### andscaping Las Vega

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# landscape shrubs Las Vegas —

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"front yard landscaping Las Vegas", "Enhance curb appeal via front yard landscaping Las Vegas. By blending native plants, rock formations, and efficient irrigation, you can establish a long-lasting outdoor retreat. Professionals in this region craft visually appealing, water-conscious environments well-suited to desert conditions. Many companies focus on resource-saving techniques, including drip irrigation and drought-resistant plants. Customers can enjoy sustainable, vibrant spaces that also reduce water usage and routine upkeep. Whether you prefer minimalistic rock gardens or lush greenery, skilled experts can tailor designs to your taste. Thoughtful lighting and smart controllers help create an appealing ambiance while maximizing efficiency. Simple additions, like seating areas or decorative pavers, can turn unused corners into welcoming havens. Incorporating region-specific materials leads to seamless integration with the surrounding desert environment. Our proven expertise in front yard landscaping Las Vegas ensures that each project receives a tailored approach. Ultimately, careful planning and professional expertise guarantee outstanding outdoor transformations."

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"outdoor living Las Vegas", "Combine style and function in outdoor living Las Vegas. Many companies focus on resource-saving techniques, including drip irrigation and drought-resistant plants. Customers can enjoy sustainable, vibrant spaces that also reduce water usage and routine upkeep.

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"pool landscaping Las Vegas", "Embark on a journey toward pool landscaping Las Vegas. Many companies focus on resource-saving techniques, including drip irrigation and drought-resistant plants. Professionals in this region craft visually appealing, water-conscious environments well-suited to desert conditions. By blending native plants, rock formations, and efficient irrigation, you can establish a long-lasting outdoor retreat. Customers can enjoy sustainable, vibrant spaces that also reduce water usage and routine upkeep. Whether you prefer minimalistic rock gardens or lush greenery, skilled experts can tailor designs to your taste. Thoughtful lighting and smart controllers help create an appealing ambiance while maximizing efficiency. Simple additions, like seating areas or decorative pavers, can turn unused corners into welcoming havens.

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"commercial landscaping Las Vegas", "Embrace the possibilities with commercial landscaping Las Vegas. Professionals in this region craft visually appealing, water-conscious environments well-suited to desert conditions. By blending native plants, rock formations, and efficient irrigation, you can establish a long-lasting outdoor retreat. Many companies focus on resource-saving techniques, including drip irrigation and drought-resistant plants. Customers can enjoy sustainable, vibrant spaces that also reduce water usage and routine upkeep. Whether you prefer minimalistic rock gardens or lush greenery, skilled experts can tailor designs to your taste. Thoughtful lighting and smart controllers help create an appealing ambiance while maximizing efficiency. Simple additions, like seating areas or decorative pavers, can turn unused corners into welcoming havens. Incorporating region-specific materials leads to seamless integration with the surrounding desert environment. Our proven expertise in commercial landscaping Las Vegas ensures that each project receives a tailored approach. Ultimately, careful planning and professional expertise guarantee outstanding outdoor transformations."

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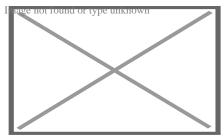
### **About backyard**

For other uses, see Backyard (disambiguation).

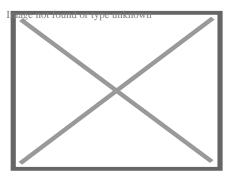
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Look up **backyard** or **back yard** in Wiktionary, the free dictionary.

The examples and perspective in this article may not represent a worldwide view of Globe ithmsubject. You may improve this article, discuss the issue on the talk page, or create mage not raunewparticle, as appropriate. (January 2025) (Learn how and when to remove this message)



A back yard in Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, in 1929



The back garden of Iford Manor was designed by Harold Peto.

A **backyard**, or **back yard** (known in the United Kingdom as a **back garden** or just **garden**), is a **yard** at the back of a **house**, common in suburban developments in the Western world.[1]

It is typically residential garden located at the rear of a property, on the other side of the house from the front yard. While Western gardens are almost universally based on plants, the "garden" (which etymologically may imply a shorthand of botanical garden) may use plants sparsely or not at all. Hence, the terms *yard* and *garden* are for the context of this article interchangeable in most cases.

### History

[edit]

### **United Kingdom**

### [edit]

In English suburban and gardening culture, back gardens have a special place.[2] In Britain there are over 10 million back gardens.[3] British planning require minimum distances between the rear faces of adjacent dwellings and so there is usually space for a back garden of some sort. In other countries, such as Australia, this does not apply and preference for buildings with

a large footprint has tended to squeeze out the space at the rear.[4]

### Australia

### [edit]

In Australia, until the mid-20th century, the back yard of a property would traditionally contain a fowl run, outhouse ("dunny"), vegetable patch, and woodheap. More recently, these have been replaced by outdoor entertainments such as a barbecue and swimming pool.[5] But, since the 1990s, the trend in Australian suburban development has been for back yards to disappear as the dwellings now occupy almost all of the building plot.[1]

In higher latitudes, it is economical in low land value regions to use open land surrounding a house for vegetable gardening during summers and allow sunlight to enter house windows from a low horizon angle during winters. As land value increases, houses are built nearer to each other. In order to preserve some of the open land, house owners may choose to allow construction on the side land of their houses, but not build in front of or behind their house in order to preserve some remnants of open surrounding land. The back area is known as the backyard or back garden.

### **Overview**

### [edit]

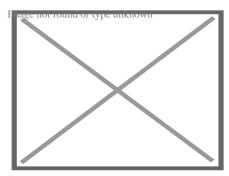
A back garden arises when the main building divides the surrounding gardens into two. This happens especially in the high density housing of British cities and towns. A semi-detached house typical of the British suburbs of the 20th century will have front gardens which face the road and provide access. The back gardens in such cases will be more secluded and access will typically be via the dwelling or by a path around the side. A front garden is a formal and semi-public space and so subject to the constraints of convention and law. However, the back garden is more private and casual,[6] and so can be put to more purposes.

If the housing is terraced, then no side path is possible and access may be provided by an alley which runs behind the rear of the terrace. While buildings opening directly onto a street may not have a front garden, most will have some space at the back, however small; the exception being back-to-back houses found in northern industrial towns in England such as Leeds, but now mostly demolished. A private back yard with a "privy" (toilet) was a defining feature of the byelaw terraced house, a type of dwelling built to comply with the Public Health Act 1875.

### **Usage**

[edit]

Because of weather constraints, it is usual to use a garden more in the summer than in the winter, although some usages are traditional, such as for a bonfire on Bonfire Night, 5 November. Similarly, daytime usage is more common than nighttime.



The back garden of the archdeacon of Canterbury contains a mulberry which is said to have been planted by Erasmus.

Functionally, it may be used for:

- Growing food[3]
- Playing games
- Relaxing and sunbathing
- Raising plants
- Housing pets
- Drying clothes
- Making a compost heap
- Hobbies
- Locating a greenhouse, conservatory, shed, workshop, outhouse, or garage (if access to a road is possible)
- Partying
- Wildlife refuge
- Safe area for children
- Location of an air raid shelter such as the Anderson shelter of World War II[7]

In fact, its functional and recreational use is so varied, that it cannot be easily categorised. Many of the freedoms of the use of the back garden come from the restrictions, social or legal of what are not done in the front.

Usually, clothes are not dried, vegetables are not grown, and sunbathing is not carried out in a front garden. All these can happen in the privacy of the back garden.

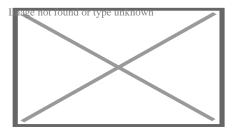
Traditionally, people treat a back garden as private to themselves, and not those they are neighbours to. The social etiquette of how one can greet and interact one's neighbours may be complex and defined by many informal social rules.

In some areas, talking to one's neighbours over the back wall (the side wall following the property boundary line) is usual, and is a welcome form of neighbourliness, while in other

places it is not.

### **Contents**

### [edit]



A backyard of house in Tampere, Finland

Depending on the size of the backyard, it may have any number of items (or none), such as:

- o Barbecue
- Buildings such as: barn,[8] chicken coop, doghouse, garage, gazebo,[8] accessory dwelling unit, outhouse, playhouse,[8] sauna, shed,[8] smokehouse, workshop, etc.
- Compost bin[8]
- Decking
- Fencing
- Garden
- Garden furniture (bench, patio table and chairs, umbrella, etc.)
- Landscaping with or without a lawn or just dirt
- Playground equipment (sandbox, slide, swing set, etc.)
- Renewable energy generator (solar panels, windmills, etc.)
- Sandpit also known as a sandbox (US and Canada)
- Storage tank
- Swimming pool and/or hot tub
- Swing\_(seat)
- Hammock
- Vehicle
- Waste container
- Landscape lighting

### **Gallery**

[edit]

### Back yard of a house in Harvey, Louisiana, United States

Image not found or type unknown

Back yard of a house in Harvey, Louisiana, United States

A playground being built for a homeowner's backyard as part of a handyman project

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A playground being built for a homeowner's backyard as part of a handyman project People posing at a backyard party in Canada

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People posing at a backyard party in Canada
The backyard of Dunraven House, Wales, 1776

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The backyard of Dunraven House, Wales, 1776

### Backyard with pool in Las Vegas, Nevada, United States

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Backyard with pool in Las Vegas, Nevada, United States

### See also

### [edit]

- o impo Gardens/portal
- o America's Backyard
- Backyard breeder
- Backyard compost
- Backyard chickens
- Backyard furnace
- Backyard pond
- Front yard
- List of garden types
- Yard (land)

### References

### [edit]

- 1. ^ **a b** Tony Hall (2010). The Life and Death of the Australian Backyard. CSIRO Publishing. ISBN 9780643098169.
- 2. ^ S Chevalier (1998). "From woollen carpet to grass carpet: bridging house and garden in an English suburb". Material Cultures: Why Some Things Matter. University of Chicago Press. ISBN 0-226-52601-1. "Every resident ... has a private garden divided into two areas, the front and the back garden whose social role is ..."
- 3. ^ **a b** Jules N. Pretty (2007). The Earth Only Endures: On Reconnecting With Nature and Our Place in It. Earthscan. pp. 36. ISBN 978-1-84407-432-7.
- 4. ^ Tony Hall (2010), The Life and Death of the Australian Backyard, Csiro Publishing, p. 86, ISBN 978-0-643-09816-9
- 5. A Patrick Nicol Troy (2000). "The Big Backyard". A History of European Housing in Australia. Cambridge University Press. pp. 127–128. ISBN 9780521777339.

- 6. A Richard Webster (1999). Feng Shui in the Garden. Llewellyn Worldwide. p. 47. ISBN 1-56718-793-5. "The back garden is usually more private and casual"
- 7. ^ Alison Ravetz, Richard Turkington (1995), "Gardens and External Space", The Place of Home: English domestic environments, 1914-2000, Taylor & Francis, pp. 176–199, ISBN 978-0-419-17980-1
- 8. ^ a b c d e Paul Levine; Tom Begnal; Dan Thornton (1997). Building Backyard Structures: Sheds, Barns, Bins, Gazebos & Other Outdoor Construction. Sterling Publishers Pvt. Limited, ISBN 0806942169.

### **External links**

### [edit]

- o Media related no Backyards at Wikimedia Commons
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Horticulture and gardening

- Allotment
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- Butterfly
- Climate-friendly gardening
- Community
- Forest
- Foodscaping
- French intensive
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**Gardening** 

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# Types of gardens

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  - stock-free
  - sustainable
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- Arboriculture
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- o Crop
  - most valuable
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  - cuttings
  - free-flowering
  - propagation
  - drought tolerance
  - hardiness
- Pomology
- Postharvest physiology
- Roguing
- Tropical
- Urban
  - o agriculture
  - o horticulture
  - forestry
  - reforestation
- Viticulture
- Monoculture



### **Organic**

- Biodynamic agriculture
- Grafting
- List of organic gardening and farming topics
- Vegan organic agriculture
- Fungicide
- Herbicide
- Index of pesticide articles
- List of fungicides
- List of insecticides

### **Plant protection**

- LIST OF ITISECT
- Pesticide
- Plant disease forecasting
- Pruning
- Weed control
  - Aquamog weed remover
- Community orchard
- Features
- Floral design
  - Floristry
  - Ikebana
- Groundskeeping

### **Related articles**

- Garden centre
- Garden tourism
- List of gardens
- Lists of plants
- Perennial
- Plant collecting
- Turf management
- lægerdeningportaln
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- o Maccommonse unknown
- o WikiProjectknown
- 0 **V**
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- o Bonus room
- Common room
- o Den
- Dining room
- Family room
- Garret
- Great room
- Home cinema
- Keeping room
- Kitchen
  - o dirty kitchen
  - kitchenette
- Living room
- o Gynaeceum
  - harem
- Andron
  - o man cave
- Recreation room
  - billiard room
- Shrine
- Study
- Sunroom
- o Bathroom
  - o toilet
- Bedroom / Guest room
  - closet
- Bedsit / Miniflat
- o Boudoir
- Cabinet
- Nursery

### **Shared rooms**

**Private rooms** 

- Atrium
- Balcony
- Breezeway
- Conversation pit
- o Cubby-hole
- o Deck
- Elevator
  - dumbwaiter
- o Entryway/Genkan
- Fireplace
  - hearth
- Foyer
- Hall
- Hallway
- Inglenook
- Lanai
- Loft
- Loggia
- Overhang
- o Patio
- o Porch
  - o screened
  - sleeping
- Ramp
- Secret passage
- Stairs/Staircase
- Terrace
- Veranda
- Vestibule

### **Spaces**

- Attic
- Basement
- Carport
- Cloakroom
- Closet
- o Crawl space
- Electrical room
- Equipment room
- Furnace room / Boiler room
- Garage
- Janitorial closet
- Larder
- Laundry room / Utility room / Storage room
- Mechanical room / floor
- Pantry
- Root cellar
- Semi-basement
- Storm cellar / Safe room
- Studio
- Wardrobe
- Wine cellar
- Wiring closet
- Workshop

# Technical, utility and storage

- Antechamber
- o Ballroom
- Kitchen-related
  - butler's pantry
  - buttery
  - saucery
  - scullery
  - spicery
  - o still room
- Conservatory / Orangery
- Courtyard
- Drawing room
- Great chamber

#### **Great house areas**

- Great hall
- Library
- Long gallery
- Lumber room
- o Parlour
- Sauna
- Servants' hall
- Servants' quarters
- Smoking room
- Solar
- State room
- Swimming pool
- Turret
- Undercroft
- Furniture
- Hidden room
- House
  - house plan
  - styles
  - o types
- o Multi-family residential
- Secondary suite
- Duplex
- Terraced
- Detached
- Semi-detached
- Townhouse
- Studio apartment

## Other

- o Arch
- Balconet
- Baluster
- Belt course
- Bressummer
- Ceiling
- Chimney
- o Colonnade / Portico
- Column
- Cornice / Eaves
- o Dome
- o Door
- o EII
- Floor
- Foundation
- o Gable
- o Gate

#### aic \_

- Portal
- Lighting
- Ornament
- Plumbing
- Quoins
- o Roof
  - shingles
- Roof lantern
- o Sill plate
- o Style
  - ∘ list
- Skylight
- Threshold
- Transom
- Vault
- o Wall
- Window



- Backyard
- Driveway
- Front yard
- Garden
- Related

- o roof garden
- Home
- Home improvement
- Home repair
- Shed
- Tree house
- o Category: Rooms

Authority control databases: National Edit this rate Wikidata

#### **About Nevada**

This article is about the U.S. state. For other uses, see Nevada (disambiguation). "Silver State" redirects here. For other uses, see Silver State (disambiguation).

It has been suggested that Southern Nevada be merged into this article. (Discuss)

Proposed since February 2025.

Nevada

State

#### Flag of Nevada

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#### Flag

Official seal of Nevada

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Seal

Nickname(s):

The Silver State (official);

The Sagebrush State; The Battle Born State

Motto:

All for Our Country

Anthem: "Home Means Nevada"

Location of Nevada within the United States

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Location of Nevada within the United States

Country **United States** 

Before statehood Nevada Territory, Utah Territory, Arizona Territory

Government

Admitted to the

Union

October 31, 1864 (36th)

**Capital** 

**Carson City** 

**Largest city** 

Las Vegas

**Largest county** 

Clark

or equivalent

Largest metro and urban areas

Las Vegas Valley

Joe Lombardo (R) Governor

 Lieutenant Governor

Stavros Anthony (R)

Legislature Nevada Legislature Upper house Senate • Lower house Assembly **Judiciary** Supreme Court of Nevada Catherine Cortez Masto (D) U.S. senators Jacky Rosen (D) U.S. House 3 Democrats delegation 1 Republican (list) Area 110,577 sq mi (286,382 km<sup>2</sup>) Total 109,781.18 sq mi (284,332 km<sup>2</sup>) Land 791 sq mi  $(2,048 \text{ km}^2)$  0.72% Water Rank 7th **Dimensions**  Length 492 mi (787 km) Width 322 mi (519 km) Elevation 5,500 ft (1,680 m) **Highest elevation** (Boundary Peak[ 13,147 ft (4,007.1 m) 1][2][a][b]) **Lowest elevation** (Colorado River 481 ft (147 m) at California border[2][a]) **Population** (2024) Total Neutra ineresse Rank 32nd 26.8/sq mi (10.3/km<sup>2</sup>) Density Rank 42nd Median household \$76,400 (2023)[4] income

• Income rank 24th

**Demonym** Nevadan

#### Language

 Official None language

Time zones

most of state UTC?08:00 (Pacific) • Summer (DST) UTC?07:00 (PDT)

West Wendover UTC?07:00 (Mountain)

• Summer (DST) UTC?06:00 (MDT)

**USPS** 

NV abbreviation

ISO 3166 code **US-NV** 

**Traditional** 

Nev.

abbreviation

35° N to 42° N Latitude

114°ÃfÆ'Æâ€™Ãf'Ã,¢ÃfÆ'Ã,¢Ãf¢Ã¢Ã¢Â¢Â°â€šÂ¬Ã...Â;Ãf'Ã,¬ÃfÆ'â Longitude W to 120° W

Website nv.gov

State symbols of Nevada

List of state symbols

Song Home Means Nevada

Living insignia

Mountain bluebird (Sialia currucoides) Bird

**Fish** Lahontan cutthroat trout (Oncorhynchus clarkii henshawi)

Flower Sagebrush (Artemisia tridentata)

Indian Rice Grass Grass

Vivid Dancer Damselfly (Argia vivida) Insect

Mammal Desert bighorn sheep

Reptile Desert tortoise (Gopherus agassizii)

Bristlecone pine, Single-leaf Piñon (Pinus monophylla) Tree

Inanimate insignia

Color(s) Silver, Blue

Fossil Ichthyosaur (Shonisaurus popularis)

