- **News**

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environmental consciousness but also its fondness for pets.

Artificial turf has been around for years, initially used in sports arenas due to its durability

and low maintenance. However, it has evolved considerably over time to become an attractive option for residential lawns too. More homeowners in Las Vegas are choosing artificial turf over natural grass due to several compelling reasons.

One of the significant advantages of artificial turf is its water efficiency. In a desert climate like Las Vegas where water conservation is critical, synthetic grass serves as an excellent alternative that requires no watering at all. This feature alone makes it environmentally friendly and cost-effective in the long run.

But what makes artificial turf particularly appealing to pet owners? It's simple - synthetic grass offers a clean, safe space for pets to play without worrying about muddy paws or flea infestations often associated with natural grass. Moreover, high-quality pet-friendly turfs come with superior drainage systems ensuring easy cleanup after your furry friends.

Pet-friendly artificial turf can withstand rough play and frequent use without showing signs of wear and tear which makes it perfect for energetic dogs. Additionally, they are non-toxic and free from harmful chemicals making them safe even if your pets decide to nibble on them occasionally.

The rising popularity of pet-friendly artificial turf also indicates a shift in how people perceive landscaping aesthetics in Las Vegas. While keeping up with the city's glamorous image, residents do not want to compromise on practicality or their love for their pets.

Companies providing these services are coming up with innovative solutions tailored specifically towards pet owners' needs by offering various styles, colors and textures of artificial turf to choose from. This wide range of options allows homeowners to create a vibrant, green space that is not only visually striking but also pet-friendly.

In conclusion, the rise in popularity of pet-friendly artificial turf in Las Vegas points at a future where sustainable practices go hand-in-hand with practicality and aesthetics. As more people recognize its benefits, it won't be surprising if this innovative landscaping solution becomes a staple in all homes across the city. After all, what's better than having a beautiful lawn that your pets can enjoy without any worry?

Key Features of Pet-Friendly Artificial Turf —

- **The Rising Popularity of Pet-Friendly Artificial Turf in Las Vegas**
- **Key Features of Pet-Friendly Artificial Turf**

Key Features of Pet-Friendly Artificial Turf

Artificial turf has become increasingly popular in Las Vegas as a practical solution for homeowners to maintain their lawns, especially with the city's arid weather. Moreover, it is also gaining popularity among pet owners due to its pet-friendly features. This essay explores the key features of pet-friendly artificial turf that make it an ideal choice for dog owners in Las Vegas.

First and foremost, one of the most notable features of pet-friendly artificial turf is its durability. Artificial grass designed specifically for pets is made from high-quality materials that can withstand rough play, digging, and other common activities of pets. Whether you have a small breed that loves to frolic or a larger breed known for romping, your lawn will remain lush and unscathed.

Another significant advantage of this type of artificial turf is its easy maintenance. Cleaning up after your furry friends couldn't be easier on artificial grass as compared to natural grass. It doesn't absorb urine or retain waste smells like real grass does; instead, it allows pet waste to be easily collected and disposed of. Additionally, many types of pet-friendly turfs come with permeable backing allowing liquids (like urine) to drain away quickly and efficiently.

Pet-friendly artificial turf also provides excellent underfoot comfort for both humans and pets alike because it mimics the feel of natural grass closely. Its softness prevents injury when animals run around or play on it-protecting their paws from scratches or cuts which they could get from playing on concrete surfaces or debris-ridden areas.

Another key feature includes its non-toxic nature – ensuring safety for your beloved furry companions. The material used does not contain any harmful chemicals or substances that could pose health risks if ingested by pets accidentally during playtime.

Lastly, but importantly, this type of artificial turf helps control pests such as ticks and fleas which thrive in natural grasses. By removing these pests' habitats, you're lowering the chance your pet will be affected by these potentially harmful bugs.

In conclusion, the key features of pet-friendly artificial turf – its durability, easy maintenance, comfort, non-toxicity and pest control - make it an ideal choice for homeowners in Las Vegas who wish to provide a safe and enjoyable environment for their pets. Investing in such a solution not only ensures a beautiful lawn all year round but also provides peace of mind knowing that your four-legged friends can play freely without any risk.
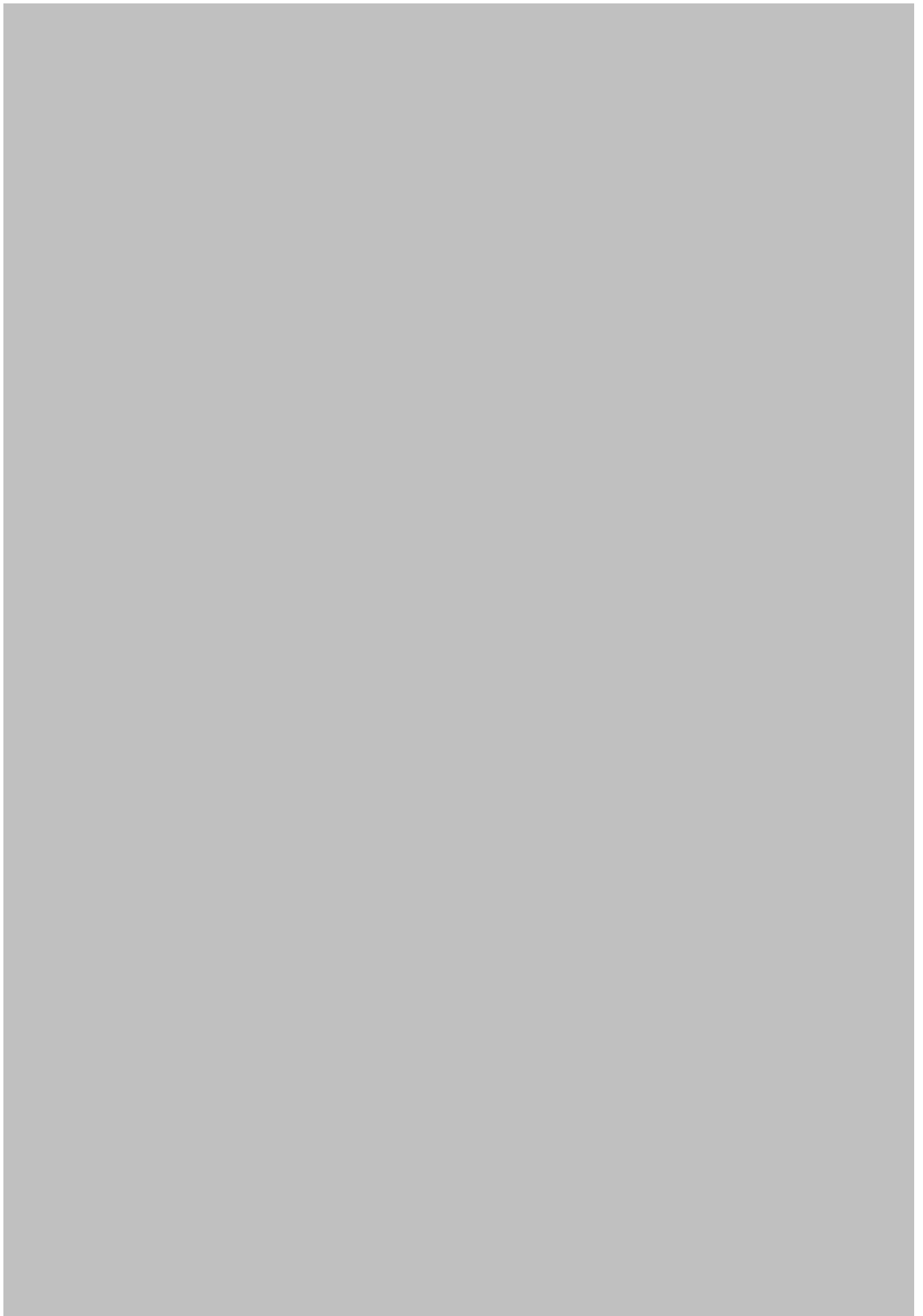
Artificial Turf Las Vegas, NV

