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growing popularity in Las Vegas can be attributed largely to advancements in technology that have made it more appealing and less harmful to the environment. Modern manufacturers have developed types of turf that look and feel almost indistinguishable from real grass while still being completely artificial and therefore requiring no water or chemicals

to maintain.

This is an attractive proposition for many residents living in desert regions like Las Vegas where water conservation is a significant concern. The city gets over 300 days of sunshine each year with minimal rainfall, making traditional lawn maintenance both challenging and resource-intensive. With eco-friendly artificial turf, homeowners can enjoy lush green yards without worrying about watering, mowing or fertilizing.

Apart from residential spaces, commercial establishments like hotels and golf courses are also turning towards this sustainable alternative. They aim to offer guests an aesthetically pleasing environment without negatively impacting local resources.

Moreover, eco-friendly artificial turfs come with several other benefits as well. They are incredibly durable and resistant to wear and tear compared to natural grasses which makes them ideal for high-traffic areas like sports fields or public parks. These turfs also do not attract pests or cause allergies – problems often associated with natural lawns.

The growing popularity of eco-friendly artificial turf in Las Vegas suggests a promising trend towards environmental responsibility among residents and businesses alike. As we continue grappling with climate change and dwindling resources globally, such initiatives play a crucial role in fostering sustainable urban living.

It's clear that the future of lawncare lies not just in maintaining appearances, but in striking a balance with nature. And eco-friendly artificial turf symbolizes a significant step in this direction. As more communities follow suit, we can hope to see broader adoption of such sustainable practices that cater not only to our aesthetic preferences but also to the well-being of our planet.

Comparing Traditional and Eco-Friendly Artificial Turf Options in Las Vegas —

- [The Growing Popularity of Eco-Friendly Artificial Turf in Las Vegas](#)
- [Comparing Traditional and Eco-Friendly Artificial Turf Options in Las Vegas](#)
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Comparing Traditional and Eco-Friendly Artificial Turf Options in Las Vegas

Artificial turf has become increasingly popular in Las Vegas due to its aesthetic appeal, low maintenance requirements, and ability to withstand the city's harsh desert climate. However, as concerns about the environment continue to rise, many homeowners are now considering eco-friendly alternatives. This essay compares traditional and eco-friendly artificial turf options available in Las Vegas.

Traditional artificial turf is made from synthetic materials such as nylon, polyethylene, or polypropylene. It's known for its durability and resilience even under heavy use. The lush green appearance of traditional artificial turf remains consistent throughout the year regardless of weather conditions. Despite these advantages, it has some environmental impacts that may be concerning to environmentally conscious consumers. The production process of traditional artificial turf involves high energy consumption and releases significant amounts of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere.

On the other hand, eco-friendly artificial turf offers a more sustainable alternative without compromising on quality or appearance. Eco-friendly turfs are typically made from recycled materials such as plastic bottles or rubber tires which not only reduces waste but also conserves resources. Moreover, they don't require watering thus saving water – a critical factor especially in arid climates like Las Vegas.

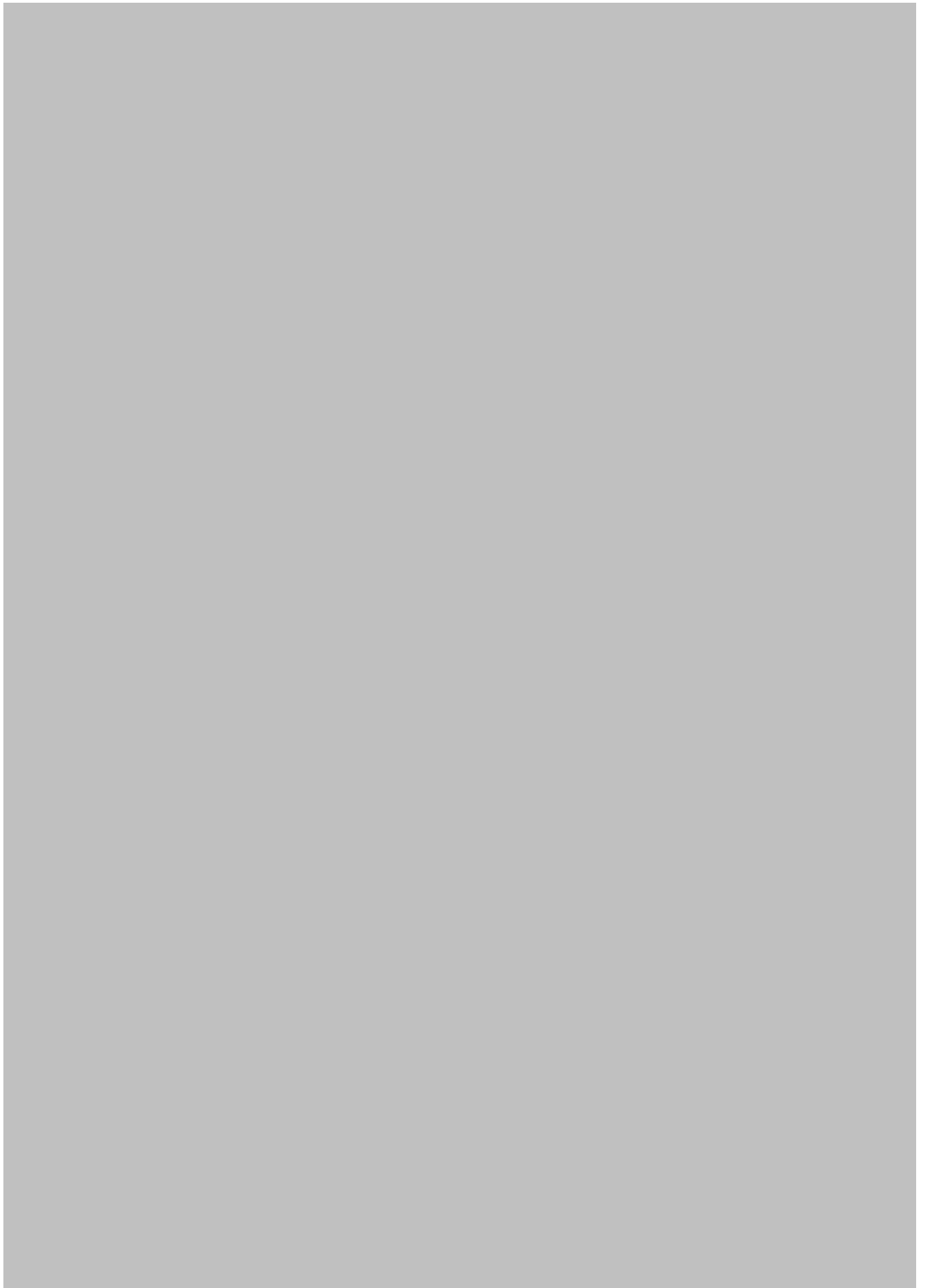
In terms of performance and functionality, both types of turfs fare exceptionally well with little noticeable difference for most users. Both are resilient against wear and tear making them ideal for high-traffic areas like playgrounds or sports fields.

