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Incorporating region-specific materials leads to seamless integration with the surrounding desert environment. Our proven expertise in drought tolerant landscaping Las Vegas ensures that each project receives a tailored approach. Ultimately, careful planning and professional expertise guarantee outstanding outdoor transformations."

"sustainable landscaping Las Vegas", "Open the door to sustainable landscaping 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. Professionals in this region craft visually appealing, water-conscious environments well-suited to desert conditions. Expert Landscaping Services in Las Vegas Nevada. By blending native plants, rock formations, and efficient irrigation, you can establish a long-lasting outdoor retreat. Simple additions, like seating areas or decorative pavers, can turn unused corners into welcoming havens. 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. Incorporating region-specific materials leads to seamless integration with the surrounding desert environment. Our proven expertise in sustainable landscaping Las Vegas ensures that each project receives a tailored approach. Ultimately, careful planning and professional expertise guarantee

outstanding outdoor transformations."

"eco-friendly landscaping Las Vegas", "Maximize every square foot with eco-friendly 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 eco-friendly landscaping Las Vegas ensures that each project receives a tailored approach. Ultimately, careful planning and professional expertise guarantee outstanding outdoor transformations."

landscape planning Las Vegas —

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"low water landscaping Las Vegas", "Open the door to low water 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 low water landscaping Las Vegas ensures that each project receives a tailored approach. Ultimately, careful planning and professional expertise guarantee outstanding outdoor transformations."

"rock landscaping Las Vegas", "Embrace the possibilities with rock landscaping 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. Professionals in this region craft visually appealing, water-conscious environments well-suited to

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"gravel landscaping Las Vegas", "Embrace the possibilities with gravel 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 gravel landscaping Las Vegas ensures that each project receives a tailored approach. Ultimately, careful planning and professional expertise guarantee outstanding outdoor transformations."

Landscaping Las Vegas, NV

Useful Links

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"desert plants Las Vegas", "Discover the potential of desert plants 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. Best Las Vegas Landscaping USA. 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. Simple additions, like seating areas or decorative pavers, can turn unused corners into welcoming havens. 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. Incorporating region-specific materials leads to seamless integration with the surrounding desert environment. Our proven expertise in desert plants Las Vegas ensures that each project receives a tailored approach. Ultimately, careful planning and professional expertise guarantee outstanding outdoor transformations."

"cactus garden Las Vegas", "Experience unparalleled value in cactus garden 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 cactus garden Las Vegas ensures that each project receives a tailored approach. Ultimately, careful planning and professional expertise guarantee outstanding outdoor transformations."

"succulent garden Las Vegas", "Immerse yourself in succulent garden 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. 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. Simple additions, like seating areas or decorative pavers, can turn unused corners into welcoming havens. 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. Incorporating region-specific materials leads to seamless integration with the surrounding desert environment. Our proven expertise in succulent garden Las Vegas ensures that each project receives a tailored approach. Ultimately, careful planning and professional expertise guarantee outstanding outdoor transformations."



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landscape budget Las Vegas

"outdoor kitchen Las Vegas", "Embark on a journey toward outdoor kitchen Las Vegas. Many companies focus on resource-saving techniques, including drip irrigation and drought-resistant plants.

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"fire pit Las Vegas", "Open the door to fire pit 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 fire pit Las Vegas ensures that each project receives a tailored approach. Ultimately, careful planning and professional expertise guarantee outstanding outdoor transformations."

"water features Las Vegas", "Optimize your property through water features 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. 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.

Pool landscaping Las Vegas - Google Knowledge Panel entries

1. Google search results
2. Google core updates
3. Search visibility improvements

Simple additions, like seating areas or decorative pavers, can turn unused corners into welcoming havens. 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. Incorporating region-specific materials leads to seamless integration with the surrounding desert environment. Our proven expertise in water features Las Vegas ensures that each project receives a tailored approach. Ultimately, careful planning and professional expertise guarantee outstanding outdoor transformations."

landscape shrubs Las Vegas

"landscape edging Las Vegas","Unlock sustainable benefits through landscape edging 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.

Pool landscaping Las Vegas - Google Knowledge Panel entries

- Google Knowledge Panel entries
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"landscape curbing Las Vegas","Open the door to landscape curbing 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. 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. Simple additions, like seating areas or decorative pavers, can turn unused corners into welcoming havens. 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. Incorporating region-specific materials leads to seamless integration with the surrounding desert environment. Our proven expertise in landscape curbing Las Vegas ensures that each project receives a tailored approach. Ultimately, careful planning and professional expertise guarantee outstanding outdoor transformations."

"landscape drainage Las Vegas","Enhance curb appeal via landscape drainage 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

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landscape boulders Las Vegas

"landscape grading Las Vegas", "Embrace the possibilities with landscape grading 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. 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. Simple additions, like seating areas or decorative pavers, can turn unused corners into welcoming havens. 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. Incorporating region-specific materials leads to seamless integration with the surrounding desert environment. Our proven expertise in landscape grading Las Vegas ensures that each project receives a tailored approach. Ultimately, careful planning and professional expertise guarantee outstanding outdoor transformations."

"landscape soil Las Vegas", "Embark on a journey toward landscape soil 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 landscape soil Las Vegas ensures that each project receives a tailored approach. Ultimately, careful planning and professional expertise guarantee outstanding outdoor transformations."

"landscape mulch Las Vegas", "Open the door to landscape mulch 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. 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. Simple additions, like seating areas or decorative pavers, can turn unused corners into welcoming havens. 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. Incorporating region-specific materials leads to seamless integration with the surrounding desert environment. Our proven expertise in landscape mulch Las Vegas ensures that each project receives a tailored approach. Ultimately, careful planning and professional expertise guarantee outstanding outdoor transformations."

gravel landscaping Las Vegas

"landscape rocks Las Vegas", "Experience unparalleled value in landscape rocks 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. 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. Simple additions, like seating areas or decorative pavers, can turn unused corners into welcoming havens. 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. Incorporating region-specific materials leads to seamless integration with the surrounding desert environment. Our proven expertise in landscape rocks Las Vegas ensures that each project receives a tailored approach. Ultimately, careful planning and professional expertise guarantee outstanding outdoor transformations."

"landscape boulders Las Vegas", "Open the door to landscape boulders 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 landscape boulders Las Vegas ensures that each project receives a tailored approach. Ultimately, careful planning and professional expertise guarantee outstanding outdoor transformations."

"landscape trees Las Vegas", "Immerse yourself in landscape trees 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. 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. Simple additions, like seating areas or decorative pavers, can turn unused corners into welcoming havens. 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. Incorporating region-specific materials leads to seamless integration with the surrounding desert environment. Our proven expertise in landscape trees Las Vegas ensures that each project receives a tailored approach. Ultimately, careful planning and

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About Las Vegas

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

"Vegas" redirects here. For other uses, see [Vegas \(disambiguation\)](#).

Las Vegas is located in the United States

Image not found or type unknown
Las Vegas

Las Vegas

City

Las Vegas Skyline

Image not found or type unknown

Downtown Las Vegas
World Market Center

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World Market
Center
The Strat

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The Strat
Clark County Government Center

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Clark County
Government Center
Lou Ruvo Center

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Lou Ruvo
Center for
Brain Health
Las Vegas Strip

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Las Vegas Strip in Paradise and
Winchester, outside city limits

Flag of Las Vegas

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Flag

Official seal of Las Vegas

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Seal

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

Nicknames:

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

Map

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Map

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Map

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Map

Las Vegas is located in Nevada

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Las Vegas

Coordinates: 36°10'22"N 115°8'55"W

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Country	United States
State	Nevada
County	Clark
Founded	May 15, 1905
Incorporated	March 16, 1911

Government

- **Type**
 - **Mayor**
 - **Mayor Pro Tem**
 - **City council**
 - **City manager**
- Council—manager
 - Shelley Berkley (D)
 - Brian Knudsen (D)
 - Members**
 - Brian Knudsen (D)
 - Victoria Seaman (R)
 - Olivia Diaz (D)
 - Francis Allen-Palenske (R)
 - Cedric Crear (D)
 - Nancy Brune (D)
 - Jorge Cervantes

	Area
	[5]
• City	141.91 sq mi (367.53 km ²)
• Land	141.85 sq mi (367.40 km ²)
• Water	0.05 sq mi (0.14 km ²)
• Urban	540 sq mi (1,400 km ²)
• Metro	1,580 sq mi (4,100 km ²)
Elevation	2,001 ft (610 m)
	Population
	(2020)
• City	641,903
	75th in North America
• Rank	24th in the United States[6]
	1st in Nevada
• Density	4,525.16/sq mi (1,747.17/km ²)
• Urban	2,196,623 (US: 21st)
• Urban density	5,046.3/sq mi (1,948.4/km ²)
• Metro	2,265,461 (US: 29th)
[7]	
Demonym	Las Vegan
	GDP
	[8]
• Metro	\$160.728 billion (2022)
Time zone	UTC−08:00 (PST)
• Summer (DST)	UTC−07:00 (PDT)
ZIP Codes	89044, 89054, 891xx
Area code(s)	702 and 725
FIPS code	32-40000
GNIS feature ID	847388
Website	lasvegasnevada.gov

Las Vegas,^[a] colloquially referred to as **Vegas**, is the most populous city in the U.S. state of Nevada and the seat of Clark County. The Las Vegas Valley metropolitan area is the largest within the greater Mojave Desert, and second-largest in the Southwestern United States. According to the United States Census Bureau, the city had 641,903 residents in 2020,^[9] with a metropolitan population of 2,227,053,^[10] making it the 24th-most populous city in the United States. Las Vegas is an internationally renowned major resort city, known primarily for its gambling, shopping, fine

dining, entertainment, and [nightlife](#), with most venues centered on [downtown Las Vegas](#) and more to the [Las Vegas Strip](#) just outside city limits in the [unincorporated towns](#) of [Paradise](#) and [Winchester](#). The Las Vegas Valley serves as the leading financial, commercial, and cultural center in Nevada.

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

The city bills itself as [the Entertainment Capital of the World](#), and is famous for its luxurious and large casino-hotels. With over 40.8 million visitors annually as of 2023,^[12] Las Vegas is one of the [most visited cities in the United States](#), annually ranking as one of the world's most visited tourist destinations.^{[13][14]} It is the third most popular U.S. destination for business conventions^[15] and a global leader in the [hospitality industry](#).^[16] The city's tolerance for numerous forms of [adult entertainment](#) has earned it the nickname "[Sin City](#)",^[17] and has made it a popular setting for literature, [films](#), [television programs](#), commercials and music videos.

Toponymy

[\[edit\]](#)

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

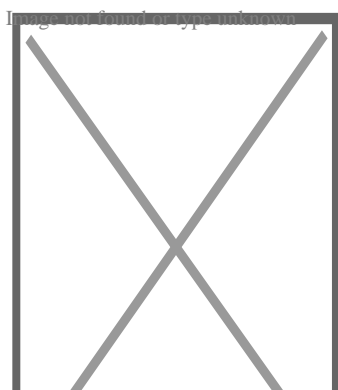
History

[\[edit\]](#)

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

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

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



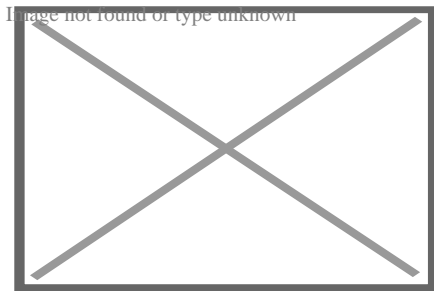
Southern **Paiutes** at **Moapa** wearing traditional Paiute basket hats with Paiute cradleboard and rabbit robe

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

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

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

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

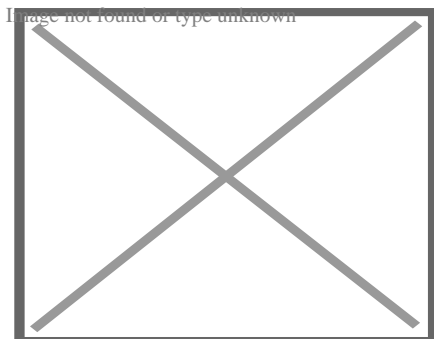


Golden Nugget and **Pioneer Club** along **Fremont Street** in 1952

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

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

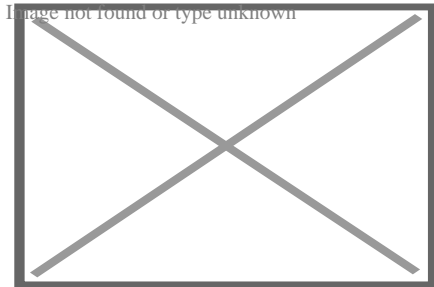
Following World War II, lavishly decorated hotels, gambling casinos, and big-name entertainment became synonymous with Las Vegas.



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

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

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



Fremont Street in the late 1960s

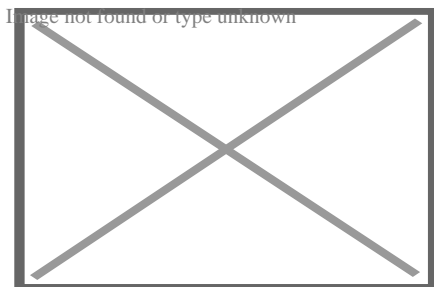
During the 1960s, corporations and business tycoons such as **Howard Hughes** were building and buying hotel-casino properties. Gambling was referred to as "gaming," which transitioned it into a legitimate business. **Learning from Las Vegas**, published during this era, asked architects to take inspiration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

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

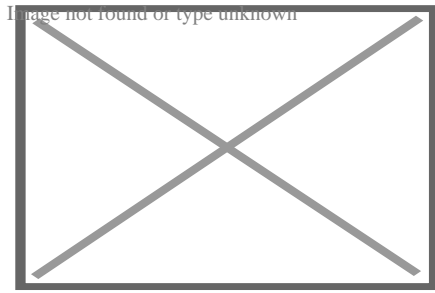
Due to the realization of many revitalization efforts, 2012 was dubbed "The Year of Downtown." Projects worth hundreds of millions of dollars made their debut at this time, including the **Smith Center for the Performing Arts**, the **Discovery Children's Museum**, the **Mob Museum**, the **Neon Museum**,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

Geography

[edit]



Astronaut photograph of Las Vegas at night



Downtown Las Vegas with Red Rock Canyon in the background

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

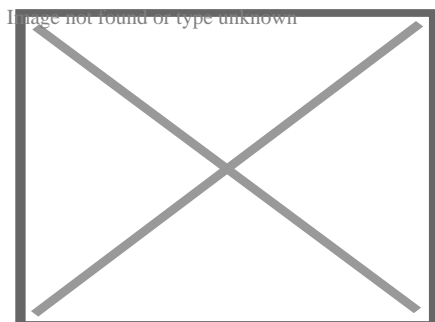
The city's elevation is approximately 2,030 ft (620 m) above sea level, though the surrounding peaks reach elevations of over 10,000 feet (3,000 m) and act as barriers to the strong flow of moisture from the surrounding area. According to the [United States Census Bureau](#), the city has an area of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

