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to turn to synthetic turf as an alternative solution offering both functional and visual appeal with minimal maintenance. If you are considering this option, here are some of the best fake turfs for yards in Las Vegas.

One of the most popular choices among homeowners is FieldTurf. Known for its high-quality

synthetic grass products, FieldTurf offers a variety of options designed to mimic the look and feel of natural grass. Their products are durable, safe and comfortable underfoot, making them ideal for family homes with pets or children.

Another leading brand is SYNLawn which specializes in environmentally-friendly artificial turf solutions. SYNLawn's products have been tested extensively for safety and durability ensuring they endure harsh weather conditions while retaining their lush appearance year-round. Moreover, their heat-blocking technology reduces surface temperatures providing relief during hot summer months typical in Las Vegas.

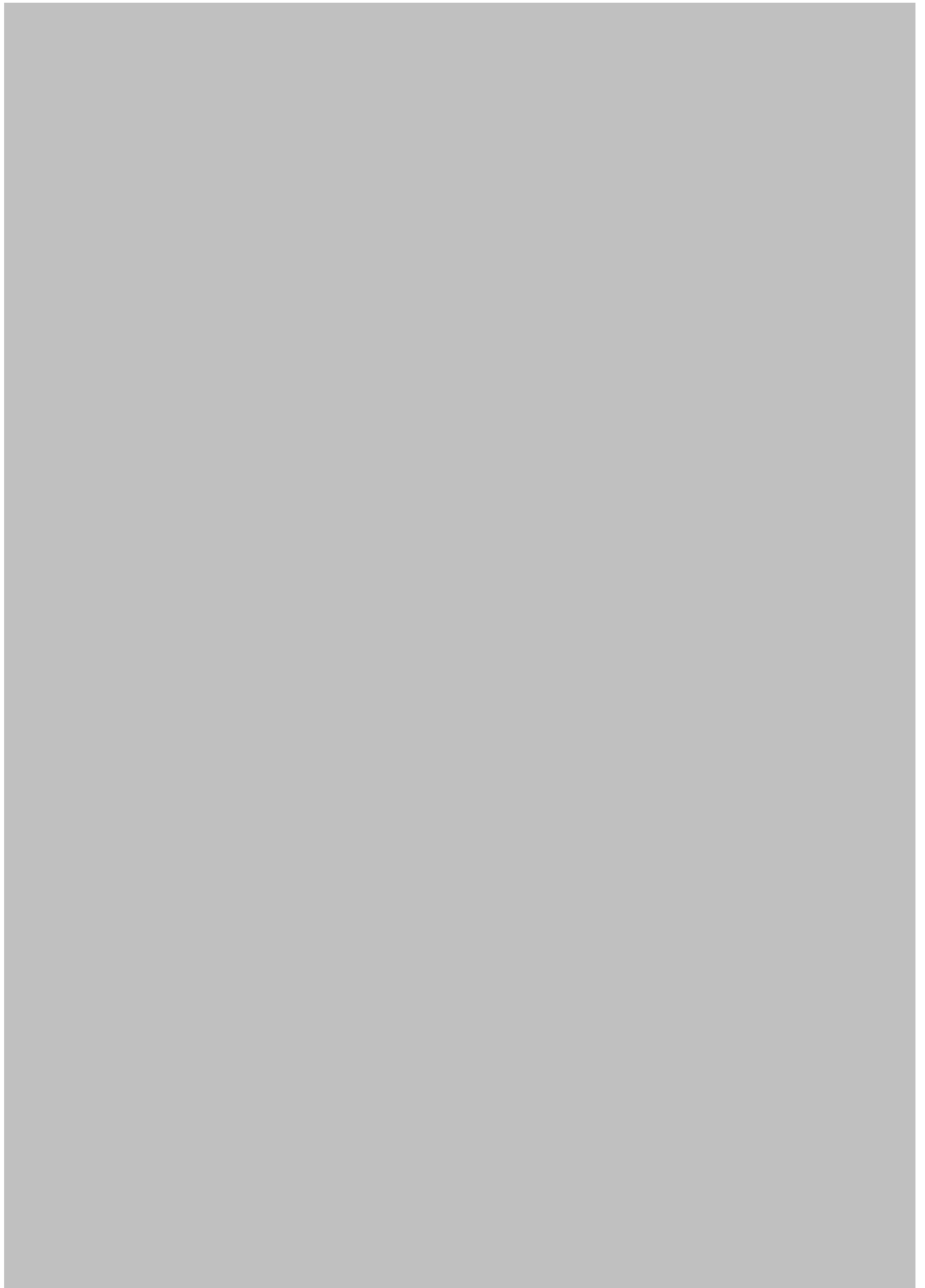
For those seeking more budget-friendly alternatives without compromising on quality, Artificial Grass Liquidators can be considered as a viable option. Their wide range of affordable synthetic grass options make it easy to transform any yard into a beautiful green space without breaking the bank.

Lastly, EasyTurf offers innovative drainage capabilities that outperform all other synthetic grass systems available today. Their state-of-the-art design allows rainwater or pet urine to drain quickly through the turf keeping it clean and odor-free all year round - an added advantage particularly beneficial for pet owners.