However, when it comes to installation costs, traditional artificial grass tends to be cheaper than its eco-friendly counterpart due to lower raw material costs and more established manufacturing processes. But it's worth noting that while initial costs may be higher for eco-friendly options; long-term savings achieved through reduced water bills and maintenance could offset this initial investment over time.

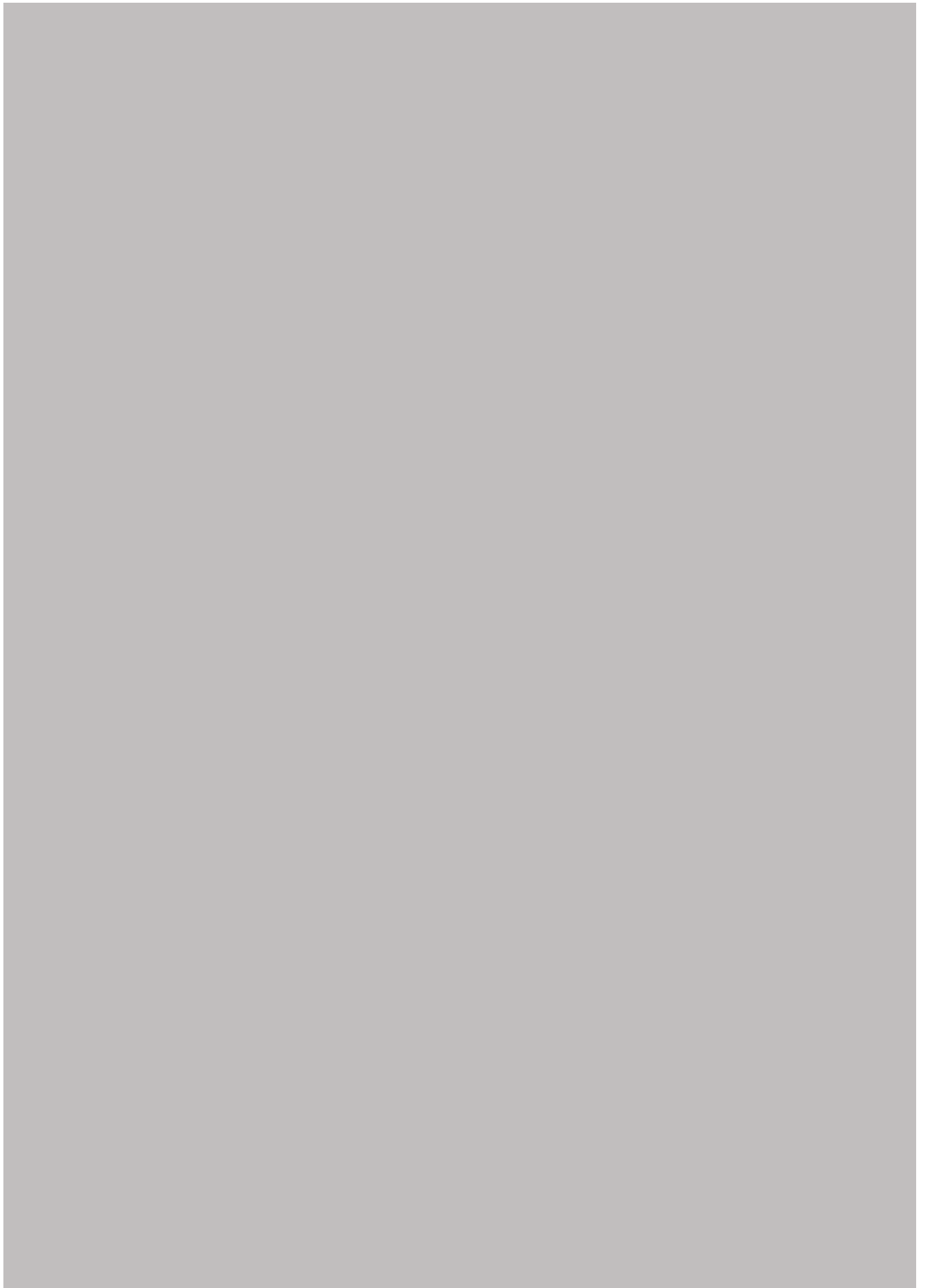
In conclusion, choosing between traditional and eco-friendly artificial turf depends largely on an individual's priorities and values. While both types provide similar benefits in terms of aesthetics and durability; their environmental impact differs significantly with eco-friendly options providing a more sustainable choice. As Las Vegas continues to grapple with water scarcity and environmental challenges, the shift toward eco-friendly artificial turf may be a step in the right direction for green living.