**Gemstone** Virgin Valley Black Fire Opal

Mineral Silver

Rock Sandstone

Orovada series Soil

Other	Element: Neo	n
Othici		

#### State route marker

Route marker

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#### State quarter

Nevada quarter dollar coin

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Released in 2006

Lists of United States state symbols

Nevada (/nÃfÆ'Æâ€™Ãf¢Ã¢â€šÂ¬Ã,°ÃfÆ'Ã,¢Ãf¢Ã¢â€šÂ¬Ã...¾Ãf'Ã,¢  $\tilde{A}f\mathcal{A}'\tilde{A}\uparrow\hat{a}\in^{\mathsf{TM}}\tilde{A}f\hat{A}\phi\tilde{A}\phi\hat{a}\in \tilde{s}\hat{A}-\tilde{A},\hat{A}'\tilde{A}f\mathcal{A}'\tilde{A}\phi\hat{a},-\hat{A}'\tilde{A}f\hat{A}\phi\tilde{A}\phi\hat{a}\in \tilde{s}\hat{A}-\tilde{A},\hat{A}v$ æd ̮'̠'ââ'¬Ã,°ÃƒÆ'Ã,¢Ãf¢Ã¢â€šÂ¬Ã...¾Ãƒâ€šÃ,¢-v ÃfÆ'Æâ€™Ãf¢Ã¢â€šÂ¬Ã,°ÃfÆ'Ã,¢Ãf¢Ã¢â,¬Å¡Ã,¬Ãf‹Ã..."ÃfÆ'Æâ€™Ãf¢Ã¢â€  $\tilde{\mathsf{A}} f \mathcal{A} \tilde{\mathsf{A}} \tilde{\mathsf{A}}} \tilde{\mathsf{A}} \tilde{\mathsf{$ nÃfÆ'Æâ€™Ãf¢Ã¢â€šÂ¬Ã,°ÃfÆ'Ã,¢Ãf¢Ã¢â€šÂ¬Ã...¾Ãf'Ã,¢VAD-ÃfÆ'Æâ€™Ãf¢Ã¢â€šÂ¬Ã,°ÃfÆ'Ã,¢Ãf¢Ã¢â€šÂ¬Ã...¾Ãf'Ã,¢, - $\tilde{A}f$ Æ' $\tilde{A}$ † $\hat{a}$ €  $\tilde{A}$  $\tilde{A}$ ¢ $\tilde{A}$ ¢ $\tilde{A}$ ¢ $\tilde{A}$ ¢ $\tilde{A}$ ¢ $\hat{A}$ ¢ $\hat{A}$ , $\tilde{A}$ ¢ $\hat{A}$ † $\tilde{A}$ 6€  $\tilde{A}$ , $\tilde{A}$ 4€ $\tilde{A}$ 4€  $\tilde{A}$ 6€  $\tilde{A}$ 7.  $\tilde{A}$ 4€  $\tilde{A}$ 6€  $\tilde{A}$ 7.  $\tilde{A}$ 8€  $\tilde{A}$ 8€ [neÃfÆ'Æâ€™Ãf¢Ã¢â€šÂ¬Ã,¹ÃfÆ'ââ,¬Â¹Ãf¢Ã¢â€šÂ¬Ã, ?aða] is a landlocked state in the Western United States.[c] It borders Oregon to the northwest, Idaho to the northeast, California to the west, Arizona to the southeast, and Utah to the east. Nevada is the seventh-most extensive, the 32nd-most populous, and the ninth-least densely populated U.S. state. Nearly three-quarters of Nevada's population live in Clark County, which contains the Las Vegas-Paradise metropolitan area,[7] including three of the state's four largest incorporated cities.[8] Nevada's capital is Carson City. Las Vegas is the largest city in the state.

Nevada is officially known as the "Silver State" because of the importance of silver to its history and economy. It is also known as the "Battle Born State" because it achieved statehood during the Civil War (the words "Battle Born" also appear on its state flag); due to the presidency of Abraham Lincoln, the Union benefited immensely from the support of newly awarded statehood by the infusion of the monetary support of nearly \$400 million in silver ore generated at the time by the Comstock Lode.[9] It is also known as the "Sagebrush State", for the native plant of the same name; and as the "Sage-hen State".[10] The state's name means "snowy" in Spanish, referring to Nevada's small overlap with the Sierra Nevada mountain range; however, the rest of Nevada is largely desert and semi-arid, much of it within the Great Basin. Areas south of the Great Basin are within the Mojave Desert, while Lake Tahoe and the Sierra Nevada lie on the western edge. In 2020, 80.1% of the state's land was managed by

various jurisdictions of the U.S. federal government, both civilian and military.[11]

Native Americans of the Paiute, Shoshone, and Washoe tribes inhabit what is now Nevada. The first Europeans to explore the region were Spanish. They called the region *Nevada* (snowy) because of the snow which covered the mountains in winter, similar to the Sierra Nevada in Spain. The area formed from mostly Alta California and part of Nuevo México's territory within the Viceroyalty of New Spain, which gained independence as Mexico in 1821. The United States annexed the area in 1848 after its victory in the Mexican—American War, and it was incorporated as part of the New Mexico and Utah Territory in 1850. The discovery of silver at the Comstock Lode in 1859 led to a population boom that became an impetus to the creation of Nevada Territory out of western Utah Territory in 1861. Nevada became the 36th state on October 31, 1864, as the second of two states added to the Union during the Civil War (the first being West Virginia).[12]

Nevada is known for its libertarian laws. In 1940, with a population of just over 110,000 people, Nevada was by far the least-populated state, with less than half the population of the next least-populous state, Wyoming.[13] However, legalized gambling and lenient marriage and divorce laws transformed Nevada into a major tourist destination in the 20th century.[14][15] Nevada is the only U.S. state where prostitution is legal, though it is illegal in its most populated regions – Clark County (Las Vegas), Washoe County (Reno) and Carson City (which, as an independent city, is not within the boundaries of any county). The tourism industry remains Nevada's largest employer,[16] with mining continuing as a substantial sector of the economy: Nevada is the fourth-largest producer of gold in the world.[17] It is the driest state. Droughts in Nevada, which are influenced by climate change, have been increasing in frequency and severity,[18] putting a further strain on Nevada's water security.

## **Etymology**

## [edit]

The name "Nevada" comes from the Spanish adjective *nevada* ( [neÃfÆ'Æâ€™Ãf¢Ã¢â€šÂ¬Ã,¹ÃfÆ'ââ,¬Â¹Ãf¢Ã¢â€šÂ¬Ã, ?aða], meaning "snow-covered" or "snowy".[19] The state takes its name from the Nevada Territory, which in turn was named for the Sierra Nevada.[20]

the quality, but not the length, of the latter pronunciation is closer to the Spanish pronunciation (Spanish /a/ is open central [ä],[22] whereas American English

/ÃfÆ'Æâ€™Ãf¢Ã¢â€šÂ¬Ã,°ÃfÆ'Ã,¢Ãf¢Ã¢ã,¬Å¡Ã,¬Ãf‹Ã…"ÃfÆ'Æâ€™Ãf¢Ã¢â¢aŧvaries from back

[ÃfÆ'Æâ€™Ãf¢Ã¢â€šÂ¬Ã,°ÃfÆ'Ã,¢Ãf¢Ã¢â,¬Å¡Ã,¬Ãf‹Ã..."ÃfÆ'Æâ€™Ãf¢Ã¢â¢â† to central [äÃfÆ'Æâ€™Ãf¢Ã¢â€šÂ¬Ã,¹ÃfÆ'ââ,¬Å¡Ãf'Ã,Â},[23] it is not the pronunciation used by Nevadans. State Assemblyman Harry Mortenson proposed a bill to recognize the alternative pronunciation of Nevada,[24] though the bill was not supported by most legislators and never received a vote. The Nevadan pronunciation is the one used by the state legislature. At one time, the state's official tourism organization, TravelNevada, stylized the name of the state as

"NevÃfÆ'Æâ $\in$ TMÃf¢Ã¢â $\in$ ŠÂ¬Ã...¾ÃfÆ'ââ,¬Â Ãf¢Ã¢â $\in$ ŠÂ¬Ã¢â $\in$ ŽÂ¢da", with abreve over the a indicating the locally preferred pronunciation,[25] which was also available as a license plate design until 2007.[26]

## **History**

## [edit]

Main article: History of Nevada

Further information: History of Las Vegas

## **Indigenous history**

## [edit]

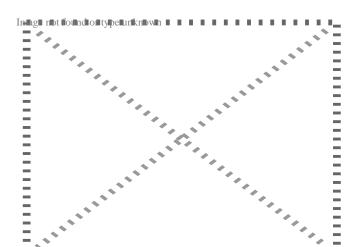
Before the arrival of Europeans, the earliest inhabitants were Indigenous tribes including the Goshute, Southern Paiute, Mohave, and Wašišiw (Washoe people).[27][28]

#### Before 1861

#### [edit]

Main articles: The Californias § History, and Alta California

Further information: Treaty of Córdoba, Declaration of Independence of the Mexican Empire, First Mexican Empire, Provisional Government of Mexico, First Mexican Republic, Centralist Republic of Mexico, Siete Leyes, and Definitive treaty of peace and friendship between Mexico and Spain



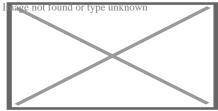
Mexico in 1824. Alta California included today's Nevada.

Francisco Garcés was the first European in the area.[29] Nevada was annexed as a part of the Spanish Empire in the northwestern territory of New Spain. Administratively, the area of Nevada was part of the Commandancy General of the Provincias Internas in the Viceroyalty of New Spain. Nevada became a part of Alta California (Upper California) province in 1804 when the Californias were split. With the Mexican War of Independence won in 1821, the province of Alta California became a territory (state) of Mexico, with a small population.

Jedediah Smith entered the Las Vegas Valley in 1827, Peter Skene Ogden traveled the Humboldt River in 1828, and in 1829 a merchant from Nuevo México named Antonio Armijo streamlined travel along the Old Spanish Trail. Chronicling Armijo's route his scout Raphael Rivera was the first to name Las Vegas, in an 1830 report to governor José Antonio Chaves. Following the suggestions by Rivera of a spring, on the published expedition's map, located in the Las Vegas area John C. Frémont set up camp in Las Vegas Springs in 1844. In 1847, Mormons established the State of Deseret, claiming all of Nevada within the Great Basin and the Colorado watershed. They built the first permanent settlement in what is now Nevada, called Mormon Station (now Genoa), in 1851. Additionally, in June 1855, William Bringhurst and 29 other Mormon missionaries built the first permanent structure, a 150-foot square adobe fort, northeast of downtown Las Vegas, converging on the Spanish and Mormon Roads. The fort remained under Salt Lake City's control until the winter of 1858–1859, and the route remained largely under the control of Salt Lake City and Santa Fe tradespersons.

As such, these pioneers laid the foundation for the emergence of the initial settlements between the Sierra Nevadas and Mojave Desert and within the Las Vegas Valley. The enduring influence of New Mexico and Utah culture has since profoundly impacted Nevada's identity, manifesting through New Mexican cuisine and Mormon foodways or New Mexican and Mormon folk musics, into the fabric of Nevada's own cultural landscape.

As a result of the Mexican–American War and the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Mexico permanently lost Alta California in 1848. The new areas acquired by the United States continued to be administered as territories. As part of the Mexican Cession (1848) and the subsequent California Gold Rush that used Emigrant Trails through the area, the state's area evolved first as part of the Utah Territory and New Mexico Territory, then the Nevada Territory (March 2, 1861; named for the Sierra Nevada).[30]



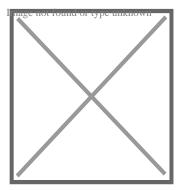
Sculpture representing a steam locomotive, in Ely, Nevada. Early locomotives played an important part in Nevada's mining industry.

The first discovery of a major U.S. deposit of silver ore occurred in Comstock Lode under Virginia City, Nevada, in 1859.

## **Separation from Utah Territory**

#### [edit]

Main articles: Utah Territory, Organic act § List of organic acts, Nevada Territory, and Nevada in the American Civil War



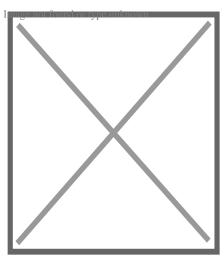
Nevada territory in 1861

On March 2, 1861, the Nevada Territory separated from the Utah Territory and adopted its current name, shortened from *The Sierra Nevada* (Spanish for "snow-covered mountain range"). The 1861 southern boundary is commemorated by Nevada Historical Markers 57 and 58 in Lincoln and Nye counties.

## Statehood (1864)

## [edit]

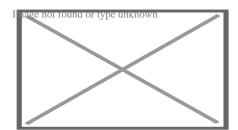
Main articles: Admission to the Union, List of U.S. states by date of admission to the Union, Nevada in the American Civil War, and Constitution of Nevada



Map of the States of California and Nevada by SB Linton, 1876

Eight days before the presidential election of 1864, Nevada became the 36th state in the Union, despite lacking the minimum 60,000 residents that Congress typically required a potential state to have in order to become a state.[31] At the time, Nevada's population was little more than 40,000.[32] Governor Nye was frustrated that previous attempts to send the constitution via overland mail and by sea had failed by October 24, so on October 26 the full text was sent by telegraph at a cost of \$4,303.27[33][d] – the most costly telegraph on file at the time for a single dispatch, equivalent to \$86,514.04 in 2024. Finally, the response from Washington came on October 31, 1864: "the pain is over, the child is born, Nevada this day was admitted into the Union". Statehood was rushed to the date of October 31 to help ensure Abraham Lincoln's reelection on November 8 and post-Civil War Republican dominance in Congress,[34] as Nevada's mining-based economy tied it to the more industrialized Union. As it turned out, however, Lincoln and the Republicans won the election handily and did not need Nevada's help.

Nevada is one of only two states to significantly expand its borders after admission to the Union, with the other being Missouri, which acquired additional territory in 1837 due to the Platte Purchase. In 1866 another part of the western Utah Territory was added to Nevada in the eastern part of the state, setting the current eastern boundary. Nevada achieved its current southern boundaries on January 18, 1867, when it absorbed the portion of Pah-Ute County in the Arizona Territory west of the Colorado River, essentially all of present-day Nevada south of the 37th parallel. The transfer was prompted by the discovery of gold in the area, and officials thought Nevada would be better able to oversee the expected population boom. This area includes all of what is now Clark County and the southern-most portions of Esmeralda, Lincoln, and Nye counties.[35]



Bottle house in the mining ghost town of Rhyolite; built in 1906 with about 50,000 bottles[36]

Mining shaped Nevada's economy for many years (see *Silver mining in Nevada*). When Mark Twain lived in Nevada during the period described in *Roughing It*, mining had led to an industry of speculation and immense wealth. Both mining and population temporarily declined in the late 19th century. However, the rich silver strike at Tonopah in 1900, followed by strikes in Goldfield and Rhyolite, created a second mining boom in Nevada and Nevada's population.

## Gambling and labor

[edit]

Unregulated gambling was commonplace in the early Nevada mining towns but was outlawed in 1909 as part of a nationwide anti-gambling crusade. Because of subsequent declines in mining output and the decline of the agricultural sector during the Great Depression, Nevada again legalized gambling on March 19, 1931, with approval from the legislature. Governor Fred B. Balzar's signature enacted the most liberal divorce laws in the country and open gambling. The reforms came just eight days after the federal government presented the \$49 million construction contract for Boulder Dam (now Hoover Dam).[37]

## **Nuclear testing**

#### [edit]

The Nevada Test Site, 65 miles (105 km) northwest of the city of Las Vegas, was founded on January 11, 1951, for the testing of nuclear weapons. The site consists of about 1,350 square miles (3,500 km<sup>2</sup>) of the desert and mountainous terrain. Nuclear testing at the Nevada Test Site began with a 1 kiloton of TNT (4.2 TJ) nuclear bomb dropped on Frenchman Flat on January 27, 1951. The last atmospheric test was conducted on July 17, 1962, and the underground testing of weapons continued until September 23, 1992. The location is known for having the highest concentration of nuclear-detonated weapons in the U.S.

Over 80% of the state's area is owned by the federal government. This is mainly because homesteads were not permitted in large enough sizes to be viable in the arid conditions that prevail throughout desert Nevada. Instead, early settlers would homestead land surrounding a water source, and then graze livestock on the adjacent public land, which is useless for agriculture without access to water (this pattern of ranching still prevails).

#### 2020s

## [edit]

The COVID-19 pandemic was confirmed in Nevada on March 5, 2020. Because of concerns about coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), Nevada governor Steve Sisolak declared a state of emergency on March 12, 2020. Four days later, Nevada reported its first death. On March 17, 2020, Sisolak ordered the closure of non-essential businesses in the state to help prevent the spread of the coronavirus.

Various protests were held against Sisolak's shutdown order beginning in April 2020. Nevada launched the first phase of its reopening on May 9, 2020. Restaurants, retailers, outdoor malls, and hair salons were among the businesses allowed to reopen, but with precautions in place, such as limiting occupancy to 50 percent. A second phase went into effect on May 29, 2020. It allowed for the reopening of state parks and businesses such as bars, gyms, and movie theaters. Casinos began reopening on June 4, 2020.

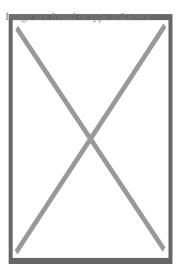
## Geography

## [edit]

See also: Geography of 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: "Nevada" – news • newspapers • books • scholar • JSTOR (December 2021) (Learn how and when to remove this message)

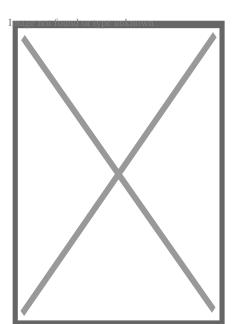


Mountains west of Las Vegas in the Mojave Desert

A landscape shot of a long, dry valley. The sky is partially clouded over but blue sky breaks thro

Image not found or type unknown

A valley near Pyramid Lake



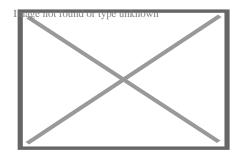
## Topographic map of Nevada

Nevada is almost entirely within the Basin and Range Province and is broken up by many north—south mountain ranges. Most of these ranges have endorheic valleys between them.

Much of the northern part of the state is within the Great Basin, a mild desert that experiences hot temperatures in the summer and cold temperatures in the winter. Occasionally, moisture from the Arizona Monsoon will cause summer thunderstorms; Pacific storms may blanket the area with snow. The state's highest recorded temperature was 125 °F (52 °C) in Laughlin (elevation of 605 feet or 184 meters) on June 29, 1994.[38] The coldest recorded temperature was ?52 °F (?47 °C) set in San Jacinto in 1972, in the northeastern portion of the state.[38]

The Humboldt River crosses the state from east to west across the northern part of the state, draining into the Humboldt Sink near Lovelock. Several rivers drain from the Sierra Nevada eastward, including the Walker, Truckee, and Carson rivers. All of these rivers are endorheic basins, ending in Walker Lake, Pyramid Lake, and the Carson Sink, respectively. However, not all of Nevada is within the Great Basin. Tributaries of the Snake River drain the far north, while the Colorado River, which also forms much of the boundary with Arizona, drains much of southern Nevada.

The mountain ranges, some of which have peaks above 13,000 feet (4,000 m), harbor lush forests high above desert plains, creating sky islands for endemic species. The valleys are often no lower in elevation than 3,000 feet (910 m), while some in central Nevada are above 6,000 feet (1,800 m).



