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Gaming Innovations: What to Expect in 2025

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Accepting Technical Breakthroughs for Improved Efficiency

In the ever-evolving world of technology, the year 2025 will unquestionably present a myriad of innovations created to improve effectiveness and productivity. Best Artificial Grass Las Vegas Nevada. As we aim to optimize our possibility in this future landscape, embracing these technical advances will certainly be vital. This essay aims to check out the relevance of these advancements and supply a roadmap for leveraging them to enhance performance.

In the last years, we have observed a substantial transformation in various fields because of technical developments. From Artificial Intelligence (AI) to robotics, blockchain to large information, these advancements have not just shaped our lifestyle however have actually likewise spruced up typical organization models. Their ability to streamline processes, minimize human mistake, and provide remarkable outcomes rapidly and effectively is noteworthy. As we come close to 2025, these technological advancements are anticipated to be much more sophisticated and incorporated into our everyday regimens, guaranteeing enhanced productivity.

Firstly, consider the role of Artificial Intelligence and Artificial Intelligence.

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5. Artificial Grass Las Vegas sports field turf

These technologies are currently at the center of improving productivity by automating regular tasks and providing insightful information analysis. In 2025, we can expect AI and ML to be even more sophisticated, with abilities to anticipate fads, make decisions, and perform intricate jobs with minimal human intervention. Consequently, accepting these innovations and incorporating them into our job procedures will certainly be crucial for taking full advantage of effectiveness.

Secondly, consider the influence of the Web of Points (IoT). With an ever-increasing number of gadgets connected to the net, the IoT supplies a chance for seamless integration and communication, resulting in boosted effectiveness. By 2025, we can anticipate a much more interconnected world, where the IoT will certainly play a vital function in handling and regulating different aspects of our job and individual lives.

Moreover, advancements in cloud computing and online reality are anticipated to change the way we function. With cloud computer, we can anticipate a much more collaborative and adaptable workplace, as this technology enables real-time sharing and editing of records, minimizing time and boosting performance. On the other hand, digital truth can use immersive training experiences, resulting in an extra knowledgeable and efficient workforce.

Nonetheless, welcoming these technological developments is not without its obstacles. Issues such as data security, technological inequality, and the demand for constant learning and adjustment pose considerable obstacles. As a result, while we take on these modern technologies, it is essential to deal with these problems proactively to absolutely make best use of performance.

In conclusion, the year 2025 will unquestionably offer a riches of technical innovations that assure enhanced performance. Accepting these modern technologies and incorporating them right into our job processes will be vital for making best use of performance

Implementing Time Administration Techniques in the Future Work environment

As we march quickly towards 2025, the future work environment is readied to undertake a significant change. The evolution of innovation, the increase of expert system, and the shift towards remote and adaptable job settings will demand a new approach to time management. With the goal of taking full advantage of effectiveness, the execution of effective time monitoring strategies will be much more crucial than ever.

One of the major changes we prepare for in the future work environment is the increased dependence on job monitoring tools. These electronic platforms will certainly use an extensive review of jobs, due dates, and team application. They will certainly enable us to prioritize tasks, set realistic target dates, and assign resources effectively. A well-implemented project monitoring tool will be a keystone in achieving optimal effectiveness as it reduces the moment spent on administrative jobs, enabling individuals to concentrate on their core duties.

One more significant time monitoring method that will certainly be prevalent in the future work environment is making use of expert system (AI). AI can automate routine jobs, lowering the time spent on them and freeing up time for even more critical duties. Furthermore, AI can offer insights into work patterns and routines, helping individuals recognize where they are losing time and just how they can work a lot more effectively.

The border in between job and individual life is expected to obscure additionally in the future office. As a result, preserving a healthy work-life balance will certainly become a lot more challenging but additionally more vital.

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5. Artificial Turf Las Vegas companies near me

Consequently, time obstructing strategies will certainly get popularity. Time blocking involves scheduling certain time ports for various tasks or tasks throughout the day. It makes certain that there is a balance between job and personal life, and that time is assigned efficiently.

Remote job is an additional fad that is below to stay. With this new standard, the traditional 9 to 5 day may become less pertinent, and versatile work hours might become more usual. This versatility might possibly cause an "always-on" job culture, making it important to establish clear boundaries and take care of time efficiently. Techniques such as the Pomodoro method, where work is damaged down into periods commonly 25 mins in size, separated by time-outs, can aid handle time extra successfully.