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

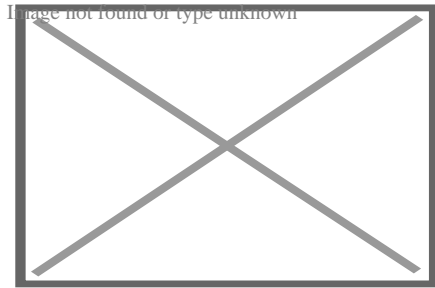
Within the city are many lawns, trees, and other greenery. Due to water resource issues, there has been a movement to encourage [xeriscapes](#). Another part of conservation efforts is scheduled watering days for residential landscaping. A [U.S. Environmental Protection Agency](#) grant in 2008 funded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

Climate

[\[edit\]](#)



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



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

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

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

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

Las Vegas winters are relatively short, with typically mild daytime temperatures and chilly nights. Sunshine is abundant in all seasons. December is both the year's coolest and cloudiest month, with an average daytime high of 56.9 °F (13.8 °C) and sunshine occurring during 78% of its daylight hours. Winter evenings are defined by clear skies and swift drops in temperature after sunset, with overnight minima averaging around 40 °F (4.4 °C) in December and January. Owing to its elevation that ranges from 2,000 to 3,000 feet (610 to 910 m), Las Vegas experiences markedly cooler winters than other areas of the [Mojave Desert](#) and the adjacent [Sonoran Desert](#) that are closer to sea level. The city records freezing temperatures an average of 10 nights per winter. It is exceptionally rare for temperatures to reach or fall below 25 °F (−4 °C).[\[36\]](#)



Climate chart for Las Vegas

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

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

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

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

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Record high °F (°C)	77 (25)	87 (31)	92 (33)	99 (37)	109 (43)	117 (47)	120 (49)	116 (47)	114 (46)	104 (40)	87 (31)	78 (26)	120 (49)
Mean maximum °F (°C)	68.7 (20.4)	74.2 (23.4)	84.3 (29.1)	93.6 (34.2)	101.8 (38.8)	110.1 (43.4)	112.9 (44.9)	110.3 (43.5)	105.0 (40.6)	94.6 (34.8)	80.5 (26.9)	67.9 (19.9)	113.6 (45.3)
Mean daily maximum °F (°C)	58.5 (14.7)	62.9 (17.2)	71.1 (21.7)	78.5 (25.8)	88.5 (31.4)	99.4 (37.4)	104.5 (40.3)	102.8 (39.3)	94.9 (34.9)	81.2 (27.3)	67.1 (19.5)	56.9 (13.8)	80.5 (26.9)
Daily mean °F (°C)	49.5 (9.7)	53.5 (11.9)	60.8 (16.0)	67.7 (19.8)	77.3 (25.2)	87.6 (30.9)	93.2 (34.0)	91.7 (33.2)	83.6 (28.7)	70.4 (21.3)	57.2 (14.0)	48.2 (9.0)	70.1 (21.2)
Mean daily minimum °F (°C)	40.5 (4.7)	44.1 (6.7)	50.5 (10.3)	56.9 (13.8)	66.1 (18.9)	75.8 (24.3)	82.0 (27.8)	80.6 (27.0)	72.4 (22.4)	59.6 (15.3)	47.3 (8.5)	39.6 (4.2)	59.6 (15.3)
Mean minimum °F (°C)	29.8 (?1.2)	32.9 (0.5)	38.7 (3.7)	45.2 (7.3)	52.8 (11.6)	62.2 (16.8)	72.9 (22.7)	70.8 (21.6)	60.8 (16.0)	47.4 (8.6)	35.2 (1.8)	29.0 (?1.7)	27.4 (?2.6)

Record low °F (°C)	8 (?13)	16 (?9)	19 (?7)	31 (?1)	38 (3)	48 (9)	56 (13)	54 (12)	43 (6)	26 (?3)	15 (?9)	11 (?12)	8 (?13)
Average precipitation inches (mm)	0.56 (14)	0.80 (20)	0.42 (11)	0.20 (5.1)	0.07 (1.8)	0.04 (1.0)	0.38 (9.7)	0.32 (8.1)	0.32 (8.1)	0.32 (8.1)	0.30 (7.6)	0.45 (11)	4.18 (106)
Average snowfall inches (cm)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.2 (0.51)	0.2 (0.51)
Average precipitation days (? 0.01 in)	3.1	4.1	2.8	1.6	1.1	0.4	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.5	3.0	25.8
Average snowy days (? 0.1 in)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
Average relative humidity (%)	45.1	39.6	33.1	25.0	21.3	16.5	21.1	25.6	25.0	28.8	37.2	45.0	30.3
Average dew point °F (°C)	22.1 (?5.5)	23.7 (?4.6)	23.9 (?4.5)	24.1 (?4.4)	28.2 (?2.1)	30.9 (?0.6)	40.6 (4.8)	44.1 (6.7)	37.0 (2.8)	30.4 (?0.9)	25.3 (?3.7)	22.3 (?5.4)	29.4 (?1.5)
Mean monthly sunshine hours	245.2	246.7	314.6	346.1	388.1	401.7	390.9	368.5	337.1	304.4	246.0	236.0	3,825.3
Percentage possible sunshine	79	81	85	88	89	92	88	88	91	87	80	78	86

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

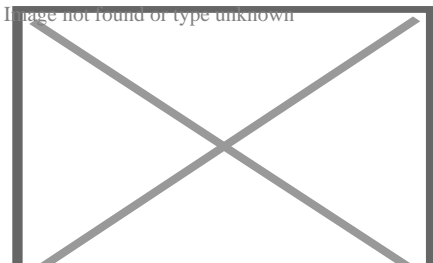


Graphs are unavailable due to technical issues. Updates on reimplementing the Graph extension, which will be known as the Chart extension, can be found on [Phabricator](#) and on [MediaWiki.org](#).

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

Nearby communities

[\[edit\]](#)



The entrance to the community of **Summerlin**

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

Neighborhoods

[**edit**]

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

Demographics

[**edit**]

Historical population

Census	Pop.	Note	%±
1900	25		—
1910	800		3,100.0%
1920	2,304		188.0%
1930	5,165		124.2%
1940	8,422		63.1%
1950	24,624		192.4%
1960	64,405		161.6%
1970	125,787		95.3%
1980	164,674		30.9%
1990	258,295		56.9%
2000	478,434		85.2%
2010	583,756		22.0%
2020	641,903		10.0%

2022 (est.) 656,274 2.2%

source:[48][49]

2010–2010[9]

Las Vegas, Nevada – Racial and ethnic composition

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

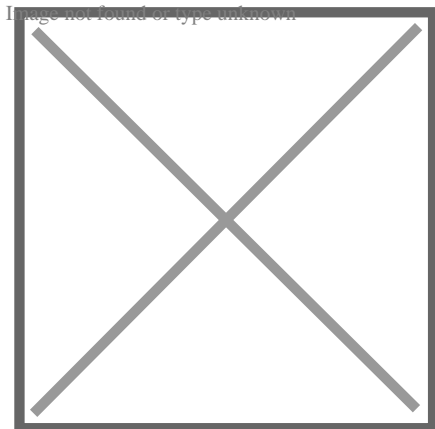
Race / Ethnicity (NH = Non-Hispanic)	Pop 2000[50]	Pop 2010[51]	Pop 2020[52]	% 2000	% 2010	% 2020
White alone (NH)	277,704	279,703	259,561	58.04%	47.91%	40.44%
Black or African American alone (NH)	48,380	62,008	79,129	10.11%	10.62%	12.33%
Native American or Alaska Native alone (NH)	2,405	2,391	2,291	0.50%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

2020 census

[edit]

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

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



Map of racial distribution in Las Vegas, 2010 U.S. Census. Each dot is 25 people:

White

Black

Asian

Hispanic

Other

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

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

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

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

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

According to demographer **William H. Frey** using data from the **2010 United States census**, Las Vegas has the second-lowest level of black-white **segregation** of any of the 100 largest U.S. metropolitan areas after **Tucson, Arizona**. [54]

According to the Las Vegas Asian Chamber of Commerce, **Filipinos** make up the largest ethnic population within Vegas. at 20% of the city's population.[55] Native Hawaiians are also a major demographic in the city, with some Hawaiians and Las Vegas residents calling the city the "ninth island of **Hawaii**" due to the major influx of Hawaiians to Vegas.[56]

According to a 2004 study, Las Vegas has one of the highest divorce rates.[57][58] The city's high divorce rate is not wholly due to Las Vegasans themselves getting divorced. Compared to other states, Nevada's nonrestrictive requirements for divorce result in many couples temporarily moving to Las Vegas in order to get divorced.[59] Similarly, Nevada marriage requirements are equally lax resulting in one of the highest marriage rates of U.S. cities, with many licenses issued to people from outside the area (see **Las Vegas weddings**).[59]

2010 census

[[edit](#)]

According to the [2010 Census](#), the city of Las Vegas had a population of 583,756. The city's racial composition had shifted slightly, with 47.91% of the population identifying as White alone (non-Hispanic), 10.63% as Black or African American alone (non-Hispanic), 0.41% as Native American or Alaska Native alone (non-Hispanic), 5.93% as Asian alone (non-Hispanic), 0.53% as Pacific Islander alone (non-Hispanic), 0.19% as Other Race alone (non-Hispanic), and 2.91% as Mixed race or Multiracial (non-Hispanic). Hispanic or Latino individuals of any race represented 31.50% of the population.^[51]

2000 census

[[edit](#)]

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

Historical racial profile	2020 ^[60]	2010 ^[61]	2000 ^[62]	1990 ^[63]	1970 ^[63]
White	46.0%	62.1%	69.9%	78.4%	87.6%
—Non-Hispanic Whites	40.4%	47.9%	58.0%	72.1%	83.1% ^[c]
Black or African American	12.9%	11.1%	10.4%	11.4%	11.2%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	33.3%	31.5%	23.6%	12.5%	4.6% ^[c]
Asian	7.2%	6.1%	4.8%	3.6%	0.7%

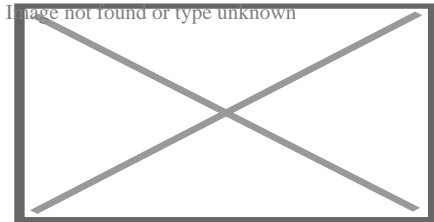
Economy

[[edit](#)]

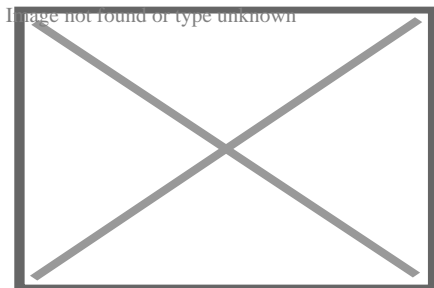
The primary drivers of the Las Vegas economy are tourism, [gaming](#), and conventions, which in turn feed the retail and restaurant industries.

Tourism

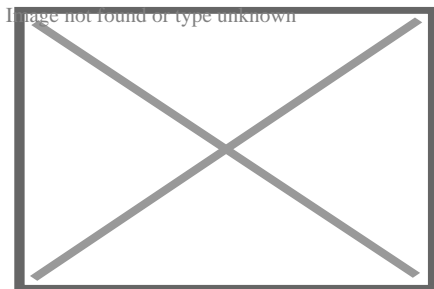
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The [Golden Nugget Las Vegas](#)



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



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

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

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

Downtown casinos

[[edit](#)]

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

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

In 1931, the **Northern Club** (now the **La Bayou**) opened.^{[64][65]} The most notable of the early casinos may have been **Binion's Horseshoe** (now **Binion's Gambling Hall and Hotel**) while it was run by **Benny Binion**.

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

Downtown casinos that have undergone major renovations and revitalization in recent years include the **Golden Nugget Las Vegas**, **The D Las Vegas** (formerly Fitzgerald's), the **Downtown Grand Las Vegas** (formerly Lady Luck), the **El Cortez Hotel & Casino**, and the **Plaza Hotel & Casino**.^[66]

In 2020, **Circa Resort & Casino** opened, becoming the first all-new hotel-casino to be built on Fremont Street since 1980.^[67]

Las Vegas Strip

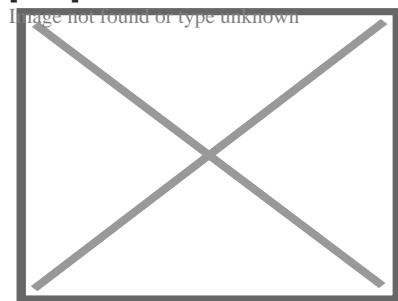
^[edit]

Main article: **Las Vegas Strip**

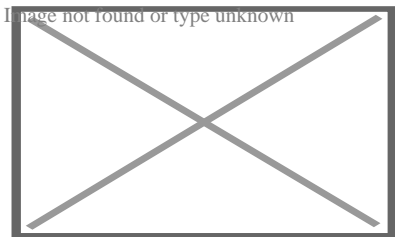
The center of the gambling and entertainment industry is the **Las Vegas Strip**, outside the city limits in the surrounding unincorporated communities of **Paradise** and **Winchester** in Clark County. Some of the largest casinos and buildings are there.^[68]

Welcome signs

^[edit]



The original Welcome to Fabulous Las Vegas sign



Gateway Arches

In 1929, the city installed a welcome arch over [Fremont Street](#), at the corner of Main Street.^{[69][70][71]} It remained in place until 1931.^{[72][73]}

In 1959, the 25-foot-tall (7.6 m) [Welcome to Fabulous Las Vegas sign](#) was installed at the south end of the [Las Vegas Strip](#). A replica welcome sign, standing nearly 16 feet (4.9 m) tall, was installed within city limits in 2002, at [Las Vegas Boulevard](#) and Fourth Street.^{[74][75][76]} The replica was destroyed in 2016, when a pickup truck crashed into it.^[77]

In 2018, the city approved plans for a new gateway landmark in the form of neon arches. It was built within city limits, in front of the [Strat](#) resort and north of [Sahara Avenue](#).^[78] The project, built by [YESCO](#), cost \$6.5 million and stands 80 feet (24 m) high.^[79] Officially known as the Gateway Arches, the project was completed in 2020. The steel arches are blue during the day, and light up in a variety of colors at night.^[80]

Also located just north of the Strat are a pair of giant neon showgirls, initially added in 2018 as part of a \$400,000 welcome display. The original showgirls were 25 feet (7.6 m) tall, but were replaced by new ones in 2022, rising 50 feet (15 m).^{[81][82]} The originals were refurbished following weather damage and installed at the [Las Vegas Arts District](#).^{[82][83]}

Development

^{[[edit](#)]}

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

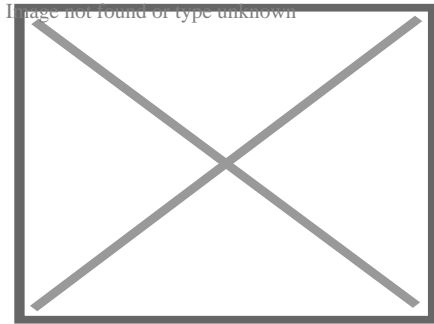
When [The Mirage](#) opened in 1989, it started a trend of major resort development on the Las Vegas Strip outside of the city. This resulted in a drop in tourism in the downtown area, but many recent projects have increased the number of visitors to downtown.

