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How to Maximize Your Efficiency in 2025

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Embracing Automation and Expert System

Accepting Automation and Artificial Intelligence to Make Best Use Of Performance in 2025

As we approach the year 2025, it is coming to be significantly clear that automation and expert system (AI) are no more just soaring concepts and buzzwords, however tangible tools that can change our efficiency and performance. Best Landscaping Las Vegas Nevada. By accepting these innovations, we can unlock unmatched levels of effectiveness and streamline our jobs for the future.

Automation takes control of repetitive tasks, freeing up our time to focus on higher-level duties. As an example, in the business context, automation devices can manage organizing, customer service, data entrance, and many other administrative tasks. The outcome is not only lowered labor prices but additionally raised productivity as staff members can devote their time and energy to more strategic, creative and value-adding jobs.

How to Maximize Your Efficiency in 2025 – Las Vegas residential garden designers

1. Las Vegas landscape pros with flexible scheduling
2. shade landscaping solutions Las Vegas
3. full-service landscaping Las Vegas NV
4. commercial and residential landscaping Las Vegas
5. Las Vegas landscaping with succulents

Artificial intelligence improves automation to a whole brand-new level. AI systems can learn, adjust, and make decisions individually, making them not just devices, yet allies in our mission for efficiency. As an example, AI formulas can assess substantial quantities of information a lot faster and properly than any type of human, providing companies with beneficial understandings and forecasts. This enables more informed decision-making, maximized procedures, and improved customer experiences.

In addition, the assimilation of AI and automation can develop smart automation systems capable of self-improvement. These systems can pick up from their blunders and constantly enhance their procedures, resulting in an ever-increasing performance.

Nevertheless, accepting automation and AI does not suggest eliminating the human component. These modern technologies are tools that are suggested to augment human abilities, not change them. They can take over the mundane tasks and give us with even more area to use our creative thinking, important thinking, and psychological knowledge – abilities that are distinctively human and irreplaceable.

In order to profit of automation and AI, we require to prepare. This entails getting new skills and knowledge, cultivating a society of continual discovering, and adjusting our way of thinking to this rapidly changing globe. We have to additionally attend to ethical and societal problems connected to these modern technologies, like job variation and personal privacy concerns, by carrying out thoughtful plans and regulations.



To conclude, as we eagerly anticipate maximizing our effectiveness in 2025, it is necessary that we accept automation and AI. These modern technologies hold immense possibility to revolutionize our efficiency and effectiveness. However, it is equally crucial that we approach them with a human-centered viewpoint – leveraging them as tools to increase our capacities, while also addressing the coming with obstacles properly.

How to Maximize Your Efficiency in 2025 – eco-friendly home landscaping Las Vegas

1. best rated landscapers Las Vegas NV
2. desert-friendly backyard landscaping Las Vegas
3. custom home landscaping Las Vegas NV
4. Las Vegas native plant landscaping for homes
5. landscaping services near Henderson from Las Vegas

As we browse this exciting era of technological innovation, our success will hinge on our capability to

Leveraging Virtual and Augmented Fact for Effectiveness

Leveraging Digital and Augmented Truth for Efficiency in 2025

As we stand on the edge of a technical revolution, the development of Digital Reality (VR) and Enhanced Reality (AR) guarantees to redefine our understanding of efficiency and efficiency. By 2025, leveraging these technologies will certainly be critical in maximizing efficiency across different fields, from company and industry to education and learning and healthcare.

Online Fact, with its immersive, three-dimensional interface, will certainly change the means we function. With VR, physical limitations come to be unnecessary. VR headsets can deliver us to online offices, allowing remote work without losing the benefits of a physical workplace. Conferences can take place in virtual rooms, removing the requirement for traveling and its linked prices and time.

Furthermore, training and development, usually a resource-intensive process, can be reinvented by VR. Facility treatments, be it in medical surgery or airplane upkeep, can be exercised in a regulated and safe online atmosphere. This not just improves the discovering experience however additionally considerably minimizes the cost of training.



Increased Truth, on the various other hand, superimposes electronic info onto the real life. In an expert context, this implies that information and analytics can be accessed and shared in real-time. Picture a mechanic who can see the plan of a machine overlaid on the actual tools, or a seller who can picture the sales information on the shop floor itself. This assimilation of data right into our prompt setting will enhance decision-making processes, consequently raising efficiency.

In 2025, it is anticipated that AR and virtual reality will certainly be important to clever home systems, maximizing power use, and automating house jobs. From pre-heating your stove on your commute home to readjusting lights based on ambient problems, these technologies will make our homes extra energy-efficient and our lives more convenient.

Nevertheless, to optimize efficiency with VR and AR, it is essential to attend to the difficulties that go along with these modern technologies. Problems concerning personal privacy, data safety and security, and the digital divide should be dealt with. In addition, the capacity for over-dependence on technology and the ensuing loss of human touch in communications is a substantial worry.

To conclude, by 2025, virtual reality and AR will have the potential to redefine efficiency in our individual and expert lives. Leveraging these technologies will call for a mindful balance of development and regulation. However with the ideal approach, the virtual reality and AR revolution can lead us into a future where efficiency is not nearly doing extra with much less, but about boosting the high quality of our work and our lives.

Adapting to the Future of Remote Work

Adapting to the Future of Remote Work: Exactly How to Maximize Your Efficiency in 2025



As we look towards the future, it is evident that the globe of job is transforming. The standard office setting is giving way for a more versatile, remote working arrangement. By 2025, it is anticipated that a considerable part of the global labor force will certainly be functioning from another location, either full-time or part-time. This shift supplies countless benefits, consisting of raised versatility and the possibility for a healthier work-life equilibrium.

How to Maximize Your Efficiency in 2025 – affordable backyard landscaping Las Vegas NV

1. luxury backyard landscaping Las Vegas NV
2. licensed landscapers Las Vegas NV
3. desert plants landscaping Las Vegas
4. Las Vegas xeriscape ideas
5. tree and shrub planting Las Vegas

Nonetheless, it also presents special difficulties that require reliable adaptation to maximize performance and success.

In adapting to the future of remote work, it is critical to first accept the technological developments at our disposal. By 2025, we anticipate to see additional developments in interaction, collaboration, and job administration tools. These technological innovations will certainly help to connect the space created by physical distance, guaranteeing teams can work together flawlessly regardless of their area. As a result, remaining abreast with these technical shifts and incorporating them right into our everyday procedures is extremely important.

Secondly, we need to grow the right frame of mind. Remote job is not almost working from home; its regarding being able to work successfully and effectively in a non-traditional environment. This calls for self-discipline, motivation, and exceptional time monitoring skills. Its regarding creating the ability to independently manage your tasks and deliver within target dates.

Third, it is important to establish clear communication channels and protocols. With team members dispersed throughout various areas and possibly time areas, clear and concise

interaction is important. Routine check-ins, responses sessions and open lines of interaction can aid to ensure everybody gets on the same page and functioning in the direction of the exact same goals.

In 2025, we may also see a rise in the idea of coworking areas. These shared work spaces can use the advantages of a conventional office environment-- like face-to-face communication and a sense of community-- without the rigidity. Utilizing such spaces could help to fight sensations of isolation or disconnection that some remote employees may experience.

Finally, its about achieving a work-life balance. Among the biggest challenges of remote work is the blurring of boundaries between personal and specialist life. It is crucial to produce clear delineations between job and individual time to make sure both spheres of life are supported and neither is ignored.