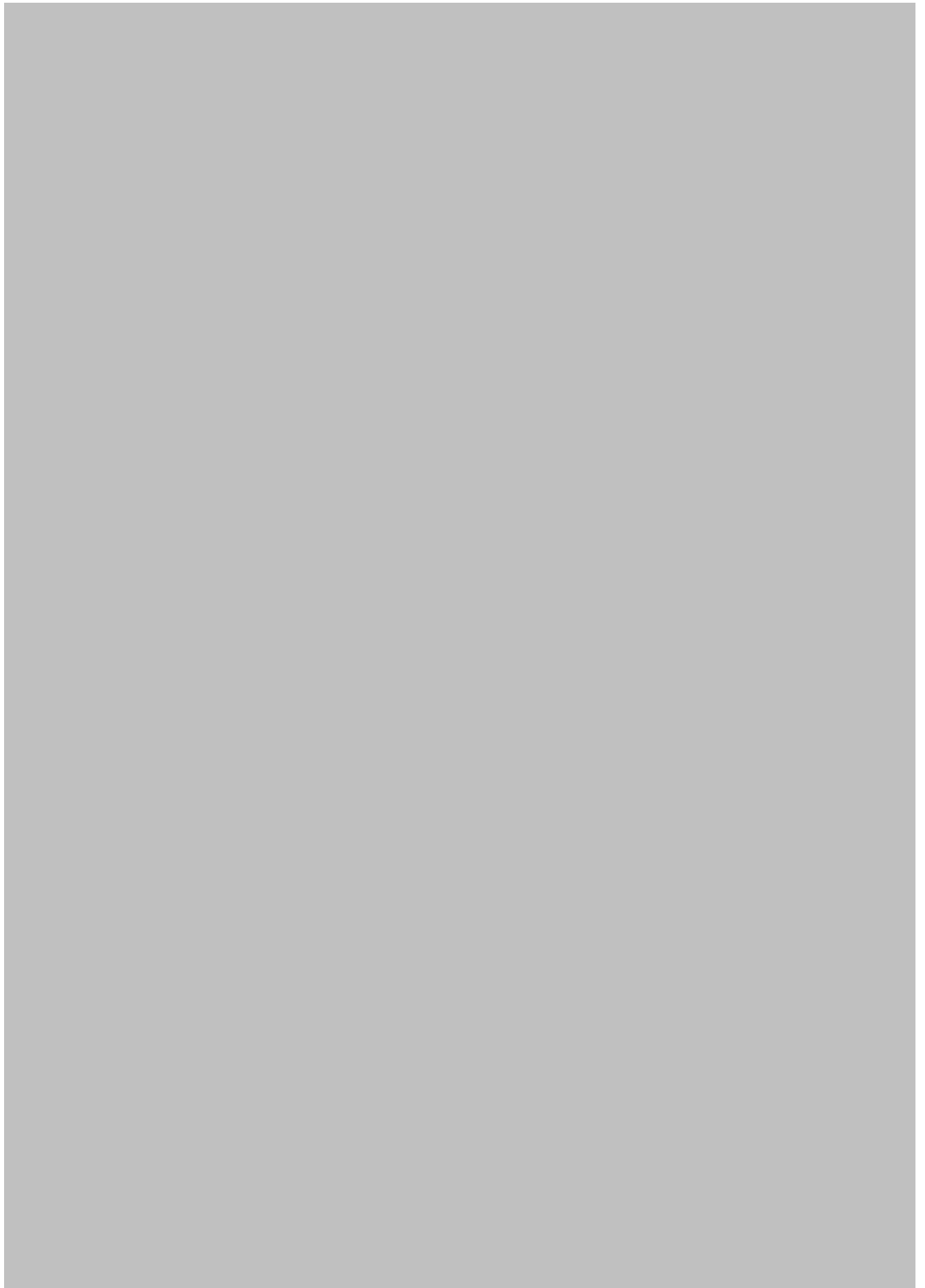
When choosing the best fake turf for your yard in Las Vegas, consider factors such as durability, maintenance needs, cost-effectiveness and environmental impact. It's also important to choose a product with a natural look and feel to ensure it complements your home and garden design.

Fake turf is not just a trend in Las Vegas, but a practical solution for homeowners who want to enjoy the perks of having a beautiful lawn without the hassle of maintenance. With technological advancements enhancing the quality of synthetic grass products, fake turf could be an excellent investment for your property offering both aesthetic appeal and long-term benefits.