To conclude, the future office in 2025 will certainly provide brand-new difficulties and chances for time management. The application of sophisticated devices and strategies, paired with an increased focus on work-life equilibrium and adaptability, will be vital in making best use of performance. By accepting these changes and adapting to brand-new methods of

working, we can make sure that we are planned for the future and can grow in the developing workplace.

Adjusting to the Transforming Nature of Job and Business

Using Artificial Intelligence and Artificial Intelligence Tools for Effectiveness

Utilizing Expert System and Machine Learning Tools for Efficiency in 2025

The future holds tremendous possibilities, and 2025 is no exemption. One of the essential facets to think about is optimizing performance in numerous spheres of life.

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1. Artificial Grass Las Vegas best rated brands
2. Synthetic Turf Las Vegas cost per square foot
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4. Artificial Grass Las Vegas fake grass installer
5. Synthetic Turf Las Vegas vs natural grass

This essay will certainly talk about exactly how the application of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Artificial Intelligence (ML) devices can boost efficiency and effectiveness in several domains by 2025.

AI and ML are two of one of the most transformative technologies of the 21st century. They have the potential to redefine the means we live, function, and communicate with the globe. In 2025, these modern technologies will be more mature, a lot more available, and extra incorporated into our day-to-days live, offering plenty of possibilities for effectiveness improvements.

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1. Artificial Turf Las Vegas sports field turf
2. Artificial Turf Las Vegas pet friendly
3. Artificial Turf Las Vegas commercial applications
4. Synthetic Turf Las Vegas for front yard
5. Artificial Turf Las Vegas best rated brands

In a business situation, AI and ML can be leveraged to automate mundane jobs, maximizing time for employees to concentrate on more complicated and imaginative job. As an example, AI-powered chatbots can take care of client inquiries, while ML algorithms can analyze substantial quantities of data to supply actionable insights for strategic decision-making. This not only accelerates procedures but also reduces the danger of human mistake, thereby improving total productivity.

In the field of education, AI and ML devices can give personalized knowing experiences, adapting to private students needs in real-time. These formulas can identify areas where a student is battling and use customized support, therefore taking full advantage of discovering effectiveness.

In healthcare, AI and ML can enhance diagnostics and therapy plans. Utilizing anticipating analysis, these innovations can assist find diseases at an onset, making therapy more efficient and effective. In addition, AI and ML can automate administrative jobs, enabling healthcare professionals to commit even more time to client care.

The home front is not omitted in the performance revolution. Smart homes powered by AI and ML can automate different jobs, from controlling temperature and lights to managing safety systems and home appliances. This not just boosts convenience but likewise improves energy effectiveness, decreasing carbon footprint.

Last but not least, in transport, AI and ML are already transforming the method we move.

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2. Synthetic Turf Las Vegas Las Vegas home remodel
3. Synthetic Turf Las Vegas fake grass installer
4. Artificial Grass Las Vegas wholesale prices
5. Artificial Grass Las Vegas cost per square foot

Self-driving automobiles, enhanced logistics, anticipating maintenance, and traffic administration are simply a few instances of exactly how these innovations can boost efficiency and safety.

Nevertheless, it is critical to keep in mind that the effective application of AI and ML devices needs a cautious equilibrium. Honest considerations, personal privacy issues, and the risk of work displacement have to be dealt with. Additionally, the possible advantages of these technologies must come to all, not just a blessed couple of.

To conclude, as we come close to 2025, AI and ML will undoubtedly play a critical

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About Las Vegas Valley

The Las Las Vega Valley is a major metropolitan area in the southern part of the U. S. state of Nevada, and the 2nd biggest in the Southwestern USA. The state's biggest metropolitan jumble, the Las Vegas Metropolitan Statistical Location is coextensive because 2003 with Clark County, Nevada. The Valley is greatly specified by the Las Vegas Valley land development, a 600 sq mi (1,600 km2) container location

surrounded by mountains to the north, southern, east and west of the city. The Valley is home to the three biggest incorporated cities in Nevada: Las Vegas, Henderson and North Las Las Vega. Eleven unincorporated towns governed by the Clark Region government become part of the Las Las vega Township and comprise the biggest area in the state of Nevada. The names Las Las vega and Vegas are interchangeably used to suggest the Valley, the Strip, and the city, and as a brand name by the Las Las Vega Convention and Visitors Authority to denominate the region. The Valley is affectionately referred to as the Ninth Island by Hawaii citizens and Las Vegans alike, partially because of the a great deal of individuals initially from Hawaii that stay in and regularly travel to Las Las vega. Considering that the 1990s, the Las Las vega Valley has actually seen rapid development, tripling its populace from 741,459 in 1990 to 2,227,053 approximated in 2018, raising to 2,421,685 in 2024. The Las Vegas Valley remains one of the fastest expanding metropolitan areas in the United States. In its relatively short background, it has actually established a diverse visibility in worldwide business, business, metropolitan growth, and home entertainment, along with among one of the most seen tourist destinations destinations worldwide. In 2014, a record-breaking 41 million people went to the Las Vegas location, creating a gross metropolitan product of more than $100 billion.

