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Act Now: How to Save Our Planet in 2025

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Accepting Technological Breakthroughs for Improved Efficiency

In the ever-evolving world of technology, the year 2025 will undoubtedly offer a myriad of developments designed to improve effectiveness and efficiency. Best Artificial Turf Las Vegas Nevada. As we want to optimize our capacity in this future landscape, embracing these technical breakthroughs will be vital. This essay intends to check out the relevance of these improvements and supply a roadmap for leveraging them to enhance performance.

In the last decade, we have actually witnessed a significant change in various industries as a result of technical improvements. From Artificial Intelligence (AI) to robotics, blockchain to large data, these improvements have not only shaped our way of living yet have actually also spruced up standard organization models. Their ability to improve processes, minimize human mistake, and provide exceptional results rapidly and effectively is notable. As we come close to 2025, these technological advancements are anticipated to be extra advanced and integrated into our day-to-day routines, promising boosted efficiency.

To start with, take into consideration the duty of Artificial Intelligence and Artificial Intelligence. These modern technologies are already at the forefront of enhancing performance by automating regular tasks and giving informative information evaluation. In 2025, we can expect AI and ML to be even more advanced, with capabilities to forecast patterns, make decisions, and perform intricate jobs with marginal human treatment. For that reason, welcoming these technologies and incorporating them into our work procedures will be important for maximizing performance.

Second of all, take into consideration the impact of the Internet of Things (IoT). With an ever-increasing variety of devices connected to the internet, the IoT provides a chance for seamless assimilation and communication, resulting in boosted efficiency. By 2025, we can anticipate an extra interconnected world, where the IoT will certainly play an essential role in handling and regulating various elements of our work and individual lives.

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In addition, developments in cloud computing and virtual fact are anticipated to change the means we work. With cloud computing, we can anticipate a more collective and adaptable workplace, as this innovation enables real-time sharing and editing and enhancing of documents, minimizing time and enhancing performance. On the various other hand, virtual reality can offer immersive training experiences, resulting in a much more proficient and reliable labor force.



However, accepting these technical developments is not without its challenges. Issues such as information security, technical inequality, and the requirement for constant learning and adjustment pose considerable hurdles. For that reason, while we take on these modern technologies, it is important to attend to these concerns proactively to genuinely maximize effectiveness.

In conclusion, the year 2025 will definitely present a wide range of technical improvements that promise boosted productivity. Embracing these modern technologies and integrating them into our job processes will certainly be essential for maximizing performance

Implementing Time Administration Techniques in the Future Workplace

As we march quickly towards 2025, the future office is readied to undertake a substantial change. The advancement of innovation, the rise of expert system, and the shift towards remote and flexible job setups will certainly demand a new approach to time administration. With the goal of optimizing effectiveness, the execution of effective time administration strategies will be extra vital than ever before.

Among the significant modifications we anticipate in the future workplace is the raised reliance on task monitoring tools. These electronic platforms will use a detailed review of tasks, target dates, and team utilization. They will enable us to prioritize tasks, established reasonable due dates, and designate resources effectively.

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A well-implemented task administration tool will certainly be a keystone in attaining maximum

efficiency as it decreases the moment spent on management tasks, making it possible for individuals to focus on their core obligations.



An additional substantial time administration technique that will prevail in the future work environment is making use of artificial intelligence (AI). AI can automate regular jobs, lowering the moment spent on them and freeing up time for even more tactical duties. Additionally, AI can offer understandings into job patterns and routines, assisting individuals recognize where they are losing time and exactly how they can work a lot more effectively.

The boundary in between job and individual life is anticipated to obscure even more in the future office. Because of this, preserving a healthy work-life balance will certainly end up being extra difficult yet also more important. As a result, time obstructing techniques will certainly obtain popularity. Time blocking includes organizing certain time ports for different jobs or tasks throughout the day.

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It makes certain that there is an equilibrium between work and personal life, which time is allocated successfully.

Remote job is another trend that is below to stay. With this brand-new standard, the traditional 9 to 5 day might become less appropriate, and versatile work hours might come to be much more typical. This adaptability can possibly bring about an "always-on" job society, making it vital to establish clear limits and handle time effectively. Strategies such as the Pomodoro method, where job is damaged down right into intervals generally 25 minutes in length, separated by short breaks, can aid take care of time much more effectively.

Finally, the future work environment in 2025 will provide brand-new obstacles and opportunities for time administration. The application of advanced tools and strategies, coupled with an enhanced concentrate on work-life equilibrium and adaptability, will certainly

be essential in taking full advantage of efficiency.

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By welcoming these changes and adapting to new ways of working, we can make certain that we are gotten ready for the future and can flourish in the developing workplace.



Adjusting to the Transforming Nature of Job and Company

Making Use Of Expert System and Artificial Intelligence Tools for Effectiveness

Utilizing Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning Devices for Effectiveness in 2025

The future holds immense possibilities, and 2025 is no exception. One of the vital facets to consider is optimizing efficiency in various rounds of life. This essay will talk about how the usage of Expert system (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) devices can enhance performance and effectiveness in numerous domains by 2025.

AI and ML are two of the most transformative modern technologies of the 21st century. They have the potential to redefine the method we live, function, and connect with the globe. In 2025, these innovations will be elder, much more obtainable, and a lot more integrated right into our day-to-days live, offering plenty of possibilities for efficiency renovations.

In a business situation, AI and ML can be leveraged to automate mundane tasks, maximizing time for workers to focus on more facility and imaginative job. As an example, AI-powered chatbots can take care of customer queries, while ML formulas can evaluate large amounts of data to supply workable insights for tactical decision-making.

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4. Synthetic Turf Las Vegas installation

5. Artificial Grass Las Vegas vs natural grass

This not just speeds up procedures but additionally reduces the threat of human error, thus improving overall productivity.

In the field of education, AI and ML devices can give individualized knowing experiences, adjusting to private learners requires in real-time. These algorithms can determine locations where a pupil is having a hard time and offer tailored support, therefore making best use of finding out efficiency.

In healthcare, AI and ML can improve diagnostics and treatment plans. Using predictive evaluation, these innovations can help identify illness at an onset, making treatment extra effective and reliable. Furthermore, AI and ML can automate management tasks, permitting health care specialists to devote even more time to client care.

The home front is not neglected in the efficiency revolution. Smart homes powered by AI and ML can automate various tasks, from managing temperature and lights to managing protection systems and appliances. This not just boosts convenience yet additionally enhances power effectiveness, lowering carbon footprint.

Finally, in transport, AI and ML are already transforming the method we move. Self-driving cars, maximized logistics, predictive maintenance, and traffic administration are simply a few examples of exactly how these technologies can improve performance and security.

However, it is crucial to bear in mind that the effective execution of AI and ML devices requires a mindful balance. Moral factors to consider, privacy concerns, and the risk of work variation must be resolved. Furthermore, the potential advantages of these modern technologies ought to come to all, not just a blessed few.

Finally, as we approach 2025, AI and ML will certainly play a crucial

Useful links

- <https://rocknblocklandscape.com/synthetic-grass-turf/>
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About Las Vegas Valley

Las Vegas Valley

Metropolitan Statistical Area

Las Vegas Strip

Image not found or type unknown

Stratosphere Tower, Fremont Street Experience, Waldorf Astoria Las Vegas

Image not found or type unknown

Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area, The District at Green Valley Ranch

Image not found or type unknown

Left-right from top: Las Vegas Strip, Stratosphere Tower, Fremont Street Experience, Waldorf Astoria Las Vegas, Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area, The District at Green Valley Ranch

Map

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Interactive Map of Las Vegas–Henderson, NV CSA

- City of Henderson
- City of North Las Vegas
- Town of Enterprise
- Town of Spring Valley
- Town of Sunrise Manor
- Town of Paradise
- Town of Whitney
- Town of Winchester
- City of Boulder City
- Nellis Air Force Base
- Las Vegas–Henderson–North Las Vegas MSA (Remainder)
- Pahrump μSA

City of Las Vegas

CountryUnited StatesStateNevadaLargest cityLas VegasOther major cities

- – Henderson
- – North Las Vegas
- – Enterprise
- – Spring Valley
- – Sunrise Manor
- – Paradise
- – Whitney

- – Winchester
- – Boulder City

Area

• Urban

500 sq mi (1,400 km²) • Metro

1,600 sq mi (4,100 km²) Population

(2024 estimate)

• Metropolitan Statistical Area

2,421,685 GDP

[1]

• MSA \$160.7 billion (2022) Time zone UTC−8 (PST) • Summer (DST) UTC−7 (PDT) Area code(s) 702 and 725

The **Las Vegas Valley** is a major metropolitan area in the southern part of the U.S. state of Nevada, and the second largest in the Southwestern United States. The state's largest urban agglomeration, the **Las Vegas Metropolitan Statistical Area** is coextensive since 2003 with Clark County, Nevada.[2] The Valley is largely defined by the Las Vegas Valley land formation, a 600 sq mi (1,600 km²) basin area surrounded by mountains to the north, south, east and west of the metropolitan area. The Valley is home to the three largest incorporated cities in Nevada: Las Vegas, Henderson and North Las Vegas.[3] Eleven unincorporated towns governed by the Clark County government are part of the Las Vegas Township and constitute the largest community in the state of Nevada.[4]

The names **Las Vegas** and **Vegas** are interchangeably used 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.[5][6] The Valley is affectionately known as the **Ninth Island** by **Hawaii** natives and Las Vegans alike, in part due to the large number of people originally from Hawaii who live in and regularly travel to Las Vegas.[7]

Since the 1990s, the Las Vegas Valley has seen rapid growth, tripling its population from 741,459 in 1990 to 2,227,053 estimated in 2018, increasing to 2,421,685 in 2024.[8] The Las Vegas Valley remains one of the fastest growing metropolitan areas in the United States. In its relatively short history, it has established a diverse presence in international business, commerce, urban development, and entertainment, as well as one of the most visited tourist attractions destinations in the world. In 2014, a record-breaking 41 million people visited the Las Vegas area, producing a **gross metropolitan product** of more than \$100 billion.[9]

History

[edit]

Main article: **History of Las Vegas**

The first reported non-**Native American** visitor to the Las Vegas Valley was the **Mexican** scout **Rafael Rivera** in 1829.[10][11][12] Las Vegas was named by Mexicans in the **Antonio Armijo** party,[4] including Rivera, who used the water in the area while heading north and west along the **Old Spanish Trail** from Texas. In the 19th century, areas of the valley contained **artesian** wells that supported extensive green areas, or **meadows**, hence the name *Las Vegas* (*vegas* being Spanish for "meadows").[11]

The area was previously settled by **Mormon** farmers in 1854 and later became the site of a **United States Army** fort in 1864, beginning a long relationship between southern Nevada and the U.S. military. Since the 1930s, Las Vegas has generally been identified as a **gambling** center as well as a **resort destination**, primarily targeting adults.

