rough 45-degree angle toward the corner of Eastern and Robindale Road, and there is an additional finger surrounding **Interstate 215** east to **St. Rose Parkway**.^[18]

Demographics

[\[edit\]](#)

Historical population			
Census	Pop.	Note	%±
1970	24,477	—	
1980	84,818		246.5%
1990	124,682		47.0%
2000	186,070		49.2%
2010	223,167		19.9%
2020	191,238		?14.3%

source:^[19]

At the **census** of 2010,^[20] there were 223,167 people residing in Paradise. The racial makeup was 59.8% **White**, 10.0% **African American**, 0.8% **Native American**, 9.5% **Asian**, 1.0% **Pacific Islander**, and 5.5% from two or more races. **Hispanic** or **Latino** residents made up 31.2% of the population, and 46.3% of the population was **non-Hispanic White**.

As of the **census**^[21] of 2000, there were 186,070 people, 77,209 households, and 43,314 families residing in the CDP. The population density was 3,947.3 inhabitants per square mile (1,524.1/km²). There were 85,398 housing units at an average density of 1,811.6 per square mile (699.5/km²). The racial makeup of the CDP was 72.51% **White**, 6.59% **African American**, 0.77% **Native American**, 6.52% **Asian**, 0.59% **Pacific Islander**, 8.37% from

other races, and 4.65% from two or more races. **Hispanic** or **Latino** of any race were 23.47% of the population.

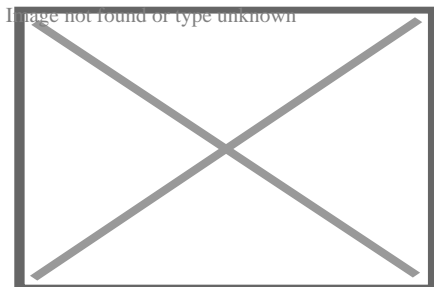
There were 77,209 households, out of which 24.6% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 39.7% were **married couples** living together, 10.5% had a female householder with no husband present, and 43.9% were non-families. 31.9% of all households were made up of individuals, and 7.5% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.39 and the average family size was 3.04.

In the CDP, 21.2% was under the age of 18, 10.8% from 18 to 24, 33.3% from 25 to 44, 23.6% from 45 to 64, and 11.1% was 65 years of age or older. The median age was 35 years. For every 100 females, there were 109.1 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 110.0 males.

The median income for a household in the CDP was \$39,376, and the median income for a family was \$46,578. Males had a median income of \$31,412 versus \$25,898 for females. The **per capita income** for the CDP was \$21,258. 11.8% of the population and 8.1% of families were below the **poverty line**. 15.3% of those under the age of 18 and 7.6% of those 65 and older were living below the poverty line.

Culture

[**edit**]



The **Bellagio** at dusk

- **Akhob** by James Turrell
- **Allegiant Stadium**
- **The Art of Richard MacDonald**
- **Bellagio Gallery of Fine Art**
- **Bliss Dance**
- **Chihuly Art Gallery**
- **Las Vegas Little Theater**
- **Las Vegas Philharmonic Orchestra**
- **Martin Lawrence Galleries**
- **Nevada Ballet Theatre**

- **P3 Art Studio**
- **National Atomic Testing Museum**
- **Liberace Museum**
- **Marjorie Barrick Museum of Art**
- **T-Mobile Arena**
- **Sphere**

Education

[\[edit\]](#)

The **Clark County School District** serves Paradise, as well as the rest of Clark County.^[**22**]

The township is home to the **University of Nevada, Las Vegas**.^[**23**]^[**24**]

Transportation

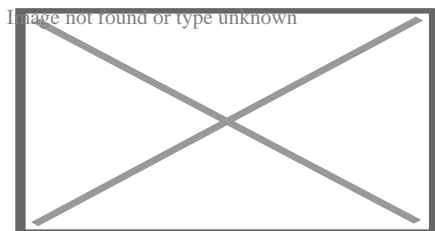
[\[edit\]](#)

Harry Reid International Airport (formerly McCarran International Airport) is in Paradise CDP.^[**23**]

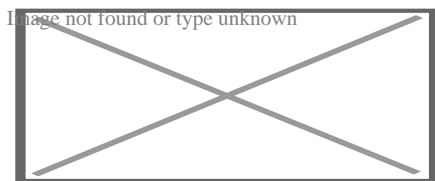
Sports

[\[edit\]](#)

See also: **Sports in the Las Vegas metropolitan area**



T-Mobile Arena



Allegiant Stadium

Paradise is home to Las Vegas's three major league sports teams: the **Vegas Golden Knights** of the **National Hockey League** (NHL), which play at **T-Mobile Arena**, the **Las Vegas Raiders** of the **National Football League** (NFL) which play at **Allegiant Stadium**,

and the **Las Vegas Aces** of the **WNBA** which play at **Michelob Ultra Arena**. **Super Bowl LVIII** in 2024 was played at Allegiant Stadium.^[25] Paradise will be the future home of the **Oakland Athletics** of **Major League Baseball** (MLB)^{[26][27]} at a new stadium.

As UNLV is located in Paradise, most of its various teams play in the township. The **UNLV Rebels football** program plays at Allegiant Stadium, and the **Runnin' Rebels** and **Lady Rebels** play at **Thomas & Mack Center** and in the **Cox Pavilion** respectively.

Also, since 2004, the **Las Vegas Summer League**, organized by the **National Basketball Association** (NBA), is played in the Thomas & Mack Center and in the Cox Pavilion.^[28]

Paradise has hosted the **Formula One Las Vegas Grand Prix**, held on a **street circuit** including part of the Las Vegas Strip, since **2023**.^[29]

See also

[**edit**]

-  **Nevada portal**
- Las Vegas Monorail**
- Paradise (2013 film)**

Notes

[**edit**]

References

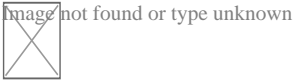
[**edit**]

- ¹ **[^]** **"ArcGIS REST Services Directory"**. United States Census Bureau. Retrieved September 19, 2022.
- ² **[^]** **"Paradise Town Advisory Board"**. Clark County, NV. Archived from **the original** on July 20, 2017. Retrieved February 25, 2016.
- ³ **[^]** **"Census - Geography Profile: Paradise CDP, Nevada"**. Retrieved May 28, 2022.
- ⁴ **[^]** **"Knowing Vegas: Why isn't the Strip in Las Vegas?"**. Las Vegas Review-Journal. August 3, 2015. Retrieved January 22, 2024.
- ⁵ **[^]** F. Andrew Taylor (August 3, 2010). **"Origin of many Clark County township names is a mystery"**. Anthem View. Las Vegas – via NewsBank.
- ⁶ **[^]** **"Paradise Valley well named"**. Las Vegas Age. May 28, 1910.
- ⁷ **[^]** **"County board met Monday"**. Las Vegas Age. November 7, 1914.
- ⁸ **^{a b}** Moehring, Eugene P. (2000). **Resort City in the Sunbelt: Las Vegas, 1930-2000**. University of Nevada Press. p. 87. **ISBN 0-87417-356-6**.

9. ^ Steve Kanigher (July 18, 2003). **"Las Vegas: Bright lights, but not a big city"**. Las Vegas Sun. Retrieved October 28, 2017.
10. ^ **a b c "Luxury hotel 'Strip' in Clark becomes town"**. Reno Gazette-Journal. December 11, 1950 – via Newspapers.com.
11. ^ **a b "New boundary for Paradise"**. Reno Gazette-Journal. January 16, 1951 – via Newspapers.com.
12. ^ **a b** John Hoggatt (April 27, 1951). "Paradise revealed as town that never was". Las Vegas Review-Journal. p. 3.
13. ^ "New town 'richest' in state". Las Vegas Review-Journal. August 21, 1951. p. 1.
14. ^ **"Rich new Nevada town of Winchester founded"**. Reno Gazette-Journal. October 8, 1953 – via Newspapers.com.
15. ^ **"Clark consolidation bill signed"**. Nevada State Journal. Reno, NV. AP. May 22, 1975. Retrieved November 12, 2024.
16. ^ Michael Mishak (May 24, 2009). **"Why consolidating city and county governments isn't a silver bullet for waste"**. Las Vegas Sun. Retrieved July 12, 2015.
17. ^ County of Clark v. City of Las Vegas, **550 P.2d 779** (Nev. 1976).
18. ^ **"Paradise Map"** (PDF). Gisgate.cp.clark.nv.us. **Archived** (PDF) from the original on July 15, 2019. Retrieved September 4, 2019.
19. ^ **"Census of Population and Housing (1790-2000)"**. United States Census Bureau. Retrieved July 17, 2010.
20. ^ **"Paradise CDP QuickFacts from the US Census Bureau"**. quickfacts.census.gov. Archived from **the original** on May 19, 2012.
21. ^ **"U.S. Census website"**. United States Census Bureau. Retrieved January 31, 2008.
22. ^ **"2020 CENSUS - SCHOOL DISTRICT REFERENCE MAP: Clark County, NV"** (PDF). U.S. Census Bureau. **Archived** (PDF) from the original on July 23, 2022. Retrieved July 23, 2022. - **Text list**
23. ^ **a b "2020 CENSUS - CENSUS BLOCK MAP: Paradise CDP, NV"** (PDF). U.S. Census Bureau. p. 1 (PDF p. 2/5). Retrieved November 28, 2024. "Univ of Nevada Las Vegas[...]McCarran International Arprt" (see aircraft symbol for the airport)
24. ^ **"Paradise, NV"**. Data USA. Retrieved May 24, 2019.
25. ^ **"Las Vegas to host Super Bowl in 2024, sources say"**. December 13, 2021.
26. ^ **"Oakland A's close in on move to Las Vegas after signing land deal for stadium"**. The Guardian. April 20, 2023. **ISSN 0261-3077**. Retrieved April 20, 2023.
27. ^ DUBOW, JOSH (April 20, 2023). **"Oakland A's purchase land for new stadium in Las Vegas"**. SFGATE. Retrieved April 20, 2023.
28. ^ Bradley, Bill (July 4, 2019). **"Vegas Summer League: Check out the changes for 2019"**. Las Vegas Review-Journal. Retrieved December 2, 2024.
29. ^ **"Las Vegas to host Formula 1 night race from 2023"**. Formula 1. March 30, 2022. Retrieved March 30, 2022.

External links

[edit]



Wikimedia Commons has media related to ***Paradise, Nevada***.

- **Paradise Town Advisory Board Homepage Archived** 2017-07-20 at the **Wayback Machine**
- **v**
- **t**
- **e**

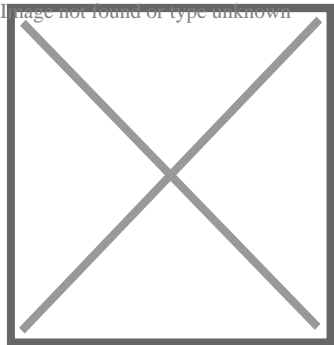
Las Vegas Strip

South end

- **Welcome to Fabulous Las Vegas sign**

- **Aria**
- **Bellagio**
- **Caesars Palace**
- **Circus Circus**
- **Cosmopolitan**
- **Excalibur**
- **Luxor**
- **Mandalay Bay**
- **New York-New York**
- **Park MGM**
- **Resorts World**
- **Slots-A-Fun**
- **The Strat**
- **Treasure Island**

**West side
casinos**



**East side
casinos**

- Casino Royale
- Cromwell
- Dream (*under construction*)
- Encore
- Flamingo
- Fontainebleau
- Harrah's
- Horseshoe
- The Linq
- MGM Grand
- O'Sheas
- Palazzo
- Paris
- Planet Hollywood
- Sahara
- Venetian
- Wynn

**Former
casinos**

- Aladdin
- Boardwalk
- Castaways
- Desert Inn
- Dunes
- El Rancho
- El Rancho Vegas
- Hacienda
- Klondike
- Marina
- The Mirage
- New Frontier
- Riviera
- Royal Nevada
- Sands
- Silver City
- Silver Slipper
- Stardust
- Tropicana
- Thunderbird
- Westward Ho

- **Adventuredome**
- **Big Apple Coaster**
- **Fountains of Bellagio**
- **High Roller**
- **Las Vegas Grand Prix**
- **Pinball Hall of Fame**
- **Shark Reef Aquarium**
- **Skyvue** (canceled)
- **Walk of Stars**

**Other
attractions**

Venues

- **MGM Grand Garden Arena**
- **Michelob Ultra Arena**
- **Sphere**
- **T-Mobile Arena**
- **Dolby Live**
- **The Colosseum at Caesars Palace**
- **PH Live**
- **Resorts World Theatre**
- **New Las Vegas Stadium** (future)

Shopping

- **63 CityCenter**
- **Crystals**
- **Fashion Show Mall**
- **The Forum Shops**
- **Grand Canal Shoppes**
- **Harmon Corner**
- **Miracle Mile Shops**
- **Showcase Mall**

Transportation

- **Transportation in Las Vegas**
- **Aria Express**
- **The Deuce**
- **Las Vegas Monorail**
- **Mandalay Bay Tram**
- **Mirage-Treasure Island Tram**
- **RTC Transit**
- **Las Vegas Convention Center Loop**
- **Harry Reid International Airport**

Related

- [List of Las Vegas Strip hotels](#)
- [2017 shooting](#)
- [Paradise, Nevada](#)
- [2022 stabbing spree](#)
- [Tropicana – Las Vegas Boulevard intersection](#)
- [Winchester, Nevada](#)

- [Strip Gaming Area](#)
- [Nevada portal](#)

 Nevada portal

flag

- [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](#)



Clark County map

image not found or type unknown

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

Unincorporated communities

- Centennial Hills
- Cold Creek
- Corn Creek
- Cottonwood Cove
- 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

Ghost towns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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
Indian reservations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fort Mojave Indian Reservation‡ ○ Las Vegas Indian Colony ○ Moapa River Indian Reservation
Proposed communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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
- Shelby Museum
- Southern Nevada Museum of Fine Art
- Thunderbirds Museum

- Casa de Shenandoah
- Elvis-A-Rama Museum
- Guinness World of Records
- Guggenheim Hermitage Museum

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

Neighborhoods

- Chinatown
- Downtown Las Vegas
- Green Valley
- Lake Las Vegas
- Las Vegas Country Club
- MacDonald Highlands
- Mountain's Edge
- 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**

Area shopping

- **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**

Other

- Architecture
- History
- Timeline
- Landmarks
- Skyscrapers
- Las Vegas Strip
- Restaurants
- Michelin-starred restaurants
- Condominiums
- 1999 flood

 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**
- **Pahranagat 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**
- **Spring Creek**
- **Spring Valley**
- **Stateline**
- **Summerlin South**
- **Sun Valley**
- **Sunrise Manor**
- **Tonopah**
- **Virginia City**
- **West Wendover**
- **Winnemucca**

- Former counties
- Bullfrog
 - Ormsby
 - Roop

Image not found or type unknown

flagNevada portal

Authority control databases: Geographic

Image not found or type unknown

Municipal area

Edit this at Wikidata

36°47′55″N 115°7′29″W

» / »

36.08194°N 115.12472°W

About Boulder City, Nevada

"Boulder City" redirects here. For the community in Missouri, see **Boulder City, Missouri**. For the hill fought over during the Korean War, see **Battle of the Samichon River**. For other uses, see **Boulder (disambiguation)**.