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About Poly-Turf

Poly-Turf was a brand name of synthetic grass in the very early 1970s, made by American Biltrite of Wellesley, Massachusetts. It was the first especially made for Football, with a copyrighted layered structure that included a "shock pad" in between the man-made yard and the asphalt sub-surface. It used polypropylene for its artificial turf blades, as opposed to the nylon made use of in AstroTurf and 3M's Tartan Turf.

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About Las Vegas

This article is about the city proper in Nevada. For the metropolitan area, see Las Vegas Valley. For other uses, see Las Vegas (disambiguation).
"Vegas" redirects here. For other uses, see Vegas (disambiguation).

Las Vegas is located in the United States

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Las Vegas
Las Vegas

Las Vegas

City

Las Vegas Skyline

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Downtown Las Vegas

World Market Ce

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World Market

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The Strat

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Government

Center

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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

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Image not found or type unknown

Las Vegas
Las Vegas

Coordinates: 36°10'2"N 115°8'55"W / 36.16722°N 115.14861°W

Country	Image not found or type unknown United States
State	Image not found or type unknown 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)

• City council	**Members** ○ Brian Knudsen (D) ○ Victoria Seaman (R) ○ Olivia Diaz (D) ○ Francis Allen-Palenske (R) ○ Cedric Crear (D) ○ Nancy Brune (D)
• City manager	Jorge Cervantes
Area [5]	
• City	141.91 sq mi (367.53 km^2)
• Land	141.85 sq mi (367.40 km^2)
• Water	0.05 sq mi (0.14 km^2)
• Urban	540 sq mi (1,400 km^2)
• Metro	1,580 sq mi (4,100 km^2)
Elevation	2,001 ft (610 m)
Population (2020)	
• City	641,903
• Rank	75th in North America 24th in the United States[6] 1st in Nevada
• Density	4,525.16/sq mi (1,747.17/km^2)
• Urban	2,196,623 (US: 21st)
• Urban density	5,046.3/sq mi (1,948.4/km^2)
• Metro [7]	2,265,461 (US: 29th)
Demonym	Las Vegan

	GDP [8]
• Metro	$160.728 billion (2022)
Time zone	UTC−08:00 (PST)
• Summer (DST)	UTC−07:00 (PDT)
ZIP Codes	89044, 89054, 891xx
Area code(s)	702 and 725
FIPS code	32-40000
GNIS feature ID	847388
Website	lasvegasnevada.gov

Las Vegas,[a] colloquially referred to as **Vegas**, is the most populous city in the U.S. state of Nevada and the 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

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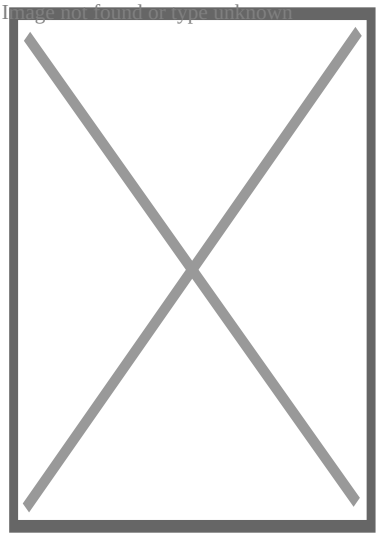

Southern Paiutes at Moapa wearing traditional Paiute basket hats with Paiute cradleboard and rabbit robe

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]

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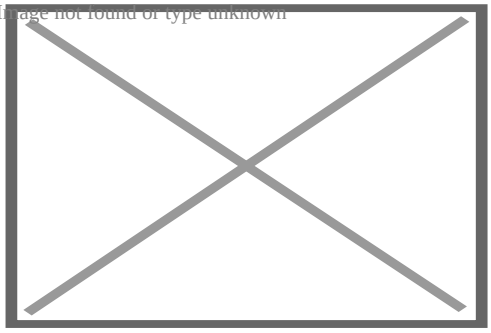
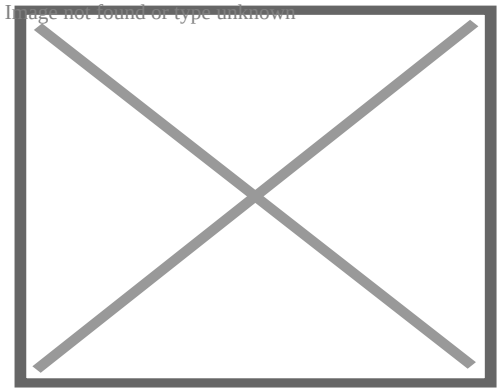