Little Finland rock formation in Nevada

The southern third of the state, where the Las Vegas area is situated, is within the Mojave Desert. The area receives less rain in the winter but is closer to the Arizona Monsoon in the summer. The terrain is also lower, mostly below 4,000 feet (1,200 m), creating conditions for hot summer days and cool to chilly winter nights.

Nevada and California have by far the longest diagonal line (in respect to the cardinal directions) as a state boundary at just over 400 miles (640 km). This line begins in Lake Tahoe nearly 4 miles (6.4 km) offshore (in the direction of the boundary), and continues to the Colorado River where the Nevada, California, and Arizona boundaries merge 12 miles (19 km) southwest of the Laughlin Bridge.

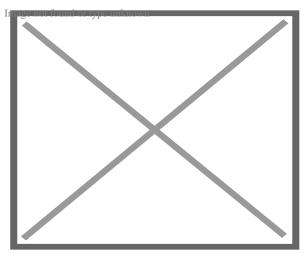
The largest mountain range in the southern portion of the state is the Spring Mountain Range, just west of Las Vegas. The state's lowest point is along the Colorado River, south of Laughlin.

Nevada has 172 mountain summits with 2,000 feet (610 m) of prominence. Nevada ranks second, after Alaska, for the greatest number of mountains in the United States, followed by California, Montana, and Washington.[39]

#### Climate

## [edit]

Further information: Climate change in Nevada



Köppen climate types of Nevada, using 1991–2020 climate normals.

Nevada is the driest state in the United States.[40] It is made up of mostly desert and semi-arid climate regions, and, with the exception of the Las Vegas Valley, the average summer diurnal temperature range approaches 40 °F (22 °C) in much of the state. While winters in northern Nevada are long and fairly cold, the winter season in the southern part of the state tends to be of short duration and mild. Most parts of Nevada receive scarce precipitation during the year. The most rain that falls in the state falls on the east and northeast slopes of the Sierra Nevada.

The average annual rainfall per year is about 7 inches (180 mm); the wettest parts get around 40 inches (1,000 mm). Nevada's highest recorded temperature is 125 °F (52 °C) at Laughlin on June 29, 1994, and the lowest recorded temperature is ?50 °F (?46 °C) at San Jacinto on January 8, 1937. Nevada's 125 °F (52 °C) reading is the third highest statewide record high temperature of a U.S. state, just behind Arizona's 128 °F (53 °C) reading and California's 134 °F (57 °C) reading.

Average daily maximum and minimum temperatures for selected cities in Nevada[41]

Location	July	(°F)	July	(°C)	Decem	ber (°F)	Decem	ber (°C)
Location	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min
Las Vegas	106	81	41	27	56	38	13	3

Reno	92	57	33	14	45	25	7	<b>-4</b>
Carson City	89	52	32	11	45	22	7	-5
Elko	90	50	32	10	37	14	2	<b>-9</b>
Fallon	92	54	33	12	45	19	7	-7
Winnemucca	93	52	34	11	41	17	5	-8
Laughlin	112	80	44	27	65	43	18	6

#### Flora and fauna

## [edit]

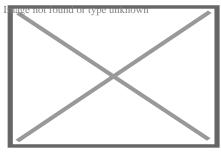
Main article: Fauna of Nevada

The vegetation of Nevada is diverse and differs by state area. Nevada contains six biotic zones: alpine, sub-alpine, ponderosa pine, pinion-juniper, sagebrush and creosotebush.[42]

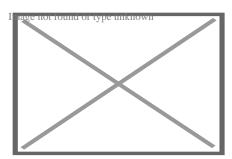
#### Counties

## [edit]

Further information: List of counties in Nevada



The Las Vegas Strip looking South



Carson City Mint in Carson City. Carson City is an independent city and the capital of Nevada.

Nevada is divided into political jurisdictions designated as *counties*. Carson City is officially a consolidated municipality, meaning it legally functions as both a city and a county. As of 1919, there were 17 counties in the state, ranging from 146 to 18,159 square miles (380 to 47,030 km<sup>2</sup>).

Lake County, one of the original nine counties formed in 1861, was renamed Roop County in 1862. Part of the county became Lassen County, California, in 1864, resolving border uncertainty. In 1883, Washoe County annexed the portion that remained in Nevada.[43]

In 1969, Ormsby County was dissolved and the Consolidated Municipality of Carson City was created by the Legislature in its place coterminous with the old boundaries of Ormsby County.

Bullfrog County was formed in 1987 from part of Nye County. After the creation was declared unconstitutional, the county was abolished in 1989.[43]

Humboldt County was designated as a county in 1856 by Utah Territorial Legislature and again in 1861 by the new Nevada Legislature.

Clark County is the most populous county in Nevada, accounting for nearly three-quarters of its residents. Las Vegas, Nevada's most populous city, has been the county seat since the county was created in 1909 from a portion of Lincoln County, Nevada. Before that, it was a part of Arizona Territory. Clark County attracts numerous tourists: An estimated 44 million people visited Clark County in 2014.[44]

Washoe County is the second-most populous county of Nevada. Its county seat is Reno. Washoe County includes the Reno-Sparks metropolitan area.

Lyon County is the third most populous county. It was one of the nine original counties created in 1861. It was named after Nathaniel Lyon, the first Union General to be killed in the Civil War. Its current county seat is Yerington. Its first county seat was established at Dayton on November 29, 1861.[45]

#### Nevada counties

County	County seat	Year	2022 population	Percent	Area		Percent	Population density	
name	County Seat	founded	[46]	of total	sq mi	km <sup>2</sup>	of total	per sq mi	per km <sup>2</sup>
Carson City	Carson City	1861	58,130	1.83 %	157	410	0.14 %	370.25	142.95
Churchill	Fallon	1861	25,843	0.81 %	5,024	13,010	4.54 %	5.14	1.98
Clark	Las Vegas	1908	2,322,985	73.10 %	8,061	20,880	7.29 %	288.18	111.27
Douglas	Minden	1861	49,628	1.56 %	738	1,910	0.67 %	67.25	25.97
Elko	Elko	1869	54,046	1.70 %	17,203	44,560	15.56 %	3.14	1.21
Esmeralda	a Goldfield	1861	744	0.02 %	3,589	9,300	3.25 %	0.21	0.081
Eureka	Eureka	1869	1,863	0.06 %	4,180	10,800	3.78 %	0.45	0.17
Humboldt	Winnemucca	1856/1861	17,272	0.54 %	9,658	25,010	8.73 %	1.79	0.69
Lander	Battle Mountain	1861	5,766	0.18 %	5,519	14,290	4.99 %	1.04	0.40

Lincoln	Pioche	1867	4,482	0.14 %	10,637	27,550	9.62 %	0.42	0.16
Lyon	Yerington	1861	61,585	1.94 %	2,024	5,240	1.83 %	30.43	11.75
Mineral	Hawthorne	1911	4,525	0.14 %	3,813	9,880	3.45 %	1.19	0.46
Nye	Tonopah	1864	54,738	1.72 %	18,199	47,140	16.46 %	3.01	1.16
Pershing	Lovelock	1919	6,462	0.20 %	6,067	15,710	5.49 %	1.07	0.41
Storey	Virginia City	1861	4,170	0.13 %	264	680	0.24 %	15.80	6.10
Washoe	Reno	1861	496,745	15.63 %	6,542	16,940	5.92 %	75.93	29.32
White Pine	Ely	1869	8,788	0.28 %	8,897	23,040	8.05 %	0.99	0.38
Totals	Counties: 17		3,177,772		110,572	286,380		28.74	11.10

## **Settlements**

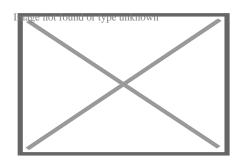
[edit]

		Largest cities or towns in Nevada S					
	Rank	Name	County	Pop.			
	1	Las Vegas	Clark	641,903			
	2	Henderson	Clark	317,610			
	3	Reno	Washoe	264,165			
Las Vegas		North Las		000 507	Reno		

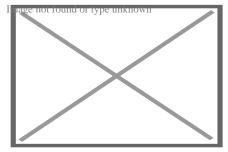
<b>C</b>	4	North Las Vegas	Clark	262,527	Kello
Image not found or type unk	n <b>5</b> n	Enterprise	Clark	221,831	Image not found or type unknown
Las Vegas	6	Spring Valley	Clark	215,597	Reno
Henderson	7	Sunrise Manor	Clark	205,618	North Las Vegas
Image not found or type unk	8 nown	Paradise	Clark	191,238	
Henderson	9	Sparks	Washoe	108,445	North Las Vegas
	10	Carson City	Carson City	58,639	

# Parks and recreation areas

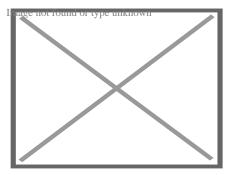
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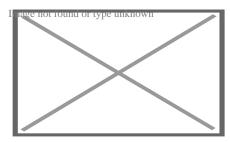
# Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area, Calico basin



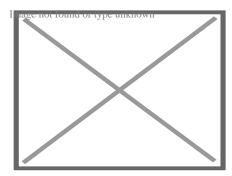
**Great Basin National Park** 



The quartzite of Doso Doyabi in Great Basin National Park



Valley of Fire State Park



**Mount Charleston** 

Recreation areas maintained by the federal government

[edit]

#### **Northern Nevada**

## [edit]

- Basin and Range National Monument
- Black Rock Desert-High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails National Conservation Area
- California National Historic Trail
- Great Basin National Park
- Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest
- Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit
- Pony Express National Historic Trail
- Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge

#### Southern Nevada

## [edit]

- Ash Meadows National Wildlife Preserve
- Avi Kwa Ame National Monument
- Basin and Range National Monument
- Bootleg Canyon Mountain Bike Park
- Death Valley National Park
- Desert National Wildlife Refuge
- Gold Butte National Monument
- Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest
- Inyo National Forest
- Lake Mead National Recreation Area
- Moapa Valley National Wildlife Refuge
- Mount Charleston and the Mount Charleston Wilderness
- Old Spanish National Historic Trail
- Pahranagat National Wildlife Refuge
- Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area
- Sloan Canyon National Conservation Area
- Spring Mountains and the Spring Mountains National Recreation Area
- Tule Springs Fossil Beds National Monument

#### Wilderness

## [edit]

Further information: List of wilderness areas in Nevada

There are 68 designated wilderness areas in Nevada, protecting some 6,579,014 acres (2,662,433 ha) under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, and Bureau of Land Management.[48]

## **State parks**

#### [edit]

Further information: List of Nevada state parks

The Nevada state parks comprise protected areas managed by the state of Nevada, including state parks, state historic sites, and state recreation areas. There are 24 state park units, including Van Sickle Bi-State Park which opened in July 2011 and is operated in partnership with the adjacent state of California.[49]

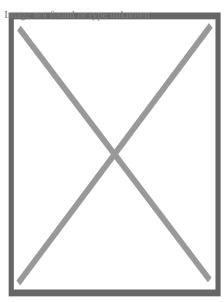
## **Demographics**

[edit]

## **Population**

## [edit]

See also: Hispanics and Latinos in Nevada and Basque Americans in Nevada



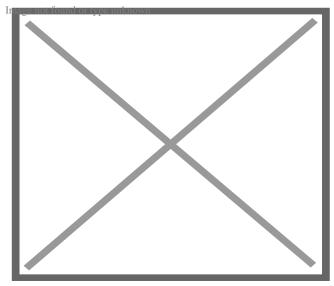
Population density map of Nevada

Historical population

Census	Pop.	Note	%±
1860	6,857		
1870	42,941		526.2%

1880	62,266	45.0%
1890	47,355	?23.9%
1900	42,335	?10.6%
1910	81,875	93.4%
1920	77,407	?5.5%
1930	91,058	17.6%
1940	110,247	21.1%
1950	160,083	45.2%
1960	285,278	78.2%
1970	488,738	71.3%
1980	800,493	63.8%
1990	1,201,833	50.1%
2000	1,998,257	66.3%
2010	2,700,551	35.1%
2020	3,104,614	15.0%
2024 (est.)	3,267,467	5.2%

Source: 1910–2020[50]



Ethnic origins in Nevada

The United States Census Bureau determined Nevada had a population of 3,104,614 at the 2020 U.S. census. In 2022, the estimated population of Nevada was 3,177,772, an increase of 73,158 residents (2.36%) since the 2020 census.[51] Nevada had the highest percentage growth in population from 2017 to 2018. At the 2020 census, 6.0% of the state's population were reported as under 5, 22.5% were under 18, and 16.1% were 65 or older. Females made up about 49.8% of the population. 19.1% of the population was reported as foreign-born.

Since the 2020 census, the population of Nevada had a natural increase of 2,374 (the net difference between 42,076 births and 39,702 deaths); and an increase due to net migration of 36,605 (of which 34,280 was due to domestic and 2,325 was due to international migration).[52]

The center of population of Nevada is in southern Nye County.[53] In this county, the unincorporated town of Pahrump, 60 miles (97 km) west of Las Vegas on the California state line, has grown very rapidly from 1980 to 2020. At the 2020 census, the town had 44,738 residents.[54] Las Vegas grew from a gulch of 100 people in 1900 to 10,000 by 1950 to 100,000 by 1970, and was America's fastest-growing city and metropolitan area from 1960 to 2000.

From about the 1940s until 2003, Nevada was the fastest-growing state in the U.S. percentage-wise. Between 1990 and 2000, Nevada's population increased by 66%, while the nation's population increased by 13%. More than two-thirds of the population live in Clark County, which is coextensive with the Las Vegas metropolitan area. Thus, in terms of population, Nevada is one of the most centralized states in the nation.

Henderson and North Las Vegas are among the top 20 fastest-growing U.S. cities with populations over 100,000. The rural community of Mesquite 65 miles (105 km) northeast of Las Vegas was an example of micropolitan growth in the 1990s and 2000s. Other desert towns like Indian Springs and Searchlight on the outskirts of Las Vegas have seen some growth as well.

Since 1950, the rate of population born in Nevada has never peaked above 27 percent, the lowest rate of all states. In 2012, only 25% of Nevadans were born in Nevada.[55]

According to HUD's 2022 Annual Homeless Assessment Report, there were an estimated 7,618 homeless people in Nevada.[56][57]

## Race and ethnicity

[edit]

## **Nevada – Racial and Ethnic Composition**

(NH = Non-Hispanic)

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.

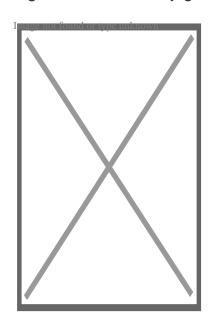
Race / Ethnicity	Pop 2000[ 58]	Pop 2010[ 59]	Pop 2020[ 60]	% 2000	% 2010	% 2020
White alone (NH)	1,303,001	1,462,081	1,425,952	65.21%	54.14%	45.93%
Black or African American alone (NH)	131,509	208,058	291,960	6.58%	7.70%	9.40%

Native American or Alaska Native alone (NH)	21,397	23,536	23,392	1.07%	0.87%	0.75%
Asian alone (NH)	88,593	191,047	265,991	4.43%	7.07%	8.57%
Pacific Islander alone (NH)	7,769	15,456	22,970	0.39%	0.57%	0.74%
Some Other Race alone (NH)	2,787	4,740	17,171	0.14%	0.18%	0.55%
Mixed Race/Multi-Racial (NH)	49,231	79,132	166,921	2.46%	2.93%	5.38%
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	393,970	716,501	890,257	19.72%	26.53%	28.68%
Total	1,998,257	2,700,551	3,104,614	100.00%	6 100.00%	100.00%

Ethnic composition as of the 2020 census

Race and Ethnicity[61]	Alone	Total
White (non-Hispanic)	45.9%	50.6%
Hispanic or Latino[e]	_	28.7%
Multiracial	_	14.0%
African American (non-Hispanic)	9.4%	11.1%
Asian	8.6%	10.7%
Native American	0.8%	2.1%
Pacific Islander	0.7%	1.5%
Other	0.6%	1.4%

According to the 2022 American Community Survey, 30.3% of Nevada's population were of Hispanic or Latino origin (of any race): Mexican (22%), Cuban (1.5%), Salvadoran (1.5%), Puerto Rican (1%), and other Hispanic or Latino origin (4.3%).[62] The largest European ancestry groups were: German (8.9%), English (8.1%), Irish (7.2%), and Italian (4.8%).[63] The largest Asian ancestry groups in the state were Filipino (6.4%) and Chinese (1.9%).[64]



Map of counties in Nevada by racial plurality, per the 2020 census

## Legend

50–60% 60–70%

70–80%

80-90%

**Non-Hispanic White** 

30–40%

In 1980, non-Hispanic whites made up 83.2% of the state's population. [65]

## Nevada historical racial composition

Racial composition	1970 <mark>[65]</mark>	1980	1990 <mark>[65]</mark>	2000[66]	2010[67]	2020[68]
White	91.7%	87.5%	84.3%	75.2%	66.2%	51.2%
Black	5.7%	6.4%	6.6%	6.8%	8.1%	9.8%
Asian	0.7%	1.8%	3.2%	4.5%	7.2%	8.8%
Native	1.6%	1.7%	1.6%	1.3%	1.2%	1.4%
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	_	_	_	0.4%	0.6%	0.8%
Other race	0.3%	2.7%	4.4%	8.0%	12.0%	14.0%
Two or more races	_	_	_	3.8%	4.7%	14.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	5.6%	6.7%	10.4%	19.7%	26.5%	28.7%
Non-Hispanic white	86.7%	83.2%	78.7%	65.2%	54.1%	45.9%

As of 2011, 63.6% of Nevada's population younger than age 1 were minorities.[69] Las Vegas is a majority-minority city. According to the United States Census Bureau estimates, as of July 1, 2018, non-Hispanic Whites made up 48.7% of Nevada's population.[70]

In Douglas, Mineral, and Pershing counties, a plurality of residents are of Mexican ancestry. In Nye County and Humboldt County, residents are mostly of German ancestry; Washoe County has many Irish Americans. Americans of English descent form pluralities in Lincoln County, Churchill County, Lyon County, White Pine County, and Eureka County.