Useful Links
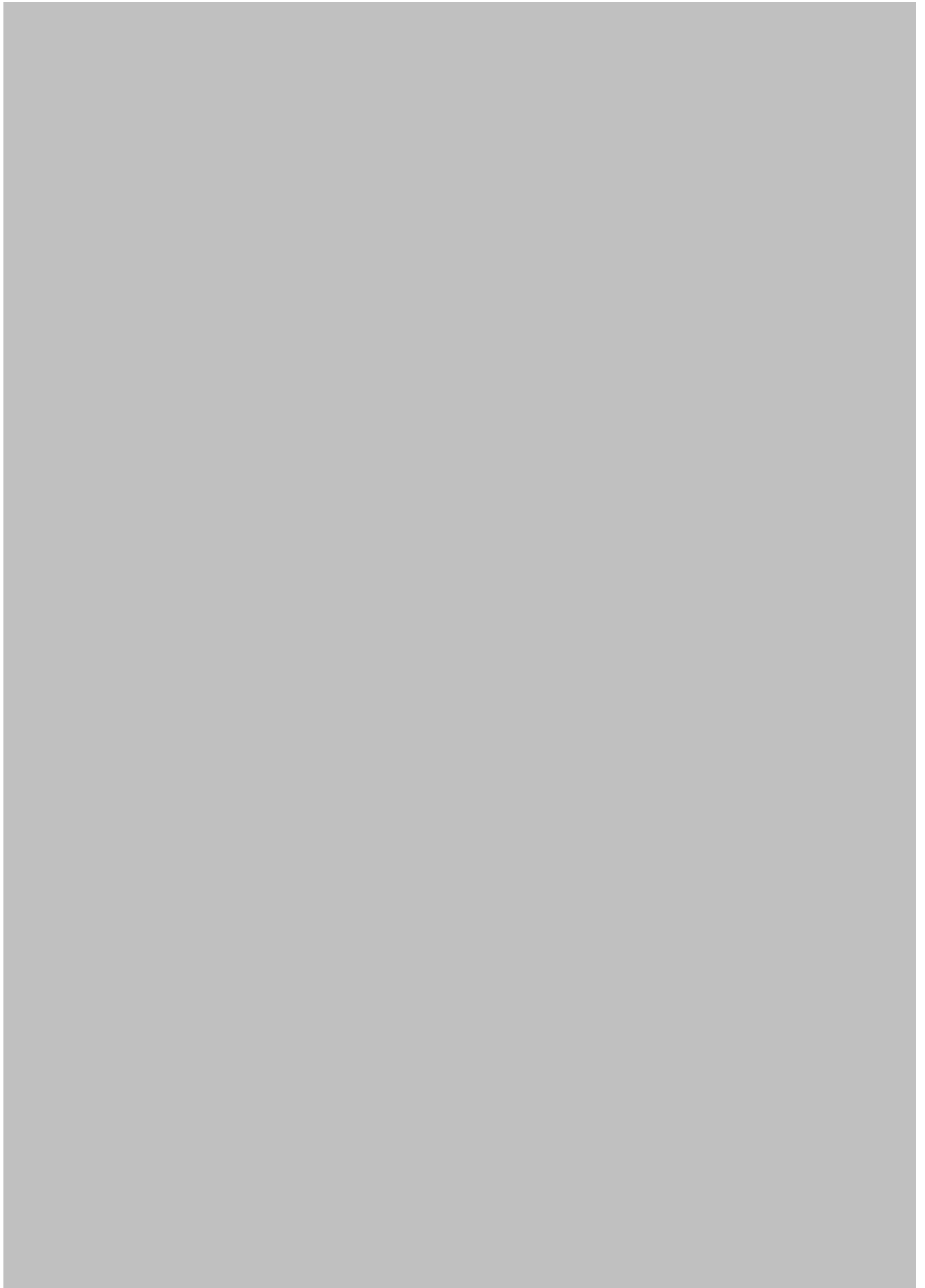
Blogs
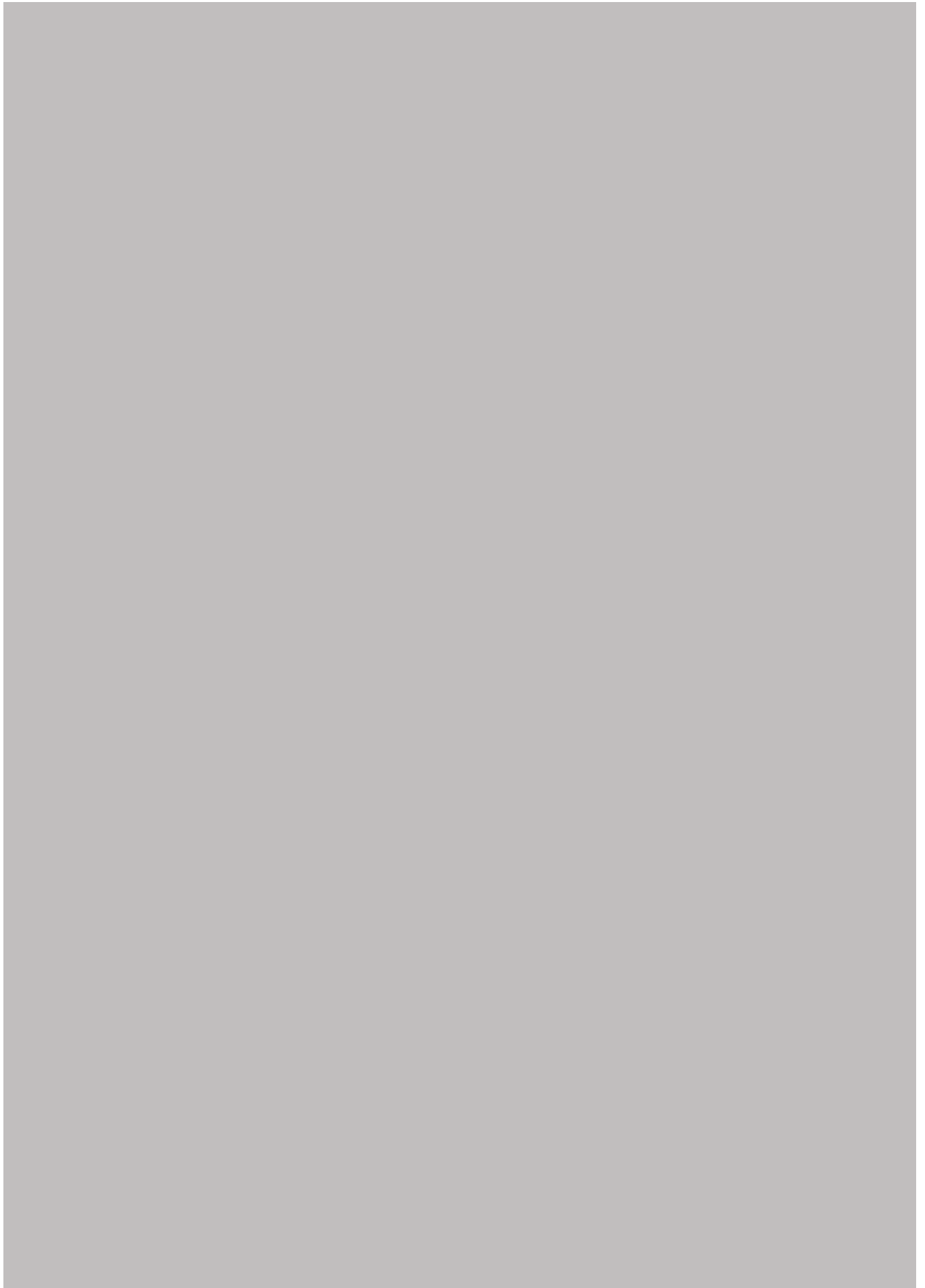
Google Post

About Artificial Turf

Redirect to:

- **Artificial turf**

- **From other capitalisation**: This is a redirect from a title with another method of capitalisation. It leads to the title in accordance with the **Wikipedia naming conventions for capitalisation**, or it leads to a title that is associated in some way with the conventional capitalisation of this redirect title. This may help writing, searching and international language issues.
  - If this redirect is an incorrect capitalisation, then **R from miscapitalisation** should be used *instead*, and pages that use this link should be updated to link *directly* to the target. Miscapitalisations can be tagged in *any namespace*.
  - Use this rcat to tag *only* **mainspace** redirects; when other capitalisations are in other namespaces, use **R from modification** *instead*.