Golden Nugget and Pioneer Club along Fremont Street in 1952

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]

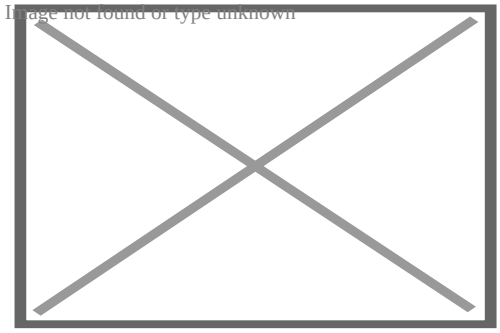
Following World War II, lavishly decorated hotels, gambling casinos, and big-name entertainment became synonymous with Las Vegas.



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,"

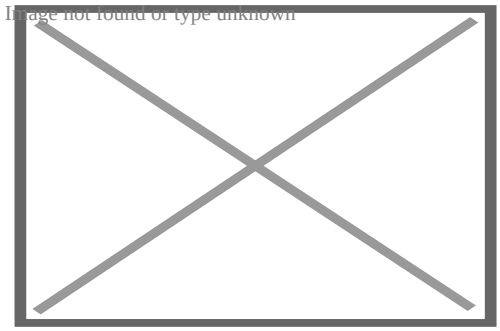
which transitioned it into a legitimate business. *Learning from Las Vegas*, published during this era, asked architects to take inspiration from the city's highly decorated buildings, helping to start the postmodern architecture movement.

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.

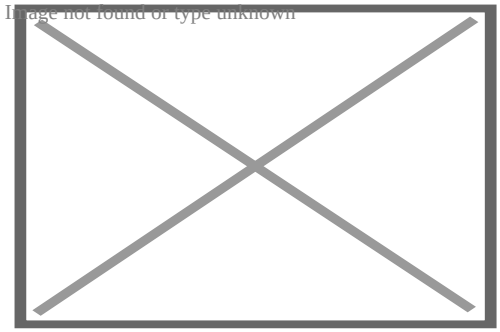
Due to the realization of many revitalization efforts, 2012 was dubbed "The Year of Downtown." Projects worth hundreds of millions of dollars made their debut at this time, including the Smith Center for the Performing Arts, the Discovery Children's Museum, the Mob Museum, the Neon Museum, a new City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

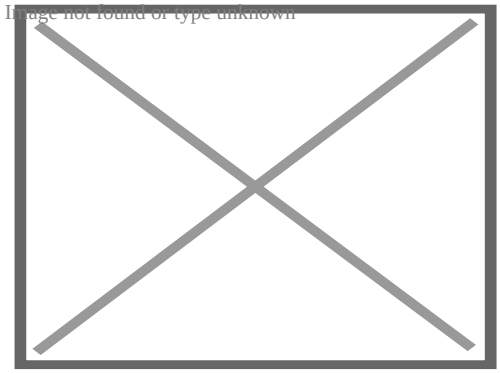
The city's elevation is approximately 2,030 ft (620 m) above sea level, though the surrounding peaks reach elevations of over 10,000 feet (3,000 m) and act as barriers to the strong flow of moisture from the surrounding area. According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has an area of 135.86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

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

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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]

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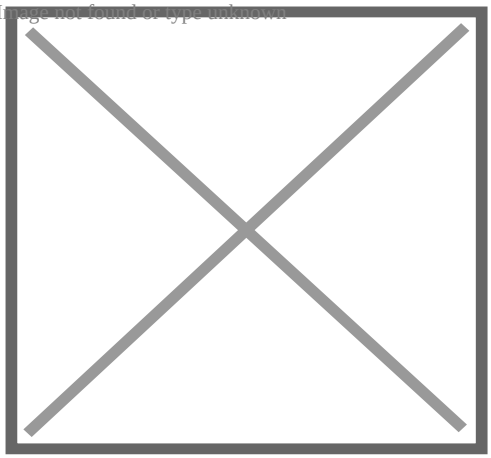

Climate chart for Las Vegas

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
Percentage possible sunshine	79	81	85	88	89	92	88	88	91	87	80	78	86

Source: NOAA (relative humidity, dew point and sun 1961–1990)[36][38][37]

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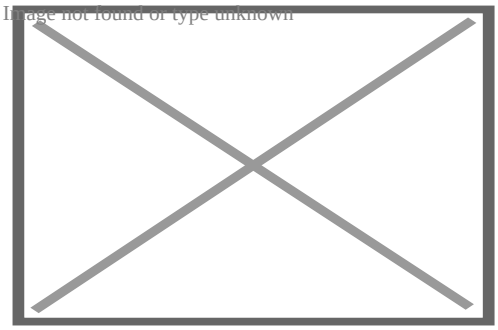
See or edit raw graph data.