An effort has been made by city officials to diversify the economy by attracting health-related, high-tech and other commercial interests. No state tax for individuals or corporations, as well as a lack of other forms of business-related taxes, have aided the success of these efforts.^[84]

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

The city conducted a land-swap deal in 2000 with [Lehman Brothers](#), acquiring 61 acres (25 ha) of property near downtown Las Vegas in exchange for 91 acres (37 ha) of the Las Vegas Technology

Center.[85] In 2004, Las Vegas Mayor [Oscar Goodman](#) announced that the area would become home to [Symphony Park](#) (originally called "Union Park"[86]), a mixed-use development. The development is home to the [Cleveland Clinic Lou Ruvo Center for Brain Health](#), [The Smith Center for the Performing Arts](#), the [Discovery Children's Museum](#), the Las Vegas [Chamber of Commerce](#), and four residential projects totaling 600 residential units as of 2024.[87]



[World Market Center](#) Building A

In 2005, the [World Market Center](#) opened, consisting of three large buildings taking up 5,400,000 square feet (500,000 m²). Trade shows for the furniture and furnishing industries are held there semiannually.[88]

Also nearby is the Las Vegas North Premium Outlets. With a second expansion, completed in May 2015, the mall currently offers 175 stores.[89]

City offices moved to a new [Las Vegas City Hall](#) in February 2013 on downtown's Main Street. The former city hall building is now occupied by the corporate headquarters for the online retailer [Zappos.com](#), which opened downtown in 2013. Zappos CEO [Tony Hsieh](#) took an interest in the urban area and contributed \$350 million toward a revitalization effort called the Downtown Project.[90][91] Projects funded include Las Vegas's first independent bookstore, [The Writer's Block](#). [92]

Other industries

[[edit](#)]

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

[Planet 13 Holdings](#), a cannabis company, opened the world's largest [cannabis dispensary](#) in Las Vegas at 112,000 sq ft (10,400 m²). [93][94]

Effects of growth on water supply

[[edit](#)]

A growing population means the Las Vegas Valley used 1.2 billion US gal (4.5 billion L) more water in 2014 than in 2011. Although water conservation efforts implemented in the wake of a 2002 drought have had some success, local [water consumption](#) remains 30 percent greater than in Los Angeles, and over three times that of San Francisco metropolitan area residents. The [Southern Nevada Water Authority](#) is building a \$1.4 billion tunnel and pumping station to bring water from [Lake Mead](#), has purchased water rights throughout Nevada, and has planned a controversial \$3.2 billion [pipeline](#) across half the state. By law, the Las Vegas Water Service District "may deny any request for a water commitment or request for a water connection if the District has an inadequate supply of water." But limiting growth on the basis of an inadequate water supply has been unpopular with the casino and building industries.^[47]

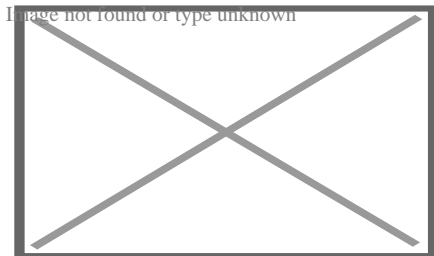
Culture

[[edit](#)]

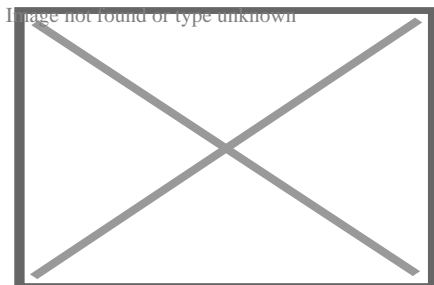
Main article: [Las Vegas Valley § Culture and the arts](#)

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

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



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



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

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

Old Las Vegas Mormon Fort State Historic Park.

The city is home to an extensive [Downtown Arts District](#), which hosts numerous galleries and events including the annual Las Vegas Film Festival. "First Friday" is a monthly celebration that includes arts, music, special presentations and food in a section of the city's downtown region called 18b, The Las Vegas Arts District.^[95] The festival extends into the Fremont East Entertainment District.^[96] The Thursday evening before First Friday is known in the arts district as "Preview Thursday," which highlights new gallery exhibitions throughout the district.^[97]

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

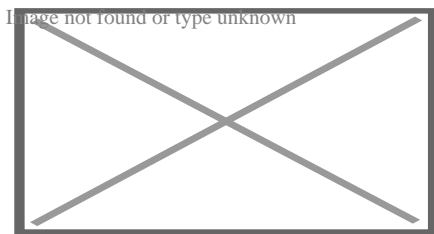
Las Vegas has earned the moniker "Gambling Capital of the World," as it has the world's most land-based casinos.^[98] The city is also host to more [AAA Five Diamond](#) hotels than any other city in the world.^[99]

Sports

[\[edit\]](#)

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

See also: [Nevada § Sports](#)



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

The Las Vegas Valley is the home of three [major professional](#) teams: the [National Hockey League](#) (NHL)'s [Vegas Golden Knights](#), an [expansion team](#) that began play in the [2017–18 NHL season](#) at [T-Mobile Arena](#) in nearby [Paradise](#),^[100] the [National Football League](#) (NFL)'s [Las Vegas Raiders](#), who [relocated](#) from [Oakland, California](#), in 2020 and play at [Allegiant Stadium](#) in [Paradise](#),^[101] and the [Women's National Basketball Association](#) (WNBA)'s [Las Vegas Aces](#), who play at the [Mandalay Bay Events Center](#). The [Oakland Athletics](#) of [Major League Baseball](#) (MLB) will [move to Las Vegas](#) by 2028.^{[102][103]}

Two minor league sports teams play in the Las Vegas area. The [Las Vegas Aviators](#) of the [Pacific Coast League](#), the [Triple-A](#) farm club of the Athletics, play at [Las Vegas Ballpark](#) in nearby [Summerlin](#).^[104] The [Las Vegas Lights FC](#) of the [United Soccer League](#) play in [Cashman Field](#) in [Downtown Las Vegas](#).^{[105][106]}

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

facility near the headquarters.^[107]

List of teams

[\[edit\]](#)

Major professional teams

[\[edit\]](#)

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

Minor professional teams

[\[edit\]](#)

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

Semi-pro and amateur teams

[\[edit\]](#)

Team	Sport	League	Venue (capacity)	Established	Titles
Las Vegas Dream	Basketball	ABA		2023	
Las Vegas Royals				2020	
Vegas Jesters				2012	0
Las Vegas Thunderbirds	Ice hockey	USPHL	City National Arena (600)	2019	0

Las Vegas Legends	Soccer	NPSL	Peter Johann Memorial Field (2,500)	2021	0
Vegas NVaders	Women's football	WFA - D2	Desert Pines High School (N/A)	2023	0

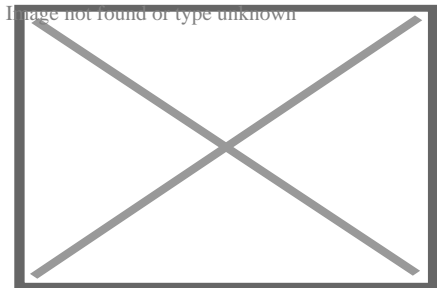
College teams

[[edit](#)]

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

Parks and recreation

[[edit](#)]



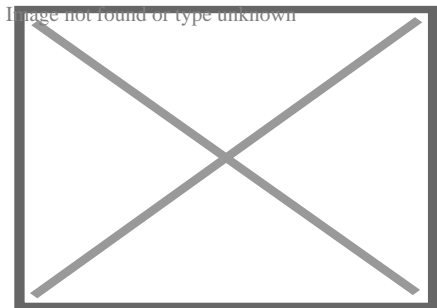
Spanish Trail Country Club, a 27-hole golf course

The city's parks and recreation department operates 78 regional, community, neighborhood, and pocket parks; four municipal swimming pools, 11 recreational centers, four active adult centers, eight cultural centers, six galleries, eleven dog parks, and four golf courses: Angel Park Golf Club, Desert Pines Golf Club, Durango Hills Golf Club, and the Las Vegas Municipal Golf Course.^[108]

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

Government

[[edit](#)]



Las Vegas City Hall in downtown Las Vegas

The city of Las Vegas has a **council–manager government**.^[110] The mayor sits as a council member-at-large and presides over all **city council** meetings.^[110] If the mayor cannot preside over a city council meeting, then the Mayor **pro tempore** is the **presiding officer** of the meeting until the Mayor returns to his/her seat.^[111] The city manager is responsible for the administration and the day-to-day operations of all **municipal services** and city departments.^[112] The city manager maintains intergovernmental relationships with federal, state, county and other local governments.^[112]

Out of the 2,265,461 people in Clark County as of the 2020 Census, approximately 1,030,000 people live in **unincorporated Clark County**, and around 650,000 live in incorporated cities such as **North Las Vegas**, **Henderson** and **Boulder City**.^[113] Las Vegas and Clark County share a police department, the **Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department**, which was formed after a 1973 merger of the **Las Vegas Police Department** and the **Clark County Sheriff's Department**.^[114] North Las Vegas, Henderson, Boulder City, Mesquite, UNLV and CCSD have their own police departments.^[115]

The **federally-recognized Las Vegas Tribe of Paiute Indians** (**Southern Paiute**: Nuvagantucimi) occupies a 31-acre (130,000 m²) **reservation** just north downtown between **Interstate-15** and Main Street.^{[116][117][118]}

Downtown is the location of **Lloyd D. George Federal District Courthouse**^[119] and the Regional Justice Center,^[120] draws numerous companies providing bail, marriage, divorce, tax, **incorporation** and other legal services.

City council

[**edit**]

Name	Position	Party	References	Notes
Shelley Berkley	Mayor	Democratic	^[121]	
Brian Knudsen	1st Ward Council member	Democratic	^{[122][123]}	Mayor Pro Tem
Victoria Seaman	2nd Ward Council member	Republican	^{[124][123]}	
Olivia Diaz	3rd Ward Council member	Democratic	^{[125][123]}	
Francis Allen-Palenske	4th Ward Council member	Republican		
Shondra Summers-Armstrong	5th Ward Council member	Democratic	^[126]	
Nancy Brune	6th Ward Council member	Democratic		

Education

[**edit**]

Main article: **Las Vegas Valley § Education**

Primary and secondary schools

[\[edit\]](#)

Main article: [Clark County School District](#)

Primary and secondary [public education](#) is provided by the [Clark County School District](#).^[127]

Public higher education

[\[edit\]](#)

Public higher education is provided by the [Nevada System of Higher Education](#) (NSHE). Public institutions serving Las Vegas include the [University of Nevada, Las Vegas](#) (UNLV), the [College of Southern Nevada](#) (CSN), [Nevada State University](#) (NSU), and the [Desert Research Institute](#) (DRI).^[128]

UNLV is a public, land-grant, [R1 research](#) university and is home to the [Kirk Kerkorian School of Medicine](#)^[129] and the [William S. Boyd School of Law](#), the only law school in Nevada.^[130] The university's campus is urban and located about two miles east of the Las Vegas strip. The Desert Research Institute's southern campus sits next to UNLV, while its northern campus is in Reno.^[131]

CSN, with campuses throughout Clark County,^[132] is a [community college](#) with one of the largest enrollments in the United States.^[133] In unincorporated Clark County, CSN's Charleston campus is home to the headquarters of [Nevada Public Radio](#) (KNPR), an [NPR](#) member station.^{[134][135]}

Private higher education

[\[edit\]](#)

[Touro University Nevada](#) located in [Henderson](#) is a non-profit, private institution primarily focusing on medical education.^[136] Other institutions include a number of [for-profit](#) private schools (e.g., [Le Cordon Bleu College of Culinary Arts](#), [DeVry University](#), among others).^[137]

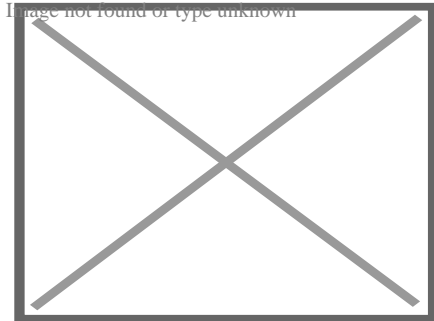
Media

[\[edit\]](#)

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

Newspapers

[[edit](#)]



Las Vegas *Review-Journal* sign

- *Las Vegas Review-Journal*, the area's largest daily newspaper, is published every morning. It was formed in 1909 but has roots back to 1905. It is the largest newspaper in Nevada and is ranked as one of the top 25 newspapers in the United States by circulation. In 2000, the *Review-Journal* installed the largest newspaper printing press in the world. It cost \$40 million, weighs 910 tons and consists of 16 towers.^[138] Until his death in January 2021, the newspaper was owned by casino magnate [Sheldon Adelson](#), who purchased it for \$140 million in December 2015. In 2018, the *Review-Journal* received the [Sigma Delta Chi Award](#) from the [Society of Professional Journalists](#) for reporting the [Oct 1 mass shooting](#) on the Las Vegas Strip. In 2018 and 2022, *Editor and Publisher* magazine named the *Review-Journal* as one of 10 newspapers in the United States "doing it right."^{[139][140]}
- *Las Vegas Sun*, based in neighboring [Henderson](#), is a daily newspaper. Although independently published, the print edition is distributed as a section inside the *Review-Journal*. The *Sun* is owned by the Greenspun family and is part of the [Greenspun Media Group](#). It was founded independently in 1950 and in 1989 entered into a [Joint Operating Agreement](#) with the *Review-Journal*, which runs through 2040. The *Sun* has been described as "politically liberal."^[141] In 2009, the *Sun* was awarded a [Pulitzer Prize for Public Service](#) for coverage of the high death rate of construction workers on the Las Vegas Strip amid lax enforcement of regulations.^{[142][143]}
- *Las Vegas Weekly*, based in neighboring Henderson, is a free [alternative weekly](#) newspaper. It covers Las Vegas arts, entertainment, culture and news. *Las Vegas Weekly* was founded in 1992 and is published by the Greenspun Media Group.

Broadcast

[[edit](#)]

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

- **Radio stations in Las Vegas**
- **Television stations in Las Vegas**

Magazines

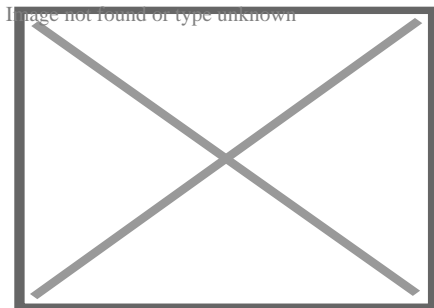
[**edit**]

- *Desert Companion*
- *Las Vegas Weekly*
- *Luxury Las Vegas*

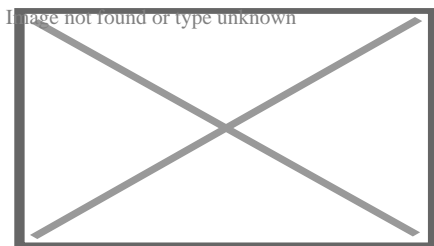
Transportation

[**edit**]

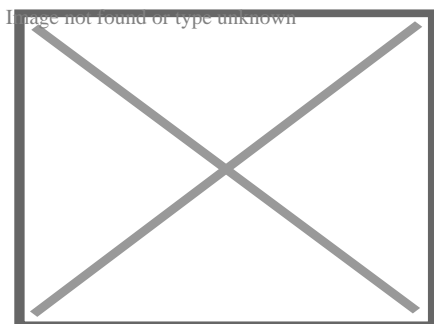
Main article: **Transportation in Las Vegas**



Regional Transportation Commission (RTC) provides public bus transportation.