Nellis Air Force Base is located in the northeast corner of the valley. The ranges that the Nellis pilots use and various other land areas used by various federal agencies, limit growth of the valley in terms of geographic area.

Businessman **Howard Hughes** arrived in the late 1960s and purchased many casino hotels, as well as television and radio stations in the area. Legitimate corporations began to purchase casino hotels as well, and **the mob** was run out by the federal government

over the next several years. The constant stream of tourist dollars from the hotels and casinos was augmented by a new source of federal money from the establishment of what is now **Nellis Air Force Base**. The influx of military personnel and casino job-hunters helped start a land building boom which is now leveling off.^[according to whom?]

The Las Vegas area remains one of the world's top entertainment destinations.^{[13][14]}

Boundaries

[edit]

The valley is contained in the Las Vegas Valley landform. This includes the cities of Las Vegas, North Las Vegas, and Henderson, and the unincorporated towns of **Summerlin South, Paradise, Spring Valley, Sunrise Manor, Enterprise, Winchester, and Whitney**.

The valley is located within the larger metropolitan area, as the metropolitan area covers all of Clark County including parts that do not fall within the valley.

The government of Clark County has an "Urban Planning Area" of Las Vegas. This definition is a roughly rectangular area, about 20 mi (32 km) from east to west and 30 miles (48 km) from north to south. Notable exclusions from the "Urban Planning Area" include **Red Rock, Blue Diamond, and Mount Charleston**.

The **Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department** is the largest police department in the valley and the state and exercises jurisdiction in the entire county. There are approximately 3,000 police officers who cover the city of Las Vegas; unincorporated areas; the town of Laughlin, about 90 mi (140 km) from **Downtown Las Vegas**; and desert, park, and mountain areas within Clark County. The department does not exercise primary jurisdiction in areas with separate police forces such as North Las Vegas, Henderson, Boulder City, Nellis Air Force Base and the Paiute reservation.

The metropolitan area was created for the 1970 census when it only included Clark County. In 2000, the metropolitan area was changed to include **Nye County, Nevada, and Mohave County, Arizona**,^{[15][16][17]} but it later returned to only being Clark County.

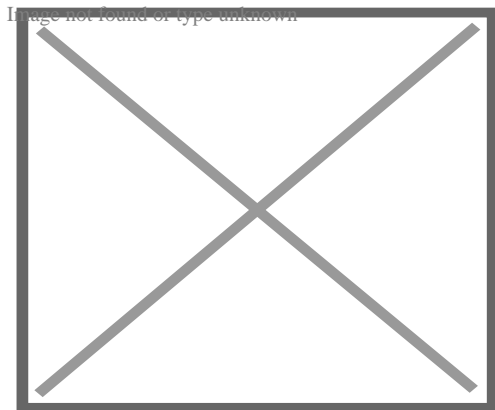
The **Office of Management and Budget** has designated Clark County as the Las Vegas–Henderson–Paradise, NV Metropolitan Statistical Area.^[18] The **United States Census**

Bureau ranked the Las Vegas–Henderson–Paradise, NV Metropolitan Statistical Area as the **31st most populous metropolitan statistical area** of the United States as of July 1, 2012.^[19]

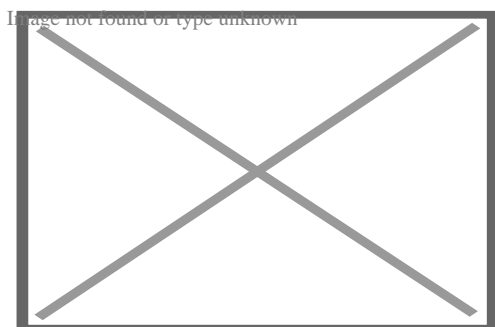
The Office of Management and Budget has further designated the Las Vegas–Henderson–Paradise, NV Metropolitan Statistical Area as a component of the more extensive **Las Vegas–Henderson, NV–AZ CSA**,^[18] the **27th most populous combined statistical area** and the **30th most populous primary statistical area** of the United States as of July 1, 2012.^{[19][20]}

Geography and environment

^[edit]



Las Vegas Valley viewed in **false color**, from 438 mi (705 km) by **TERRA** satellite. Grass-covered land, such as golf courses, appears in red. The picture bottom is just south of Sunset Road and the airport, the Spring Mountains on the west and Sunrise Mountain on the east.



Las Vegas at night in 2010

The Las Vegas Valley lies in the **Mojave Desert**. The valley in the northwest section is a northwest-by-southeast^[21] trending area, and trending parallel to Las Vegas Wash,

lies at the northeast of the [Spring Mountains massif](#).

[U.S. Route 95](#) leaves Las Vegas's northwest and goes northwesterly through the northwest valley section, with Las Vegas Wash about 2 miles (3 km)[\[22\]](#) northeast. U.S. 95 lies on the southwest perimeter of the valley bottomlands, and small [alluvial fan](#) areas from the northeast Spring Mountains border southwest.

A "distorted surface",[\[23\]](#) a [playa](#)-like region, occurs at the farthest northwest area, for about 15 to 18 miles (24 to 29 km), starting from [Nevada Route 157](#). At [Nevada Route 156](#), 10 miles (16 km) northwest, the distorted surface, bottom land turns north, a 6 miles (9.7 km) area in length and about 3 miles (4.8 km) wide. It lies at the south drainage section of the [Three Lakes Valley](#), where a [water divide](#) separates [Dog Bone Lake](#) in the valley's center from the southwest washes that drain into the Las Vegas Valley (upland Las Vegas Wash).

The [Corn Creek Dunes](#) lie about 5 miles (8.0 km) southwest of Route 156's intersection with U.S. 95, and they are slightly northeast of Las Vegas Wash.

The Las Vegas Valley is around 1,600 square miles (4,100 km²).[\[24\]](#) All perimeters, except the northwest, are foothills or mountain ranges, with all highway routes entering the foothills; this includes the [Interstate 15](#) to the southwest, as it climbs to [Jean Pass \(north\)](#), before traversing [Ivanpah Valley](#). Only the U.S. Route 95 northwest follows an actual valley. The northwest section, thus describes the entire landform as a central, and large valley with an attached feeder valley northwest, and in this case the northwest source, and actual course of the Las Vegas Wash.

The valley is a fault-bounded structural and hydrologic basin[\[25\]](#) made of alluvial-fan deposits. There are several aquifers contained within the valley including the Las Vegas Aquifer. These heavily depleted water sources exist at about 660–980 feet (200–300 m) in depth.[\[25\]](#) As of 1986, estimate show that the valley floor in [Downtown Las Vegas](#) has subsided by about 6.2 feet (1.9 m) and about 2.9 feet (0.88 m) along [The Strip](#) as a result of pumping from these aquifers.[\[26\]](#)

Climate

[edit]

The Las Vegas Valley lies in a relatively high–altitude portion of the Mojave Desert, with a subtropical hot-desert climate. The Valley generally averages less than 5 in (130 mm) of rain annually.[27] Daily daytime summer temperatures in July and August typically range from 100 °F (38 °C) to 110 °F (43 °C), while nights generally range from 72 °F (22 °C) to 80 °F (27 °C).[27] Very low humidity, however, tempers the effect of these temperatures, though dehydration, heat exhaustion, and sun stroke can occur after even a limited time outdoors in the summer. The interiors of automobiles often prove deadly to small children and pets during the summer and surfaces exposed to the sun can cause first- and second-degree burns to unprotected skin. July and August can also be marked by monsoon season, when moist winds from the Gulf of California soak much of the Southwestern United States. While not only raising humidity levels, these winds develop into dramatic desert thunderstorms that can sometimes cause flash flooding.

Winter days in metropolitan Las Vegas range from mild to quite chilly, and sunny most days; while winter itself is of short duration. Winter highs in December and January usually range from 52 °F (11 °C) to 60 °F (16 °C), while nighttime lows range from 34 °F (1 °C) to 42 °F (6 °C).[27] The mountains surrounding the valley are snow-covered during the winter season, but snow accumulation in the metropolitan area itself is uncommon. Every few years apart, however, Las Vegas does get a small measurable snowfall.

Spring and fall are generally dry and with hot, sunny days and cool nights.