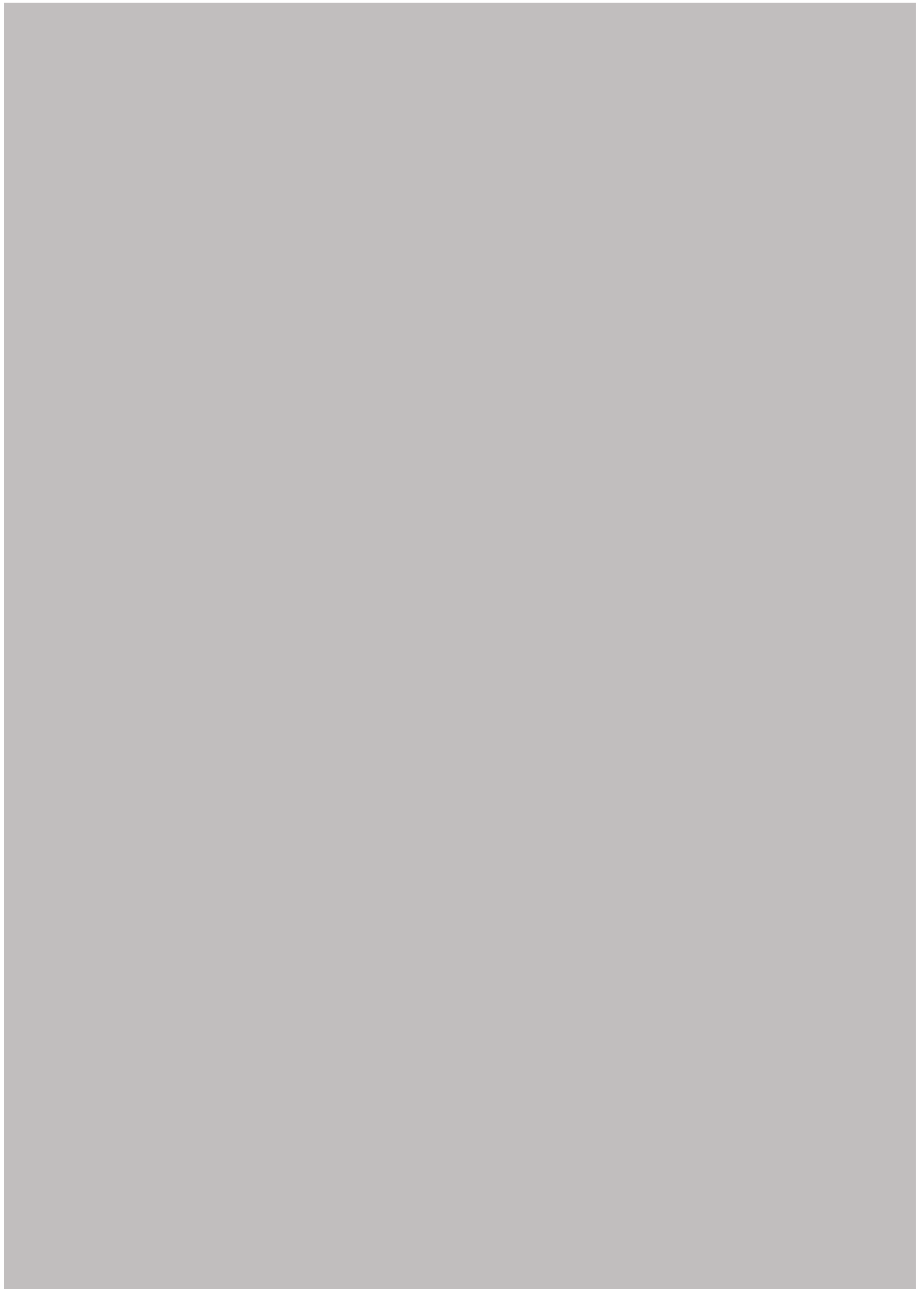
Artificial Turf Las Vegas, NV



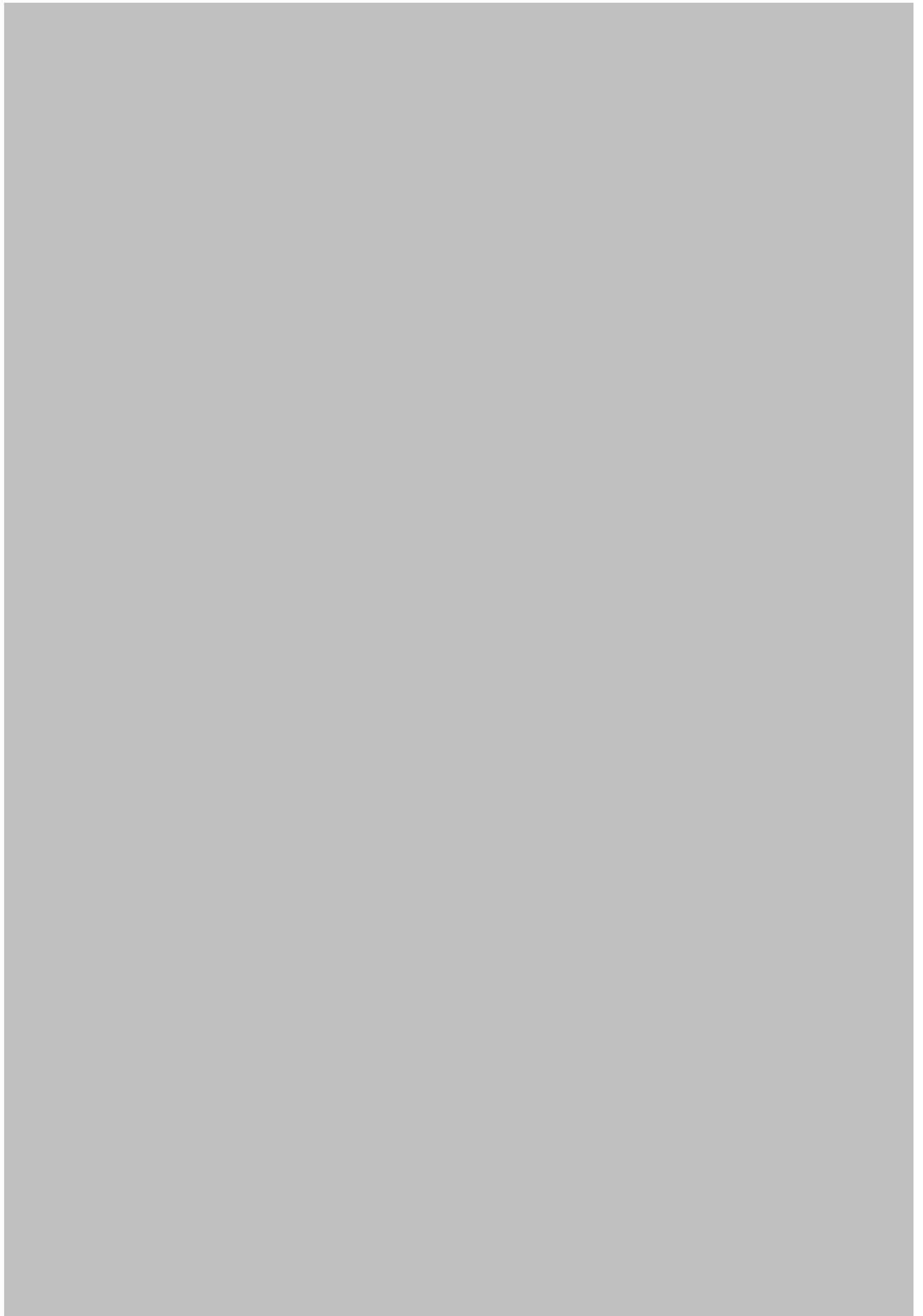
Useful Links



Blogs



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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



Las Vegas

City

Las Vegas Skyline

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Downtown Las Vegas
World Market Center

Image not found or type unknown

World Market
Center
The Strat

Image not found or type unknown

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

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Map

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Map

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Map

Las Vegas is located in Nevada



Coordinates: **36°10′22″N 115°8′55″W** ﻿ / ﻿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
	75th in North America
• Rank	24th in the United States[6]
	1st in Nevada
• Density	4,525.16/sq mi (1,747.17/km ²)
• Urban	2,196,623 (US: 21st)
• Urban density	5,046.3/sq mi (1,948.4/km ²)
• Metro	2,265,461 (US: 29th)
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]

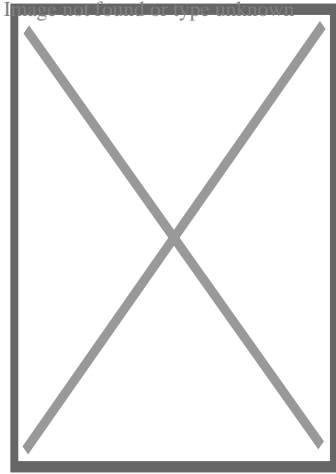
History

[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**



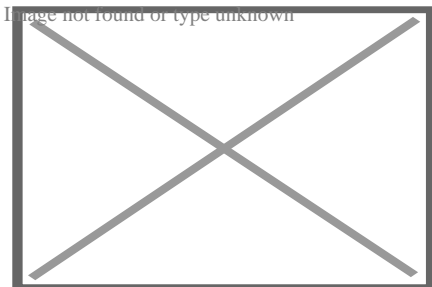
Southern **Paiutes** at **Moapa** wearing traditional Paiute basket hats with Paiute cradleboard and rabbit robe