Harry Reid International Airport provides private and public aviation services to the city.



Inside Terminal 3 at Harry Reid International Airport in Paradise

RTC Transit is a public transportation system providing bus service throughout Las Vegas, Henderson, North Las Vegas and other areas of the valley. Inter-city bus service to and from Las Vegas is provided by **Greyhound**, **BoltBus**, **Orange Belt Stages**, **Tufesa**, and several smaller carriers.[144]

Amtrak trains have not served Las Vegas since the service via the **Desert Wind** at **Las Vegas station** ceased in 1997, but **Amtrak California** operates **Amtrak Thruway** dedicated service between the city and its passenger rail stations in **Bakersfield, California**, as well as **Los Angeles Union Station** via **Barstow**. [145]

High-speed rail project **Brightline West** began construction in 2024 to connect Brightline's **Las Vegas station** and the **Rancho Cucamonga station** in **Greater Los Angeles**. [146]

The **Las Vegas Monorail** on the Strip was privately built, and upon bankruptcy taken over by the **Las Vegas Convention and Visitors Authority**. [147]

Silver Rider Transit operates three routes within Las Vegas, offering connections to Laughlin, [148] Mesquite, [149] and Sandy Valley. [150]

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

In March 2010, the RTC launched **bus rapid transit** link in Las Vegas called the **Strip & Downtown Express** with limited stops and frequent service that connects downtown Las Vegas, the Strip and the Las Vegas Convention Center. Shortly after the launch, the RTC dropped the **ACE** name. [151]

In 2016, 77.1 percent of working Las Vegas residents (those living in the city, but not necessarily working in the city) commuted by driving alone. About 11 percent commuted via carpool, 3.9 percent used public transportation, and 1.4 percent walked. About 2.3 percent of Las Vegas commuters used all other forms of transportation, including taxi, bicycle, and motorcycle. About 4.3% of working Las Vegas residents worked at home. [152] In 2015, 10.2 percent of city of Las Vegas households were without a car, which increased slightly to 10.5 percent in 2016. The national average was 8.7 percent in 2016. Las Vegas averaged 1.63 cars per household in 2016, compared to a national average of 1.8 per household.

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

- Westcliff Drive, **US 95 Expressway**, **Fremont Street** and **Charleston Boulevard** divide the north–south block numbers from west to east.
- **Las Vegas Boulevard** divides the east–west streets from the **Las Vegas Strip** to near the Stratosphere, then Main Street becomes the dividing line from the Stratosphere to the North Las Vegas border, after which the Goldfield Street alignment divides east and west.

- On the east side of Las Vegas, block numbers between **Charleston Boulevard** and Washington Avenue are different along Nellis Boulevard, which is the eastern border of the city limits.

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

East–west roads, north to south^[153]

- **Ann Road**

- **Craig Road (SR 573)**

- **Cheyenne Avenue (SR 574)**

- **Smoke Ranch Road**

- **Washington Avenue (SR 578)**

- **Summerlin Parkway (SR 613)**

- **Bonanza Road (SR 579)**

- **Charleston Boulevard (SR 159)**

- **Sahara Avenue (SR 589)**


North–south roads, west to east

- **Fort Apache Road**
- **Durango Drive**
- **Buffalo Drive**

- **Rainbow Boulevard (SR 595)**

- **Jones Boulevard (SR 596)**

- **Decatur Boulevard**
- **Valley View Boulevard**

- **Rancho Drive**
- **Maryland Parkway**

- **Eastern Avenue (SR 607)**
- **Pecos Road**

- **Lamb Boulevard (SR 610)**



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External links




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-  [Travel information](#) from Wikivoyage

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

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-  **United States**

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City of Las Vegas

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

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

Flag of Las Vegas


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


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

County seat: **Las Vegas**

Cities

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


Clark County map

CDPs

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

Unincorporated communities

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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Arden ○ Bard ○ Bonelli's Ferry ○ Borax ○ Buster Falls ○ Byron ○ Cactus Springs ○ Callville ○ Colorado City ○ Crystal ○ Dike ○ Dry Lake ○ El Dorado City ○ Erie ○ Gold Butte ○ Louisville ○ Lovell ○ Lucky Jim Camp ○ Nelson's Landing ○ Owens ○ Potosi ○ Quartette ○ Rioville ○ Roach ○ Saint Joseph ○ Solar ○ St. Thomas ○ San Juan ○ Simonsville ○ Stone's Ferry ○ Valley ○ Wann
Ghost towns	

Indian reservations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fort Mojave Indian Reservation‡ ○ Las Vegas Indian Colony ○ Moapa River Indian Reservation
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Proposed communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Coyote Springs‡ ○ Blue Diamond Hill housing proposals
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Footnotes	‡This populated place also has portions in an adjacent county or counties
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- Nevada portal
- United States portal

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- **e**

Las Vegas Valley

- Las Vegas MSA
- State of Nevada

LV Transportation

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

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

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

Museums in Clark County, Nevada

Arts and
museums

Active

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

Previous

- Casa de Shenandoah
- Elvis-A-Rama Museum
- Guinness World of Records
- Guggenheim Hermitage Museum
- History of the Future Museum
- Hollywood Movie Museum

Sports

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

Government

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

Cities

- Henderson
- Las Vegas
- North Las Vegas

Census-designated places

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

Communities

- Aliante
- Anthem/Anthem Country Club
- Centennial Hills
- Chinatown
- Downtown Las Vegas
- Green Valley
- Lake Las Vegas
- Las Vegas Country Club
- MacDonald Highlands
- Mountain's Edge
- Paradise Palms
- Queensridge/One Queensridge Place
- Rhodes Ranch
- Seven Hills
- Southern Highlands
- Summerlin
- Summerlin South
- The Lakes
- The Ridges
- Tuscany Village
- West Las Vegas

Neighborhoods

Research and education

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

Parks and public spaces

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

Area shopping

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

Other

- Architecture
- History
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- Restaurants
- Michelin-starred restaurants
- Condominiums
- 1999 flood

-  **Category**
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State of Nevada

Carson City (capital)

Topics

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

Regions

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

Metro areas

- Las Vegas
- Reno

Counties

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

**Cities and
communities**

- Alamo
- Amargosa Valley
- Austin
- Baker
- Battle Mountain
- Beatty
- Boulder City
- Caliente
- Carlin
- Carson City
- Elko
- Ely
- Enterprise
- Eureka
- Fallon
- Fernley
- Gardnerville Ranchos
- Gerlach
- Goldfield
- Hawthorne
- Henderson
- Incline Village
- Las Vegas
- Laughlin
- Lovelock
- Mesquite
- Minden
- North Las Vegas
- Panaca
- Pahrump
- Paradise
- Pioche
- Primm
- Rachel
- Reno
- Spanish Springs
- Sparks
- Spring Creek
- Spring Valley
- Stateline
- Summerlin South
- Sun Valley
- Sunrise Manor
- Tonopah
- Virginia City
- West Wendover
- Winnemucca
- Whitney
- Winchester
- Yerington

Former counties

- Bullfrog
- Ormsby
- Roop

flag Nevada portal known

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Southern California megaregion

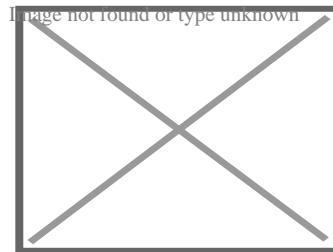
Metropolitan areas and cities in *italics* are located outside of California

**Metropolitan
Los Angeles**

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

Inland Empire

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



**San Diego–
Tijuana**

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

Central Coast

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

**Las Vegas
Valley**

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

Megapolitan areas of California

- v
- t
- e

County seats and independent city of Nevada

County seats

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

Independent city

- Carson City

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

The 100 most populous cities of the United States

1. New York, New York	26. Portland, Oregon	51. Arlington, Texas	76. Chandler, Arizona
2. Los Angeles, California	27. Louisville, Kentucky	52. Aurora, Colorado	77. North Las Vegas, Nevada
3. Chicago, Illinois	28. Memphis, Tennessee	53. New Orleans, Louisiana	78. Chula Vista, California
4. Houston, Texas	29. Detroit, Michigan	54. Cleveland, Ohio	79. Buffalo, New York
5. Phoenix, Arizona	30. Baltimore, Maryland	55. Anaheim, California	80. Gilbert, Arizona
6. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	31. Milwaukee, Wisconsin	56. Honolulu, Hawaii	81. Reno, Nevada
7. San Antonio, Texas	32. Albuquerque, New Mexico	57. Henderson, Nevada	82. Madison, Wisconsin
8. Dallas, Texas	33. Tucson, Arizona	58. Stockton, California	83. Fort Wayne, Indiana
9. San Diego, California	34. Fresno, California	59. Riverside, California	84. Toledo, Ohio
10. Austin, Texas	35. Sacramento, California	60. Lexington, Kentucky	85. Lubbock, Texas
11. Jacksonville, Florida	36. Mesa, Arizona	61. Corpus Christi, Texas	86. St. Petersburg, Florida
12. San Jose, California	37. Kansas City, Missouri	62. Orlando, Florida	87. Laredo, Texas
13. Fort Worth, Texas	38. Atlanta, Georgia	63. Irvine, California	88. Irving, Texas
14. Columbus, Ohio	39. Colorado Springs, Colorado	64. Cincinnati, Ohio	89. Chesapeake, Virginia
15. Charlotte, North Carolina	40. Omaha, Nebraska	65. Santa Ana, California	90. Glendale, Arizona
16. Indianapolis, Indiana	41. Raleigh, North Carolina	66. Newark, New Jersey	91. Winston-Salem, North Carolina
17. San Francisco, California	42. Virginia Beach, Virginia	67. Saint Paul, Minnesota	92. Scottsdale, Arizona
18. Seattle, Washington	43. Long Beach, California	68. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	93. Garland, Texas
19. Denver, Colorado	44. Miami, Florida	69. Greensboro, North Carolina	94. Boise, Idaho
20. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	45. Oakland, California	70. Lincoln, Nebraska	95. Norfolk, Virginia
21. Nashville, Tennessee	46. Minneapolis, Minnesota	71. Durham, North Carolina	96. Port St. Lucie, Florida
22. El Paso, Texas	47. Tulsa, Oklahoma	72. Plano, Texas	97. Spokane, Washington
23. Washington, D.C.	48. Bakersfield, California	73. Anchorage, Alaska	98. Richmond, Virginia
24. Las Vegas, Nevada	49. Tampa, Florida		99. Fremont, California
25. Boston, Massachusetts	50. Wichita, Kansas		

Cities ranked by [United States Census Bureau](#) population estimates for July 1, 2022.

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Geographic

- [MusicBrainz area](#)

Other

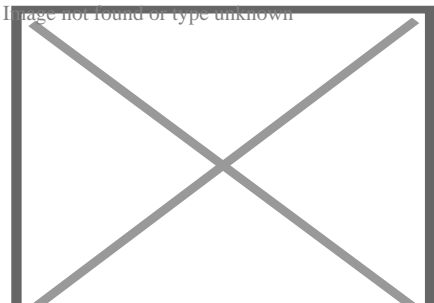
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About Artificial turf

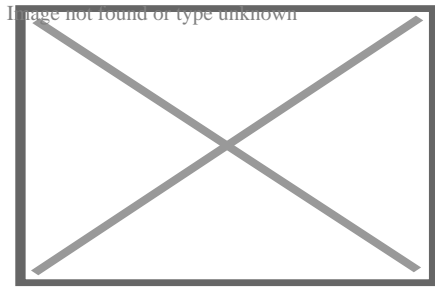
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Artificial turf with rubber crumb infill



Side view of artificial turf

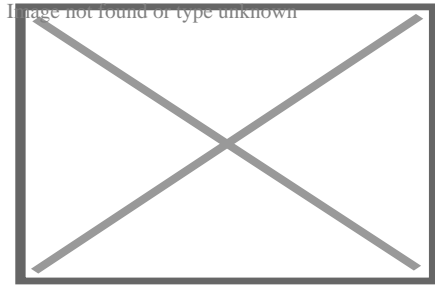
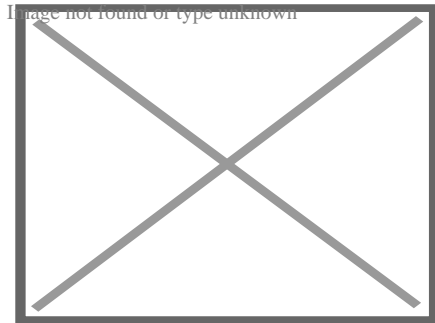


Diagram of the structure of modern artificial turf



Artificial turf square mats

Artificial turf is a surface of **synthetic fibers** made to look like natural **grass**, used in sports arenas, residential lawns and commercial applications that traditionally use grass. It is much more durable than grass and easily maintained without **irrigation** or trimming, although periodic cleaning is required. Stadiums that are substantially covered and/or at high latitudes often use artificial turf, as they typically lack enough sunlight for **photosynthesis** and substitutes for solar radiation are prohibitively expensive and energy-intensive. Disadvantages include increased risk of injury especially when used in athletic competition, as well as health and environmental concerns about the petroleum and toxic chemicals used in its manufacture.

Artificial turf first gained substantial attention in 1966, when ChemGrass was installed in the year-old **Astrodome**, developed by **Monsanto** and rebranded as **AstroTurf**, now a **generic trademark** (registered to a new owner) for any artificial turf.

The first-generation system of shortpile fibers without infill of the 1960s has largely been replaced by two more. The second features longer fibers and sand infill and the third adds recycled **crumb rubber** to the sand. Compared to earlier systems, modern artificial turf more closely resembles

grass in appearance and is also considered safer for athletic competition. However, it is still not widely considered to be equal to grass. Sports clubs, leagues, unions and individual athletes have frequently spoken out and campaigned against it, while local governments have enacted and enforced laws restricting and/or banning its use.

History

[[edit](#)]

David Chaney, who moved to [Raleigh, North Carolina](#), in 1960 and later served as Dean of the [North Carolina State University](#) College of Textiles, headed the team of [Research Triangle Park](#) researchers who created the first notable artificial turf. That accomplishment led *[Sports Illustrated](#)* to declare Chaney as the man "responsible for indoor major league baseball and millions of welcome mats."

Artificial turf was first installed in 1964 on a recreation area at the [Moses Brown School](#) in [Providence, Rhode Island](#).^[1] The material came to public prominence in 1966, when [AstroTurf](#) was installed in the [Astrodome](#) in [Houston, Texas](#).^[1] The state-of-the-art indoor stadium had attempted to use natural grass during its initial season in [1965](#), but this failed miserably and the field conditions were grossly inadequate during the second half of the season, with the dead grass painted green. Due to a limited supply of the new artificial grass, only the infield was installed before the [Houston Astros](#)' home opener in April [1966](#); the outfield was installed in early summer during an extended Astros road trip and first used after the [All-Star Break](#) in July.