Boulder City is located in the United States

Image not found or type unknown

Image not found or type unknown

Boulder City

Location within the United States

Boulder City, Nevada

City

Boulder Dam Hotel built in 1933[1]

Image not found or type unknown

Boulder Dam Hotel built in 1933[1]

Flag of Boulder City, Nevada

Image not found or type unknown

Flag

Nickname:

Home of **Hoover Dam[2]**

Location within Clark County

Image not found or type unknown

Location within Clark County

U.S. Census map

Image not found or type unknown

U.S. Census map

Boulder City is located in Nevada



Location within Nevada

Coordinates: **35°58′43″N 114°49′57″W** ⌕ / ⌕ **35.97861°N 114.83250°W** Country **United States** State **Nevada** County **Clark** Founded 1931; 94 years ago Incorporated January 4, 1960; 65 years ago Named for **Boulder Canyon** Government

• Type **Council Manager** • Mayor **Joe Hardy (R)** • Mayor Pro Tem **Sherri Jorgensen** • **City Council** **Cokie Booth**
Matt Fox
Steve Walton • **City Manager** **Taylor Tedder** Area

[3]

• Total

208.30 sq mi (539.49 km²) • Land 208.26 sq mi (539.40 km²) • Water 0.03 sq mi (0.08 km²)
Elevation

2,510 ft (765 m) Population

(2020)

• Total

14,885 • Density 71.47/sq mi (27.60/km²) **Time zone**UTC-8 (PST) • Summer (**DST**)UTC-7 (PDT) **ZIP codes**

89005–89006

Area code(s)702 and 725**FIPS** code32-06500**GNIS** feature ID858617[4]**Website**www.bcnv.org

Boulder City is a city[5] in **Clark County, Nevada**, United States.[4] It is approximately 26 miles (42 km) southeast of **Las Vegas**. As of the **2020 census**, the population of Boulder City was 14,885.[6] The city took its name from **Boulder Canyon**.^[7] Boulder City is one of only two places in Nevada that prohibits **gambling**, the other being the town of **Panaca**.^[8]

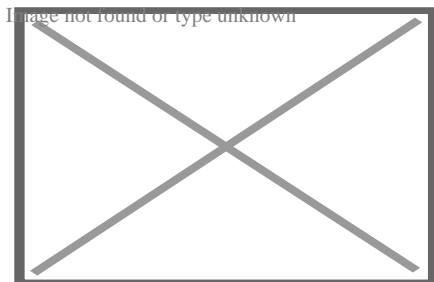
History

[[edit](#)]

Beginnings as federal company town

[[edit](#)]

The land upon which Boulder City was founded was a harsh, desert environment. Its sole reason for existence was the need to house workers contracted to build the **Hoover Dam** on the **Colorado River** (known commonly as Boulder Dam from 1933 to 1947, when it was officially renamed Hoover Dam by a joint resolution of Congress). Men hoping for work on the dam project had begun settling along the river in tents soon after the precise site for the dam had been chosen by the **Bureau of Reclamation** in 1930. Their ramshackle edifices were collectively known as "Ragtown".^[9]^[10]



June 30, 1932

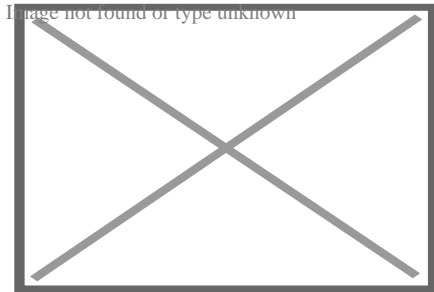
Boulder City was originally built in 1931 by the Bureau of Reclamation and **Six Companies, Inc.** as housing for workers who were building the Hoover Dam.

The sheer scale of the dam and duration of the project required the Bureau of Reclamation to consider the construction of a semi-permanent town rather than a temporary arrangement.^[11]

Boulder City was exceptionally rare as an example of a town fully planned under government supervision. This is unlike 19th century privately funded **company town** examples found in the **United Kingdom**, such as **Port Sunlight**, or in the United States, such as **Pullman, Chicago**.

Early years: 1930–1934

[[edit](#)]



Boulder City, 1932

Boulder City was carefully planned through federal supervision as a model community, with Dutch-born urban architect **Saco Rienk de Boer** contracted to plan it. DeBoer had been a **planner** for **Denver, Colorado**, and was to design many towns and suburbs around the **Rocky Mountain** region. Because the Hoover Dam project itself represented a focus for optimism for a country suffering from the effects of the **Great Depression**, the town itself was to be an additional manifestation of this optimism. There was to be an emphasis on a clean-living environment for dam workers. The plan submitted by DeBoer in 1930 was formal and symmetrical with a park and the Bureau of Reclamation building at the termination of the two main axes.^[12] The plan was deemed too expensive to carry out in its original form and was modified to allow for more regular block sizes. Nevertheless, its allowance for public space and copious amounts of landscaping earned it the moniker "Nevada's Garden City".^[13] The provision of green landscape was another expression of the **Bureau of Reclamation's** "mission to reclaim and 'green' the American West."^[14]

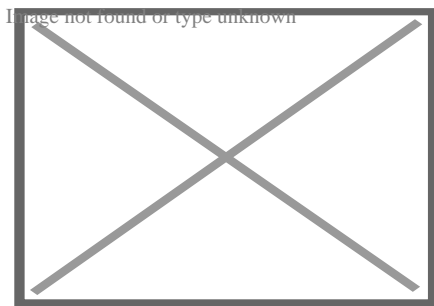
The town was designed to house approximately 5,000 workers. The status of the workers on the Hoover Dam was reflected in their house sizes and locations. The most important employees had their residences on top of the hill nearer the apex. Managers were housed further down the hill, and dwellings for manual laborers were located furthest away from the public buildings and parks.^[15] The most radically modified portions of DeBoer's plan were in these lower-class residential blocks, where open space and parks were largely eliminated.

Commercial development was restricted and severely regulated under **Sims Ely**, the city manager. There were limits to the number of different types of stores allowed in the city, and all who wished to begin a business were screened for character and financial viability.^[16] On

the other hand, there was no provision for schools in the burgeoning city, probably because the **Bureau of Reclamation** expected that single male workers would populate the town.[17] The town made do with makeshift schoolrooms until the city won the right for state-funded schools to be established on the federal reservation upon which Boulder City was situated. No hospitals were provided in the city either. Injured workers had to travel 33 miles (53 km) to Las Vegas Hospital, and when a hospital was established in the city, females were not admitted for a number of years.[18]

Similarity to earlier company towns

[edit]



Boulder Theatre (1932), the first air-conditioned building in the city, is listed on the **National Register of Historic Places**. [19]

Like early model **company town Port Sunlight**, the workers of Boulder City were under strict monitoring: alcohol was prohibited in the town until 1969 and gambling has been prohibited since the city's outset.[20] The city was founded during the **Prohibition** era. Boulder Theatre, established in 1931, meant that workers were not obliged to travel to Las Vegas for amusements. Such measures were common for company towns dating back to the 19th century, since sober workers surrounded by their own gardens and provided with appropriate entertainment would be more productive during their working days.

In the case of Boulder City, the prohibition of alcohol and gambling was at least partly due to the proximity of Las Vegas, which had a notoriously rowdy vice district.[21] Visitors to Boulder City were admitted by permit, and by 1932, there was a gatehouse through which all visitors had to pass.[22]

Trendsetter for decentralization

[edit]

While the establishment of Boulder City occurred while Las Vegas was modest in size with approximately 5,000 inhabitants, it was effectively the beginning of the fragmentation of cities in the region of **Clark County**. This move to disperse to multiple centers predated the **decentralization** movement of the 1970s. The nearby city of **Henderson**, founded in 1943 and based around the **magnesium** industry, was another early example of decentralization before Clark County had a significant population: "...the region began to decentralize and regroup as a multi-centered area early in its history."^[23] The independent governments of Henderson, **North Las Vegas**, Las Vegas, and Boulder City have perpetuated the fragmented nature of the region, giving each city its individual character, as well as generally stymieing the outward growth of these cities.^[24]

1960s onwards

[edit]

The government did not relinquish control of Boulder City until 1959, when the town was incorporated. Boulder City's incorporation ceremony took place on January 4, 1960. The city council selected pharmacist Robert N. Broadbent as the city's first mayor.

The city charter, approved by the residents, prohibited gambling within the city limits. This provision still exists, making Boulder City one of only two locations in Nevada where gambling is illegal (the other is the town of **Panaca**).^[25] The **Hoover Dam Lodge** hotel-casino permits gambling and has a Boulder City mailing address, but it is located on a parcel of private land within the boundaries of the **Lake Mead National Recreation Area** and thus not within city limits.

Another casino on the other end of town is the **Railroad Pass Hotel and Casino**, which has a Boulder City telephone prefix, but is within the boundary of the neighboring city of Henderson.

Alcohol sales were first permitted in 1969.^[26]

On August 9, 2018, the Boulder City Bypass opened to the public as part of the **Interstate 11** project.^[27] The bypass is still within Boulder City's city limit, but bypasses the populated area. Initially, businesses and the populace were concerned that the bypass would have a negative effect on the local economy, though it seems that the opposite was true for some businesses.^[28]

Geography

[edit]

According to the **United States Census Bureau**, the city has a total area of 208.6 square miles (540.2 km²), of which 0.039 square miles (0.1 km²), or 0.02%, is water.**[29]** This ranks Boulder City as the largest city in Nevada by land area and **35th in the country**, but gives it a low density rate of only about 72 people per square mile.**[30]**

Boulder City maintains strict controls on growth, limited to 120 single- or **multi-family residential** building permits for new construction per year. Hotels are also restricted to no more than 35 rooms. These restrictions are defined in the city code of Boulder City.**[31]**

Climate

[edit]

According to the **Köppen climate classification** system, Boulder City has a **hot desert climate** (Köppen type **BWh**)

Climate data for Boulder City													
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Record high °F (°C)	75 (24)	86 (30)	91 (33)	97 (36)	111 (44)	114 (46)	117 (47)	112 (44)	110 (43)	106 (41)	90 (32)	78 (26)	117 (47)
Mean daily maximum °F (°C)	54.5 (12.5)	59.9 (15.5)	67.6 (19.8)	76.4 (24.7)	85.9 (29.9)	95.9 (35.5)	101.6 (38.7)	99.5 (37.5)	92.6 (33.7)	79.8 (26.6)	64.5 (18.1)	55.6 (13.1)	77.8 (25.4)
Mean daily minimum °F (°C)	38.6 (3.7)	42.3 (5.7)	47 (8)	53.8 (12.1)	61.9 (16.6)	70.4 (21.3)	76.7 (24.8)	75.4 (24.1)	69 (21)	58.5 (14.7)	46.6 (8.1)	39.7 (4.3)	56.7 (13.7)
Record low °F (°C)	11 (?12)	12 (?11)	25 (?4)	31 (?1)	37 (3)	41 (5)	56 (13)	59 (15)	43 (6)	30 (?1)	26 (?3)	9 (?13)	9 (?13)
Average precipitation inches (mm)	0.66 (17)	0.64 (16)	0.66 (17)	0.34 (8.6)	0.18 (4.6)	0.09 (2.3)	0.49 (12)	0.71 (18)	0.51 (13)	0.32 (8.1)	0.43 (11)	0.51 (13)	5.55 (141)
Average snowfall inches (cm)	0.6 (1.5)	0.1 (0.25)	0.1 (0.25)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0.1 (0.25)	1 (2.5)
Average precipitation days	3	4	4	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	3	30

Source: WRCC**[32]**

Demographics

[[edit](#)]



This section needs to be **updated**. The reason given is: Demographics figures are available from the 2010 and 2020 Census reports. Please help update this article to reflect recent events or newly available information. *(August 2021)*

Historical population

Census	Pop.	Note	%±
1950	3,903	—	
1960	4,059		4.0%
1970	5,223		28.7%
1980	9,590		83.6%
1990	12,567		31.0%
2000	14,966		19.1%
2010	15,023		0.4%
2020	14,885		−0.9%

U.S. Decennial Census[\[33\]](#)

As of the **census**[\[34\]](#) of 2000, there were 14,966 people, 6,385 households, and 4,277 families residing in the city. The population density was 73.9 inhabitants per square mile (28.5/km²). There were 6,979 housing units at an average density of 34.4 per square mile (13.3/km²). The racial makeup of the city was 94.5% **White**, 0.7% **African American**, 0.7% **Native American**, 0.7% **Asian**, 0.2% **Pacific Islander**, 1.3% from **other races**, and 1.9% from two or more races. **Hispanic** or **Latino** of any race were 4.3% of the population.

There were 6,385 households, out of which 23.6% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 55.8% were **married couples** living together, 7.4% had a female householder with no husband present, and 33.0% were non-families. Of all households 27.6% were made up of individuals, and 13.1% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.30 and the average family size was 2.79.

In the city, the population was spread out, with 20.4% under the age of 18, 5.3% from 18 to 24, 21.3% from 25 to 44, 29.3% from 45 to 64, and 23.7% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 47 years. For every 100 females, there were 97.8 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 96.0 males.

The median income for a household in the city was \$50,523, and the median income for a family was \$60,641. Males had a median income of \$42,041 versus \$30,385 for females. The **per capita income** for the city was \$29,770. About 4.7% of families and 6.7% of the population were below the **poverty line**, including 9.4% of those under age 18 and 5.3% of those age 65 or over.

2020 census

[[edit](#)]

As of the [census\[34\]](#) of 2020, there were 14,885 people, and 6,156 households residing in the city. The [population density](#) was 71.5 people per square mile. The racial makeup of the city was 88.9% [White](#), 1.1% [African American](#), 0.4% [Native American](#), 1.4% [Asian](#), 0.0% [Pacific Islander](#), and 6.8% from two or more races. [Hispanic](#) or [Latino](#) of any race were 8.4% of the population. [\[35\]](#)

There were 6,125 households, out of which 6.3% spoke a language other than English, and 85.8% of residents were living in the same house a year ago. The average household size was 2.37 people.[\[35\]](#)

In Boulder City, 18.1% of people were under 18, and 4.5% of people were under 5. 29% of people were older than 65. 50.6% of the population was female, with 49.4% being male. [\[35\]](#)

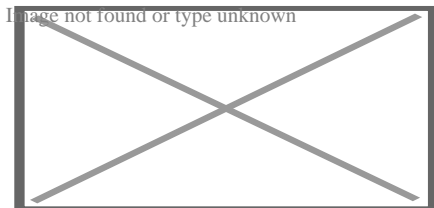
The median income for a household in the city was \$69,746, but the [per capita income](#) was \$41,421. 11.4% of people were in poverty.[\[35\]](#)

Economy

[[edit](#)]

Hoover Dam in marketing

[[edit](#)]



Boulder City and Lake Mead, with Hoover Dam at center right.