To conclude, as we adapt to the future of remote job, it is essential to embrace the technological innovations that facilitate this change, grow the ideal mindset, develop

Purchasing Continual Learning and Ability Development

Investing in Continuous Learning and Skill Development: A Trick to Optimize Your Performance in 2025

As we continue to browse with the 21st century, the dynamics of the worldwide economic climate and the office continue to advance at an unprecedented speed.

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1. eco-friendly home landscaping Las Vegas

2. backyard landscape drainage Las Vegas NV
3. affordable backyard landscaping Las Vegas NV
4. Las Vegas landscape maintenance companies
5. Las Vegas residential garden designers

This fast change, sustained by technical improvements and digitization, needs people to frequently upgrade their abilities and expertise. To take full advantage of effectiveness and remain competitive in 2025 and past, buying constant knowing and ability advancement is no more an option, yet a need.

Constant knowing is the process of constantly acquiring and updating all sort of capacities, knowledge, and understandings from both official and informal discovering experiences to cultivate personal and expert growth. It includes a wide range of tasks, consisting of analysis, attending workshops and seminars, participating in on the internet programs, and pursuing advanced degrees.

In the context of 2025, several variables make continual discovering and ability development essential. Firstly, the fast improvement of modern technology, such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), robotics, and artificial intelligence, is interrupting conventional task roles and developing brand-new ones. To keep pace with these modifications, one have to constantly upgrade their abilities and understanding.

Second of all, business landscape in 2025 is expected to be a lot more competitive and unpredictable. Continuous learning makes it possible for people to adapt to these modifications by furnishing them with the essential abilities to take on intricate troubles, make notified choices, and introduce.

Third, the COVID-19 pandemic has actually underscored the significance of adaptability and resilience, which can be fostered via continual understanding. The pandemic has sped up the shift to remote job and digital platforms, demanding proficiency in electronic abilities and the capacity to rapidly adjust to new workplace.

As the nature of work develops, soft abilities such as psychological intelligence, critical reasoning, and creativity become equally important. Constant understanding not only aids in

boosting these skills but additionally promotes a growth attitude. This way of thinking, characterized by the belief that capabilities and intelligence can be created, is essential for growing in the vibrant world of 2025.

To conclude, investing in constant knowing and skill development is critical for making the most of performance in 2025.

How to Maximize Your Efficiency in 2025 – affordable backyard landscaping Las Vegas NV

1. shade structures and pergolas Las Vegas
2. landscaping crews Las Vegas NV
3. landscape design and build Las Vegas
4. top-rated landscape designers Las Vegas
5. landscaping near The Strip Las Vegas

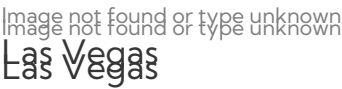
It furnishes individuals with the necessary technical and soft abilities, promotes versatility and strength, and fosters a development frame of mind. Amid the fast-paced technological and financial modifications, those who pick to be long-lasting learners will certainly be better positioned to seize opportunities and browse challenges in the future. The future comes from those who learn, unlearn, and relearn in a relentless cycle of personal

Landscaping Las Vegas

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 Ce

Image not found or type ur

World Market
Center
The Strat

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The Strat
Clark County Gover

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Clark County
Government
Center
Lou Ruvo Cent

Image not found or tvc

Lou Ruvo
Center for
Brain Health
Las Vegas Strip

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Las Vegas Strip in Paradise and
Winchester, outside city limits

Flag of Las Vegas

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Flag

Official seal of Las Vegas

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Seal

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

Nicknames:

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

Map

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Map

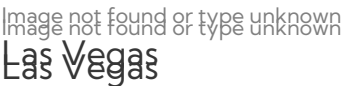
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Map

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Map

Las Vegas is located in Nevada



Coordinates: 36°10'2"N 115°8'55"W*¿ / ¿i¿*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

- Brian Knudsen (D)
- Victoria Seaman (R)
- Olivia Diaz (D)
- Francis Allen–Palenske (R)
- Cedric Crear (D)
- Nancy Brune (D)

• **City council**

• **City manager**

Jorge Cervantes

Area

[5]

• **City**

141.91 sq mi (367.53 km²)

• **Land**

141.85 sq mi (367.40 km²)

• **Water**

0.05 sq mi (0.14 km²)

• **Urban**

540 sq mi (1,400 km²)

• **Metro**

1,580 sq mi (4,100 km²)

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/km²)

• **Urban**

2,196,623 (US: 21st)

• **Urban density**

5,046.3/sq mi (1,948.4/km²)

• **Metro**

2,265,461 (US: 29th)

[7]

Demonym

Las Vegan

GDP

[8]

• **Metro**

\$160.728 billion (2022)

Time zone

UTC−08:00 (PST)

• **Summer (DST)**

UTC−07:00 (PDT)

ZIP Codes

89044, 89054, 891xx

Area code(s)

702 and 725

FIPS code	32-40000
GNIS feature ID	847388
Website	lasvegasnevada.gov

Las Vegas,^[a] colloquially referred to as **Vegas**, is the most populous city in the U.S. state of Nevada and the county seat of Clark County. The Las Vegas Valley metropolitan area is the largest within the greater Mojave Desert, and second-largest in the Southwestern United States. According to the United States Census Bureau, the city had 641,903 residents in 2020,^[9] with a metropolitan population of 2,227,053,^[10] making it the 24th-most populous city in the United States. Las Vegas is an internationally renowned major resort city, known primarily for its gambling, shopping, fine dining, entertainment, and nightlife. It has most venues centered on downtown Las Vegas and more to the Las Vegas Strip, located outside city limits in the unincorporated towns of Paradise and Winchester. The Las Vegas Valley serves as the leading financial, commercial, and cultural center in Nevada.

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

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

Toponymy

^[edit]

In 1829, Mexican trader and explorer Antonio Armijo led a group consisting of 60 men and 100 mules along the Old Spanish Trail from modern day New Mexico to California. Along

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

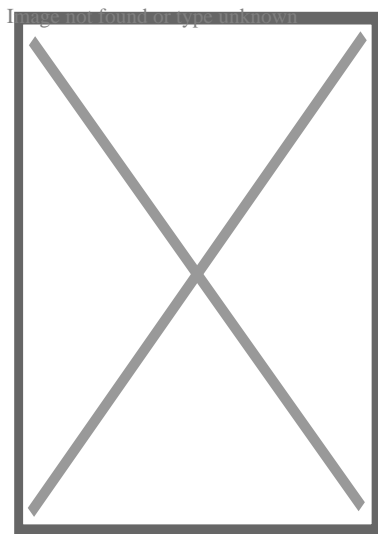
History

[\[edit\]](#)

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

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

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



Southern [Paiutes](#) at [Moapa](#) wearing traditional Paiute basket hats with Paiute cradleboard and rabbit robe

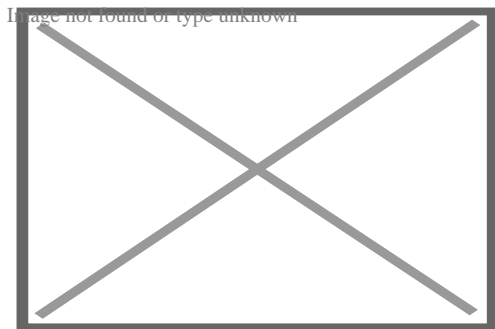
Nomadic [Paleo-Indians](#) traveled to the Las Vegas area 10,000 years ago, leaving behind [petroglyphs](#). [Ancient Puebloan](#) and [Paiute](#) tribes followed at least 2,000 years ago.^[21]

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

named after him.

