

Artificial Turf

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of this choice are numerous.

Primarily, UV-resistant synthetic turf maintains its vibrant green color longer than traditional artificial grasses. The harsh sunlight in Las Vegas can cause most materials to fade over

time; this includes regular synthetic turfs which may lose their color and begin to look worn out after prolonged exposure to the sun's rays. This isn't a problem with UV-resistant products as they are designed specifically to withstand direct sunlight without losing their aesthetic appeal.

Secondly, typical synthetic turfs have been known to degrade and break down under continuous exposure to ultraviolet light. Not so with UV-resistant variants. These turfs are built to last and resist damage from the sun's powerful rays, making them more durable than their counterparts. This means that despite the slightly higher initial investment cost, property owners save money on maintenance or replacement costs in the long run.

In addition, one often overlooked advantage of using UV-resistant synthetic turf is its ability to keep cool even under intense sunlight. Regular artificial grass tends to heat up significantly when exposed to direct sunlight which can make it uncomfortable for pets or barefoot children playing on it during hot summer days. On the other hand, UV-resistant options have been engineered to dissipate heat more efficiently and stay cooler underfoot.

Another significant benefit of using this type of synthetic turf in Las Vegas involves water conservation – a vital consideration given Nevada's desert environment where conserving water resources is crucial both environmentally and economically speaking. Since these turfs require no watering at all unlike natural grass, homeowners and businesses can save a substantial amount on their water bills.

In conclusion, the advantages of UV-resistant synthetic turf make it an ideal choice for properties in Las Vegas. Not only does it retain its vibrant color and structural integrity longer than traditional artificial grasses, but it also stays cooler underfoot while helping conserve water. Given these benefits, investing in UV-resistant synthetic turf is indeed a wise decision for those living or running a business in the sunny city of Las Vegas.

Comparing UV-Resistant Synthetic Turf with Traditional Artificial Turf in Las Vegas —

- [The Advantages of UV-Resistant Synthetic Turf in Las Vegas](#)
- [Comparing UV-Resistant Synthetic Turf with Traditional Artificial Turf in Las Vegas](#)

Comparing UV-Resistant Synthetic Turf with Traditional Artificial Turf in Las Vegas

Title: A Comparative Analysis of UV-Resistant Synthetic Turf and Traditional Artificial Turf in Las Vegas

In the heart of Nevada, Las Vegas is known for its scorching temperatures and intense ultraviolet (UV) radiation. This unique desert climate poses a significant challenge to maintaining lush, green outdoor spaces. As such, many residents and business owners have turned to artificial turf as a solution. In recent years, there has been an increased interest in UV-resistant synthetic turf among Las Vegas locals. This essay will compare this innovative product with traditional artificial turf.

Traditional artificial turf has been widely used in Las Vegas for several years due to its durability and low maintenance requirements compared to natural grass. It offers a year-round green appearance without the need for watering or mowing, thereby conserving water - a crucial factor in arid regions like Nevada. However, one drawback of traditional artificial turf is its susceptibility to damage from prolonged exposure to UV radiation. Over time, the color can fade, and the material may become brittle and break down more quickly than anticipated.

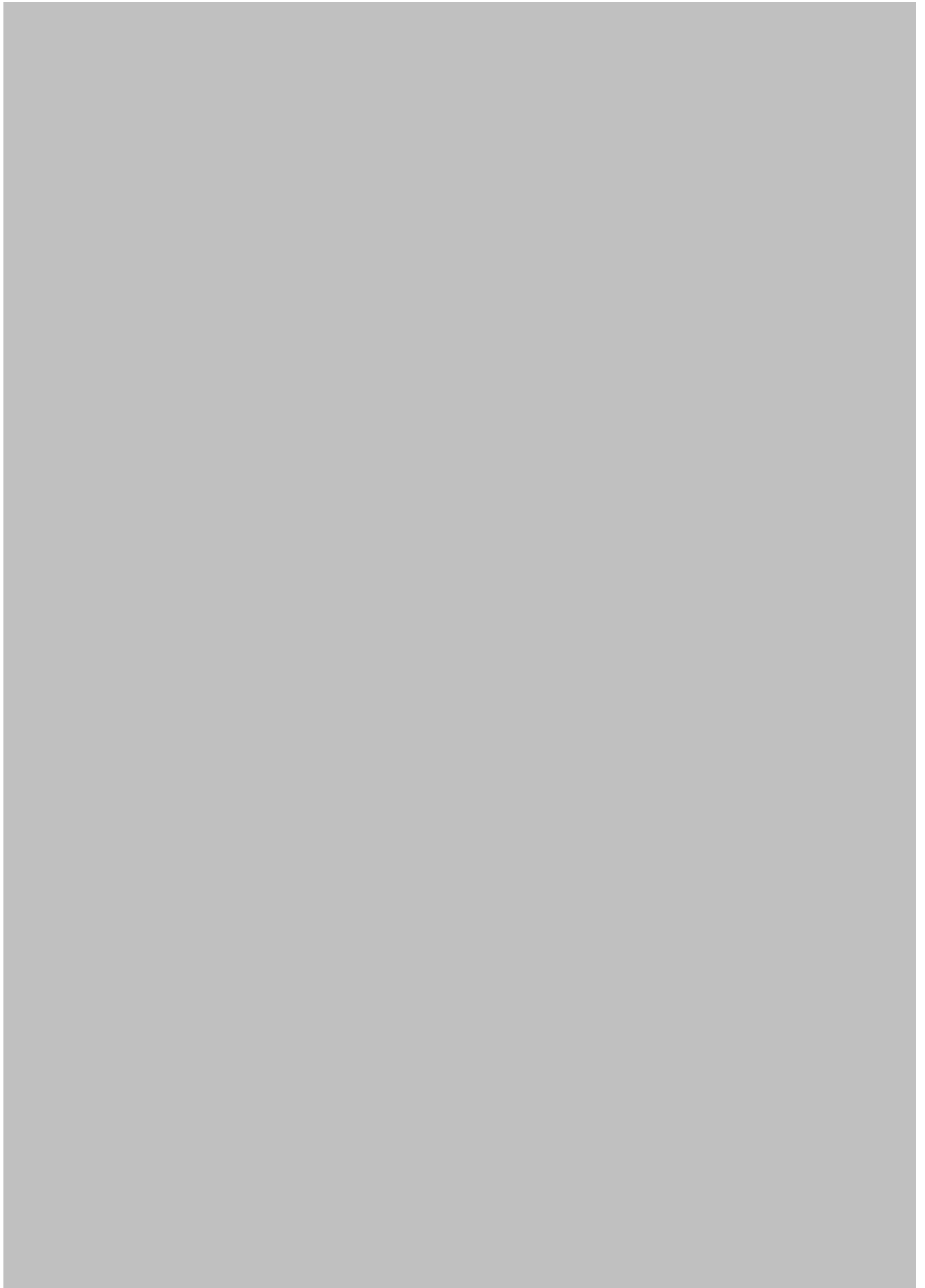
Enter UV-resistant synthetic turf – a game-changer in the world of landscaping solutions for areas with high sun exposure like Las Vegas. The key feature that sets it apart from traditional artificial grass is its enhanced resistance to UV rays. This type of synthetic surface has undergone special treatments during manufacturing to ensure it withstands harsh sunlight while retaining its vibrant color and structural integrity over time.

When comparing these two types of turfs based on longevity and aesthetic appeal under extreme sun exposure conditions typical of Las Vegas, UV-resistant synthetic turf emerges as the clear winner. It stays greener longer without any signs of wear or tear caused by UV damage-a common issue with standard artificial grass.