The proximity of Hoover Dam to Boulder City is reflected in many of the businesses in the historic Downtown district, which is home to the [Boulder Dam Hotel](#), home of the Boulder City/Hoover Dam Museum. (The hotel is named after the dam's former name.)

Making a pun on the word "damn" is also popular. The Boulder City Chamber of Commerce has used the slogan "Best City By A Dam Site" in promotions, and the city hosts an annual festival of short subject films dubbed "**The Dam Short Film Festival**". Boulder City also hosts a number of Hoover Dam related events such as "That Dam Guy Stole My Dam Car" car race and "Get Off My Dam Lawn" gardening festival.

Points of interest

[[edit](#)]

- **Alan Bible Botanical Garden**
- **Bootleg Canyon Mountain Bike Park**
- **Hoover Dam Museum**
- **Hoover Dam**
- **Lake Mead**
- **Nevada Southern Railroad Museum**
- **Boulder City Conservation Easement**

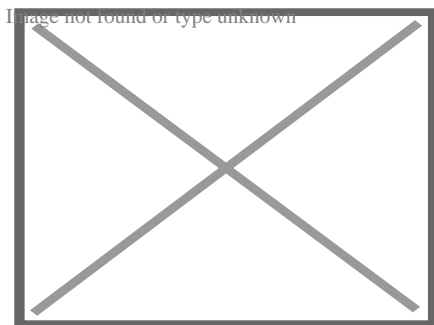
Sports

[[edit](#)]

In 1975, a team from Boulder City won the ***Almost Anything Goes!*** national championship, broadcast on **ABC** television. The following year, they won a "Supergames" playoff against the 1976 champions from **Chambersburg, Pennsylvania**, and a celebrity all-star team. However, the show was cancelled soon after.

Parks and recreation

[[edit](#)]



Estate homes overlooking **Lake Mead**

Boulder City has two municipal golf courses (Boulder City Municipal Golf Course and Boulder Creek Golf Course), one private golf course, a city pool, racquetball complex, lit tennis courts, athletic fields, BMX bicycle track, ample mountain hiking trails, and is only a few miles away from Lake Mead. Nevada's first airport, **Boulder City Municipal Airport**, is still in operation today, accommodating private planes, skydiving trips, and scenic aerial tours of Hoover Dam and the **Grand Canyon**.

Government

[[edit](#)]

The city of Boulder City is a special charter municipality which operates under the council-manager form of government. The city council comprises five members, including the mayor, who acts as presiding officer for city council meetings. The city manager is appointed by the city council and executes the policies and directives of the city council. Boulder City is one of two locations within the State of Nevada where military veterans and their spouses can be interred. The **Southern Nevada Veterans Memorial Cemetery** is located in Boulder City. The cemetery was established in 1990. The State of Nevada has more than 300,000 veterans and is among the fastest growing region in the Western United States of people age 65 or older with the demographic of military veterans.[4] the 79-acre (32 ha) cemetery is approximately 30 miles southeast of Las Vegas, Nevada.

Education

[[edit](#)]

Boulder City's four public schools fall under the jurisdiction of the **Clark County School District**. **Boulder City High School** serves grades nine through twelve and has an average enrollment of 700–750 students. It was one of fourteen Clark County schools to become a five-star school in 2012.[36] Elton & Madeline Garrett Junior High School serves grades six through eight. Martha P. King Elementary School serves grades three through five. Andrew J. Mitchell Elementary School serves grades K through two. Boulder City is also home of one non-profit private religious elementary school, Grace Christian Academy,[37] which offers a Christian education for grades kindergarten through five. The school is part of Grace Community Church.

Boulder City also houses a small satellite campus of the **College of Southern Nevada**.

Boulder City has a **public library**, the Boulder City Library.[38] The Boulder City Library featured in the plot of the Oscar-winning 2016 film **La La Land** as the landmark across the street from the childhood home of the film's fictional heroine, aspiring actress Mia Dolan. However, La La Land's scenes of Mia's neighborhood in Boulder City (including the library) were actually filmed in **Santa Clarita, CA**.[39]

Media

[[edit](#)]

Stephens Media publishes the *Boulder City Review*.^[40] Until it ceased publication in 2009, the ***Boulder City News*** was the local newspaper.

Infrastructure

[[edit](#)]







The northern **Eldorado Valley** contains Boulder City's "Eldorado Energy Zone" which is home to the 480 MW El Dorado natural gas power plant, as well as several other projects. In 2019, the city announced plans to lease up to 1,100 acres (450 ha) in Black Hills South as a utility-scale solar facility. The city hopes to generate \$1.65 million annually from the lease.^[41]

- **Boulder City Hospital**
- **Boulder Dam Hotel**
- **Copper Mountain Solar Facility**

Transportation

[[edit](#)]

Highways in Boulder City are listed here.

-  **Interstate 11**
-  **U.S. Route 93**
-  **U.S. Route 93 Business (Boulder City, Nevada)**
-  **U.S. Route 95**
-  **State Route 165**
-  **State Route 173**

Notable people

[[edit](#)]

- **Desi Arnaz, Jr.** (born 1953), actor-musician who, with his wife, Amy, owns the Boulder Theatre, a former cinema converted into a live theatre, which is home to the Boulder City Ballet Company (originally from **Los Angeles**).
- **Deanna Brooks** (born 1974 in Boulder City), May 1998 **Playboy Playmate**
- **Paul C. Fisher** (1913–2006), inventor, politician and founder of the **Fisher Spacepen Co.**, located in Boulder City (originally from **Lebanon, Kansas**).

- **Terry Goodkind** (1948–2020), writer known for the **epic fantasy** series *The Sword of Truth* as well as the contemporary suspense novel *The Law of Nines* (2009), which has ties to his fantasy series (originally from **Omaha, Nebraska**).

In popular culture

[**edit**]

- Boulder City is featured as a playable setting in the **tabletop role-playing game** *Tales From the Loop (role-playing game)*.
- The 1976 song "**Highwayman**," written by **Jimmy Webb**, mentions the city. The second verse of the song mentions "a place called Boulder, on the wild Colorado." The verse is sung from the perspective of a construction worker who died building the **Hoover Dam**.
- A scaled-down version of Boulder City is featured in the 2010 roleplaying game *Fallout: New Vegas*.
- Boulder City is the hometown of one of the protagonists in the 2016 **musical film** *La La Land*. It is the hometown of Amelia "Mia" Dolan (played by **Emma Stone**), the female protagonist of the movie, and is where she lives before moving to **Los Angeles, California** in pursuit of her dream of becoming a **movie star**. In the film, she puts on a one-woman show titled *So Long Boulder City*, which gets her noticed by an **agent**.
- Boulder City is mentioned in S1E6 of *Milo Murthy's Law*.
- The novel *Lords of St. Thomas* (GWP, 2018) by **Jackson Ellis** tells the story of the last family to vacate nearby **St. Thomas, Nevada** in 1938 following construction of the **Boulder Dam**. The book is set partly in Boulder City, and is where the Lord family patriarch, Thomas, lives and works upon taking a job with **Six Companies**.^[42]

References

[**edit**]

- **flag Nevada portal**

- [^] *"Boulder Dam Hotel – Boulder City, NV Lodging"*. Archived from *the original* on February 4, 2015. Retrieved February 9, 2007.
- [^] *"Boulder City, NV – Official Website"*.
- [^] *"ArcGIS REST Services Directory"*. United States Census Bureau. Retrieved September 19, 2022.
- [^] *a b "Boulder City". Geographic Names Information System. United States Geological Survey, United States Department of the Interior*.
- [^] *"Boulder City Charter"*.
- [^] *"QuickFacts Boulder City, Nevada"*. census.gov. February 2022.
- [^] Federal Writers' Project (1941). *Origin of Place Names: Nevada* (PDF). W.P.A. p. 14. Archived (PDF) from the original on April 9, 2018.

8. ^ Jensen, Jamie (2006). *Road Trip USA: Cross-Country Adventures on America's Two-Lane Highways*. **Avalon Travel Publishing**. p. 143. **ISBN 978-1-56691-766-7**.
9. ^ **Boulder City City Design**. Accessed 5 April 2011
10. ^ **"The Controversial Naming of the Dam | American Experience | PBS"**. www.pbs.org. Retrieved August 22, 2012.
11. ^ **Boulder City Documentary Manuscript**. Accessed 5 April 2011
12. ^ Cheryl Ferrence, *Around Boulder City*. Arcadia Publishing, **Charleston, South Carolina**, 2008, p 10.
13. ^ **"Henry Kaiser"**[[permanent dead link](#)]. Accessed 10 April 2011.
14. ^ **"Nevada: Landscaping of the Bureau of Reclamation Regional Office, Boulder City" Archived** 2017-05-13 at the **Wayback Machine**. Accessed 10 April 2011.
15. ^ M. Gottdiener, Claudia C. Collins, David R. Dickens, *Las Vegas: The Social Production of an All-American City*. Blackwell, **Malden, Massachusetts**, 1999, p. 128
16. ^ Andrew J. Dunar, Dennis McBride, *Building Hoover Dam: an Oral History of the Great Depression*. University of Nevada Press, **Las Vegas**, Nevada, 2001, p. 119
17. ^ Dunar & McBride, p. 127
18. ^ Dunar & McBride, p. 128
19. ^ **"Amy Arnaz - Boulder City Ballet Company executive director"**. Archived from **the original** on July 14, 2011. Retrieved September 23, 2008.
20. ^ Gottdiener, Collins & Dickens, p. 128
21. ^ **"In Las Vegas, Prohibition Was Sporadically Enforced"**. *Prohibition: An Interactive History*. The Mob Museum. Retrieved April 4, 2019.
22. ^ Dunar & McBride, p 109
23. ^ Gottdiener, Collins & Dickens, p. 26
24. ^ Gottdiener, Collins & Dickens, p. 28
25. ^ **"DyeStatCAL.com"**.
26. ^ Shepherd, Natasha (May 15, 2008). **"Boulder City: A gateway to the past"**. *Las Vegas Sun*. Retrieved July 8, 2011.
27. ^ Nunley, Kyndell; Darrow, Max (August 9, 2018). **"Interstate 11's Boulder City bypass opens with much fanfare"**. *news3lv.com*. Retrieved April 4, 2020.
28. ^ Goodyear, Celia Shortt (August 14, 2019). **"The good. The bad. The interstate. Results of bypass's opening not as dire as expected"**. *Boulder City Review*. Retrieved April 4, 2020.
29. ^ **"Geographic Identifiers: 2010 Demographic Profile Data (G001): Boulder City city, Nevada"**. U.S. Census Bureau, American Factfinder. Archived from **the original** on February 12, 2020. Retrieved October 15, 2014.
30. ^ Sutton, 1968. "Geographical Aspects of Construction Planning: Hoover Dam Revisted," *Journal of the West*, 7(3):303–344. Discussion includes the plan and the ideas of DeBoer relative to the needs of workers on the dam.
31. ^ **"Boulder City, Nevada: City Code"**. Sterling Codifiers. Archived from **the original** on July 28, 2011. Retrieved July 8, 2011.
32. ^ **"BOULDER CITY, NEVADA (261071)"**. Western Regional Climate Center. Retrieved May 5, 2020.

33. ^ **"Census of Population and Housing"**. Census.gov. Retrieved June 4, 2016.
34. ^ **a b "U.S. Census website"**. **United States Census Bureau**. Retrieved January 31, 2008.
35. ^ **a b c d "U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts: Boulder City city, Nevada"**. www.census.gov. Retrieved March 28, 2023.
36. ^ **"Las Vegas Sun 14 schools earn five-star status in school district's high school ranking"**
37. ^ **"Boulder City Private Christian School Grace Christian Academy"**.
38. ^ **"Nevada Public Libraries"**. PublicLibraries.com. Retrieved June 14, 2019.
39. ^ **"La La Land (2016): Filming and Production"**. IMDb.com. Retrieved February 14, 2020.
40. ^ **"Boulder City Review"**.
41. ^ Miller, Cody (May 14, 2019). **"Boulder City looks to make more than \$1.6 million per year with new renewable energy plant"**. News3LV. **Las Vegas, NV**. Retrieved May 22, 2019.
42. ^ Robison, Vernon **New Historical Novel Tells Story Of Evacuation Of St. Thomas**

External links

[edit]



Wikimedia Commons has media related to **Boulder City, Nevada**.



Wikivoyage has a travel guide for **Boulder City**.

- **Official Boulder City website**
- **Boulder City / Hoover Dam Museum**

- **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**

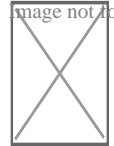


image not found or type unknown

Clark
County
map

**Unincorporated
communities**

- Centennial Hills
- Cold Creek
- Corn Creek
- Cottonwood Cove
- 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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Arden ○ Bard ○ Bonelli's Ferry ○ Borax ○ Buster Falls ○ Byron ○ Cactus Springs ○ Callville ○ Colorado City ○ Crystal ○ Dike ○ Dry Lake ○ El Dorado City ○ Erie ○ Gold Butte
Ghost towns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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
Indian reservations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fort Mojave Indian Reservation‡ ○ Las Vegas Indian Colony ○ Moapa River Indian Reservation
Proposed communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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**

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**
- **Pahranagat 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**
- **Spring Creek**
- **Spring Valley**
- **Stateline**
- **Summerlin South**
- **Sun Valley**
- **Sunrise Manor**
- **Tonopah**
- **Virginia City**
- **West Wendover**
- **Winnemucca**

- Former counties**
- **Bullfrog**
 - **Ormsby**
 - **Roop**

flag **Nevada portal**

Authority control databases **Edit this at Wikidata**

- International**
- **VIAF**
 - **WorldCat**

- National**
- **United States**
 - **Israel**

- Geographic**
- **MusicBrainz area**

- Other**
- **NARA**

About Henderson, Nevada

This article **needs additional citations for verification**. Please help **improve this article** by **adding citations to reliable sources**. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.