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]

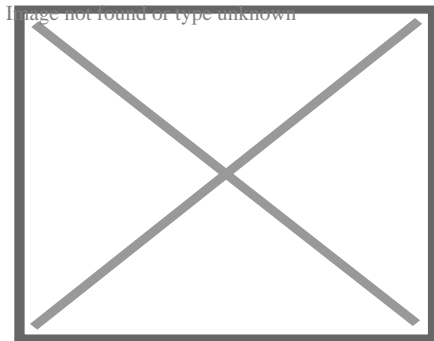


Golden Nugget and **Pioneer Club** along **Fremont Street** in 1952

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]

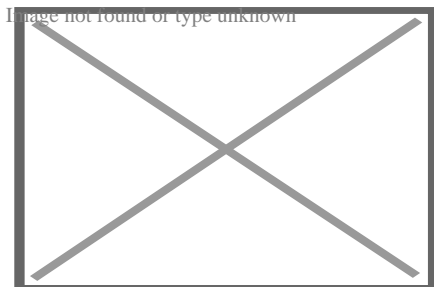
Following World War II, lavishly decorated hotels, gambling casinos, and big-name entertainment became synonymous with Las Vegas.



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

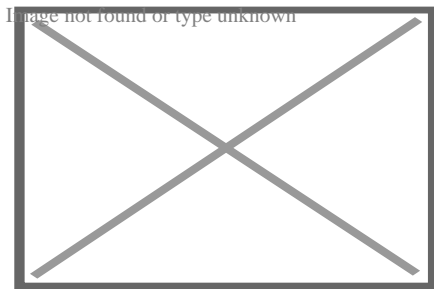
to take inspiration from the city's highly decorated buildings, helping to start the **postmodern architecture** movement.

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.

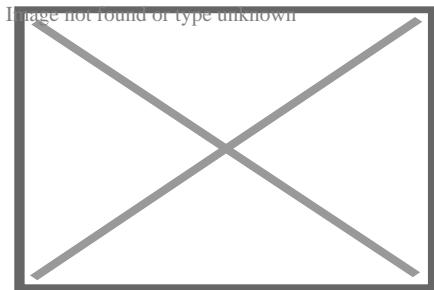
Due to the realization of many revitalization efforts, 2012 was dubbed "The Year of Downtown." Projects worth hundreds of millions of dollars made their debut at this time, including the **Smith Center for the Performing Arts**, the **Discovery Children's Museum**, the **Mob Museum**, the **Neon Museum**, 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]

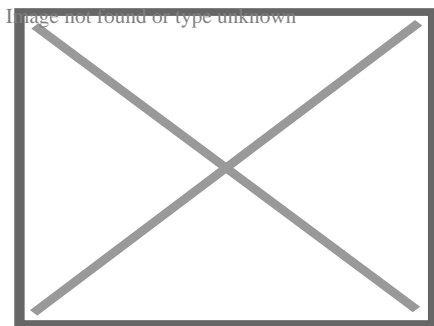
The city's elevation is approximately 2,030 ft (620 m) above sea level, though the surrounding peaks reach elevations of over 10,000 feet (3,000 m) and act as barriers to the strong flow of moisture from the surrounding area. According to the **United States Census Bureau**, the city has an area of 135.86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

After Alaska and California, Nevada is the third most seismically active state in the U.S. It has been estimated by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) that over the next 50 years, there is a 10–20% chance of an M6.0 or greater earthquake occurring within 50 km (31 mi) of Las Vegas.^[39]

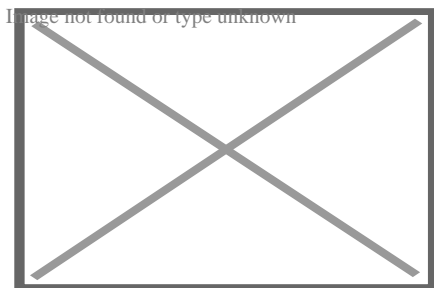
Within the city are many lawns, trees, and other greenery. Due to water resource issues, there has been a movement to encourage **xeriscapes**. Another part of conservation efforts is scheduled watering days for residential landscaping. A **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency** grant in 2008 funded 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

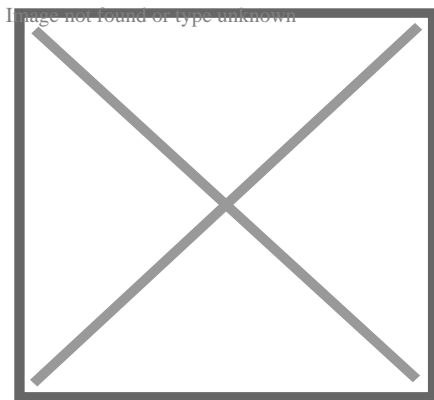
Las Vegas has a **subtropical hot desert climate** (**Köppen climate classification**: *BWh*, **Trewartha climate classification** *BWhk*), typical of the **Mojave Desert** in which it lies. This climate is typified by long, extremely hot summers; warm transitional seasons; and short winters with mild 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)
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]}

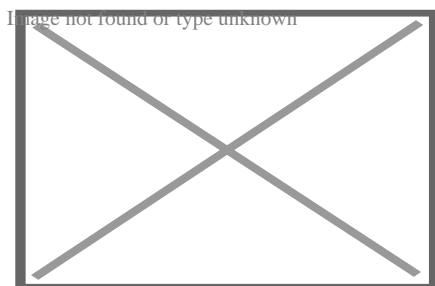


Graphs are unavailable due to technical issues. Updates on reimplementing the Graph extension, which will be known as the Chart extension, can be found on **Phabricator** and on **MediaWiki.org**.

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	%±
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.