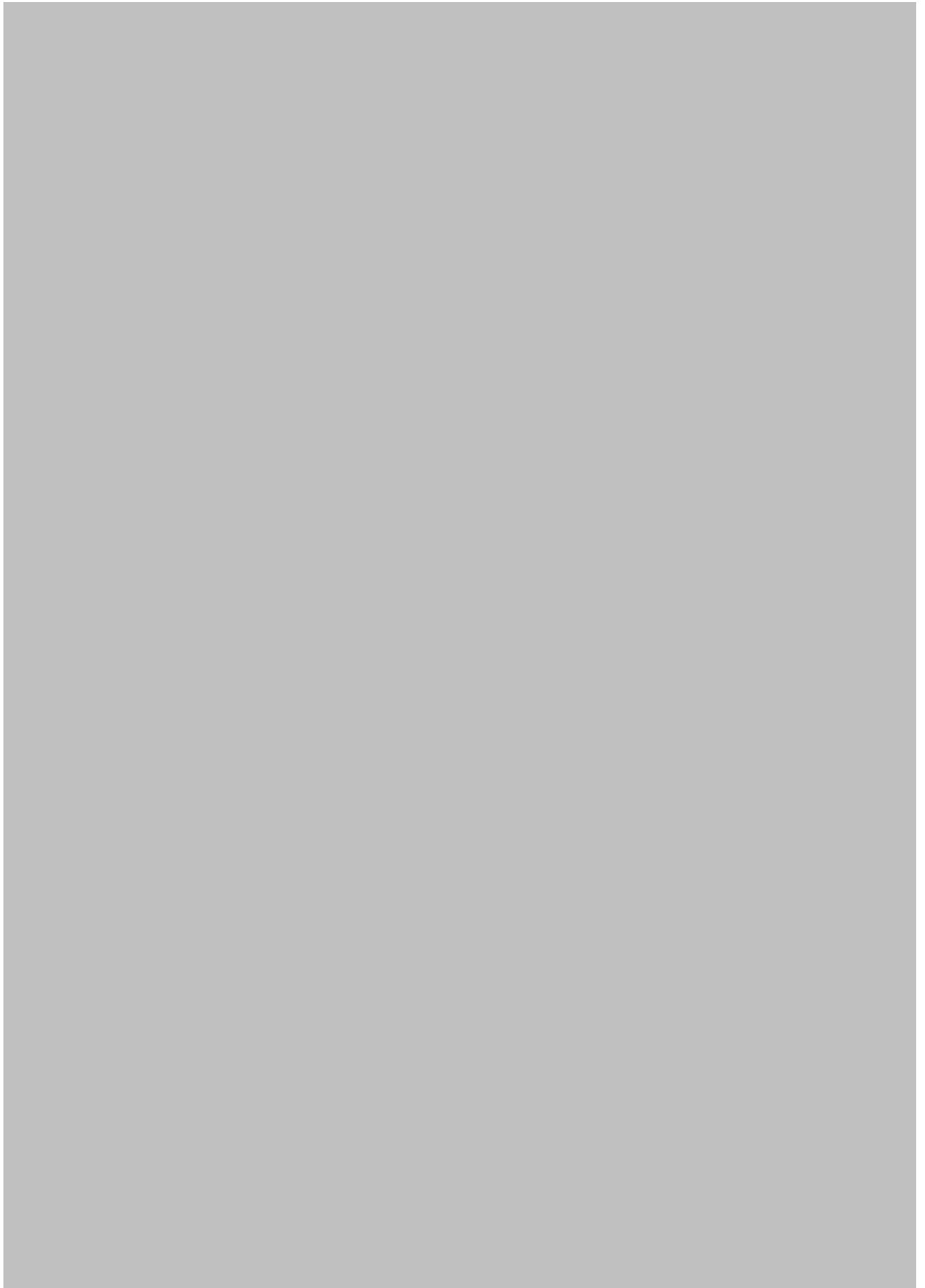
Another advantage presented by UV-resistant synthetic turf lies in its heat regulation capabilities. Traditional artificial turfs are known to absorb heat which can make them hot underfoot during peak summer months-a concern especially relevant in children's play areas or pet yards. UV-resistant synthetic turf, on the other hand, is designed to reflect more sunlight and absorb less heat, providing a cooler surface for users.

In conclusion, while traditional artificial grass has been the go-to choice for Las Vegas residents due to its durability and low maintenance requirements, UV-resistant synthetic turf offers enhanced benefits that make it a superior choice. Its high resistance to UV damage and heat regulation capabilities not only prolongs its lifespan but also ensures a comfortable and safe environment for users. As such, it represents an excellent investment in landscaping solutions for those living in sun-soaked regions like Las Vegas.