Climate data for Las Vegas, Nevada

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Record high °F (°C)	80 (27)	89 (32)	96 (36)	102 (39)	114 (46)	117 (47)	120 (49)	116 (47)	114 (46)	103 (39)	89 (32)	91 (33)	120 (49)
Mean daily maximum °F (°C)	57.9 (14.4)	62.2 (16.8)	69.9 (21.1)	77.9 (25.5)	88.0 (31.1)	98.0 (36.7)	103.8 (39.9)	101.4 (38.6)	93.4 (34.1)	80.2 (26.8)	66.4 (19.1)	56.3 (13.5)	79.6 (26.4)
Mean daily minimum °F (°C)	37.1 (2.8)	41.0 (5.0)	46.8 (8.2)	53.3 (11.8)	63.2 (17.3)	71.7 (22.1)	77.8 (25.4)	76.3 (24.6)	68.0 (20.0)	56.0 (13.3)	44.3 (6.8)	36.6 (2.6)	56.0 (13.3)

Record low	8	10	16	26	28	33	40	46	38	26	14	11	8
°F (°C)	(-13)	(-12)	(-9)	(-3)	(-2)	(1)	(4)	(8)	(3)	(-3)	(-10)	(-12)	(-13)
Average													
precipitation	0.61	0.68	0.60	0.16	0.25	0.08	0.43	0.46	0.31	0.25	0.33	0.40	4.56
inches (mm)	(15)	(17)	(15)	(4.1)	(6.4)	(2.0)	(11)	(12)	(7.9)	(6.4)	(8.4)	(10)	(116)

Source: [\[28\]](#)[\[29\]](#)

Fault zones

[\[edit\]](#)

The valley is an active earthquake zone crossed by multiple fault and thrust lines. These include the 20-mile (32 km) long Frenchman Mountain Fault capable of a magnitude 7 event, Whitney Mesa Fault, Cashman Fault, Valley View Fault, Decatur Fault, Eglington Fault and the West Charleston Fault.[\[30\]](#)[\[31\]](#)[\[32\]](#)[\[33\]](#)

Air quality

[\[edit\]](#)

Having part of the region in a desert basin creates problems with **air quality**. From the dust the wind picks up, to the smog produced by vehicles, to the pollen in the air, the valley has several bad air days.

Pollen can be a major problem several weeks a year, with **counts** occasionally in the 70,000-plus range. Local governments are trying to control this by banning plants that produce the most pollen.

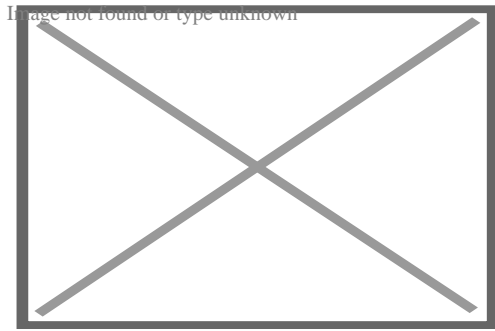
The dust problems usually happen on very windy days, so they tend to be short and seasonal. Full-fledged dust storms are rare.

Smog, on the other hand, gets worse when there is no wind to move the air out of the valley. Also, in winter it is possible for an **inversion** to form in the valley.

Since manufacturing is not a dominant industry of Las Vegas, and with Clark County working to control **air quality** problems, success has been shown over the years.

Water

[**edit**]



Lake Mead shown behind **Hoover Dam** on the **Colorado River**

The native **flora** does little to help the **soil** retain water. During the intense rains of **monsoon** season or (relatively) wet months of January and February, a network of dry natural channels, called washes or **arroyos**, carved into the valley floor allows water to flow down from the mountains and converge in the **Las Vegas Wash** which runs through the **Clark County Wetlands Park**. The wash system used to form a large natural wetlands which then flowed into the **Colorado River**, until the construction of **Hoover Dam** on the Colorado River led to the creation of Lake Mead. Further development in the 1980s and 1990s made **Lake Las Vegas**, which required directing the Las Vegas Wash into tunnels which run under Lake Las Vegas and into **Lake Mead**.

Nevada receives an allocation 300,000 acre-feet (370,000,000 m³) of water[34] each year from Lake Mead, with credits for water it returns to the lake. The allocations were made with the **Colorado River Compact** when Nevada had a much smaller population and very little agriculture. The allocations were also made during a wet string of years, which overstated the available water in the entire watershed. As a result, precipitation that is below normal for a few years can significantly affect the Colorado River reservoirs. The Las Vegas area uses most of this allocation with **Laughlin, Nevada** using most of the remaining allocation. In June 2007, the price of a cubic meter was 57 cents in Las Vegas.[35] Las Vegas gets around 90 percent of its water from Lake Mead.[36]

Early Vegas depended on the **aquifer** which fed the flowing springs supporting the meadows that gave the area its name, but the pumping of water from these caused a large drop in the water levels and ground subsidence over wide areas of the valley. Today, the aquifers are basically used to store water that is pumped from the lake during periods of low demand and pumped out during periods of high demand.

Urbanization

[[edit](#)]

The population doubling time in the greater metropolitan area was under ten years, since the early 1970s and the Las Vegas metropolitan area now has a population approaching three million people.^[8] This rapid population growth led to a significant **urbanization** of desert lands into industrial and commercial areas (see **suburbia**).

Economy

[[edit](#)]

Four-segment panorama of the Cosmopolitan, Bellagio, and Caesars Palace (left to right)

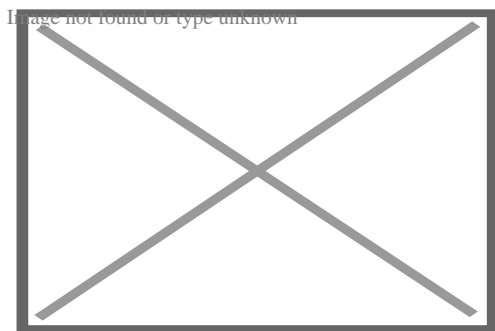
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Four-segment panorama of the Cosmopolitan, Bellagio, and Caesars Palace (left to right) from the Las Vegas Strip, across from the Bellagio fountains.

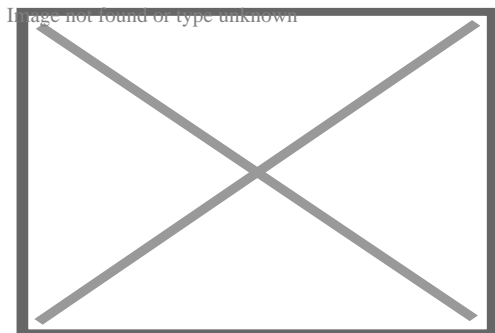
The driving economic force in Las Vegas is the **tourism industry**. The area has about 150,000 hotel rooms, more than any other city in the world.^[37] In the past, casinos and celebrity shows were the two major attractions for the area. Now **shopping**,

conventions, fine dining, and outdoor beauty ^[clarification needed] are also major forces in attracting tourist dollars.

Las Vegas serves as world headquarters for the world's largest Fortune 500 gaming company, MGM Resorts International.[38] Several companies involved in the manufacture of electronic gaming machines, such as slot machines, are located in the Las Vegas area. In the first decade of the 21st century, shopping and dining have become attractions of their own. Tourism marketing and promotion are handled by the Las Vegas Convention and Visitors Authority, a county-wide agency. Its annual Visitors Survey provides detailed information on visitor numbers, spending patterns, and resulting revenues.[39]



The Las Vegas Strip looking south at night



Exterior of the Palazzo hotel. A major part of the city economy is based on tourism including gambling and ultra-luxury hotels.

While Las Vegas has historically attracted high-stake gamblers from around the world, it is now facing tougher competition from the UK, Hong Kong and Macau (China), Eastern Europe and developing areas in the Middle East.[40]

Las Vegas has recently enjoyed a boom in population and tourism. The urban area has grown outward so quickly that it borders Bureau of Land Management holdings along its edges. This has led to an increase in land values such that medium- and high-density development is occurring closer to the core. The Chinatown of Las Vegas was

constructed in the early 1990s on Spring Mountain Road. Chinatown initially consisted of only one large shopping center complex, but the area was expanded with shopping centers that contain various Asian businesses. Over the past few years, retirees have been moving to the metro area, driving businesses that support them from housing to health care.

While the cost of housing spiked up over 40% in 2004, the lack of [business](#) and [income taxes](#) still makes Nevada an attractive place for many companies to relocate to or expand existing operations. Being a true twenty-four-hour city, [call centers](#) have always seemed to find Las Vegas a good place to hire workers who are accustomed to working at all hours.^{[\[citation needed\]](#)}

The [construction industry](#) accounts for a share of the economy in Las Vegas. Hotel casinos planned for the Strip can take years to build and employ thousands of workers. Developers discovered that there was demand for [high-end condominiums](#).^{[\[41\]](#)} By 2005, [more than 100 condominium buildings](#) were in various stages of development,^{[\[42\]](#)} however, in 2008, the construction industry went into a downturn due to the [Great Recession](#), though the industry has since seen a rebound.

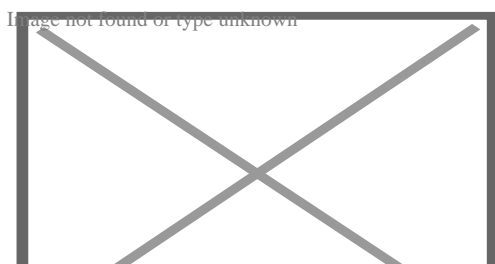
In 2000, more than 21,000 new homes and 26,000 resale homes were purchased. In early 2005, there were 20 residential development projects of more than 300 acres (120 ha) each underway. During that same period, Las Vegas was regarded as the fastest-growing community in the [United States](#).