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

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

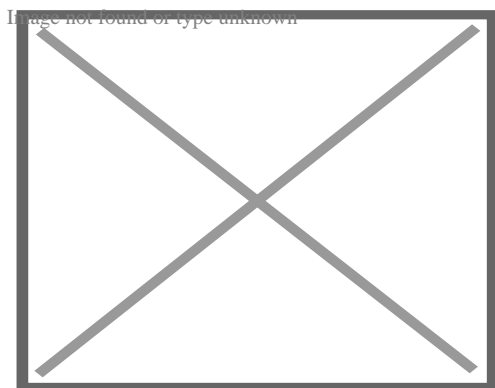


[Golden Nugget](#) and [Pioneer Club](#) along [Fremont Street](#) in 1952

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

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

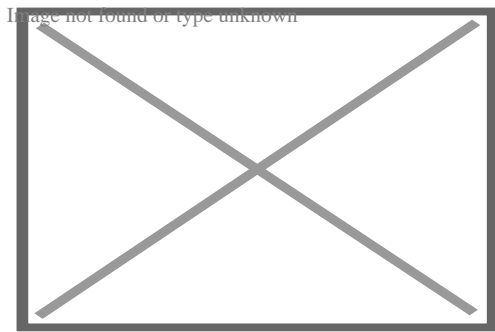
Following World War II, lavishly decorated hotels, gambling casinos, and big-name entertainment became synonymous with Las Vegas.



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

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

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



Fremont Street in the late 1960s

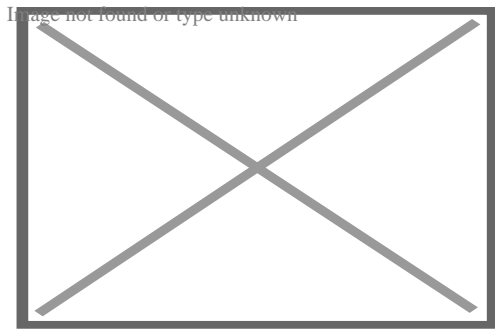
During the 1960s, corporations and business tycoons such as **Howard Hughes** were building and buying hotel-casino properties. Gambling was referred to as "gaming," which transitioned it into a legitimate business. ***Learning from Las Vegas***, published during this era, asked architects to take inspiration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

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

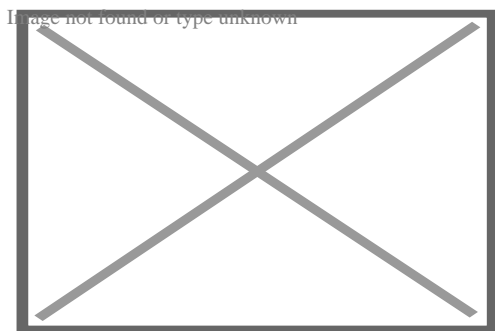
Due to the realization of many revitalization efforts, 2012 was dubbed "The Year of Downtown." Projects worth hundreds of millions of dollars made their debut at this time, including the **Smith Center for the Performing Arts**, the **Discovery Children's Museum**, the **Mob Museum**, the **Neon Museum**,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

Geography

[[edit](#)]



Astronaut photograph of Las Vegas at night



[Downtown Las Vegas](#) with [Red Rock Canyon](#) in the background

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

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

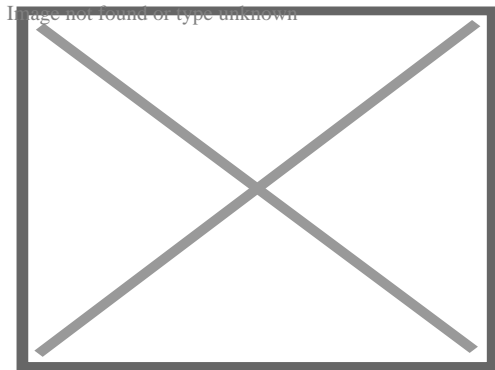
After Alaska and California, Nevada is the third most seismically active state in the U.S. It has been estimated by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) that over the next 50 years, there is a 10–20% chance of an M6.0 or greater earthquake occurring within 50 km (31 mi) of Las Vegas.^[34]

Within the city are many lawns, trees, and other greenery. Due to water resource issues, there has been a movement to encourage [xeriscapes](#). Another part of conservation

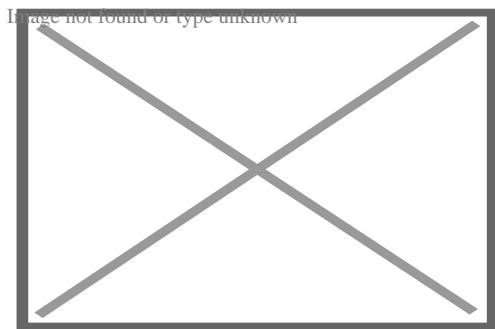
efforts is scheduled watering days for residential landscaping. A [U.S. Environmental Protection Agency](#) grant in 2008 funded a program that analyzed and forecast growth and environmental effects through 2019.^[35]

Climate

[\[edit\]](#)



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



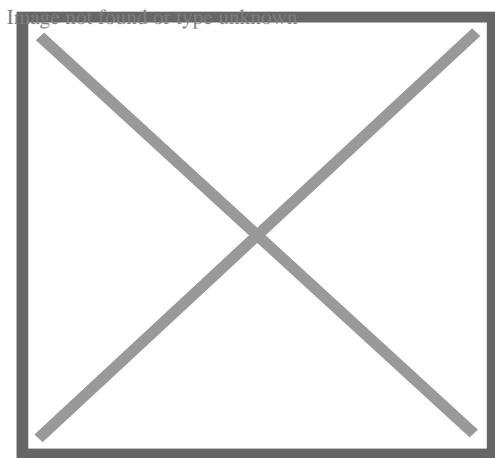
Spring flowers at the [Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area](#) in the Las Vegas area

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

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

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

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



Climate chart for Las Vegas

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

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

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

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

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Record high °F (°C)	77 (25)	87 (31)	92 (33)	99 (37)	109 (43)	117 (47)	120 (49)	116 (47)	114 (46)	104 (40)	87 (31)	78 (26)	120 (49)
Mean maximum °F (°C)	68.7 (20.4)	74.2 (23.4)	84.3 (29.1)	93.6 (34.2)	101.8 (38.8)	110.1 (43.4)	112.9 (44.9)	110.3 (43.5)	105.0 (40.6)	94.6 (34.8)	80.5 (26.9)	67.9 (19.9)	113.6 (45.3)
Mean daily maximum °F (°C)	58.5 (14.7)	62.9 (17.2)	71.1 (21.7)	78.5 (25.8)	88.5 (31.4)	99.4 (37.4)	104.5 (40.3)	102.8 (39.3)	94.9 (34.9)	81.2 (27.3)	67.1 (19.5)	56.9 (13.8)	80.5 (26.9)