Asian Americans have lived in the state since at least the 1850s, when the California gold rush brought thousands of Chinese miners to Washoe County. They were followed by a few hundred Japanese farmworkers in the late 19th century. By the late 20th century, many immigrants from China, Japan, Korea, the Philippines, Bangladesh, India, and Vietnam came to the Las Vegas metropolitan area. The city now has a significant Asian American community, with a mostly Chinese and Taiwanese area known as "Chinatown" west of I-15 on Spring Mountain Road. Filipino Americans form the largest Asian American group in the state, with a population of more than 202,000. They comprise 59.8% of the Asian American population in

Nevada and constitute about 6.4% of the entire state's population.[71]

Mining booms drew many Greek and Eastern European immigrants to Nevada.[72] In the early twentieth century, Greeks, Slavs, Danes, Japanese, Italians, and Basques poured into Nevada.[73] Chileans were found in the state as early as 1870.[74] During the mid-1800s, a significant number of European immigrants, mainly from Ireland, England and Germany, arrived in the state with the intention of capitalizing on the thriving mining sector in the region.[75]

Native American tribes in Nevada are the Northern and Southern Paiute, Western Shoshone, Goshute, Hualapai, Washoe, and Ute tribes.[76]

Whites remain the largest racial or ethnic group in Nevada.[77] Hispanics are the fastest growing ethnic group in Nevada.[78] There is a growing Mexican and Central American population in Nevada. Many of Nevada's Latino immigrants are from Mexico, Guatemala and El Salvador.[79] Nevada also has a growing multiracial population.[80]

The top countries of origin for immigrants in Nevada were Mexico (39.5 percent of immigrants), the Philippines (14.3 percent), El Salvador (5.2 percent), China (3.1 percent), and Cuba (3 percent).[81]

The majority of people in Nevada are of white (European) ancestry. A small portion trace their ancestry to Basque people recruited as sheepherders. Hispanics in Nevada are mainly of Mexican and Cuban heritage. Latinos comprise about one-fourth of Nevada's residents and are concentrated in the southeast in Nevada. African Americans live mainly in the Las Vegas and Reno area and constitute less than one-tenth of the population. Native Americans of the Paiute, Shoshone, and Washoe tribes live on several reservations in the state and make up a small fraction of Nevada's population.[82]

The most common ancestries in Nevada include Mexican, German, Irish, English, Italian and Asian. [83]

Nevada is the third most diverse state in the country, behind only Hawaii and California.[84][85]

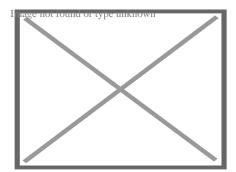
#### Birth data

Note: Births within the table do not add up, due to Hispanics being counted both by their ethnicity and by their race, giving a higher overall number.