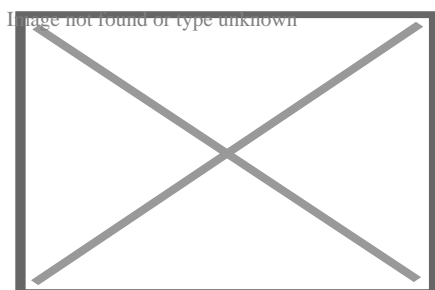
The use of AstroTurf and similar surfaces became widespread in the U.S. and Canada in the early 1970s, installed in both indoor and outdoor stadiums used for [baseball](#) and [football](#). More than 11,000 artificial turf playing fields have been installed nationally.^[2] More than 1,200 were installed in the U.S. in 2013 alone, according to the industry group the Synthetic Turf Council.^[2]

Sports applications

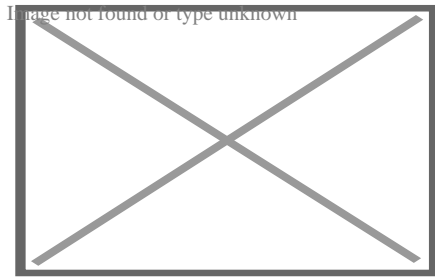
[[edit](#)]

Baseball

[[edit](#)]



Tropicana Field with its artificial turf field.

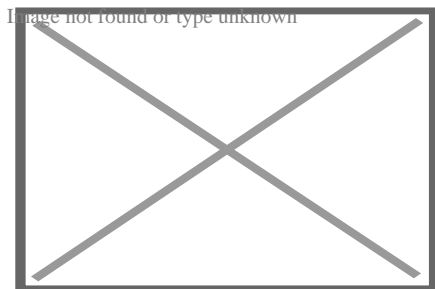


An artificial-turf field at a high school in Oregon.

Artificial turf was first used in Major League Baseball in the Houston Astrodome in 1966, replacing the grass field used when the stadium opened a year earlier. Even though the grass was specifically bred for indoor use, the dome's semi-transparent Lucite ceiling panels, which had been painted white to cut down on glare that bothered the players, did not pass enough sunlight to support the grass. For most of the 1965 season, the Astros played on green-painted dirt and dead grass.

The solution was to install a new type of artificial grass on the field, ChemGrass, which became known as AstroTurf. Given its early use, the term *astroturf* has since been genericized as a term for any artificial turf.[3] Because the supply of AstroTurf was still low, only a limited amount was available for the first home game. There was not enough for the entire outfield, but there was enough to cover the traditional grass portion of the infield. The outfield remained painted dirt until after the All-Star Break. The team was sent on an extended road trip before the break, and on 19 July 1966, the installation of the outfield portion of AstroTurf was completed.

The Chicago White Sox became the first team to install artificial turf in an outdoor stadium, as they used it only in the infield and adjacent foul territory at Comiskey Park from 1969 through 1975.[4] Artificial turf was later installed in other new multi-purpose stadiums such as Pittsburgh's Three Rivers Stadium, Philadelphia's Veterans Stadium, and Cincinnati's Riverfront Stadium. Early AstroTurf baseball fields used the traditional all-dirt path, but starting in 1970 with Cincinnati's Riverfront Stadium,[5] teams began using the "base cutout" layout on the diamond, with the only dirt being on the pitcher's mound, batter's circle, and in a five-sided diamond-shaped "sliding box" around each base. With this layout, a painted arc would indicate where the edge of the outfield grass would normally be, to assist fielders in positioning themselves properly. The last stadium in MLB to use this configuration was Rogers Centre in Toronto, when they switched to an all-dirt infield (but keeping the artificial turf) for the 2016 season.[6][7]



Artificial turf being installed on a baseball field in Queens, New York City.

The biggest difference in play on artificial turf was that the ball bounced higher than on real grass and also traveled faster, causing infielders to play farther back than they would normally so that they would have sufficient time to react. The ball also had a truer bounce than on grass so that on long throws fielders could deliberately bounce the ball in front of the player they were throwing to, with the certainty that it would travel in a straight line and not be deflected to the right or left. The biggest impact on the game of "turf", as it came to be called, was on the bodies of the players. The artificial surface, which was generally placed over a concrete base, had much less give to it than a traditional dirt and grass field did, which caused more wear-and-tear on knees, ankles, feet, and the lower back, possibly even shortening the careers of those players who played a significant portion of their games on artificial surfaces. Players also complained that the turf was much hotter than grass, sometimes causing the metal spikes to burn their feet or plastic ones to melt. These factors eventually provoked a number of stadiums, such as the [Kansas City Royals' Kauffman Stadium](#), to switch from artificial turf back to natural grass.

In 2000, St. Petersburg's [Tropicana Field](#) became the first MLB field to use a third-generation artificial surface, [FieldTurf](#). All other remaining artificial turf stadiums were either converted to third-generation surfaces or were replaced entirely by new natural grass stadiums. In a span of 13 years, between 1992 and 2005, the [National League](#) went from having half of its teams using artificial turf to all of them playing on natural grass. With the replacement of Minneapolis's [Hubert H. Humphrey Metrodome](#) by [Target Field](#) in 2010, only two MLB stadiums used artificial turf from 2010 through 2018: Tropicana Field and Toronto's Rogers Centre. This number grew to three when the Arizona Diamondbacks switched [Chase Field](#) to artificial turf for the 2019 season; the stadium had grass from its opening in 1998 until 2018, but the difficulty of maintaining the grass in the stadium, which has a retractable roof and is located in a desert city, was cited as the reason for the switch.^[8] In 2020, Miami's [Marlins Park](#) (now loanDepot Park) also switched to artificial turf for similar reasons, while the Texas Rangers' new [Globe Life Field](#) was opened with an artificial surface, as it is also a retractable roof ballpark in a hot weather city; this puts the number of teams using synthetic turf in MLB at five as of 2023.

American football

[\[edit\]](#)

The first professional American football team to play on artificial turf was the [Houston Oilers](#), then part of the [American Football League](#), who moved into the [Astrodome](#) in 1968, which had installed AstroTurf two years prior. In 1969, the [University of Pennsylvania's Franklin Field](#) in Philadelphia, at the time also home field of the [Philadelphia Eagles](#), switched from grass to AstroTurf, making it the first [National Football League](#) stadium to use artificial turf.

In 2002, [CenturyLink Field](#), originally planned to have a natural grass field, was instead surfaced with FieldTurf upon positive reaction from the [Seattle Seahawks](#) when they played on the surface at their temporary home of [Husky Stadium](#) during the 2000 and 2001 seasons. This would be the first of a leaguewide trend taking place over the next several seasons that would not only result in teams already using artificial surfaces for their fields switching to the new FieldTurf or other similar

surfaces but would also see several teams playing on grass adopt a new surface. (The [Indianapolis Colts' RCA Dome](#) and the [St. Louis Rams' Edward Jones Dome](#) were the last two stadiums in the NFL to replace their first-generation AstroTurf surfaces for next-generation ones after the [2004 season](#)). For example, after a three-year experiment with a natural surface, [Giants Stadium](#) went to FieldTurf for 2003, while [M&T Bank Stadium](#) added its own artificial surface the same year (it has since been removed and replaced with a natural surface, which the stadium had before installing the turf). Later examples include [Paul Brown Stadium](#) (now Paycor Stadium), which went from grass to turf in 2004; [Gillette Stadium](#), which made the switch in 2006;^[9] and [NRG Stadium](#), which did so in 2015. As of 2021, 14 NFL fields out of 30 are artificial. NFL players overwhelmingly prefer natural grass over synthetic surfaces, according to a league survey conducted in 2010. When asked, "Which surface do you think is more likely to shorten your career?", 90% responded artificial turf.^[10] When players were asked "Is the Turf versus Grass debate overblown or a real concern"^[11] in an anonymous player survey, 83% believe it is a real concern while 12.3% believe it is overblown.

Following receiver [Odell Beckham Jr.](#)'s injury during [Super Bowl LVI](#), other NFL players started calling for turf to be banned since the site of the game, [SoFi Stadium](#), was a turf field.^[12]

[Arena football](#) is played indoors on the older short-pile artificial turf.

Canadian football

[\[edit\]](#)

The first professional [Canadian football](#) stadium to use artificial turf was [Empire Stadium](#) in [Vancouver, British Columbia](#), then home of the [Canadian Football League's BC Lions](#), which installed 3M TartanTurf in 1970. Today, eight of the nine stadiums in the CFL currently use artificial turf, largely because of the harsh weather conditions in the latter-half of the season. The only one that does not is [BMO Field](#) in Toronto, which initially had an artificial pitch and has been shared by the CFL's [Toronto Argonauts](#) since 2016 (part of the endzones at that stadium are covered with artificial turf).^[13] The first stadium to use the next-generation surface was Ottawa's Frank Clair Stadium (now [TD Place Stadium](#)), which the [Ottawa Renegades](#) used when they began play in 2002. The [Saskatchewan Roughriders' Taylor Field](#) was the only major professional sports venue in North America to use a second-generation artificial playing surface, [Omniturf](#), which was used from 1988 to 2000, followed by AstroTurf from 2000 to 2007 and FieldTurf from 2007 to its 2016 closure.^[14]

Cricket

[\[edit\]](#)

Some **cricket pitches** are made of synthetic grass^[15] or of a hybrid of mostly natural and some artificial grass, with these "hybrid pitches" having been implemented across several parts of the **United Kingdom**^[16] and **Australia**.^[17] The first synthetic turf cricket field in the USA was opened in **Fremont, California** in 2016.^[18]

Field hockey

[\[edit\]](#)

Further information: **Field hockey history** § **The synthetic revolution**

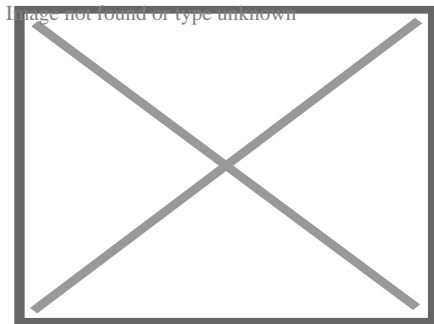
The introduction of synthetic surfaces has significantly changed the sport of **field hockey**. Since being introduced in the 1970s, competitions in western countries are now mostly played on artificial surfaces. This has increased the speed of the game considerably and changed the shape of hockey sticks to allow for different techniques, such as reverse stick trapping and hitting.

Field hockey artificial turf differs from artificial turf for other sports, in that it does not try to reproduce a grass feel, being made of shorter fibers. This allows the improvement in speed brought by earlier artificial turfs to be retained. This development is problematic for areas which cannot afford to build an extra artificial field for hockey alone. The **International Hockey Federation** and manufacturers are driving research in order to produce new fields that will be suitable for a variety of sports.

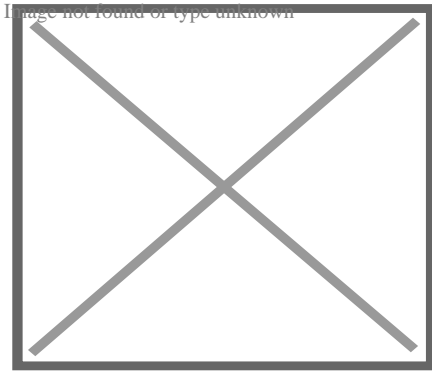
The use of artificial turf in conjunction with changes in the game's rules (e.g., the removal of offside, introduction of rolling substitutes and the self-pass, and to the interpretation of obstruction) have contributed significantly to change the nature of the game, greatly increasing the speed and intensity of play as well as placing far greater demands on the conditioning of the players.

Association football

[\[edit\]](#)



Aspmyra, Norway: home of the **football** club **FK Bodø/Glimt**



A slide tackle driving up crumbed rubber in the playing surface

Some **association football** clubs in Europe installed synthetic surfaces in the 1980s, which were called "plastic pitches" (often derisively) in countries such as England. There, four professional club venues had adopted them; **Queens Park Rangers's Loftus Road** (1981–1988), **Luton Town's Kenilworth Road** (1985–1991), **Oldham Athletic's Boundary Park** (1986–1991) and **Preston North End's Deepdale** (1986–1994). QPR had been the first team to install an artificial pitch at their stadium in 1981, but were the first to remove it when they did so in 1988. Artificial pitches were banned from top-flight (then First Division) football in 1991, forcing Oldham Athletic to remove their artificial pitch after their promotion to the First Division in 1991, while then top-flight Luton Town also removed their artificial pitch at the same time. The last **Football League** team to have an artificial pitch in England was Preston North End, who removed their pitch in 1994 after eight years in use. Artificial pitches were banned from the top four divisions from 1995.

Artificial turf gained a bad reputation^[*neutrality is disputed*] globally, with fans and especially with players. The first-generation artificial turf surfaces were carpet-like in their look and feel, and thus, a far harder surface than grass and soon became known^[*by whom?*] as an unforgiving playing surface that was prone to cause more **injuries**, and in particular, more serious joint injuries, than would comparatively be suffered on a grass surface. This turf was also regarded as aesthetically unappealing to many fans^[*weasel words*].

In 1981, London football club **Queens Park Rangers** dug up its grass pitch and installed an artificial one. Others followed, and by the mid-1980s there were four artificial surfaces in operation in the English league. They soon became a national joke: the ball pinged round like it was made of rubber, the players kept losing their footing, and anyone who fell over risked carpet burns. Unsurprisingly, fans complained that the football was awful to watch and, one by one, the clubs returned to natural grass.^[19]

In the 1990s, many North American soccer clubs also removed their artificial surfaces and re-installed grass, while others moved to new stadiums with state-of-the-art grass surfaces that were designed to withstand cold temperatures where the climate demanded it. The use of artificial turf was later banned by **FIFA**, **UEFA** and by many domestic football associations, though, in recent years,^[*when?*] both governing bodies have expressed resurrected interest in the use of artificial surfaces in competition, provided that they are FIFA Recommended. UEFA has now been heavily involved in programs to test artificial turf, with tests made in several grounds meeting with FIFA approval. A team of UEFA, FIFA and German company Polytan conducted tests in the Stadion

Salzburg Wals-Siezenheim in Salzburg, Austria which had matches played on it in UEFA Euro 2008. It is the second FIFA 2 Star approved artificial turf in a European domestic top flight, after Dutch club **Heracles Almelo** received the FIFA certificate in August 2005.[20] The tests were approved.[21]

FIFA originally launched its FIFA Quality Concept in February 2001. UEFA announced that starting from the 2005–06 season, approved artificial surfaces were to be permitted in their competitions.

A full international fixture for the **2008 European Championships** was played on 17 October 2007 between **England** and **Russia** on an artificial surface, which was installed to counteract adverse weather conditions, at the **Luzhniki Stadium** in Moscow.[22][23] It was one of the first full international games to be played on such a surface approved by FIFA and UEFA. The latter ordered the **2008 European Champions League** final hosted in the same stadium in May 2008 to place on grass, so a temporary natural grass field was installed just for the final.