Other promising residential and office developments have begun construction around [Downtown Las Vegas](#). New condominium and high-rise hotel projects have changed the Las Vegas skyline dramatically in recent years. Many large high-rise projects are planned for Downtown Las Vegas, as well as the Las Vegas Strip.^{[\[43\]](#)}

Construction

^{[\[edit\]](#)}

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



Construction on The Strip (2009)

Construction in Las Vegas is a major industry and quickly growing with the population. In March 2011, construction employed 40,700 people and is expected to grow with the recovering economy.[44] Since the mega resorts that define Las Vegas today began going up in the early 1970s, construction has played a vital role in both commercial and non commercial developments. Cranes are a constant part of the Las Vegas Skyline. At any given time there are 300 new homes being constructed in Las Vegas.[citation needed] In addition, in recent years [when?] Las Vegas has seen a spike in high-rise housing units. New suburban master planned communities are also becoming common in Las Vegas ever since The Howard Hughes Corporation began work on Summerlin, an upper-class community on the west side of the valley.

The massive CityCenter project, by MGM Mirage, broke ground on the Strip in 2006.[45] It put a massive strain on the construction ability and workforce of the area due to number of laborers and amount of materials required. Because of this, prices of almost any construction project in Las Vegas doubled.[citation needed] The project was completed in 2009 and includes multiple hotels and condominiums, as well as shopping and a casino. At a cost of \$8.5 billion, it is the most expensive privately funded construction project in U.S. history.[46]

The Tropicana Hotel, opened in 1957, will be demolished in April 2025 in order to create a new baseball stadium.[47] Bally's Corporation, the owner of the hotel, indicated that upon completion of the stadium it would further develop the site.[48]

Housing

[edit]

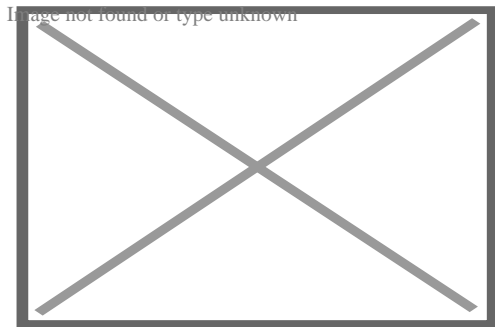
Traditionally, housing consisted primarily of single-family detached homes. Slab-on-grade foundations are the common base for residential buildings in the valley. Apartments generally were two-story buildings. Until the 1990s, there were exceptions, but they were few and far between. In the 1990s, Turnberry Associates constructed the first high rise condominium towers. Prior to this, there were only a handful of mid-rise multi-family buildings. By the mid-2000s, there was a major move into high rise

condominiums towers, which affected the region's **skyline** around the Strip.

The Las Vegas Valley is home to various suburban **master planned communities** that include extensive recreational amenities such as lakes, golf courses, parks, bike paths and jogging trails. Planned communities in the valley include **Aliante**, **Anthem**, Cadence, Centennial Hills, **Green Valley**, Inspirada, **Lake Las Vegas**, **The Lakes**, **Mountain's Edge**, Peccole Ranch, Providence, **Rhodes Ranch**, **Seven Hills**, Skye Canyon, **Southern Highlands**, and **Summerlin**.

Technology companies

[**edit**]



A full-scale mockup of Bigelow Aerospace's Space Station Alpha inside their facility in **North Las Vegas**

Some technology companies have either relocated to Las Vegas or were created there. For various reasons, Las Vegas has had a high concentration of technology companies in electronic gaming and telecommunications industries. [**further explanation needed**]

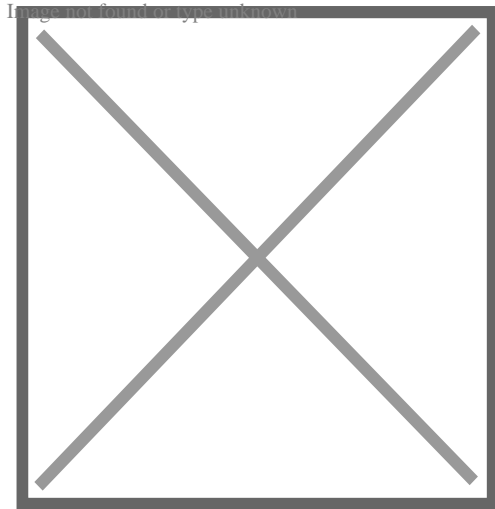
Some current technology companies in southern Nevada include: **Bigelow Aerospace**, **Petroglyph**, **Switch Communications**, US Support LLC, Fanatics, and **Zappos**.

In 2015, **Electric vehicle** startup **Faraday Future** has chosen North Las Vegas's Apex Industrial Park for its \$1 billion car factory.

Companies that originally were formed in the Las Vegas region, but have since sold or relocated include **Westwood Studios** (sold to **Electronic Arts**), **Systems Research & Development** (Sold to **IBM**), **Yellowpages.com** (Sold to **BellSouth** and **SBC**), and MPower Communications.

Tourism

[[edit](#)]



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

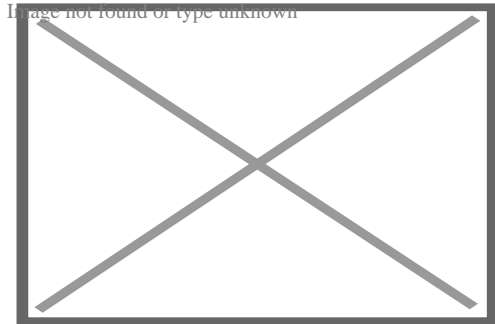
The major attractions in the Las Vegas Valley are the hotel/casinos. These hotels generally consist of large gambling areas, theaters for live performances, shopping, bars/clubs, and several restaurants and cafes. There are clusters of large hotel/casinos located in both [downtown Las Vegas](#) and on the [Las Vegas Strip](#). The largest hotels are mainly located on the Strip,^[49] which is a four-mile section of Las Vegas Boulevard. These hotels provide thousands of rooms of various sizes. Fifteen of the world's 30 largest hotels by room count are on the Strip, with a total of over 62,000 rooms. There are many hotel/casinos in the city's downtown area as well, which was the original focal point of the Valley's gaming industry. Several hotel/casinos ranging from large to small are also located around the city and metro area. Many of the largest hotel, casino, and resort properties in the world are located on the Las Vegas Strip.

The valley's casinos can be grouped into several locations. The largest is the Las Vegas Strip, followed by Downtown Las Vegas, and then the smaller [Boulder Strip](#). There are also several one-off single standing hotel/casinos dotted around the valley and the metro area.

In 2011, the majority of tourists arrived from the western states (55%) with 31% from California alone. Approximately 16% of tourists arrived from outside North America.^[50]

Shopping

[[edit](#)]



[Chanel](#) and [Giorgio Armani](#) boutiques at Via Bellagio

Las Vegas has expanded its attractiveness to visitors by offering both affordable and high-end merchandise in many shops and shopping malls. Many hotels on the Las Vegas Strip also have adjacent shopping malls, giving the Las Vegas area the highest concentration of shopping malls in any four mile stretch of road. In addition to the malls on the Strip, there are several outlying malls in the City of Las Vegas, Henderson, and the surrounding area. The [monorail](#), lying somewhat east of the Strip, facilitates north-south travel, including stations at several casinos and the [Las Vegas Convention Center](#).

Major shopping attractions include:

- [Bonanza Gift Shop](#)
- [The Boulevard Mall](#)
- [Broadacres Marketplace](#)^[a]
- [The Shops at Crystals](#)
- [Downtown Summerlin](#)
- [Galleria at Sunset](#)
- [Grand Canal Shoppes](#)
- [Fantastic Indoor Swap Meet](#)^[b]
- [Fashion Show Mall](#)
- [The Forum Shops at Caesars](#)
- [Las Vegas Premium Outlets](#)

- Meadows Mall
- Miracle Mile Shops
- Stratosphere Tower Shops
- Tivoli Village
- Town Square

Conventions

[[edit](#)]

Las Vegas holds many of the world's largest conventions each year, including [CES](#), [SEMA](#), and [Conexpo](#). The [Las Vegas Convention Center](#) is one of the largest in the world with 1,940,631 sq ft (180,290.5 m²) of exhibit space. These events bring in an estimated \$7.4 billion of revenue to the city each year, and host over 5 million attendees.^{[60][61]}

- Las Vegas Boulevard facing south and Planet Hollywood Las Vegas

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Las Vegas
Boulevard facing
south and Planet
Hollywood Las
Vegas
Fremont East

○

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Fremont East

- The Bellagio (left) and Caesar's Palace (right)

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The Bellagio (left)
and Caesar's Palace
(right)

- MacDonald Highlands, one of many affluent neighborhoods in the valley

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MacDonald Highlands,
one of many affluent
neighborhoods in the
valley

- CityCenter complex

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CityCenter
complex
Wynn Las Vegas

-

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Wynn Las Vegas

- The Fashion Show Mall

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The Fashion
Show Mall

- Fountains of Bellagio

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Fountains of
Bellagio
Crystals at CityCenter

-

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Crystals at
CityCenter

- High Roller

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High
Roller

- The Forum Shops at Caesars

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The Forum Shops
at Caesars
Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area

-

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Red Rock Canyon
National Conservation
Area

- Las Vegas Arts District

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Las Vegas Arts District
Seven Magic Mountains