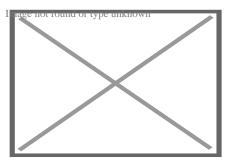
Live Births by Single Race/Ethnicity of Mother 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2013 Race 861 87] 881 891 901 911 92] 931 941 951 27,293 27,638 27,648 White (77.9%) (77.1%) (76.2%) ...

```
Non-
         14,951 15,151 14,937 13,918 13,171 13,021 12,479 11,602 11,800 10,961
Hispanic
         (42.7%) (42.2%) (41.2%) (38.4%) (36.8%) (36.5%) (35.6%) (34.5%) (35.0%) (33.0%)
White
         4,215
                4,603
                        4,803
                                4,205
                                        4.471
                                               4,564
                                                       4,514
                                                               4,533
                                                                      4.457
                                                                              4.334
Black
         (12.0%) (12.8%) (13.2%) (11.6%) (12.5%) (12.8%) (12.9%) (13.5%) (13.2%) (13.1%)
         3,097
                 3,145
                        3.337
                                2,666
                                        2,685
                                               2,613
                                                       2,587
                                                               2,467
                                                                      2.372
                                                                              2.548
Asian
                (8.8\%)
         (8.8\%)
                        (9.2\%) (7.3\%) (7.5\%) (7.3\%) (7.4\%) (7.3\%) (7.0\%) (7.7\%)
                                        322
Pacific
                                308
                                               340
                                                       372
                                                               358
                                                                      331
                                                                              358
Islander
                                (0.8\%)
                                       (0.9%) (1.0%) (1.1%) (1.1%) (1.0%) (1.1%)
                                303
                                        305
                                               280
                                                       277
                                                               234
                                                                      239
                                                                              218
American 425
                 475
                        510
Indian
                                (0.8\%) (0.9\%) (0.8\%) (0.8\%) (0.7\%) (0.7\%)
         (1.2%) (1.3%)
                        (1.4\%)
Hispanic
         12,718 13,006 13,225 13,391 13,176 13,307 13,238 12,763 12,842 13,019
(of any
         (36.3\%) (36.3\%) (36.4\%) (36.9\%) (36.8\%) (37.3\%) (37.7\%) (37.9\%) (38.1\%) (39.2\%)
race)
Total
         35,030 35,861 36,298 36,260 35,756 35,682 35,072 33,653 33,686 33,193
Nevada
         (100%) (100%) (100%) (100%) (100%) (100%) (100%) (100%) (100%)
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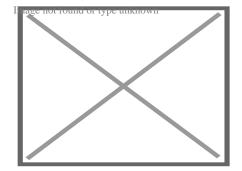
 Since 2016, data for births of White Hispanic origin are not collected, but included in one Hispanic group; persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.



The Winnemucca Sand Dunes, north of Winnemucca



Downtown Reno



## East Las Vegas suburbs

A small percentage of Nevada's population lives in rural areas. The culture of these places differs significantly from major metropolitan areas. People in these rural counties tend to be native Nevada residents, unlike in the Las Vegas and Reno areas, where the vast majority of the population was born in another state. The rural population is also less diverse in terms of race and ethnicity. Mining plays an important role in the economies of the rural counties, with tourism being less prominent.[96] Ranching also has a long tradition in rural Nevada.[97]

#### Locations by per capita income

#### [edit]

Further information: Nevada locations by per capita income

Ranked by per capita income in 2020

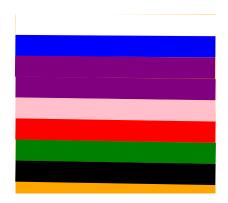
		7 1 1
Rank	Place	Per capita income County
1 Cr	ystal Bay	\$180,334 Washoe
2 <b>G</b> l	enbrook	\$102,963 Douglas
3 Ze	phyr Cove	\$94,920 Douglas
4 <b>G</b> e	enoa	\$86,185 Douglas
5 Ind	cline Village	\$74,294 Washoe
6 Kii	ngsbury	\$68,215 Douglas
7 Ro	ound Hill Villag	e \$67,659 Douglas
8 <b>E</b> a	ast Valley	\$67,169 Douglas
9 <b>S</b> u	ımmerlin Sout	h \$65,633 <mark>Clark</mark>
10 <b>M</b> c	ount Charlesto	n \$57,583 Clark

## Religion

## [edit]

Religious self-identification, per Public Religion Research Institute's 2022 American Values Survey[98]

- 1. Unaffiliated (40%)
- 2. Protestantism (25%)
- 3. Catholicism (21%)
- 4. Mormonism (5%)
- 5. New Age (4%)
- 6. Jehovah's Witnesses (2%)
- 7. Judaism (2%)
- 8. Hinduism (1%)



Church attendance in Nevada is among the lowest of all U.S. states. In a 2009 Gallup poll only 30% of Nevadans said they attended church weekly or almost weekly, compared to 42% of all Americans (only four states were found to have a lower attendance rate than Nevada's).[99] In 2020, the Public Religion Research Institute determined 67% of the population were Christian,[100] reflecting a 1% increase in religiosity from 2014's separate Pew study.[101]

Major religious affiliations of the people of Nevada were, according to the Pew Research Center in 2014: Protestant 35%, Irreligious 28%, Roman Catholic 25%, Latter-day Saints 4%, Jewish 2%, Hindu less than 1%, Buddhist 0.5% and Muslim around 0.2%. Parts of Nevada (in the eastern parts of the state) are situated in the Mormon Corridor.

## Languages

[edit]

See also: Native American languages of Nevada

The most common non-English languages spoken in Nevada are Spanish, Tagalog and Chinese.[103] Indigenous languages of Nevada include Northern Paiute, the Southern Paiute, Shoshone, and Washo.[104]

The top seven languages spoken in Nevada according to the U.S. Census data are Spanish, Tagalog, Chinese, Vietnamese, Korean, Amharic, Arabic, and Thai.[105]

#### **Native American tribes**

[edit]

Historically what is now Nevada has been inhabited mainly by the Paiute, Shoshone, and Washoe.[106]

The largest Native American tribes in Nevada according to the 2010 census are listed in the table below:[107]

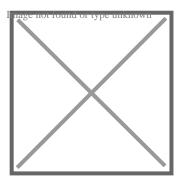
Tribal groupings with over 500 members in Nevada in 2010 census

3 1 3	American Indian and	AIAN in combination with	Total AIAN alone or	
Tribal grouping	Alaska Native alone	one or more other races	in any combination	
Total AIAN population	32062	23883	55945	
Cherokee	1824	4376	6200	
Paiute	4182	677	4859	
Navajo	1926	671	2597	
Paiute-Shoshone	2118	170	2288	
Mexican American Indian	1222	708	1930	
Shoshone	1388	400	1788	
Choctaw	597	872	1469	
Apache	719	690	1409	
Sioux	702	626	1328	
Blackfeet	284	877	1161	
Te-Moak Tribes of Western Shoshone	1011	118	1129	
Washoe	815	130	945	
Ojibwe	494	338	832	
Reno-Sparks Indian Colony	579	13	592	
Iroquois	228	283	511	
Tribe not specified	9413	10117	19530	

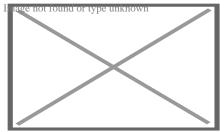
## **Economy**

[edit]

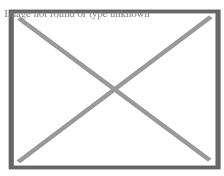
See also: Nevada locations by per capita income



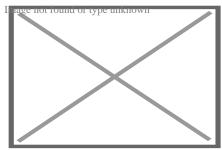
## Nevada quarter



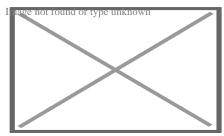
MGM Grand, with sign promoting it as The City of Entertainment



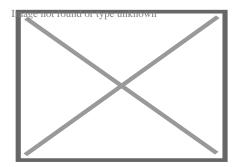
Lake Tahoe on the Nevada-California border



Goldstrike (Post-Betze) Mine in the Carlin Trend, the largest Carlin-type deposit in the world, containing more than 35,000,000 troy ounces (1,100 t) gold[108]



Cattle near the Bruneau River in Elko County



## Ranching in Washoe County

The economy of Nevada is tied to tourism (especially entertainment and gambling related), mining, and cattle ranching. Nevada's industrial outputs are tourism, entertainment, mining, machinery, printing and publishing, food processing, and electric equipment. The Bureau of Economic Analysis[109][110] estimates Nevada's total state product in 2018 was \$170 billion.[111] The state's per capita personal income in 2020 was \$53,635, ranking 31st in the nation.[112] Nevada's state debt in 2012 was calculated to be \$7.5 billion, or \$3,100 per taxpayer.[113] As of May 2021, the state's unemployment rate was 7.8%.[114]

Further information: Las Vegas Global Economic Alliance

## **Mining**

#### [edit]

Main articles: Gold mining in Nevada and Silver mining in Nevada

In portions of the state outside of the Las Vegas and Reno metropolitan areas mining plays a major economic role. By value, gold is by far the most important mineral mined. In 2022, 4,040,000 troy ounces (126 t) of gold worth \$7.3 billion were mined in Nevada, and the state accounted for 4% of world gold production. Other minerals mined in Nevada include construction aggregates, copper, gypsum, diatomite and lithium.[115][116] Despite its rich deposits, the cost of mining in Nevada is generally high, and output is very sensitive to world commodity prices.

## **Cattle ranching**

## [edit]

Cattle ranching is a major economic activity in rural Nevada.[117] Nevada's agricultural outputs are cattle, hay, alfalfa, dairy products, onions, and potatoes. In 2020, there were an estimated 438,511 head of cattle and 71,699 head of sheep in Nevada.[118] Most of these animals forage on rangeland in the summer, with supplemental feed in the winter. Calves are generally shipped to out-of-state feedlots in the fall to be fattened for the market. Over 90% of Nevada's 653,891 acres (264,620 ha) of cropland is used to grow hay, mostly alfalfa, for livestock feed.[118]

## **Largest employers**

## [edit]

The largest employers in the state, as of the first fiscal quarter of 2011, are the following, according to the Nevada Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation:[119]

## Rank Employer

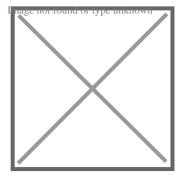
- 1 Clark County School District
- 2 Washoe County School District
- 3 Clark County
- 4 Wynn Las Vegas
- 5 Bellagio LLC
- 6 MGM Grand Hotel/Casino
- 7 Aria Resort & Casino LLC
- 8 Mandalay Bay Resort and Casino
- 9 Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department
- 10 Caesars Palace
- 11 University of Nevada, Las Vegas
- 12 The Venetian Casino Resort
- 13 The Cosmopolitan of Las Vegas
- 14 The Mirage Casino-Hotel
- 15 University of Nevada, Reno
- 16 University Medical Center of Southern Nevada
- 17 The Palazzo Casino Resort
- 18 Flamingo Las Vegas Operating Company LLC
- 19 Encore Las Vegas
- 20 Luxor Las Vegas

#### Infrastructure

[edit]

## **Transportation**

[edit]



State route shield



## U.S. Route 50, also known as "The Loneliest Road in America"

Amtrak's *California Zephyr* train uses the Union Pacific's original transcontinental railroad line in daily service from Chicago to Emeryville, California, serving Elko, Winnemucca, and Reno. Las Vegas has had no passenger train service since Amtrak's Desert Wind was discontinued in 1997. Amtrak Thruway buses provide connecting service from Las Vegas to trains at Needles, California, Los Angeles, and Bakersfield, California; and from Stateline, Nevada, to Sacramento, California. There have been a number of proposals to re-introduce service to either Los Angeles or Southern California with the privately run Brightline West having begun construction in 2024.

The Union Pacific Railroad has some railroads in the north and south of Nevada. Greyhound Lines provide some bus service to the state.

Interstate 15 (I-15) passes through the southern tip of the state, serving Las Vegas and other communities. I-215 and I-515 also serve the Las Vegas metropolitan area. I-80 crosses through the northern part of Nevada, roughly following the path of the Humboldt River from Utah in the east and the Truckee River westward through Reno into California. It has a spur route, I-580. Nevada also is served by several U.S. highways: US 6, US 50, US 93, US 95 and US 395. There are also 189 Nevada state routes. Many of Nevada's counties have a system of county routes as well, though many are not signed or paved in rural areas. Nevada is one of a few states in the U.S. that do not have a continuous interstate highway linking its two major population centers – the road connection between the Las Vegas and Reno areas is a combination of several different Interstate and U.S. highways. The Interstate 11 proposed routing may eventually remedy this.[120]

The state is one of just a few in the country to allow semi-trailer trucks with three trailers – what might be called a "road train" in Australia. But American versions are usually smaller, in part because they must ascend and descend some fairly steep mountain passes.

RTC Transit is the public transit system in the Las Vegas metropolitan area. The agency is the largest transit agency in the state and operates a network of bus service across the Las Vegas Valley, including the use of The Deuce, double-decker buses, on the Las Vegas Strip and several outlying routes. RTC RIDE operates a system of local transit bus service throughout the Reno-Sparks metropolitan area. Other transit systems in the state include Carson City's JAC. Most other counties in the state do not have public transportation at all.

Additionally, a 4-mile (6.4 km) monorail system provides public transportation in the Las Vegas area. The Las Vegas Monorail line services several casino properties and the Las Vegas Convention Center on the east side of the Las Vegas Strip, running near Paradise Road, with a possible future extension to Harry Reid International Airport. Several hotels also run their own monorail lines between each other, which are typically several blocks in length.

Harry Reid International Airport in Las Vegas is the busiest airport serving Nevada. The Reno-Tahoe International Airport (formerly known as the Reno Cannon International Airport) is the other major airport in the state.

## **Energy**

#### [edit]

See also: List of power stations in Nevada

# Nevada has had a thriving solar energy sector. An independent study in 2013 concluded that solar users created a \$36 million net benefit. However, in December 2015, the Public Utility Commission let the state's only power company, NV Energy, charge higher rates and fees to solar panel users, leading to an immediate collapse of rooftop solar panel use.[121]

In December 1987, Congress amended the Nuclear Waste Policy Act to designate Yucca Mountain nuclear waste repository as the only site to be characterized as a permanent repository for all of the nation's highly radioactive waste.[122]

#### Affordable housing

#### [edit]

In 2018, the National Low Income Housing Coalition calculated the discrepancy between available affordable housing units and renters who earn below the poverty line. In Nevada, only 15 affordable rental homes are available per 100 extremely low income (ELI) households.[123] The shortage extended to a deficit in supply of 71,358 affordable rental homes. This was the largest discrepancy of any state. The most notable catalyst for this shortage was the Great Recession and housing crisis of 2007 and 2008. Since then, housing prices have increased while demand has increased, and supply has struggled to match the increase in demand. In addition, low-income service workers were slowly being pushed out by an influx of tech professionals. In Nevada there is essentially a standard of six-figure income to affordably rent a single-family home.[124] Considering the average salary in Nevada, \$54,842 per year, this standard is on average, unaffordable.[125] The disproportionate cost of housing compared to average salary has led to 112,872 renters to be paying more than half of their yearly income towards housing.[126]

The definition of an affordable home is "one that a household can obtain for 30 percent or less of its annual income". So, there is clearly a long way to go in order to close the gap between housing prices and relative income in the state. Renters are looking for solutions to still be able to live in the state in a way that their income can support. As a result, single adults are being forced to split rent with other renters or move residences to farther outside metro areas. One solution being offered is to increase the supply of higher income positions within the state to make things more affordable. However, this would require Nevadans to retrain in new jobs or

careers.

#### Education

#### [edit]

Education in Nevada is achieved through public and private elementary, middle, and high schools, as well as colleges and universities.

A May 2015 educational reform law expanded school choice options to 450,000 Nevada students who are at up to 185% of the federal poverty level. Education savings accounts (ESAs) are enabled by the new law to help pay the tuition for private schools. Alternatively, families "can use funds in these accounts to also pay for textbooks and tutoring".[127][128]

Approximately 86.9% of Nevada residents have attained at least a high school degree or equivalent, which is below the national average of 88.6%.[129]

#### **Public school districts**

#### [edit]

Public school districts in Nevada include:

- Carson City School District
- Churchill County School District
- Clark County School District, the fifth largest school district in the United States
- Douglas County School District
- Elko County School District
- Esmeralda County School District
- Eureka County School District
- Humboldt County School District
- Lander County School District
- Lincoln County School District
- Lyon County School District
- Mineral County School District
- Nye County School District
- Pershing County School District
- Storey County School District
- Washoe County School District
- White Pine County School District

## Colleges and universities

## [edit]

- Nevada System of Higher Education
  - University of Nevada, Las Vegas (UNLV)
  - University of Nevada, Reno (UNR)
  - Nevada State University (NSU)
  - Truckee Meadows Community College (TMCC)
  - Great Basin College
  - College of Southern Nevada (CSN)
  - Western Nevada College (WNC)
- Sierra Nevada College
- Touro University Nevada
- Roseman University of Health Sciences

#### Research institutes

## [edit]

Desert Research Institute

The Nevada Aerospace Hall of Fame provides educational resources and promotes the aerospace and aviation history of the state.[130]

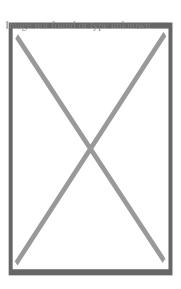
## Law and government

## [edit]

#### Government

## [edit]

Main article: Government of Nevada



#### The Nevada State Legislative Building in Carson City

Under the Constitution of the State of Nevada, the powers of the Nevada government are divided among three separate departments: the executive consisting of the governor of Nevada and their cabinet along with the other elected constitutional officers; the legislative consisting of the Nevada Legislature, which includes the Assembly and the Senate; and the judicial consisting of the Supreme Court of Nevada and lower courts.

The governor is the chief magistrate of Nevada,[131] the head of the executive department of the state's government,[131] and the commander-in-chief of the state's military forces.[132] The current governor is Joe Lombardo, a Republican. The executive branch also consists of an independently elected lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, state controller, and attorney general who function as a check and balance on the power of the governor.[133]

The Nevada Legislature is a bicameral body divided into an Assembly and Senate. Members of the Assembly serve two years, and members of the Senate serve four years. Both houses of the Nevada Legislature enacted term limits starting in 2010, with senators and assemblymen/women who are limited to a maximum of twelve years in each body (by appointment or election which is a lifetime limit) – a provision of the constitution which was upheld by the Supreme Court of Nevada in a unanimous decision. Each session of the legislature meets for a constitutionally mandated 120 days in every odd-numbered year, or longer if the governor calls a special session.

On December 18, 2018, Nevada became the first in the United States with a female majority in its legislature. Women hold nine of the 21 seats in the Nevada Senate, and 23 of the 42 seats in the Nevada Assembly.[134]

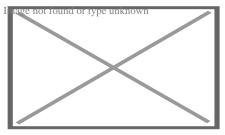
The Supreme Court of Nevada is the state supreme court and the head of the Nevada Judiciary. Original jurisdiction is divided between the district courts (with general jurisdiction), and justice courts and municipal courts (both of limited jurisdiction). Appeals from District Courts are made directly to the Nevada Supreme Court, which under a deflective model of jurisdiction, has the discretion to send cases to the Court of Appeals for final resolution.[135]

Incorporated towns in Nevada, known as cities, are given the authority to legislate anything not prohibited by law. A recent movement has begun to permit home rule to incorporate Nevada cities to give them more flexibility and fewer restrictions from the Legislature. Town Boards for unincorporated towns are limited local governments created by either the local county commission, or by referendum, and form a purely advisory role and in no way diminish the responsibilities of the county commission that creates them.

## State agencies

- Attorney General
- Department of Business & Industry
- Department of Conservation & Natural Resources
- Consumer Health Assistance
- Controller's Office
- Department of Corrections
- Nevada Department of Cultural Affairs
- Nevada Commission on Economic Development
- Department of Education
- Nevada Secretary of State, Election Division
- Department of Employment, Training & Rehabilitation
- Gaming Control Board
- Governor's Office
- Nevada Film Office
- Department of Health and Human Services
- Department of Information Technology
- Department of Justice
- Lieutenant Governor
- Nevada Military Department
- Division of Minerals, Commission on Mineral Resources
- Department of Motor Vehicles
- Department of Personnel
- Advisory Council for Prosecuting Attorneys
- Public Employees Benefit Program
- Public Employees Retirement System
- Department of Public Safety
- Nevada Public Utilities Commission
- Department of Secretary of State
- Department of Taxation
- Commission on Tourism
- Department of Transportation
- Nevada State Treasurer
- Universities and Community Colleges of Nevada
- Nevada Office of Veterans' Services
- Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education
- Nevada Department of Wildlife
- Board of Museums and History

#### Law



The courthouse of the Supreme Court of Nevada

In 1900, Nevada's population was the smallest of all states and was shrinking, as the difficulties of living in a "barren desert" began to outweigh the lure of silver for many early settlers. Historian Lawrence Friedman has explained what happened next:

Nevada, in a burst of ingenuity, built an economy by exploiting its sovereignty. Its strategy was to legalize all sorts of things that were illegal in California ... after the easy divorce came easy marriage and casino gaming. Even prostitution is legal in Nevada, in any county that decides to allow it. Quite a few of them do.[136]

With the advent of air conditioning for summertime use and Southern Nevada's mild winters, the fortunes of the state began to turn around, as it did for Arizona, making these two states the fastest growing in the Union.

#### **Prostitution**

#### [edit]

See also: Prostitution in Nevada

Nevada is the only state where prostitution is legal – in a licensed brothel in a county which has specifically voted to permit it. It is illegal in larger jurisdictions such as Clark County (which contains Las Vegas), Washoe County (which contains Reno), and the independent city of Carson City.

#### **Divorce**

#### [edit]

Nevada's early reputation as a "divorce haven" arose from the fact that before the no-fault divorce revolution in the 1970s, divorces were difficult to obtain in the United States. Already having legalized gambling and prostitution, Nevada continued the trend of boosting its profile by adopting one of the most liberal divorce statutes in the nation. This resulted in *Williams v. North Carolina (1942)*, 317 U.S. 287 (1942), in which the U.S. Supreme Court ruled North Carolina had to give "full faith and credit" to a Nevada divorce. The Court modified its decision in *Williams v. North Carolina* (1945), 325 U.S. 226 (1945), by holding a state need not

recognize a Nevada divorce unless one of the parties was domiciled there at the time the divorce was granted and the forum state was entitled to make its own determination.

As of 2009, Nevada's divorce rate was above the national average.[137]

#### **Taxes**

#### [edit]

Nevada's tax laws are intended to draw new residents and businesses to the state. Nevada has no personal income tax or corporate income tax.[138] Since Nevada does not collect income data it cannot share such information with the federal government, the IRS.[139]

The state sales tax (similar to VAT or GST) in Nevada is variable depending upon the county. The statewide tax rate is 6.85%, with five counties (Elko, Esmeralda, Eureka, Humboldt, and Mineral) charging this amount. Counties may impose additional rates via voter approval or through approval of the state legislature; therefore, the applicable sales tax varies by county from 6.85% to 8.375% (Clark County). Clark County, which includes Las Vegas, imposes four separate county option taxes in addition to the statewide rate: 0.25% for flood control, 0.50% for mass transit, 0.25% for infrastructure, and 0.25% for more law enforcement. In Washoe County, which includes Reno, the sales tax rate is 7.725%, due to county option rates for flood control, the ReTRAC train trench project, and mass transit, and an additional county rate approved under the Local Government Tax Act of 1991.[140] The minimum Nevada sales tax rate changed on July 1, 2009.[141]