Daily mean °F (°C)	49.5 (9.7)	53.5 (11.9)	60.8 (16.0)	67.7 (19.8)	77.3 (25.2)	87.6 (30.9)	93.2 (34.0)	91.7 (33.2)	83.6 (28.7)	70.4 (21.3)	57.2 (14.0)	48.2 (9.0)	70.1 (21.2)
Mean daily minimum °F (°C)	40.5 (4.7)	44.1 (6.7)	50.5 (10.3)	56.9 (13.8)	66.1 (18.9)	75.8 (24.3)	82.0 (27.8)	80.6 (27.0)	72.4 (22.4)	59.6 (15.3)	47.3 (8.5)	39.6 (4.2)	59.6 (15.3)
Mean minimum °F (°C)	29.8 (−1.2)	32.9 (0.5)	38.7 (3.7)	45.2 (7.3)	52.8 (11.6)	62.2 (16.8)	72.9 (22.7)	70.8 (21.6)	60.8 (16.0)	47.4 (8.6)	35.2 (1.8)	29.0 (−1.7)	27.4 (−2.6)
Record low °F (°C)	8 (−13)	16 (−9)	19 (−7)	31 (−1)	38 (3)	48 (9)	56 (13)	54 (12)	43 (6)	26 (−3)	15 (−9)	11 (−12)	8 (−13)
Average precipitation inches (mm)	0.56 (14)	0.80 (20)	0.42 (11)	0.20 (5.1)	0.07 (1.8)	0.04 (1.0)	0.38 (9.7)	0.32 (8.1)	0.32 (8.1)	0.32 (8.1)	0.30 (7.6)	0.45 (11)	4.18 (106)
Average snowfall inches (cm)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.2 (0.51)	0.2 (0.51)
Average precipitation days (0.01 in)	3.1	4.1	2.8	1.6	1.1	0.4	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.5	3.0	25.8
Average snowy days (0.1 in)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
Average relative humidity (%)	45.1	39.6	33.1	25.0	21.3	16.5	21.1	25.6	25.0	28.8	37.2	45.0	30.3
Average dew point °F (°C)	22.1 (−5.5)	23.7 (−4.6)	23.9 (−4.5)	24.1 (−4.4)	28.2 (−2.1)	30.9 (−0.6)	40.6 (4.8)	44.1 (6.7)	37.0 (2.8)	30.4 (−0.9)	25.3 (−3.7)	22.3 (−5.4)	29.4 (−1.5)
Mean monthly sunshine hours	245.2	246.7	314.6	346.1	388.1	401.7	390.9	368.5	337.1	304.4	246.0	236.0	3,825.3

Percentage possible sunshine	79	81	85	88	89	92	88	88	91	87	80	78	86
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Source: NOAA (relative humidity, dew point and sun 1961–1990)^{[36][38][37]}

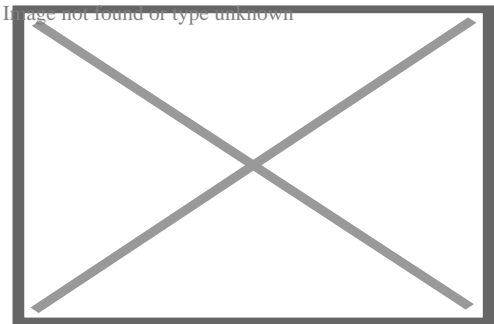


This graph was using the **legacy Graph extension**, which is no longer supported. It needs to be converted to the **new Chart extension**.

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%
2024 (est.)	678,922		5.8%

source:[[48](#)][[49](#)]

2010–2010[[9](#)]

Las Vegas, Nevada – Racial and ethnic composition

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

of any race.

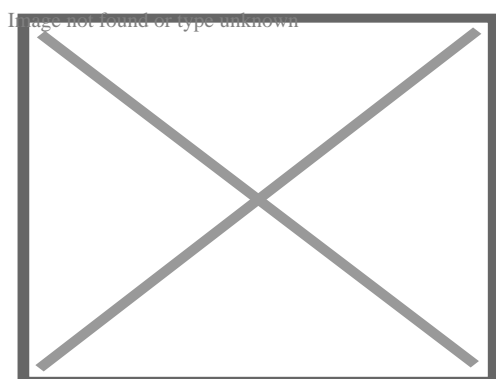
Race / Ethnicity (NH = Non-Hispanic)	Pop 2000[50]	Pop 2010[51]	Pop 2020[52]	% 2000	% 2010	% 2020
White alone (NH)	277,704	279,703	259,561	58.04%	47.91%	40.44%
Black or African American alone (NH)	48,380	62,008	79,129	10.11%	10.62%	12.33%
Native American or Alaska Native alone (NH)	2,405	2,391	2,291	0.50%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


2020 census

[edit]

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

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



Map of racial distribution in the Las Vegas area, 2020 U.S. Census. Each dot is 25 people:  White

 Black

 Asian

 Hispanic

 Native American

 Mixed or Other

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

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

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

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

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

Filipinos make up the largest Asian population in Las Vegas. 31,931 Filipinos live within the city limits, making up 4.8% of the population.^[54] In the Las Vegas area as a whole, there are 162,802 Filipinos, making up 7% of the population.^[55] Native Hawaiians are also a major demographic in the city, numbering 20,829 in the city and surrounding suburbs,^[56]

with some Hawaiians and Las Vegas residents calling the city the "ninth island of [Hawaii](#)" due to the major influx of Hawaiians to Vegas.[\[57\]](#)

According to a 2004 study, Las Vegas has one of the highest divorce rates.[\[58\]](#)[\[59\]](#) The city's high divorce rate is not wholly due to Las Vegans themselves getting divorced. Compared to other states, Nevada's nonrestrictive requirements for divorce result in many couples temporarily moving to Las Vegas in order to get divorced.[\[60\]](#) 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](#)).[\[60\]](#)

2010 census

[\[edit\]](#)

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

2000 census

[\[edit\]](#)

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

Historical racial profile

2020[\[61\]](#) **2010**[\[62\]](#) **2000**[\[63\]](#) **1990**[\[64\]](#) **1970**[\[64\]](#)

White	46.0%	62.1%	69.9%	78.4%	87.6%
—Non-Hispanic Whites	40.4%	47.9%	58.0%	72.1%	83.1% [c]
Black or African American	12.9%	11.1%	10.4%	11.4%	11.2%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	33.3%	31.5%	23.6%	12.5%	4.6% [c]
Asian	7.2%	6.1%	4.8%	3.6%	0.7%

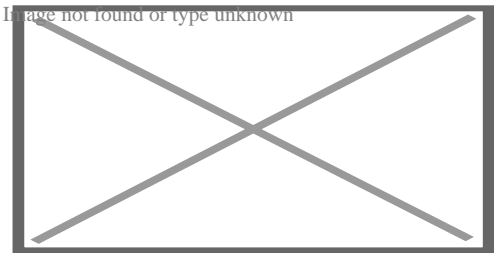
Economy

[edit]

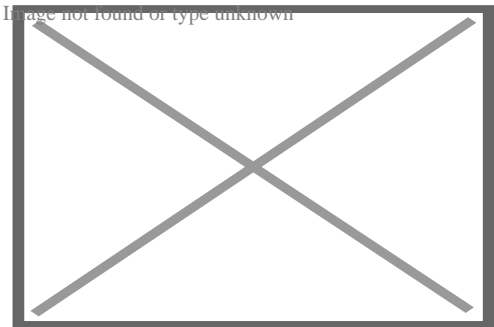
The primary drivers of the Las Vegas economy are tourism, gaming, and conventions, which in turn feed the retail and restaurant industries.