*Find sources: "**Henderson, Nevada**" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR* (December 2022) (***Learn how and when to remove this message***)

Henderson is located in the United States

Henderson

Location within the United States

Henderson

City

Lake Las Vegas

Image not found or type unknown

Henderson Executive Airport, The District at Green Valley Ranch

Image not found or type unknown

St. Rose Dominican Hospital

Image not found or type unknown

Ethel M Chocolate Botanical Gardens, Clark County Heritage Museum

Image not found or type unknown

Left-right from top: Lake Las Vegas, Henderson Executive Airport, The District at Green Valley Ranch, St. Rose Dominican Hospital, Ethel M Chocolate Botanical Gardens, Clark County Heritage Museum

Flag of Henderson

Image not found or type unknown

Flag

Motto:

A Place to Call Home

Location within Clark County

Image not found or type unknown

Location within Clark County

U.S. Census map

Image not found or type unknown

U.S. Census map

Henderson is located in Nevada

Image not found or type unknown

Henderson

Location within Nevada

Coordinates: 36°27'N 114°59'W36.033°N 114.983°WCountryUnited StatesStateNevadaCountyClarkFounded1941; 84 years agoIncorporatedApril 16, 1953; 71 years agoNamed forCharles HendersonGovernment

• Type **Council-Manager/CEO** • **Mayor** Michelle Romero (R) • **Mayor Pro Tem** Dan H. Stewart • **City Council**

- Dan H. Stewart
- Dan Shaw
- Carrie Cox
- Jim Seebock

• **City Manager/CEO** Richard Derrick Area

[2]

- Total

106.92 sq mi (276.94 km²) • Land 106.43 sq mi (275.66 km²) • Water 0.49 sq mi (1.27 km²) Elevation

[3]

1,864 ft (569 m) Population

(**2020**)

- Total

317,610 **[1]** • Rank **55th** in the United States • Density 2,984.10/sq mi (1,152.16/km²) **Time zone UTC-8 (PST)** • Summer (**DST**) **UTC-7 (PDT)** **ZIP Codes**

89002, 89009, 89011, 89012, 89014–89016, 89044, 89052, 89053, 89074, 89077

Area code(s) 702 and 725 **FIPS code** 32-31900 **Website** www.cityofhenderson.com

Henderson is a city in **Clark County, Nevada**, United States, about 16 miles (26 km) southeast of downtown **Las Vegas**. It is the **2nd most populous city** in **Nevada**, after Las Vegas, with 317,610 residents.**[4]** The city is part of the **Las Vegas Valley**.

Henderson is notable for its extensive system of outdoor recreation facilities, including over 220 miles (354 km) of trails and 72 parks.**[5]**

Incorporated in 1953, Henderson was originally known for its role in magnesium production during World War II.**[6]** Since then, it has grown rapidly through the development of master planned communities starting with the large Green Valley neighborhood,**[7][8]** redevelopment and reinvestment after the **PEPCON Disaster**,**[9]** and the city government's historically

proactive planning and management.^[10]

History

^[edit]

The township of Henderson first emerged in the 1940s during World War II with the building of the Basic Magnesium Plant. Henderson quickly became the main supplier of **magnesium** in the United States, which was called the "miracle metal" of World War II.^[11] The plant supplied the **US War Department** with magnesium for incendiary munition casings and airplane engines, frames, and other parts. A quarter of all US wartime magnesium came from the Henderson Plant to strengthen **aluminum**, using 25% of **Hoover Dam**'s power to separate the metal from its ore by **electrolysis**.^[12]

Although "born in America's defense", Henderson's future after World War II was uncertain. In 1947, magnesium production was no longer necessary for defense, and most of the Black Mountain Industrial (BMI) Complex's 14,000 employees moved away. Enrollment in the school system was reduced by two thirds, and well over half the townsite houses, built to house plant workers, became vacant. In 1947, the United States War Asset Administration offered Henderson for sale as war surplus property.^[13]

With the help of local industry, Henderson was incorporated on April 16, 1953, as the City of Henderson. On May 23, 1953, Henderson, with its population of 7,410, elected Dr. Jim French as the first mayor. Originally only about 13 square miles (34 km²) in size, the city quickly began to grow, reaching over 100 square miles (260 km²) in size in 2022.^[14]

Ammonium perchlorate factory fire

^[edit]

Main article: **PEPCON disaster**

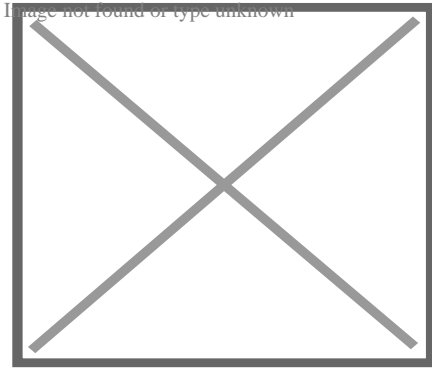
On May 4, 1988, the Pacific Engineering and Production Company of Nevada (PEPCON) chemical plant experienced a catastrophic fire and series of explosions. The facility was one of only two in the United States producing ammonium perchlorate, a key component in solid rocket fuel.^[15]

The disaster resulted in two fatalities, injured over 300 individuals, and caused extensive damage throughout the Las Vegas Valley.^[16] The explosions were so powerful that they registered seismic activity equivalent to a 3.5 magnitude earthquake and were felt up to 10 miles away.^[15]

The incident led to significant changes in industrial safety regulations and emergency response protocols in the region.[17] In the aftermath, PEPCON ceased operations in Henderson, and the site was eventually redeveloped for commercial use.[15]

Geography

[edit]



Map of the **Las Vegas Valley** with Henderson

Henderson is about 16 miles (26 km) southeast of downtown Las Vegas.[18]

According to the **United States Census Bureau**, the city has a total area of 107.7 square miles (279.0 km²), all land.[19]

The city is in the **Mojave Desert** with wildlife and vegetation typical of the Mojave. The mountains that surround Henderson mostly have gentle slopes. The **McCullough Range** is closest to the city; most of this range is covered by black rocks from a volcanic explosion millions of years ago. These mountains reach an average height of about 3,800 feet (1,200 m). The landscape consists of the desert; the only water in the city is found in washes like Duck Creek.

Residential neighborhoods in Henderson include **Anthem**, Anthem Country Club, Ascaya, Black Mountain Vistas, Cadence, Calico Ridge, Champion Village, The Fountains, Grand Legacy, **Green Valley**, Green Valley Estates, **Green Valley Ranch**, Hillsboro Heights, Inspirada, **Lake Las Vegas**, **MacDonald Highlands**, MacDonald Ranch, Madeira Canyon, Club at Madeira Canyon, Roma Hills, **Seven Hills**, Sun City Anthem, Sun City MacDonald Ranch, **Tuscany Village**, and Whitney Ranch.

Climate

[edit]

Henderson is classified as having a **hot desert climate** (BWh) in the **Köppen climate classification**. It has mild winters and hot summers. Snow can occasionally fall in the winter. The monsoon can bring storms in the summer, which can cause **flash flooding** and **thunderstorms**. The hottest month is July and the coldest month is December. On average there are 292 clear days per year.^[20]^{**failed verification**}

Climate data for Henderson, Nevada													
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Record high °F (°C)	75 (24)	86 (30)	91 (33)	97 (36)	111 (44)	118 (48)	120 (49)	112 (44)	115 (46)	100 (38)	90 (32)	78 (26)	120 (49)
Mean daily maximum °F (°C)	54 (12)	59 (15)	67 (19)	75 (24)	85 (29)	95 (35)	101 (38)	99 (37)	91 (33)	78 (26)	64 (18)	54 (12)	77 (25)
Mean daily minimum °F (°C)	41 (5)	44 (7)	49 (9)	56 (13)	65 (18)	74 (23)	79 (26)	78 (26)	71 (22)	60 (16)	48 (9)	40 (4)	59 (15)
Record low °F (°C)	11 (?12)	12 (?11)	25 (?4)	31 (?1)	37 (3)	41 (5)	56 (13)	59 (15)	43 (6)	30 (?1)	4 (?16)	9 (?13)	4 (?16)
Average precipitation inches (mm)	0.70 (18)	0.96 (24)	0.57 (14)	0.23 (5.8)	0.11 (2.8)	0.11 (2.8)	0.46 (12)	0.72 (18)	0.42 (11)	0.36 (9.1)	0.49 (12)	0.60 (15)	5.73 (144.5)

Source: Weather.com^[21]

Demographics

^[edit]

Historical population

Census	Pop.	Note	%±
1950	3,643	—	
1960	12,525		243.8%
1970	16,395		30.9%
1980	24,363		48.6%
1990	64,942		166.6%
2000	175,381		170.1%
2010	257,729		47.0%
2020	317,610		23.2%

U.S. Decennial Census^[22]

2020 census

^[edit]

According to the 2020 **census**,[23] Henderson had a population of 317,610 residents, a just-over 23% increase from the 2010 census. The city's racial makeup was 66.4% **White** alone, 6.0% **Black or African American** alone, 0.8% **American Indian and Alaska Native** alone, 9.3% **Asian** alone, 0.7% **Native Hawaiian** and **Pacific Islander** alone, and 10.9% identifying as two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 19.1% of the population, while 59.3% were **non-Hispanic White**.

There were 124,626 **households**, with an average household size of 2.54 individuals. Owner-occupied housing units accounted for 65.2% of all households, with a median value of \$427,900. The median gross rent was \$1,641.

The **age distribution** in 2020 was as follows: 4.9% under 5 years old, 21.4% under 18, and 20.0% aged 65 or older. The median age was 42.2 years. For every 100 females, there were 98.81 males.

Economically, the **median household income** was \$85,311, with a **per capita income** of \$46,882. Approximately 8.1% of the population lived below the **poverty line**.

Residents with at least a **high school diploma** accounted for 93.6% of the population, while residents with **bachelor's degrees** or higher accounted for 35.3%.

Henderson, 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[24]	Pop 2010[25]	Pop 2020[26]	% 2000	% 2010	% 2020
White (NH)	137,174	177,039	186,109	78.21%	68.69%	58.60%
Black or African American (NH)	6,376	12,471	20,288	3.64%	4.84%	6.39%
Native American or Alaska Native (NH)	955	1,182	1,253	0.54%	0.46%	0.39%
Asian (NH)	6,838	18,172	28,930	3.90%	7.05%	9.11%
Pacific Islander or Native Hawaiian (NH)	681	1,354	2,225	0.39%	0.53%	0.70%
Some other race (NH)	260	479	1,748	0.15%	0.19%	0.55%
Mixed race or Multiracial (NH)	4,312	8,655	20,093	2.46%	3.36%	6.33%
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	18,785	38,377	56,964	10.71%	14.89%	17.94%
Total	175,381	257,729	317,610	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

2010 census

[[edit](#)]

At the **census** of 2010,[\[27\]](#) 257,729 people resided in Henderson. The racial makeup was 76.9% **White**, 5.1% **African American**, 0.7% **Native American**, 7.2% **Asian**, 0.6% **Pacific Islander**, and 4.8% from two or more races. **Hispanic** or **Latino** of any race were 14.9% of the population and 68.7% of the population was **non-Hispanic White**.

According to the **2000 census**, there were 175,381 people, 66,331 households, and 47,095 families residing in the city. The population density was 2,200.8 inhabitants per square mile (849.7/km²). There were 71,149 housing units at an average density of 892.8 per square mile (344.7/km²). The city's racial makeup was 80.49% **White**, 3.76% **African American**, 0.70% **Native American**, 3.98% **Asian**, 0.42% **Pacific Islander**, 3.16% from **other races**, and 3.49% from two or more races. **Hispanic** or **Latino** of any race were 13.71% of the population.

There were 66,331 households, out of which 33.0% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 56.4% were **married couples** living together, 10.0% had a female householder with no husband present, and 29.0% were non-families. 20.3% of all households were made up of individuals, and 5.0% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.63 and the average family size was 3.05.

In the city, the population was spread out, with 25.1% under the age of 18, 7.9% from 18 to 24, 32.5% from 25 to 44, 24.4% from 45 to 64, and 10.1% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age for the city was 36 years. For every 100 females, there were 98.4 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 96.4 males.

The city's median household income was \$63,830, and the median family income was \$74,120. The **per capita income** for the city was \$33,238. The Henderson zip code 89012 where **MacDonald Highlands** is located, has the **7th highest per-capita income in the United States** at \$148,899. About 3.9% of families and 5.6% of the population were below the **poverty line**, including 6.4% of those under age 18 and 4.7% of those age 65 or over.[\[28\]](#)

Economy

[[edit](#)]

The largest single employer in Henderson is the city government itself, with 3,524 **full-time equivalent** employees. Other large employers include **Barclays**, **Green Valley Ranch**, **Sunset Station**, **Amazon**, the **Las Vegas Raiders**, and **Dignity Health**, which operates two hospital campuses in Henderson.[\[29\]](#)

In 2023, the city released a report to identify areas for public policy improvement to support the city economy's primary industries, including: **logistics**, electric equipment and components manufacturing, **financial and credit services**, **media and sports production**, and back-office management and support services.[30] Overall, the city attracts more advanced industries than its Southern Nevada counterparts such as Las Vegas, North Las Vegas, and Boulder City since Henderson has more **bachelor's** and **master's degree**-holding residents per capita.[31]

Manufacturing

[edit]

TIMET, one of the largest manufacturers of **titanium** in the world, operates a facility in Henderson that produces titanium sponge and **titanium tetrachloride**,[32] employing approximately 600 people.[33]

Levi Strauss operates a 620,000-square-foot (58,000 m²)[34] manufacturing and distribution facility in Henderson, where it utilizes advanced laser technology to create custom-designed denim products. This facility allows for the production of personalized designs at a rapid pace.[35]

Haas Automation, a leading manufacturer of **computerized numerical control** machines, began constructing a major production facility in Henderson in 2024.[36][37] The new facility will cover 2,400,000 square feet (220,000 m²) and is expected to employ up to 1,400 people over five years.[36]

ProCaps Laboratories, a **vitamin** manufacturing company, operates a 90,000-square-foot (8,400 m²) facility in Henderson. The facility includes a unique 1,400-square-foot (130 m²) glass-enclosed **broadcast studio** that enables live broadcasting while production continues uninterrupted. This arrangement is a first-of-its-kind setup in the U.S. for a vitamin production facility.[38]

IT networking infrastructure

[edit]

Google's \$600 million **data center** in Henderson operates on a 64-acre (260,000 m²) campus.[39] This facility supports Google's network infrastructure Google **Cloud**, **AI**, **Maps**, **Search** in North America.[40] In addition to the initial investment, Google announced plans to

invest an additional \$400 million in 2024 to upgrade its Nevada data centers, including the one in Henderson.[\[41\]](#)

Logistics

[\[edit\]](#)

Amazon operates multiple facilities in Henderson. Among them is a 600,000-square-foot (56,000 m²) **cross-dock facility** that enables efficient redistribution of large inventory shipments. The facility employs over 1,000 workers and is one of three **Amazon fulfillment centers** in Nevada.[\[42\]](#)

The Las Vegas Raiders maintain their corporate headquarters and a healthcare performance center in Henderson. The facility features a 336,000-square-foot (31,200 m²) complex with **training fields** and administrative offices.[\[43\]](#)

Kroger operates a major distribution center in Henderson, which supports **grocery operations** throughout the region. The 428,000-square-foot (39,800 m²) facility employs around 270 people and serves as a vital logistics hub for the company’s network of stores.[\[44\]](#)

Ethel M Chocolates, established by **Forrest Mars Sr.**, has been a part of Henderson’s economic fabric since 1981.[\[45\]](#) The facility produces **gourmet chocolates** and offers a popular tourist attraction with its **cactus garden** and interactive experiences.[\[46\]](#)