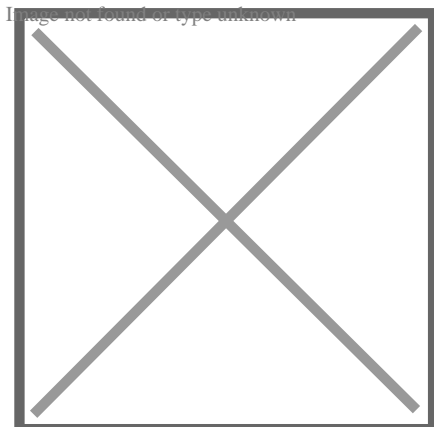
Race / Ethnicity (NH = Non-Hispanic)	Pop 2000[55]	Pop 2010[56]	Pop 2020[57]	% 2000	% 2010	% 2020
White alone (NH)	277,704	279,703	259,561	58.04%	47.91%	40.44%
Black or African American alone (NH)	48,380	62,008	79,129	10.11%	10.62%	12.33%
Native American or Alaska Native alone (NH)	2,405	2,391	2,291	0.50%	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:  White

 Black

 Asian

 Hispanic

 Other

From 2019 to 2023, Las Vegas had approximately 244,429 **households**, with an average of 2.63 persons per household. About 55.7% of housing units were owner-occupied, and the median value of owner-occupied housing was \$395,300. Median gross rent during this period was \$1,456 per month (in 2023 dollars).[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 Vegasans themselves getting divorced. Compared to other states, Nevada's nonrestrictive requirements for divorce result in many couples temporarily moving to Las Vegas in order to get divorced.[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%

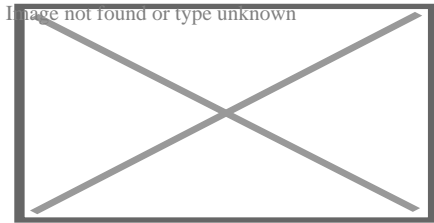
Economy

[\[edit\]](#)

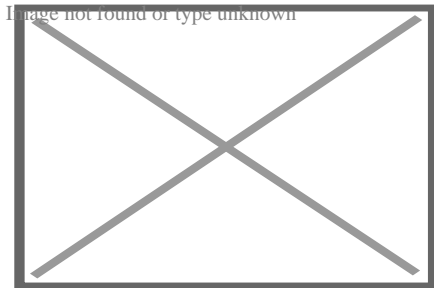
The primary drivers of the Las Vegas economy are tourism, **gaming**, and conventions, which in turn feed the retail and restaurant industries.

Tourism

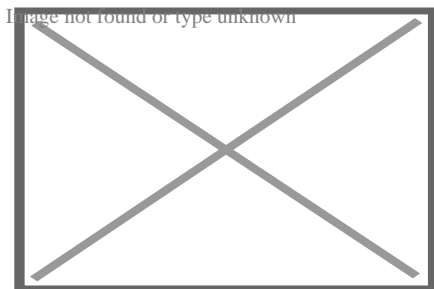
[[edit](#)]



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

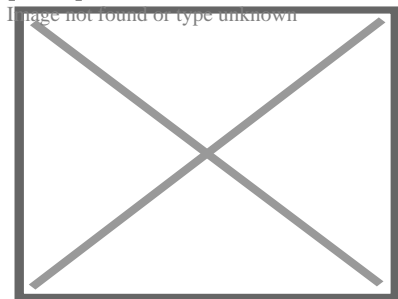
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Main article: **Las Vegas Strip**

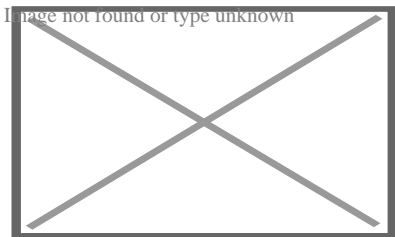
The center of the gambling and entertainment industry is the **Las Vegas Strip**, outside the city limits in the surrounding unincorporated communities of **Paradise** and **Winchester** in Clark County. Some of the largest casinos and buildings are there.^[73]

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]

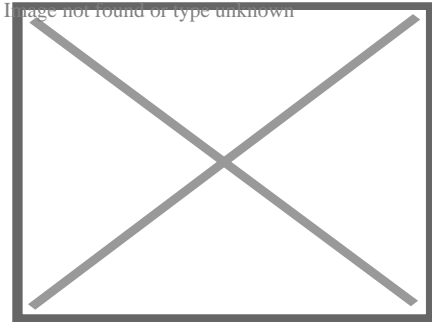
See also: **List of tallest buildings in Las Vegas**

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 m²). 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 m²).^{[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]

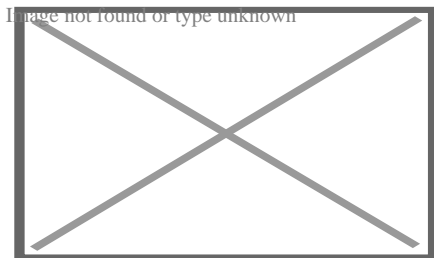
Culture

[[edit](#)]

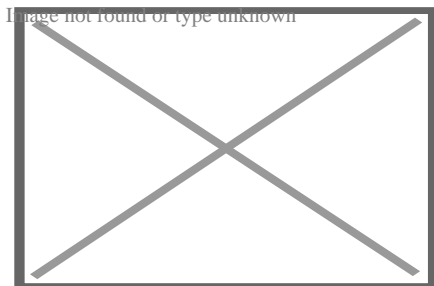
Main article: **Las Vegas Valley § Culture and the arts**

See also: **List of Las Vegas landmarks**

"Las Vegas culture" redirects here. For the ancient Ecuadorean 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.

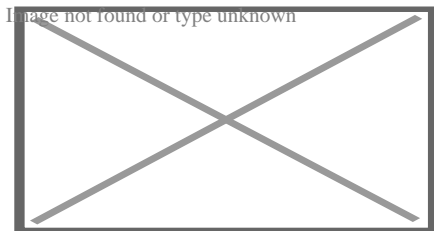
Las Vegas has earned the moniker "Gambling Capital of the World," as it has the world's most land-based casinos.^[103]

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				2012	0
Las Vegas Thunderbirds	Ice hockey	MWHL	City National Arena (600)		
		USPHL		2019	0
Las Vegas Legends	Soccer	NPSL	Peter Johann Memorial Field (2,500)	2021	0
Vegas NVaders	Women's football	WFA - D2	Desert Pines High School (N/A)	2023	0

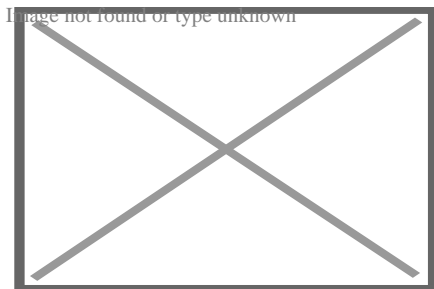
College teams

[[edit](#)]