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%

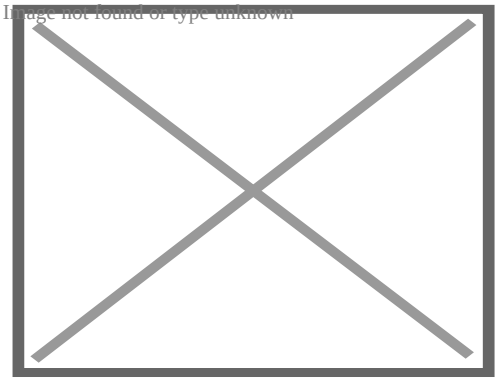
Pacific Islander alone (NH)	1,935	3,103	4,204	0.40%	0.53%	0.65%
Other race alone (NH)	650	1,101	3,855	0.14%	0.19%	0.60%
Mixed race or Multiracial (NH)	11,987	16,985	34,040	2.51%	2.91%	5.30%
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	112,962	183,859	213,828	23.61%	31.50%	33.31%
Total	**474,434**	**583,756**	**641,903**	**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

[edit]

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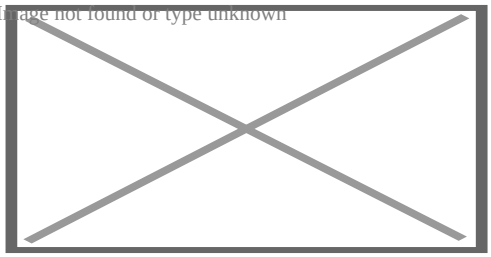

The Golden Nugget Las Vegas

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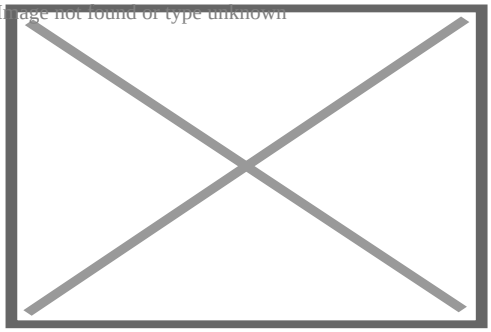

The Las Vegas Strip, primarily located in Paradise

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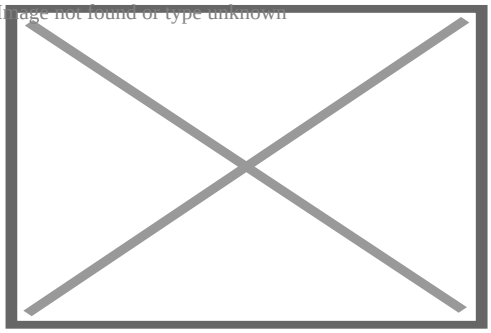

A view of the Las Vegas Valley looking north from the Stratosphere Tower

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

[edit]
Main article: Las Vegas Strip

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

Welcome signs

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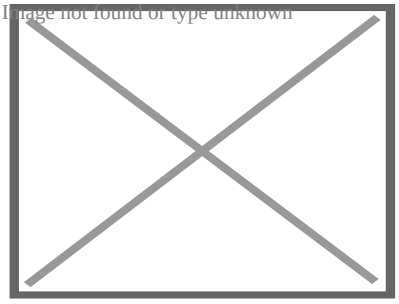

The original Welcome to Fabulous Las Vegas sign

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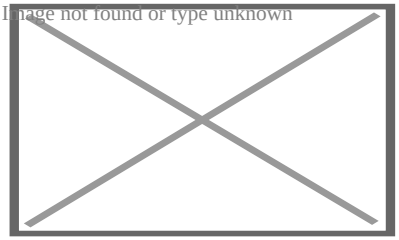


Gateway Arches

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

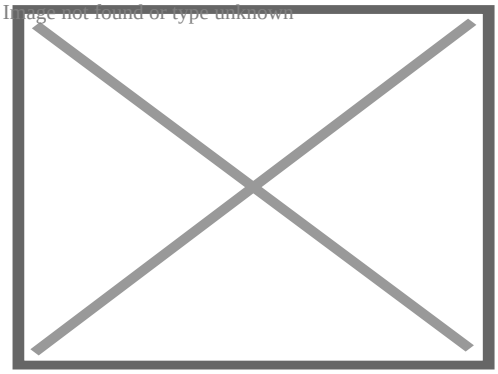
When The Mirage opened in 1989, it started a trend of major resort development on the Las Vegas Strip outside of the city. This resulted in a drop in tourism in the downtown area, but many recent projects have increased the number of visitors to downtown.