About Boulder City, Nevada

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

Boulder City is located in the United States

Image not found or type unknown
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Boulder City
Boulder City
Location within the United States

Boulder City, Nevada

City

Boulder Dam Hotel built in 1933[1]

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Boulder Dam Hotel built in 1933[1]

Flag of Boulder City, Nevada

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Flag

Nickname:

Home of **Hoover Dam[2]**

Location within Clark County

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Location within Clark County

U.S. Census map

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U.S. Census map

Boulder City is located in Nevada

Boulder City

Boulder City

Location within Nevada

Coordinates: **35°58?43?N 114°49?57?Wï»¿ / ï»¿35.97861°N 114.83250°W**Country**United StatesStateNevadaCountyClark**Founded1931; 94 years agoIncorporatedJanuary 4, 1960; 65 years ago**Named forBoulder Canyon**Government

 • Type**Council Manager** • **MayorJoe Hardy** (**R**) • **Mayor Pro Tem**Sherri Jorgensen • **City Council**Cokie Booth
Matt Fox
Steve Walton • **City Manager**Taylour TedderArea

[3]
 • Total

208.30 sq mi (539.49 km^2) • Land208.26 sq mi (539.40 km^2) • Water0.03 sq mi (0.08 km^2)Elevation

2,510 ft (765 m)Population

 (**2020**)
 • Total

14,885 • Density71.47/sq mi (27.60/km^2)**Time zoneUTC?8** (PST) • Summer (**DST**)**UTC?7** (PDT) **ZIP codes**

89005–89006

Area code(s)702 and 725FIPS code**32-06500GNIS** feature ID858617**[4]**Website**www.bcnv.org**

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

History

[**edit**]

Beginnings as federal company town

[**edit**]

The land upon which Boulder City was founded was a harsh, desert environment. Its sole reason for existence was the need to house workers contracted to build the **Hoover Dam** on the **Colorado River** (known commonly as Boulder Dam from 1933 to 1947, when it was officially renamed Hoover Dam by a joint resolution of Congress). Men hoping for work on the dam project had begun settling along the river in tents soon after the precise site for the dam had been chosen by the **Bureau of Reclamation** in 1930. Their ramshackle edifices were collectively known as "Ragtown".**[9][10]**
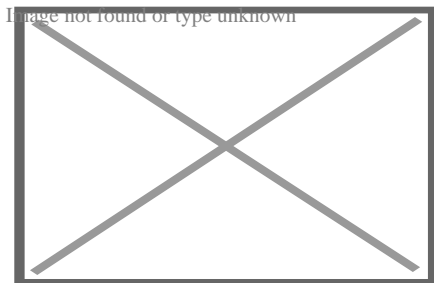
June 30, 1932

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

The sheer scale of the dam and duration of the project required the Bureau of Reclamation to consider the construction of a semi-permanent town rather than a temporary arrangement.**[11]** Boulder City was exceptionally rare as an example of a town fully planned under government supervision. This is unlike 19th century privately funded **company town** examples found in the **United Kingdom**, such as **Port Sunlight**, or in the United States, such as **Pullman, Chicago**.

Early years: 1930–1934

[edit]
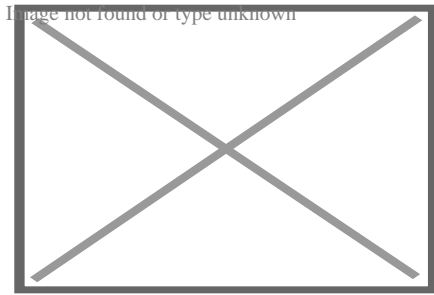
Boulder City, 1932

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

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

Commercial development was restricted and severely regulated under **Sims Ely**, the city manager. There were limits to the number of different types of stores allowed in the city, and all who wished to begin a business were screened for character and financial viability.**[16]** On the other hand, there was no provision for schools in the burgeoning city, probably because the **Bureau of Reclamation** expected that single male workers would populate the town.**[17]** The town made do with makeshift schoolrooms until the city won the right for state-funded schools to be established on the federal reservation upon which Boulder City was situated. No hospitals were provided in the city either. Injured workers had to travel 33 miles (53 km) to Las Vegas Hospital, and when a hospital was established in the city, females were not admitted for a number of years.**[18]**

Similarity to earlier company towns

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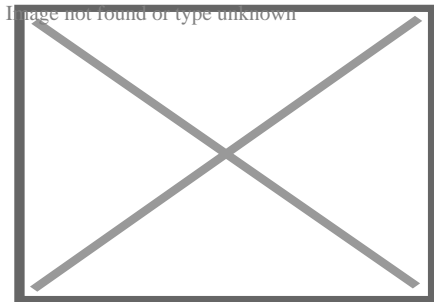
Boulder Theatre (1932), the first air-conditioned building in the city, is listed on the **National Register of Historic Places**.[19]

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

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

Trendsetter for decentralization

[edit]

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

1960s onwards

[**edit**]

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

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

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

Alcohol sales were first permitted in 1969.[26]

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

Geography

[**edit**]

According to the **United States Census Bureau**, the city has a total area of 208.6 square miles (540.2 km^2), of which 0.039 square miles (0.1 km^2), or 0.02%, is water.[29] This ranks Boulder City as the largest city in Nevada by land area and **35th in the country**, but gives it a low density rate of only about 72 people per square mile.[30]

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

Climate

[**edit**]

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

Climate data for Boulder City

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Record high °F (°C)	75 (24)	86 (30)	91 (33)	97 (36)	111 (44)	114 (46)	117 (47)	112 (44)	110 (43)	106 (41)	90 (32)	78 (26)	117 (47)

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

Source: WRCC[32]

Demographics

[edit]

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

Historical population

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

U.S. Decennial Census[33]

As of the **census[34]** of 2000, there were 14,966 people, 6,385 households, and 4,277 families residing in the city. The population density was 73.9 inhabitants per square mile (28.5/km^2). There were 6,979 housing units at an average density of 34.4 per square mile (13.3/km^2). The racial makeup of the city was 94.5% **White**, 0.7% **African American**, 0.7% **Native American**, 0.7% **Asian**, 0.2% **Pacific Islander**, 1.3% from **other races**, and 1.9% from two or more races.

Hispanic or **Latino** of any race were 4.3% of the population.

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

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

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

2020 census

[**edit**]

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

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

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

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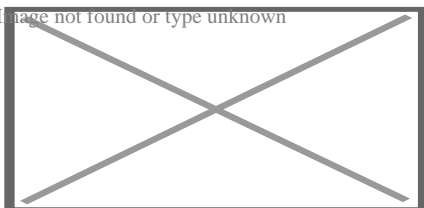
Economy

[**edit**]

Hoover Dam in marketing

[**edit**]

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

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

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

Points of interest

[**edit**]

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

Sports

[**edit**]

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

Parks and recreation

[**edit**]
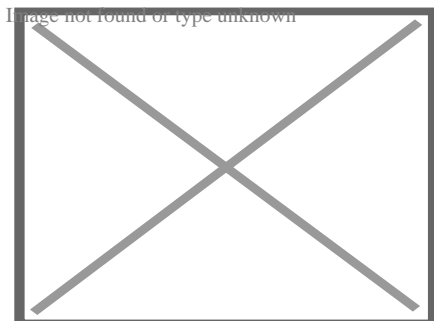
Estate homes overlooking **Lake Mead**

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

Government

[**edit**]

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

Education

[**edit**]

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

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

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

Media

[**edit**]

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

Infrastructure

[**edit**]

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

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

Transportation

[**edit**]

Highways in Boulder City are listed here.