Artificial Turf Las Vegas, NV

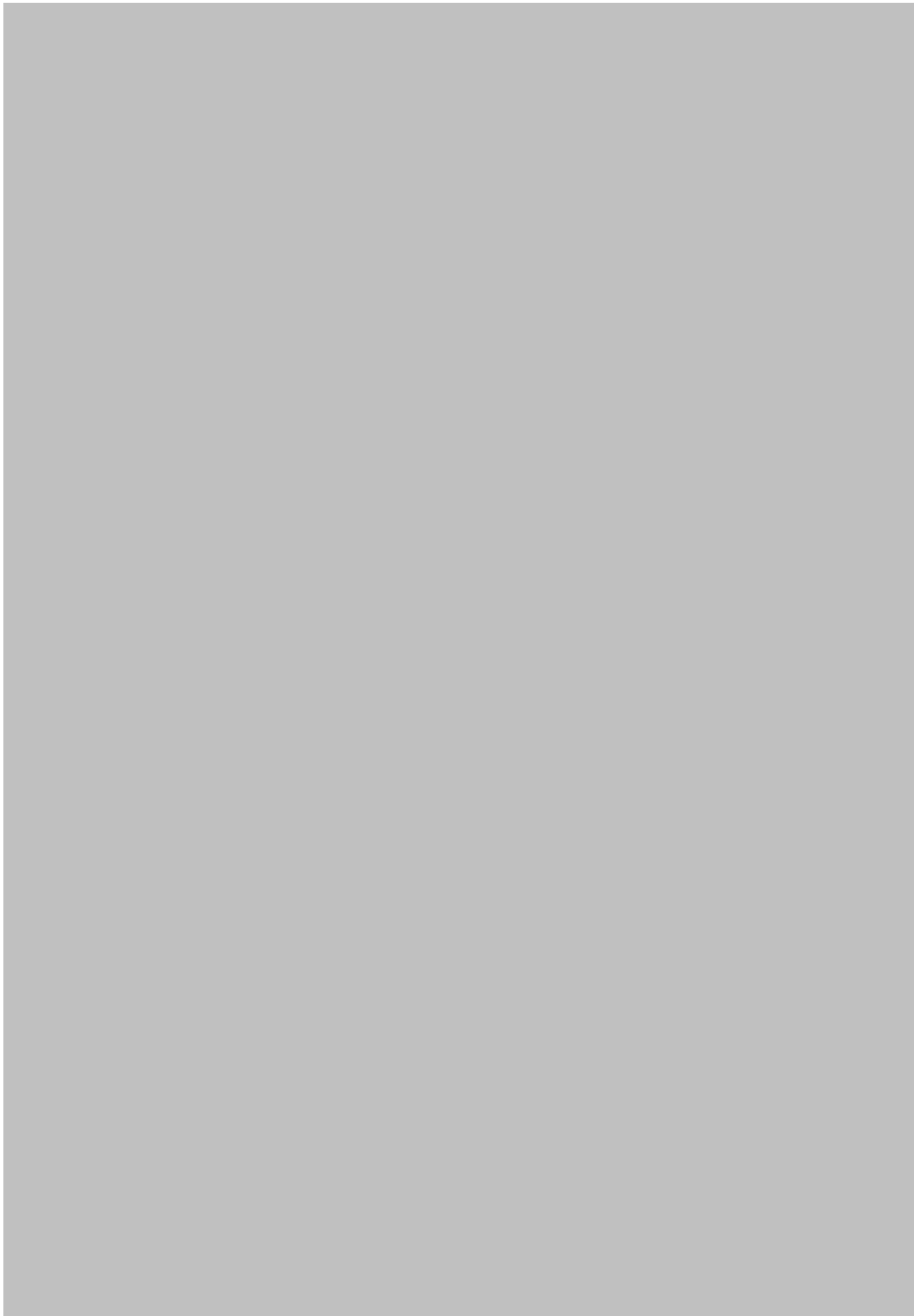
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How Las Vegas Residents Benefit from Eco-Friendly Artificial Turf

How Las Vegas Residents Benefit from Eco-Friendly Artificial Turf

Title: How Las Vegas Residents Benefit from Eco-Friendly Artificial Turf

Las Vegas, the glimmering city of lights in Nevada, is renowned for its vibrant nightlife and casinos. However, it has a different story to tell when it comes to the environment. Being situated in the Mojave Desert, Las Vegas experiences arid weather conditions and water scarcity. As a result, maintaining lush green lawns becomes a challenge for the residents. This is where eco-friendly artificial turf comes into play.

Artificial turf has been gaining popularity across Las Vegas due to its numerous benefits, especially in terms of sustainability and environmental friendliness. Unlike natural grass which requires regular watering, mowing and fertilizing, artificial turf demands minimal maintenance. It does not require water which significantly reduces water usage thus contributing towards conservation efforts in this desert city.

Further adding to their eco-friendliness is that these turfs are often made from recycled materials such as rubber tires or plastic bottles making them a sustainable choice for homeowners looking to reduce their carbon footprint. Moreover, since they do not require pesticides or fertilizers for upkeep like natural grass does, they keep harmful chemicals out of the soil and air improving air quality while also protecting local wildlife.

Artificial turfs also have an aesthetic advantage as they stay green all year round irrespective of weather conditions unlike natural grass which can wither under intense heat or freezing temperatures. The residents can enjoy beautiful verdant landscapes without worrying about seasonal changes or intensive lawn care practices.

Moreover, these lawns are highly durable and stand up well against wear and tear caused by children's play or pet activity ensuring longevity appealing particularly to families with kids and pets.

In addition to residential use, public spaces like parks and sports fields in Las Vegas are also embracing artificial turfs due to their high durability and low maintenance cost over time. This not only saves public funds but also helps conserve water at the community level making it a win-win situation for both the city and its inhabitants.

Lastly, with increasing awareness about climate change and environmental degradation, opting for

artificial turf is a step towards sustainable living. It allows residents to contribute positively to their environment without compromising on the aesthetics or functionality of their lawns.

In conclusion, eco-friendly artificial turf offers Las Vegas residents multiple benefits from water conservation and reduction in chemical usage to aesthetic beauty and durability. As a result, it's increasingly becoming the choice of many homeowners and public spaces alike in this vibrant desert city pointing towards a greener future.



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Installation and Maintenance of Eco-friendly Artificial Turf in Las Vegas

Installation and Maintenance of Eco-friendly Artificial Turf in Las Vegas

The city of Las Vegas, renowned for its vibrant nightlife and bustling casinos, has been making strides in embracing eco-friendly initiatives. One such initiative is the installation and maintenance of eco-friendly artificial turf. The use of this innovative product not only enhances the aesthetic appeal of outdoor spaces but also contributes significantly towards environmental conservation.

Artificial turf has gained popularity over the years due to its numerous benefits. It requires less maintenance compared to natural grass, hence saving on water and energy resources. In a desert city like Las Vegas, where water scarcity is a real issue, using artificial turf is a practical solution for both residential and commercial properties.

Eco-friendly artificial turf goes beyond just being an alternative to natural grass - it integrates environmentally friendly materials into its production process. This type of artificial turf uses recycled materials like rubber and plastic, thereby reducing waste that would otherwise end up in landfills. Additionally, unlike traditional synthetic grass which often contains harmful substances such as lead or zinc, eco-friendly versions are non-toxic thus posing no harm to humans or animals.

The installation process of eco-friendly artificial turf in Las Vegas involves several steps. First off, existing grass or soil needs to be removed, followed by leveling the ground to ensure an even surface. Next comes a layer of crushed rock for drainage purposes before laying down the actual artificial turf rolls. Lastly, infill material is added between the blades of grass to provide stability and keep them upright.

Maintenance-wise, while eco-friendly artificial turf does require less upkeep than natural grass it still needs some attention to retain its appealing look over time. Regular brushing helps keep the blades upright while occasional rinsing removes dust or debris build-up. In case any part gets damaged due to heavy traffic or other physical impacts it can simply be replaced without having to redo the entire lawn.