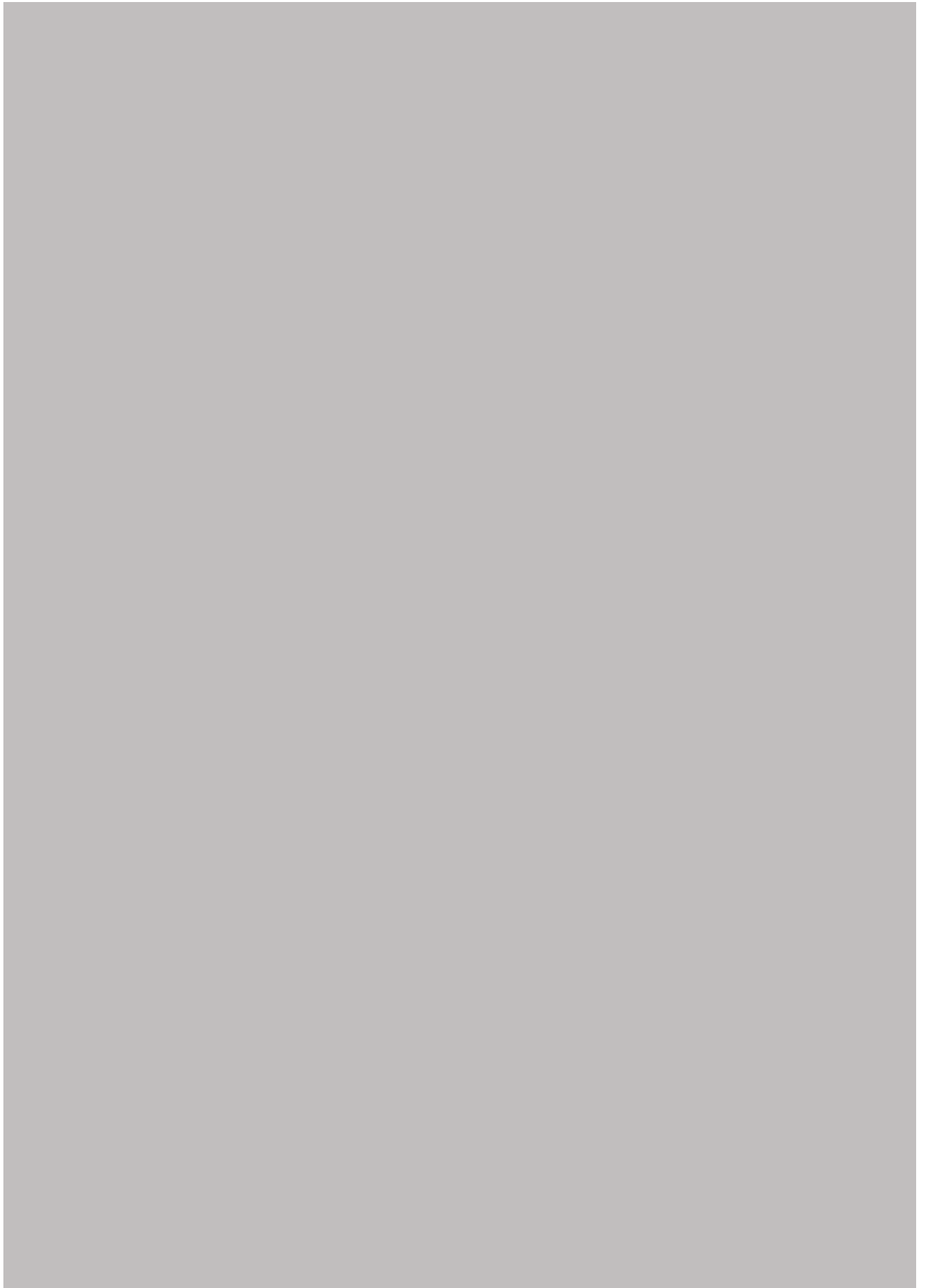
Artificial Turf Las Vegas, NV



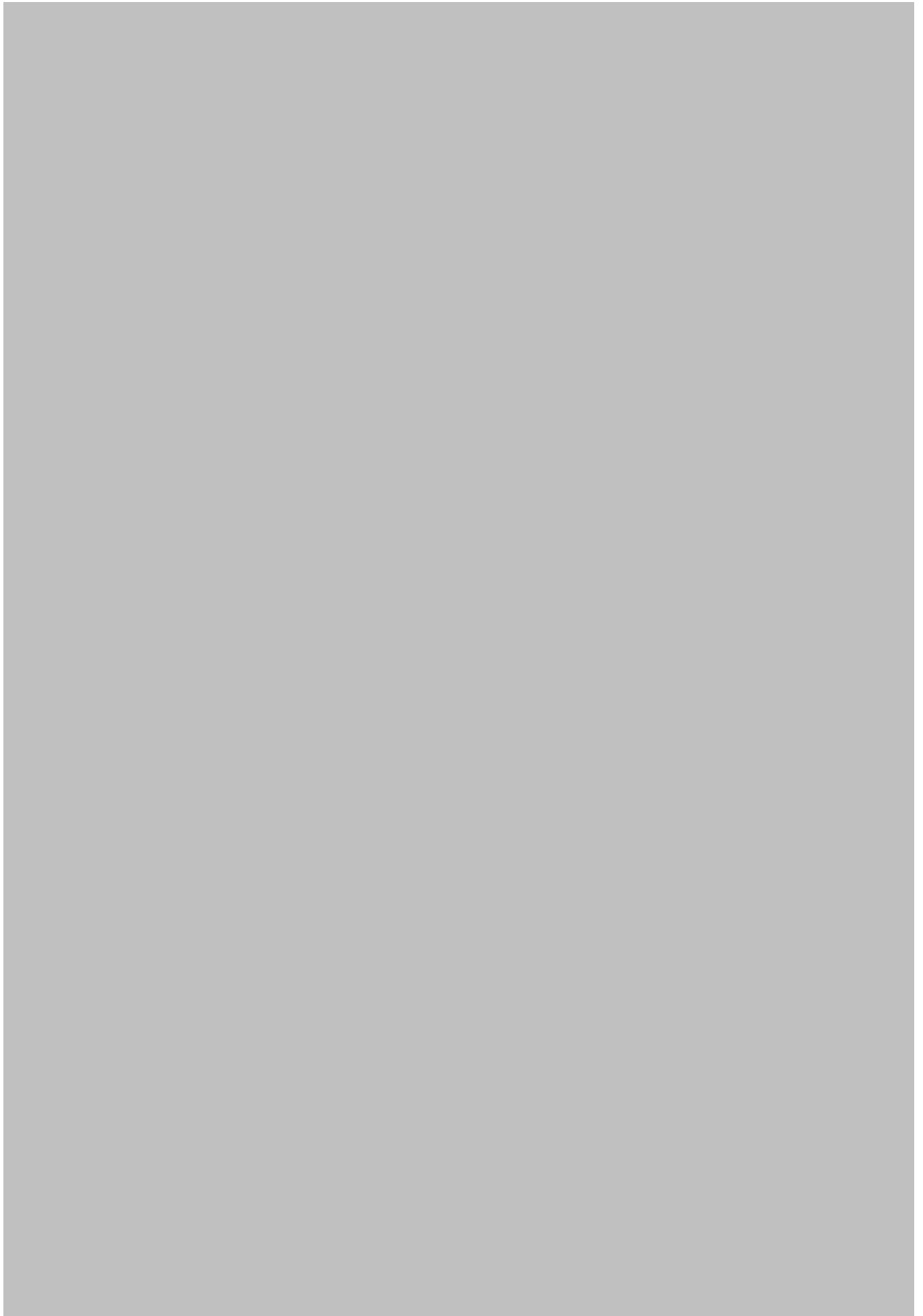
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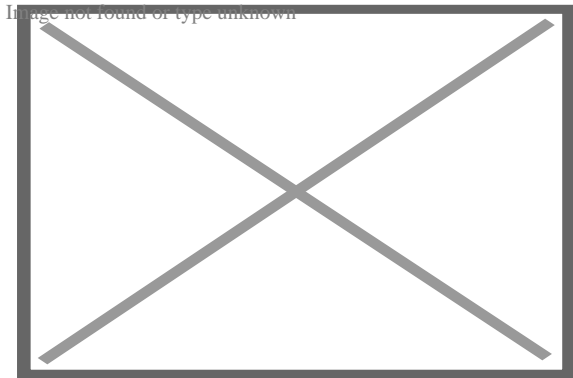


Google Post



About Landscaping

"Landscapers" redirects here. For the 2021 true crime TV series, see **Landscapers (TV series)**.



Landscaping an elementary school courtyard in the city of **Kuching**

Landscaping refers to any activity that modifies the visible features of an area of land, including the following:

1. **Living elements**, such as **flora** or **fauna**; or what is commonly called **gardening**, the art and craft of growing plants with a goal of creating a beauty within the **landscape**.
2. Natural **abiotic elements**, such as **landforms**, **terrain** shape and elevation, or **bodies of water**.
3. Abstract elements, such as the **weather** and lighting conditions.

Landscaping requires a certain understanding of **horticulture** and artistic design, but is not limited to plants and horticulture. Sculpting land to enhance usability (patio, walkways, ponds, water features) are also examples of landscaping being used. When intended as purely an aesthetic change, the term **Ornamental Landscaping** is used.^[1]

Often, designers refer to landscaping as an extension of rooms in your house (each one has a function). Outdoor spaces have a vast amount of flexibility as far as materials and function. It is often said the only limitation to outdoor space is one's imagination.

Understanding the land

[**edit**]

Construction requires both study and observation, and the process varies in different parts of the world. Landscaping varies according to different **regions**.^[2] Therefore, normally local natural experts are recommended if it is done for the first time. Understanding of the site is one of the chief essentials for successful landscaping.^[3] Different natural features and phenomena, like the position of the sun, terrain, **topography**, **soil qualities**, prevailing winds, depth of the **frost line**, and the system of **native flora** and fauna must be taken into account.^[4]

] Sometimes the land is not fit for landscaping. In order to landscape it, the land must be reshaped to direct water for appropriate drainage. This reshaping of land is called **grading**.^[4] Sometimes in large landscaping projects like, parks, sports fields and reserves soil may need to be improved by adding nutrients for growth of plants or turf, this process is called soil amelioration.^[5]

Removal of earth from the land is called cutting while when earth is added to the slope, it is called filling. Sometimes the grading process may involve removal of excessive waste (**landfills**), **soil** and rocks, so designers should take into account while in the planning stage.^[6]
^[7]

Additional information

^[edit]

At the start, the landscaping contractor issues a statement which is a rough design and layout of what could be done with the land in order to achieve the desired outcome.^[4] Different pencils are required to make graphics of the picture. Landscaping has become more technological than natural, as few projects begin without **bulldozers**, **lawnmowers**, or **chainsaws**.^[2] Different areas have different qualities of plants. When growing new grass, it should ideally be done in the spring and the fall seasons to maximize growth and to minimize the spread of weeds. It is generally agreed that organic or chemical **fertilizers** are required for good plant growth. Some landscapers prefer to use mix **gravel** with rocks of varying sizes to add interest in large areas.^[8]

See also

^[edit]

- **Aquascaping**
- **Arboriculture**
- **Ecoscaping**
- **Horticulture**
- **Landscape architecture**
- **Landscape design**
- **Landscape ecology**
- **Landscape engineering**
- **Landscape planning**
- **Landscape archaeology**
- **Organic lawn management**
- **Naturescaping**
- **Sustainable landscaping**
- **Terraforming**
- **Xeriscaping**

References

[[edit](#)]

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2. ^ **a b** Diekelmann, John; Schuster, Robert M. (2002). **Natural Landscaping: Designing with Native Plant Communities**. University of Wisconsin Press. **ISBN 978-0-299-17324-1**.
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8. ^ Sharon Cohoon and Jim McCausland. **"How to Landscape Gravel"**. Sunset.com. Archived from **the original** on 2020-01-31. Retrieved 2013-04-10.

External links

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- Media related to **Landscaping** at Wikimedia Commons

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Land use

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- Degradation
- Development/Conversion
- Planning
- Conflict
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 - Integrated landscape management
- Land grabbing
- Land consumption
- Land loss
 - Habitat destruction
- Illegal construction
- Land reclamation
- Land rehabilitation
- Landscape ecology
- Rangeland management
- Environmental planning
 - Leopold matrix
 - Watertable control
- Developed environments
 - Built-up area
- Locally unwanted land use

Property

- Property
 - Subdivision (land)
 - Real estate development
- Land development bank
- Land (economics)
- Customary land

Related fields

- Soil
 - Soil science
 - Soil compaction
 - Soil contamination
 - Alkali soil
- Pollution
- Deforestation
- Urban planning
- Agriculture
 - Drainage system (agriculture)
 - Land change modeling

-  Categories: **Land use**

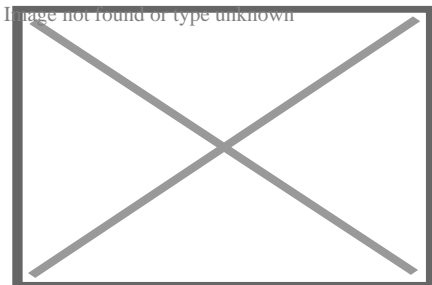
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About Landscape design



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

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

Design scope

[**edit**]

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

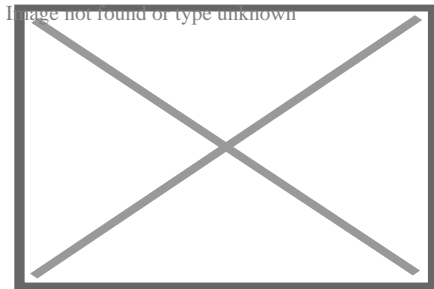
Design projects may involve two different professional roles: landscape design and landscape architecture.