Tourism

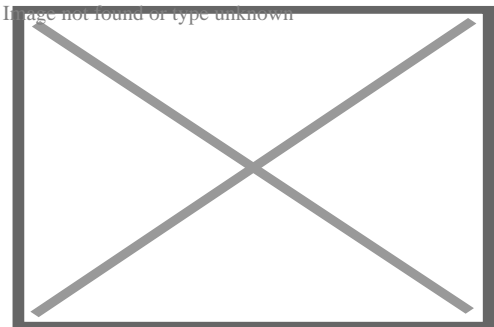
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The Golden Nugget Las Vegas



The Las Vegas Strip, primarily located in Paradise



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

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

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

Downtown casinos

[\[edit\]](#)

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

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

In 1931, the [Northern Club](#) (now the [La Bayou](#)) opened.^{[\[65\]](#)[\[66\]](#)} 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](#).^{[\[67\]](#)}

In 2020, [Circa Resort & Casino](#) opened, becoming the first all-new hotel-casino to be built on Fremont Street since 1980.^{[\[68\]](#)}

Las Vegas Strip

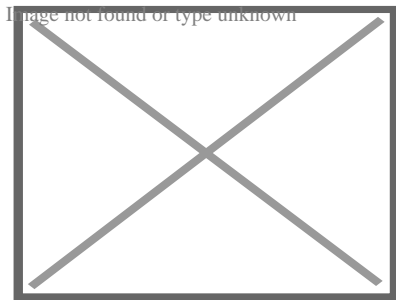
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Main article: [Las Vegas Strip](#)

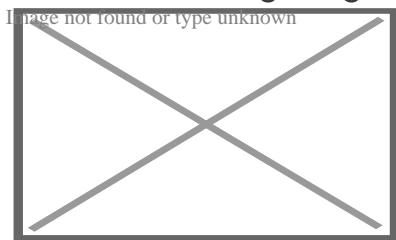
The center of the gambling and entertainment industry is the [Las Vegas Strip](#), outside the city limits in the surrounding unincorporated communities of [Paradise](#) and [Winchester](#) in Clark County. Some of the largest casinos and buildings are there.^[69]

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.^{[70][71][72]} It remained in place until 1931.^{[73][74]}

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.^{[75][76][77]} The replica was destroyed in 2016, when a pickup truck crashed into it.^[78]

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](#).^[79] The project, built by [YESCO](#), cost \$6.5 million and stands 80 feet (24 m) high.^[80] 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.^[81]

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).^{[82][83]} The originals were refurbished following weather damage and installed at the [Las Vegas Arts District](#).^{[83][84]}

Development

[\[edit\]](#)

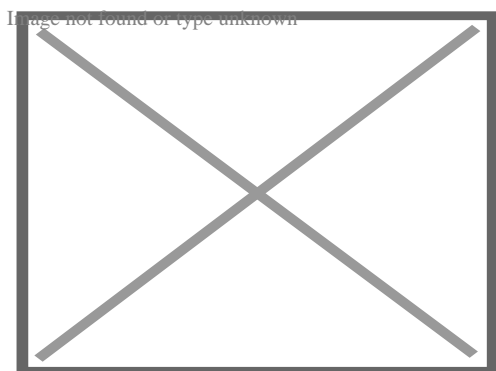
See also: [List of tallest buildings in Las Vegas](#)

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.^[85]

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.^[86] In 2004, Las Vegas Mayor [Oscar Goodman](#) announced that the area would become home to [Symphony Park](#) (originally called "Union Park"^[87]), 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.^[88]



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.^[89]

Also nearby is the Las Vegas North Premium Outlets. With a second expansion, completed in May 2015, the mall currently offers 175 stores.^[90]

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.^{[91][92]} Projects funded include Las Vegas's first independent bookstore, [The Writer's Block](#).^[93]

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).^{[94][95]}

Effects of growth on water supply

[\[edit\]](#)

A growing population means the Las Vegas Valley used 1.2 billion US gal (4.5 billion L) more water in 2014 than in 2011. Although water conservation efforts implemented in the

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

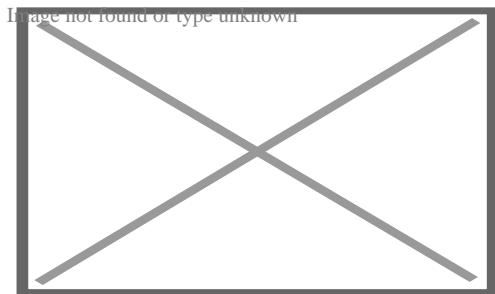
Culture

[[edit](#)]

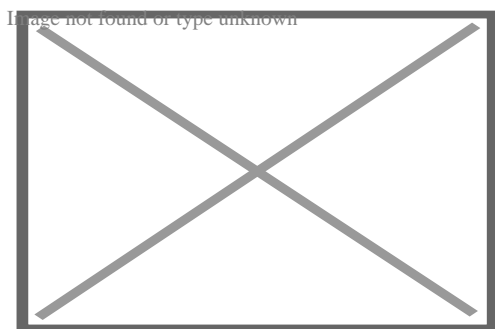
Main article: [Las Vegas Valley § Culture and the arts](#)

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

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



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



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

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

The city is home to an extensive [Downtown Arts District](#), which hosts numerous galleries and events including the annual Las Vegas Film Festival. "First Friday" is a monthly celebration that includes arts, music, special presentations and food in a section of the city's downtown region called 18b, The Las Vegas Arts District.^[96] The festival extends into the Fremont East Entertainment District.^[97] The Thursday evening before First Friday is known in the arts district as "Preview Thursday," which highlights new gallery exhibitions throughout the district.^[98]

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.

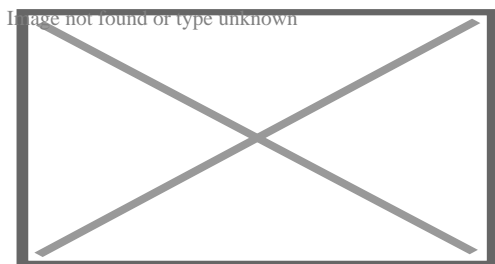
Las Vegas has earned the moniker "Gambling Capital of the World," as it has the world's most land-based casinos.^[99] The city is also host to more [AAA Five Diamond](#) hotels than any other city in the world.^[100]

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](#),^[101] the [National Football League](#) (NFL)'s [Las Vegas Raiders](#), who [relocated](#) from [Oakland, California](#), in 2020 and play at [Allegiant Stadium](#) in [Paradise](#),^[102] 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.^[103]^[104]

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.^[105] The [Las Vegas Lights FC](#) of the [United Soccer League](#) play in [Cashman Field](#) in Downtown Las Vegas.^{[106][107]}

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.^[108]

North of Las Vegas is the [Las Vegas Motor Speedway](#), a 1.5 mile tri-oval constructed in 1972 that hosts two [NASCAR Cup Series](#) races each year, [one in the spring](#) and a [playoff race in the fall](#).^[109]

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	City National Arena (600)	2023	
Las Vegas Royals				2020	
Vegas Jesters		MWHL		2012	0
Las Vegas Thunderbirds	Ice hockey	USPHL	City National Arena (600)	2019	0
Las Vegas Legends	Soccer	NPSL	Peter Johann Memorial Field (2,500)	2021	0
Vegas NVaders	Women's football	WFA – D2	Desert Pines High School (N/A)	2023	0

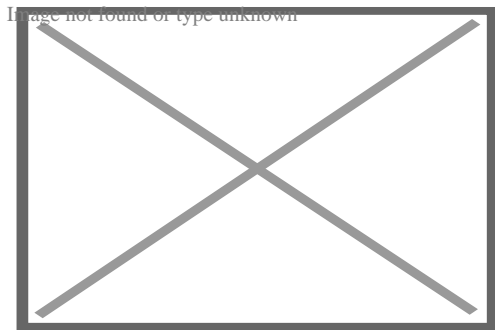
College teams

[[edit](#)]