Top employers

[\[edit\]](#)

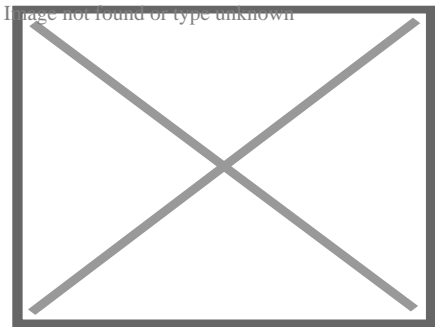
Although ranges are given in order to protect employee privacy, according to the report, the City of Henderson **Comprehensive Annual Financial Report**, fiscal year ending June 30, 2024,[\[33\]](#) identifies the city's largest employers as:

Top Single Employers, Henderson, NV (2024)		
#	Employer	# of Employees
1	City of Henderson	3,527
2	Barclays Services, LLC	1,000–4,999
3	Green Valley Ranch Resort & Spa	1,000–4,999
4	St. Rose Dominican Hospital, Siena	1,000–4,999
5	Sunset Station Hotel and Casino	1,000–4,999

6	Amazon LAS1 Distribution Center	1,000–4,999
7	Henderson Hospital	1,000–4,999
8	M Resort, Spa, Casino	1,000–4,999
9	St. Rose Dominican Hospital, de Lima	500–999
10	Las Vegas Raiders	500–999

Arts and culture

[edit]

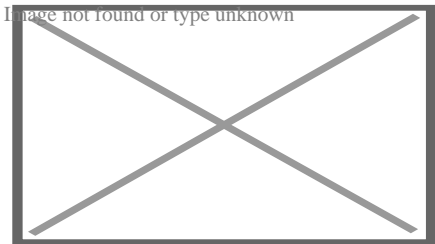


Green Valley Ranch

An increasing number of major shopping malls, movie theater complexes, concert venues, restaurants and casino resorts offer residents a variety of choices for leisure time in Henderson. The city also sits a few miles southeast of Las Vegas and is not too far from the world-famous **Las Vegas Strip**. "Shakespeare in the Park" celebrated its tenth anniversary in 1996, a testament to Henderson's long-standing support for the arts and cultural programs. The city also boasts the largest recreational facility – the Henderson Multigenerational Facility – in Nevada as well as Nevada's only scenic Bird Preserve. The city supports a variety of other cultural events, many of which are held at the outdoor amphitheater, the largest one of its kind in Nevada.

Points of interest

[edit]



The entrance to **MacDonalD Highlands** in Henderson

- **Acacia Demonstration Gardens**
- **Anthem Country Club**
- Ascaya
- Black Mountain Recreation Center
- **Clark County Heritage Museum**
- **The District at Green Valley Ranch**
- **Ethel M Botanical Cactus Garden**
- **Ethel M Chocolate Factory**
- **Galleria at Sunset**
- **Green Valley Ranch** Resort, Spa, and Casino
- Henderson Bird Viewing Preserve and Water Reclamation Facility
- Henderson International School
- Henderson Pavilion Concert Theater and Recreational Plaza
- **Lake Las Vegas**
- Lamborghini Las Vegas
- **M Resort**
- **MacDonald Highlands**
- Montelago Village and Boutiques
- **Nevada State College**
- Ravella at **Lake Las Vegas**
- **Reflection Bay Golf Club**
- **Rio Secco Golf Club**
- Roma Hills
- **Seven Hills Estates**
- **Sunset Station**
- Veteran's Wall
- **Water Street District**^[47]
- Westin Resort at **Lake Las Vegas**
- Wildhorse Golf Club^[48]

Library

^{[[edit](#)]}

Henderson has a **public library** system with five branches.^{[49][50]}

Sports

^{[[edit](#)]}

See also: [Nevada § Sports](#), [Las Vegas § Sports](#), and [Sports in the Las Vegas metropolitan area](#)

The headquarters of the [Las Vegas Raiders](#) ([NFL](#)) and the [Las Vegas Aces](#) ([WNBA](#)) are located in Henderson.

The Las Vegas Raiders, formerly the [Oakland Raiders](#), announced their [relocation to Las Vegas](#) in 2017. In 2018, they announced the purchase of 55 acres in the southwest part of Henderson where the team's executive offices and practice facility were built.^[51] The \$75 million complex was named the [Intermountain Health](#) Performance Center and opened in June 2020.^[52]

The Las Vegas Aces' 64,000-square-foot (5,900 m²) complex houses the team's practice facility, offices, training and weight rooms, hydrotherapy space, physical therapy area, locker rooms, a lecture hall, player and alumni lounges, and an on-site day care center.^[53] In 2023, the Aces became the first WNBA team to have a facility built exclusively for itself when their new complex opened.^[54]

Henderson is also home to three minor league professional sports teams: the [Henderson Silver Knights](#) of the [American Hockey League](#), the [Vegas Knight Hawks](#) of the [Indoor Football League](#), and the [Vegas Thrill](#) of [Pro Volleyball Federation](#).^[55]^[56] All three teams are headquartered and play at the 6,000-seat [Lee's Family Forum](#), formerly the Dollar Loan Center.^[55] Before folding, the [NBA G League Ignite](#) spent its final two seasons headquartered at the arena.^[57]

Minor professional teams

[\[edit\]](#)

Team	Sport	League	Venue (capacity)	Established	Titles
NBA G League Ignite	Basketball	NBAGL	Dollar Loan Center (6,019)	2020	0
Henderson Silver Knights	Ice hockey	AHL	Dollar Loan Center (5,567)		0
Vegas Knight Hawks	Indoor football	IFL		2021	0

Parks and recreation

[\[edit\]](#)

Henderson has more than 37 miles (60 km) of trails.^[58]

Government

[\[edit\]](#)

The city received its charter from the **Nevada State Legislature** in 1953, formally incorporating the city with a council/manager form of government.

Henderson is divided into four wards. A mayor and four council members are elected citywide, but no more than one council member are allowed to reside in each ward.

Lorna Kesterson was elected as Henderson's first female mayor, serving two terms until 1993.[\[59\]](#)[\[60\]](#)

Service	Mayor
1953–1957	James B. French
1957–1965	William B. Byrne
1965–1969	William R. Hampton
1969–1973	Estes M. McDoniel
1973–1975	Cruz Olague
1975	Richard A. Stewart Sr.
1975–1981	Lorin L. Williams
1981–1985	Leroy Zike
1985–1993	Lorna J. Kesterson
1993–1997	Robert A. Groesbeck
1997–2009	James B. Gibson
2009–2017	Andy Hafen
2017–2023	Debra March
2023–present	Michelle Romero

2013 Americans with Disabilities Act settlement

[\[edit\]](#)

In 2013, the **Department of Justice** (DOJ) announced it had reached a cooperative settlement agreement with the city of Henderson under the **Americans with Disabilities Act** (ADA). The DOJ received complaints by individuals who are deaf that officers for the city of Henderson did not provide them with qualified sign language interpreters and other auxiliary aids and services when needed for effective communication. One of the complainants was arrested and detained for two days in the Henderson **detention facility**, while the other was

an alleged **crime victim**.^[61]

During its investigation into the allegations, the department inquired whether the city of Henderson would be interested in resolving the matter voluntarily. The city expressed its full commitment to ensure compliance with the ADA. Under the settlement, the city of Henderson will pay \$35,000 to the complainants. The city agreed to provide **sign language** interpreters, usually within an hour of a person's request to law enforcement officers. Henderson also agreed to modify its handcuffing policies for people who use sign language or hand writing to communicate, and to adopt other policies consistent with the ADA.^[61]

Education

^[edit]

The **Clark County School District** provides elementary and secondary public education. Henderson is the location for 29 elementary schools, nine middle schools, and nine high schools. Five of the nine high schools are public schools, including **Basic**, **Coronado**, **Green Valley**, **Foothill**, and **Liberty**. The remaining four are private college preparatory schools, including the **Henderson International School**. A tenth high school, **Silverado High School**, also serves parts of Henderson but is in unincorporated **Clark County**.

Findlay College Prep

^[edit]

Main article: **Findlay Prep**

Findlay Prep was a **high school basketball** program sponsored by the Henderson International School. Henderson International School – a private preparatory school owned by **Meritas** – hosted **Findlay College Prep**. Since its creation in 2006 by businessman Cliff Findlay, its dozen students comprised the school's only high school students.^[62]

Colleges and universities

^[edit]

Henderson is home to **Nevada State University**, a member of the **Nevada System of Higher Education**, and has a satellite campus of the College of Southern Nevada. It also has campuses for private institutions of higher education including the **Roseman University of Health Sciences**, **Touro University**, and **DeVry University**.

Several for-profit colleges also operate in the city, including **The Art Institute of Las Vegas** and **Everest College**.

Media

[[edit](#)]

Newspapers

[[edit](#)]

- ***Las Vegas Review-Journal***
- ***Las Vegas Sun***
- *Green Valley View*
- *The Henderson Press*

Television

[[edit](#)]

KVVU-TV (channel 5) is the Las Vegas Valley's **Fox** affiliate and licensed to Henderson, and is based from studios on the northwest side of the city.

Film history

[[edit](#)]

- The documentary *Real CSI* featured the Henderson Police Department (HPD) Crime Scene Analysts/Investigators.
- The 1998 film ***Lethal Weapon 4*** used **Interstate 215** as a filming location.^[63]
- A scene in the **James Bond** film ***Diamonds Are Forever*** in which Bond (**Sean Connery**) is nearly cremated alive was filmed at Palm Mortuary's Henderson location.^{[64][65]}
- ***America's Sweethearts***, starring **Julia Roberts** and **John Cusack**, featured many scenes filmed at Lake Las Vegas.^[66]
- ***Paranormal Activity 4*** takes place at the home of a wealthy family in Henderson, but was filmed in California.^[67]

Infrastructure

[[edit](#)]

Transportation

[[edit](#)]

The city is served by **RTC Transit** (formerly Citizens Area Transit/CAT) with its network of bus routes which run throughout the **Las Vegas Valley**.

Henderson is served by four major highways: Henderson Black Hills and (**State Route 582**), which is the main thoroughfare connecting with Las Vegas and **Boulder City**; **Lake Mead Parkway (State Route 564)**; **Interstate 11** and **Interstate 215**. **State Route 146**, also known as Saint Rose Parkway, connects **Interstate 15** near **Sloan** with Interstate 215 in Green Valley. This stretch is formally a part of Lake Mead Parkway which is a direct link to Henderson for motorists traveling in and out of **Southern California**.

The city of Henderson has a low percentage of households without a car. In 2015, 2.8 percent of Henderson households lacked a car, and increased to 5 percent in 2016. The national average was 8.7 percent in 2016. Henderson averaged 1.74 cars per household in 2016, compared to a national average of 1.8.^[68]

Henderson is home for the **Henderson Executive Airport**. The main airport for the metropolitan area is **Harry Reid International Airport**, northwest of Henderson.

Street numbering is different within the city of Henderson than with the rest of the Las Vegas Valley. The center of Henderson lies within the intersection of Water Street and Lake Mead Parkway. The Henderson Police Department for years referred to Lake Mead Parkway (and its former name Lake Mead Drive) as "146", while Boulder Highway is often referred as "93", its former highway designation.

The **Union Pacific Railroad** serves Henderson over a branch line originally built to support construction of **Hoover Dam**. The final few miles of the line, owned by the U.S. Government, were abandoned after the dam was completed. The line still extends to **Boulder City**; in 1985, the state purchased the section east of appropriately **I-11**, with the **Nevada Southern Railroad Museum** operating excursion trains over the easternmost seven miles (11 km).

Public safety

[[edit](#)]

Fire prevention services are provided by the **Henderson Fire Department** and police services by the **Henderson Police Department**.

Notable people

[[edit](#)]

The following is an incomplete list of notable Henderson residents:

- **Steve Aoki** (born 1977), electro-house musician, record producer, DJ and music executive[[69](#)]
- **Zico Bailey** (born 2000), soccer player[[70](#)]
- **Gavin Beavers** (born 2005), soccer player[[71](#)]
- **Erica Blasberg** (1984–2010), LPGA golfer[[72](#)]
- **Toni Braxton** (born 1967), singer[[73](#)]
- **Lisa Cano Burkhead**, 36th **Lieutenant Governor of Nevada**[[74](#)]
- **Glen and Les Charles**, creators of ***Cheers*** and ***Taxi***[[75](#)]
- **Andrew Cherng** (born 1948), founder of **Panda Express**[[76](#)]
- **Tony Curtis** (1925–2010), actor
- **Phyllis Davis** (1940–2013), film and television actress
- **Hailey Dawson** (born 2010), girl with **3D-printed robotic** hand
- **Sheena Easton** (born 1959), Scottish singer and actress
- **Joe Farré** (born 1967), racing driver
- **Flavor Flav** (born 1959), **rap music** artist and reality television personality[[77](#)]
- **Brandon Flowers** (born 1981), vocalist for **The Killers**[[78](#)]
- **Joey Gallo**, professional baseball outfielder
- **Jeff Gillan** (born 1957), journalist
- **Greg Haugen** (born 1960), three-time world champion boxer[[79](#)]
- **Joe Heck** (born 1961), **U.S. Army Brigadier General**, former **U.S. Representative**, and 2016 Republican nominee for **United States Senate** in Nevada
- **Iris Kyle** (born 1974), professional female bodybuilder
- **Oksana Marafioti**, author[[80](#)]
- **Pierre Omidyar** (born 1967), CEO and founder of **eBay**[[81](#)]
- **Jermaine O'Neal** (born 1978), **NBA** player[[82](#)]
- **Marie Osmond** (born 1959), singer, doll designer, and talk show host[[83](#)]
- **Paul Pierce** (born 1977), **NBA** player[[84](#)]
- **Harry Reid** (1939–2021), **United States Senator**
- **Jacky Rosen** (born 1957), United States Senator[[85](#)]
- **Nia Sanchez** (born 1990), **Miss Nevada USA** 2014, **Miss USA 2014** and 1st runner-up **Miss Universe 2014**[[86](#)]
- **David Sklansky** (born 1947), professional poker player/author[[87](#)]
- **Mike Tyson** (born 1966), retired heavyweight boxer and television personality[[88](#)]

- **Nancy Walton Laurie** (born 1952), daughter of **Walmart** co-founder **James "Bud" Walton**^[89]
- **Chumlee** (full name Austin Lee Russell, born 1982), star of History Channel TV show ***Pawn Stars***
- **Mary Wilson** (1944–2021), singer

In popular culture

[**edit**]

Henderson appears in the 2010 video game ***Fallout: New Vegas***, where it is depicted as home to the REPCONN headquarters.^[90]

References

[**edit**]

- ↑ ***"Quick Facts: Henderson"***. ***United States Census Bureau***. 2020. **Archived** from the original on December 7, 2024.
- ↑ ***"ArcGIS REST Services Directory"***. United States Census Bureau. Retrieved September 19, 2022.
- ↑ ***"Henderson"***. ***Geographic Names Information System***. ***United States Geological Survey, United States Department of the Interior***.
- ↑ ***"Quick Facts: Henderson"***. ***United States Census Bureau***. 2020. **Archived** from the original on December 7, 2024.
- ↑ ***"Fact Sheet"***. City of Henderson. **Archived** from the original on October 3, 2024. Retrieved November 25, 2024.
- ↑ Lyle, Michael (May 15, 2008). ***"Battle-born Henderson now 'A Place to Call Home'"***. ***Las Vegas Sun***. **Archived** from the original on May 16, 2023. Retrieved November 25, 2024. "On April 16, 1953, Henderson was officially a city, electing its first mayor, Dr. Jim French, on May 23. The city was only 13 square miles and had a population of 7,410 people. The city slogan soon became 'A Place to Call Home.'"
- ↑ Moehring, Eugene P.; Green, Michael S. (2005). *Las Vegas: a Centennial History*. Wilbur S. Shepperson series in Nevada history. Reno: University of Nevada Press. pp. Chapter 10: Suburbanization and Diversity, 1970–2005. **ISBN 978-0-87417-611-7**. "Creating the momentum for Henderson's metamorphosis has been the development of Green Valley. Its origins lie in the land acquisitions of Las Vegas Sun editor Hank Greenspun in the southeastern portion of the valley, west of Henderson. Between 1956 and 1971, he bought eight thousand acres of land with the intention of bringing in large developers to build residential communities that the City of Henderson would eventually annex...Green Valley grew simultaneously with Spring Valley and sooner than Summerlin. Of course, it needed help. Fine convinced county commissioners to rename Lamb Boulevard Green Valley Parkway, which he connected to Patrick Lane."