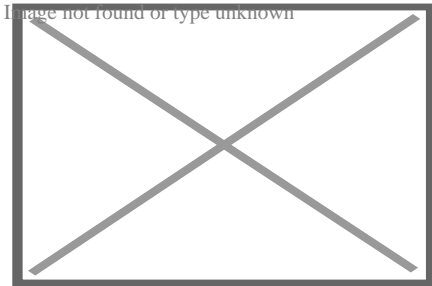
In conclusion, the trend towards installing eco-friendly artificial turf in Las Vegas showcases how innovative solutions can address environmental challenges whilst meeting aesthetic needs simultaneously. As more people embrace this green initiative, the city continues to position itself as a leader in sustainable practices and it is hoped that other cities will follow suit.

About Landscape design



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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.

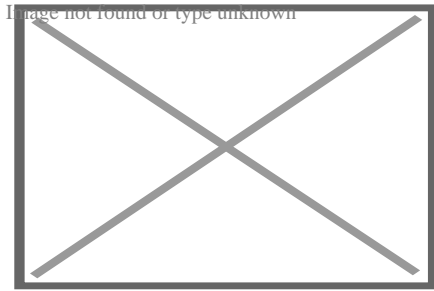
Design projects may involve two different professional roles: landscape design and landscape architecture.

- 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

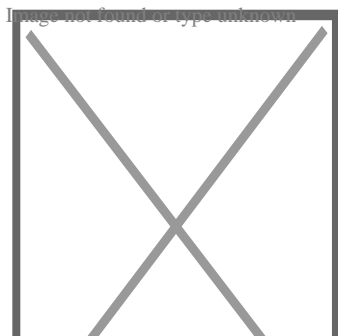
The landscape design phase consists of research, gathering ideas, and setting a plan. Design factors include objective qualities such as: climate and microclimates; topography and orientation, site drainage and **groundwater recharge**; municipal and resource building codes; soils and irrigation; human 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

[\[edit\]](#)

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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.

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Design

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- **Designer**

Disciplines

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 - Ecological design
 - Environmental impact design
 - Garden design
 - Computer-aided
 - Healthy community design
 - Hotel design
 - Interior architecture
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 - Landscape architecture
 - Sustainable
 - Landscape design
 - Spatial design
 - Urban design
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- 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

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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

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Boulder City

Location within the United States

Boulder City, Nevada

City

Boulder Dam Hotel built in 1933[1]

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Boulder Dam Hotel built in 1933[1]

Flag of Boulder City, Nevada

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Flag

Nickname:

Home of Hoover Dam[2]

Location within Clark County

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Location within Clark County

U.S. Census map

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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]

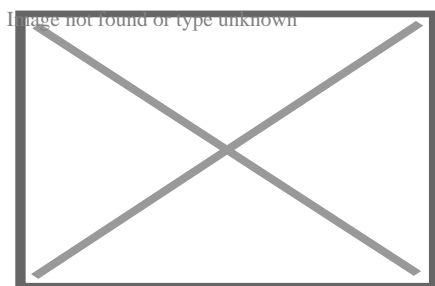
History

[**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

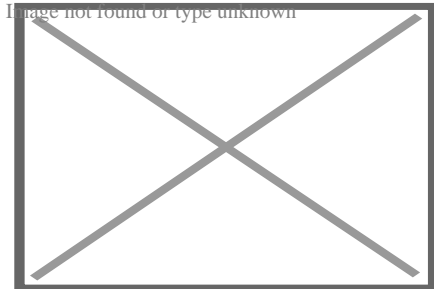
Boulder City was originally built in 1931 by the Bureau of Reclamation and **Six Companies, Inc.** as housing for workers who were building the Hoover Dam.

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]

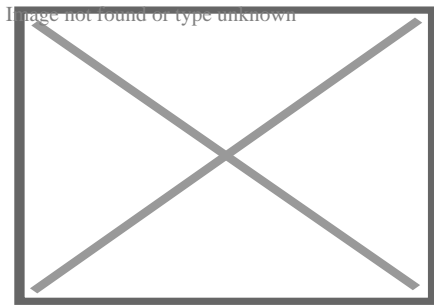
The town was designed to house approximately 5,000 workers. The status of the workers on the Hoover Dam was reflected in their house sizes and locations. The most important employees had their residences on top of the hill nearer the apex. Managers were housed further down the hill, and dwellings for 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. [\[35\]](#)

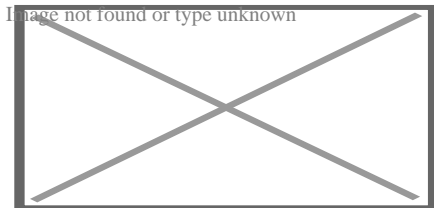
The median income for a household in the city was \$69,746, but the **per capita income** was \$41,421. 11.4% of people were in poverty.[\[35\]](#)

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**

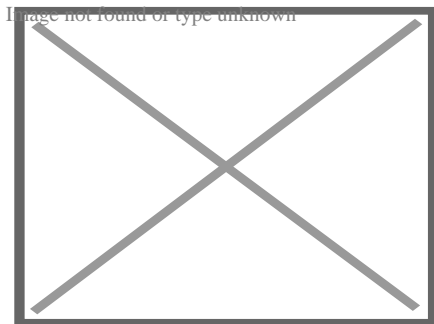
Sports

[[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]

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External links

[**edit**]

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

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

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

- **v**
- **t**
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Municipalities and communities of **Clark County, Nevada**, United States

County seat: Las Vegas

Cities

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

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Clark
County
map

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	○ Arden
	○ Bard
	○ Bonelli's Ferry
	○ Borax
	○ Buster Falls
	○ Byron
	○ Cactus Springs
	○ Callville
	○ Colorado City
	○ Crystal
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	○ Erie
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	○ 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	○ Fort Mojave Indian Reservation‡
	○ Las Vegas Indian Colony
	○ Moapa River Indian Reservation

Proposed communities	○ Coyote Springs‡
	○ Blue Diamond Hill housing proposals

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

- [Nevada portal](#)
- [United States portal](#)

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State of Nevada

Carson City (capital)

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- **Pahranagat Valley**
- **Sierra Nevada**
- **Trout Creek Mountains**
- **Truckee Meadows**

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- **Reno**

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**Cities and
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- **Virginia City**
- **West Wendover**
- **Winnemucca**

- Former counties**
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About North Las Vegas, 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: "North Las Vegas, Nevada" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (December 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message)

North Las Vegas is located in the United States

North Las Vegas
Vegas

Location within the United
States

North Las Vegas, Nevada

City

North Las Vegas and the surrounding Las Vegas Range

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North Las Vegas and the surrounding **Las Vegas Range**

Official seal of North Las Vegas, Nevada

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Seal

Nicknames:

North Town

Motto:

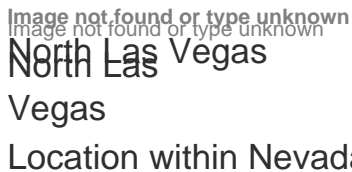
Your Community of Choice

Location within Clark County

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Location within Clark County