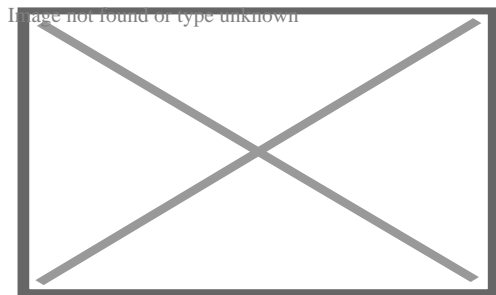
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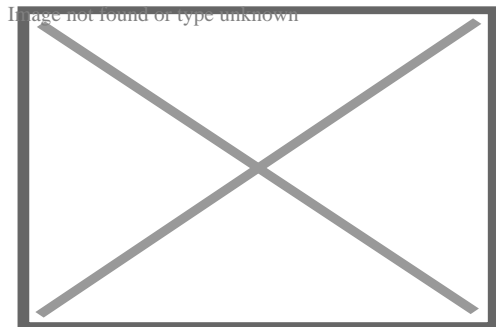
*Seven Magic
Mountains*

Culture and the arts

[edit]



The **Smith Center for the Performing Arts** located in downtown Las Vegas



Reynolds Hall main stage at The Smith Center

The "First Friday" celebration, held on the first Friday of each month, exhibits the works of local artists and musicians in an area just south of downtown. The city is home to an extensive **Downtown Arts District** which hosts numerous galleries, film festivals, and events.[62]

The [Southern Nevada Zoological-Botanical Park](#), also known as the [Las Vegas Zoo](#), used to exhibit over 150 species of animals and plants. The Zoo closed its doors in September 2013.^[63]

The [Shark Reef Aquarium](#) at Mandalay Bay is the only aquarium that is accredited by the [Association of Zoos and Aquariums](#) in the state of Nevada. It features over 2,000 animals and 1,200 species in 1.6 million gallons of seawater.

The \$485 million [Smith Center for the Performing Arts](#) is located downtown in [Symphony Park](#). The center is appropriate for Broadway shows and other major touring attractions as well as orchestral, opera, choir, jazz, and dance performances.

[Bellagio Gallery of Fine Art](#) is a facility presenting high-quality art exhibitions from major national and international museums. Past exhibits have included the works of [Andy Warhol](#), [Alexander Calder](#), and [Peter Carl Fabergé](#). A self-guided audio tour is also offered.

The [Las Vegas Natural History Museum](#) features robot dinosaurs, live fish, and more than 26 species of preserved animals. There are several "hands-on" areas where animals can be petted.

The [Atomic Testing Museum](#), affiliated with the [Smithsonian Institution](#), houses artifacts from the [Nevada Test Site](#) and records the dramatic history of the atomic age through a series of interactive modules, timelines, films, and actual equipment and gadgets from the site.

In 2019, [The New York Times](#) noted that there was a "burgeoning literary scene" at Las Vegas centered around the Black Mountain Institute, a literature organization at the [University of Nevada, Las Vegas](#), and its literary magazine, [The Believer](#).^[64]

The valley is home to numerous other art galleries, orchestras, ballets, theaters, sculptures, and museums as well.

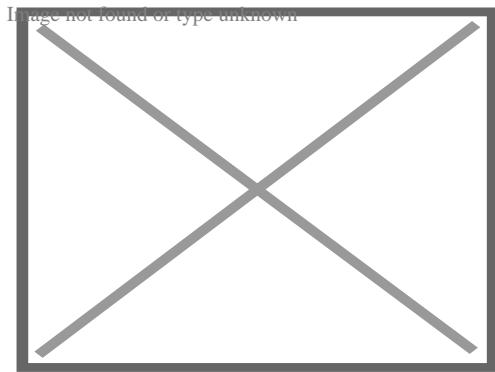
Festivals

^[edit]

- [CineVegas](#)
- [Helldorado Days](#)
- [Electric Daisy Carnival](#)
- [Feast of San Gennaro](#)
- [Las Vegas Pride Festival](#)
- [The Dam Short Film Festival](#)^[nb 1]
- [Life is Beautiful](#)
-

Gardens

[\[edit\]](#)

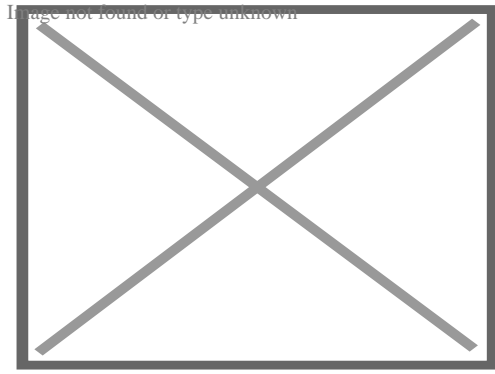


The [Bellagio Conservatory & Botanical Gardens](#)

- [Alan Bible Botanical Garden](#)
- [Ethel M Botanical Cactus Garden](#)
- [Bellagio Conservatory & Botanical Gardens](#)
- [The Gardens at the Las Vegas Springs Preserve](#)
- [UNLV Arboretum](#)

Libraries and bookstores

[\[edit\]](#)



The Lied Library

- The Writer's Block
- Architecture Studies Library
- Las Vegas–Clark County Library District
- Lied Library (at UNLV)
- North Las Vegas Library District

Museums

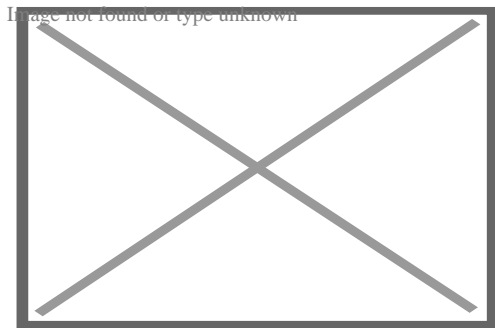
[[edit](#)]

- Atomic Testing Museum
- Burlesque Hall of Fame
- Clark County Heritage Museum
- Discovery Children's Museum
- Erotic Heritage Museum
- Howard W. Cannon Aviation Museum
- The Linq Auto Collection
- Las Vegas Art Museum
- Las Vegas Museum of Organized Crime and Law Enforcement
- Las Vegas Natural History Museum
- Liberace Museum
- Lost City Museum[nb1 1]
- Madame Tussauds
- Marjorie Barrick Museum (at UNLV)
- Neon Museum

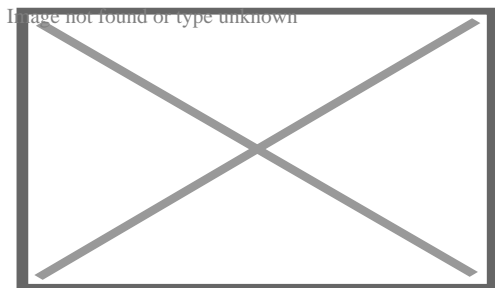
- Nevada State Museum
- Nevada Southern Railroad Museum
- Pinball Hall of Fame
- Shelby Museum
- Southern Nevada Museum of Fine Art
- Thunderbirds Museum

Parks and attractions

[[edit](#)]



Wildflowers in [Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area](#)



[Mount Charleston](#)

- [Acacia Demonstration Gardens](#)
- [The Amanda & Stacy Darling Memorial Tennis Center](#)
- [Bettye Wilson Soccer Complex](#)
- [Clark County Shooting Park](#)
- [Clark County Wetlands Park](#)
- [Floyd Lamb Park at Tule Springs](#)
- [Hoover Dam](#)^[nb1 1]
- [Lake Mead National Recreation Area](#)^[nb1 1]

- Las Vegas Motor Speedway
- Las Vegas Springs Preserve
- Mount Charleston[nb1 1]
- Old Las Vegas Mormon Fort State Historic Park
- Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area
- Spring Mountains National Recreation Area[nb1 1]
- Sunset Park
- Tule Springs Fossil Beds National Monument
- Valley of Fire State Park[nb1 1]
- Cowabunga Canyon Waterpark[65]

Theaters

[[edit](#)]

- Huntridge Theater
- Lance Burton Theatre
- Las Vegas Little Theater
- The Smith Center for the Performing Arts
- Theatre for the Performing Arts

Wildlife

[[edit](#)]

- Southern Nevada Zoological-Botanical Park
- Shark Reef at Mandalay Bay
- Siegfried & Roy's Secret Garden and Dolphin Habitat

1. ^ ***a b c d e f g*** While outside of the Valley, considered to be a Las Vegas destination due to close proximity.

Communities

[[edit](#)]

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The [Las Vegas Strip](#) in 2004, as seen from the top of the Rio. The Strip is largely within [Paradise](#).