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 m^2). 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 m^2).[94][95]

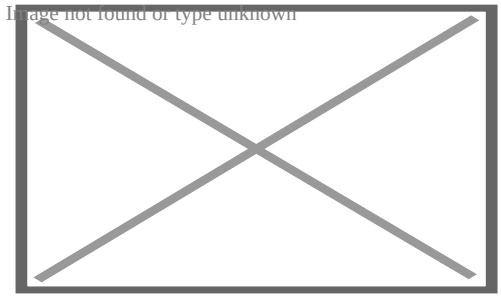
Effects of growth on water supply

[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

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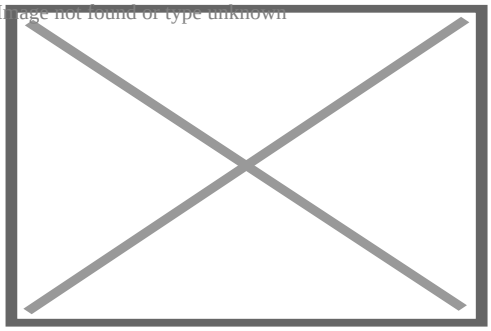


Symphony Park in Downtown Las Vegas

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.

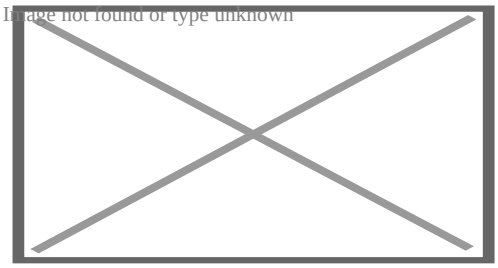
The city is home to an extensive Downtown Arts District, which hosts numerous galleries and events including the annual Las Vegas Film Festival. "First Friday" is a monthly celebration that includes arts, music, special presentations and food in a section of the city's downtown region called 18b, The 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		2023	
Las Vegas Royals				2020	
Vegas Jesters	Ice hockey	MWHL	City National Arena (600)	2012	0
Las Vegas Thunderbirds		USPHL		2019	0

Las Vegas Legends	Soccer	NPSL	Peter Johann Memorial Field (2,500)	2021	0
Vegas NVaders	Women's football	WFA – D2	Desert Pines High School (N/A)	2023	0

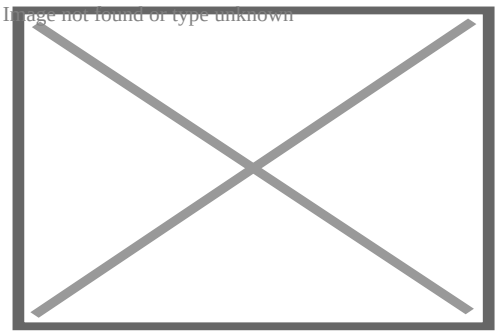
College teams

[edit]

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

Parks and recreation

[edit]



Spanish Trail Country Club, a 27-hole golf course

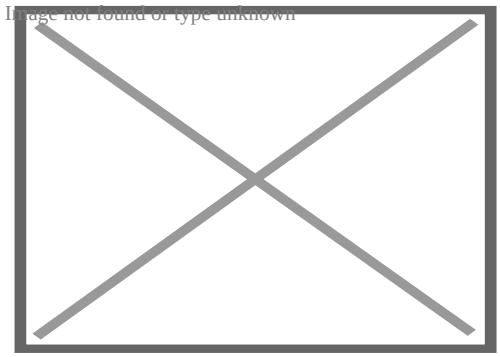
The city's parks and recreation department operates 78 regional, community, neighborhood, and pocket parks; four municipal swimming pools, 11 recreational centers, four active adult centers, eight cultural centers, six galleries, eleven dog parks, and four golf courses: Angel Park Golf Club, Desert Pines Golf Club, Durango Hills Golf Club, and the Las Vegas Municipal Golf Course.[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 m^2) 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		