The lodging tax rate in unincorporated Clark County, which includes the Las Vegas Strip, is 12%. Within the boundaries of the cities of Las Vegas and Henderson, the lodging tax rate is 13%.

Corporations such as Apple Inc. allegedly have set up investment companies and funds in Nevada to avoid paying taxes.[142]

## **LGBT** rights

## [edit]

Main articles: Same-sex marriage in Nevada and LGBT rights in Nevada

In 2009, the Nevada Legislature passed a bill creating a domestic partnership registry which enables same-sex couples to enjoy the same rights as married couples. Due to the landmark decision in the case of *Obergefell v. Hodges*, 576 U.S. 644 (2015), same-sex marriage was outright legalized in the state.

#### **Incorporation**

#### [edit]

Nevada provides a friendly environment for the formation of corporations, and many (especially California) businesses have incorporated in Nevada to take advantage of the benefits of the Nevada statute. Nevada corporations offer great flexibility to the board of directors and simplify or avoid many of the rules that are cumbersome to business managers in some other states. In addition, Nevada has no franchise tax, although it does require businesses to have a license for which the business has to pay the state.

#### **Financial institutions**

#### [edit]

Similarly, many U.S. states have usury laws limiting the amount of interest a lender can charge, but federal law allows corporations to "import" these laws from their home state. Nevada has no cap on interest rates that may be agreed to in contracts.[143]

#### Alcohol and other drugs

## [edit]

See also: Alcohol laws of Nevada and Cannabis in Nevada

Nevada has very liberal alcohol laws. Bars are permitted to remain open 24 hours, with no "last call". Liquor stores, convenience stores and supermarkets may also sell alcohol 24 hours per day and may sell beer, wine and spirits.

In 2016, Nevada voters approved Question 2, which legalized the possession, transportation and cultivation of personal use amounts of marijuana for adults age 21 years and older, and authorized the creation of a regulated market for the sale of marijuana to adults age 21 years and older through state-licensed retail outlets.[144] Nevada voters had previously approved medical marijuana in 2000, but rejected marijuana legalization in a similar referendum in 2006. Marijuana in all forms remains illegal under federal law.

Aside from cannabis legalization, non-alcohol drug laws are a notable exception to Nevada's otherwise libertarian principles. It is notable for having the harshest penalties for drug offenders in the country. Nevada remains the only state to still use mandatory minimum sentencing guidelines for possession of drugs.[145]

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) reported, in their Behavioral Health Barometer for Nevada, published in 2014, changes to substance abuse patterns and addiction across the southwestern state. [146] Between 2012 and 2013, adolescents in Nevada abused illicit substances at a slightly higher percentage than nationally. 10.2 percent of Nevada's adolescents abused illicit drugs compared to 9.2 percent across the United States. Between 2009 and 2013, 11.7 percent of all adolescents in the state reported abusing illicit, intoxicating substances in the month prior to the survey; this represents 25,000 adolescents.

#### **Smoking**

#### [edit]

Nevada voters enacted a smoking ban ("The Nevada Clean Indoor Air Act") in November 2006 which became effective on December 8, 2006. It outlaws smoking in most workplaces and public places. Smoking is permitted in bars, but only if the bar serves no food, or the bar is inside a larger casino. Smoking is also permitted in casinos, certain hotel rooms, tobacco shops, and brothels.[147] However, some businesses do not obey this law and the government tends not to enforce it.[148] In 2011, smoking restrictions in Nevada were relaxed for certain places which allow only people 21 or older inside.[149]

#### Crime

#### [edit]

Main article: Crime in Nevada

In 2006, the crime rate in Nevada was about 24% higher than the national average rate, though crime has since decreased. Property crimes accounted for about 85% of the total crime rate in Nevada, which was 21% higher than the national rate. The remaining 20.3% were violent crimes.[150] A complete listing of crime data in the state for 2013 can be found here:[151]

#### **Politics**

## [edit]

See also: Political party strength in Nevada

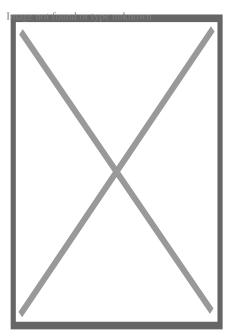
Party registration as of February 2025[152]

Party	Total voters	Percentage
Democratic	616,656	29.42%
Republican	616,882	29.43%
Independent American	94,604	4.51%
Libertarian	16,202	0.77%

Total	2,096,156	100.00%
Nonpartisan	703,085	33.54%
Other parties	48,727	2.33%

## **State politics**

[edit]



Party Registration by County in Nevada (February 2025):

Republican ? 30%

Republican ? 40%

Republican ? 50%

Republican ? 60%

Unaffiliated ? 30%

Due to heavy growth in the southern portion of the state, there is a noticeable divide between the politics of northern and southern Nevada. Historically, northern Nevada has been very Republican. The more rural counties of the north are among the most conservative regions of the state. Carson City, the state's capital, is a Republican-leaning swing city/county. Washoe County, home to Reno, has historically been strongly Republican, but now has become a fairly balanced swing county, like the state as a whole. Clark County, home to Las Vegas, has been a stronghold for the Democratic Party since it was founded in 1909, having voted Republican only six times and once for a third-party candidate, although in recent times becoming more competitive, most notably in the 2024 Presidential Election where the Democratic Party's margin of victory was only 2.63 percentage points to Republicans.[153] Clark and Washoe counties have long dominated the state's politics. Between them, they cast 87% of Nevada's vote, and elect a substantial majority of the state legislature. The last Republican to carry Clark

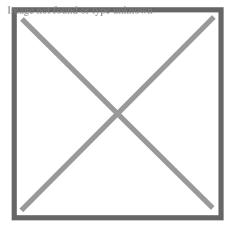
County was George H. W. Bush in 1988, and the last Republican to carry Washoe County was George W. Bush in 2004. The great majority of the state's elected officials are from either Las Vegas or Reno.[154] Donald Trump was able to carry Nevada with a statewide majority in 2024, despite losing both Clark and Washoe.

In 2014, Republican Adam Laxalt, despite losing both Clark and Washoe counties, was elected Attorney General. However, he had lost Clark County only by 5.6% and Washoe County by 1.4%, attributable to lower turnout in these counties.[155]

#### **National politics**

#### [edit]

See also: United States presidential elections in Nevada



2024 U.S. presidential election results by county in Nevada

Democratic Republican

Nevada has been won by the winner of nearly every presidential election since its first in 1864, only being carried by the defeated candidate eight times since statehood, most of which were before 1900. Since 1912 Nevada has been carried by the presidential victor the most out of any state (27 of 29 elections), the only exceptions being 1976 when it voted for Gerald Ford over Jimmy Carter and 2016 when the state was carried by Hillary Clinton over Donald Trump. This gives the state status as a political bellwether. It was one of only three states won by John F. Kennedy in the American West in the election of 1960, albeit narrowly.[156] The state's U.S. Senators are Democrats Catherine Cortez Masto and Jacky Rosen. The Governorship is held by Joe Lombardo, a Republican.

#### **Elections**

## [edit]

Main article: Elections in Nevada

Nevada is the only U.S. state to have a none of the above option available on its ballots. Officially called None of These Candidates, the option was first added to the ballot in 1975 and is used in all statewide elections, including president, US Senate and all state constitutional positions. In the event "None of These Candidates" receives a plurality of votes in the election, the candidate with the next-highest total is elected.[157]

In a 2020 study, Nevada was ranked as the 23rd on the "Cost of Voting Index", which is a measure of "the ease of voting across the United States."[158]

#### Culture

[edit]

#### **Entertainment and tourism**

#### [edit]

Resort areas like Las Vegas, Reno, Lake Tahoe, and Laughlin attract visitors from around the nation and world. In fiscal year 2022 Nevada casinos (not counting those with annual revenue under a million dollars) brought in US\$10.7 billion in gaming revenue and another US\$15.7 billion in non-gaming revenue.[159]

Nevada has by far the most hotel rooms per capita in the United States. According to the American Hotel and Lodging Association, there were 187,301 rooms in 584 hotels (of 15 or more rooms). The state is ranked just below California, Texas, Florida, and New York in the total number of rooms, but those states have much larger populations. Nevada has one hotel room for every 14 residents, far above the national average of one hotel room per 67 residents.[160]

Prostitution is legal in parts of Nevada in licensed brothels, but only counties with populations under 400,000 have the option to legalize it. Although prostitution is not a major part of the Nevada economy, employing roughly 300 women as independent contractors, it is a very visible endeavor. Of the 14 counties permitted to legalize prostitution under state law, eight have chosen to legalize brothels. State law prohibits prostitution in Clark County (which contains Las Vegas), and Washoe County (which contains Reno). However, prostitution is legal in Storey County, which is part of the Reno–Sparks metropolitan area.

### **Sports**

## [edit]

See also: Las Vegas § Sports; Sports in the Las Vegas metropolitan area; Reno, Nevada § Sports; and Henderson, Nevada § Sports

The Las Vegas Valley is home to the Vegas Golden Knights of the National Hockey League who began to play in the 2017–18 NHL season at T-Mobile Arena on the Las Vegas Strip in Paradise, the Las Vegas Raiders of the National Football League who began play at Allegiant Stadium in Paradise in 2020 after moving from Oakland, California, and the Las Vegas Aces of the WNBA who began playing in 2018 at Mandalay Bay Events Center after relocating from San Antonio. The Oakland Athletics of Major League Baseball plan to move to Las Vegas by 2027.[161][162]

Nevada takes pride in college sports, most notably its college football. College teams in the state include the Nevada Wolf Pack (representing the University of Nevada, Reno) and the UNLV Rebels (representing the University of Nevada, Las Vegas), both in the Mountain West Conference (MW).

UNLV is most remembered for its men's basketball program, which experienced its height of supremacy in the late 1980s and early 1990s. Coached by Jerry Tarkanian, the Runnin' Rebels became one of the most elite programs in the country. In 1990, UNLV won the Men's Division I Championship by defeating Duke 103–73, which set tournament records for most points scored by a team and largest margin of victory in the national title game.

In 1991, UNLV finished the regular season undefeated, a feat that would not be matched in Division I men's basketball for more than 20 years. Forward Larry Johnson won several awards, including the Naismith Award. UNLV reached the Final Four yet again, but lost their national semifinal against Duke 79–77. The Runnin' Rebels were the Associated Press preseason No. 1 back to back (1989–90, 1990–91). North Carolina is the only other team to accomplish that (2007–08, 2008–09).

The state's involvement in major-college sports is not limited to its local schools. In the 21st century, the Las Vegas area has become a significant regional center for college basketball conference tournaments. The MW, West Coast Conference, and Western Athletic Conference all hold their men's and women's tournaments in the area, and the Pac-12 holds its men's tournament there as well. The Big Sky Conference, after decades of holding its men's and women's conference tournaments at campus sites, began holding both tournaments in Reno in 2016.

Las Vegas has hosted several professional boxing matches, most recently at the MGM Grand Garden Arena with bouts such as Mike Tyson vs. Evander Holyfield, Evander Holyfield vs. Mike Tyson II, Oscar De La Hoya vs. Floyd Mayweather Jr. and Oscar De La Hoya vs. Manny Pacquiao and at the newer T-Mobile Arena with Canelo Álvarez vs. Amir Khan.

Along with significant rises in popularity in mixed martial arts (MMA), a number of fight leagues such as the UFC have taken interest in Las Vegas as a primary event location due to the number of suitable host venues. The Mandalay Bay Events Center and MGM Grand Garden Arena are among some of the more popular venues for fighting events such as MMA and have hosted several UFC and other MMA title fights. The city has held the most UFC events with 86 events.

The state is also home to the Las Vegas Motor Speedway, which hosts NASCAR's Pennzoil 400 and South Point 400. Two venues in the immediate Las Vegas area host major annual events in rodeo. The Thomas & Mack Center, built for UNLV men's basketball, hosts the National Finals Rodeo. The PBR World Finals, operated by the bull riding-only Professional Bull Riders, was also held at the Thomas & Mack Center before moving to T-Mobile Arena in 2016.

The state is also home to famous tennis player, Andre Agassi, and current baseball superstar Bryce Harper.

#### List of teams

[edit]

## **Major professional teams**

[edit]

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

## Minor professional teams

[Cuit]					
Team	Sport	League	Venue (capacity)	<b>Established T</b>	itles
Las Vegas Aviators	Baseball	MiLB (AAA-	Las Vegas Ballpark (10,000)	1983	2
Reno Aces	Dasebali	PCL)	Greater Nevada Field (9,013)	2009	2
Vegas Royals	Basketball	ABA		0	
Henderson Silver Knights	Knights	AHL	Dollar Loan Center (5,567)	2020	0
Tahoe Knight Monsters	Ice hockey	ECHL	Tahoe Blue Event Center (5,000)	2024	0
Las Vegas Lights FC	Soccer	USLC	Cashman Field (9,334)	2018	0

Nevada Storm	Women's football	WFA	Damonte Ranch High School (N/A) Fernley High School (N/A) Galena High School (N/A)	2008	0
Sin City Trojans			Desert Pines High School (N/A)		0
Vegas Knight Hawks	Indoor football	IFL	Dollar Loan Center (6,019)	2024	0
Las Vegas Desert Dogs	Box lacrosse	NLL	Michelob Ultra Arena (12,000)	2021	0

## **Amateur teams**

[edit]

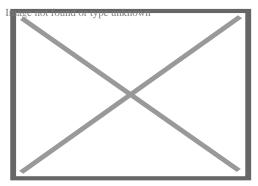
L J					
Team	Sport	League	Venue (capacity)	<b>Established</b>	Titles
Reno Ice Raiders		MWHL	Reno Ice	2015	0
<b>Vegas Jesters</b>	Ice	IVIVVIIL		2012	0
Las Vegas Thunderbirds	hockey	USPHL	City National Arena (600)	2019	0
Las Vegas Legends	Soccer	NPSL	Peter Johann Memorial Field (2,500)	2021	0
Nevada Coyotes FC		UPSL	Rio Vista Sports Complex (N/A)	2016	0

## College teams

[edit]

School	Team	League	Division	Conference
University of Nevada, Las Vegas (UNLV)	UNLV Rebels	NICAA	NCAA Division	Mountain
University of Nevada, Reno (UNR)	Nevada Wolf Pack	NCAA	I	West
College of Southern Nevada (CSN) Western Nevada College (WNC)	CSN Coyotes WNC Wildcats	NJCAA	NJCAA Division I	Scenic West

## Military



A map that details the federal land in southern Nevada, showing Nellis Air Force Base Complex and Nevada Test Site

Several United States Navy ships have been named USS Nevada in honor of the state. They include:

- Nevada (1865 screw frigate)
- USS Nevada (BM-8)
- USS Nevada (BB-36)
- USS Nevada (SSBN-733)

Area 51 is near Groom Lake, a dry salt lake bed. The much smaller Creech Air Force Base is in Indian Springs, Nevada; Hawthorne Army Depot in Hawthorne; the Tonopah Test Range near Tonopah; and Nellis AFB in the northeast part of the Las Vegas Valley. Naval Air Station Fallon in Fallon; NSAWC, (pronounced "EN-SOCK") in western Nevada. NSAWC consolidated three Command Centers into a single Command Structure under a flag officer on July 11, 1996. The Naval Strike Warfare Center based at NAS Fallon since 1984, was joined with the Navy Fighter Weapons School (TOPGUN) and the Carrier Airborne Early Warning Weapons School, which both moved from NAS Miramar as a result of a Base Realignment and Closure decision in 1993 which transferred that installation back to the Marine Corps as MCAS Miramar. The Seahawk Weapon School was added in 1998 to provide tactical training for Navy helicopters.

These bases host a number of activities including the Joint Unmanned Aerial Systems Center of Excellence, the Naval Strike and Air Warfare Center, Nevada Test and Training Range, Red Flag, the U.S. Air Force Thunderbirds, the United States Air Force Warfare Center, the United States Air Force Weapons School, and the United States Navy Fighter Weapons School.

#### See also

- o flag Nevada portalown
- o flag United States portal
- Index of Nevada-related articles

- Outline of Nevada organized list of topics about Nevada
- List of people from Nevada

#### **Notes**

## [edit]

- 1. ^ a b Elevation to North American Vertical Datum of 1988
- 2. ^ The distinction of highest point in Nevada goes to the summit of Boundary Peak, so named because it is very near the Nevada—California border, at the northern terminus of the White Mountains. However, Boundary Peak can be considered a subsidiary summit of Montgomery Peak, whose summit is in California, since the topographic prominence of Boundary Peak is only 253 feet (77 m), which falls under the often used 300-foot (91 m) cutoff for an independent peak. Also, Boundary Peak is less than 1 mile (1.6 km) away from its higher neighbor. Hence Boundary Peak can be described as not being wholly within Nevada. By contrast, the prominence of Wheeler Peak, 13,063 feet (3,982 m), is quite large and in fact it is the twelfth largest in the contiguous United States. Wheeler Peak is the highest point in a radius of more than 200 square miles (520 km²) and is entirely within the state of Nevada.
- 3. Also sometimes placed in the Mountain West and Southwestern United States
- 4. ^ The National Archives press release states that the cost was \$4,313.27, but the amount \$4,303.27 is actually written on the document.
- 5. ^ Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin are not distinguished between total and partial ancestry.
- 6. ^ Two titles were won when the team was based in Oakland, California and one was won when they were based in Los Angeles, California.

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- Nevada State Facts from USDA
- Forgotten Nevada Ghost Towns and Mining Camps of Nevada
- Nevada's Historical Markers
- Nevada State Seal
- □ Geographic data related to Nevada at OpenStreetMap
- Online Nevada Encyclopedia, Nevada Humanities
- Nevada Corporation Headquarters

Preceded by List of U.S. states by date of statehood Succeeded by West Virginia Admitted on October 31, 1864 (36th) Nebraska

Topics related to Nevada

The Silver State

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State of Nevada

Carson City (capital)

- Index
- Geography
- Government
  - Delegations
- History
  - Nevada Territory
  - World War II
- People
- Symbols
- Tourist attractions
- Transportation
- Fauna
- Abortion
- Culture
- o Crime
- Demographics
  - Hispanics and Latinos
  - Native Americans
- **Society**

**Topics** 

- Economy
- Education
- Elections
- Gun laws
- LGBT rights
- Politics
- Black Rock Desert
- Eagle Valley
- Great Basin
- Lake Mead
- Lake Tahoe
- **Regions**
- Las Vegas Valley
- Mojave Desert
- Pahranagat Valley
- Sierra Nevada
- Trout Creek Mountains
- Truckee Meadows
- **Metro areas**
- Las Vegas
- Reno

Churchill
Clark
Douglas
Elko
Esmeralda
Eureka
Humboldt
Lander
Lincoln
Lyon
Mineral
Nye

PershingStoreyWashoeWhite Pine

- o Alamo
- Amargosa Valley
- Austin
- Baker
- Battle Mountain
- Beatty
- Boulder City
- Caliente
- Carlin
- Carson City
- o 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
- o Pioche
- o 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

## MagNevada portaknown

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Protected areas of Nevada

## National Parks and Monuments

- Avi Kwa Ame NM (BLM)
- Basin and Range NM (BLM)
- Death Valley NP
- Gold Butte NM (BLM)
- Great Basin NP
- Tule Springs Fossil Beds NM

## National Recreation Areas

- Lake Mead
- Spring Mountains (USFS)

## National Forests

- Humboldt–Toiyabe
- Inyo
- Lake Tahoe Basin

## National Conservation Areas

- Black Rock Desert–High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails
- Red Rock Canyon
- Sloan Canyon
- Alta Toquima
- Arc Dome
- Arrow Canyon
- Bald Mountain
- Becky Peak
- Big Rocks
- Black Canyon
- Black Rock Desert
- Boundary Peak
- Bridge Canyon
- Bristlecone
- Calico Mountains
- Clover Mountains
- Currant Mountain
- Death Valley
- Delamar Mountains
- East Fork High Rock Canyon
- East Humboldt
- o Eldorado
- Far South Egans
- Fortification Range
- Goshute Canyon
- Government Peak
- Grant Range
- High Rock Canyon
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## Elgin Schoolhouse Fort Churchill **Historic Parks** Mormon Station Old Las Vegas Mormon Fort Ward Charcoal Ovens Big Bend of the Colorado Lahontan Rye Patch **Recreation Areas** South Fork Walker River Wild Horse Beaver Dam o Berlin-Ichthyosaur State Cathedral Gorge Cave Lake Dayton Echo Canyon Ice Age Fossils Other Kershaw-Ryan Lake Tahoe–Nevada Spring Mountain Ranch Spring Valley Valley of Fire Van Sickle Washoe Lake Belmont Courthouse **Previous** Floyd Lamb

Walker Lake

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## Western United States

Western Strates		
Regions	<ul> <li>Rocky Mountains</li> <li>Great Basin</li> <li>West Coast</li> <li>Pacific Northwest</li> <li>Mountain States</li> </ul>	
States	<ul> <li>Alaska</li> <li>Arizona</li> <li>California</li> <li>Colorado</li> <li>Hawaii</li> <li>Idaho</li> <li>Montana</li> <li>Nevada</li> <li>New Mexico</li> <li>Oregon</li> <li>Utah</li> <li>Washington</li> <li>Wyoming</li> </ul>	
Territories	<ul><li> American Samoa</li><li> Guam</li><li> Northern Mariana Islands</li></ul>	

Major metropolitan areas	<ul> <li>Los Angeles</li> <li>Phoenix</li> <li>San Francisco Bay Area <ul> <li>San Jose–Oakland</li> </ul> </li> <li>San Bernardino-Riverside</li> <li>Seattle</li> <li>San Diego</li> <li>Denver</li> <li>Portland</li> <li>Las Vegas</li> <li>Sacramento</li> <li>Salt Lake City</li> <li>Honolulu <ul> <li>OÃfÆ'Æ'Ãf…Ã, ÃfÆ'ââ,¬Å¡Ãf'Ã,»ahu</li> </ul> </li> <li>Albuquerque <ul> <li>Santa Fe</li> </ul> </li> <li>Anchorage</li> </ul>
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# Major cities (over 300k)

**State capitals** 

- Albuquerque
- Anaheim
- Aurora
- Bakersfield
- Colorado Springs
- Denver
- Fresno
- Henderson
- Honolulu
- Las Vegas
- Long Beach
- Los Angeles
- Mesa
- Oakland
- Phoenix
- Portland
- Riverside
- Sacramento
- San Diego
- San Francisco
- San Jose
- Santa Ana
- Seattle
- Stockton
- Tucson
- o Boise
- Carson City
- Cheyenne
- Denver
- o Helena
- Honolulu
- Juneau
- o Olympia
- Phoenix
- Sacramento
- Salem
- Salt Lake City
- Santa Fe

#### **Territorial capitals**

- Hagåtña
- Pago Pago
- Saipan

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### New Spain (1521–1821)

- Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire?
- Spanish conquest of Guatemala?
- Spanish conquest of Yucatán ?
- Anglo-Spanish War (1585–1604) ?
- Anglo-Spanish War (1625–1630) ?
- o Dutch Revolt?
- Anglo-Spanish War (1654–1660) ?
- o Piracy in the Caribbean?
- Queen Anne's War ?
- War of Jenkins' Ear ?
- Seven Years' War ?
- Spain and the American Revolutionary War

#### **Conflicts**

Conflicts with indigenous peoples during colonial rule

- o Mixtón War ?
- Yaqui Wars?
- o Chichimeca War?
- Philippine revolts against Spain?
- Acaxee Rebellion?
- Spanish–Moro conflict ?
- Acoma Massacre ?
- Tepehuán Revolt ?
- Tzeltal Rebellion ?
- Pueblo Revolt ?
- Pima Revolt ?
- Spanish American wars of independence

Habsburg Spain	<ul> <li>Charles I</li> <li>Joanna of Castile</li> <li>Philip II</li> <li>Philp III</li> <li>Philip IV</li> <li>Charles II</li> </ul>
	<ul><li>Philip V (also reigr</li><li>Louis I</li></ul>

## **Bourbon Spain**

- ned after Louis I)
- Ferdinand VI
- Charles III
- Charles IV
- Ferdinand VII of Spain (also reigned after Joseph I)

## **Viceroys of New Spain**

List of viceroys of New Spain

## **Audiencias**

**Captancies General** 

Intendancy

- Guadalajara
- Captaincy General of Guatemala
- o Manila
- Mexico

Cuba

Santo Domingo

- Guatemala
- Philippines
- o Puerto Rico
- Santo Domingo
- Yucatán
- Provincias Internas

Central government and administration

- Havana
- New Orleans
- State of Mexico
- Chiapas
- o Comayagua
- Nicaragua
- Camagüey
- Santiago de Cuba
- Guanajuato
- Valladolid
- Guadalajara
- Zacatecas
- San Luis Potosí

- Mexico City
- Veracruz
- Xalapa
- o Puebla
- Toluca
- Cuernavaca
- o Oaxaca
- o Morelia
- Acapulco
- Campeche
- Mérida
- Guadalajara
- Durango
- Monterrey
- León
- Guanajuato
- Zacatecas
- Pachuca
- Querétaro

#### **Cities**

- Saltillo
- San Luis Potosí
- Los Ángeles
- Yerba Buena (San Francisco)
- San José
- San Diego
- Santa Fe
- Albuquerque
- El Paso
- Los Adaes
- San Antonio
- Tucson
- o Pensacola
- St. Augustine
- Havana
- Santo Domingo
- San Juan
- Antigua Guatemala
- Cebu
- o Manila
- Louisiana
- La Florida (Florida)
- Las Californias
  - Alta California (California)

BAZ 1 ZBI BA 1 X

Baja California

Notable cities, provinces, and territories

## Pre-New Spain explorers

- Christopher Columbus
- Ferdinand Magellan
- Juan Sebastián Elcano
- Vasco Núñez de Balboa
- Diego Velázquez de Cuéllar
- Hernán Cortés
- Juan Ponce de León
- Nuño de Guzmán
- Bernal Díaz del Castillo
- Pedro de Alvarado
- Pánfilo de Narváez
- Hernando de Soto
- Francisco Vázquez de Coronado
- Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo
- Miguel López de Legazpi
- Angel de Villafañe
- Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca
- Pedro Menéndez de Avilés
- o Luis de Carvajal y de la Cueva
- Juan de Oñate
- Juan José Pérez Hernández
- Gaspar de Portolá
- Manuel Quimper
- Cristóbal de Oñate
- Andrés de Urdaneta
- Ruy López de Villalobos
- Diego Velázquez de Cuéllar
- Francisco Hernández de Córdoba (Yucatán conquistador)