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

Parks and recreation

[[edit](#)]



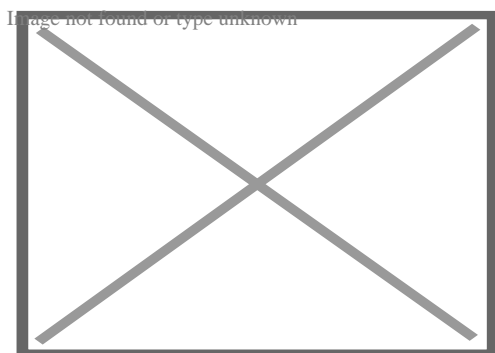
Spanish Trail Country Club, a 27-hole golf course

The city's parks and recreation department operates 78 regional, community, neighborhood, and pocket parks; four municipal swimming pools, 11 recreational centers, four active adult centers, eight cultural centers, six galleries, eleven dog parks, and four golf courses: Angel Park Golf Club, Desert Pines Golf Club, Durango Hills Golf Club, and the Las Vegas Municipal Golf Course.^[110]

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.^[111]

Government

[[edit](#)]



Las Vegas City Hall in downtown Las Vegas

The city of Las Vegas has a **council–manager government**.^[112] The mayor sits as a council member-at-large and presides over all **city council** meetings.^[112] 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.^[113] The city manager is responsible

for the administration and the day-to-day operations of all **municipal services** and city departments.^[114] The city manager maintains intergovernmental relationships with federal, state, county and other local governments.^[114]

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**.^[115] 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**.^[116] North Las Vegas, Henderson, Boulder City, Mesquite, UNLV and CCSD have their own police departments.^[117]

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.^{[118][119][120]}

Downtown is the location of **Lloyd D. George Federal District Courthouse**^[121] and the Regional Justice Center,^[122] 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	^[123]	
Brian Knudsen	1st Ward Council member	Democratic	^{[124][125]}	Mayor Pro Tem
Victoria Seaman	2nd Ward Council member	Republican	^{[126][125]}	
Olivia Diaz	3rd Ward Council member	Democratic	^{[127][125]}	
Francis Allen-Palenske	4th Ward Council member	Republican		
Shondra Summers-Armstrong	5th Ward Council member	Democratic	^[128]	

Nancy Brune	6th Ward Council member	Democratic		
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Politics

[edit]

Las Vegas City Presidential Election Results

Las Vegas City Presidential Election Results[129]

Main article: Las Vegas Valley § Education

Year	Democratic	Republican	Third Parties
2024	51.4% 149,647	46.8% 136,073	1.8% 5,299
2020	54.3% 150,733	43.7% 121,302	2.1% 5,763
2016	52.9% 121,107	41.2% 94,392	5.9% 13,544
2012	57.7% 119,156	42.3% 87,227	0% 0
2008	58.8% 118,827	39.2% 79,207	1.89% 22,436

Primary and secondary public education is provided by the Clark County School District.[130]

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).[131]

UNLV is a public, land–grant, R1 research university and is home to the Kirk Kerkorian School of Medicine[132] and the William S. Boyd School of Law, the only law school in Nevada.[133] The university's campus is urban and located about two miles east of the Las Vegas strip. The Desert Research Institute's southern campus sits next to UNLV, while its northern campus is in Reno.[134]

CSN, with campuses throughout Clark County,[135] is a **community college** with one of the largest enrollments in the United States.[136] In unincorporated Clark County, CSN's Charleston campus is home to the headquarters of **Nevada Public Radio** (KNPR), an **NPR** member station.[137][138]

Private higher education

[[edit](#)]

Touro University Nevada located in **Henderson** is a non-profit, private institution primarily focusing on medical education.[139] Other institutions include a number of **for-profit** private schools (e.g., **Le Cordon Bleu College of Culinary Arts**, **DeVry University**, among others).[140]

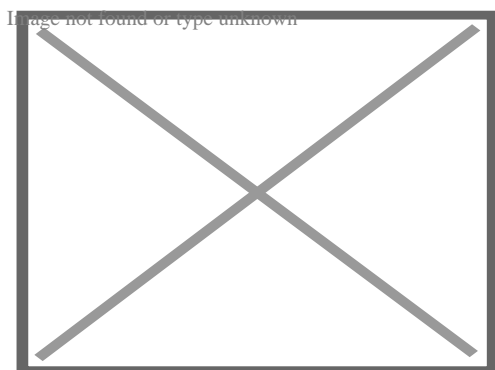
Media

[[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.^[141] 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."^{[142][143]}

- **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."^[144] 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.^{[145][146]}
- **Las Vegas Weekly**, based in neighboring Henderson, is a free **alternative weekly** newspaper. It covers Las Vegas arts, entertainment, culture and news. *Las Vegas Weekly* was founded in 1992 and is published by the Greenspun Media Group.

Broadcast

[edit]

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

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

Magazines

[[edit](#)]

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

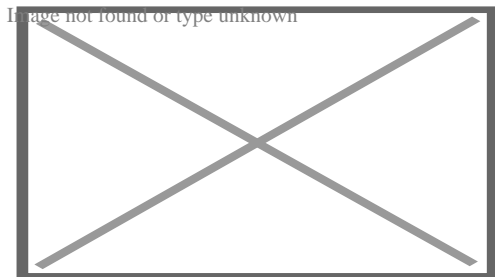
Transportation

[[edit](#)]

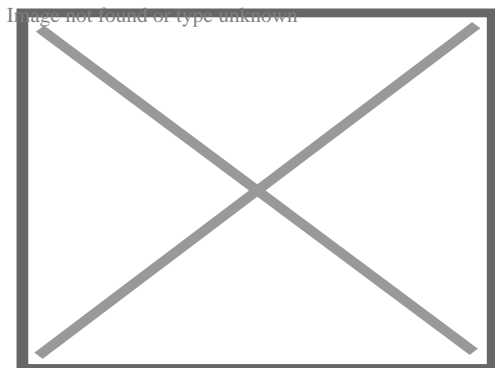
Main article: [Transportation in Las Vegas](#)



Regional Transportation Commission (RTC) provides public bus transportation.



[Harry Reid International Airport](#) provides private and public aviation services to the city.