Cities

[[edit](#)]

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

Las Vegas neighborhoods

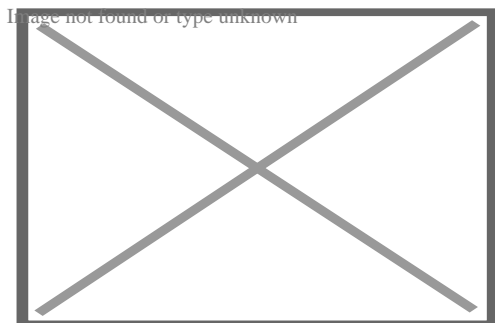
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- [Aliante](#)
- [Anthem/Anthem Country Club](#)
- [Cadence](#)
- [Centennial Hills](#)
- [Chinatown](#)

- Downtown Las Vegas
- Green Valley
- Lake Las Vegas
- Las Vegas Country Club
- MacDonald Highlands
- Mountain's Edge
- Paradise Palms
- Queensridge & One Queensridge Place
- Red Rock Country Club
- Rhodes Ranch
- Seven Hills
- Southern Highlands
- Southern Highlands Golf Club
- Summerlin
- Summerlin South
- The Lakes
- The Ridges
- Tuscany Village
- West Las Vegas

Census-designated places

[[edit](#)]



The entrance to [Summerlin](#), an affluent [planned community](#)

- [Blue Diamond](#)
- [Enterprise](#)

- [Paradise](#)
- [Spring Valley](#)
- [Summerlin South](#)
- [Sunrise Manor](#)
- [Whitney](#)
- [Winchester](#)

Other communities

[\[edit\]](#)

- [Sloan](#)

Media

[\[edit\]](#)

Newspapers

[\[edit\]](#)

- *[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.^[66] The newspaper was owned by casino magnate [Sheldon Adelson](#), who purchased the newspaper 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 [2017 Las Vegas shooting](#). In 2018, Editor and Publisher magazine named the Review-Journal as one of 10 newspapers in the United States "doing it right".^[67]
- *[Las Vegas Sun](#)* is a daily 8-page newspaper distributed as a section of the Review-Journal. It is owned by the Greenspun family and is affiliated with [Greenspun](#)

Media Group. The Sun was founded in 1950 and in 1989 entered into a **Joint Operating Agreement** with the Review-Journal, which runs through 2040. It has been described as "politically liberal."^[68] 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.

- *Las Vegas Weekly* is a free **alternative weekly** newspaper based in **Henderson, Nevada**. It covers Las Vegas arts, entertainment, culture and news. Las Vegas Weekly was founded in 1992 and is published by Greenspun Media Group.

Broadcast

[[edit](#)]

Las Vegas is served by 22 television 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 **Mount Potosi**).

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

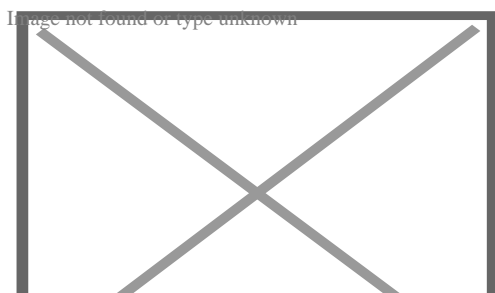
Magazines

[[edit](#)]

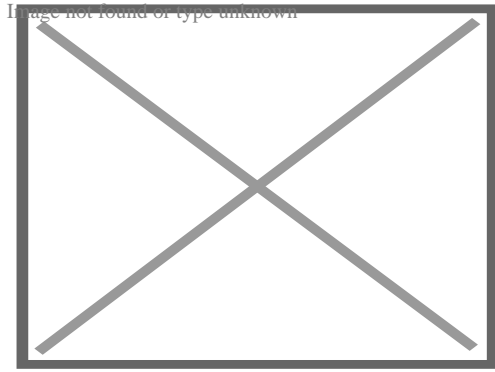
- *Desert Companion*
- *Las Vegas Weekly*
- *Luxury Las Vegas*

Transportation

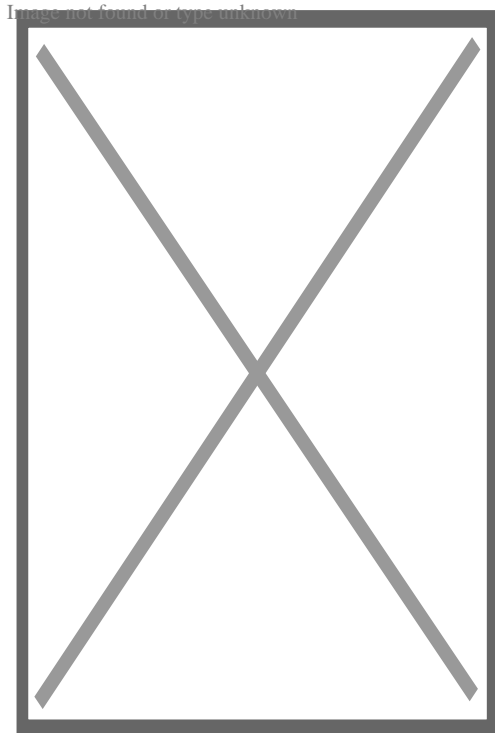
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The **Las Vegas Monorail** pulling into the **Sahara** station in Paradise



Harry Reid International Airport Terminal 3



A **JetBlue Airbus A320** taking off from Harry Reid International Airport

Harry Reid International Airport (LAS) provides commercial flights into the Las Vegas Valley. The airport serves domestic, international and cargo flights, as well as some private aircraft. **General aviation** traffic, however, will typically use the much smaller **North Las Vegas Airport** or **other airfields** in the county. Public transportation is provided by **RTC Transit**. Numerous bus routes cover Las Vegas, Henderson, North Las Vegas and other suburban areas.

The **Las Vegas Monorail** runs from **MGM Grand Las Vegas** at the south end of the Strip to the **Sahara Las Vegas** at the north end of the Strip. The street **numbering system** is divided by the following streets:

- Westcliff Drive, [US 95](#), [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 officially 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.
- All city street signs begin with a *N*, *S*, *W* or *E* designation.

Until 1997, the [Amtrak Desert Wind](#) train service ran through Las Vegas using the [Union Pacific Railroad](#) (UP) rails that run through the city; Amtrak service to Las Vegas has since been replaced by Amtrak's Thruway Motorcoach bus service. Plans to restore Los Angeles to Las Vegas Amtrak service using a [Talgo](#) train have been discussed but no plan for a replacement has been implemented. The Las Vegas Amtrak station was located in the [Plaza Hotel](#). It had the distinction of being the only train station located in a casino.

Airports

[[edit](#)]

- [Henderson Executive Airport](#)
- [Ivanpah Valley Airport](#) (planned)
- [Harry Reid International Airport](#)
- [North Las Vegas Airport](#)

Rail and bus

[[edit](#)]

While the Las Vegas area does not have any **passenger rail** service, **Brightline West** intends to revive **passenger trains** with a **high-speed train** between the **Las Vegas station** and the **Rancho Cucamonga station** in **Greater Los Angeles**.

Las Vegas receives about 30 **freight trains** per day as of 2004, and serves as a district crew change point, requiring all trains to stop in downtown. Freight traffic was 179,284 cars in 2004.^[69]

Existing services

[[edit](#)]

- **RTC Transit**
 - **Las Vegas Monorail**

Resort trams

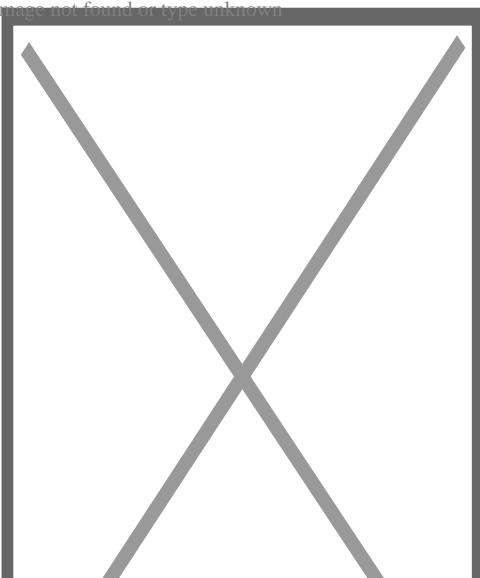
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- ***Aria Express***
- ***Mandalay Bay Tram***
- ***The Mirage-Treasure Island Tram***

Roads

[[edit](#)]

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Las Vegas Boulevard looking south from the Stratosphere

Two major freeways—[Interstate 15](#) and [Interstate 11](#) (including [US 93](#) and [US 95](#))—cross in downtown Las Vegas. I-15 connects Las Vegas to Los Angeles and [San Diego](#), and heads northeast to [Salt Lake City](#) and beyond. I-11 goes northwest to the [Las Vegas Paiute Indian Reservation](#) and southeast to [Henderson](#), bypassing downtown [Boulder City](#) just to the south, and then to the [Mike O'Callaghan–Pat Tillman Memorial Bridge](#) over the [Colorado River](#), from there [U.S. Route 93](#) continues towards [Phoenix, Arizona](#). I-11 will eventually be the connection from [Nogales, Arizona](#) to the [Reno](#) and [Sparks](#) vicinity of either [Fernley](#) or at the [Reno Spaghetti Bowl](#) in Reno when completed. [US 95](#) connects the city to northwestern Nevada, including [Carson City](#) (the state capitol) and [Reno](#). [US 93](#) splits from I-15 northeast of Las Vegas and goes north through the northeastern part of the state, serving [Ely](#) and [Wells](#) and [US 95](#) heads south from I-11 and [US 93](#) in [Boulder City](#) through far southeastern California. A three-quarters of the [Las Vegas Beltway](#) has been built, consisting of [Interstate 215](#) on the south and [Clark County 215](#) on the west and north. Other radial routes include [SR 160](#) to [Pahrump](#) and [SR 147](#) and [SR 564](#) (former [SR 146](#)) to [Lake Mead](#).

With the notable exceptions of [Las Vegas Boulevard](#), [Boulder Highway](#) and [Tonopah Highway](#) (better known as the northern part of [Rancho Drive](#)), the majority of surface streets outside downtown Las Vegas are laid out along [Public Land Survey System section lines](#). Many are maintained, in part, by the [Nevada Department of Transportation](#) (NDOT) as [state highways](#).