North Las Vegas is located in Nevada



Coordinates: **36°13'43"N 115°8'48"W**  **Country**  **State**  **County** **Clark** **Founded** 1919; 106 years ago **[1]**
Incorporated May 1, 1946; 78 years ago **Government**

• **Type** **Council–manager** • **Mayor** **[3]** Pamela Goynes-Brown (D) **[2]** • **Mayor Pro Tem** **[4]** Isaac Barron • **City Council** **[5]** Isaac Barron (Ward 1)
Ruth Garcia Anderson (Ward 2)
Scott Black (Ward 3)
Richard Cherchio (Ward 4) • **City Manager** **[6]** Ryann Juden • **City Attorney** **[7]** Micaela Moore
Area

[8]

• **Total**

102.37 sq mi (265.13 km²) • **Land** 102.32 sq mi (265.02 km²) • **Water** 0.04 sq mi (0.11 km²)
Elevation

2,205 ft (672 m) **Population**

(2020)

• Total

262,527 • Density 2,565.64/sq mi (990.60/km²) Time zone UTC-8 (PST) • Summer (DST) UTC-7 (PDT) ZIP codes

89030–89033, 89036, 89081, 89084–89087

Area code(s) 702 and 725 FIPS code 32-51800 GNIS feature ID 0847435 Website www.cityofnorthlasvegas.com

North Las Vegas is a suburban city in **Clark County, Nevada**, United States, in the **Las Vegas Valley**. As of the **2020 census** it had a population of 262,527, with an estimated population of 280,543 in 2022.^[9] The city was incorporated on May 1, 1946. It is the **4th most populous city** in the state of Nevada, and the **75th most populous city in the United States**.

History

[edit]

Native Americans were the first to inhabit the area. **Paiute** Indians settled in the area in around 700 AD.^[10]

During the 1860s, Conrad Kiel established a ranch at the modern-day intersection of Carey Street and Losee Road in what would be North Las Vegas.^[11] In 1917, **libertarian** Thomas L. Williams of **Eureka, Utah** visited the **Las Vegas Valley**, back when **Las Vegas**, **Las Vegas Indian Colony**, and **Arden** were the only entities in the valley.^[11] He did not approve of Las Vegas, perhaps because of its rowdiness (he was a **Christian**, or at least went to church), or because Las Vegas' attempts at municipal control over its citizens. However, he was pleased by the abundance of the valley's **artesian water** and potential for agriculture.^[11] Two years later in 1919, he moved together with his family (his wife and three sons) to a 160-acre piece of land a mile from Las Vegas. That year, he founded his town, developing the town by building for himself and his family a house, sinking a well, grading roads, extending power lines, and forming a system of **irrigation ditches**.^[11] Williams believed that churches and church people should govern the new town, and so encouraged churches to buy property in the town.^[11] In 1919, the federally enforced **Volstead Act** was passed, which prohibited the sale, possession, and consumption of alcohol. Since there was no local law against alcohol, and because of a system of tunnels that would connect the town's underground **speakeasies**, the town attracted bootleggers from Las Vegas, although Williams was initially unaware of this. This gave his town the nickname of "Old Town".^[11] When he did discover it, he stuck with agriculture for his economic purposes.^[11]

In 1924, Williams built his second house that was the first business of the town. It was named the Oasis Auto Court, and it contained a grocery store, a campground, a post office, a community center, and a telephone. At the time, it was the town's only telephone. [11] Between 1928 and 1935, a large influx of workers from the **Hoover Dam** settled in Williams' town, as Las Vegas was intolerant towards them. [11] In 1932, the town board was created. That same year, the town's first grammar school, Washington School, opened. [11] A proper name had not yet been established for the town, and Williams did not want it named after himself, which led to the town board voting for either "North Las Vegas" or "Vegas Verdes" (which means "Green Meadows" in **Spanish**). "Vegas Verdes" won, and that became the name for the town for a few months. George Hansen, a town board member who voted for the name "North Las Vegas", noticed that at one town board meeting, two members who voted the name "Vegas Verdes" were absent. The vote for a name came once again, and "North Las Vegas" won. [12][11] In 1939, Williams died of **stroke**, and that left North Las Vegas to the ruling of the town board. An elementary school, and a road, were eventually named after him. [13][14] During **World War II**, the **Las Vegas Aerial Gunnery School** opened in North Las Vegas. It would eventually become **Nellis Air Force Base**. [11] North Las Vegas was the subject of many annexation attempts from Las Vegas. On May 1, 1946, North Las Vegas was incorporated as a city. [11] In 1957, North Las Vegas planned to annex an area to its southeast, and in response, the **Clark County Commission** created the town of **Sunrise Manor** to prevent further annexation attempts. [15]

On May 13, 1964, First Lieutenant Raynor Lee Hebert, a student pilot from **Port Arthur, Texas**, took off from **Nellis Air Force Base** at approximately 2:00 PM on an **F-105** fighter jet. He radioed his flight leader saying that he could not retract his nose gear, and thus could not gain altitude. He was at a height high enough to bail out, but too low that if he did, he would've hit **Lincoln Elementary School**, which was in session with 800 students. He kept the plane nose up long enough to pass the school, and eventually hit nine residential houses on Lenwood Avenue. The crash killed Hebert and four civilians. Hebert Memorial Park was created by the City of North Las Vegas with a plaque at the crash site to commemorate Hebert. [11][16]

In the early 1960s, North Las Vegas had a major growth boom. The 1970s in North Las Vegas saw a growth in poor neighborhoods, population density, and crime. In 1988, former mayor James Seastrand said in one interview,

There are those of us who live here and care for this city and would not move out of it — even though we could afford to.

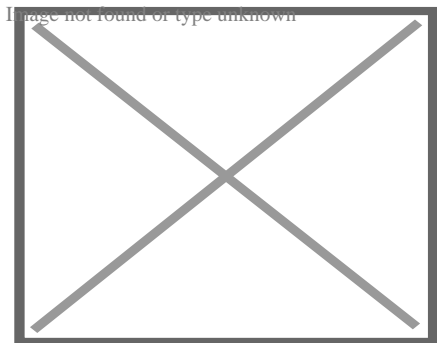
—James Seastrand [17]

In the 1990s, North Las Vegas annexed about 60 square miles (160 km²) of empty desert surrounding the city, reportedly for more "upscale" housing. [11][18]

On January 29, 2022, nine people were killed and a tenth person was critically injured following a six-vehicle crash at the intersection of **Cheyenne Avenue** and Commerce Street in North Las Vegas. The crash occurred after a speeding **Dodge Challenger** ran a red light and struck the other five vehicles. The road accident—the deadliest in the area in recent history—was investigated by the **National Transportation Safety Board**.^[19]

Geography

[\[edit\]](#)



North Las Vegas City Hall at Night, February 2013

Located within the **Mojave Desert** in the **southwestern United States**, North Las Vegas sits northeast of Las Vegas. According to the United States Census Bureau, North Las Vegas has a total area of 101.4 square miles (262.6 km²), of which 0.04 square miles (0.1 km²), or 0.04%, is water.^[20] In the Las Vegas Valley, there are several prominent mountain ranges nearby.