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

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

Design approach

[edit]



Autumn colours at **Stourhead** gardens

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

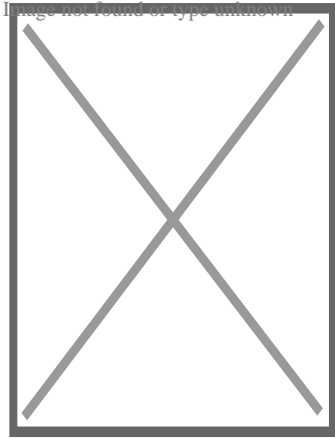
Design factors also include subjective qualities such as **genius loci** (the special site qualities to emphasize); client's needs and preferences; desirable plants and elements to retain on site, modify, or replace, and that may be available for **borrowed scenery** from beyond; artistic composition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

The up-and-coming practice of online landscape design allows professional landscapers to remotely design and plan sites through manipulation of two-dimensional images without ever

physically visiting the location. Due to the frequent lack of non-visual, supplementary data such as soil assessments and pH tests, online landscaping necessarily must focus on incorporating only plants which are tolerant across many diverse soil conditions.

Training

[[edit](#)]



André Le Nôtre

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

Institutional education in landscape design appeared in the early 20th century. Over time it became available at various levels. Ornamental horticulture programs with design components are offered at community college and universities within **schools of agriculture** or horticulture, with some beginning to offer garden or landscape design certificates and degrees. Departments of landscape architecture are located within university schools of architecture or **environmental design**, with undergraduate and graduate degrees offered. Specialties and minors are available in horticultural botany, **horticulture**, **natural resources**, **landscape engineering**, **construction management**, **fine** and **applied arts**, and **landscape design history**. Traditionally, hand-drawn drawings documented the design and position of features for construction, but **Landscape design software** is frequently used now.^{[[citation needed](#)]}

Other routes of training are through informal apprenticeships with practicing landscape designers, landscape architects, landscape contractors, gardeners, nurseries and garden centers, and docent programs at botanical and public gardens. Since the landscape designer

title does not have a college degree or licensing requirements to be used, there is a very wide range of sophistication, aesthetic talent, technical expertise, and specialty strengths to be responsibly matched with specific client and project requirements.^[***citation needed***]

Gardening

[***edit***]

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

See also

[***edit***]



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

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

References

[***edit***]

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Design

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- HCD

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 - Virtual home design software
- CAutoD
- Design quality indicator
- Electronic design automation
- Flowchart
- Mockup
- Design specification
- Prototype
- Sketch
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About Sustainable landscaping

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

Definition

[\[edit\]](#)

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

Benefits

[edit]

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

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

Issues

[edit]

Sustainability issues for landscaping include:

- **Carbon sequestration**
- **Climate change**
- **Water conservation**
- **Energy usage**

Non-sustainable practices include:

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

Solutions

[edit]

Some of the solutions are:

- Reduction of **stormwater** run-off through the use of bio-**swales**, **rain gardens** and **green roofs** and walls.[5][6][7]
- Reduction of water use in landscapes through design of water-wise garden techniques (sometimes known as **xeriscaping**)[8][9][10][11]
- Bio-filtering of wastes through constructed wetlands[12]
- Irrigation using water from showers and sinks, known as gray water[13]
- **Integrated Pest Management** techniques for **pest control**
- Creating and enhancing wildlife habitat in urban environments[14]

- Energy-efficient garden design in the form of proper placement and selection of shade trees and creation of wind breaks [15][16]
- **Permeable paving** materials to reduce stormwater run-off and allow rain water to infiltrate into the ground and replenish groundwater rather than run into surface water[17][18]
- Use of sustainably harvested wood, **composite wood** products for decking and other garden uses, as well as use of **plastic lumber**[19]
- Recycling of products, such as glass, **rubber from tires** and other materials to create **landscape products** such as paving stones, **mulch** and other materials[20]
- **Soil management** techniques, including composting kitchen and yard wastes, to maintain and enhance healthy soil that supports a diversity of **soil life**
- Integration and adoption of **renewable energy**, including **solar-powered** lighting[21]
- Development of lawn alternatives[22] such as xeriscaping,[23] floral lawns,[24] and meadows.[25]

Proper design

[edit]

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

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

Irrigation

[edit]

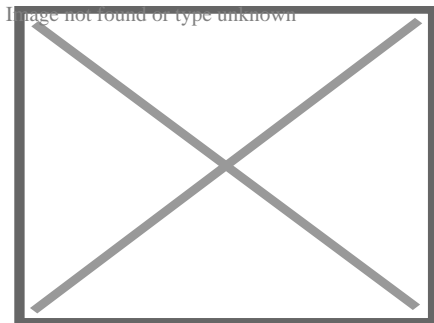
Mulch may be used to reduce water loss due to **evaporation**, reduce weeds, minimize **erosion**, dust and mud problems. Mulch can also add nutrients to the soil when it decomposes. However, mulch is most often used for weed suppression. Overuse of mulch can result in harm to the selected plantings.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

reduce landfill waste and reduce costs of disposal.[27]

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

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

A homeowner may consider consulting an accredited irrigation technician/auditor and obtain a water audit of current systems. Drip or sub-surface irrigation may be useful. Using **evapotranspiration** controllers, soil sensors and refined control panels will reduce water loss. Irrigation heads may need readjustment to avoid sprinkling on sidewalks or streets. Business owners may consider developing watering schedules based on historical or actual weather data and soil probes to monitor soil moisture prior to watering.[2]



An example of sustainable irrigation (Drip Irrigation)

Building materials

[edit]

See also: **Sustainable architecture**

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

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

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

Planting selection

[edit]

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

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

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

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

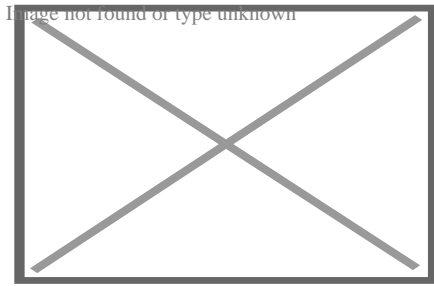
Energy conservation may be achieved by placing broadleaf **deciduous** trees near the east, west and optionally north-facing walls of the house. Such selection provides shading in the summer while permitting large amounts of heat-carrying solar radiation to strike the house in the winter. The trees are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

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

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

Sustainable lawns

[edit]



An example of a sustainable lawn

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

Maintenance

[\[edit\]](#)

Pests

[\[edit\]](#)

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

Pruning

[\[edit\]](#)

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

Programs

^[edit]

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

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

See also

^[edit]

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

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Sustainability

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- **Index**

Principles

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

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Food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Civic agriculture ○ Climate-smart agriculture ○ Community-supported agriculture ○ Cultured meat ○ Sustainable agriculture ○ Sustainable diet ○ Sustainable fishery

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

○  Category

○  Lists

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- Studies
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Ecology: Modelling ecosystems: Trophic components

General

- Abiotic component
- Abiotic stress
- Behaviour
- Biogeochemical cycle
- Biomass
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- Biotic stress
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- Competition
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- Ecosystem model
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- Chemotrophs
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- Phototrophs
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- Primary production

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<p>Decomposers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Chemoorganoheterotrophy ○ Decomposition ○ Detritivores ○ Detritus
<p>Microorganisms</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Archaea ○ Bacteriophage ○ Lithoautotroph ○ Lithotrophy ○ Marine ○ Microbial cooperation ○ Microbial ecology ○ Microbial food web ○ Microbial intelligence ○ Microbial loop ○ Microbial mat ○ Microbial metabolism ○ Phage ecology

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

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

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

Defense, counter

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

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Ecology: Modelling ecosystems: Other components

Population ecology

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

Species

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

Species interaction

- Antibiosis
- Biological interaction
- Commensalism
- Community ecology
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- Interspecific competition
- Mutualism
- Parasitism
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- Symbiosis