East–west roads, north to south^[70]

- [Elkhorn Road](#)
-  [Las Vegas Beltway](#) ([CC 215](#))
- [Ann Road](#)
-  [Craig Road](#) ([SR 573](#))
-  [Cheyenne Avenue](#) ([SR 574](#))
- [Carey Avenue](#)
-  [Lake Mead Boulevard](#) ([SR 147](#))
-  [Washington Avenue](#) ([SR 578](#))
-  [Summerlin Parkway](#) ([SR 613](#)) – on the west side past [Rainbow Boulevard](#)
-  [Bonanza Road](#) ([SR 579](#))

-    Interstate 11 and US 95 – on the west side of the valley
-    – Interstate 11, US 93 and US 95 on the east side of the valley
-  Charleston Boulevard (SR 159)
- Sahara Avenue (former SR 589)
- Desert Inn Road
- Spring Mountain Road (former SR 591)
-  Flamingo Road (SR 592)
-  Tropicana Avenue (SR 593)
-  Russell Road (SR 594)
-  Sunset Road (SR 562)
- Warm Springs Road
-  Blue Diamond Road (SR 160)
-  Las Vegas Beltway (I-215)
-  Lake Mead Parkway (formerly Lake Mead Drive) (SR 564)
- Horizon Ridge Parkway
-  Saint Rose Parkway (formerly Lake Mead Drive) (SR 146)

North–south roads, west to east

-  Las Vegas Beltway (CC 215)
- Durango Drive
- Buffalo Drive
-  Rainbow Boulevard (SR 595)
-  Jones Boulevard (SR 596)
- Decatur Boulevard
- Valley View Boulevard
- Dean Martin Drive (formerly Industrial Road)
-  Interstate 15
-  Las Vegas Boulevard (SR 604)
-  Rancho Drive (SR 599)
-  Paradise Road (SR 605)
- Maryland Parkway
-  Eastern Avenue (SR 607)
- Pecos Road
-    – Interstate 11, US 93 and US 95 south of Charleston Boulevard

-  **Lamb Boulevard** (SR 610)
-  **Nellis Boulevard** (SR 612)

Major Freeways

-  **Interstate 11**
-  **Interstate 15**
-  **Las Vegas Beltway** (I-215)
-  **Las Vegas Beltway** (CC 215)
-  **US 95**
-  **Summerlin Parkway** (SR 613)

Fuel

[[edit](#)]

The Las Vegas area is dependent on imported gasoline, diesel and aviation fuel as is most of Nevada, which has only one refinery. The region is dependent on the **Calnev Pipeline** and **Unev pipeline** as its two main sources of supply. Limited diesel is delivered to a dedicated terminal in North Las Vegas by rail. Diversified supply was provided by the completion of construction on the Unev pipeline in 2011 and its full operational status in 2012.

Electricity

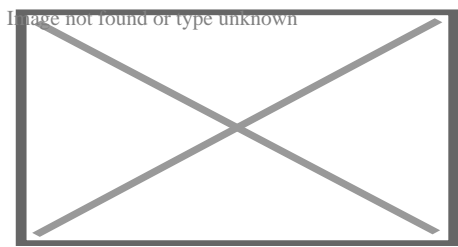
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About 25% of the electric power from Hoover Dam goes to Nevada,^[71] and about 70% of power to Southern Nevada comes from natural gas fired power stations.^[72]

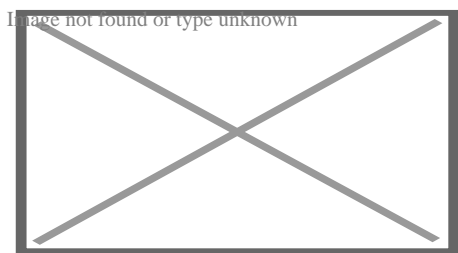
Sports

[[edit](#)]

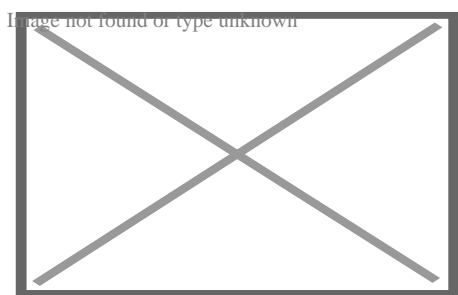
Main article: [Sports in the Las Vegas metropolitan area](#)



[Allegiant Stadium](#)



[T-Mobile Arena](#) as seen from [Toshiba Plaza](#)



The [Wynn Golf Club](#)

Las Vegas is home to several notable minor league teams, as well as the [UNLV Rebels](#), and three major professional teams, the [Las Vegas Raiders](#) of the [National Football League](#), the [Vegas Golden Knights](#) of the [National Hockey League](#), and the [Las Vegas Aces](#) of the [Women's National Basketball Association](#). The [Oakland Athletics](#) of [Major League Baseball](#) plan to move to Las Vegas in 2028.

Professional sports teams					
Club	Sport	League	Venue (capacity)	Since Titles	
Las Vegas Raiders	Football	NFL	Allegiant Stadium (65,000)	2020	3[c]
Vegas Golden Knights	Ice hockey	NHL	T-Mobile Arena (17,368)	2017	1
Las Vegas Aces	Basketball	WNBA	Michelob Ultra Arena (12,000)	2018	2
Las Vegas Aviators	Baseball	PCL	Las Vegas Ballpark (10,000)	1983	2

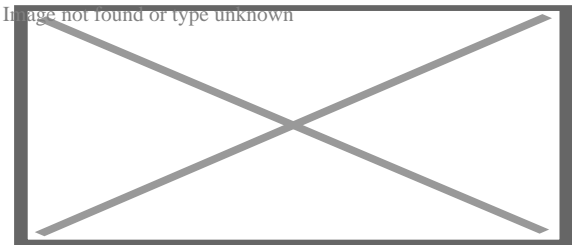
Henderson Silver Knights	Ice hockey	AHL	Dollar Loan Center (5,567)	2021	0
Las Vegas Lights FC	Soccer	USLC	Cashman Field (9,300)	2018	0
Las Vegas Desert Dogs	Box Lacrosse	NLL	Michelob Ultra Arena (12,000)	2021	1

Recreation

[edit]

Las Vegas has many natural outdoor recreational options.

There are several multi-use trail systems within the valley operated by multiple organizations. The **River Mountains Loop Trail** is a 35-mile-long (56 km) trail that connects the west side of the valley with Hoover Dam and Lake Mead.[73] **Summerlin** offers more than 150 miles of award-winning trails within the 22,500-acre (9,100 ha) community.[74] There are also the 3-mile (4.8 km) Angel Park Trail, Bonanza Trail, and the county's Flamingo Arroyo Trail,[75] I-215 West Beltway Trail (5 miles (8.0 km)), I-215 East Beltway Trail (4 miles (6.4 km)), Tropicana/Flamingo Washes Trail and the Western Trails Park Area Equestrian Trails (4 miles).[76][77]



Sunset Park at dusk

The Las Vegas Valley also hosts world class mountain biking including **Bootleg Canyon Mountain Bike Park** located in Boulder City which boasts itself as one of the International Mountain Biking Association's "epic rides".[78]

Education

[edit]

Primary and secondary

[[edit](#)]

The [Clark County School District](#) operates all of the public primary and secondary schools in the county with the exception of 37 sponsored public charter schools.

Selected private schools

- [Alexander Dawson School](#)
- [Bishop Gorman High School](#)
- [Faith Lutheran Jr/Sr High School](#)
- [The Meadows School](#)

Colleges and universities

[[edit](#)]

The [University of Nevada, Las Vegas](#) (UNLV) is in [Paradise](#), about three miles (5 km) south of the Las Vegas city limits and roughly two miles east of the Strip. Several national colleges, including the [University of Phoenix](#) and [Le Cordon Bleu](#), have campuses in the Las Vegas area. [Nevada State College](#), [National University](#) and [Touro University Nevada](#) are nearby [Henderson](#). The [College of Southern Nevada](#) has campuses in Las Vegas, North Las Vegas and Henderson. Henderson also is home to [DeVry University](#), as well as the [Roseman University of Health Sciences](#). The for-profit [Carrington College](#) also has a location in the Las Vegas valley.

Venues in Las Vegas

[[edit](#)]

- [Music venues in Las Vegas](#)
- [Sports venues in Las Vegas](#)
- [City of Rock \(Las Vegas\)](#)

See also

[[edit](#)]

- [flag](#) [Nevada portal](#)

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- [Architecture of Las Vegas](#)
- [List of Las Vegas Strip hotels](#)
- [List of people from Las Vegas](#)
- [List of restaurants in the Las Vegas Valley](#)
- [Las Vegas shows](#)

Notes

[[edit](#)]

- [^] An outdoor swap meet located in North Las Vegas, opened as Broadacres Swap Meet in 1977.[\[51\]](#)[\[52\]](#)[\[53\]](#)
- [^] Opened in 1991,[\[54\]](#)[\[55\]](#) in the former Fantastik Furniture store, which originated as the Vegas Village shopping center in the 1960s.[\[56\]](#)[\[57\]](#) It has more than 500 vendor booths.[\[58\]](#)[\[59\]](#)
- [^] Two titles were won when the team was based in [Oakland, California](#) and one was won when they were based in [Los Angeles, California](#).

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External links

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Wikivoyage has a travel guide for ***Las Vegas***.