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

Notable people

[**edit**]

- **Desi Arnaz, Jr.** (born 1953), actor-musician who, with his wife, Amy, owns the Boulder Theatre, a former cinema converted into a live theatre, which is home to the Boulder City Ballet Company (originally from **Los Angeles**).
- **Deanna Brooks** (born 1974 in Boulder City), May 1998 **Playboy Playmate**
- **Paul C. Fisher** (1913–2006), inventor, politician and founder of the **Fisher Spacepen Co.**, located in Boulder City (originally from **Lebanon, Kansas**).
- **Terry Goodkind** (1948–2020), writer known for the **epic fantasy** series *The Sword of Truth* as well as the contemporary suspense novel *The Law of Nines* (2009), which has ties to his

fantasy series (originally from **Omaha, Nebraska**).

In popular culture

[**edit**]

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

References

[**edit**]

- flag **Nevada portal**

1. ^ *"Boulder Dam Hotel – Boulder City, NV Lodging"*. Archived from *the original* on February 4, 2015. Retrieved February 9, 2007.
2. ^ *"Boulder City, NV – Official Website"*.
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External links

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

Wikivoyage has a travel guide for *Boulder City*.

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

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

County seat: **Las Vegas**

Cities	
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**

Ghost towns	**Arden** **Bard** **Bonelli's Ferry** **Borax** **Buster Falls** **Byron** **Cactus Springs** **Callville** **Colorado City** **Crystal** **Dike** **Dry Lake** **El Dorado City** **Erie** **Gold Butte** **Louisville** **Lovell** **Lucky Jim Camp** **Nelson's Landing** **Owens** **Potosi** **Quartette** **Rioville** **Roach** **Saint Joseph** **Solar** **St. Thomas** **San Juan** **Simonsville** **Stone's Ferry** **Valley** **Wann**
Indian reservations	**Fort Mojave Indian Reservation‡** **Las Vegas Indian Colony** **Moapa River Indian Reservation**
Proposed communities	**Coyote Springs‡** **Blue Diamond Hill housing proposals**
Footnotes	‡This populated place also has portions in an adjacent county or counties

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- United States portal

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State of **Nevada**

Carson City (capital)

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- Winnemucca
- Whitney
- Winchester

| Former counties | **Bullfrog** **Ormsby** **Roop** |

flag Nevada portal

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About Landscape design

This article **needs additional citations for verification**. Please help **improve this article** by **adding citations to reliable sources**. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.
Find sources: **"Landscape design"** – **news** · **newspapers** · **books** · **scholar** · **JSTOR** *(May 2016) (***Learn how and when to remove this message***)*
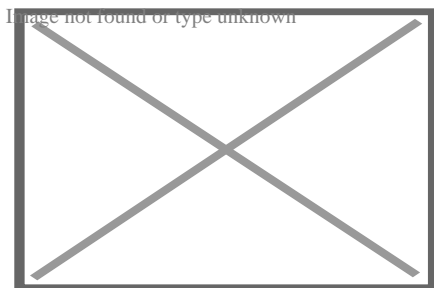
Central Park in **Manhattan**, the first landscaped **urban park** in the United States

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

Design scope

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

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

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

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

## Design approach
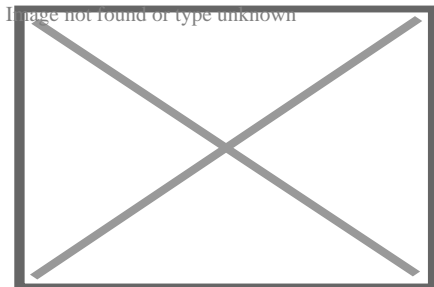
Autumn colours at **Stourhead** gardens

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

Design factors also include subjective qualities such as **genius loci** (the special site qualities to emphasize); client's needs and preferences; desirable plants and elements to retain on site, modify, or replace, and that may be available for **borrowed scenery** from beyond; artistic composition from perspectives of both looking upon and observing from within; spatial development and definition – using lines, sense of scale, and balance and symmetry; plant palettes; and artistic **focal points** for enjoyment. There are innumerable other design factors and considerations brought to the complex process of designing a garden that is beautiful, well-functioning, and that thrives over time.

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

Training

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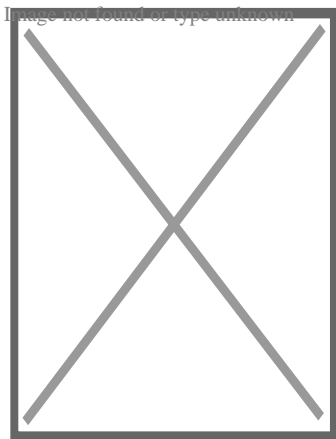
André Le Nôtre

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

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

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

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

Gardening

[**edit**]

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

See also

[**edit**]
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Wikimedia Commons has media related to *Landscape design*.

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

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[**edit**]

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   Design

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Disciplines

Communication design

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- **Brand design**
- **Exhibit design**
- **Film title design**
- **Graphic design**
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    - **Postage stamp design**
    - **Print design**
- **Illustration**
- **Information design**
- **Instructional design**
- **News design**
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- **Signage** / **Traffic sign design**
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- **Garden design**
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Tools
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  - **Chartered Society of Designers**
  - **Design and Industries Association**
  - **Design Council**
  - **International Forum Design**
  - **Design Research Society**

  - **European Design Award**
  - **German Design Award**
  - **Good Design Award (Museum of Modern Art)**

Related topics

- **Agile**
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- **Creative industries**
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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

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Las Vegas
Las Vegas

Las Vegas

City

Las Vegas Skyline

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Downtown Las Vegas
World Market Center

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World Market
Center
The Strat

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The Strat
Las Vegas Strip

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Las Vegas Strip
Lou Ruvo Center

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Lou Ruvo Center
for Brain Health
Clark County Government Center

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Clark County Government Center

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

Map

Map

Map

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Las Vegas
Las Vegas

Coordinates: **36°10?2?N 115°8?55?Wï»¿ / ï»¿36.16722°N 115.14861°W**

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

Government

• **Type**	**Council–manager**
• **Mayor**	**Shelley Berkley** (**D**)
• **Mayor Pro Tem**	Brian Knudsen (**D**)

Members

• **City council**	○ Brian Knudsen (**D**) ○ **Victoria Seaman** (**R**) ○ **Olivia Diaz** (**D**) ○ **Francis Allen-Palenske** (**R**) ○ Cedric Crear (**D**) ○ Nancy Brune (**D**)
• **City manager**	Jorge Cervantes

Area
[5]

• **City**	141.91 sq mi (367.53 km^2)
• **Land**	141.85 sq mi (367.40 km^2)
• **Water**	0.05 sq mi (0.14 km^2)
• **Urban**	540 sq mi (1,400 km^2)
• **Metro**	1,580 sq mi (4,100 km^2)
Elevation	2,001 ft (610 m)
Population (2020)	
• **City**	641,903
• **Rank**	**75th** in North America **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** [7]	2,265,461 (**US: 29th**)
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**.[9][10] 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 unincorporated **Winchester** and **Paradise**. The Las Vegas Valley as a whole serves as the leading financial, commercial, and cultural center in Nevada. According to the **United States Census Bureau**, the city had 641,903

residents in 2020,[11] with a metropolitan population of 2,227,053,[12] making it the **24th-most populous city** in the United States.

The city bills itself as **the Entertainment Capital of the World**, and is famous for its luxurious and extremely large casino-hotels. With over 40.8 million visitors annually as of 2023,[13] Las Vegas is one of the most visited cities **in the United States**. It is the third most popular U.S. destination for business conventions[14] and a global leader in the **hospitality industry**.[15] The city is also host to more **AAA Five Diamond** hotels than any other city in the world.[16] Las Vegas annually ranks as one of the world's most visited tourist destinations.[17][18] The city's tolerance for numerous forms of **adult entertainment** has earned it the nickname "**Sin City**,"[19] and has made it a popular setting for literature, **films**, **television programs**, commercials and music videos.

Las Vegas was settled in 1905 and officially incorporated in 1911.[20] 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 nearly doubled, increasing by 85.2%.