Politics

[edit]

Las Vegas City Presidential Election Results

Las Vegas City Presidential Election Results[129]

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*

Public schools

[edit]

Main article: Clark County School District

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]

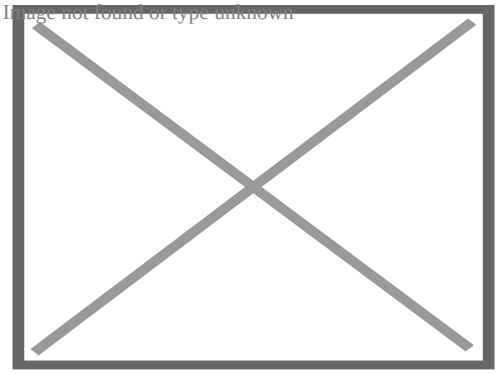
Touro University Nevada located in Henderson is a non-profit, private institution primarily focusing on medical education.[139] Other institutions include a number of for-profit private schools (e.g., Le Cordon Bleu College of Culinary Arts, DeVry University, among others).[140]

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

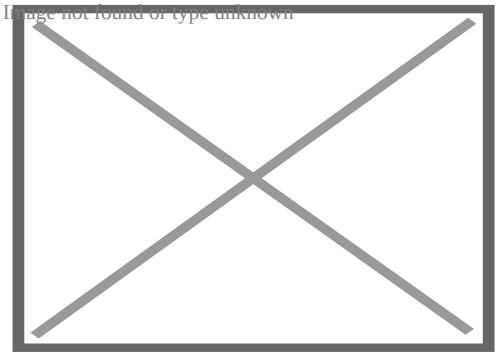
[edit]

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

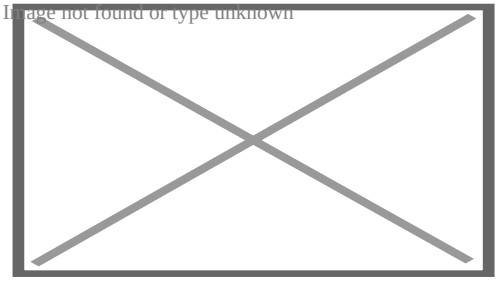
Transportation

[edit]

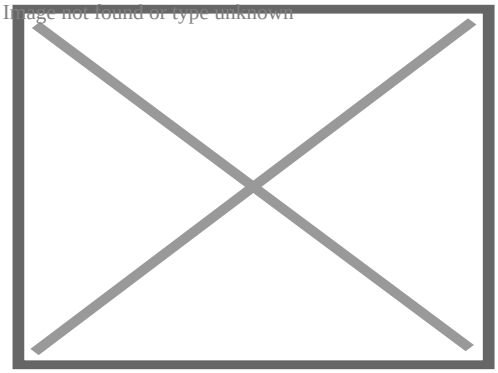
Main article: Transportation in Las Vegas



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
- Image not found or type unknown Craig Road (SR 573)
- Image not found or type unknown Cheyenne Avenue (SR 574)
- Smoke Ranch Road
- Image not found or type unknown Washington Avenue (SR 578)
- Image not found or type unknown Summerlin Parkway (SR 613)

- Image not found or type unknown Bonanza Road (SR 579)
- Image not found or type unknown Charleston Boulevard (SR 159)
- Image not found or type unknown Sahara Avenue (SR 589)

North–south roads, west to east

- Fort Apache Road
- Durango Drive
- Buffalo Drive
- Image not found or type unknown Rainbow Boulevard (SR 595)
- Image not found or type unknown Jones Boulevard (SR 596)
- Decatur Boulevard
- Valley View Boulevard
- Image not found or type unknown Rancho Drive
- Maryland Parkway
- Image not found or type unknown Eastern Avenue (SR 607)
- Pecos Road
- Image not found or type unknown Lamb Boulevard (SR 610)
- Image not found or type unknown 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: /l[illegible]e[illegible]/ *lahss VAY-g?ss*
    - Spanish pronunciation: [las [illegible]e[illegible]ˈɡas], 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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- Official website Image not found or type unknown 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

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- Image not found or type unknown Nevada flag

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- flag United States

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City of Las Vegas

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

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

Flag of Las Vegas

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- **WikiProject**

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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

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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