Spatial ecology

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

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- Ecosystem engineer
- Environmental niche modelling
- Guild
- Habitat
 - Marine
 - Semiaquatic
 - Terrestrial
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- Niche construction
- Niche differentiation
- Ontogenetic niche shift

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- Bioluminescence
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- Ecological debt
- Ecological deficit
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- Ecological indicator
- Ecological threshold
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- Emergence
- Extinction debt
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- Liebig's law of the minimum
- Marginal value theorem
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- Xerosere

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- Ecological economics
- Ecological footprint
- Ecological forecasting
- Ecological humanities
- Ecological stoichiometry
- Ecopath
- Ecosystem based fisheries
- Endolith
- Evolutionary ecology
- Functional ecology
- Industrial ecology
- Macroecology
- Microecosystem
- Natural environment
- Regime shift
- Sexecology
- Systems ecology
- Urban ecology
- Theoretical ecology

Outline of ecology

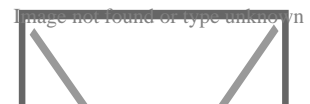
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Aquatic ecosystems

General components and freshwater ecosystems

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

General



Marine ecosystems (components)

General

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

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

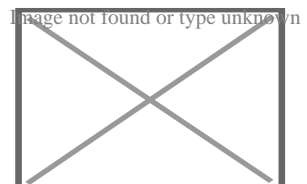
Marine life

Microorganisms

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

Vertebrates

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




-  **lakes portal**
-  **Oceans portal**
-  **Category**

About Pahrump, Nevada



This article **needs additional citations for verification**. Please help **improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources**. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.
*Find sources: "**Pahrump, Nevada**" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (January 2013) (**Learn how and when to remove this message**)*
Pahrump is located in the United States



Pahrump
 Pahrump (the United States)

Pahrump, Nevada

Unincorporated town

Town of Pahrump

Aerial view of Pahrump

Image not found or type unknown

Aerial view of Pahrump

Coat of arms of Pahrump, Nevada

Image not found or type unknown

Coat of arms

Location of Pahrump in Nye County

Image not found or type unknown

Location of Pahrump in Nye County
Pahrump is located in Nevada

Image not found or type unknown

Pahrump
Location of Pahrump in Nevada
and the US

Coordinates: 36°12'31"N 116°0'43"W36.20861°N 116.01194°WCountryUnited StatesStateNevadaCountyNyeGovernment

- TypeCounty commission • Town Manager/County ManagerTimothy SuttonArea

[2]
• Total

328.94 sq mi (851.96 km²) • Land328.80 sq mi (851.59 km²) • Water0.14 sq mi (0.37 km²)Elevation

2,697 ft (822 m)Population

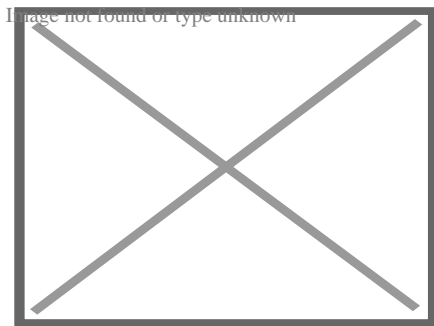
(2020)

• Total

44,738 • Density136.06/sq mi (52.53/km²)**Demonym**Pahrumpian**Time zone**UTC-8 (**Pacific (PST)**) • Summer (**DST**)UTC-7 (PDT)**ZIP Codes**

89041, 89048, 89060, 89061

Area code775**FIPS code**32-53800**GNIS** feature ID0845593**Website**www.pahrumpnv.org



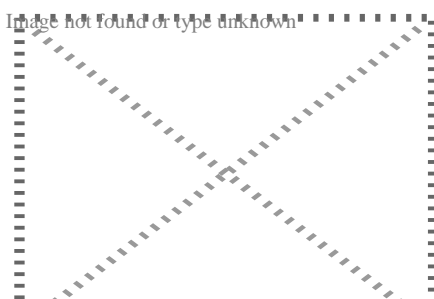
Pahrump welcome sign

Pahrump (/pəˈrʌmp/ *pə-**RUMP***) is an **unincorporated town** located at the southernmost tip of **Nye County, Nevada**, United States,^[3] about 50 miles (80 km) west of **Las Vegas** (roughly an hour away by driving distance). Pahrump lies adjacent to the Nevada–**California** border and the area had a population of 44,738 as of the 2020 census.

History

[**edit**]

Pahrump was originally inhabited by the **Southern Paiute**. It was slowly inhabited by settlers in the late 19th century. They reportedly chose the name for Pahrump after the original **Southern Paiute** name *Pah-Rimpi*, or "Water Rock," so named because of the abundant **artesian wells** in the valley. Because of the artesian wells, the new inhabitants of **Pahrump Valley** began a number of large **ranch**-style holdings, mostly over 1,000 acres (400 ha) in size. On the ranches, **alfalfa** and **cotton** were grown, and **livestock** were raised.



View of the mountains from town

Until the 1960s, Pahrump had no **telephone** service except a radio transmitter phone in a phone booth next to the small market, and there were no paved roads in or out of the Pahrump Valley. As **Las Vegas** grew, the Pahrump region also saw more real estate development and population growth. This led to the introduction of telephone service and the construction of a paved highway between Las Vegas and Pahrump during the late 1960s. Later, this road (**NV 160**) was extended from Pahrump northward to **US 95**, near **Amargosa Valley**. A second paved road (**NV 372**) was introduced that went from Pahrump to neighboring **Shoshone, California**, which provided a link to the **Death Valley** area, as well as a shorter route to those wishing to travel to **Los Angeles** or other areas in California. In the fifties and sixties, there was a two-room elementary school and the high school students went to Shoshone. In 1974, Pahrump's first high school, Pahrump Valley High School, was constructed.^[4]

Pahrump is an archetypal example of an **exurb** (a residential region beyond suburbs). Almost all significant agriculture has ended in the valley,^[5] and over the years the surface aquifers have been drained. Residential housing growth in Pahrump was partly responsible for Nye County ranking among the fastest growing counties nationwide in 2005.^[6]

Las Vegas casino owner **Ted Binion** buried a large treasure of **silver** in a secret underground vault in Pahrump. In 1998, Binion died under suspicious circumstances, and one of the parties accused of murdering Binion was apprehended while digging up the vault in Pahrump. A book about the Binion murder trial (and Las Vegas poker) is ***Positively Fifth Street*** by **James McManus**.

On November 15, 2006, the Pahrump town board voted for an ordinance declaring English the official language of business, limiting the display of foreign flags, and denying housing assistance or other welfare benefits to illegal immigrants.^[6] A measure in the ordinance required an American flag to be displayed above any other flag, regardless of what organization, nation, or government it represented. County Sheriff Tony DeMeo said he would not attempt to enforce the ordinance,^[6] which was repealed four months later because of bad publicity.^[7]

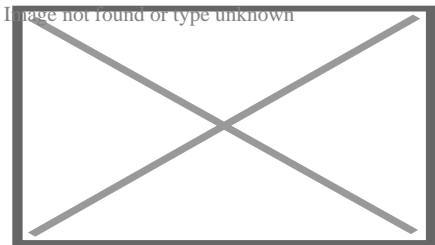
On November 4, 2017, **Koenigsegg** Automotive AB achieved the **highest top speed of a production car** ever, surpassing the **Bugatti Veyron**. The **Koenigsegg Agera RS** reached a top speed of 277.9 mph (447.2 km/h) on **Nevada State Route 160** in the Pahrump region.^{[8][9]}

Geography and climate

^[edit]

According to the **United States Census Bureau**, the **census-designated place** of Pahrump has a total area of 297.9 sq mi (771.5 km²), all of which is land. By area, it is the largest CDP in the contiguous United States, although it ranks only eleventh nationally, since the largest ten

are all in Alaska. The area lies in the Mojave Desert.



Night aerial view of Pahrump from the southwest, with the downtown intersection of Nevada routes 160 and 372 at the bright center

Summers in Pahrump are generally very hot and dry, with occasional pushes of monsoonal moisture beginning in early July. Being at a similar elevation to Las Vegas, daytime highs in summer average within a few degrees lower than that of Las Vegas. Record highs are similar between the two cities as well. A typical day during June through August brings temperatures around 100 °F (38 °C), and occasionally 110 °F (43 °C). Nighttime temperatures, however, are noticeably cooler. This is due to the lack of an urban heat island in Pahrump, allowing for intense radiative cooling after sundown. As a result, summer nights are pleasantly warm, bottoming out in the mid-60s or 70s °F (around 20 °C). Pahrump's location in a valley leads to large diurnal temperature ranges, typically 30 °F (17 °C) but occasionally 40 °F (22 °C). By late August and early September, the sweltering summer heat noticeably tempers down. September is the gateway to fall, which brings very pleasant weather. October highs are generally 80 °F (27 °C) and nighttime temperatures in the 50s °F (low teens °C). Due to its elevation, Pahrump is protected from the searing summer temperatures experienced in the nearby Death Valley.