Although the city of Las Vegas shares the same history and cultural identity, the Las Vegas Strip is not inside the city limits of Las Vegas; it is instead part of the **unincorporated towns** of **Paradise** and **Winchester**.[21][22]

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.[23][24][25]
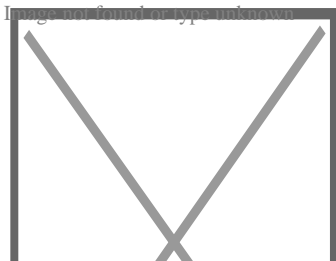
History

[**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.**[26]**

A young **Mexican** scout named **Rafael Rivera** is credited as the first non-**Native American** to encounter the valley, in 1829.**[27]** Trader **Antonio Armijo** led a 60-man party along the **Spanish Trail** to **Los Angeles**, California, in 1829.**[28][29]** 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.**[30]**
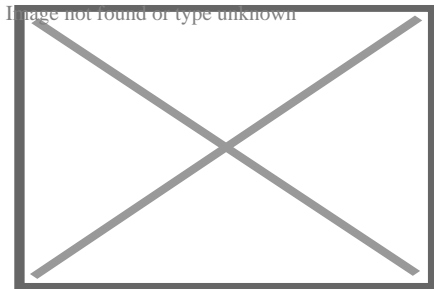

Golden Nugget and **Pioneer Club** along **Fremont Street** in 1952

The year 1931 was pivotal for Las Vegas. At that time, Nevada legalized casino gambling**[31]** and reduced residency requirements for divorce to six weeks.**[32]** 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.**[33]**

Following World War II, lavishly decorated hotels, gambling casinos, and big-name entertainment became synonymous with Las Vegas.
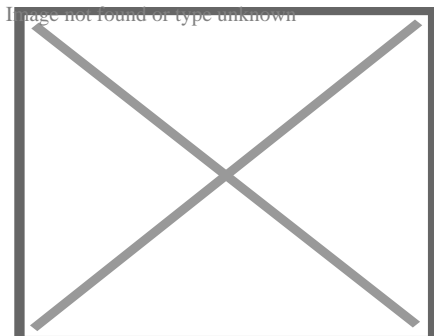
This view of downtown Las Vegas shows a **mushroom cloud** in the background. Scenes such as this were typical during the 1950s. From 1951 to 1962, the government conducted 100 atmospheric tests at the nearby **Nevada Test Site.[34]**

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.**[34]**

In 1955, the **Moulin Rouge Hotel** opened and became the first racially integrated casino-hotel in Las Vegas.
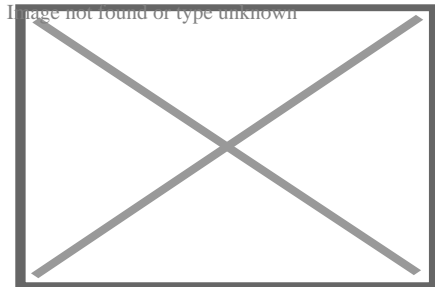
Fremont Street in the late 1960s

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.**[35][36]**

Geography

[**edit**]
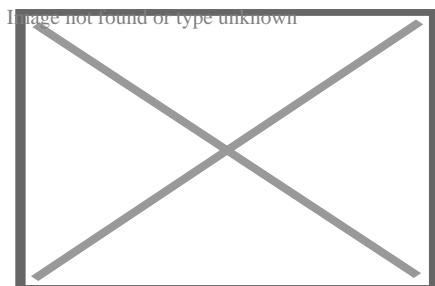
Astronaut photograph of Las Vegas at night
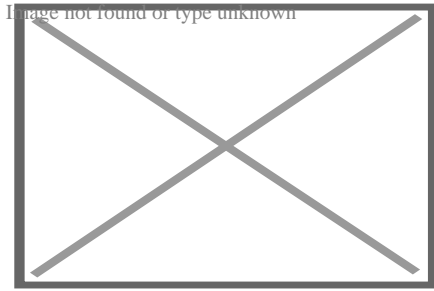
Downtown Las Vegas with **Red Rock Canyon** in the background

Las Vegas is the county seat of **Clark County**, in a **basin** on the floor of the **Mojave Desert**,**[37]** 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.**[38]**

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 km^2), of which 135.81 sq mi (351.7 km^2) is land and 0.05 sq mi (0.13 km^2) (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.**[39]**

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.**[40]**

Climate

[**edit**]
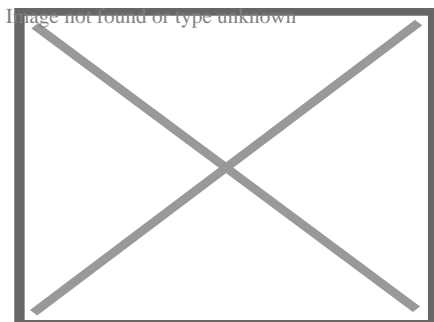
Desert scene at the **Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area** in the Las Vegas area
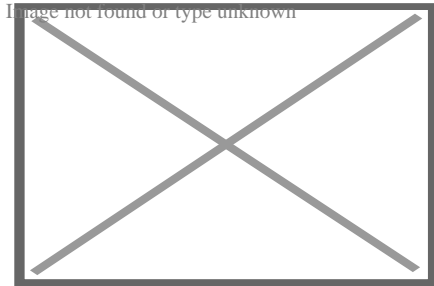

Spring flowers at the **Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area** in the Las Vegas area

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.[41][42] Rainfall is scarce, with an average of 4.2 in (110 mm) dispersed between roughly 26 total rainy days per year.[43] 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%.[44]

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).[41]

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.[45] The average hottest night of the year is 90 °F (32 °C). The all-time record is at 95 °F (35 °C).[41]

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).[41]
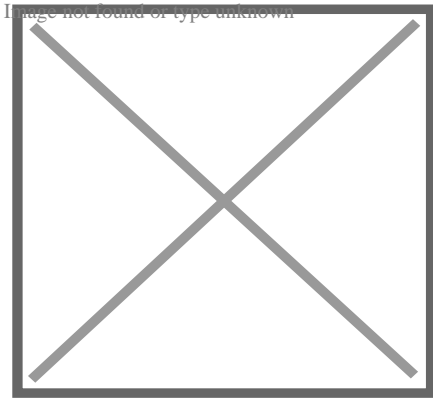
Climate chart for Las Vegas

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[46] and on February 20 when the city received almost 0.5 inches (1.3 cm).[47] Other recent significant snow accumulations occurred on December 25, 2015, and December 17, 2008.[48] Unofficially, Las Vegas's largest snowfall on record was the 12 inches (30 cm) that fell in 1909.[49] In recent times, ice days have not occurred, although 29 °F (?2 °C) was measured in 1963.[41] On average the coldest day is 44 °F (7 °C).[41]

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.[41][50] The lowest temperature was 8 °F (?13 °C), recorded on two days: January 25, 1937, and January 13, 1963.[41] 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.[41] 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).[51]

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.[52]

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)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
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

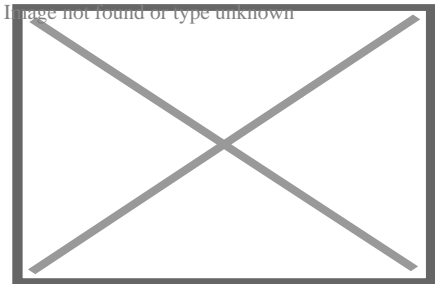Source: NOAA (relative humidity, dew point and sun 1961−1990)[41][43][42]

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	%±

Year	Pop.	Change
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:[53][54]
2010–2010[11]

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[55]	Pop 2010[56]	Pop 2020[57]	% 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.[58]**

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.**[58]**
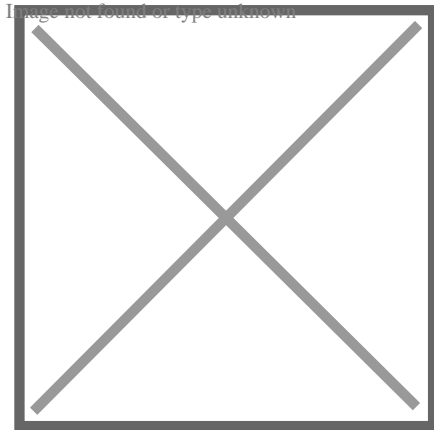
Map of racial distribution in Las Vegas, 2010 U.S. Census. Each dot is 25 people: â¬¤ White