8. ^ **"History of Henderson". Las Vegas Sun.** April 16, 2003. **Archived** from the original on April 2, 2024. Retrieved November 25, 2024. 1972 — "On Jan. 17, the city sells 4,700 acres of what then was known as "Section 25" to Las Vegas Sun Publisher Hank Greenspun, who then is approved by the City Council to develop on the huge parcel the master-planned community that would become Green Valley. Basic High moves from Van Wagenen to its present location on Palo Verde Drive."
9. ^ **"History of Henderson". Las Vegas Sun.** April 16, 2003. **Archived** from the original on April 2, 2024. Retrieved November 25, 2024. 1988 — "Henderson voters approve the first park improvement bond of \$4 million...More than half of Henderson's buildings suffer some damage and thousands of insurance claims are filed. The plant paid more than \$74 million in settlements and later moved to Utah. Construction begins on a 2,300-acre residential resort subdivision, Lake Las Vegas."
10. ^ **"History of Henderson". Las Vegas Sun.** April 16, 2003. **Archived** from the original on April 2, 2024. Retrieved November 25, 2024. "2003 — "Henderson Multigenerational Center, a huge recreational facility, opens on Feb. 7. Henderson annexes 5,458 acres of **Bureau of Land Management** land, preserving southwest entryway into city. (Today the city includes 96 million acres and has a population greater than 220,000.)"
11. ^ Leland Quick, Miracle Metal from Nevada Hills, **Desert Magazine, June 1944**, pages 10-13
12. ^ Moore, David. **The Hoover Dam: A World Renowned Concrete Monument** Roman Concrete, 1999. Accessed: February 26, 2012.
13. ^ **"Our History | Henderson, NV".**
14. ^ **Our History | Henderson, NV**
15. ^ **a b c Bartlett, Michael (July 31, 1997). "In 1988, Disaster Struck as Explosions Rocked PEPCON Plant in Henderson". Las Vegas Sun.**
16. ^ Kuhnhehn, Jim (May 5, 2013). **"Anger After Explosions' Fallout Remains Decades Later". Las Vegas Sun.** **Archived** from the original on November 7, 2013. Retrieved November 24, 2024.
17. ^ Packer, Adrienne (May 4, 1998). **"Plant Safety a Priority Ten Years After PEPCON Blast". Las Vegas Sun.** **Archived** from the original on January 2, 2010.
18. ^ **"US Gazetteer files: 2010, 2000, and 1990". United States Census Bureau.** February 12, 2011. Retrieved April 23, 2011.
19. ^ **"Geographic Identifiers: 2010 Demographic Profile Data (G001): Henderson city, Nevada".** U.S. Census Bureau, American Factfinder. **Archived** from the original on February 12, 2020. Retrieved October 15, 2014.
20. ^ **"Henderson, Nevada Is No. 40 on MONEY's Best Places to Live list".** Money. Retrieved January 30, 2019.
21. ^ **"Monthly Averages for Henderson, NV".** Weather.com. **Archived** from the original on July 24, 2013. Retrieved November 21, 2011.
22. ^ **"Census of Population and Housing".** Census.gov. Retrieved June 4, 2016.
23. ^ **"Quick Facts: Henderson". United States Census Bureau.** 2020. **Archived** from the original on December 7, 2024.

24. ^ **"P004 Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino by Race – 2000: DEC Summary File 1 – Henderson city, Nevada". United States Census Bureau.**
25. ^ **"P2: Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino by Race – 2010: DEC Redistricting Data (PL 94-171) – Henderson city, Nevada". United States Census Bureau .**
26. ^ **"P2: Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino by Race – 2020: DEC Redistricting Data (PL 94-171) – Henderson city, Nevada". United States Census Bureau .**
27. ^ **"Henderson (city) QuickFacts from the US Census Bureau".** Archived from **the original** on July 23, 2013. Retrieved July 1, 2015.
28. ^ **"Henderson, Nevada Economy".** bestplaces.net.
29. ^ **Annual Comprehensive Financial Report** (PDF) (Report). City of Henderson. June 30, 2024. p. 173. **Archived** from the original on December 22, 2024. Retrieved December 21, 2024.
30. ^ **City of Henderson: Target Industry Study** (PDF) (Report). City of Henderson. 2023. pp. 4–5. Archived from **the original** (PDF) on May 23, 2024.
31. ^ Credico, Mark (December 29, 2023). **"Henderson Analysis Outlines Industries the City Plans to Target for Growth". Las Vegas Review-Journal.** **Archived** from the original on December 29, 2023.
32. ^ Ng, Jonathan (August 4, 2020). **"Henderson TIMET Plant Workers Seeking Federal Help to Prevent Closure". Las Vegas Review-Journal.** **Archived** from the original on October 9, 2024.
33. ^ **a b Annual Comprehensive Financial Report** (PDF) (Report). City of Henderson. June 30, 2024. p. 173. **Archived** from the original on December 22, 2024. Retrieved December 21, 2024.
34. ^ Lochhead, Colton (January 11, 2016). **"Levi Strauss Distribution Center Honored for Sustainability". Las Vegas Review-Journal.** **Archived** from the original on June 5, 2024.
35. ^ Quinones, Todd (July 9, 2021). **"Nevada Built: Levi Strauss Makes Signature Jeans in Las Vegas Valley". KTVN-TV.** **Archived** from the original on May 18, 2024.
36. ^ **a b Drewes, Emerson** (October 2, 2024). **"Giant Henderson Manufacturing Facility to Hire Hundreds". Las Vegas Review-Journal.** **Archived** from the original on October 4, 2024.
37. ^ Drewes, Emerson (September 3, 2024). **"Construction on Massive Henderson Manufacturing Facility to Start". Las Vegas Review-Journal.** **Archived** from the original on September 9, 2024.
38. ^ Wargo, Buck (November 23, 2014). **"Studio on Henderson Factory Floor Enables Viewers to See Vitamin Production". Las Vegas Review-Journal.** **Archived** from the original on December 14, 2024.
39. ^ Schulz, Bailey (November 15, 2018). **"Google Building \$600M Data Center in Henderson". Las Vegas Review-Journal.** **Archived** from the original on August 8, 2022.

40. ^ Hildago, Jason (August 27, 2024). **"Google Betting More Than \$400 Million on Nevada Tech Infrastructure"**. *Reno Gazette-Journal*. Archived from **the original** on September 18, 2024.
41. ^ Alonzo, Amy (August 28, 2024). **"Google to Spend \$400 Million to Expand Nevada Data Centers"**. *The Nevada Independent*. Archived from the original on October 3, 2024.
42. ^ Shulz, Bailey (June 25, 2020). **"Amazon Hiring More Than 1K for Henderson Facility"**. *Las Vegas Review-Journal*. Archived from the original on August 20, 2020.
43. ^ Segall, Eli (May 4, 2023). **"Raiders Practice Facility Changed Hands Twice Without Real Estate Transfer Taxes"**. *Las Vegas Review-Journal*. Archived from **the original** on October 1, 2023.
44. ^ Hudson, Subrina (September 13, 2019). **"Final Touches Completed on Smith's Distribution Center in Henderson"**. *Las Vegas Review-Journal*. Archived from the original on September 22, 2019.
45. ^ Lane, Taylor (December 16, 2024). **"How Ethel M Chocolates Got Its Start in Henderson"**. *Las Vegas Review-Journal*. Archived from the original on December 20, 2024.
46. ^ Quinones, Todd (June 18, 2021). **"Nevada Built: Familiar Chocolate Company With Unfamiliar Story"**. *KTNV-TV*. Archived from **the original** on October 7, 2024.
47. ^ Davis, Hillary (October 10, 2021). **"Henderson soaks up '30-year overnight success' of Water Street reboot"**. *Las Vegas Sun*. Retrieved December 22, 2022.
48. ^ **"Wildhorse Golf Course Henderson Las Vegas Golf"**. Wildhorse Golf.
49. ^ **"Home"**. Henderson Libraries. Retrieved June 20, 2023.
50. ^ Wootten-Greener, Julie (September 20, 2022). **"New library opens in fast-growing west Henderson"**. *Las Vegas Review-Journal*. Archived from the original on April 1, 2023. Retrieved July 5, 2023.
51. ^ Lopez, Sandy (February 6, 2018). **"Henderson finalizes land deal with Raiders"**. *Las Vegas Review-Journal*. Archived from **the original** on January 25, 2025. Retrieved July 30, 2018.
52. ^ Breech, John (July 2, 2020). **"Raiders show off their new \$75 million practice facility in Nevada and here's what it looks like"**. CBS Sports. Archived from the original on January 27, 2022.
53. ^ Cash, Meredith (May 4, 2023). **"Take a tour of the Las Vegas Aces' new home — the stunning WNBA space that rivals the best facilities in the men's game"**. *Business Insider*. Archived from the original on February 29, 2024.
54. ^ Yamashita, Andy (April 28, 2023). **"'A space for themselves': Aces unveil historic practice facility"**. *Las Vegas Review-Journal*. Archived from **the original** on April 29, 2023.
55. ^ **a b "About Lee's Family Forum"**. *Lee's Family Forum*. Archived from **the original** on April 2, 2024. Retrieved February 14, 2025.
56. ^ Paine, Kyle (April 2, 2024). **"Dollar Loan Center ends purported agreement to keep name on Henderson sports arena"**. *KLAS-TV*. Archived from the original on June 12, 2024.

57. ^ Gotz, Ben (March 21, 2024). **"NBA to shutter G League Ignite team in Henderson"**. *Las Vegas Review-Journal*. Archived from the original on March 27, 2024.
58. ^ Lyle, Michael (May 15, 2008). **"Battle-born Henderson now 'A Place to Call Home'"**. *Las Vegas Sun*.
59. ^ McMurdo, Doug (January 17, 2012). **"Former Henderson mayor Lorna Kesterson dies at 86"**. *Las Vegas Review-Journal*. Retrieved January 20, 2012.
60. ^ Zvosec, Carla J. **"City's first and only female mayor dies at age 86"**. Henderson Press. Archived from **the original** on January 3, 2013.
61. ^ **a b** Department of Justice Office of Public Affairs (August 5, 2013). **"Justice Department Reaches Settlement with the City of Henderson, Nev. to Improve Law Enforcement Communications with People Who Are Deaf or Hard of Hearing"**. US Department of Justice. Retrieved August 7, 2013.
62. ^ Abramson, Mitch (October 6, 2013). **"Former Knick Jerome Williams coaches Findlay Prep, one of country's top high school basketball teams"**. New York Daily News. Retrieved November 29, 2024.
63. ^ Schorr, Melissa (April 17, 1998). **"Highway to Hollywood - Las Vegas Sun Newspaper"**. *Las Vegas Sun*. Retrieved July 15, 2023.
64. ^ Lawrence, Christopher (November 5, 2015). **"When James Bond came to Las Vegas — PHOTOS"**. *Las Vegas Review-Journal*. Retrieved July 15, 2023.
65. ^ Sood, Suemedha. **"James Bond's Diamonds are Forever"**. *BBC*. Retrieved July 15, 2023.
66. ^ Koehler, Robert (July 12, 2001). **"America's Sweethearts"**. *Variety*. Retrieved July 15, 2023.
67. ^ Bell, Josh (October 19, 2012). **"The horror franchise runs out of steam in 'Paranormal Activity 4'"**. *Las Vegas Weekly*. Retrieved July 15, 2023.
68. ^ **"Car Ownership in U.S. Cities Data and Map"**. *Governing*. December 9, 2014. Retrieved May 4, 2018.
69. ^ **"Chatting up Steve Aoki as he preps to celebrate his birthday at Hakkasan"**. *lasvegasweekly.com*. November 17, 2015. Archived from **the original** on October 6, 2017. Retrieved October 5, 2017.
70. ^ **"New Mexico United exercises contract option on Zico Bailey"**. *USL Championship*. December 9, 2024. Retrieved January 3, 2025.
71. ^ Joseph, Brendan (October 3, 2024). **"SSFC Spotlight: Gavin Beavers gaining crucial experience"**. *Stars and Stripes FC*. Retrieved January 11, 2025.
72. ^ Shipnuck, Alan (December 13, 2010). **"The Mystery of Erica Blasberg"**. *Sports Illustrated*. Archived from the original on August 5, 2016. Retrieved July 23, 2018.
73. ^ **"Toni Braxton's House (former)"**. *Virtual Globetrotting*. November 12, 2011.
74. ^ **"Sisolak picks Clark County educator for lieutenant governor"**. *Las Vegas Review-Journal*. December 16, 2021. Retrieved December 17, 2021.
75. ^ **"Toledo Blade - Google News Archive Search"**.
76. ^ **"#838 Andrew & Peggy Cherng"**. *Forbes*.
77. ^ **Associated Press** (February 8, 2016). **"Flavor Flav Pleads No Contest to DUI Charge in Las Vegas"**. *Billboard*. Archived from the original on February 9, 2016.

Retrieved July 23, 2018.