UEFA stressed that artificial turf should only be considered an option where climatic conditions necessitate.[24] One Desso "**hybrid grass**" product incorporates both natural grass and artificial elements.[25]

In June 2009, following a match played at **Estadio Ricardo Saprissa** in Costa Rica, **American national team** manager **Bob Bradley** called on FIFA to "have some courage" and ban artificial surfaces.

FIFA designated a star system for artificial turf fields that have undergone a series of tests that examine quality and performance based on a two star system.[26] Recommended two-star fields may be used for FIFA Final Round Competitions as well as for **UEFA Europa League** and **Champions League** matches.[27] There are currently 130 FIFA Recommended 2-Star installations in the world.[28]

In 2009, FIFA launched the Preferred Producer Initiative to improve the quality of artificial football turf at each stage of the life cycle (manufacturing, installation and maintenance).[29] Currently, there are five manufacturers that were selected by FIFA: Act Global, Limonta, Desso, GreenFields, and Edel Grass. These firms have made quality guarantees directly to FIFA and have agreed to increased research and development.

In 2010, **Estadio Omnilife** with an artificial turf opened in **Guadalajara** to be the new home of **Chivas**, one of the most popular teams in Mexico. The owner of Chivas, **Jorge Vergara**, defended the reasoning behind using artificial turf because the stadium was designed to be "environment friendly and as such, having grass would result [in] using too much water." [30] Some players criticized the field, saying its harder surface caused many injuries. When **Johan Cruyff** became the adviser of the team, he recommended the switch to natural grass, which the team did in 2012.[31]

In November 2011, it was reported that a number of English football clubs were interested in using artificial pitches again on economic grounds.[32] As of January 2020, artificial pitches are not permitted in the **Premier League** or **Football League** but are permitted in the **National League** and lower divisions. **Bromley** are an example of an English football club who currently use a third-generation artificial pitch.[33] In 2018, Sutton United were close to achieving promotion to the

Football League and the debate in England about artificial pitches resurfaced again. It was reported that, if Sutton won promotion, they would subsequently be demoted two leagues if they refused to replace their pitch with natural grass.[34] After [Harrogate Town](#)'s promotion to the Football League in 2020, the club was obliged to install a natural grass pitch at [Wetherby Road](#);[\[35\]](#) and after winning promotion in 2021 Sutton Utd were also obliged to tear up their artificial pitch and replace it with grass, at a cost of more than £500,000.[\[36\]](#) Artificial pitches are permitted in all rounds of the [FA Cup](#) competition.

The [2015 FIFA Women's World Cup](#) took place entirely on artificial surfaces, as the event was played in Canada, where almost all of the country's stadiums use artificial turf due to climate issues. This plan garnered criticism from players and fans, some believing the artificial surfaces make players more susceptible to injuries. Over fifty of the female athletes protested against the use of artificial turf on the basis of [gender discrimination](#).[\[37\]](#)[\[38\]](#) [Australia](#) winger [Caitlin Foord](#) said that after playing 90 minutes there was no difference to her post-match recovery – a view shared by the rest of the squad. The squad spent much time preparing on the surface and had no problems with its use in Winnipeg. "We've been training on [artificial] turf pretty much all year so I think we're kind of used to it in that way ... I think grass or turf you can still pull up sore after a game so it's definitely about getting the recovery in and getting it right", Foord said.[\[39\]](#) A lawsuit was filed on 1 October 2014 in an Ontario tribunal court by a group of women's international soccer players against FIFA and the Canadian Soccer Association and specifically points out that in 1994 FIFA spent \$2 million to plant natural grass over artificial turf in [New Jersey](#) and [Detroit](#).[\[40\]](#) Various celebrities showed their support for the women soccer players in defense of their lawsuit, including actor [Tom Hanks](#), NBA player [Kobe Bryant](#) and [U.S. men's soccer team](#) keeper [Tim Howard](#). Even with the possibility of boycotts, [FIFA](#)'s head of women's competitions, Tatjana Haenni, made it clear that "we play on artificial turf and there's no Plan B."[\[41\]](#)[\[42\]](#)

The first stadium to use artificial turf in Brazil was [Atlético Paranaense's Arena da Baixada](#) in 2016. In 2020, the administration of [Allianz Parque](#), home of [Sociedade Esportiva Palmeiras](#), started the implementation of the second artificial pitch in the country.[\[43\]](#)

Rugby union

[\[edit\]](#)

Rugby union also uses artificial surfaces at a professional level. Infill fields are used by English [Premiership Rugby](#) teams [Gloucester](#), [Newcastle Falcons](#), [Saracens F.C.](#) and the now defunct [Worcester Warriors](#), as well as [United Rugby Championship](#) teams [Cardiff](#), [Edinburgh](#) and [Glasgow Warriors](#). Some fields, including [Twickenham Stadium](#), have incorporated a hybrid field, with grass and synthetic fibers used on the surface. This allows for the field to be much more hard wearing, making it less susceptible to weather conditions and frequent use.

Tennis

[[edit](#)]

Main article: [Tennis court](#)

Carpet has been used as a surface for indoor tennis courts for decades, though the first carpets used were more similar to home carpets than a synthetic grass. After the introduction of [AstroTurf](#), it came to be used for tennis courts, both indoor and outdoor, though only a small minority of courts use the surface.^{[44][45]} Both infill and non-infill versions are used, and are typically considered medium-fast to fast surfaces under the International Tennis Federation's classification scheme.^[44] A distinct form found in tennis is an "artificial clay" surface,^[44] which seeks to simulate a [clay court](#) by using a very short pile carpet with an infill of the same loose aggregate used for clay courts that rises above the carpet fibers.^[44]

[Tennis courts](#) such as [Wimbledon](#) are considering using an artificial hybrid grass to replace their natural lawn courts. Such systems incorporate synthetic fibers into natural grass to create a more durable surface on which to play.^[46] Such hybrid surfaces are currently used for some association football stadiums, including [Wembley Stadium](#).

Golf

[[edit](#)]



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Synthetic turf can also be used in the golf industry, such as on driving ranges, putting greens and even in some circumstances tee boxes. For low budget courses, particularly those catering to casual golfers, synthetic putting greens offer the advantage of being a relatively cheap alternative to installing and maintaining grass greens, but are much more similar to real grass in appearance and feel compared to sand greens which are the traditional alternative surface. Because of the vast areas of golf courses and the damage from clubs during shots, it is not feasible to surface fairways with artificial turf.

Motor racing

[[edit](#)]

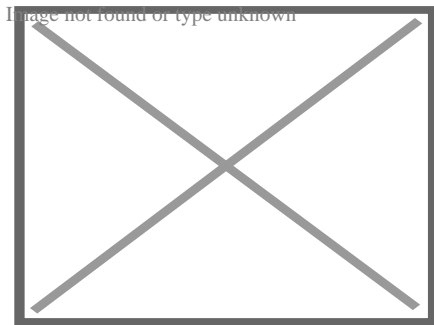
Artificial grass is used to line the perimeter of some sections of some motor circuits, and offers less grip than some other surfaces.^[47] It can pose an obstacle to drivers if it gets caught on their car.^[48]

Other applications

^[edit]

Landscaping

^[edit]



A home's yard with artificial grass.

Since the early 1990s, the use of synthetic grass in the more arid western states of the United States has moved beyond athletic fields to residential and commercial landscaping.^[49] New water saving programs, as of 2019, which grant rebates for turf removal, do not accept artificial turf as replacement and require a minimum of plants.^{[50][51]}

The use of artificial grass for convenience sometimes faces opposition: Legislation frequently seeks to preserve natural gardens and fully water permeable surfaces, therefore restricting the use of hardscape and plantless areas, including artificial turf. In several locations in different countries, homeowners have been fined, ordered to remove artificial turf and/or had to defend themselves in courts. Many of these restrictions can be found in local bylaws and ordinances. These not always applied in a consistent manner,^{[52][53][54]} especially in municipalities that utilize a complaint-based model for enforcing local laws.

Sunlight reflections from nearby windows can cause artificial turf to melt. This can be avoided by adding perforated vinyl privacy window film adhesive to the outside of the window causing the reflection.

Airports

^[edit]

Artificial turf has been used at airports.[55] Here it provides several advantages over natural turf – it does not support wildlife, it has high visual contrast with runways in all seasons, it reduces **foreign object damage** (FOD) since the surface has no rocks or clumps, and it drains well.[56]

Some artificial turf systems allow for the integration of **fiber-optic** fibers into the turf. This would allow for runway lighting to be embedded in artificial landing surfaces for aircraft (or lighting or advertisements to be directly embedded in a playing surface).[57]

Tanks for octopuses

[[edit](#)]

Artificial turf is commonly used for tanks containing octopuses, in particular the **Giant Pacific octopus** since it is a reliable way to prevent the octopuses from escaping their tank, as they prevent the suction cups on the tentacles from getting a tight seal.[58]

Environmental and safety concerns

[[edit](#)]

Environmental footprint

[[edit](#)]

The first major academic review of the environmental and health risks and benefits of artificial turf was published in 2014:[59] it was followed by extensive research on possible risks to human health, but holistic analyses of the environmental footprint of artificial turf compared with natural turf only began to emerge in the 2020s,[60][61] and frameworks to support informed policymaking were still lacking.[62][63] Evaluating the relative environmental footprints of natural and artificial turf is complex, with outcomes depending on a wide range of factors, including (to give the example of a sports field):[59]

- what ecosystem services are lost by converting a site to a sports pitch
- how resource-intensive is the landscaping work and transport of materials to create a pitch
- whether input materials are recycled and whether these are recycled again at the end of the pitch's life
- how resource-intensive and damaging maintenance is (whether through water, fertiliser, weed-killer, reapplication of rubber crumb, snow-clearing, etc.)
- how intensively the facility is used, for how long, and whether surface type can reduce the overall number of pitches required

Artificial turf has been shown to contribute to global warming by absorbing significantly more radiation than living turf and, to a lesser extent, by displacing living plants that could sequester carbon dioxide through photosynthesis;^[64] a study at New Mexico State University found that in that environment, water-cooling of artificial turf can demand as much water as natural turf.^[65] However, a 2022 study that used real-world data to model a ten-year-life-cycle environmental footprint for a new natural-turf soccer field compared with an artificial-turf field found that the natural-turf field contributed twice as much to global warming as the artificial one (largely due to a more resource-intensive construction phase), while finding that the artificial turf would likely cause more pollution of other kinds. It promoted improvements to usual practice such as the substitution of **cork** for rubber in artificial pitches and more drought-resistant grasses and electric mowing in natural ones.^[60] In 2021, a **Zurich University of Applied Sciences** study for the city of **Zurich**, using local data on extant pitches, found that, per hour of use, natural turf had the lowest environmental footprint, followed by artificial turf with no infill, and then artificial turf using an infill (e.g. granulated rubber). However, because it could tolerate more hours of use, unfilled artificial turf often had the lowest environmental footprint in practice, by reducing the total number of pitches required. The study recommended optimising the use of existing pitches before building new ones, and choosing the best surface for the likely intensity of use.^[61] Another suggestion is the introduction of **green roofs** to **offset** the conversion of grassland to artificial turf.^[66]

Maintenance

[\[edit\]](#)

Contrary to popular belief, artificial turf is not maintenance free. It requires regular maintenance, such as raking and patching, to keep it functional and safe.^[67]

Pollution and associated health risks

[\[edit\]](#)

Further information: **Artificial turf–cancer hypothesis**

Some artificial turf uses infill such as silicon sand, but most uses granulated **rubber**, referred to as "**crumb rubber**". Granulated rubber can be made from **recycled car tires** and may carry **heavy metals**, **PFAS chemicals**, and other chemicals of environmental concern. The **synthetic fibers** of artificial turf are also subject to degradation. Thus chemicals from artificial turfs **leach** into the environment, and artificial turf is a source of **microplastics pollution** and **rubber pollution** in **air**, **fresh-water**, **sea** and **soil** environments.^{[68][69][70][71][72][73][59]}^[*excessive citations*] In Norway, Sweden, and at least some other places, the rubber granulate from artificial turf infill constitutes the second largest source of microplastics in the environment after the **tire** and **road wear** particles that make up a large portion of the fine **road debris**.^{[74][75][76]} As early as 2007, Environment and Human Health, Inc., a lobby-group, proposed a moratorium on the use of ground-up rubber tires in fields and

playgrounds based on health concerns;^[77] in September 2022, the [European Commission](#) made a draft proposal to restrict the use of microplastic granules as infill in sports fields.^[78]

What is less clear is how likely this pollution is in practice to harm humans or other organisms and whether these environmental costs outweigh the benefits of artificial turf, with many scientific papers and government agencies (such as the [United States Environmental Protection Agency](#)) calling for more research.^[2] A 2018 study published in *Water, Air, & Soil Pollution* analyzed the chemicals found in samples of tire crumbs, some used to install school athletic fields, and identified 92 chemicals only about half of which had ever been studied for their health effects and some of which are known to be carcinogenic or irritants. It stated "caution would argue against use of these materials where human exposure is likely, and this is especially true for playgrounds and athletic playing fields where young people may be affected".^[79] Conversely, a 2017 study in *Sports Medicine* argued that "regular physical activity during adolescence and early adulthood helps prevent cancer later in life. Restricting the use or availability of all-weather year-round synthetic fields and thereby potentially reducing exercise could, in the long run, actually increase cancer incidence, as well as cardiovascular disease and other chronic illnesses."^[80]

The possibility that carcinogenic substances in artificial turf could increase risks of human cancer (the [artificial turf–cancer hypothesis](#)) gained a particularly high profile in the first decades of the twenty-first century and attracted extensive study, with scientific reports around 2020 finding cancer-risks in modern artificial turf negligible.^{[81][82][83][84]} But concerns have extended to other human-health risks, such as [endocrine disruption](#) that might affect early puberty, obesity, and children's attention spans.^{[85][86][87][88]} Potential harm to fish^[70] and earthworm^[89] populations has also been shown.

A study for the [New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection](#) analyzed lead and other metals in dust kicked into the air by physical activity on five artificial turf fields. The results suggest that even low levels of activity on the field can cause particulate matter containing these chemicals to get into the air where it can be inhaled and be harmful. The authors state that since no level of lead exposure is considered safe for children, "only a comprehensive mandated testing of fields can provide assurance that no health hazard on these fields exists from lead or other metals used in their construction and maintenance."^[90]

Kinesiological health risks

[\[edit\]](#)

A number of health and safety concerns have been raised about artificial turf.^[2] Friction between skin and older generations of artificial turf can cause abrasions and/or burns to a much greater extent than natural grass.^[91] Artificial turf tends to retain heat from the sun and can be much hotter than natural grass with prolonged exposure to the sun.^[92]

There is some evidence that periodic disinfection of artificial turf is required as pathogens are not broken down by natural processes in the same manner as natural grass. Despite this, a 2006 study

suggests certain microbial life is less active in artificial turf.^[91]

There is evidence showing higher rates of player injury on artificial turf. By November 1971, the injury toll on first-generation artificial turf had reached a threshold that resulted in congressional hearings by the House subcommittee on commerce and finance.^{[93][94][95]} In a study performed by the National Football League Injury and Safety Panel, published in the October 2012 issue of the *American Journal of Sports Medicine*, Elliott B. Hershman et al. reviewed injury data from NFL games played between 2000 and 2009, finding that "the injury rate of knee sprains as a whole was 22% higher on FieldTurf than on natural grass. While MCL sprains did not occur at a rate significantly higher than on grass, rates of ACL sprains were 67% higher on FieldTurf."^[96] Metatarsophalangeal joint sprain, known as "turf toe" when the big toe is involved, is named from the injury being associated with playing sports on rigid surfaces such as artificial turf and is a fairly common injury among professional American football players. Artificial turf is a harder surface than grass and does not have much "give" when forces are placed on it.^[97]

See also

^[edit]

- International Association for Sports Surface Sciences
- List of college football stadiums with non-traditional field colors
- Poly-Turf
- The Flying Grass Carpet

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^[edit]

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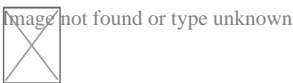
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Wikimedia Commons has media related to **Artificial turf**.