- [CAC \(Civil Applications Committee\)/USGS Global Fiducials Program web page](#) containing scientific description of the region and interactive map viewer featuring declassified high-resolution time-series imagery
- [City of Las Vegas official website](#)
- [v](#)
- [t](#)
- [e](#)

[Las Vegas Valley](#)

- [Las Vegas MSA](#)
- [State of Nevada](#)

LV Transportation

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

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

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

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

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- Michelin-starred restaurants
- Condominiums
- 1999 flood

Other

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State of Nevada

Carson City (capital)

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Regions

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

Metro areas

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- Reno

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- Humboldt
- Lander
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- Pershing
- Storey
- Washoe
- White Pine

**Cities and
communities**

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- 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
- Susanville

- Former counties**
- Bullfrog
 - Ormsby
 - Roop

Flag **Nevada portal**
Image: Nevada County, not known

- **v**
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Southern California megaregion

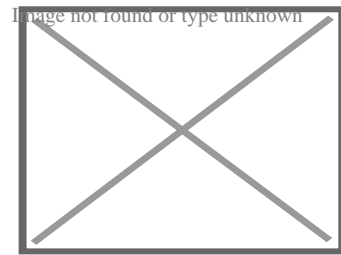
Metropolitan areas and cities in *italics* are located outside of California

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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International

- VIAF

National

- United States
- Israel

About Poly-Turf

Poly-Turf was a brand of **artificial turf** in the early 1970s, manufactured by American Biltrite of **Wellesley, Massachusetts**. It was the first specifically designed for **American football**, with a patented layered structure which included a "shock pad" between the **artificial grass** and the asphalt sub-surface.^[1] It used **polypropylene** for its artificial grass blades, rather than the **nylon** used in **AstroTurf** and 3M's Tartan Turf.^{[2][3][4]}

History in Miami

[[edit](#)]

In the late 1960s, the natural grass surface at the **Orange Bowl** in **Miami** was constantly in poor condition,^[5] primarily due to heavy usage; 34 games were scheduled there during the 1968 football season.^[6]

Poly-Turf was installed at the city-owned stadium in **1970**,^[7] and utilized for six seasons. The stadium was used for both **college** and **professional** football, primarily by the **University of Miami Hurricanes** and the **Miami Dolphins** of the **NFL**. It also hosted the eponymous New Year's Day college **bowl game**, **Super Bowl** games, and **high school football**.

The **University of Nebraska Cornhuskers** won the first three Orange Bowl games played on Poly-Turf, which included two national championships. The first Super Bowl played

on artificial turf was played on Poly-Turf in the Orange Bowl in January 1971, when the [Baltimore Colts](#) defeated the [Dallas Cowboys](#) 16–13 in [Super Bowl V](#). The next Super Bowl at the stadium was the final game played on Poly-Turf in Miami; [Super Bowl X](#) in January 1976.^[8] Its flaws received additional media exposure the week prior to the game,^[9] and Dolphins receiver [Nat Moore](#) documented them in a local article.^[10]

The longer polypropylene blades of Poly-Turf tended to mat down^{[11][12]} and become very slick under hot & sunny conditions.^{[13][14][15]} Other NFL owners were skeptical of the brand before the first regular season games were played in 1970.^[7] The field was replaced after two seasons,^{[16][17]} before the Dolphins' [1972](#) undefeated season.^[18] It was replaced by another Poly-Turf surface. While it had similar problems,^{[19][20]} it lasted longer than the first installation, and was used for four years. Over just six years, both installations deteriorated rapidly and some football players suffered an increasing number of leg and ankle injuries; some players claimed to trip over seams. Prior to the second installation in 1972, the city did not consult with the Dolphins about the replacement; Dolphins' head coach [Don Shula](#) preferred a different brand, either AstroTurf or Tartan Turf.^[21] The field discolored from green to blue due to the severe [UV](#) nature of the Miami sun.^{[14][22]}

Return to natural grass

[\[edit\]](#)

The city removed the Poly-Turf in 1976 and re-installed natural grass, a special type known as Prescription Athletic Turf (PAT),^{[23][24][25]} which remained until the stadium's closure in early 2008. As late as December 1975, the city had planned to retain the Poly-Turf for the 1976 season,^[23] but that decision was changed a few weeks later, prior to the Super Bowl.^{[8][26][27]}

The Orange Bowl became the first major football venue to replace its artificial turf with natural grass, and it was the third NFL stadium to install Prescription Athletic Turf; Denver's [Mile High Stadium](#) and Washington's [RFK Stadium](#) installed PAT fields a year earlier in the spring of 1975.^[24]

Other installations

[[edit](#)]

Other **NFL** stadiums which installed Poly-Turf included **Schaefer Stadium**, opened in 1971 for the **New England Patriots**,^[11] and **Tulane Stadium** in **New Orleans**, home of the **Saints**, **Tulane University**, and the **Sugar Bowl**. Notable college stadiums included **Legion Field** in **Birmingham, Alabama**^[28] and **Alumni Stadium** at **Boston College**.^[29]

American Biltrite ceased production of Poly-Turf in 1973; 3M stopped the manufacture of its Tartan Turf in 1974, citing rising oil prices in light of the 1973 oil embargo.^[4] This left AstroTurf as the only major manufacturer of artificial turf (with only minor competition along the way) until **FieldTurf** was introduced in the late 1990s.^[30]

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[[edit](#)]

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About hybrid grass

Crossbreed grass or reinforced natural grass is a product produced by combining natural lawn turf with reinforcing artificial fibres. It is made use of for stadiums and training pitches utilized for organization football, rugby, arena football and cricket. Strengthened natural turf can likewise be made use of for events and shows. The synthetic fibers incorporated right into the rootzone make the grass more powerful and more immune to damage. An initial generation of hybrid yard showed up in the 1990s. Lawn origins were enabled to intertwine with a mix of soil and synthetic fibers as they expanded. 3 main methods exist to place synthetic fibers in the root zone. The first is to infuse fibers in the sand with a tufting equipment. The 2nd technique is to mix fibers, cork and sand in an automated plant and to install it after that on the pitch. The system was created by a laboratory at Arts et Métiers ParisTech. The 3rd technique is to put a carpeting or floor covering with woven or tufted fibers on the surface, after that to clean in sand or sand blends to maintain the fibers in an upright placement and finally to seed grass mixes on the top. The natural grass roots via the floor covering and stabilizes the system. These systems are called carpet-based crossbreed grass services.

About





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Things To Do in



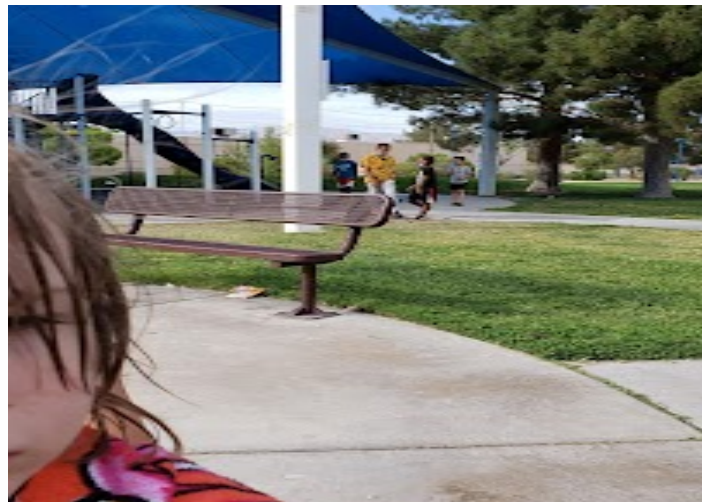
Buckskin Basin Park

4.4 (453)



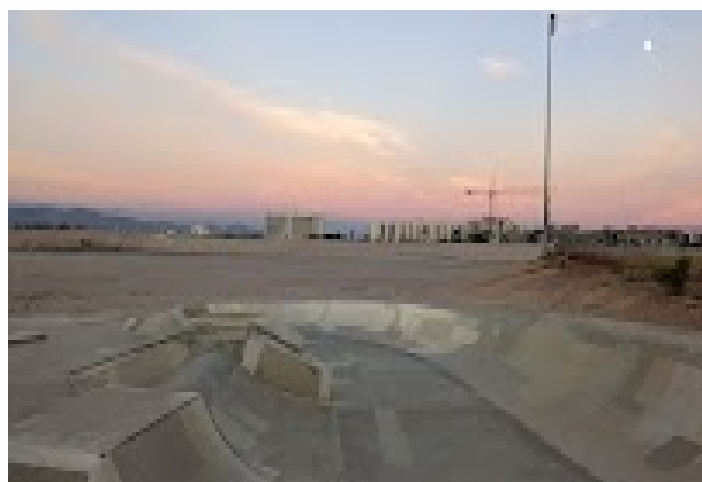
Pioneer Park

4.5 (466)



Nicholas E. Flores Jr. Park

4.2 (325)



Doc Romeo Park

4.4 (479)



Aloha Shores Park

4.4 (198)



Children's Memorial Park

4.5 (1101)



Durango Hills Park Pickleball Courts

4.6 (273)



Ed Fountain Park

4.4 (1371)



Las Vegas Mini Grand Prix Family Fun Center

4.4 (4312)

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Reviews for



Josh Bodell

(5)

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



Shana Shapiro

(5)

Chris, the design consultant, Dave the production manager, along with their install team Opulent were affordable, upfront with costs, efficient and professional. Attached are some before and after pictures. Highly recommend their services.



Dawna OgleYohe

(5)

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



Zachary Maley

(5)

Albert and his team at RockNBlock are the definition of true professionals. At the end of our project, there were a couple of outstanding issues. When Albert heard I was dissatisfied with the original work, he

immediately called me to discuss the next steps. After coming over and walking the property, he came up with multiple solutions to the issues, and his team started the following Tuesday. Within a couple of days, our backyard has never looked better. They did an unbelievable job and went above and beyond anything we expected. I can not recommend this crew enough. It is rare to find vendors who will go out of their way to ensure their customers are 100% happy. For any landscaping projects around the valley – going with RockNBlock is a safe bet.



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!

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