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

Parks and recreation

[[edit](#)]



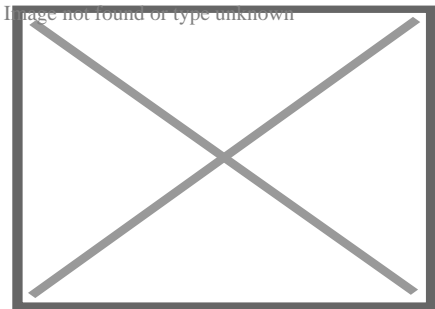
Spanish Trail Country Club, a 27-hole golf course

The city's parks and recreation department operates 78 regional, community, neighborhood, and pocket parks; four municipal swimming pools, 11 recreational centers, four active adult centers, eight cultural centers, six galleries, eleven dog parks, and four golf courses: Angel Park Golf Club, Desert Pines Golf Club, Durango Hills Golf Club, and the Las Vegas Municipal Golf Course.^[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 m²) **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]

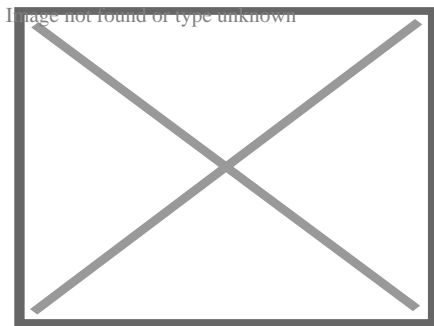
Media

[[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

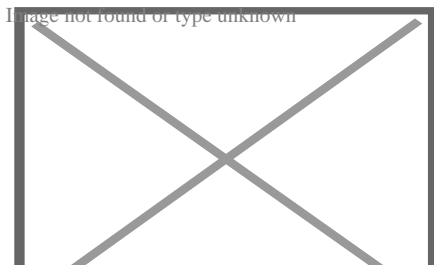
[**edit**]

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

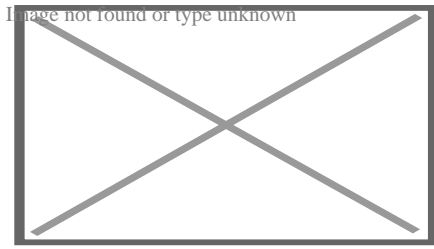
Transportation

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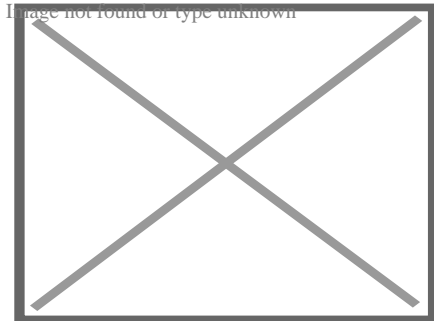
Main article: **Transportation in Las Vegas**



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]

- [^]
 - American English: **/lɛˈɛs ɛˈveɛɛjɛˈɛs/ lahss VAY-gɛˈɛss**
 - Spanish pronunciation: **[las ɛˈʔeɛɛas]**, lit. 'The Meadows'
- [^] 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.
- [^] **a b** From 15% sample
- [^] 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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External links

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Las Vegas at Wikipedia's **sister projects**

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-  **Texts** from Wikisource
-  **Textbooks** from Wikibooks
-  **Resources** from Wikiversity
-  **Travel information** from Wikivoyage

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

Portals:

-  **Cities**
-  **Nevada**
-  **North America**
-  **United States**

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City of Las Vegas

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

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

Flag of Las Vegas



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

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

County seat: Las Vegas

Cities

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

CDPs

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

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

Sports

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

Government

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

Cities

- Henderson
- Las Vegas
- North Las Vegas

Census-designated places

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

Communities

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

Neighborhoods

- 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**

- Former counties
- Bullfrog
 - Ormsby
 - Roop

flag Nevada portal

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Southern California megaregion

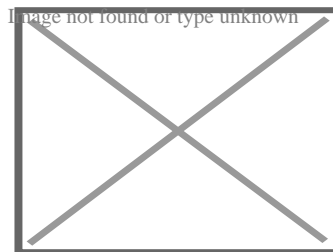
Metropolitan areas and cities in *italics* are located outside of California

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

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

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International

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

National

- **Germany**
- **United States**
- **France**
- **BnF data**
- **Japan**
- **Czech Republic**
- **Spain**
- **Croatia**
- **Chile**
- **Argentina**
- **Israel**

Geographic

- **MusicBrainz area**

Other

- **IdRef**
- **NARA**

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 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

Image not found or type unknown

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°07'43"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

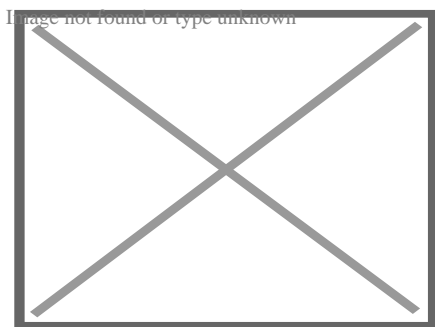
(2020)

- Total

44,738 • Density 136.06/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 code775FIPS code32-53800GNIS feature ID0845593Websitewww.pahrumpnv.org



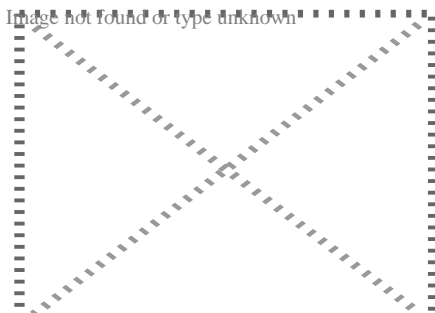
Pahrump welcome sign

Pahrump (/pᵻˈrʌmp/ *pᵻˈrʌmp-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**.