Inside Terminal 3 at Harry Reid International Airport in Paradise

[RTC Transit](#) is a public transportation system providing bus service throughout Las Vegas, Henderson, North Las Vegas and other areas of the valley. Inter-city bus service to and

from Las Vegas is provided by Greyhound, BoltBus, Orange Belt Stages, Tufesa, and several smaller carriers.[147]

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.[148]

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.[149]

The Las Vegas Monorail on the Strip was privately built, and upon bankruptcy taken over by the Las Vegas Convention and Visitors Authority.[150]

Silver Rider Transit operates three routes within Las Vegas, offering connections to Laughlin,[151] Mesquite,[152] and Sandy Valley.[153]

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.[154]

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.[155] 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^[156]

- Ann Road
-  not found or type unknown
-  Craig Road (SR 573)
-  not found or type unknown
-  Cheyenne Avenue (SR 574)
- Smoke Ranch Road
-  not found or type unknown
-  Washington Avenue (SR 578)
-  not found or type unknown
-  Summerlin Parkway (SR 613)
-  not found or type unknown
-  Bonanza Road (SR 579)
-  not found or type unknown
-  Charleston Boulevard (SR 159)
-  not found or type unknown
-  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](#)]

- [Architecture of Las Vegas](#)
- [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](#)
- [List of public art in Las Vegas](#)
- [List of baseball parks in Las Vegas](#)

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

Notes

[edit]

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

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-  [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:

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City of Las Vegas

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

- Architecture
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- History
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- Landmarks
- Skyscrapers
- Sports
- Transportation

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

County seat: **Las Vegas**

Cities

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

CDPs

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

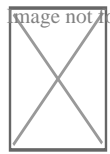


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Clark
County
map

**Unincorporated
communities**

- Centennial Hills
- Cold Creek
- Corn Creek
- 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

◦ **v**

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Museums in Clark County, Nevada

Arts and museums

Active

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

Sports

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

Government

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

Cities

- Henderson
- Las Vegas
- North Las Vegas

Census-designated places

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

Communities

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

Neighborhoods

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

**Research
and education**

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

**Parks and
public spaces**

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

- 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

Area shopping

- Architecture
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- Condominiums
- 1999 flood

Other

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State of Nevada

Carson City (capital)

Topics

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Regions

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

Metro areas

- Las Vegas
- Reno

Counties

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

**Cities and
communities**

- Alamo
- Amargosa Valley
- Austin
- Baker
- Battle Mountain
- Beatty
- Boulder City
- Caliente
- Carlin
- Carson City
- Elko
- Ely
- Enterprise
- Eureka
- Fallon
- Fernley
- Gardnerville Ranchos
- Gerlach
- Goldfield
- Hawthorne
- Henderson
- Incline Village
- Las Vegas
- Laughlin
- Lovelock
- Mesquite
- Minden
- North Las Vegas
- Panaca
- Pahrump
- Paradise
- Pioche
- Primm
- Rachel
- Reno
- Spanish Springs
- Sparks
- Spring Creek
- Spring Valley

Former counties

- Bullfrog
- Ormsby
- Roop

Image: Nevada portal
flag

- **v**
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Southern California megaregion

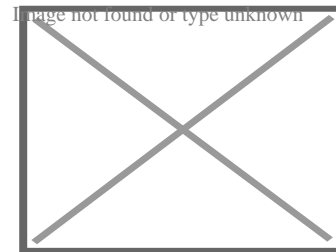
Metropolitan areas and cities in *italics* are located outside of California

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

Cities ranked by [United States Census Bureau](#) population estimates for July 1, 2024.

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Geographic

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About Sustainable landscaping

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

Definition

[[edit](#)]

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

Benefits

[[edit](#)]

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

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

Issues

[[edit](#)]

Sustainability issues for landscaping include:

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

Non-sustainable practices include:

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

Solutions

[[edit](#)]

Some of the solutions are:

- Reduction of **stormwater** run-off through the use of bio-**swales**, **rain gardens** and **green roofs** and walls.[5][6][7]
- Reduction of water use in landscapes through design of water-wise garden techniques (sometimes known as **xeriscaping**)[8][9][10][11]
- Bio-filtering of wastes through constructed wetlands[12]
- Irrigation using water from showers and sinks, known as gray water[13]
- **Integrated Pest Management** techniques for **pest control**
- Creating and enhancing wildlife habitat in urban environments[14]
- Energy-efficient garden design in the form of proper placement and selection of shade trees and creation of wind breaks [15][16]
- **Permeable paving** materials to reduce stormwater run-off and allow rain water to infiltrate into the ground and replenish groundwater rather than run into surface water[17][18]
- Use of sustainably harvested wood, **composite wood** products for decking and other garden uses, as well as use of **plastic lumber**[19]
- Recycling of products, such as glass, **rubber from tires** and other materials to create **landscape products** such as paving stones, **mulch** and other materials[20]
- **Soil management** techniques, including composting kitchen and yard wastes, to maintain and enhance healthy soil that supports a diversity of **soil life**
- Integration and adoption of **renewable energy**, including **solar-powered** lighting[21]
- Development of lawn alternatives[22] such as xeriscaping,[23] floral lawns,[24] and meadows.[25]

Proper design

[edit]

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

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

Irrigation

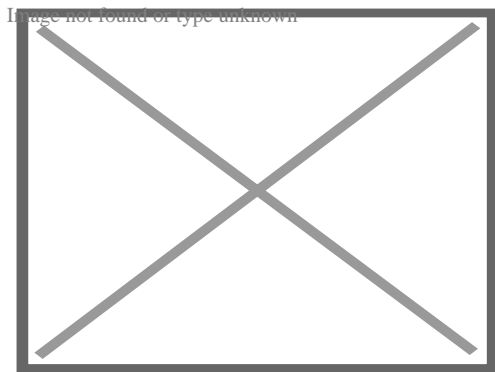
[edit]

Mulch may be used to reduce water loss due to evaporation, reduce weeds, minimize erosion, dust and mud problems. Mulch can also add nutrients to the soil when it decomposes. However, mulch is most often used for weed suppression. Overuse of mulch can result in harm to the selected plantings. Care must be taken in the source of the mulch, for instance, black walnut trees result in a toxic mulch product. Grasscycling turf areas (using mulching mowers that leave grass clippings on the lawn) will also decrease the amount of fertilizer needed, reduce landfill waste and reduce costs of disposal.[27]

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

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

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



An example of sustainable irrigation (Drip Irrigation)

Building materials

[[edit](#)]

See also: [Sustainable architecture](#)

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

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

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

Planting selection

[[edit](#)]

See also: [Xeriscaping](#) and [Native plant](#)

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

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

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

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

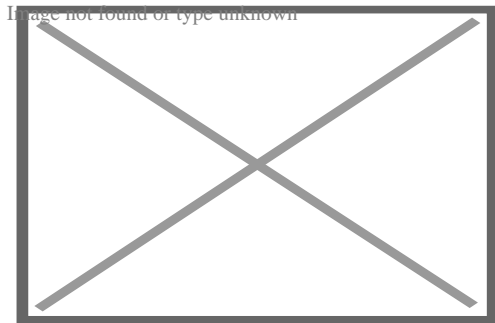
Another choice would be that of a dense vegetative fence composed of evergreens (e.g. [conifers](#)) near that side from which cold continental winds blow and also that side from which the [prevailing winds](#) blow. Such a choice creates a winter windbreak that prevents low temperatures outside the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

The above vegetative arrangements come with two disadvantages. Firstly, they minimize air circulation in summer although in many climates heating is more important and costly

than cooling, and, secondly, they may affect the efficiency of photovoltaic panels. However, it has been estimated that if both arrangements are applied properly, they can reduce the overall house energy usage by up to 22%.^[31]

Sustainable lawns

[\[edit\]](#)



An example of a sustainable lawn

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

Urban environments

[\[edit\]](#)

In urban settings, sustainable landscaping strategies often require innovative approaches due to limited space and high population density. Techniques such as incorporating synthetic turf can reduce water usage while maintaining green aesthetics. Additionally, vertical gardens, rooftop greenery, and permeable paving systems are increasingly used to combat urban heat islands and improve stormwater management. These practices not only enhance environmental performance but also contribute to the mental and physical well-being of urban residents by integrating nature into densely built environments. [33]

Maintenance

[edit]

Pests

[edit]

It is best to start with pest-free plant materials and supplies and close inspection of the plant upon purchase is recommended. Establishing diversity within the area of plant species will encourage populations of beneficial organisms (e.g. birds, insects), which feed on potential plant pests. Attracting a wide variety of organisms with a variety of host plants has shown to be effective in increasing pollinator presence in agriculture.[34] Because plant pests vary from plant to plant, assessing the problem correctly is half the battle. The owner must consider whether the plant can tolerate the damage caused by the pest. If not, then does the plant justify some sort of treatment? Physical barriers may help.[2] Landscape managers should make use of Integrated Pest Management to reduce the use of pesticides and herbicides.