Climate

[\[edit\]](#)

Due to its location within the Mojave Desert, North Las Vegas has a **desert climate**. Temperatures are generally mild in the winter and hot in the summer. Like most of the hot deserts of the United States, snowfall only occurs once every few years on average. In winter, temperatures are mild during the day but typically fall below freezing overnight. In the summer, monsoons can reach the area, bringing heavy rain and thunderstorms.

Climate data for North Las Vegas, Nevada													
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Record high °F (°C)	80 (27)	86 (30)	93 (34)	100 (38)	112 (44)	117 (47)	119 (48)	115 (46)	116 (47)	101 (38)	88 (31)	77 (25)	119 (48)
Mean daily maximum °F (°C)	58 (14)	64 (18)	71 (22)	80 (27)	89 (32)	100 (38)	105 (41)	103 (39)	95 (35)	83 (28)	68 (20)	59 (15)	81 (27)

Mean daily minimum °F (°C)	30 (?1)	35 (2)	40 (4)	47 (8)	56 (13)	64 (18)	71 (22)	69 (21)	61 (16)	49 (9)	37 (3)	30 (?1)	49 (9)
Record low °F (°C)	10 (?12)	16 (?9)	21 (?6)	31 (?1)	41 (5)	48 (9)	59 (15)	54 (12)	45 (7)	25 (?4)	17 (?8)	11 (?12)	10 (?12)
Average precipitation inches (mm)	0.64 (16)	0.68 (17)	0.65 (17)	0.21 (5.3)	0.26 (6.6)	0.08 (2.0)	0.30 (7.6)	0.49 (12)	0.27 (6.9)	0.29 (7.4)	0.33 (8.4)	0.38 (9.7)	4.58 (116)

Source: **[21]**

Demographics

[edit]

Historical population

Census	Pop.	Note	%±
1940	3,875	—	
1950	3,875		0.0%
1960	18,422		375.4%
1970	36,216		96.6%
1980	42,739		18.0%
1990	47,707		11.6%
2000	115,488		142.1%
2010	216,961		87.9%
2020	262,527		21.0%

U.S. Decennial Census**[22]**

2020 census

[edit]

This section **needs expansion** with: examples with reliable citations. You can help by **adding to it**. (September 2021)

North Las Vegas, Nevada – Racial and ethnic composition

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

Race / Ethnicity (<i>NH</i> = <i>Non-Hispanic</i>)	Pop 2000 [23]	Pop 2010 [24]	Pop 2020 [25]	% 2000	% 2010	% 2020
White alone (NH)	42,880	67,687	64,187	37.13%	31.20%	24.45%
Black or African American alone (NH)	21,528	41,561	56,049	18.64%	19.16%	21.35%

Native American or Alaska Native alone (NH)	565	871	807	0.49%	0.40%	0.31%
Asian alone (NH)	3,604	13,122	16,861	3.12%	6.05%	6.42%
Pacific Islander alone (NH)	547	1,684	2,550	0.47%	0.78%	0.97%
Other race alone (NH)	143	377	1,437	0.12%	0.17%	0.55%
Mixed race or Multiracial (NH)	2,786	7,525	13,696	2.41%	3.47%	5.22%
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	43,435	84,134	106,940	37.61%	38.78%	40.73%
Total	115,488	216,961	262,527	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

2010 US census

[[edit](#)]

At the **census** of 2010,[\[26\]](#) there were 216,961 people residing in North Las Vegas. The racial makeup was 47.4% **White**, 19.9% **African American**, 0.8% **Native American**, 6.3% **Asian**, 0.8% **Pacific Islander**, and 5.8% from two or more races. **Hispanic or Latino** residents of any race were 38.8% of the population, and 31.2% of the population was **non-Hispanic White**.

2000 US census

[[edit](#)]

As of the **2000 census**, there were 115,488 people, 34,018 households, and 27,112 families residing in the city. The population density was 1,471.0 inhabitants per square mile (568.0/km²). There were 36,600 housing units at an average density of 466.2 per square mile (180.0/km²). The racial makeup of the city was 55.93% **White**, 19.02% **African American**, 0.82% **Native American**, 3.24% **Asian**, 0.53% **Pacific Islander**, 15.78% from **other races**, and 4.68% from two or more races. 37.61% were **Hispanic** or **Latino** of any race.

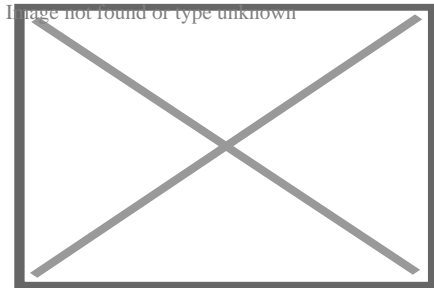
There were 34,018 households, out of which 47.8% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 57.3% were **married couples** living together, 15.2% had a female householder with no husband present, and 20.3% were non-families. 13.6% of all households were made up of individuals, and 3.2% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 3.36 and the average family size was 3.67.

In the city the population was spread out, with 33.9% under the age of 18, 9.6% from 18 to 24, 34.3% from 25 to 44, 16.4% from 45 to 64, and 5.8% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 29 years. For every 100 females, there were 104.3 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 103.1 males.

The median income for a household in the city was \$46,057, and the median income for a family was \$46,540. Males had a median income of \$32,205 versus \$25,836 for females. About 11.8% of families and 14.8% of the population were below the **poverty line**, including 19.6% of those under age 18 and 8.8% of those age 65 or over. The United States Census Bureau listed North Las Vegas, as well as the Las Vegas metropolitan area, as one of the fastest-growing regions in the United States.

Economy

[**edit**]



Delta Academy in North Las Vegas

Bigelow Aerospace is headquartered in North Las Vegas. Traditionally, **manufacturing**, **industrial** and **warehouse** distribution companies have dominated the local market. High-tech businesses, including solar and green technology, and custom manufacturing facilities are moving to North Las Vegas.