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

Communities	**Cities**	○ Henderson ○ Las Vegas ○ North Las Vegas
	Census-designated places	○ Blue Diamond ○ Enterprise ○ Paradise ○ Spring Valley ○ Summerlin South ○ Sunrise Manor ○ Whitney ○ Winchester
	Neighborhoods	○ Aliante ○ Anthem/Anthem Country Club ○ Centennial Hills ○ Chinatown ○ Downtown Las Vegas ○ Green Valley ○ Lake Las Vegas ○ Las Vegas Country Club ○ MacDonald Highlands ○ Mountain's Edge ○ Paradise Palms ○ Queensridge/One Queensridge Place ○ Rhodes Ranch ○ Seven Hills ○ Southern Highlands ○ Summerlin ○ Summerlin South ○ The Lakes ○ The Ridges ○ Tuscany Village ○ West Las Vegas

Research and education	○ University of Nevada, Las Vegas ○ Nevada State University ○ National University ○ Touro University Nevada ○ College of Southern Nevada ○ Roseman University of Health Sciences
Parks and public spaces	○ Acacia Demonstration Gardens ○ Clark County Shooting Complex ○ Clark County Wetlands Park ○ Floyd Lamb Park at Tule Springs ○ Lake Mead National Recreation Area ○ Springs Preserve ○ Mount Charleston ○ Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area ○ Spring Mountains National Recreation Area ○ Sunset Park ○ Tule Springs Fossil Beds National Monument ○ Valley of Fire State Park

Area shopping	○ 63 CityCenter ○ Blvd ○ Bonanza Gift Shop ○ The Boulevard Mall ○ The Shops at Crystals ○ Downtown Container Park ○ Downtown Summerlin ○ Galleria at Sunset ○ Grand Canal Shoppes ○ Fashion Show Mall ○ The Forum Shops at Caesars ○ Las Vegas Premium Outlets North ○ Meadows Mall ○ Miracle Mile Shops ○ Stratosphere Tower Shops ○ The Shoppes at the Palazzo ○ Tivoli Village ○ Town Square ○ Water Street District
Other	○ Architecture ○ History ○ Timeline ○ Landmarks ○ Skyscrapers ○ Las Vegas Strip ○ Restaurants ○ Michelin-starred restaurants ○ Condominiums ○ 1999 flood

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State of Nevada

Carson City (capital)

Topics

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Society

- Abortion
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Regions

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

Metro areas

- Las Vegas
- Reno

Counties

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

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

Former counties

- Bullfrog
- Ormsby
- Roop

flag

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Nevada portal

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Southern California megaregion

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

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

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Megapolitan areas of California

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County seats and independent city of Nevada

County seats	Battle Mountain Elko Ely Eureka Fallon Goldfield Hawthorne Las Vegas Lovelock Minden Pioche Reno Tonopah Virginia City Winnemucca Yerington
Independent city	Carson City

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The 100 most populous cities of the United States

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

Cities ranked by United States Census Bureau population estimates for July 1, 2024.

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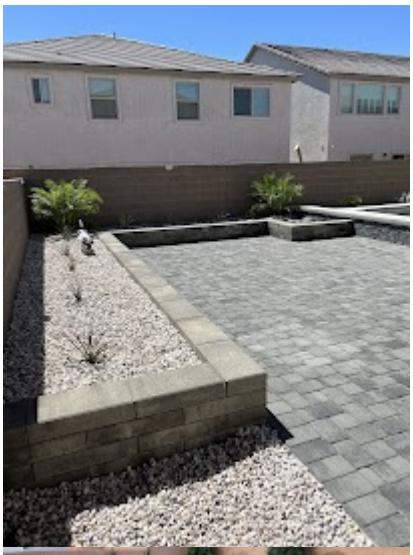

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Things To Do in

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)

Driving Directions in

Driving Directions From TURFIT LAS VEGAS to

Driving Directions From Las Vegas Artificial Lawns to

Driving Directions From TurFresh to

Driving Directions From SYNLawn Las Vegas to

Driving Directions From Synthetic Grass Warehouse to

Driving Directions From Realturf Las Vegas to

Driving Directions From [AGW] Artificial Grass Wholesale LLC to

Driving Directions From Everything Turf Pros - Artificial Turf - Artificial Grass - Las Vegas to

Driving Directions From Leisure Lawn Artificial Grass to

Driving Directions From Las Vegas Artificial Grass to

Driving Directions From Pure Turf USA to

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Driving Directions From Fountains of Bellagio to

Driving Directions From Suncoast Hotel and Casino to

Driving Directions From Paris Las Vegas to

Driving Directions From Encore Las Vegas to

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Reviews for

J

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.

D

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.

Z

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.

R

Rob Foster

(5)

We have been working with Al 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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US

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QI%7C?hl=en-US

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Google Business Website

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