- Francisco Hernández de Córdoba (founder of Nicaragua)
- Gil González Dávila
- Francisco de Ulloa
- Juan José Pérez Hernández
- Dionisio Alcalá Galiano
- Bruno de Heceta
- Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Quadra
- Alonso de León
- Ignacio de Arteaga y Bazán
- José de Bustamante y Guerra
- José María Narváez
- Pedro Sarmiento de Gamboa
- Antonio Gil Y'Barbo
- Alexander von Humboldt
- Thomas Gage

Explorers, adventurers and conquistadors

**Explorers and conquistadors** 

## Spanish missions in the Americas

## Catholic Church in New Spain

## Friars, fathers, priests, and bishops

- Spanish missions in Arizona
- Spanish missions in Baja California
- Spanish missions in California
- Spanish missions in the Carolinas
- Spanish missions in Florida
- Spanish missions in Georgia
- Spanish missions in Louisiana
- Spanish missions in Mexico
- Spanish missions in New Mexico
- Spanish missions in the Sonoran Desert
- Spanish missions in Texas
- Spanish missions in Virginia
- Spanish missions in Trinidad
- Pedro de Gante
- Gerónimo de Aguilar
- Toribio de Benavente Motolinia
- Bernardino de Sahagún
- Juan de Zumárraga
- Alonso de Montúfar
- Vasco de Quiroga
- Bartolomé de las Casas
- Alonso de Molina
- Diego Durán
- Diego de Landa
- Gerónimo de Mendieta
- Juan de Torquemada
- Juan de Palafox y Mendoza
- Carlos de Sigüenza y Góngora
- Eusebio Kino
- Francisco Javier Clavijero
- Junípero Serra
- Francisco Palóu
- o Fermín de Lasuén
- Esteban Tápis
- José Francisco de Paula Señan
- Mariano Payeras
- Sebastián Montero
- Marcos de Niza
- Francisco de Ayeta
- Antonio Margil
- Francisco Marroquín
- Manuel Abad y Queipo
- Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla
- José María Morelos

- Aztecs
- o Maya
- Huastec
- Mixtec
- o P'urhépecha
- Totonac

#### Mesoamerican

- o Pipil
- o Kowoj
- o KÃfÆ'Æâ€™Ãf…Ã, ÃfÆ'ââ,¬Å¡Ãf'Ã,Â
- Kaqchikel
- Zapotec
- Poqomam
- Mam

#### Caribbean

- Arawak
- Ciboney
- Guanahatabey
- Mission Indians
- o Cahuilla
- o Chumash
- Cupeño
- Juaneño

#### California

**Oasisamerica** 

(Southwest

US)

- Kumeyaay
- Luiseño
- Miwok
- Mohave
- Ohlone
- Serrano
- Tongva

## Akimel O'odham Apache

- o Hopi
- Hualapai
- Navajo
- Pueblo peoples
- Quechan
- Solano
- Tohono O'odham
- o Zuni

## Indigenous peoples



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Political divisions of the United States

List of states and territories

- o Alabama
- Alaska
- Arizona
- Arkansas
- California
- Colorado
- Connecticut
- Delaware
- o Florida
- Georgia
- Hawaii
- o Idaho
- Illinois
- Indiana
- lowa
- Kansas
- Kentucky
- Louisiana
- Maine
- Maryland
- Massachusetts
- Michigan
- Minnesota
- Mississippi

#### States

- o Missouri
- Montana
- Nebraska
- Nevada
- New Hampshire
- New Jersey
- New Mexico
- New York
- North Carolina
- North Dakota
- o Ohio
- Oklahoma
- Oregon
- o Pennsylvania
- Rhode Island
- South Carolina
- South Dakota
- o Tennessee
- Texas
- o Utah
- Vermont
- Virginia
- Washington

## Federal district Washington, D.C.

- American Samoa
- Guam
- **Territories**
- Northern Mariana Islands
- Puerto Rico
- o U.S. Virgin Islands
- Baker Island
- Howland Island
- Jarvis Island
- Johnston Atoll
- **Outlying islands**
- Kingman Reef
- Midway Atoll
- Navassa Island
- Palmyra Atoll
- Wake Island
- **Indian reservations**
- List of Indian reservations
- **International concessions**
- Guantanamo Bay
- Pituffik

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Sports teams based in Nevada

Australian rules football

**USAFL** 

Las Vegas Gamblers

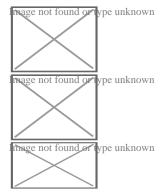
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**PCL** 

Baseball Las Vegas Aviators

Reno Aces





**WNBA** 

Las Vegas Aces

Basketball ABA

Las Vegas Royals Nevada Pharaohs

CDL

**Esports** Vegas Legion

**OWL** 

Vegas Eternal

NFL

Las Vegas Raiders

Football WFA

Nevada Storm Sin City Trojans

NHL

Vegas Golden Knights

AHL

Henderson Silver Knights

**ECHL** 

**Ice hockey** Tahoe Knight Monsters

**MWHL** 

Reno Ice Raiders Vegas Jesters

USPHL

Las Vegas Thunderbirds

Indoor football IFL

Vegas Knight Hawks

Box lacrosse NLL

Las Vegas Desert Dogs

Roller derby WFTDA

Fabulous Sin City Roller Derby

Rugby football NARL

Las Vegas Blackjacks

**USLC** 

Las Vegas Lights FC

Soccer NPSL

Las Vegas Legends

**UPSL** 

Nevada Coyotes FC

**Tennis** WTT

Vegas Rollers

Volleyball

Vegas Thrill

NCAA Div. I • Nevada Wolf Pack

UNLV Rebels

**College athletics** 

NJCAA Div. I • CSN Coyotes

WNC Wildcats

See also: Sports in the Las Vegas metropolitan area

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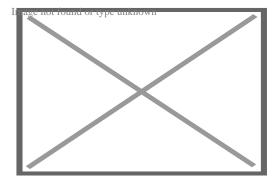
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## About landscape architecture



Stourhead in Wiltshire, England, designed by Henry Hoare (1705–1785), "the first landscape gardener, who showed in a single work, genius of the highest order"[1]

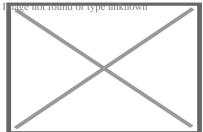
Landscape architecture is the design of outdoor areas, landmarks, and structures to achieve environmental, social-behavioural, or aesthetic outcomes.[2] It involves the systematic design

and general engineering of various structures for construction and human use, investigation of existing social, ecological, and soil conditions and processes in the landscape, and the design of other interventions that will produce desired outcomes.

The scope of the profession is broad and can be subdivided into several sub-categories including professional or licensed landscape architects who are regulated by governmental agencies and possess the expertise to design a wide range of structures and landforms for human use; landscape design which is not a licensed profession; site planning; stormwater management; erosion control; environmental restoration; public realm, parks, recreation and urban planning; visual resource management; green infrastructure planning and provision; and private estate and residence landscape master planning and design; all at varying scales of design, planning and management. A practitioner in the profession of landscape architecture may be called a landscape architect; however, in jurisdictions where professional licenses are required it is often only those who possess a landscape architect license who can be called a landscape architect.

#### **Definition of landscape architecture**

#### [edit]



A canal design focused on esthetical landscape architecture in Stockholm, Sweden.



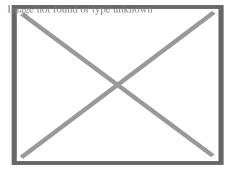
A river with concrete walls like those of a flood control channel, a historic flood-control measure using landscape engineering in Houston, Texas. Such channelling, intended to be strictly functional, may make flooding worse, by speeding the flow instead of spreading the pulse of floodwater.
[3][4][5]

Modern landscape architecture is a multi-disciplinary field, incorporating aspects of urban design, architecture, geography, ecology, civil engineering, structural engineering, horticulture, environmental psychology, industrial design, soil sciences, botany, and fine arts. The activities of a landscape architect can range from the creation of public parks and parkways to site planning for campuses and corporate office parks; from the design of residential estates to the design of civil infrastructure; and from the management of large wilderness areas to reclamation of degraded landscapes such as mines or landfills. Landscape architects work on structures and external spaces in the landscape aspect of the design – large or small, urban, suburban and rural, and with "hard" (built) and "soft" (planted) materials, while integrating ecological sustainability.

The most valuable contribution can be made at the first stage of a project to generate ideas with technical understanding and creative flair for the design, organization, and use of spaces. The landscape architect can conceive the overall concept and prepare the master plan, from which detailed design drawings and technical specifications are prepared. They can also review proposals to authorize and supervise contracts for the construction work. Other skills include preparing design impact assessments, conducting environmental assessments and audits, and serving as an expert witness at inquiries on land use issues. The majority of their time will most likely be spent inside an office building designing and preparing models for clients. Citation needed

## **History**

[edit]



Orangery at the Palace of Versailles, outside Paris

Main article: History of landscape architecture

For the period before 1800, the history of landscape gardening (later called landscape architecture) is largely that of master planning and garden design for manor houses, palaces and royal properties. An example is the extensive work by André Le Nôtre for King Louis XIV of France on the Gardens of Versailles. The first person to write of *making* a landscape was Joseph Addison in 1712. The term landscape architecture was invented by Gilbert Laing Meason in 1828, and John Claudius Loudon (1783–1843) was instrumental in the adoption of the term landscape architecture by the modern profession. He took up the term from Meason and gave it publicity in his Encyclopedias and in his 1840 book on the *Landscape Gardening* and *Landscape Architecture of the Late Humphry Repton.*[6]

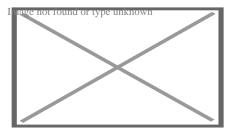
John Claudius Loudon was an established and influential horticultural journalist and Scottish landscape architect whose writings were instrumental in shaping Victorian taste in gardens, public parks, and architecture.[7] In the Landscape Gardening and Landscape Architecture of the Late Humphry Repton, Loudon describes two distinct styles of landscape gardening existing at the beginning of the 19th century: geometric and natural.[6] Loudon wrote that each style reflected a different stage of society. The geometric style was "most striking and pleasing," displaying wealth and taste in an "early state of society" and in "countries where the general scenery was wild, irregular, and natural, and man, comparatively, uncultivated and unrefined."[6] The natural style was used in "modern times" and in countries where "society is in a higher state of cultivation," displaying wealth and taste through the sacrifice of profitable lands to make room for such designs. [6]

The prominent English landscape designer Humphry Repton (1752-1818) echoed similar ideas in his work and design ideas. In his writings on the use of delineated spaces (e.g. courtyards, terrace walls, fences), Repton states that while the motive for defense no longer exists, the features are still useful in separating "the gardens, which belong to man, and the forest, or desert, which belongs to the wild denizens."[6] Repton refers to Indigenous peoples as "uncivilized human beings, against whom some decided line of defense was absolutely necessary."[6]

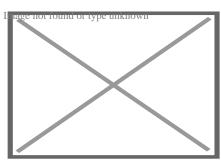
The practice of landscape architecture spread from the Old to the New World. The term "landscape architect" was used as a professional title by Frederick Law Olmsted in the United States in 1863 citation needed and Andrew Jackson Downing, another early American landscape designer, was editor of *The Horticulturist* magazine (1846–52). In 1841 his first book, *A Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening, Adapted to North America*, was published to a great success; it was the first book of its kind published in the United States.[8] During the latter 19th century, the term landscape architect began to be used by professional landscapes designers, and was firmly established after Frederick Law Olmsted Jr. and Beatrix Jones (later Farrand) with others founded the American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA) in 1899. IFLA was founded at Cambridge, England, in 1948 with Sir Geoffrey Jellicoe as its first president, representing 15 countries from Europe and North America. Later, in 1978, IFLA's Headquarters were established in Versailles.[9][10][11]

#### Fields of activity

#### [edit]



Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, London, established 1759
The Palm House, Kew, built 1844–1848 by Richard Turner to Decimus Burton's designs



Urban design in city squares. Water feature in London, by Tadao Ando who also works with landscapes and gardens

The variety of the professional tasks that landscape architects collaborate on is very broad, but some examples of project types include:[12]

- Parks of general design and public infrastructure
- Sustainable development
- Stormwater management including rain gardens, green roofs, groundwater recharge, green infrastructure, and constructed wetlands.
- Landscape design for educational function and site design for public institutions and government facilities
- o Parks, botanical gardens, arboretums, greenways, and nature preserves
- o Recreation facilities, such as playgrounds, golf courses, theme parks and sports facilities
- o Housing areas, industrial parks and commercial developments
- Estate and residence landscape planning and design
- Landscaping and accents on highways, transportation structures, bridges, and transit corridors
- o Contributions to urban design, town and city squares, waterfronts, pedestrian schemes
- Natural park, tourist destination, and recreating historical landscapes, and historic garden appraisal and conservation studies
- Reservoirs, dams, power stations, reclamation of extractive industry applications or major industrial projects and mitigation

- Environmental assessment and landscape assessment, planning advice and land management proposals.
- o Coastal and offshore developments and mitigation
- Ecological design (any aspect of design that minimizes environmentally destructive impacts by integrating itself with natural processes and sustainability)

Landscape managers use their knowledge of landscape processes to advise on the long-term care and development of the landscape. They often work in forestry, nature conservation and agriculture. [citation needed]

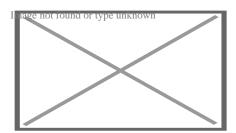
Landscape scientists have specialist skills such as soil science, hydrology, geomorphology or botany that they relate to the practical problems of landscape work. Their projects can range from site surveys to the ecological assessment of broad areas for planning or management purposes. They may also report on the impact of development or the importance of particular species in a given area. [citation needed]

Landscape planners are concerned with landscape planning for the location, scenic, ecological and recreational aspects of urban, rural, and coastal land use. Their work is embodied in written statements of policy and strategy, and their remit includes master planning for new developments, landscape evaluations and assessments, and preparing countryside management or policy plans. Some may also apply an additional specialism such as landscape archaeology or law to the process of landscape planning. [citation needed]

Green roof (or more specifically, vegetative roof) designers design extensive and intensive roof gardens for stormwater management, evapo-transpirative cooling, sustainable architecture, aesthetics, and habitat creation.[13]

## Relation to urban planning

## [edit]



The combination of the traditional landscape gardening and the emerging city planning combined gave landscape architecture its unique focus. Frederick Law Olmsted used the term 'landscape architecture' using the word as a profession for the first time when designing the Central Park.

Through the 19th century, urban planning became a focal point and central issue in cities. The combination of the tradition of landscape gardening and the emerging field of urban planning offered landscape architecture an opportunity to serve these needs.[14] In the second half of

the century, Frederick Law Olmsted completed a series of parks that continue to have a significant influence on the practices of landscape architecture today. Among these were Central Park in New York City, Prospect Park in Brooklyn, New York and Boston's Emerald Necklace park system. Jens Jensen designed sophisticated and naturalistic urban and regional parks for Chicago, Illinois, and private estates for the Ford family including Fair Lane and Gaukler Point. One of the original eleven founding members of the American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA), and the only woman, was Beatrix Farrand. She was design consultant for over a dozen universities including: Princeton in Princeton, New Jersey; Yale in New Haven, Connecticut; and the Arnold Arboretum for Harvard in Boston, Massachusetts. Her numerous private estate projects include the landmark Dumbarton Oaks in the Georgetown neighborhood of Washington, D.C.[15] Since that time, other architects – most notably Ruth Havey and Alden Hopkins – changed certain elements of the Farrand design. Citation notably Ruth Havey and Alden Hopkins – changed certain elements of the Farrand design.

Since this period urban planning has developed into a separate independent profession that has incorporated important contributions from other fields such as civil engineering, architecture and public administration. Urban Planners are qualified to perform tasks independent of landscape architects, and in general, the curriculum of landscape architecture programs do not prepare students to become urban planners.[16]

Landscape architecture continues to develop as a design discipline and to respond to the various movements in architecture and design throughout the 20th and 21st centuries.

Thomas Church was a mid-century landscape architect significant in the profession. Roberto Burle Marx in Brazil combined the International style and native Brazilian plants and culture for a new aesthetic. Innovation continues today solving challenging problems with contemporary design solutions for master planning, landscapes, and gardens. Citation needed

lan McHarg was known for introducing environmental concerns in landscape architecture.[17][
18] He popularized a system of analyzing the layers of a site in order to compile a complete understanding of the qualitative attributes of a place. This system became the foundation of today's Geographic Information Systems (GIS). McHarg would give every qualitative aspect of the site a layer, such as the history, hydrology, topography, vegetation, etc. GIS software is ubiquitously used in the landscape architecture profession today to analyze materials in and on the Earth's surface and is similarly used by urban planners, geographers, forestry and natural resources professionals, etc. citation needed

European nations enabled the widespread circulation of urban planning strategies by transferring landscaping ideas and practices to overseas colonies. The green belt was a popular landscape practice exported by Britain onto colonial territories such as Haifa (1918-1948).[19] Spatial mechanisms like the green belt, implemented through the Haifa Bay Plan and the British "Grand Model," were used to enforce political control and civic order and extend western ideas of progress and development.[19] The Greater London Regional Planning Committee accepted the green belt concept which formed the basis of the 1938 Green Belt Act. The planning prototype demarcated open spaces, distinguished between city and countryside, limited urban growth, and created zoning divisions.[19] It was used

extensively in the British colonies to facilitate British rule through the organized division of landscape and populations. [19]

### **Relation to Indigenous practices**

#### [edit]

Indigenous land management practices create constantly changing landscapes through the use of vegetation and natural systems, contrasting with western epistemologies of the discipline that separate ornament from function.[20] The discipline of landscape architecture favors western designs made from structured materials and geometric forms.[20] Landscape architecture history books tend to include projects that contain constructed architectural elements that persist over time, excluding many Indigenous landscape-based designs.[20]

Landscape architecture textbooks often place Indigenous peoples as a prefix to the official start of the discipline. The widely read landscape history text *The Landscape of Man* (1964) offers a global history of the designed landscape from past to present, featuring African and other Indigenous peoples in its discussions of Paleolithic man between 500,000 and 8,000 BCE in relation to human migration.[20] Indigenous land-management practices are described as archaeological rather than a part of contemporary practice. *Gardens in Time* (1980) also places Indigenous practice as prehistory at the beginning of the landscape architecture timeline. Authors John and Ray Oldham describe Aborigines of Australia as "survivors of an ancient way of life" who provide an opportunity to examine western Australia as a "meeting place of a prehistoric man."[20]

In the late 18th century, the landscapes created by aboriginal land and fire management practices appealed to English settlers in Australia.[20] Journals from the period of early white settlement note the landscape resembling parks and popular designs in English landscape gardens of the same period.[20] In England, these designs were considered sophisticated and celebrated for the intentional sacrifice of usable land. In Australia, the park-like condition was used to justify British control, citing its emptiness and lack of productive use as a basis for the dispossession of Aboriginal people. [20]

#### **Education**

#### [edit]

Landscape Architects are generally required to have university or graduate education from an accredited landscape architecture degree program, which can vary in length and degree title. They learn how to create projects from scratch, such as residential or commercial planting and designing outdoor living spaces[21] they are willing to work with others to get a better outcome for the customers when doing a project; they will have to learn the basics of how to create a project on a manner of time and will require to get your license in a certain state to be allowed to work; students of Landscape Architects will learn how to interact with clients and will learn

how to explain a design from scratch when giving the final project.[22]

Landscape architecture has been taught in the University of Manchester since the 1950s. The course in the Manchester School of Architecture enables students to gain various bachelor's and master's degrees, including MLPM(Hons) which is accredited by the Landscape Institute and by the Royal Town Planning Institute.[23]

#### **Profession**

[edit]

Main article: Landscape architect

In many countries, a professional institute, comprising members of the professional community, exists in order to protect the standing of the profession and promote its interests, and sometimes also regulate the practice of landscape architecture. The standard and strength of legal regulations governing landscape architecture practice varies from nation to nation, with some requiring licensure in order to practice; and some having little or no regulation. In Europe, North America, parts of South America, Australia, India, and New Zealand, landscape architecture is a regulated profession.[24]

### **Argentina**

#### [edit]

Since 1889, with the arrival of the French architect and urbanist landscaper Carlos Thays, recommended to recreate the National Capital's parks and public gardens, it was consolidated an apprentice and training program in landscaping that eventually became a regulated profession, currently the leading academic institution is the UBA University of Buenos Aires "UBA Facultad de Arquitectura, Diseño y Urbanismo" (Faculty of Architecture, Design and Urbanism) offering a Bacherlor's degree in Urban Landscaping Design and Planning, the profession itself is regulated by the National Ministry of Urban Planning of Argentina and the Institute of the Buenos Aires Botanical Garden. Citation needed

#### Australia

## [edit]

The Australian Institute of Landscape Architects (AILA) provides accreditation of university degrees and non-statutory professional registration for landscape architects. Once recognized by AILA, landscape architects use the title 'Registered Landscape Architect' across the six states and territories within Australia. [citation needed]

AILA's system of professional recognition is a national system overseen by the AILA National Office in Canberra. To apply for AILA Registration, an applicant usually needs to satisfy a number of pre-requisites, including university qualification, a minimum number years of practice and a record of professional experience.[25]

Landscape Architecture within Australia covers a broad spectrum of planning, design, management, and research. From specialist design services for government and private sector developments through to specialist professional advice as an expert witness. [citation needed]

#### Canada

#### [edit]

In Canada, landscape architecture, like law and medicine, is a self-regulating profession pursuant to provincial statute. For example, Ontario's profession is governed by the Ontario Association of Landscape Architects pursuant to the *Ontario Association of Landscape Architects Act.* Landscape architects in Ontario, British Columbia, and Alberta must complete the specified components of L.A.R.E (Landscape Architecture Registration Examination) as a prerequisite to full professional standing.

Provincial regulatory bodies are members of a national organization, the Canadian Society of Landscape Architects / L'Association des Architectes Paysagistes du Canada (CSLA-AAPC), and individual membership in the CSLA-AAPC is obtained through joining one of the provincial or territorial components.[26]

#### Indonesia

#### [edit]

ISLA (Indonesia Society of Landscape Architects) is the Indonesian society for professional landscape architects formed on 4 February 1978 and is a member of IFLA APR and IFLA World. The main aim is to increase the dignity of the professional members of landscape architects by increasing their activity role in community service, national and international development. The management of IALI consists of National Administrators who are supported by 20 Regional Administrators (Provincial level) and 3 Branch Managers at city level throughout Indonesia. [citation needed]