Like other locations in the Mojave desert, winters are typically mild, with occasional pushes of cold air from the north. Daytime highs average from the mid-50s and 60s °F (10s °C), but low temperatures hover around freezing for most nights between December and February. Spring brings pleasantly warm temperatures and cool evenings. Like other locations in the Mojave desert, this is the windiest time of year. Snowfall is rare in Pahrump, but there is generally at least one snow day per year.

Climate data for Pahrump, Nevada (1991–2020 normals, extremes 1914–1926, 1949–1952, 1958–present)

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Record high °F (°C)	79 (26)	86 (30)	91 (33)	98 (37)	107 (42)	115 (46)	117 (47)	115 (46)	111 (44)	103 (39)	88 (31)	77 (25)	117 (47)
Mean maximum °F (°C)	69.5 (20.8)	73.8 (23.2)	81.4 (27.4)	90.7 (32.6)	98.0 (36.7)	106.0 (41.1)	109.8 (43.2)	107.5 (41.9)	102.8 (39.3)	93.6 (34.2)	80.5 (26.9)	68.0 (20.0)	110.6 (43.7)
Mean daily maximum °F (°C)	58.0 (14.4)	61.8 (16.6)	68.7 (20.4)	75.9 (24.4)	84.9 (29.4)	95.3 (35.2)	101.3 (38.5)	100.0 (37.8)	93.1 (33.9)	80.8 (27.1)	67.3 (19.6)	56.7 (13.7)	78.6 (25.9)

Daily mean °F (°C)	42.9 (6.1)	46.8 (8.2)	53.5 (11.9)	60.0 (15.6)	68.9 (20.5)	78.0 (25.6)	84.6 (29.2)	82.8 (28.2)	75.2 (24.0)	62.8 (17.1)	50.4 (10.2)	41.8 (5.4)	62.3 (16.8)
Mean daily minimum °F (°C)	27.8 (?2.3)	31.8 (?0.1)	38.3 (3.5)	44.1 (6.7)	52.9 (11.6)	60.8 (16.0)	67.9 (19.9)	65.6 (18.7)	57.3 (14.1)	44.8 (7.1)	33.5 (0.8)	26.9 (?2.8)	46.0 (7.8)
Mean minimum °F (°C)	18.7 (?7.4)	22.3 (?5.4)	27.7 (?2.4)	33.5 (0.8)	41.4 (5.2)	49.6 (9.8)	59.4 (15.2)	57.1 (13.9)	47.4 (8.6)	34.4 (1.3)	22.4 (?5.3)	17.1 (?8.3)	15.4 (?9.2)
Record low °F (°C)	4 (?16)	6 (?14)	15 (?9)	18 (?8)	22 (?6)	34 (1)	46 (8)	42 (6)	34 (1)	15 (?9)	7 (?14)	?2 (?19)	?2 (?19)
Average precipitation inches (mm)	0.71 (18)	0.91 (23)	0.60 (15)	0.30 (7.6)	0.17 (4.3)	0.08 (2.0)	0.36 (9.1)	0.20 (5.1)	0.37 (9.4)	0.38 (9.7)	0.23 (5.8)	0.66 (17)	4.97 (126)
Average precipitation days (? 0.01 in)	3.6	4.0	3.3	2.2	1.4	0.5	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.5	3.0	26.1

Source: **NOAA**[10][11]

Demographics

[**edit**]

Historical population

Census	Pop.	Note	%±
1990	7,424	—	
2000	24,631		231.8%
2010	36,441		47.9%
2020	44,738		22.8%

U.S. Decennial Census[12]

As of the **census** of 2000,[13] there were 24,631 people, 10,153 households, and 7,127 families residing in the **census-designated place** (CDP) of Pahrump. The population density was 82.7 inhabitants per square mile (31.9/km²). There were 11,651 housing units at an average density of 39.1 per square mile (15.1/km²). The racial makeup of the CDP was 96.1% **White**, 0.1% **African American**, 1.1% **Native American**, 1.4% **Asian**, 0.37% **Pacific Islander**, 2.27% from **other races**, and 2.6% from two or more races. **Hispanic** or **Latino** of any race were 12.9% of the population.

There were 10,153 households, out of which 14.2% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 58.2% were **married couples** living together, 7.5% had a female householder with no husband present, and 29.8% were non-families. 23.5% of all households were made up of individuals, and 10.5% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The

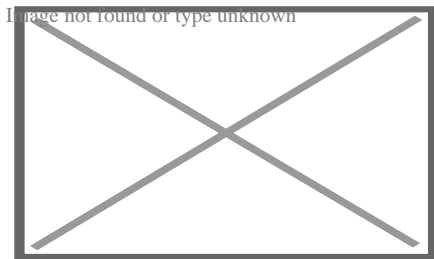
average household size was 2.42 and the average family size was 2.83.

In the CDP, the population was spread out, with 22.3% under the age of 18, 4.9% from 18 to 24, 10.6% from 25 to 44, 28.9% from 45 to 64, and 55.3% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 45 years. For every 100 females, there were 102.4 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 101.4 males.

The median income for a household in the CDP was \$34,860, and the median income for a family was \$39,812. Males had a median income of \$35,862 versus \$21,586 for females. The **per capita income** for the CDP was \$17,708. About 7.3% of families and 10.7% of the population were below the **poverty line**, including 14.8% of those under age 18 and 7.0% of those age 65 or over. Nye County receives an unusually large 29 percent of its income from federal benefits which amounts to \$9,408 for each resident of the county.

Government

[[edit](#)]



Government offices for Pahrump

Pahrump has an unincorporated town status, with a limited government that manages land-use planning, recreation, and fire, while leaving most services to Nye County. In 2012, Pahrump voted to disband the Town Board form of government in favor of an advisory board under the County Commissioners. It was finalized in 2014 when the incumbent elected members' terms expired. The Town Board was disbanded as of January 2015.^{[14][15]}

Gregory Hafen II (R) represents the 36th district for the **Nevada Assembly**.^[16]

Education

[[edit](#)]

Public education in Pahrump is administered by the **Nye County School District**.^[17] The district headquarters is in Pahrump.^[18]

Pahrump has a **public library**.^[19]

The county is in the service area of **Great Basin College**.^[20]

Economy

[[edit](#)]

Notable businesses in the area include the **Spring Mountain Motor Sports Ranch**. **Golden Entertainment** operates three casinos in Pahrump.

Two legal **brothels**, **Sheri's Ranch** and **Chicken Ranch**, are located in Pahrump. Due to their proximity to **Las Vegas**, they tend to be more expensive than other legal brothels in Nevada.

Media

[[edit](#)]

Pahrump is served by Prime-TV affiliate **KPVM-TV 25**^{[21][22]} It has ten digital channels 25.1 (PrimeTV), 25.2 (**thisTV**, 25.3 **America's Voice**, 25.4 **OANN**, 25.5 **Shop LC**, 25.6 **Home Shopping Network**, 25.7 conservative talk radio, 25.8 country, 25.9 **Nuestra Vision**, and 25.10 **Fun Roads**.^{[23][24]} Pahrump is also home to **KACP 103.1 FM** which airs a **country music** format.^[25]

Transportation

[[edit](#)]

Pahrump Valley Transportation is the only public transportation in Pahrump. However, there is also VetRANS, a transportation service for veterans. Both services run by appointment, and offer transport to certain destinations in Las Vegas. Salt Lake Express serves Pahrump on its bus route from Las Vegas to Reno. **Eastern Sierra Transit Authority** provides bus service from Pahrump to **Tecopa, California**.^[26]

Residents, and those visiting Pahrump, utilize **McCarran International Airport** in the Las Vegas area, approximately 60 miles east of Pahrump. A private airport, **Calvada Meadows Airport**, also serves Pahrump, however, aircraft must request permission before landing at this small airport. **Enterprise Rent-A-Car** operates a local branch for vehicle rental needs. Pahrump has taxi service operating 24 hours a day.