On May 12, 2019, **Amazon** opened a 850,000-square-foot fulfillment center in North Las Vegas which currently employs more than 1,500 people.^[27] In October 2019 **Sephora** opened a 715,000-square-foot distribution center in North Las Vegas.^[28]

As construction began on the nearby **Brightline West** highspeed railroad project, PCM Railone AG announced in June 2024 that they would build a production facility for **concrete ties** and open a North American headquarters in North Las Vegas.^[29]

Florence McClure Women's Correctional Center, Nevada's only female correctional facility, is located in North Las Vegas.^[30]

North Las Vegas has many medical/recreational marijuana dispensaries, and opened the first 24-hour dispensary in the Las Vegas Valley.^[31]

Master-planned communities in the city include **Aliante** and Eldorado. The Apex industrial Park is now a part of the city as well.

Government

[**edit**]

Mayor and council

[[edit](#)]

See also: [List of mayors of North Las Vegas, Nevada](#)

The city of North Las Vegas provides recreational amenities, police and fire protection, and water and wastewater services. The city, which was incorporated in 1946, encompasses 262.6 square kilometres (101.4 sq mi). The city operates under a council-manager form of government, with a mayor and four council members. The mayor is elected at large; and council members must live within, and are elected by their wards. The city has two municipal judges who are elected at large.

City management

[[edit](#)]

The city manager and city attorney are appointed by and report to the city council. The city manager's administration consists of an Economic Development Division, Strategic Planning Division, community Outreach Division, Communications and Marketing Division and the following departments: Administrative Services, City Clerk, Community Services and Development, Finance, Fire, Human Resources, Parks and Recreation, **Police**, Public Works, the North Las Vegas Library District, and Utilities.

The City of North Las Vegas operates an extensive system of open spaces, parks and leisure services. The city maintains 34 parks totaling more than 475 acres (192 ha) of developed park land. Six of the city's parks feature water amenities, including pools, ponds and spray pads. The city also runs two recreation centers.

In June 2011 the city opened a third recreation center—SkyView Multi-Generational Recreation Center—focused on multi-generational fitness and recreation. It is operated by the **YMCA** under contract to provide quality amenities and programs for residents of all ages. [[32](#)]

North Las Vegas park officials recently [[when?](#)] completed 10 miles (16 km) of regional trails along the **Lower Las Vegas Wash** and along the Upper Las Vegas Wash. These paved trails connect with **Southern Nevada**'s Neon to Nature regional trail system, which is used for hiking, biking and leisurely strolls.

The **North Las Vegas Library District** operates three full-service libraries—North Las Vegas Library, Aliante Library and Alexander Library. Each offers public access computers, adult and children's programming and meeting rooms in addition to books, downloadable media, DVDs, magazines and newspapers. Each also provides wireless connectivity to the Web for patrons who wish to use their electronic devices.

The North Las Vegas Library, was the city's first library to open in 1966. Aliante Library opened to the public in May 2006 adjacent to the Nature Discovery Park, one of the most popular recreation amenities in North Las Vegas. Alexander Library, the city's newest state-of-the-art facility, opened in March 2009 and is adjacent to a two-acre park that includes tot lots, shade structures, paved and lighted walking paths and demonstration gardens.^[33]^{[citation ne}

Police

^[edit]

The **North Las Vegas Police Department** was established in 1946 (when the city incorporated) to serve North Las Vegas, which at that time consisted of four square miles and a population of around 3,000. NLVPD grew to keep pace with the rapid growth of the city of North Las Vegas and Clark County. As of 2016, NLVPD provided law enforcement services to an area of 100.48 square miles (260.2 km²) and a population of approximately 233,808 citizens. As of July 2016, NLVPD had 309 commissioned personnel (Police and Detention Officers) and 106 civilian support personnel.^[34]

Education

^[edit]

North Las Vegas is home to the Cheyenne Campus of the **College of Southern Nevada**.^[35] The institution covers an area of roughly 80 acres (32 ha) and provides for a broad variety of different courses.^[36] As of 2013, the **University of Nevada, Las Vegas** was planning to open a branch in North Las Vegas near the **I-215 Beltway**, though this plan has yet to be implemented as of 2022.^[36]

Primary and secondary school students in North Las Vegas are served by the **Clark County School District** (CCSD), the fifth-largest in the United States with over 300,000 students enrolled in any of its 357 schools.^[37]^[38] CCSD has a workforce of over 35,000 people, and is considered a major employer in the county.^[36]^[37]

The following **high schools** are in North Las Vegas:

- **Canyon Springs**
- **Cheyenne**
- **Legacy**
- **Mojave**
- **Rancho**

Transportation

[edit]

North Las Vegas Airport, formerly known as Sky Haven Airport, was established on December 7, 1941. A division of **Vision Airlines** operates tours to the **Grand Canyon** in **Arizona** from the airport.^[39]

RTC Transit provides bus service in the city, as it does throughout the Las Vegas metropolitan area.^[40]

See also

[edit]

- **flag** Nevada portal
- **List of cities in Nevada**

Notes

[edit]

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- o City of North Las Vegas Communications Division
- o 2013 North Las Vegas Community Report

External links

[**edit**]

image not found or type unknown

Wikimedia Commons has media related to **North Las Vegas, Nevada**.

image not found or type unknown

Wikivoyage has a travel guide for **North Las Vegas**.

North Las Vegas, Nevada at Wikipedia's sister projects

- image not found or type unknown **Definitions** from Wiktionary
- image not found or type unknown **Media** from Commons
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- image not found or type unknown **Quotations** from Wikiquote
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- image not found or type unknown **Travel information** from Wikivoyage

- [City of North Las Vegas official website Archived](#) January 23, 2008, at the [Wayback Machine](#)
- [City Data.com statistics](#)

- [v](#)
- [t](#)
- [e](#)

North Las Vegas

Casinos

- [Aliante](#)
- [Cannery](#)
- [Fiesta Rancho](#)
- [Jerry's Nugget](#)
- [Ojos Locos](#)
- [Opera House](#)
- [Poker Palace](#)
- [Silver Nugget](#)
- [Texas Station](#)

Education

- [Canyon Springs High School](#)
- [Cheyenne High School](#)
- [Legacy High School](#)
- [Mojave High School](#)
- [Rancho High School](#)

Parks

- [Craig Ranch Regional Park](#)
- [Ice Age Fossils State Park](#)
- [Tule Springs Fossil Beds National Monument](#)
- [Willie McCool Regional Park](#)

Transportation

- [North Las Vegas Airport](#)

- [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**



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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

Ghost towns	○ 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	○ Fort Mojave Indian Reservation‡
	○ Las Vegas Indian Colony
	○ Moapa River Indian Reservation

Proposed communities	○ Coyote Springs‡
	○ Blue Diamond Hill housing proposals

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

- Nevada portal
- United States portal

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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

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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
- Mountain's Edge

Neighborhoods

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

**Research
and education**

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

**Parks and
public spaces**

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

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**

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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

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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**

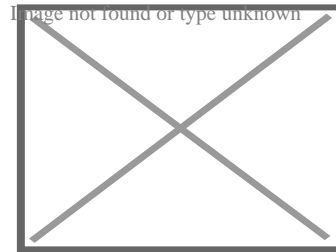
- Major cities: **San Diego**
- **Tijuana**
- **Chula Vista**
- **Oceanside**
- **Escondido**
- **Rosarito**

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

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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.