â¬¤ Black

â¬¤ Asian

â¬¤ Hispanic

â¬¤ 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).**[58]**

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.**[58]**

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.[58]**

About 33.0% of residents aged 5 and older speak a language other than English at home. 20.9% of residents are foreign-born.**[58]**

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**.**[59]**

According to the Las Vegas Asian Chamber of Commerce, **Filipinos** make up the largest ethnic population within Vegas with over 200,000 in the city.**[60]** 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.**[61]**

According to a 2004 study, Las Vegas has one of the highest divorce rates.**[62][63]** The city's high divorce rate is not wholly due to Las Vegans themselves getting divorced. Compared to other states, Nevada's nonrestrictive requirements for divorce result in many couples temporarily moving to Las Vegas in order to get divorced.**[64]** 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**).**[64]**

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.**[56]**

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.**[55]**

Historical racial profile	2020[65]	2010[66]	2000[67]	1990[68]	1970[68]
White	46.0%	62.1%	69.9%	78.4%	87.6%
—**Non-Hispanic Whites**	40.4%	47.9%	58.0%	72.1%	83.1%**[c]**
Black or African American	12.9%	11.1%	10.4%	11.4%	11.2%

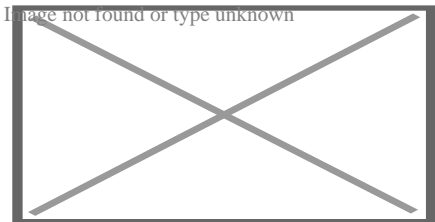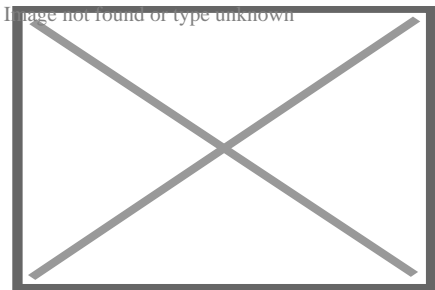| Hispanic or Latino (of any race) | 33.3% | 31.5% | 23.6% | 12.5% | 4.6%[c] |
| Asian | | 7.2% | 6.1% | 4.8% | 3.6% | 0.7% |

Economy

[edit]

The primary drivers of the Las Vegas economy are tourism, **gaming**, and conventions, which in turn feed the retail and restaurant industries.
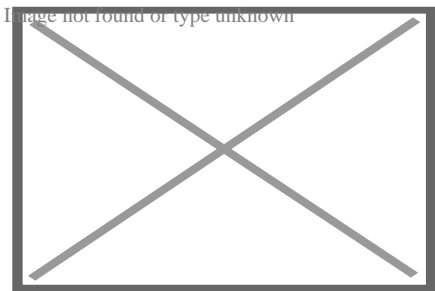
Tourism

[edit]

The **Golden Nugget Las Vegas**

The **Las Vegas Strip**, primarily located in **Paradise**

A view of the **Las Vegas Valley** looking north from the **Stratosphere Tower**

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

Most casinos in the downtown area are on **Fremont Street**, with **The STRAT Hotel, Casino & Skypod** as one of the few exceptions. **Fremont East**, adjacent to the Fremont Street Experience, was granted variances to allow bars to be closer together, similar to the **Gaslamp Quarter** of San

Diego, the goal being to attract a different demographic than the Strip attracts.

Downtown casinos

[**edit**]
Main article: **Downtown (Nevada gaming area)**

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

In 1931, the **Northern Club** (now the **La Bayou**) opened.**[69][70]** 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**.**[71]**

In 2020, **Circa Resort & Casino** opened, becoming the first all-new hotel-casino to be built on Fremont Street since 1980.**[72]**

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.**[73]**

Welcome signs

[**edit**]
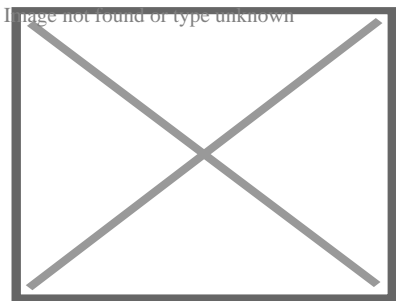
The original Welcome to Fabulous Las Vegas sign
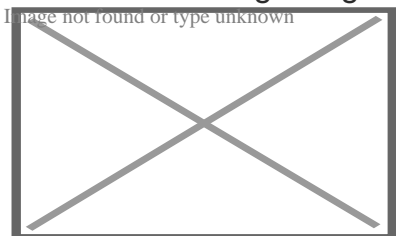
Gateway Arches

In 1929, the city installed a welcome arch over **Fremont Street**, at the corner of Main Street.**[74][75][76]** It remained in place until 1931.**[77][78]**

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.**[79][80][81]** The replica was destroyed in 2016, when a pickup truck crashed into it.**[82]**

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.[83]** The project, built by **YESCO**, cost $6.5 million and stands 80 feet (24 m) high.**[84]** 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.**[85]**

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).**[86][87]** The originals were refurbished following weather damage and installed at the **Las Vegas Arts District.[87][88]**

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.[89]

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.[90] In 2004, Las Vegas Mayor **Oscar Goodman** announced that the area would become home to **Symphony Park** (originally called "Union Park"[91]), 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.[92]
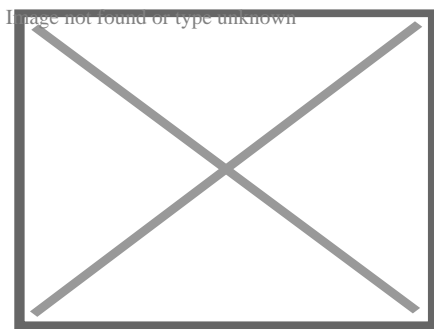
World Market Center Building A

In 2005, the **World Market Center** opened, consisting of three large buildings taking up 5,400,000 square feet (500,000 m^2). Trade shows for the furniture and furnishing industries are held there semiannually.[93]

Also nearby is the Las Vegas North Premium Outlets. With a second expansion, completed in May 2015, the mall currently offers 175 stores.[94]

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.[95][96] Projects funded include Las Vegas's first independent bookstore, **The Writer's Block**.[97]

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 m^2).[98][99]

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.[52]
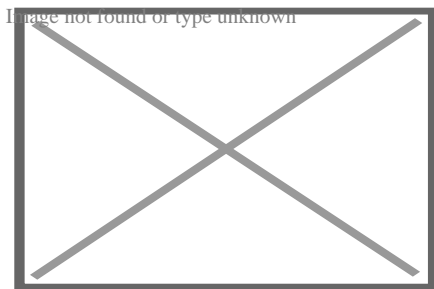
Culture

[**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)**.
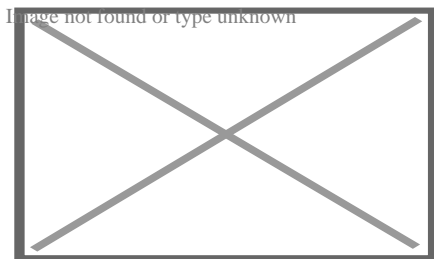
The **Smith Center for the Performing Arts** & Discovery Museum

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.**[100]** The festival extends into the Fremont East Entertainment District.**[101]** The Thursday evening before First Friday is known in the arts district as "Preview Thursday," which highlights new gallery exhibitions throughout the district.**[102]**

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.**[103]**

Sports

[**edit**]
Main article: **Sports in the Las Vegas metropolitan area**
See also: **Nevada § Sports**
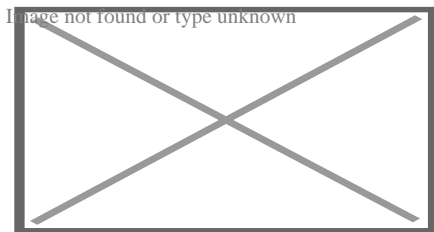
Allegiant Stadium is the home of the **Las Vegas Raiders NFL** football team.