Landscape architecture education in Indonesia was held in 18 universities, which graduated D3, Bachelor and Magister graduates. The landscape architecture education incorporate in Association of Indonesian Landscape Architecture Education. [citation needed]

#### Italy

[edit]



This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (

January 2021) (Learn how and when to remove this message)

AIAPP (Associazione Italiana Architettura del Paesaggio) is the Italian association of professional landscape architects formed in 1950 and is a member of IFLA and IFLA Europe (formerly known as EFLA). AIAPP is in the process of contesting this new law which has given the Architects' Association the new title of Architects, Landscape Architects, Planners and Conservationists whether or not they have had any training or experience in any of these fields other than Architecture. In Italy, there are several different professions involved in landscape architecture:

- Architects
- Landscape designers
- Doctor landscape agronomists and Doctor landscape foresters, often called Landscape agronomists.
- Agrarian Experts and Graduated Agrarian experts.

#### **New Zealand**

#### [edit]

The New Zealand Institute of Landscape Architects (NZILA) is the professional body for Landscape Architects in NZ.[27]

In April 2013, NZILA jointly with AILA, hosted the 50th International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA) World Congress in Auckland, New Zealand. The World Congress is an international conference where Landscape Architects from all around the globe meet to share ideas around a particular topic. [citation needed]

Within NZ, Members of NZILA when they achieve their professional standing, can use the title Registered Landscape Architect NZILA. *citation needed* 

NZILA provides an education policy and an accreditation process to review education programme providers; currently there are three accredited undergraduate Landscape Architecture programmes in New Zealand. Lincoln University also has an accredited masters programme in landscape architecture. [citation needed]

## **Norway**

## [edit]

Landscape architecture in Norway was established in 1919 at the Norwegian University of Life Sciences (NMBU) at Ås. The Norwegian School of Landscape Architecture at the Faculty of

Landscape and Society is responsible for Europe's oldest landscape architecture education on an academic level. The departments areas include design and design of cities and places, garden art history, landscape engineering, greenery, zone planning, site development, place making and place keeping. *citation needed* 

#### **South Africa**

### [edit]

In May 1962, Joane Pim, Ann Sutton, Peter Leutscher and Roelf Botha (considered the forefathers of the profession in South Africa) established the Institute for Landscape Architects, now known as the Institute for Landscape Architecture in South Africa (ILASA).[28] ILASA is a voluntary organisation registered with the South African Council for the Landscape Architectural Profession (SACLAP).[29] It consists of three regional bodies, namely, Gauteng, KwaZula-Natal and the Western Cape. ILASA's mission is to advance the profession of landscape architecture and uphold high standards of professional service to its members, and to represent the profession of landscape architecture in any matter which may affect the interests of the members of the institute. ILASA holds the country's membership with The International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA).[30]

In South Africa, the profession is regulated by SACLAP, established as a statutory council in terms of Section 2 of the South African Council for the Landscape Architectural Profession Act – Act 45 of 2000. The Council evolved out of the Board of Control for Landscape Architects (BOCLASA), which functioned under the Council of Architects in terms of The Architectural Act, Act 73 of 1970. SACLAP's mission is to establish, direct, sustain and ensure a high level of professional responsibilities and ethical conduct within the art and science of landscape architecture with honesty, dignity and integrity in the broad interest of public health, safety and welfare of the community. Citation needed

After completion of an accredited under-graduate and/or post-graduate qualification in landscape architecture at either the University of Cape Town or the University of Pretoria, or landscape technology at the Cape Peninsula University of Technology, professional registration is attained via a mandatory mentored candidacy period (minimum of two years) and sitting of the professional registration exam. After successfully completing the exam, the individual is entitled to the status of Professional Landscape Architect or Professional Landscape Technologist. Citation needed

#### Sweden

## [edit]

Architects Sweden, Sveriges Arkitekter, is the collective trade union and professional organisation for all architects, including landscape architects, in Sweden. The professional

body is a member of IFLA (International Federation of Landscape Architects) as well as IFLA Europe.

As a landscape architect, anyone can become a member of Architects Sweden if they have a national or international university degree that is approved by the association. If the degree is from within the European Union, Architects Sweden approves Landscape architect educations listed by IFLA Europe. For educations outside the EU, the association makes an assessment on a statement from the Swedish Council for Higher Education (UHR).

#### **United Kingdom**

#### [edit]

The UK's professional body is the Landscape Institute (LI). It is a chartered body that accredits landscape professionals and university courses. At present there are fifteen accredited programmes in the UK. Membership of the LI is available to students, academics and professionals, and there are over 3,000 professionally qualified members. citation needed

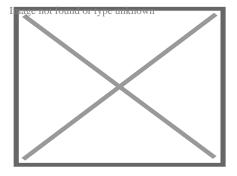
The Institute provides services to assist members including support and promotion of the work of landscape architects; information and guidance to the public and industry about the specific expertise offered by those in the profession; and training and educational advice to students and professionals looking to build upon their experience. [citation needed]

In 2008, the LI launched a major recruitment drive entitled "I want to be a Landscape Architect" to encourage the study of Landscape Architecture. The campaign aimed to raise the profile of landscape architecture and highlight its valuable role in building sustainable communities and fighting climate change.[31]

As of July 2018, the "I want to be a Landscape Architect" initiative was replaced by a brand new careers campaign entitled #ChooseLandscape, which aims to raise awareness of landscape as a profession; improve and increase access to landscape education; and inspire young people to choose landscape as a career.[32] This new campaign includes other landscape-related professions such as landscape management, landscape planning, landscape science and urban design.[33]

#### **United States**

#### [edit]



The National Mall in Washington, D.C. includes many examples of landscape architecture based on historical memorials and monuments.

In the United States, landscape architecture is regulated by individual state governments. For a landscape architect, obtaining licensure requires advanced education and work experience, plus passage of the national examination called the Landscape Architect Registration Examination (L.A.R.E.). Licensing is overseen at the national level by the Council of Landscape Architectural Registration Boards (CLARB). Several states require passage of a state exam as well.

Landscape architecture has been identified as an above-average growth profession by the US Bureau of Labor Statistics and was listed in *U.S. News & World Report's* list of Best Jobs to Have in 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010.[34] The national trade association for United States landscape architects is the American Society of Landscape Architects. Frederick Law Olmsted, who designed Central Park in New York City, is known as the "father of American landscape architecture".[35]

## **Examples**

[edit]

Potager in Dordogne, France

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Potager in Dordogne, France Japanese garden in  $\tilde{A}f\mathcal{A}^*\tilde{A}^*$   $\tilde{A}f\hat{A}^*$   $\tilde{A$ 

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## Classical Chinese garden Topiary in Helsingborg, Sweden

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Topiary in Helsingborg, Sweden Asian sculpture garden in Texas, United States

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Asian sculpture garden in Texas, United States

## Vigeland sculpture garden in Oslo, Norway

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Vigeland sculpture garden in Oslo, Norway Roof terrace garden (Ventimiglia, Italy)

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Roof terrace garden ( Ventimiglia, Italy) Escorial Formal palace garden in Madrid, Spain

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Escorial Formal palace garden in Madrid, Spain

## Mediterranean garden in Alpes-Maritimes, France

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Mediterranean garden in Alpes-Maritimes, France Use of steps at Villa la Magia, in Quarrata, Italy

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Use of steps at Villa la Magia, in Quarrata, Italy Lurie Garden in Chicago, United States, GGN & Piet Oudolf

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Lurie Garden in Chicago, United States, GGN & Piet Oudolf

## High Line (second section) A repurposed area in New York City, United States

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High Line (second section) A repurposed area in New York City, United States Parque Madrid Rio Formal use of water in Madrid, Spain

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Parque Madrid Rio Formal use of water in Madrid, Spain Schouwburgplein Urban park in Rotterdam, Netherlands

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Schouwburgplein Urban park in Rotterdam, Netherlands

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911 Memorial Park A memorial park in New York City United States

#### See also

#### [edit]

- Energy-efficient landscape design
- Environmental graphic design
- Green roof
- Hard landscape materials
- Landscape architecture design competitions
- Landscape detailing
- Landscape painting
- Landscape engineering
- Landscape products
- Landscape urbanism
- List of landscape architects
- List of schools of landscape architecture
- Planting design
- o Principles of intelligent urbanism
- Soft landscape materials
- o Sustainable landscape architecture
- o Topocide
- Urban forestry
- Urban reforestation

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#### **External links**

## [edit]

- o Media related to Landscape architecture at Wikimedia Commons
- International Federation of Landscape Architects

**Gardening** 

### Horticulture and gardening

- Allotment
- Arboretum
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    - o Zen
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  - Sharawadgi
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  - o formal
  - landscape
  - Renaissance
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- o Greenhouse
- Hanging
- Islamic
- Iolallic
- Italian
- Keyhole
- Kitchen
- Knot

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  - stock-free
  - sustainable
  - urban
- Arboriculture
- o Bonsai
  - Saikei
- Botany
- Companion planting
- o Crop
  - most valuable
- Cutting
- o Flora
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  - Canada
  - Taiwan
- Hügelkultur
- Fruticulture
- Genetically modified tree
- Hydroculture
- Indigenous
- Intercropping
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- o Plant
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- Pomology
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  - forestry
  - reforestation
- Viticulture
- Monoculture



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- o Biodynamic agriculture
- Grafting
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- Vegan organic agriculture
- Fungicide
- Herbicide
- Index of pesticide articles
- List of fungicides
- List of insecticides

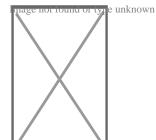
## **Plant protection**

- C LIST OF ITISECTION
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- Plant disease forecasting
- Pruning
- Weed control
  - Aquamog weed remover
- Community orchard
- Features
- Floral design
  - Floristry
  - Ikebana
- Groundskeeping

#### Related articles

- Garden centre
- Garden tourism
- List of gardens
- Lists of plants
- Perennial
- Plant collecting
- Turf management
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- Crop art
- Environmental art
- Environmental sculpture
- Land art
- Landscape painting
- Photography
  - conservation
    - landscape
    - o nature
    - wildlife
- Sculpture trail
- Site-specific art
- Sustainable art
- Cultural ecology
- Cultural landscape
- Ecolinguistics
- Ecological anthropology
- Ecosemiotics
- Environmental anthropology
- Ethnoecology
- Traditional ecological knowledge
- Ecocomposition
- Ecocriticism
- Ecopoetry
- Geocriticism
- Nature writing
- Outdoor literature



#### Art

Culture

Literature

- Aesthetics of nature
- Critical realism
- Deep ecology
- Ecofeminism
- Ecophenomenology

## **Philosophy**

- Ecosophy
- Environmental ethics
- Environmental justice
- Environmental philosophy
- Predation problem
- Social ecology
- Ecotheology
- Environmental theology

## Religion

- Religion and environmentalism
- Spiritual ecology
- Stewardship
- Anthrozoology
- Ecomusicology
- Environmental communication
- Environmental education
  - o adult
  - o arts-based

#### Other

- Environmental history
- Environmental interpretation
- Environmental journalism
- Environmental law
- Outdoor education
- Political representation of nature
- Psychogeography
- Thematic interpretation

- Animal studies
- Bioethics
- Biophilia hypothesis
- Do it yourself (ethic)
- Natural history (museums)
- Popular science
- Property theory (common property)
- Sexecology

Related

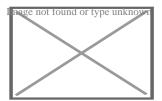
- Science, technology and society
  - science studies
- Simple living
- Slow food
- Spirit of place
- Sustainability studies
- Arts and Crafts movement
- Acoustic ecology
- Biomimicry
- Ecological design
- Ecomuseum
- Educational trail
- Environmental design
- Landscape architecture
  - assessment
    - planning
- Nature center
- New Urbanism
- Sustainable architecture
- Sustainable design
- Sustainable fashion
- Themed walk
- Environment portal
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- Journals
- Degrees

**Applied** 

**Fields** 

#### Environmental social science

- Ecological anthropology
- Ecological economics
- Environmental anthropology
- Environmental crime
- Environmental economics
- Environmental communication
- Environmental history
- Environmental politics
- Environmental psychology
- Environmental sociology
- Human ecology
- Human geography
- Political ecology
- Regional science



- Agroecology
- Anthrozoology
- Behavioral geography
- Community studies
- Demography
- Design
  - o ecological
  - o environmental
- Ecological humanities
- Economics
  - energy
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- Environmental
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  - ethics
  - o law
  - o science
  - studies
  - justice
  - o racism
- Ethnobiology
  - botany
    - ecology
    - zoology
- Forestry

Related

- Industrial ecology
- Integrated geography
- Permaculture
- Political representation of nature
- Rural sociology
- Sexecology
- Science, technology and society
  - science studies
- Sustainability
  - o science
  - studies
- Systems ecology
- Urban
  - ecology
  - geography
  - metabolism
  - o studies

- Architecture
  - landscape
  - o sustainable
- Ecopsychology
- Engineering
  - ecological
  - environmental
- Green criminology
- Health
  - o environmental
  - epidemiology
  - occupational
  - o public

# **Applied**

- Management
  - o environmental
  - fisheries
  - o forest
  - o natural resource
  - waste
- o Planning
  - environmental
  - o land use
  - o regional
  - spatial
  - o urban
- Policy
  - energy
  - environmental
- Environment portal
- o magnategorype unknown
- Concepts
- Degrees
- Journals
- Research institutes
- Scholars
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#### Construction

# Types

- Home construction
- Offshore construction
- Underground construction
  - Tunnel construction
- Architecture
- Construction

## History

- Structural engineering
- Timeline of architecture
- Water supply and sanitation
- Architect
- Building engineer
- Building estimator
- Building officials
- Chartered Building Surveyor
- o Civil engineer

#### **Professions**

- Civil estimator
- Clerk of works
- Project manager
- Quantity surveyor
- Site manager
- Structural engineer
- Superintendent

- Banksman
- Boilermaker
- Bricklayer
- Carpenter
- Concrete finisher
- Construction foreman
- Construction worker

# Trades workers (List)

- Electrician
- Glazier
- Ironworker
- Millwright
- Plasterer
- Plumber
- Roofer
- Steel fixer
- Welder

- American Institute of Constructors (AIC)
- American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE)
- Asbestos Testing and Consultancy Association (ATAC)
- Associated General Contractors of America (AGC)
- Association of Plumbing and Heating Contractors (APHC)
- Build UK
- Construction History Society
- Chartered Institution of Civil Engineering Surveyors (CICES)
- Chartered Institute of Plumbing and Heating Engineering (CIPHE)
- Civil Engineering Contractors Association (CECA)
- The Concrete Society
- Construction Management Association of America (CMAA)

#### **Organizations**

- Construction Specifications Institute (CSI)
- FIDICHome Builders Federation (HBF)
- Lighting Association
- National Association of Home Builders (NAHB)
- National Association of Women in Construction (NAWIC)
- National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)
- National Kitchen & Bath Association (NKBA)
- National Railroad Construction and Maintenance Association (NRC)
- National Tile Contractors Association (NTCA)
- Railway Tie Association (RTA)
- Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS)
- Scottish Building Federation (SBF)
- Society of Construction Arbitrators
- India
- o Iran
- Japan

## By country

- Romania
- Turkey
- United Kingdom
- United States
- Building code

# Regulation

- Construction law
- Site safety
- Zoning

- o Style
  - List
- Industrial architecture
  - British
- Indigenous architecture
- o Interior architecture
- Landscape architecture
- Vernacular architecture
- Architectural engineering
- Building services engineering
- Civil engineering
  - Coastal engineering
  - Construction engineering
  - Structural engineering
- Earthquake engineering
- Environmental engineering
- Geotechnical engineering
- List
- Earthbag construction
- Modern methods of construction
- Monocrete construction
- Slip forming

# **Engineering**

Methods

**Architecture** 

- Building material
  - List of building materials
  - Millwork
- Construction bidding
- Construction delay
- Construction equipment theft
- Construction loan
- Construction management
- Construction waste
- Demolition
- Design-build
- o Design-bid-build
- o DfMA
- Heavy equipment
- Interior design

#### Other topics

- Lists of buildings and structures
  - List of tallest buildings and structures
- Megaproject
- Megastructure
- Plasterwork
  - Damp
    - Proofing
  - Parge coat
  - Roughcast
    - Harling
- Real estate development
- Stonemasonry
- Sustainability in construction
- Unfinished building
- Urban design
- Urban planning

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International

FAST

- Germany
- United States
- Japan
- Czech Republic

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- o Spain
- Latvia
- Israel

Other

**National** 

- NARA
- o Encyclopedia of Modern Ukraine

# **About Rock N Block - Turf N Hardscapes**

#### **Photo**

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# **Things To Do in Clark County**

Photo

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#### **Clark County Historical Museum**

4.6 (147)

# **Driving Directions in Clark County**

**Driving Directions From Field 2 to** 

Driving Directions From Rock N Block - Turf N Hardscapes to

**Driving Directions From Universal Turf Equipment to** 

Driving Directions From Rhino's Turf Equipment – A part of United Rentals to

**Driving Directions From Festival Turf Las Vegas to** 

**Driving Directions From Everything Turf Pros to** 

Driving Directions From Turf Trimmers Landscaping, Inc. to

**Driving Directions From VS Turf Supply to** 

**Driving Directions From Kellogg Zaher Soccer Complex to** 

**Driving Directions From TURFIT LAS VEGAS to** 

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#### **Driving Directions From Clark County Historical Museum to**

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# Reviews for Rock N Block - Turf N Hardscapes



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#### Terry lewis



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,



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Josh Bodell



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.



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#### Shana Shapiro



Chris, the design consultant, Dave the production manager, along with their install team Opulent were affordable, upfront with costs, efficient and professional. Attached are some before and after pictures. Highly recommend their services.



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#### 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.

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**Driving Directions From Ugarte Landscapes & Irrigation Repair to** 

**Driving Directions From New horizon landscapes to Driving Directions From Custom Touch Landscape to** Driving Directions From A and L Desert Landscapes Tree Company to **Driving Directions From Paradise Landscaping Las Vegas to Driving Directions From Las Vegas Backyards to** Driving Directions From Delfino Maintenance & Landscaping Inc. to Driving Directions From Rock N Block - Turf N Hardscapes to **Driving Directions From Las Vegas Tree & Landscaping to Driving Directions From Living Water Lawn & Garden to** https://www.google.com/maps/dir/NV+Landscapes+LLC/Rock+N+Block+-+Turf+N+Hardscapes/@36.2744428,-

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https://www.google.com/maps/dir/LandTeck+Inc.+Landscape+%26+Irrigation+Contractor/Rock+N+Block++Turf+N+Hardscapes/@36.1607535,-115.3170748,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sChIJtaSNXBHOylARuSve8FwjBg0!2m2!1d-115.3170748!2d36.1607535!1m5!1m1!1sChIJD11n\_FrrylARH8EGWmcGnAE!2m2!1d-115.2343937!2d36.2187971!3e0

https://www.google.com/maps/dir/A+and+L+Desert+Landscapes+Tree+Company/Rock+N+Block+-+Turf+N+Hardscapes/@36.2175857,-115.2409139,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sChIJEclfJMbqyIAR24BVXFZEr\_Y!2m2!1d-115.2409139!2d36.2175857!1m5!1m1!1sChIJD11n\_FrryIARH8EGWmcGnAE!2m2!1d-115.2343937!2d36.2187971!3e3

https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Visualized+Landscape/Rock+N+Block+-+Turf+N+Hardscapes/@36.2163856,-115.1757729,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sChIJ\_\_-jNtzCyIARYimxY5MT6tk!2m2!1d-115.1757729!2d36.2163856!1m5!1m1!1sChIJD11n\_FrryIARH8EGWmcGnAE!2m2!1d-115.2343937!2d36.2187971!3e0

#### **Driving Directions From Clark County Historical Museum to**

https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Clark+County+Historical+Museum/Rock+N+Block+-+Turf+N+Hardscapes/@45.6331783,-122.6712852,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sunknown!2m2!1d-122.6712852!2d45.6331783!1m5!1m1!1sChIJD11n\_FrryIARH8EGWmcGnAE!2m2!1d-

# **Reviews for Rock N Block - Turf N Hardscapes**



D. Lopez

(5)

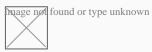
We recently had a very positive experience with Rock N Block for our fence replacement. The entire process went smoothly and exceeded our expectations. Harvey and his team were incredibly professional and communicative throughout the project providing much-needed assurance and peace of mind. The crew 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!



#### 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,



#### 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.



Shana Shapiro

(5)

Chris, the design consultant, Dave the production manager, along with their install team Opulent were affordable, upfront with costs, efficient and professional. Attached are some before and after pictures. Highly recommend their services.
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.
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sustainable landscaping Las VegasView GBP
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Frequently Asked Questions
Is artificial turf pet-friendly?
Yes, their artificial turf is designed to be safe and comfortable for pets, offering durability and easy maintenance.

#### Does Rock N Block offer warranties on their products and services?

Yes, they offer warranties. Detailed information can be found on their website.

#### Can artificial turf handle snow and ice?

Yes, artificial turf can withstand snow and ice. It's recommended to use a soft rake or brush to remove snow without damaging the turf.

# sustainable landscaping Las Vegas

Landscaping Designer Las Vegas

Phone: 888 894 2486

City : Las Vegas

State : Nevada

Zip : 89108

Address: 3267 N Torrey Pines Dr

Google Business Profile

Google Business Website

Company Website: https://rocknblocklandscape.com/artificial-turf/landscaping/

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