- 78. [^] McLean, Craig (September 24, 2006). **"Songs of praise"**. *The Guardian*. London. Retrieved May 4, 2010.
- 79. [^] Kantowski, Ron (May 16, 2008). **"One Tough Guy, Even When He Lost"**. *Las Vegas Sun*. **Archived** from the original on March 8, 2016.
- 80. [^] **"Henderson author Oksana Marafioti to debut book about her life as a Gypsy living in America"**. May 29, 2012.
- 81. [^] **"Pierre Omidyar's House"**. Virtual Globetrotting. February 16, 2009.
- 82. [^] **"Jermaine O'Neal's House"**. Virtual Globetrotting. April 29, 2009.
- 83. [^] Bosshart, Becky (December 24, 2008). **"Marie Osmand Makes Herself at Home in Green Valley"**. *Las Vegas Sun*. **Archived** from the original on January 25, 2021.
- 84. [^] **"Paul Pierce's House"**. Virtual Globetrotting. September 9, 2009.
- 85. [^] **"Congressional candidate Jacky Rosen a newcomer, unknown to most Southern Nevadans"**. July 5, 2016.
- 86. [^] Elfman, Doug (July 11, 2014). **"Crowning Achievement: Miss USA comes home to Vegas to help women in need (and eat lollipops)"**. *Las Vegas Review-Journal*. "She moved to Henderson last year and gave pageants another shot. In January, she was named Miss Nevada. In June, her crowning achievement arrived. She became Miss USA."**cite news**: CS1 maint: url-status (**link**)
- 87. [^] **72os.com - Poker League, Poker Community - David Sklansky - Player Profile Archived** July 15, 2007, at the **Wayback Machine**
- 88. [^] **"Mike Tyson spent \$2.5M to move down the street"**. *reviewjournal.com*. March 12, 2016.
- 89. [^] **"Las Vegas Business Press"**. *Las Vegas Business Press*.
- 90. [^] *Fallout: New Vegas* "Hold up, Rocketeers!" loading screen.

External links

[edit]

Henderson, Nevada 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

- **City of Henderson official website**

- **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**

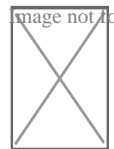


image not found or type unknown

Clark
County
map

**Unincorporated
communities**

- Centennial Hills
- Cold Creek
- Corn Creek
- Cottonwood Cove
- 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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Arden ○ Bard ○ Bonelli's Ferry ○ Borax ○ Buster Falls ○ Byron ○ Cactus Springs ○ Callville ○ Colorado City ○ Crystal ○ Dike ○ Dry Lake ○ El Dorado City ○ Erie ○ Gold Butte
Ghost towns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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
Indian reservations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fort Mojave Indian Reservation‡ ○ Las Vegas Indian Colony ○ Moapa River Indian Reservation
Proposed communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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
- Shelby Museum
- Southern Nevada Museum of Fine Art
- Thunderbirds Museum

- Casa de Shenandoah
- Elvis-A-Rama Museum
- Guinness World of Records
- Guggenheim Hermitage Museum

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

Neighborhoods

- Mountain's Edge
- 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**

Area shopping

- **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**

Other

- Architecture
- History
- Timeline
- Landmarks
- Skyscrapers
- Las Vegas Strip
- Restaurants
- Michelin-starred restaurants
- Condominiums
- 1999 flood

 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**
- **Pahranagat 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**
- **Spring Creek**
- **Spring Valley**
- **Stateline**
- **Summerlin South**
- **Sun Valley**
- **Sunrise Manor**
- **Tonopah**
- **Virginia City**
- **West Wendover**
- **Winnemucca**

- Former counties
- Bullfrog
 - Ormsby
 - Roop

flag Nevada portal

- 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**

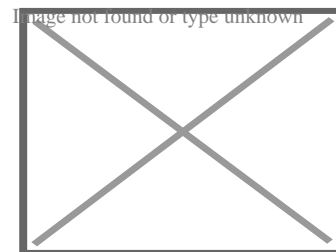
- Major cities: **San Diego**
- **Tijuana**
- **Chula Vista**
- **Oceanside**
- **Escondido**
- **Rosarito**

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**

o e

The **100 most populous cities** of the **United States**

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. New York, New York | 26. Portland, Oregon | 51. Arlington, Texas | 76. Chandler, Arizona |
| 2. Los Angeles, California | 27. Louisville, Kentucky | 52. Aurora, Colorado | 77. North Las Vegas, Nevada |
| 3. Chicago, Illinois | 28. Memphis, Tennessee | 53. New Orleans, Louisiana | 78. Chula Vista, California |
| 4. Houston, Texas | 29. Detroit, Michigan | 54. Cleveland, Ohio | 79. Buffalo, New York |
| 5. Phoenix, Arizona | 30. Baltimore, Maryland | 55. Anaheim, California | 80. Gilbert, Arizona |
| 6. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania | 31. Milwaukee, Wisconsin | 56. Honolulu, Hawaii | 81. Reno, Nevada |
| 7. San Antonio, Texas | 32. Albuquerque, New Mexico | 57. Henderson, Nevada | 82. Madison, Wisconsin |
| 8. Dallas, Texas | 33. Tucson, Arizona | 58. Stockton, California | 83. Fort Wayne, Indiana |
| 9. San Diego, California | 34. Fresno, California | 59. Riverside, California | 84. Toledo, Ohio |
| 10. Austin, Texas | 35. Sacramento, California | 60. Lexington, Kentucky | 85. Lubbock, Texas |
| 11. Jacksonville, Florida | 36. Mesa, Arizona | 61. Corpus Christi, Texas | 86. St. Petersburg, Florida |
| 12. San Jose, California | 37. Kansas City, Missouri | 62. Orlando, Florida | 87. Laredo, Texas |
| 13. Fort Worth, Texas | 38. Atlanta, Georgia | 63. Irvine, California | 88. Irving, Texas |
| 14. Columbus, Ohio | 39. Colorado Springs, Colorado | 64. Cincinnati, Ohio | 89. Chesapeake, Virginia |
| 15. Charlotte, North Carolina | 40. Omaha, Nebraska | 65. Santa Ana, California | 90. Glendale, Arizona |
| 16. Indianapolis, Indiana | 41. Raleigh, North Carolina | 66. Newark, New Jersey | 91. Winston-Salem, North Carolina |
| 17. San Francisco, California | 42. Virginia Beach, Virginia | 67. Saint Paul, Minnesota | 92. Scottsdale, Arizona |
| 18. Seattle, Washington | 43. Long Beach, California | 68. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania | 93. Garland, Texas |
| 19. Denver, Colorado | 44. Miami, Florida | 69. Greensboro, North Carolina | 94. Boise, Idaho |
| 20. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma | 45. Oakland, California | 70. Lincoln, Nebraska | 95. Norfolk, Virginia |
| 21. Nashville, Tennessee | 46. Minneapolis, Minnesota | 71. Durham, North Carolina | 96. Port St. Lucie, Florida |
| 22. El Paso, Texas | 47. Tulsa, Oklahoma | 72. Plano, Texas | 97. Spokane, Washington |
| 23. Washington, D.C. | | 73. Anchorage, Alaska | 98. Richmond, Virginia |

Cities ranked by **United States Census Bureau** population estimates for July 1, 2022.

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

International

- **VIAF**
- **WorldCat**

National

- **Germany**
- **United States**
- **Israel**

Geographic

- **MusicBrainz area**

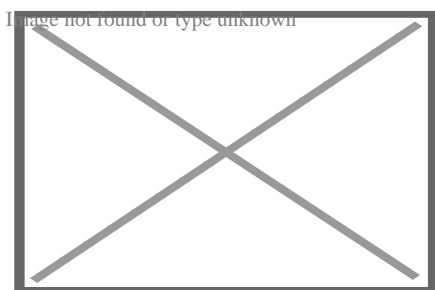
Other

- **NARA**

About Landscape design

Image not found or type unknown This article **needs additional citations for verification**. Please help **improve this article** by **adding citations to reliable sources**. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.

Find sources: "Landscape design" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (May 2016) ([Learn how and when to remove this message](#)*)*



Central Park in **Manhattan**, the first landscaped **urban park** in the United States

Landscape design is an independent profession and a design and art tradition, practiced by landscape designers, combining **nature** and **culture**. In contemporary practice, landscape design bridges the space between **landscape architecture** and **garden design**.^[1]

Design scope

[edit]

Landscape design focuses on both the integrated master **landscape planning** of a property and the specific **garden design** of landscape elements and plants within it. The practical, **aesthetic**, **horticultural**, and environmental **sustainability** are also components of landscape design, which is often divided into **hardscape** design and **softscape** design. Landscape designers often collaborate with related disciplines such as **architecture**, **civil engineering**, **surveying**, **landscape contracting**, and artisan specialties.

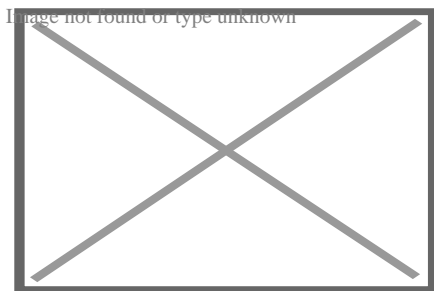
Design projects may involve two different professional roles: landscape design and landscape architecture.

- Landscape design typically involves artistic composition and artisanship, horticultural finesse and expertise, and emphasis on detailed site involvement from conceptual stages through to final construction.
- Landscape architecture focuses more on urban planning, city and regional parks, civic and corporate landscapes, large scale interdisciplinary projects, and delegation to contractors after completing designs.

There can be a significant overlap of talent and skill between the two roles, depending on the education, licensing, and experience of the professional. Both landscape designers and landscape architects practice landscape design.^[2]

Design approach

[edit]



Autumn colours at **Stourhead** gardens

The landscape design phase consists of research, gathering ideas, and setting a plan. Design factors include objective qualities such as: climate and microclimates; topography and orientation, site drainage and **groundwater recharge**; municipal and resource building codes; soils and irrigation; human and vehicular access and circulation; recreational amenities (i.e., sports and water); furnishings and lighting; **native plant** habitat botany when present; property safety and security; **construction detailing**; and other measurable considerations.

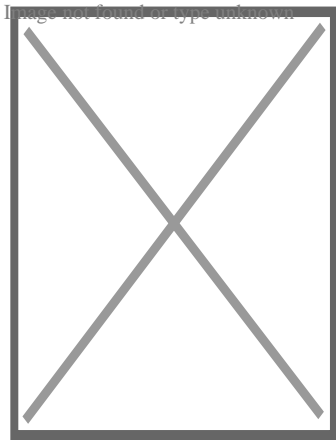
Design factors also include subjective qualities such as **genius loci** (the special site qualities to emphasize); client's needs and preferences; desirable plants and elements to retain on site,

modify, or replace, and that may be available for **borrowed scenery** from beyond; artistic composition from perspectives of both looking upon and observing from within; spatial development and definition – using lines, sense of scale, and balance and symmetry; plant palettes; and artistic **focal points** for enjoyment. There are innumerable other design factors and considerations brought to the complex process of designing a garden that is beautiful, well-functioning, and that thrives over time.

The up-and-coming practice of online landscape design allows professional landscapers to remotely design and plan sites through manipulation of two-dimensional images without ever physically visiting the location. Due to the frequent lack of non-visual, supplementary data such as soil assessments and pH tests, online landscaping necessarily must focus on incorporating only plants which are tolerant across many diverse soil conditions.

Training

[**edit**]



André Le Nôtre

Historically, landscape designers trained by apprenticing—such as **André Le Nôtre**, who apprenticed with his father before designing the **Gardens of Versailles**—to accomplished masters in the field, with the titular name varying and reputation paramount for a career. The professional section of garden designers in Europe and the Americas went by the name "Landscape Gardener". In the 1890s, the distinct classification of **landscape architect** was created, with educational and licensing test requirements for using the title legally. **Beatrix Farrand**, the sole woman in the founding group, refused the title preferring Landscape Gardener. Matching the client and technical needs of a project, and the appropriate practitioner with talent, legal qualifications, and experienced skills, surmounts title nomenclature. [**citation needed**]

Institutional education in landscape design appeared in the early 20th century. Over time it became available at various levels. Ornamental horticulture programs with design components are offered at community college and universities within **schools of agriculture** or

horticulture, with some beginning to offer garden or landscape design certificates and degrees. Departments of landscape architecture are located within university schools of architecture or **environmental design**, with undergraduate and graduate degrees offered. Specialties and minors are available in horticultural botany, **horticulture**, **natural resources**, **landscape engineering**, **construction management**, **fine** and **applied arts**, and **landscape design history**. Traditionally, hand-drawn drawings documented the design and position of features for construction, but **Landscape design software** is frequently used now.^[***citation needed***]

Other routes of training are through informal apprenticeships with practicing landscape designers, landscape architects, landscape contractors, gardeners, nurseries and garden centers, and docent programs at botanical and public gardens. Since the landscape designer title does not have a college degree or licensing requirements to be used, there is a very wide range of sophistication, aesthetic talent, technical expertise, and specialty strengths to be responsibly matched with specific client and project requirements.^[***citation needed***]

Gardening

[***edit***]

Many landscape designers have an interest and involvement with **gardening**, personally or professionally. Gardens are dynamic and not static after construction and planting are completed, and so in some ways are "never done". Involvement with **landscape management** and direction of the ongoing garden direction, evolution, and care depend on the professional's and client's needs and inclinations. As with the other interrelated landscape disciplines, there can be an overlap of services offered under the titles of landscape designer or professional gardener.^[**2**]

See also

[***edit***]



Wikimedia Commons has media related to **Landscape design**.

- **Landscape design software**
- **Concrete landscape curbing**
- **Landscape assessment**
- **Landscape planning**
- **Space in landscape design**

References

[***edit***]

1. ^ "When is a garden designer a landscape designer? Indeed, when is a garden a landscape – or vice-versa?". Bowles & Wyer. 2012-04-11. Archived from **the original** on 2016-06-17. Retrieved 2016-05-17.
2. ^ **a b** "Question & Answer". ASLA. Retrieved 2016-05-17.