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**,**[104]** the **National Football League** (NFL)'s **Las Vegas Raiders**, who **relocated** from **Oakland, California**, in 2020 and play at **Allegiant Stadium** in Paradise,**[105]** 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.**[106][107]**

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.**[108]** The **Las Vegas Lights FC** of the **United Soccer League** play in **Cashman Field** in Downtown Las Vegas.**[109][110]**

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.[111]

List of teams

[edit]

Major professional teams

[edit]

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

Minor professional teams

[edit]

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

Semi-pro and amateur teams

[edit]

Team	Sport	League	Venue (capacity)	Established	Titles
Las Vegas Dream	Basketball	ABA		2023	
Las Vegas Royals				2020	
Vegas Jesters	Ice hockey	MWHL		2012	0
Las Vegas Thunderbirds		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**]
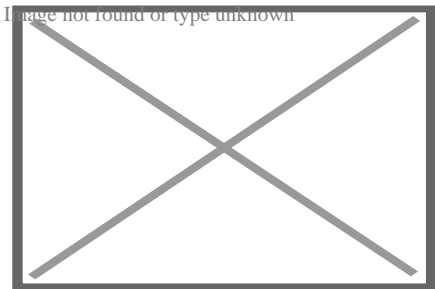
Spanish Trail Country Club, a 27-hole golf course

The city's parks and recreation department operates 78 regional, community, neighborhood, and pocket parks; four municipal swimming poools, 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.[112]

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.[113]

Government

[**edit**]
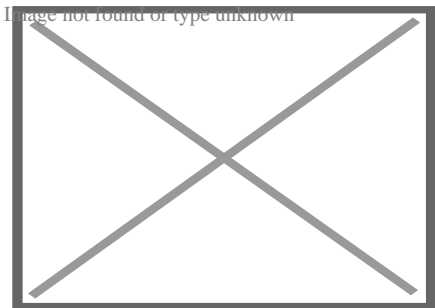
Las Vegas City Hall in downtown Las Vegas

The city of Las Vegas has a **council–manager government**.[114] The mayor sits as a council member-at-large and presides over all **city council** meetings.[114] 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.[115] The city manager is responsible for the administration and the day-to-day operations of all **municipal services** and city departments.[116] The city manager maintains intergovernmental relationships with federal, state, county and other local governments.[116]

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**.[117] 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**.[118] North Las Vegas, Henderson, Boulder City, Mesquite, UNLV and CCSD have their own police departments.[119]

The **federally-recognized Las Vegas Tribe of Paiute Indians** (**Southern Paiute**: Nuvagantucimi) occupies a 31-acre (130,000 m^2) **reservation** just north downtown between **Interstate-15** and Main Street.[120][121][122]

Downtown is the location of **Lloyd D. George Federal District Courthouse**[123] and the Regional Justice Center,[124] 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**	[125]	
Brian Knudsen	1st Ward Council member	**Democratic**	[126][127]	**Mayor Pro Tem**
Victoria Seaman	2nd Ward Council member	**Republican**	[128][127]	
Olivia Diaz	3rd Ward Council member	**Democratic**	[129][127]	
Francis Allen-Palenske	4th Ward Council member	**Republican**		
Shondra Summers-Armstrong	5th Ward Council member	**Democratic**	[130]	
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**.[131]

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).[132]

UNLV is a public, land-grant, **R1 research** university and is home to the **Kirk Kerkorian School of Medicine**[133] and the **William S. Boyd School of Law**, the only law school in Nevada.[134] 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 it's northern campus is in Reno.[135]

CSN, with campuses throughout Clark County,[136] is a **community college** with one of the largest enrollments in the United States.[137] In unincorporated Clark County, CSN's Charleston campus is home to the headquarters of **Nevada Public Radio (KNPR**), an **NPR** member station.[138][139]

Private higher education

[**edit**]

Touro University Nevada located in **Henderson** is a non-profit, private institution primarily focusing on medical education.[140] Other institutions include a number of **for-profit** private schools (e.g., **Le Cordon Bleu College of Culinary Arts**, **DeVry University**, among others).[141]
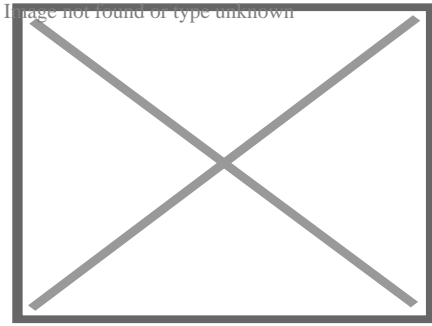
Media

[**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.[142] 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."[143][144]
- *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."[145] 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.[146][147]
- *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**
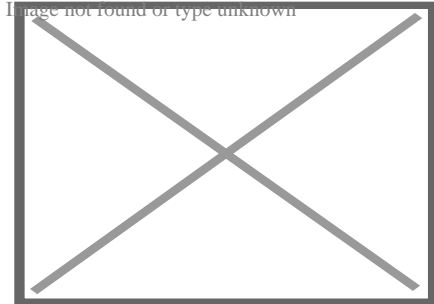- **Television stations in Las Vegas**

Magazines

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

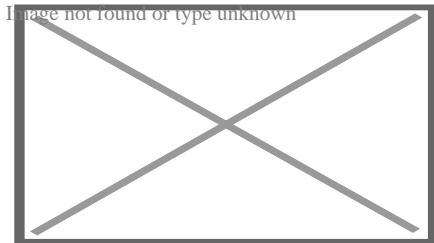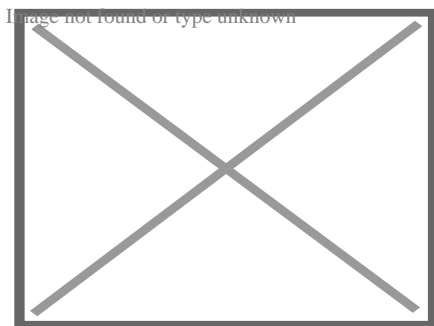## Transportation

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.**[148]**

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**.[149]

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**.[150]

The **Las Vegas Monorail** on the Strip was privately built, and upon bankruptcy taken over by the **Las Vegas Convention and Visitors Authority**.[151]

Silver Rider Transit operates three routes within Las Vegas, offering connections to Laughlin,[152] Mesquite,[153] and Sandy Valley.[154]

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.[155]

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.[156] 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**[157]**

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

North–south roads, west to east

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

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

Notable people

[**edit**]
Main article: **List of people from Las Vegas**

See also

[**edit**]

- **2017 Las Vegas shooting**
- **List of films set in Las Vegas**
- **List of films shot in Las Vegas**
- **List of Las Vegas casinos that never opened**
- **List of mayors of Las Vegas**
- **List of television shows set in Las Vegas**
- **Radio stations in Las Vegas**
- **Television stations in Las Vegas**

Notes

[**edit**]

1. **^**
   - American English: **/lɑːˈs ˌveɪˈɡɪɚ™s/** *lahss VAY-gɚ™ss*
   - Spanish pronunciation: **[las ˈ?eɡas]**, lit. 'The Meadows'
2. **^** Mean monthly maxima and minima (i.e. the highest and lowest temperature readings during an entire month or year) calculated based on data at said location from 1991 to 2020.
3. ^ *a b* From 15% sample
4. **^** Two titles were won when the team was based in **Oakland, California** and one was won during the team's time in **Los Angeles, California**.