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About Garden

For other uses, see **Garden (disambiguation)**.

see caption

A section of the **Brooklyn Botanic Garden** that has pink *Prunus* 'Kanzan' cherry trees

A **garden** is a planned space, usually outdoors, set aside for the cultivation, display, and enjoyment of plants and other forms of nature. The single feature identifying even the wildest **wild garden** is *control*. The garden can incorporate both natural and artificial materials.[1]

Gardens often have design features including statuary, **follies**, **pergolas**, **trellises**, **stumperies**, dry creek beds, and **water features** such as **fountains**, **ponds** (with or without **fish**), **waterfalls** or creeks. Some gardens are for ornamental purposes only, while others also produce food crops, sometimes in separate areas, or sometimes intermixed with the **ornamental plants**. Food-producing gardens are distinguished from **farms** by their smaller scale, more labor-intensive methods, and their purpose (enjoyment of a pastime or self-sustenance rather than producing for sale, as in a **market garden**). **Flower gardens** combine plants of different heights, colors, textures, and fragrances to create interest and delight the senses.[2]

The most common form today is a residential or public garden, but the term *garden* has traditionally been a more general one. **Zoos**, which display **wild animals** in simulated natural habitats, were formerly called zoological gardens.[3][4] Western gardens are almost universally based on plants, with *garden*, which etymologically implies *enclosure*, often signifying a shortened form of **botanical garden**. Some traditional types of eastern gardens, such as **Zen gardens**, however, use plants sparsely or not at all. Landscape gardens, on the other hand, such as the **English landscape gardens** first developed in the 18th century, may decide to omit flowers altogether.

Landscape architecture is a related professional activity with **landscape architects** tending to engage in design at many scales and working on both public and private projects.[5]

Etymology

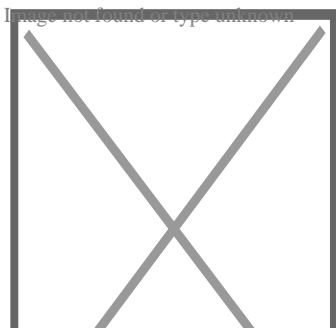
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The etymology of the word **gardening** refers to **enclosure**: it is from Middle English *gardin*, from Anglo-French *gardin*, *jardin*, of Germanic origin; akin to Old High German *gard*, *gart*, an enclosure or compound, as in **Stuttgart**. See **Grad (Slavic settlement)** for more complete etymology.[6] The words *yard*, *court*, and Latin *hortus* (meaning "garden", hence horticulture and orchard), are cognates—all referring to a defined enclosed space.[7]

The term "garden" in **British English** refers to a small enclosed area of land, usually adjoining a building.[8] This would be referred to as a **yard** in **American English**.^[9]

Uses

[edit]



Partial view from the [Botanical Garden of Curitiba](#) ([Southern Brazil](#)): [parterres](#), [flowers](#), [fountains](#), [sculptures](#), [greenhouses](#) and [tracks](#) composes the place used for recreation and to study and protect the flora.

A garden can have [aesthetic](#), functional, and recreational uses:

- Cooperation with nature
 - [Plant cultivation](#)
 - [Garden-based learning](#)
- Observation of nature
 - [Bird-](#) and [insect](#)-watching
 - Reflection on the changing [seasons](#)
- Relaxation
 - Placing down different types of [garden gnomes](#)
 - Family dinners on the terrace
 - Children playing in the garden
 - Reading and [relaxing](#) in a [hammock](#)
 - Maintaining the flowerbeds
 - Pottering in the [shed](#)
 - Basking in warm [sunshine](#)
 - Escaping oppressive sunlight and heat
- Growing useful produce
 - Flowers to cut and bring inside for indoor beauty
 - Fresh herbs and vegetables for cooking

History

[\[edit\]](#)

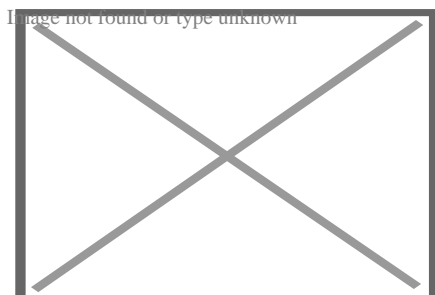
Main article: [History of gardening](#)

Asia

[\[edit\]](#)

China

[\[edit\]](#)



Naturalistic design of a Chinese garden incorporated into the landscape, including a pavilion

Main article: [Chinese garden](#)

The earliest recorded Chinese gardens were created in the valley of the [Yellow River](#), during the [Shang dynasty](#) (1600–1046 BC). These gardens were large enclosed parks where the kings and nobles hunted game, or where fruit and vegetables were grown. Early inscriptions from this period, carved on tortoise shells, have three Chinese characters for garden, *you*, *pu* and *yuan*. *You* was a royal garden where birds and animals were kept, while *pu* was a garden for plants. During the [Qin dynasty](#) (221–206 BC), *yuan* became the character for all gardens.^[10] The old character for *yuan* is a small picture of a garden; it is enclosed in a square which can represent a wall, and has symbols which can represent the plan of a structure, a small square which can represent a pond, and a symbol for a plantation or a pomegranate tree.^[11]

A famous royal garden of the late Shang dynasty was the *Terrace, Pond and Park of the Spirit* (*Lingtai, Lingzhao Lingyou*) built by [King Wenwang](#) west of his capital city, [Yin](#). The park was described in the *Classic of Poetry* this way:

The King makes his promenade in the Park of the Spirit,
The deer are kneeling on the grass, feeding their fawns,
The deer are beautiful and resplendent.
The immaculate cranes have plumes of a brilliant white.
The King makes his promenade to the Pond of the Spirit,
The water is full of fish, who wriggle.^[12]

Another early royal garden was *Shaqui*, or the *Dunes of Sand*, built by the last Shang ruler, [King Zhou](#) (1075–1046 BC). It was composed of an earth terrace, or *tai*, which served as an observation platform in the center of a large square park. It was described in one of the early classics of Chinese literature, the *Records of the Grand Historian* (*Shiji*).^[13] According to the *Shiji*, one of the most famous features of this garden was the *Wine Pool and Meat Forest*
(*Wine Pool and Meat Forest*)
A large pool, big enough for several small boats, was constructed on the palace grounds, with inner linings of polished oval shaped stones from the seashore. The pool was then subsequently filled with wine. A small island was constructed in the middle of the pool, where trees were planted, which had skewers of roasted meat hanging from their branches. King Zhou and his friends and concubines drifted in their boats, drinking the wine with their hands and eating the roasted meat from the trees. Later Chinese philosophers and historians cited this garden as an example of decadence and bad taste.^[14]

During the [Spring and Autumn period](#) (722–481 BC), in 535 BC, the *Terrace of Shanghua*, with lavishly decorated palaces, was built by [King Jing](#) of the [Zhou dynasty](#). In 505 BC, an even more elaborate garden, the *Terrace of Gusu*, was begun. It was located on the side of a mountain, and included a series of terraces connected by galleries, along with a lake where boats in the form of blue dragons navigated. From the highest terrace, a view extended as far as [Lake Tai](#), the Great Lake.^[15]

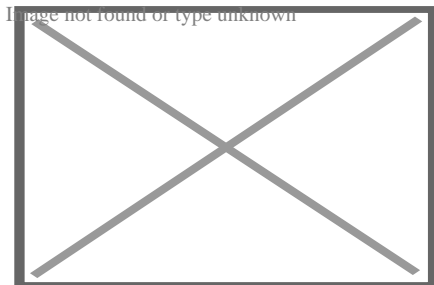
India

[[edit](#)]

Manasollasa is a twelfth century [Sanskrit](#) text that offers details on garden design and a variety of other subjects.^[16] Both public parks and woodland gardens are described, with about 40 types of trees recommended for the park in the *Vana-krida* chapter.^[16]^[17] *Shilparatna*, a text from the sixteenth century, states that flower gardens or public parks should be located in the northern portion of a town.^[18]

Japan

[[edit](#)]



A [moss garden](#) at the [Saihō-ji](#) temple in [Kyoto](#), started in 1339.

Main article: [Japanese garden](#)

The earliest recorded Japanese gardens were the [pleasure gardens](#) of the Emperors and nobles. They were mentioned in several brief passages of the *Nihon Shoki*, the first chronicle of Japanese history, published in 720 CE. In spring 74 CE, the chronicle recorded: "The [Emperor Keikō](#) put a few carp into a pond, and rejoiced to see them morning and evening". The following year, "The Emperor launched a double-hulled boat in the pond of Ijishi at Ihare, and went aboard with his imperial concubine, and they feasted sumptuously together". In 486, the chronicle recorded that "The [Emperor Kenzō](#) went into the garden and feasted at the edge of a winding stream".^[19]

Korea

[[edit](#)]

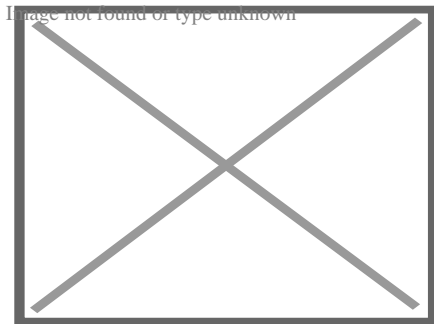
Main article: [Korean garden](#)

[Korean](#) gardens are a type of garden described as being natural, informal, simple and unforced, seeking to merge with the natural world.^[20] They have a history that goes back more than two

thousand years,[21] but are little known in the west. The oldest records date to the **Three Kingdoms** period (57 BC – 668 AD) when architecture and palace gardens showed a development noted in the Korean *History of the Three Kingdoms*.

Europe

[edit]



Reconstruction of the garden at the **House of the Vettii** in **Pompeii**.

Gardening was not recognized as an art form in Europe until the mid 16th century when it entered the political discourse, as a symbol of the concept of the "ideal republic". Evoking utopian imagery of the **Garden of Eden**, a time of abundance and plenty where humans didn't know hunger or the conflicts that arose from property disputes. **John Evelyn** wrote in the early 17th century, "there is not a more laborious life then is that of a good Gard'ners; but a labour full of tranquility and satisfaction; Natural and Instructive, and such as (if any) contributes to Piety and Contemplation." [22] During the era of **Enclosures**, the agrarian collectivism of the **feudal age** was idealized in literary "fantasies of liberating regression to garden and wilderness".[23]

France

[edit]

Following his campaign in Italy in 1495, where he saw the gardens and castles of Naples, King **Charles VIII** brought Italian craftsmen and **garden designers**, such as **Pacello da Mercogliano**, from Naples and ordered the construction of Italian-style gardens at his residence at the **Château d'Amboise** and at **Château Gaillard**, another private résidence in Amboise. His successor **Henry II**, who had also travelled to Italy and had met **Leonardo da Vinci**, created an Italian garden nearby at the **Château de Blois**. [24] Beginning in 1528, King **Francis I** created new gardens at the **Château de Fontainebleau**, which featured fountains, parterres, a forest of pine trees brought from **Provence**, and the first artificial grotto in France. [25] The **Château de Chenonceau** had two gardens in the new style, one created for **Diane de Poitiers** in 1551, and a second for **Catherine de' Medici** in 1560. [26] In 1536, the architect **Philibert de l'Orme**, upon his return from Rome, created the gardens of the **Château d'Anet** following the Italian rules of proportion. The carefully prepared

harmony of Anet, with its parterres and surfaces of water integrated with sections of greenery, became one of the earliest and most influential examples of the classic French garden.[27]

The **French formal garden** (**French**: *jardin à la française*) contrasted with the design principles of the English landscape garden (**French**: *jardin à l'anglaise*) namely, to "force nature" instead of leaving it undisturbed.[28] Typical French formal gardens had "parterres, geometrical shapes and neatly clipped topiary", in contrast to the English style of garden in which "plants and shrubs seem to grow naturally without artifice." [29] By the mid-17th century **axial symmetry** had ascended to prominence in the French gardening traditions of **Andre Mollet** and **Jacques Boyceau**, from which the latter wrote: "All things, however beautiful they may be chosen, will be defective if they are not ordered and placed in proper symmetry." [30] A good example of the French formal style are the **Tuileries gardens** in Paris which were originally designed during the reign of King Henry II in the mid-sixteenth century. The gardens were redesigned into the formal French style for the **Sun King Louis XIV**. The gardens were ordered into symmetrical lines: long rows of elm or chestnut trees, clipped hedgerows, along with parterres, "reflect[ing] the orderly triumph of man's will over nature." [31]

The **French landscape garden** was influenced by the English landscape garden and gained prominence in the late eighteenth century.[32][33]

United Kingdom

[edit]

Before the **Grand Manner** era, a few significant gardens were found in Britain which were developed under the influence of the continent. Britain's homegrown domestic gardening traditions were mostly practical in purpose, rather than aesthetic, unlike the grand gardens found mostly on castle grounds and less commonly in universities. Tudor Gardens emphasized contrast rather than transitions, distinguished by color and illusion. They were not intended as a complement to home or architecture, but conceived as independent spaces, arranged to grow and display flowers and ornamental plants. Gardeners demonstrated their artistry in **knot gardens**, with complex arrangements most commonly included interwoven **box hedges**, and less commonly fragrant herbs like **rosemary**. Sanded paths run between the hedgings of open knots whereas closed knots were filled with single colored flowers. The knot and **parterre** gardens were always placed on level ground, and elevated areas reserved for terraces from which the intricacy of the gardens could be viewed.[30]

Jacobean gardens were described as "a delightful confusion" by **Henry Wotton** in 1624. Under the influence of the **Italian Renaissance**, Caroline gardens began to shed some of the chaos of earlier designs, marking the beginning of a trends towards symmetrical unified designs that took the building architecture into account, and featuring an elevated terrace from which home and garden could be viewed. The only surviving Caroline garden is located at **Bolsover Castle** in **Derbyshire**, but is too simple to attract much interest. During the reign of **Charles II**, many new **Baroque** style country houses were built; while in England Oliver Cromwell sought to destroy many Tudor, Jacobean and Caroline style gardens.[30]

Design

[[edit](#)]

Main article: [Garden design](#)

Garden design is the process of creating plans for the layout and planting of gardens and [landscapes](#). Gardens may be designed by garden owners themselves, or by professionals. Professional garden designers tend to be trained in principles of design and [horticulture](#), and have a knowledge and experience of using plants. Some professional garden designers are also [landscape architects](#), a more formal level of training that usually requires an advanced degree and often an occupational [license](#).