Notable residents

[[edit](#)]

Pahrump was the hometown of author and radio personality **Art Bell**.^[27] He was known for founding **Coast to Coast AM**, an overnight radio talk show mainly about paranormal subjects, conspiracies, and other oddities that he broadcast from his home studio. At one time, Bell owned **KNYE**, the local radio station located in Pahrump. After the death of his wife Ramona,

Bell remarried and relocated to the Philippines. On the December 28, 2006, broadcast of *Coast to Coast AM*, Bell announced he had returned to Pahrump, but he later returned to the Philippines, where he resided until 2011, when he again returned to Pahrump. Bell hosted **Art Bell's Dark Matter**, also dealing with paranormal subject matter, which aired on SiriusXM, from his home in Pahrump. In July 2015, Art Bell returned to the airwaves with a new show, *Midnight in the Desert*, which aired weeknights in a three-hour time slot.[28] The show covered much of the same material as *Coast to Coast AM*. Bell retired from the show in December 2015. Bell died on April 13, 2018, in Pahrump.

Michael Jackson purchased a home in the area in 2008, where he briefly had a home **studio** and **home schooled** his three children.[29]

Pahrump is the home of **Ronald Wayne**, the third co-founder of **Apple Computer** along with **Steve Jobs** and **Steve Wozniak**. Wayne relinquished his equity in Apple for \$800 in 1976;[30][31] he now lives a quiet lifestyle in Pahrump, selling **stamps** and rare **coins**. [32]

Retired actress **June Kenney** lived in Pahrump from 2010 to her death in 2021.[33]

Musical group **Escape the Fate** was founded in, and originally from, Pahrump,[34][35] before the band relocated to Las Vegas.

Infamous "Hollywood madam" **Heidi Fleiss** moved to Pahrump in 2005.[36]

Melvin Dummar, who claimed to have saved the life of **Howard Hughes** and who was named in a disputed will as Hughes's main beneficiary, lived for a while in Pahrump and died there in 2018.[37]

1992 Libertarian Vice Presidential candidate **Nancy Lord** lived in Pahrump for a number of years.

Although **brothel** owner **Dennis Hof** died in nearby **Crystal**, he referred to himself in political ads as "The Trump of Pahrump," a sobriquet he credited to **Donald Trump** advisor **Roger Stone** (an early supporter of Hof).[38] Hof was elected posthumously to a seat in the **Nevada Assembly** in 2018. A group of county commissioners within the legislative district was empowered to appoint a successor; Pahrump utility general manager **Gregory Hafen II** won appointment to the seat.

Libertarian writer and filmmaker **J. Neil Schulman**, author of ***Alongside Night*** (1978) and writer/producer/director of the indie film *Alongside Night*, [39] lived in Pahrump. Schulman was the first to produce a film that featured Pahrump, in the script of ***Lady Magdalene's***, which starred **Nichelle Nichols** as the owner of the title **brothel**.


In popular culture

[edit]

- In the film ***Mars Attacks!***, Martians land in Pahrump and announce they have "come in peace", but soon kill most of the humans gathered there.^{[40][41]}
- Pahrump was featured in ***Studio 60 on the Sunset Strip*** in a two-part episode titled "Nevada Day." Part One aired November 6, 2006, and Part Two aired a week later on November 13. The scenes, however, were set only in the town jail and a small diner across the street, and the town itself was not featured, implying that Pahrump is much smaller than it actually is. ^[citation needed]
- The TV series ***Get Shorty*** is partly set in Pahrump.^[42] The city is the home town of main character Miles Daly, played by **Chris O'Dowd**.
- The TV series ***Small Town News: KPVM Pahrump*** is about the only TV station in Pahrump.^{[22][43]}
- Pahrump was featured in seasons 2, 3, and 4 of the TV series ***Live PD*** produced by **A&E (TV network)**.^{[44][45]}
- In ***Harvey Birdman: Attorney General***, **Peter Potamus** runs a radio show, **HippoWars**, on **KHPO** broadcasting out of Pahrump.
- Pahrump was briefly referenced in season 5 of **iZombie**.

See also

[edit]

-  **Nevada portal**
- Carpenter Canyon Road leads from Pahrump to **Carpenter Canyon** and Carpenter Canyon Creek

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External links

[**edit**]

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

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Wikivoyage has a travel guide for **Pahrump**.

- **Official website**
- **Tourism website**

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

County seat: Tonopah

Unincorporated towns

- o **Amargosa Valley**
- o **Beatty**
- o **Gabbs**
- o **Manhattan**
- o **Pahrump**
- o **Round Mountain**
- o **Tonopah**

**Other
unincorporated
communities**

- o **Carvers**
- o **Crystal**
- o **Currant**
- o **Duckwater**
- o **Hadley**
- o **Mercury**
- o **Scotty's Junction**
- o **Sunnyside**
- o **Tybo**
- o **Warm Springs**
- o **Yomba**

**Indian
reservations**

- o **Yomba Reservation**

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Nye
County
map

Ghost towns

- **Adaven**
- **Allred**
- **Archer**
- **Athens**
- **Atwood**
- **Belmont**
- **Berlin**
- **Bonnie Claire**
- **Bullfrog**
- **Cactus Springs**
- **Carrara**
- **Gold Center**
- **Grantsville**
- **Hot Springs**
- **Ione**
- **Johnnie**
- **Juniper Springs**
- **Leeland**
- **Lockes**
- **Lodi**
- **Manse**
- **Millett**
- **Nyala**
- **Pioneer**
- **Potts**
- **Rhyolite**
- **Springdale**
- **Wahmonie**

- **Nevada portal**
- **United States portal**

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International

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

National

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

Geographic

- **MusicBrainz area**

About Paradise, Nevada

For the community located in Humboldt County, Nevada, see **Paradise Valley, Nevada**.

Paradise

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

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

Image not found or type unknown

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

Location of Paradise

Image not found or type unknown

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

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

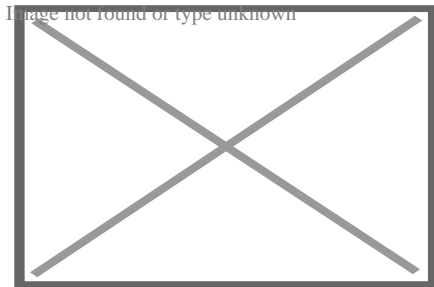
Paradise is an **unincorporated town**^[2] and **census-designated place** (CDP) in **Clark County, Nevada**, United States, adjacent to the city of **Las Vegas**. It was formed on December 8, 1950. Its population was 191,238 at the 2020 census, making it the fifth-most-populous CDP in the United States;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

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

History

[[edit](#)]

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



Neighborhoods on the east side of Paradise

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

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

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

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

Geography

[\[edit\]](#)

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

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

Demographics

[\[edit\]](#)

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

source:^[19]

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

As of the **census**^[21] of 2000, there were 186,070 people, 77,209 households, and 43,314 families residing in the CDP. The population density was 3,947.3 inhabitants per square mile (1,524.1/km²). There were 85,398 housing units at an average density of 1,811.6 per square mile (699.5/km²). The racial makeup of the CDP was 72.51% **White**, 6.59% **African American**, 0.77% **Native American**, 6.52% **Asian**, 0.59% **Pacific Islander**, 8.37% from **other races**, and 4.65% from two or more races. **Hispanic** or **Latino** of any race were 23.47% of the

population.

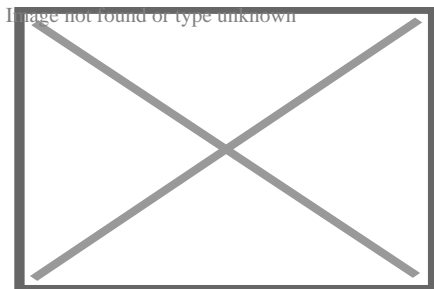
There were 77,209 households, out of which 24.6% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 39.7% were **married couples** living together, 10.5% had a female householder with no husband present, and 43.9% were non-families. 31.9% of all households were made up of individuals, and 7.5% had someone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

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

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

Culture

[**edit**]



The **Bellagio** at dusk

- **Akhob** by James Turrell
- **Allegiant Stadium**
- **The Art of Richard MacDonald**
- **Bellagio Gallery of Fine Art**
- **Bliss Dance**
- **Chihuly Art Gallery**
- **Las Vegas Little Theater**
- **Las Vegas Philharmonic Orchestra**
- **Martin Lawrence Galleries**
- **Nevada Ballet Theatre**
- **P3 Art Studio**
- **National Atomic Testing Museum**

- **Liberace Museum**
- **Marjorie Barrick Museum of Art**
- **T-Mobile Arena**
- **Sphere**

Education

[\[edit\]](#)