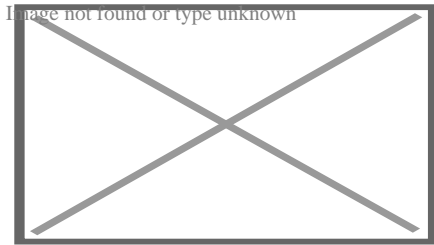
On November 15, 2006, the Pahrump town board voted for an ordinance declaring English the official language of business, limiting the display of foreign flags, and denying housing assistance or other welfare benefits to illegal immigrants.[6] A measure in the ordinance required an American flag to be 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)	22 (19)	22 (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.

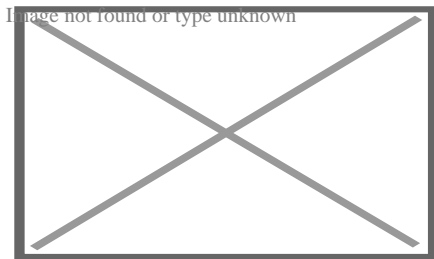
There were 10,153 households, out of which 14.2% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 58.2% were **married couples** living together, 7.5% had a female householder with no husband present, and 29.8% were non-families. 23.5% of all households were made up of individuals, and 10.5% had someone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

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

**Other
unincorporated
communities**

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

**Indian
reservations**

- **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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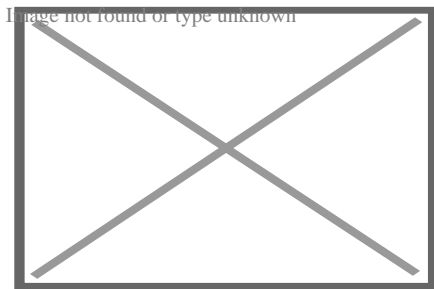
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- **Israel**

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.

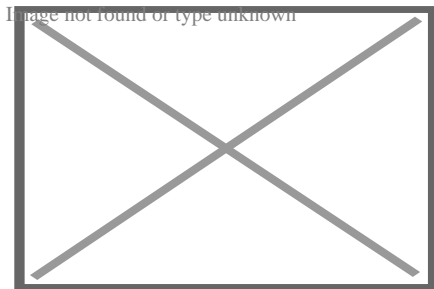
- o Landscape design typically involves artistic composition and artisanship, horticultural finesse and expertise, and emphasis on detailed site involvement from conceptual stages through to final construction.

- 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

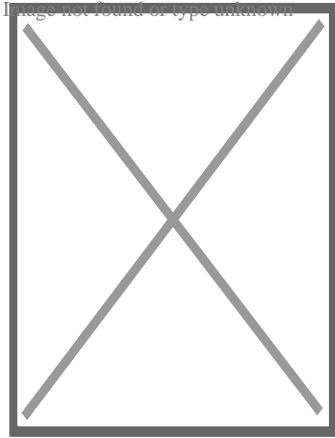
The landscape design phase consists of research, gathering ideas, and setting a plan. Design factors include objective qualities such as: climate and microclimates; topography and orientation, site drainage and **groundwater recharge**; municipal and resource building codes; soils and irrigation; human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

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[\[edit\]](#)

- [^] **"When is a garden designer a landscape designer? Indeed, when is a garden a landscape – or vice-versa?"**. Bowles & Wyer. 2012-04-11. Archived from **the original** on 2016-06-17. Retrieved 2016-05-17.
- [^] **a b "Question & Answer"**. ASLA. Retrieved 2016-05-17.

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Design

- **Outline**
- **Designer**

Disciplines

Communication design

- Advertising
- Book design
- Brand design
- Exhibit design
- Film title design
- Graphic design
 - Motion
 - Postage stamp design
 - Print design
- Illustration
- Information design
- Instructional design
- News design
- Photography
- Retail design
- Signage / Traffic sign design
- Typography / Type design
- Video design
- Visual merchandising

Environmental design

- Architecture
- Architectural lighting design
- Building design
 - Passive solar
- Ecological design
- Environmental impact design
- Garden design
 - Computer-aided
- Healthy community design
- Hotel design
- Interior architecture
- Interior design
 - EID
- Keyline design
- Landscape architecture
 - Sustainable
- Landscape design
- Spatial design
- Urban design

- Automotive design
- Automotive suspension design
- CME design

Approaches

- Active
- Activity-centered
- Adaptive web
- Affective
- Brainstorming
- By committee
- By contract
- C-K theory
- Closure
- Co-design
- Concept-oriented
- Configuration
- Contextual
- Continuous
- Cradle-to-cradle
- Creative problem-solving
- Creativity techniques
- Critical
 - Design fiction
- Defensive
- Design–bid–build
- Design–build
 - architect-led
- Diffuse
- Domain-driven
- Ecological design
- Energy neutral
- Engineering design process
 - Probabilistic design
- Ergonomic
- Error-tolerant
- Evidence-based
- Fault-tolerant
- Framework-oriented
- For assembly
- For behaviour change
- For manufacturability
- For Six Sigma
- For testing
- For the environment
- For X
- Functional
- Generative
- Geodesign
- HCD

- Tools
- Intellectual property
- Organizations
- Awards

Tools

- AAD
- Architectural model
- Blueprint
- Comprehensive layout
- CAD
 - CAID
 - Virtual home design software
- CAutoD
- Design quality indicator
- Electronic design automation
- Flowchart
- Mockup
- Design specification
- Prototype
- Sketch
- Storyboard
- Technical drawing
- HTML editor
- Website wireframe

Intellectual property

- Clean-room design
- Community design
- Design around
- Design infringement
- Design patent
- Fashion design copyright
- *Geschmacksmuster*
- Industrial design rights
 - European Union

Organizations

- American Institute of Graphic Arts
- Chartered Society of Designers
- Design and Industries Association
- Design Council
- International Forum Design
- Design Research Society

- European Design Award

Related topics

- Agile
- Concept art
- Conceptual design
- Creative industries
- Cultural icon
- .design
- Dominant design
- Enterprise architecture
- Form factor
- Futures studies
- Indie design
- Innovation management
- Intelligent design
- Lean startup
- New product development
- OODA loop
- Philosophy of design
- Process simulation
- Reference design
- Slow design
- STEAM fields
- Unintelligent design
- Visualization
- Wicked problem
- Design attributes
 - brief
 - change
 - classic
 - competition
 - architectural
 - student
 - director
 - education
 - elements
 - engineer
 - firm
 - history
 - knowledge
 - language
 - life
 - load
 - museum
 - optimization
 - paradigm

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International

- **FAST**

National

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

Other

- **NARA**

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°47'55"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

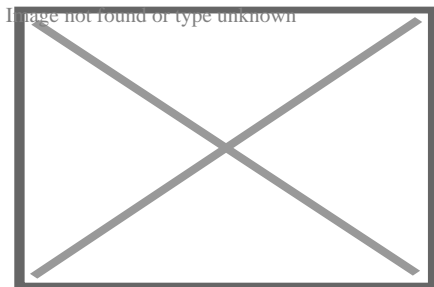
Paradise is an **unincorporated town**^[2] and **census-designated place** (CDP) in **Clark County, Nevada**, United States, adjacent to the city of **Las Vegas**. It was formed on December 8, 1950. Its population was 191,238 at the 2020 census, making it the fifth-most-populous CDP in the United States; 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.