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

Design

- **Outline**
- **Designer**

Disciplines

Communication design

- Advertising
- Book design
- Brand design
- Exhibit design
- Film title design
- Graphic design
 - Motion
 - Postage stamp design
 - Print design
- Illustration
- Information design
- Instructional design
- News design
- Photography
- Retail design
- Signage / Traffic sign design
- Typography / Type design
- Video design
- Visual merchandising

Environmental design

- Architecture
 - Architectural lighting design
 - Building design
 - Passive solar
 - Ecological design
 - Environmental impact design
 - Garden design
 - Computer-aided
 - Healthy community design
 - Hotel design
 - Interior architecture
 - Interior design
 - EID
 - Keyline design
 - Landscape architecture
 - Sustainable
 - Landscape design
 - Spatial design
 - Urban design
-
- Automotive design
 - Automotive suspension design

Approaches

- Active
- Activity-centered
- Adaptive web
- Affective
- Brainstorming
- By committee
- By contract
- C-K theory
- Closure
- Co-design
- Concept-oriented
- Configuration
- Contextual
- Continuous
- Cradle-to-cradle
- Creative problem-solving
- Creativity techniques
- Critical
 - Design fiction
- Defensive
- Design–bid–build
- Design–build
 - architect-led
- Diffuse
- Domain-driven
- Ecological design
- Energy neutral
- Engineering design process
 - Probabilistic design
- Ergonomic
- Error-tolerant
- Evidence-based
- Fault-tolerant
- Framework-oriented
- For assembly
- For behaviour change
- For manufacturability
- For Six Sigma
- For testing
- For the environment
- For X
- Functional
- Generative
- Geodesign
- HCD

- Tools
- Intellectual property
 - Organizations
 - Awards

Tools

- AAD
- Architectural model
- Blueprint
- Comprehensive layout
- CAD
 - CAID
 - Virtual home design software
- CAutoD
- Design quality indicator
- Electronic design automation
- Flowchart
- Mockup
- Design specification
- Prototype
- Sketch
- Storyboard
- Technical drawing
- HTML editor
- Website wireframe

Intellectual property

- Clean-room design
- Community design
- Design around
- Design infringement
- Design patent
- Fashion design copyright
- *Geschmacksmuster*
- Industrial design rights
 - European Union

Organizations

- American Institute of Graphic Arts
- Chartered Society of Designers
- Design and Industries Association
- Design Council
- International Forum Design
- Design Research Society

Related topics

- Agile
- Concept art
- Conceptual design
- Creative industries
- Cultural icon
- .design
- Dominant design
- Enterprise architecture
- Form factor
- Futures studies
- Indie design
- Innovation management
- Intelligent design
- Lean startup
- New product development
- OODA loop
- Philosophy of design
- Process simulation
- Reference design
- Slow design
- STEAM fields
- Unintelligent design
- Visualization
- Wicked problem
- Design attributes
- brief
- change
- classic
- competition
 - architectural
 - student
- director
- education
- elements
- engineer
- firm
- history
- knowledge
- language
- life
- load
- museum
- optimization
- paradigm

- [Commons](#)
- [Wikibooks](#)
- [Wikinews](#)
- [Wikiquote](#)
- [Wikisource](#)
- [Wiktionary](#)

Authority control databases [Edit this at Wikidata](#)

International

- [FAST](#)

National

- [United States](#)
- [Israel](#)

Other

- [NARA](#)

About Rock N Block - Turf N Hardscapes

Photo

Image not found or type unknown

Photo

Image not found or type unknown

Photo

Image not found or type unknown

Photo

Image not found or type unknown

Photo

Image not found or type unknown

Photo

Image not found or type unknown

Photo

Image not found or type unknown

Photo

Image not found or type unknown

Photo

Image not found or type unknown

Things To Do in Clark County

Photo

Image not found or type unknown

The Fall of Atlantis at Caesars Palace

4.3 (226)

Photo

Image not found or type unknown

The Mob Museum

4.6 (17735)

Photo

Image not found or type unknown

Gold Butte National Monument

4.6 (79)

Photo

Image not found or type unknown

Madame Tussauds Las Vegas

4.5 (9709)

Photo

Mystic Falls Park

4.6 (1410)

Photo

Image not found or type unknown

Lake of Dreams

4.7 (2421)

Photo

Image not found or type unknown

Arc de Triomphe at Paris Las Vegas

4.6 (239)

Photo

Love Wall Las Vegas Love Foundation

4 (4)

Photo

Image not found or type unknown

Vegas Chocolate Tour

3.5 (4)

Driving Directions in Clark County

Driving Directions From Paradise Landscaping Las Vegas to

Driving Directions From Las Vegas Tree & Landscaping to

Driving Directions From Las Vegas Artificial Grass to

Driving Directions From Festival Turf Las Vegas to

Driving Directions From NV Landscapes LLC to

Driving Directions From Landscape Las Vegas LLC to

Driving Directions From Cacti Landscapes Las Vegas to

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!1sChIJcZIQGoHAYlARBIG7rLHidpw!2m2!1d-115.257249!2d36.2600756!1m5!1m1!1sChIJD11n_FrryIARH8EGWmcGnAE!2m2!1d-115.2343937!2d36.2187971!3e0

https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Landscape+Las+Vegas+LLC/Rock+N+Block+-+Turf+N+Hardscapes/@36.1305131,-115.1861924,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sChIJIXHb-pDFyIARWnlwqRXxjv0!2m2!1d-115.1861924!2d36.1305131!1m5!1m1!1sChIJD11n_FrryIARH8EGWmcGnAE!2m2!1d-115.2343937!2d36.2187971!3e1

https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Las+Vegas+Tree+%26+Landscaping/Rock+N+Block+-+Turf+N+Hardscapes/@36.218785,-115.3142996,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sChIJ38TW2w8I0YwRvEi8VDL7RaY!2m2!1d-115.3142996!2d36.218785!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/NV+Landscapes+LLC/Rock+N+Block+-+Turf+N+Hardscapes/@36.2744428,-115.2594486,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sChIJRaTYGHfryIAR_gGJaUYDMrA!2m2!1d-115.2594486!2d36.2744428!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

https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Las+Vegas+Artificial+Grass/Rock+N+Block+-+Turf+N+Hardscapes/@36.133405,-115.2773223,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sChIJ9-8msNzv3KARLiPvewi2nPs!2m2!1d-115.2773223!2d36.133405!1m5!1m1!1sChIJD11n_FrryIARH8EGWmcGnAE!2m2!1d-115.2343937!2d36.2187971!3e0

https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Festival+Turf+Las+Vegas/Rock+N+Block+-+Turf+N+Hardscapes/@36.2180061,-115.196022,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sChIJvwlh8I7FyIAR4ZH5QYzhrNA!2m2!1d-115.196022!2d36.2180061!1m5!1m1!1sChIJD11n_FrryIARH8EGWmcGnAE!2m2!1d-115.2343937!2d36.2187971!3e1

Driving Directions From Madame Tussauds Las Vegas to

Driving Directions From The Fall of Atlantis at Caesars Palace to

Driving Directions From Gold Butte National Monument to

Driving Directions From Lake of Dreams to

Driving Directions From Welcome to Fabulous Las Vegas Sign to

Driving Directions From Mystic Falls Park to

Driving Directions From Gondola Rides to

Driving Directions From Clark County Wetlands Park to

Driving Directions From Eiffel Tower Viewing Deck to

Driving Directions From Vegas Chocolate Tour to

Driving Directions From Bellagio Conservatory & Botanical Gardens to

Driving Directions From Clark County Museum to

https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Clark+County+Museum/Rock+N+Block+-+Turf+N+Hardscapes/@36.0100757,-114.9453868,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sunknown!2m2!1d-114.9453868!2d36.0100757!1m5!1m1!1sChIJD11n_FrryIARH8EGWmcGnAE!2m2!1d-115.2343937!2d36.2187971!3e0

https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Eiffel+Tower+Viewing+Deck/Rock+N+Block+-+Turf+N+Hardscapes/@36.1124833,-115.1725102,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sunknown!2m2!1d-115.1725102!2d36.1124833!1m5!1m1!1sChIJD11n_FrryIARH8EGWmcGnAE!2m2!1d-115.2343937!2d36.2187971!3e2

https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Welcome+to+Fabulous+Las+Vegas+Sign/Rock+N+Block+-+Turf+N+Hardscapes/@36.0820727,-115.172779,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sunknown!2m2!1d-115.172779!2d36.0820727!1m5!1m1!1sChIJD11n_FrryIARH8EGWmcGnAE!2m2!1d-115.2343937!2d36.2187971!3e1

https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Clark+County+Wetlands+Park/Rock+N+Block+-+Turf+N+Hardscapes/@36.1011164,-115.0231015,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sunknown!2m2!1d-115.0231015!2d36.1011164!1m5!1m1!1sChIJD11n_FrryIARH8EGWmcGnAE!2m2!1d-115.2343937!2d36.2187971!3e3

https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Mystic+Falls+Park/Rock+N+Block+-+Turf+N+Hardscapes/@36.1129984,-115.0625156,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sunknown!2m2!1d-115.0625156!2d36.1129984!1m5!1m1!1sChIJD11n_FrryIARH8EGWmcGnAE!2m2!1d-115.2343937!2d36.2187971!3e0

https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Bellagio+Conservatory+%26+Botanical+Gardens/Rock+N++Turf+N+Hardscapes/@36.1119912,-115.1765648,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sunknown!2m2!1d-115.1765648!2d36.1119912!1m5!1m1!1sChIJD11n_FrryIARH8EGWmcGnAE!2m2!1d-115.2343937!2d36.2187971!3e2

https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Madame+Tussauds+Las+Vegas/Rock+N+Block++Turf+N+Hardscapes/@36.12123,-115.1714421,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sunknown!2m2!1d-115.1714421!2d36.12123!1m5!1m1!1sChIJD11n_FrryIARH8EGWmcGnAE!2m2!1d-115.2343937!2d36.2187971!3e1

https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Gondola+Rides/Rock+N+Block++Turf+N+Hardscapes/@36.1225125,-115.1705971,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sunknown!2m2!1d-115.1705971!2d36.1225125!1m5!1m1!1sChIJD11n_FrryIARH8EGWmcGnAE!2m2!1d-115.2343937!2d36.2187971!3e3

https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Lake+of+Dreams/Rock+N+Block++Turf+N+Hardscapes/@36.1263044,-115.1670561,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sunknown!2m2!1d-115.1670561!2d36.1263044!1m5!1m1!1sChIJD11n_FrryIARH8EGWmcGnAE!2m2!1d-115.2343937!2d36.2187971!3e0

https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Gold+Butte+National+Monument/Rock+N+Block++Turf+N+Hardscapes/@36.3778334,-114.1651794,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sunknown!2m2!1d-114.1651794!2d36.3778334!1m5!1m1!1sChIJD11n_FrryIARH8EGWmcGnAE!2m2!1d-115.2343937!2d36.2187971!3e2

https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Vegas+Chocolate+Tour/Rock+N+Block++Turf+N+Hardscapes/@36.042595,-115.11533,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sunknown!2m2!1d-115.11533!2d36.042595!1m5!1m1!1sChIJD11n_FrryIARH8EGWmcGnAE!2m2!1d-115.2343937!2d36.2187971!3e1

https://www.google.com/maps/dir/The+Fall+of+Atlantis+at+Caesars+Palace/Rock+N+Block++Turf+N+Hardscapes/@36.1191177,-115.1782615,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sunknown!2m2!1d-115.1782615!2d36.1191177!1m5!1m1!1sChIJD11n_FrryIARH8EGWmcGnAE!2m2!1d-

Reviews for Rock N Block - Turf N Hardscapes



Image not found or type unknown

Jeanette Sanchez

(5)

Quality Work! Friendly and respectful individuals in all my interactions throughout the project. I had my yard renovated with new artificial turf, decorative rocks, and a few trees. It looks beautiful and everything was completed in a timely and efficient manner. Highly recommended (if it is in your budget).



Image not found or type unknown

Terry Lewis

(5)

Workers were great, no problem they did what was required, but the representative of your company mislead me on what was to be done, I showed pictures from a competitor landscaper, representative stated he could bet there , , . price, but since it wasn't in contract, I was left with uncomplicated backyard , working with owner at present, so he's been outstanding working on this situation, as amount of rock was way off and the owner did increase the amount substantially to finish the front yard. another landscaper under contract to finish the backyard. Would like to add a comment the manger/owner of Las Vegas yard n block stands behind his words and helped me tremendously on finishing up the backyard,



Image not found or type unknown

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.

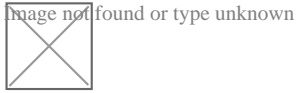


Image not found or type unknown

Josh Bodell

(5)

Eric and team did an amazing job. They worked with me for months while I got HOA approval for the project. Once they began working they were great, going over everything in detail and making sure things were perfect. This project included wall repair, stucco and paint repair, paver and turf installation. Extremely satisfied with this experience.



D. Lopez

(5)

We recently had a very positive experience with Rock N Block for our fence replacement. The entire process went smoothly and exceeded our expectations. Harvey and his team were incredibly professional and communicative throughout the project providing much-needed assurance and peace of mind. The crew was punctual and maintained a diligent and respectful attitude that made the experience pleasant. The crew finished the project ahead of schedule, and the quality of their work is impressive; our new wall looks great! We recommend Rock N Block for any fencing needs and look forward to working with them again. Thank you, Harvey and crew, for a job well done!

()

()

()

()

()

()

()

()

eco-friendly artificial turf Las Vegas [View GBP](#)

Check our other pages :

- [synthetic turf suppliers Las Vegas](#)
- [UV-resistant synthetic turf Las Vegas](#)
- [Affordable artificial lawn Las Vegas](#)
- [UV-resistant synthetic turf Las Vegas](#)
- [Pet-friendly artificial turf Las Vegas](#)

Frequently Asked Questions

What makes artificial turf in Las Vegas eco-friendly?

Artificial turf is considered eco-friendly because it doesn't require watering, mowing or fertilizers, which greatly reduces water usage and eliminates the need for harmful chemicals. It's also long-lasting, reducing the demand for replacement and waste.

How does using artificial turf contribute to water conservation in Las Vegas?

Las Vegas is located in a desert region where water scarcity is a major concern. Using artificial turf significantly reduces household water use as it requires no watering unlike traditional lawns. This contributes to water conservation efforts.

Are there any potential environmental drawbacks to using artificial turf?

While artificial turf has many environmental benefits, some potential drawbacks could include the fact that it isn't biodegradable and may eventually end up in a landfill. However, many manufacturers are working on recyclable options.

How does the installation process of eco-friendly artificial turf work?

The installation process typically involves removing existing grass, compacting the soil, laying down a weed barrier fabric, installing a crushed stone base for drainage, then finally rolling out and securing the synthetic grass. It's recommended to hire professionals for this job to ensure quality results.

eco-friendly artificial turf Las Vegas

Artificial Turf Las Vegas, NV

Phone : (866) 374-3520

City : Las Vegas

State : Nevada

Zip : 89108

Address : 3267 N Torrey Pines Dr

Google Business Profile

Google Business Website

Company Website : <https://rocknblocklandscape.com/locations/las-vegas/>

USEFUL LINKS

[Las Vegas landscaping](#)

[landscaping Las Vegas](#)

[Synthetic turf](#)

[Artificial grass](#)

[Synthetic grass](#)

[Fake grass](#)

[Artificial lawn](#)

LATEST BLOGPOSTS

[Polypropylene turf](#)

[Residential artificial turf](#)

[Commercial synthetic grass](#)

[Sports turf](#)

[Indoor artificial grass](#)

[Golf putting green turf](#)

[Pet-friendly artificial grass](#)

[Sitemap](#)

[Privacy Policy](#)

[About Us](#)

[Artificial Turf Boulder City](#) | [Artificial Turf Henderson](#) | [Artificial Turf Henderson](#) | [Artificial Turf North Las Vegas](#) | [Artificial Turf Summerlin](#) | [Artificial Turf Paradise](#) | [Artificial Turf Pahrump](#)

Follow us