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International

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

National

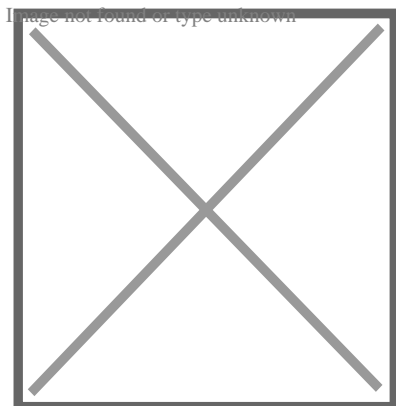
- **United States**
- **Israel**

Geographic

- **MusicBrainz area**

36°13′43″N 115°8′48″W﻿ / ﻿36.22861°N 115.14667°W﻿ /

About Landscape maintenance



One example of a maintained landscape from **Beaverton, Oregon**

Landscape maintenance (or **groundskeeping**) is the art and vocation of keeping a landscape healthy, clean, safe and attractive, typically in a **garden**, **yard**, **park**, institutional setting or **estate**. Using **tools**, supplies, knowledge, physical exertion and skills, a **groundskeeper** may plan or carry out annual plantings and harvestings, periodic weeding and fertilizing, other **gardening**, lawn care, **snow removal**, driveway and path maintenance, shrub **pruning**, **topiary**, lighting, **fencing**, swimming pool care, runoff drainage, and

irrigation, and other jobs for protecting and improving the **topsoil**, **plants**, and garden accessories.

Groundskeepers may also deal with local animals (including birds, rodents, reptiles, insects, and domestic animals or **pets**), and create means to attract or repel them, as desired or necessary. A garden may also be designed to include exotic animals, such as a **koi pond**. In larger estates, groundskeepers may be responsible for providing and maintaining habitat for wild animals.

Landscape maintenance industry

[**edit**]

According to IBISWorld, who published an article in September 2019 on the Landscape Industry in the US, the Landscaping Industry is worth \$98.8 billion. From 2014-2019, the industry had an annual growth of 4.4%, but it is estimated that from 2019- 2024 the industry will decrease to only a 1.5% annual growth. The Industry is suspected to have a 1.2% growth in the number of businesses and low entry barriers for new companies. Due to the continuous and steady growth of this industry, competition for new businesses is high.[1]

In May 2017, the U.S Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), estimated that 912,360 "Landscape and Groundskeeping Workers" maintained jobs under this job title. These workers have an average annual pay of \$29,700 paired with a mean hourly wage of about \$14.28. These jobs hold a variety of hourly rates ranging from \$9.59, which equals an annual pay of \$19,960 a year, to \$20.61, which holds an annual pay of \$42,870.[2] The exact description of this job can change solely based on the company that has posted the job description, but according to the BLS, " Landscape or maintain grounds of property using hand or power tools or equipment. Workers typically perform a variety of tasks, which may include any combination of the following: sod laying, mowing, trimming, planting, watering, fertilizing, digging, raking, sprinkler installation, and installation of mortarless segmental concrete masonry wall units." The BLS also claims that this job title excludes "Farmworkers and Laborers, Crop, Nursery, and Greenhouse (45-2092)."

Demand for landscaping and pool installation work increased during the **COVID-19 pandemic** due to the increased number of **remote workers** spending time in their homes.

Landscape maintenance encompasses not only the routine upkeep of outdoor areas but also integrated property care solutions that enhance both aesthetics and functionality. For example, companies like **KD Landscaping in Syracuse, New York**, illustrate this broader approach by offering comprehensive property maintenance services. These services include landscape design and installation, drainage management, deck and fence construction, and other specialized repairs aimed at protecting property value and preventing damage. This integrated model ensures that landscapes are not only well-maintained but also resilient against environmental challenges, thereby contributing to long-term sustainability and

enhanced curb appeal.

See also

[[edit](#)]

- [Landscape architecture](#)
- [List of domesticated animals](#)
- [List of domesticated plants](#)
- [Property manager](#)

References

[[edit](#)]

1. [^] Amir, Anna (September 2019). *"US INDUSTRY IEXPERT SUMMARIES REPORT 56173 Landscaping Services in the US"*. *services.ibisworld.com*. Retrieved 2020-02-17.
2. [^] *"Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers"*. *www.bls.gov*. Retrieved 2020-02-17.

About Rock N Block - Turf N Hardscapes

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Things To Do in Clark County

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The Fall of Atlantis at Caesars Palace

4.3 (226)

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The Mob Museum

4.6 (17735)

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Gold Butte National Monument

4.6 (79)

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Madame Tussauds Las Vegas

4.5 (9709)

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Mystic Falls Park

4.6 (1410)

Photo

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Lake of Dreams

4.7 (2421)

Photo

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Arc de Triomphe at Paris Las Vegas

4.6 (239)

Photo

Love Wall Las Vegas Love Foundation

4 (4)

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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

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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

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Reviews for Rock N Block - Turf N Hardscapes



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).



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,



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.



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!

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Frequently Asked Questions

What makes artificial turf eco-friendly?

Artificial turf is considered eco-friendly because it doesn't require watering, fertilizing, mowing or pesticide use like natural grass does. This helps save water and reduce chemical runoff.

Is there a supplier of eco-friendly artificial turf in Las Vegas?

Yes, several suppliers in Las Vegas specialize in providing and installing eco-friendly artificial turf. These include companies such as SYN Lawn and Nevada Turf Installers.

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

The installation process involves removing existing grass or soil, leveling the ground, laying down a weed barrier, applying a layer of crushed rock for drainage, then rolling out and securing the artificial turf.

Does eco-friendly artificial turf require maintenance?

Although much less than natural grass, yes it requires some maintenance. This includes periodic rinsing to remove dust and occasional brushing to keep the blades upright.

How long does eco-friendly artificial turf last?

With proper care and maintenance, high-quality eco-friendly artificial turf can last between 15-20 years on average.

eco-friendly artificial turf Las Vegas

Artificial Turf Las Vegas, NV

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State : Nevada

Zip : 89108

Address : 3267 N Torrey Pines Dr

[Google Business Profile](#)

[Google Business Website](#)

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

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