Pruning

[edit]

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

Programs

[[edit](#)]

There are several programs in place that are open to participation by various groups. For example, the [Audubon Cooperative Sanctuary Program](#) for [golf courses](#),^[35] the Audubon Green Neighborhoods Program,^[36] and the National Wildlife Federation's Backyard Habitat Program,^[37] to name a few.

The Sustainable Sites Initiative, began in 2005, provides a points-based certification for landscapes, similar to the [LEED](#) program for buildings operated by the [Green Building Council](#). It has guidelines and performance benchmarks.^[38]

See also

[[edit](#)]

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

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-  Category

About Las Vegas Valley

The Las Las Vega Valley is a significant city in the southerly component of the U. S. state of Nevada, and the second biggest in the Southwestern United States. The state's biggest urban cluster, the Las Vegas Metropolitan Statistical Area is coextensive considering that 2003 with Clark Area, Nevada. The Valley is mostly specified by the Las Las vega Valley land formation, a 600 sq mi (1,600 km²) basin location bordered by hills to the north, south, eastern and west of the city. The Valley is home to the three largest incorporated cities in Nevada: Las Vegas, Henderson and North Las Vegas. Eleven unincorporated communities controlled by the Clark Area federal government belong to the Las Vegas Area and constitute the biggest neighborhood in the state of Nevada. The names Las Vegas and Vegas are interchangeably utilized to indicate the Valley, the Strip, and the city, and as a brand by the Las Vegas Convention and Visitors Authority to denominate the region. The Valley is passionately referred to as the Ninth Island by Hawaii natives and Las Vegas alike, partially due to the lot of individuals initially from Hawaii that reside in and on a regular basis take a trip to Las Las vega. Considering that the 1990s, the Las Las vega Valley has seen quick development, tripling its populace from 741,459 in 1990 to 2,227,053 approximated in 2018, increasing to 2,421,685 in 2024. The Las Vegas Valley continues to be among the fastest expanding metropolitan areas in the USA. In its reasonably brief background, it has developed a diverse visibility in international business, business, urban development, and home entertainment, as well as among the most checked out vacationer destinations destinations in the world. In 2014, a record-breaking 41 million individuals visited the Las Las vega location, generating a gross urban product of greater than \$100 billion.

About Rock N Block Turf N Hardscapes



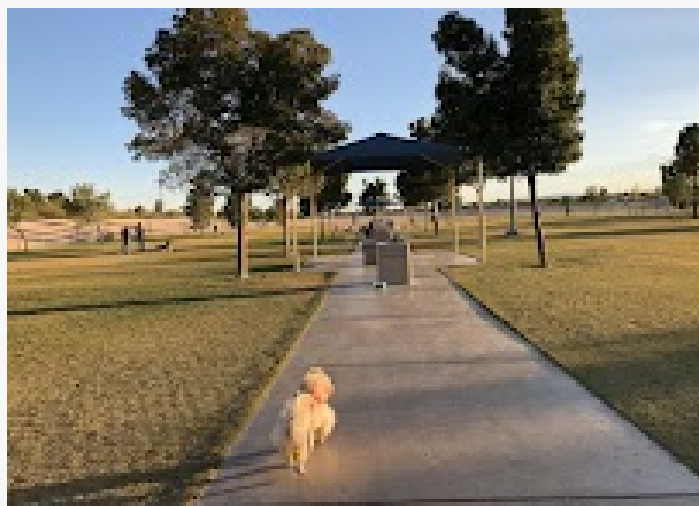
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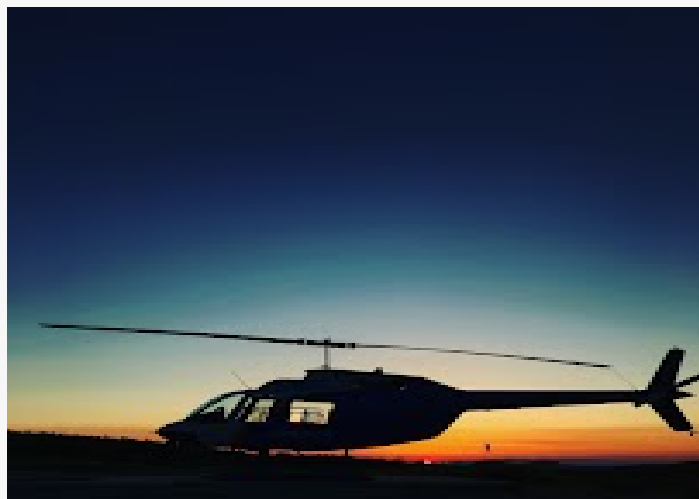
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Things To Do in Clark County



Barkin Basin Park

4.6 (772)



Wild West Helicopters

4.8 (40)



Durango Hills Park Pickleball Courts

4.6 (273)



Thai Buddhist Temple-Las Vegas

4.8 (56)



Heers Park

4.2 (445)



Coleman Park

4.2 (239)



Ed Fountain Park

4.4 (1371)



Pioneer Park

4.5 (466)

Driving Directions in Clark County

Driving Directions From NV Landscapes LLC to

Driving Directions From Landscape Creations to

Driving Directions From Northwest Landscape & Maintenance to

Driving Directions From New horizon landscapes to

Driving Directions From Living Water Landscapes LV to

Driving Directions From Rock N Block – Turf N Hardscapes to

Driving Directions From Las Vegas Backyards to

Driving Directions From Taylormade Landscapes, LLC to

Driving Directions From Visualized Landscape to

Driving Directions From Ugarte Landscapes & Irrigation Repair to

Driving Directions From Custom Touch Landscape to

Driving Directions From Jr's Lawn Maintenance LLC. Irrigation contractor to

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Driving Directions From South Point Hotel Casino & Spa to

Driving Directions From Four Queens Hotel & Casino to

Driving Directions From Golden Gate Hotel & Casino to

Driving Directions From Fremont Street Experience to

Driving Directions From Ethel M Chocolates Factory & Cactus Garden to

Driving Directions From Suncoast Hotel and Casino to

Driving Directions From Wynn Las Vegas to

Driving Directions From Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area to

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Driving Directions From Encore Las Vegas to

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Reviews for Rock N Block Turf N Hardscapes



Rob Foster

(5)

We have been working with AI and the team for many years (8) to be exact. We have had the pleasure of working with many of their clients throughout this time and we absolutely love how their clients are so pleased with the work they do and the outcome of the projects! The sales team and staff have been very supportive and professional and that's hard to come by. We look forward to many more years of this partnership with a very positive and motivated company that's always looking out for the best interests of the community!



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.

<https://www.google.com/maps/reviews/data=!4m8!14m7!1m6!2m5!1sChZDSUhNMG9nS0VJQ0FnSUMUS>

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How to Maximize Your Efficiency in 2025 [View GBP](#)

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[Google Business Profile](#)

[Google Business Website](#)

Company Website : <https://rocknblocklandscape.com/>

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