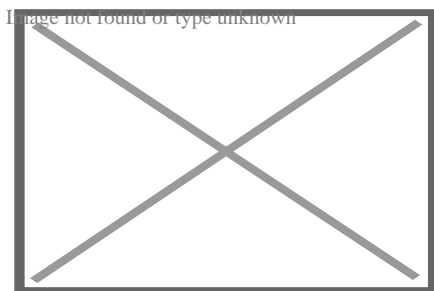
There were 77,209 households, out of which 24.6% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 39.7% were **married couples** living together, 10.5% had a female householder with no husband present, and 43.9% were non-families. 31.9% of all households were made up of individuals, and 7.5% had someone 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

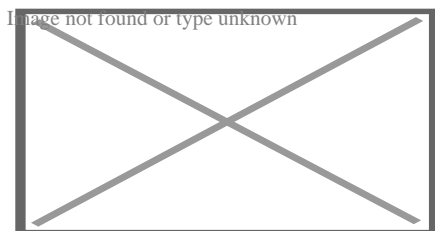
[\[edit\]](#)

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

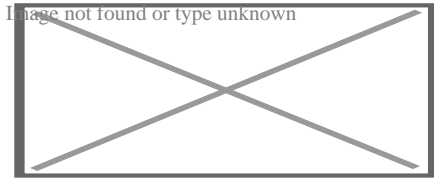
Sports

[\[edit\]](#)

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

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

- o **Paradise Town Advisory Board Homepage Archived** 2017-07-20 at the **Wayback Machine**

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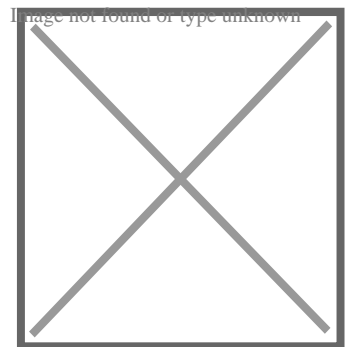
Las Vegas Strip

South end

- o **Welcome to Fabulous Las Vegas sign**

- o **Aria**
- o **Bellagio**
- o **Caesars Palace**
- o **Circus Circus**
- o **Cosmopolitan**
- o **Excalibur**
- o **Luxor**
- o **Mandalay Bay**
- o **New York-New York**
- o **Park MGM**
- o **Resorts World**
- o **Slots-A-Fun**
- o **The Strat**
- o **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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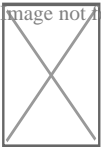
Municipalities and communities of **Clark County, Nevada**, United States

County seat: Las Vegas

Cities

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

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Clark County map

CDPs

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

Unincorporated communities

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

	<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

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Museums in Clark County, Nevada

Arts and
museums

Active

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

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

Sports

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

Government

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

Cities

- Henderson
- Las Vegas
- North Las Vegas

Census-designated places

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

Communities

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

Neighborhoods

- 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](#)
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State of Nevada

Carson City (capital)

Topics

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Society

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

Regions

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

Metro areas

- **Las Vegas**
- **Reno**

Counties

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

**Cities and
communities**

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

- Former counties
- Bullfrog
 - Ormsby
 - Roop

Flag

Nevada portal

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MusicBrainz area

36°47'55"N 115°7'29"W**إحداثيات: 36.08194°N 115.12472°W**

About Rock N Block - Turf N Hardscapes

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Things To Do in Clark County

Photo

Image not found or type unknown

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

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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)

Photo

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Love Wall Las Vegas Love Foundation

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Photo

Vegas Chocolate Tour

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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

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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).

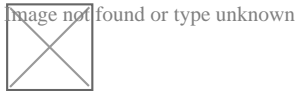


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Terry lewis

(5)

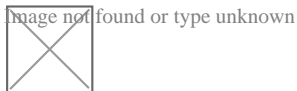
Workers were great, no problem they did what was required, but the representative of your company mislead me on what was to be done, I showed pictures from a competitor landscaper, representative stated he could bet there , , . price, but since it wasn't in contract, I was left with uncomplicated backyard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



Dawna OgleYohe

(5)

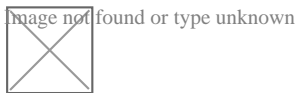
My initial contact was with Ray, whom did an excellent job giving me an estimate on what I wanted done in my small yard and walkway., the guys that came out and did the work were superior. They did an excellent job. I'm very pleased with this company. I will highly recommend them to family and friends, 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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Best fake turf for yards Las Vegas [View GBP](#)

Frequently Asked Questions

What are the top-rated fake turf brands suitable for yards in Las Vegas?

Some of the top-rated artificial turf brands that can be used in Las Vegas include Synthetic Grass Warehouse, Global Syn-Turf, and Pup-Grass.

How does the intense heat in Las Vegas affect the durability and lifespan of artificial turf?

High-quality synthetic turf is designed to withstand extreme weather conditions including intense heat. The materials used are UV resistant which prevents discoloration or damage over time. However, lower quality turfs may not fare as well under such conditions.

What maintenance is required for artificial turf yards in Las Vegas?

Artificial grass requires minimal maintenance compared to natural grass. It involves occasional rinsing to remove dust and debris, brushing to keep the fibers upright, and ensuring proper drainage. No mowing or fertilizing is needed.

Are there any local companies in Las Vegas that install fake turf in yards?

Yes, there are several companies in Las Vegas that specialize in installing artificial turf such as Las Vegas Artificial Lawns, TurfHub, Paradise Greens, and Nevada Turf Installers.

Best fake turf for yards Las Vegas

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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