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- **Geologic tour guide of the Las Vegas area** from **American Geological Institute**
- **National Weather Service Forecast – Las Vegas, NV**

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City of Las Vegas

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

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Flag of Las Vegas
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Municipalities and communities of **Clark County, Nevada**, United States
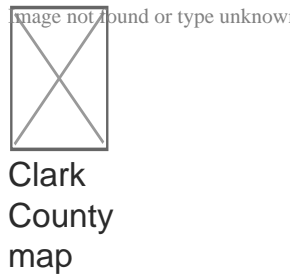
County seat: **Las Vegas**

Cities	- **Boulder City** - **Henderson** - **Las Vegas** - **Mesquite**‡ - **North Las Vegas**
CDPs	- **Blue Diamond** - **Bunkerville** - **Cal-Nev-Ari** - **Enterprise** - **Goodsprings** - **Indian Springs** - **Laughlin** - **Moapa** - **Moapa Valley** - **Mount Charleston** - **Nellis AFB** - **Nelson** - **Paradise** - **Sandy Valley** - **Searchlight** - **Spring Valley** - **Summerlin South** - **Sunrise Manor** - **Whitney** - **Winchester**

Clark County map

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

Ghost towns	**Arden** **Bard** **Bonelli's Ferry** **Borax** **Buster Falls** **Byron** **Cactus Springs** **Callville** **Colorado City** **Crystal** **Dike** **Dry Lake** **El Dorado City** **Erie** **Gold Butte** **Louisville** **Lovell** **Lucky Jim Camp** **Nelson's Landing** **Owens** **Potosi** **Quartette** **Rioville** **Roach** **Saint Joseph** **Solar** **St. Thomas** **San Juan** **Simonsville** **Stone's Ferry** **Valley** **Wann**
Indian reservations	**Fort Mojave Indian Reservation**‡ **Las Vegas Indian Colony** **Moapa River Indian Reservation**
Proposed communities	**Coyote Springs**‡ **Blue Diamond Hill housing proposals**
Footnotes	‡This populated place also has portions in an adjacent county or counties

- Nevada portal
- United States portal

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Las Vegas Valley

- Las Vegas MSA
- State of Nevada

LV Transportation

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

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

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Museums in Clark County, Nevada

Arts and museums

Active

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

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

Neighborhoods
- 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

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

Parks and public spaces	- Acacia Demonstration Gardens - Clark County Shooting Complex - Clark County Wetlands Park - Floyd Lamb Park at Tule Springs - Lake Mead National Recreation Area - Springs Preserve - Mount Charleston - Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area - Spring Mountains National Recreation Area - Sunset Park - Tule Springs Fossil Beds National Monument - Valley of Fire State Park
Area shopping	63 CityCenter - Blvd - Bonanza Gift Shop - The Boulevard Mall - The Shops at Crystals - Downtown Container Park - Downtown Summerlin - Galleria at Sunset - Grand Canal Shoppes - Fashion Show Mall - The Forum Shops at Caesars - Las Vegas Premium Outlets North - Meadows Mall - Miracle Mile Shops - Stratosphere Tower Shops - The Shoppes at the Palazzo - Tivoli Village - Town Square - Water Street District
Other	- Architecture - History - Timeline - Landmarks - Skyscrapers - Las Vegas Strip - Restaurants - Michelin-starred restaurants - Condominiums 1999 flood

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

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State of **Nevada**

Carson City (capital)

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

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

Regions	○ **Black Rock Desert** ○ **Eagle Valley** ○ **Great Basin** ○ **Lake Mead** ○ **Lake Tahoe** ○ **Las Vegas Valley** ○ **Mojave Desert** ○ **Pahranagat Valley** ○ **Sierra Nevada** ○ **Trout Creek Mountains** ○ **Truckee Meadows**
Metro areas	○ **Las Vegas** ○ **Reno**
Counties	○ **Churchill** ○ **Clark** ○ **Douglas** ○ **Elko** ○ **Esmeralda** ○ **Eureka** ○ **Humboldt** ○ **Lander** ○ **Lincoln** ○ **Lyon** ○ **Mineral** ○ **Nye** ○ **Pershing** ○ **Storey** ○ **Washoe** ○ **White Pine**

Cities and communities

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

Former counties

- Bullfrog
- Ormsby
- Roop

flag **Nevada portal**

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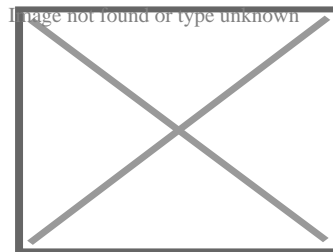**Southern California megaregion**

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

Metropolitan Los Angeles	○ Major cities: **Los Angeles** ○ **Long Beach** ○ **Anaheim** ○ **Santa Ana** ○ **Santa Clarita** ○ **Irvine** ○ **Glendale** ○ **Huntington Beach** ○ **Garden Grove**
Inland Empire	○ Major cities: **San Bernardino** ○ **Riverside** ○ **Fontana** ○ **Moreno Valley** ○ **Ontario** ○ **Rancho Cucamonga** ○ **Corona**
San Diego– _Tijuana_	○ Major cities: **San Diego** ○ _**Tijuana**_ ○ **Chula Vista** ○ **Oceanside** ○ **Escondido** ○ _**Rosarito**_
Central Coast	○ Major cities: **Santa Barbara** ○ **Santa Maria** ○ **San Luis Obispo**
**Las Vegas Valley**	○ Major cities: _**Las Vegas**_ ○ _**Henderson**_ ○ _**North Las Vegas**_

Megapolitan areas of California

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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

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

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

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

About Rock N Block - Turf N Hardscapes

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Things To Do in Clark County

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The Fall of Atlantis at Caesars Palace

4.3 (226)

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The Mob Museum

4.6 (17735)

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Gold Butte National Monument

4.6 (79)

Photo

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Madame Tussauds Las Vegas

4.5 (9709)

Photo

Mystic Falls Park

4.6 (1410)

Photo

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Lake of Dreams

4.7 (2421)

Photo

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Arc de Triomphe at Paris Las Vegas

4.6 (239)

Photo

Love Wall Las Vegas Love Foundation

4 (4)

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Vegas Chocolate Tour

3.5 (4)

Driving Directions in Clark County

Driving Directions From Paradise Landscaping Las Vegas to

Driving Directions From Las Vegas Tree & Landscaping to

Driving Directions From Las Vegas Artificial Grass to

Driving Directions From Festival Turf Las Vegas to

Driving Directions From NV Landscapes LLC to

Driving Directions From Landscape Las Vegas LLC to

Driving Directions From Cacti Landscapes Las Vegas to

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Driving Directions From Madame Tussauds Las Vegas to

Driving Directions From The Fall of Atlantis at Caesars Palace to

Driving Directions From Gold Butte National Monument to

Driving Directions From Lake of Dreams to

Driving Directions From Welcome to Fabulous Las Vegas Sign to

Driving Directions From Mystic Falls Park to

Driving Directions From Gondola Rides to

Driving Directions From Clark County Wetlands Park to

Driving Directions From Eiffel Tower Viewing Deck to

Driving Directions From Vegas Chocolate Tour to

Driving Directions From Bellagio Conservatory & Botanical Gardens to

Driving Directions From Clark County Museum to

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Reviews for Rock N Block - Turf N Hardscapes

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Jeanette Sanchez

(5)

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

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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,

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Dawna OgleYohe

(5)

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

Josh Bodell

(5)

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

D. Lopez

(5)

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

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Pet-friendly artificial turf Las Vegas**View GBP**

Frequently Asked Questions

Is artificial turf safe for pets?

Yes, most types of artificial turf are safe for pets. They are designed to withstand rough play, and many varieties also have anti-bacterial properties to keep your pets healthy.

How does pet-friendly artificial turf handle pet waste?

Pet-friendly synthetic turfs drain liquids such as urine through their backing material, preventing any absorption or lingering smells. Solid waste can be picked up and disposed of in the same way as on natural grass.

Where can I purchase pet-friendly artificial turf in Las Vegas?

There are numerous suppliers of pet-friendly synthetic grass in Las Vegas including Tough Turf, SYNlawn Nevada, and Artificial Grass Liquidators. Its recommended to research various options and choose one that suits your specific needs best.

Pet-friendly artificial turf Las Vegas

Artificial Turf Las Vegas, NV

Phone : (866) 374-3520

City : Las Vegas

State : Navada

Zip : 89108

Address : 3267 N Torrey Pines Dr

Google Business Profile

Google Business Website

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

USEFUL LINKS

las Vegas landscaping

landscaping las Vegas

Synthetic turf

Artificial grass

Synthetic grass

Fake grass

Artificial lawn

LATEST BLOGPOSTS

Polypropylene turf

Residential artificial turf

Commercial synthetic grass

Sports turf

Indoor artificial grass

Golf putting green turf

Pet-friendly artificial grass

Sitemap

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