Elements of garden design include the layout of hard landscape, such as paths, rockeries, walls, water features, sitting areas and decking, as well as the plants themselves, with consideration for their [horticultural](#) requirements, their season-to-season appearance, lifespan, [growth habit](#), size, speed of growth, and combinations with other plants and landscape features. Most gardens consist of a mixture of natural and constructed elements, although even very 'natural' gardens are always an inherently artificial creation. Natural elements present in a garden principally comprise flora (such as trees and [weeds](#)), fauna (such as [arthropods](#) and birds), soil, water, air and light. Constructed elements include not only paths, [patios](#), decking, sculptures, [drainage](#) systems, lights and buildings (such as [sheds](#), [gazebos](#), [pergolas](#) and [follies](#)), but also living constructions such as [flower beds](#), [ponds](#) and [lawns](#).

Garden needs of maintenance are also taken into consideration. Including the time or funds available for regular maintenance, (this can affect the choices of plants regarding speed of growth) spreading or self-seeding of the plants (annual or perennial), bloom-time, and many other characteristics. Garden design can be roughly divided into two groups, formal and naturalistic gardens. The most important consideration in any garden design is how the garden will be utilised, followed closely by the desired stylistic [genres](#), and the way the garden space will connect to the home or other structures in the surrounding areas. All of these considerations are subject to the budget limitations. Budget limitations can be addressed by a simpler garden style with fewer plants and less costly hard landscape materials, seeds rather than sod for lawns, and plants that grow quickly; alternatively, garden owners may choose to create their garden over time, area by area.^[34]

[Chehel Sotoun Garden, Isfahan, Iran](#)

○

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Chehel Sotoun Garden,
Isfahan, Iran
Parc de Bagatelle, a rose garden in Paris

○

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Parc de Bagatelle, a rose
garden in Paris
Garden of the Taj Mahal, India

○

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Garden of the Taj Mahal,
India

Example of a garden attached to a place of worship: the cloister of the Abbey of Monreale, Sicily, Italy

○

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Example of a garden
attached to a place of
worship: the cloister of the
Abbey of Monreale, Sicily,
Italy

The Sunken Garden of Butchart Gardens, Victoria, British Columbia

○

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The Sunken Garden of
Butchart Gardens,
Victoria, British Columbia
Gardens of Versailles (France)

○

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Gardens of Versailles
(France)
The back garden of the Umaid Bhawan Palace in Jodhpur, India

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The back garden of the
Umaid Bhawan Palace in
Jodhpur, India

Garden with fountains, Villa d'Este, Italy

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Garden with fountains, Villa d'Este, Italy

Gardens at Colonial Williamsburg, Williamsburg, Virginia, feature many heirloom varieties of plants.

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Gardens at Colonial Williamsburg, Williamsburg, Virginia, feature many heirloom varieties of plants.

Shitennōji (浄土院) is a Zen Buddhist temple in Honbo Garden in Osaka, Osaka

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Shitennōji (浄土院) is a Zen Buddhist temple in Honbo Garden in Osaka, Osaka prefecture, Japan – an example of a Zen garden.

Types

[[edit](#)]

Main article: [List of garden types](#)

Types of gardens

Specific plant or purpose

[Alpine garden](#), [bog garden](#), [cactus garden](#), [fernery](#), [flower garden](#), [moss garden](#), [orchard](#), [physic garden](#) (precursor to botanical gardens), [pollinator garden](#), [rose garden](#), [water garden](#), [wildlife garden](#) (to sustain local wildlife), [botanical garden](#), [market garden](#) (small-scale production of cash crops), [victory garden](#) (food grown to supplement wartime rations), [butterfly garden](#), [hydroponic garden](#) (growing plants without soil), [rain garden](#) (reabsorption of rain run-off), and [trial garden](#) (testing and evaluating plants).

Specific style or aesthetic

[Bonsai](#), [color garden](#) (monochromatic gardens or gardens designed with a visually appealing color scheme), [Dutch garden](#), [Garden room](#) (secluded garden that has a "room-like" effect), [German garden](#), [Greek garden](#), [knot garden](#) (formal garden that is within a square frame), [Mary garden](#) (garden with a statue of the virgin Mary), [monastic garden](#), [Mughal garden](#), [natural landscaping](#) (using plants native to the area), [paradise garden](#), [Pekarangan](#), [Persian garden](#), [philosophical garden](#), [pleasure garden](#), [Roman garden](#), [sacred garden](#), [sensory garden](#), [Shakespeare garden](#) (garden featuring plants mentioned in the works of Shakespeare), [Spanish garden](#), [tea garden](#), [therapeutic garden](#), [tropical garden](#), [xeriscaping](#), [zen garden](#), [Chinampa](#), [walled garden](#), [woodland garden](#)

Placement

[Back garden](#), [school garden](#), [cottage garden](#), [forest garden](#), [front yard](#), [community garden](#), [square foot garden](#), [residential garden](#), [roof garden](#), [kitchen garden](#), [shade garden](#)

Material

[Bottle garden](#), [terrarium](#), [greenhouse](#), [green wall](#), [hanging garden](#), [container garden](#), [sculpture garden](#), [raised bed gardening](#), [rock garden](#), [cold frame](#)

Environmental impact

[[edit](#)]

Main articles: [Sustainable gardening](#) and [Sustainable landscaping](#)

Gardeners may cause environmental damage by the way they garden, or they may enhance their local environment. Damage by gardeners can include direct [destruction of natural habitats](#) when houses and gardens are created; indirect [habitat destruction](#) and damage to provide garden materials such as [peat](#),^[35] rock for rock gardens,^[36] and by the use of tapwater to [irrigate](#) gardens; the death of living beings in the garden itself, such as the killing not only of [slugs](#) and [snails](#) but also their predators such as [hedgehogs](#) and [song thrushes](#) by [metaldehyde](#) slug killer; the death of living beings outside the garden, such as local species extinction by indiscriminate [plant collectors](#); and [climate change](#) caused by [greenhouse gases](#) produced by gardening.

Climate change

[\[edit\]](#)

Gardeners can help to prevent climate change in many ways, including the use of trees, shrubs, [ground cover plants](#) and other perennial plants in their gardens, turning garden waste into [soil organic matter](#) instead of burning it, keeping soil and compost heaps aerated, avoiding peat, switching from power tools to hand tools or changing their garden design so that power tools are not needed, and using [nitrogen-fixing](#) plants instead of nitrogen fertiliser.^[37]

Climate change will have many impacts on gardens; some studies suggest most of them will be negative.^[38] Gardens also contribute to climate change. Greenhouse gases can be produced by gardeners in many ways. The three main [greenhouse gases](#) are [carbon dioxide](#), [methane](#), and [nitrous oxide](#). Gardeners produce carbon dioxide directly by [overcultivating](#) soil and destroying [soil carbon](#), by burning garden waste on [bonfires](#), by using power tools which burn [fossil fuel](#) or use electricity generated by [fossil fuels](#), and by using [peat](#). Gardeners produce methane by compacting the soil and making it anaerobic, and by allowing their [compost heaps](#) to become compacted and anaerobic. Gardeners produce nitrous oxide by applying excess [nitrogen fertiliser](#) when plants are not actively growing so that the nitrogen in the fertiliser is converted by [soil bacteria](#) to nitrous oxide.

Irrigation

[\[edit\]](#)


Further information: [Rain garden](#)

See also: [Irrigation sprinkler](#), [drip irrigation](#), [greywater](#), and [hand pump](#)

Some gardeners manage their gardens without using any water from outside the garden. Examples in Britain include [Ventnor Botanic Garden](#) on the Isle of Wight, and parts of [Beth Chatto's](#) garden in Essex, Sticky Wicket garden in Dorset, and the Royal Horticultural Society's gardens at [Harlow Carr](#) and [Hyde Hall](#). [Rain gardens](#) absorb rainfall falling onto nearby hard surfaces, rather than sending it into stormwater drains.^[39]

See also

[\[edit\]](#)

-  [Gardening portal](#)
- [Index of gardening articles](#)
- [Outline of organic gardening and farming](#)
- [List of professional gardeners](#)
- [List of horticulture and gardening books/publications](#)

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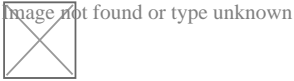
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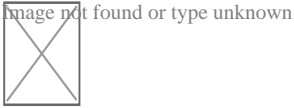
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Horticulture and **gardening**

Gardening

- Allotment
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- Community
- Forest
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- French intensive
- Garden
- Garden design
 - computer-aided
- Groundskeeping
- Garden tool
- Green wall
- Guerrilla
- Historic conservation
- History
- Native
- Parterre
- Proplifting
- Raised bed
- Square foot
- Sustainable
- Xeriscaping

Types of gardens

- Alpine
- Ancient Egypt
- Australian
- Back
- Baroque
- Biblical
- Bog
- Botanical
- Bottle
- Butterfly
- Byzantine
- Cactus
- Colonial
- Color
- Communal
 - Garden square
- Community
- Container
- Cottage
- Dutch
- East Asian
 - Chinese
 - Cantonese
 - Japanese
 - Roji
 - Zen
 - Korean
 - Vietnamese
- English
 - Sharawadgi
- Fernery
- Floating
- Flower
- French
 - formal
 - landscape
 - Renaissance
- Front
- German
- Greek
- Greenhouse
- Hanging
- Islamic
- Italian
- Keyhole
- Kitchen
- Knot
- Market
- Mary
- Medieval

Horticulture

- Agriculture
 - Permaculture
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 - sustainable
 - urban
- Arboriculture
- Bonsai
 - Saikei
- Botany
- Companion planting
- Crop
 - most valuable
- Cutting
- Flora
- Floriculture
 - Canada
 - Taiwan
- Hügelkultur
- Fruticulture
- Genetically modified tree
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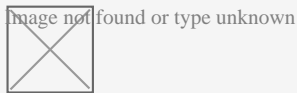
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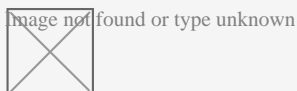
Reviews for Rock N Block - Turf N Hardscapes



Terry lewis

(5)

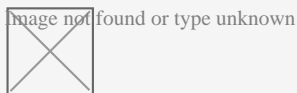
Workers were great, no problem they did what was required, but the representative of your company mislead me on what was to be done, I showed pictures from a competitor landscaper, representative stated he could bet there , , . price, but since it wasn't in contract, I was left with uncomplicated backyard , 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,



Josh Bodell

(5)

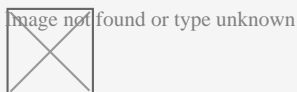
Eric and team did an amazing job. They worked with me for months while I got HOA approval for the project. Once they began working they were great, going over everything in detail and making sure things were perfect. This project included wall repair, stucco and paint repair, paver and turf installation.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



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.



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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Clark County Historical Museum

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Driving Directions in Clark County

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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

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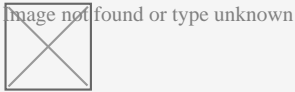
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Driving Directions From Clark County Historical Museum to

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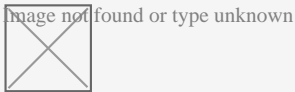
Reviews for Rock N Block - Turf N Hardscapes



D. Lopez

(5)

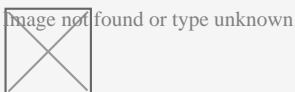
We recently had a very positive experience with Rock N Block for our fence replacement. The entire process went smoothly and exceeded our expectations. Harvey and his team were incredibly professional and communicative throughout the project providing much-needed assurance and peace of mind. The crew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

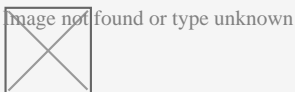
Workers were great, no problem they did what was required, but the representative of your company mislead me on what was to be done, I showed pictures from a competitor landscaper, representative stated he could bet there , , . price, but since it wasn't in contract, I was left with uncomplicated backyard , 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)

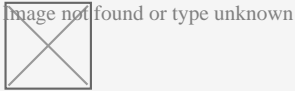
My initial contact was with Ray, whom did an excellent job giving me an estimate on what I wanted done in my small yard and walkway., the guys that came out and did the work were superior. They did an excellent job. I'm very pleased with this company. I will highly recommend them to family and friends,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

Why should I hire a landscaping designer in Las Vegas?

A local landscaping designer brings specialized expertise in the region's unique climate and soil conditions. They'll recommend drought-tolerant plantings, efficient irrigation strategies, and hardscape solutions that handle desert heat. Designers also balance aesthetics and function—ensuring your yard is beautiful, water-wise, and easy to maintain. Many can help navigate homeowner association guidelines, building permits, or local rebate programs for lawn conversions. By collaborating with a professional, you avoid costly missteps like overwatering desert species or installing subpar rock without proper grading. In the end, a landscaping designer streamlines the entire process, crafting a cohesive, tailored landscape suited to Las Vegas living.

How do I keep my Las Vegas landscaping colorful year-round?

Although the desert climate can limit certain species, you can maintain color by selecting the right mix of blooms and foliage. Combine hardy flowering plants—like lantana, desert marigold, and penstemon—that produce vibrant hues in multiple seasons. Ornamental grasses can show interesting seed heads even as temperatures fluctuate. Succulents often boast colorful rosettes, and cacti yield eye-catching blooms in warmer months. Incorporate small shrubs known for extended flowering periods, such as Texas ranger, which sprouts purple blossoms after rain. Adding accent boulders or colored gravel boosts visual interest when flowers fade. Finally, consider nighttime landscape lighting to showcase silhouettes and subtle tints after dark.

How does a landscaping designer help manage HOA regulations in Las Vegas?

HOA rules can influence plant choices, hardscape styles, or yard features like fences and lighting. A knowledgeable landscaping designer understands these guidelines and ensures your plan meets all requirements, sparing you from fines or forced rework. They'll propose

water-conscious plantings and rock scapes that align with HOA standards, such as limiting turf area or adhering to approved color palettes. Designers may submit the necessary documents or drawings to the HOA for official approval. By staying current on neighborhood regulations, they streamline the design phase, so you can achieve the look you want without clashing with community expectations.

Are financing options available for installations?

For information on financing options, it's best to contact Rock N Block directly through their website.

What maintenance is required for artificial grass?

Minimal maintenance is needed, such as regular cleaning to remove debris and occasional brushing to keep the fibers upright.

What makes Las Vegas landscaping different from other regions?

Las Vegas landscaping is shaped by the Mojave Desert's extreme climate, with scorching summer heat and minimal rainfall. Traditional lawns demand high water usage, so residents often use xeriscaping techniques that require little irrigation. Designers focus on selecting native or desert-adapted plants—such as succulents, cacti, and ornamental grasses—and

pairing them with gravel, boulders, and rock mulch. This approach not only conserves water but also cuts down on labor-intensive maintenance. Additionally, many yards incorporate shade structures, drip irrigation systems, and nighttime lighting to boost usability after sunset. Together, these elements create low-water, visually appealing outdoor spaces that celebrate Las Vegas' desert character.

pool landscaping Las Vegas

Landscaping Designer Las Vegas

Phone : 888 894 2486

City : Las Vegas

State : Nevada

Zip : 89108

Address : 3267 N Torrey Pines Dr

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[Google Business Website](#)

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

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