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

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

Transportation

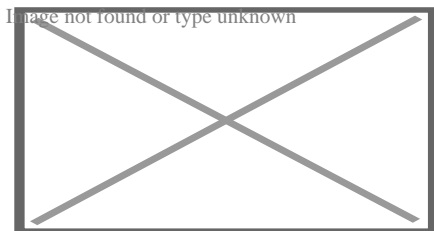
[\[edit\]](#)

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

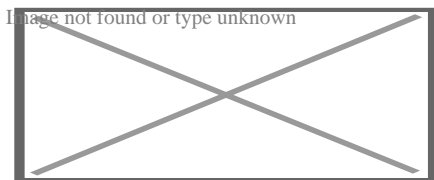
Sports

[\[edit\]](#)

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



T-Mobile Arena



Allegiant Stadium

Paradise is home to Las Vegas's three major league sports teams: the **Vegas Golden Knights** of the **National Hockey League** (NHL), which play at **T-Mobile Arena**, the **Las Vegas Raiders** of the **National Football League** (NFL) which play at **Allegiant Stadium**, and the **Las Vegas Aces** of the **WNBA** which play at **Michelob Ultra Arena**. **Super Bowl LVIII** in 2024 was played at Allegiant Stadium.^[**25**] Paradise will be the future home of the **Oakland Athletics** of **Major League Baseball** (MLB)^[**26**]^[**27**] at a new stadium.

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

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

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

See also

[edit]

- flag

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

Notes

[edit]

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[edit]

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External links

[edit]



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

- [Paradise Town Advisory Board Homepage Archived](#) 2017-07-20 at the [Wayback Machine](#)

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

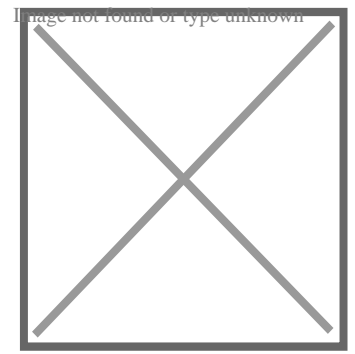
Las Vegas Strip

South end

- [Welcome to Fabulous Las Vegas sign](#)

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

West side casinos



**East side
casinos**

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

**Former
casinos**

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

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

**Other
attractions**

Venues

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

Shopping

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

Transportation

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

Related

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

- [Strip Gaming Area](#)

- [Nevada portal](#)

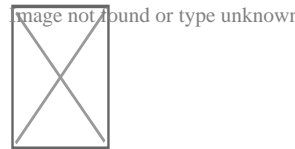
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- [e](#)

Municipalities and communities of [Clark County, Nevada](#), United States

County seat: [Las Vegas](#)

Cities

- [Boulder City](#)
- [Henderson](#)
- [Las Vegas](#)
- [Mesquite†](#)
- [North Las Vegas](#)



Clark
County
map

CDPs

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

Unincorporated communities

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

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

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

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Las Vegas Valley

- Las Vegas MSA
- State of Nevada

LV Transportation

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

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

- v
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Museums in Clark County, Nevada

Arts and
museums

Active

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

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

Sports

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

Government

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

Cities

- Henderson
- Las Vegas
- North Las Vegas

Census-designated places

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

Communities

- Aliante
- Anthem/Anthem Country Club
- Centennial Hills
- Chinatown
- Downtown Las Vegas
- Green Valley
- Lake Las Vegas
- Las Vegas Country Club
- MacDonald Highlands
- Mountain's Edge

Neighborhoods

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

**Research
and education**

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

**Parks and
public spaces**

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

Area shopping

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

Other

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- Las Vegas Strip
- Restaurants
- Michelin-starred restaurants
- Condominiums
- 1999 flood

Category

WIKIProject

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State of Nevada

Carson City (capital)

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- **Great Basin**
- **Lake Mead**
- **Lake Tahoe**
- **Las Vegas Valley**
- **Mojave Desert**
- **Pahranagat Valley**
- **Sierra Nevada**
- **Trout Creek Mountains**
- **Truckee Meadows**

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- **Reno**

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

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communities**

- **Alamo**
- **Amargosa Valley**
- **Austin**
- **Baker**
- **Battle Mountain**
- **Beatty**
- **Boulder City**
- **Caliente**
- **Carlin**
- **Carson City**
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- **Eureka**
- **Fallon**
- **Fernley**
- **Gardnerville Ranchos**
- **Gerlach**
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- **Henderson**
- **Incline Village**
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- **Spring Creek**
- **Spring Valley**
- **Stateline**
- **Summerlin South**
- **Sun Valley**
- **Sunrise Manor**
- **Tonopah**
- **Virginia City**
- **West Wendover**
- **Winnemucca**
- **Wuk**

- Former counties
- Bullfrog
 - Ormsby
 - Roop

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Nevada portal

Authority control databases: Geographic

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MusicBrainz area

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About Rock N Block - Turf N Hardscapes

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Things To Do in Clark County

Photo

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The Fall of Atlantis at Caesars Palace

4.3 (226)

Photo

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The Mob Museum

4.6 (17735)

Photo

Gold Butte National Monument

4.6 (79)

Photo

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Madame Tussauds Las Vegas

4.5 (9709)

Photo

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Mystic Falls Park

4.6 (1410)

Photo

Lake of Dreams

4.7 (2421)

Photo

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Arc de Triomphe at Paris Las Vegas

4.6 (239)

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Love Wall Las Vegas Love Foundation

4 (4)

Photo

Vegas Chocolate Tour

3.5 (4)

Driving Directions in Clark County

Driving Directions From Paradise Landscaping Las Vegas to

Driving Directions From Las Vegas Tree & Landscaping to

Driving Directions From Las Vegas Artificial Grass to

Driving Directions From Festival Turf Las Vegas to

Driving Directions From NV Landscapes LLC to

Driving Directions From Landscape Las Vegas LLC to

Driving Directions From Cacti Landscapes Las Vegas to

https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Cacti+Landscapes+Las+Vegas/Rock+N+Block+-+Turf+N+Hardscapes/@36.2600756,-115.257249,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sChIJcZIQGoHAyIARBIG7rLHidpw!2!115.257249!2d36.2600756!1m5!1m1!1sChIJD11n_FrryIARH8EGWmcGnAE!2m2!1d-115.2343937!2d36.2187971!3e0

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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



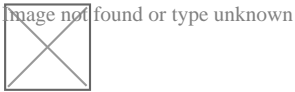
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Jeanette Sanchez

(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

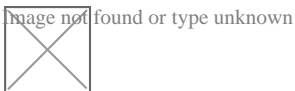
efficient manner. Highly recommended (if it is in your budget).



Terry Lewis

(5)

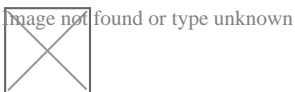
Workers were great, no problem they did what was required, but the representative of your company mislead me on what was to be done, I showed pictures from a competitor landscaper, representative stated he could bet there , , . price, but since it wasn't in contract, I was left with uncomplicated backyard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



Dawna OgleYohe

(5)

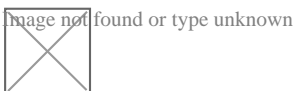
My initial contact was with Ray, whom did an excellent job giving me an estimate on what I wanted done in my small yard and walkway., the guys that came out and did the work were superior. They did an excellent job. I'm very pleased with this company. I will highly recommend them to family and friends,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



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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UV-resistant synthetic turf Las Vegas [View GBP](#)

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Frequently Asked Questions

What is UV-resistant synthetic turf?

UV-resistant synthetic turf is a type of artificial grass that's designed to withstand the damaging effects of ultraviolet light. This means it won't fade or become brittle as quickly when exposed to intense sunlight, making it ideal for locations like Las Vegas with high sun exposure.

Why should I consider UV-resistant synthetic turf in Las Vegas?

In places like Las Vegas where the sun shines intensely most days of the year, regular artificial grass can quickly fade and lose its aesthetic appeal. But with UV-resistant synthetic turf, your lawn will maintain its vibrant color and durability even under extreme sun exposure, resulting in less replacement costs over time.

Where can I purchase UV-resistant synthetic turf in Las Vegas?

There are many suppliers of artificial turf in Las Vegas. Some popular options include Synthetic Lawns of Las Vegas and Nevada Turf Installers. It's best to contact these suppliers directly or visit their websites for more information about their range of UV-resistant products.

Artificial Turf Las Vegas, NV

Phone : (866) 374-3520

City : Las Vegas

State : Nevada

Zip : 89108

Address : 3267 N Torrey Pines Dr

Google Business Profile

Google Business Website

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

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