



- **Putting green turf in Las Vegas: the shortcut to PGA-level backyard swagger.**

Ranking the Best Synthetic Grass Providers in Las Vegas



Reduced Maintenance with Artificial Turf

Synthetic grass has actually been acquiring appeal amongst homeowners in Las Vegas for its countless advantages. [Insider's Guide to Synthetic Grass in Las Vegas](#) . Among one of the most significant advantages is the minimized upkeep demand, which makes synthetic grass an easier and economical choice contrasted to all-natural yard.

Maintaining a natural turf yard is often a lengthy and labor-intensive process. In the scorching warm of Las Vegas, it ends up being even more challenging. The grass calls for routine watering, mowing, feeding, and weeding to remain healthy and balanced and aesthetically pleasing. If ignored, the turf starts to turn yellow or brownish and might also pass away, which would require reseeding or perhaps total substitute of the yard.

On the other hand, artificial turf essentially gets rid of these concerns. It remains flawlessly environment-friendly and lush all the time, regardless of the weather. There is no requirement for routine watering, which not just saves effort and time however additionally contributes to water preservation – a considerable problem in areas like Las Vegas. The only water need would certainly be periodic rinsing to maintain it tidy and dust-free.

Furthermore, with synthetic grass, there is no requirement for trimming or feeding. It remains at the excellent height for life, and there's no danger of it overgrowing or harboring weeds. This not only minimizes the moment spent on grass maintenance however likewise removes the expense of investing in and keeping a lawnmower or acquiring plant foods.

Synthetic grass is also more long lasting and hard-wearing than all-natural grass.

Ranking the Best Synthetic Grass Providers in Las Vegas -

1. Las Vegas lawn alternatives
2. Las Vegas playground turf
3. In Henderson NV, synthetic lawns are saving water and weekends alike.

It can endure hefty foot website traffic and rigorous play activities without getting worn out or harmed. This indicates you won't need to worry about replacing or fixing specific sections of your grass, which is an additional typical maintenance job with natural yard.



The decreased upkeep demand with artificial turf offers homeowners in Las Vegas with even more time to enjoy their outdoor areas, as opposed to hanging out keeping them. It likewise indicates significant price savings in the long run. In a city like Las Vegas, where the environment is rough, synthetic grass shows to be a clever and beneficial selection for homeowners, providing an evergreen, low-maintenance lawn that feels and look much like all-natural lawn.

Environmental Advantages of Switching to Artificial Turf

As Las Vegas remains to experience the effects of a transforming environment and boosting water deficiency, it is coming to be vital for locals and businesses to locate ingenious methods to preserve water. One such way is with the adoption of synthetic grass or synthetic grass. This choice not only supplies visual appeal and low maintenance however also brings significant environmental advantages.

Among one of the most evident environmental benefits of switching to artificial turf is water conservation. Conventional yard yards call for a large amount of water to remain eco-friendly and healthy, specifically in the desert climate of Las Vegas.

Ranking the Best Synthetic Grass Providers in Las Vegas -

1. Las Vegas event turf rentals bring green glam to your special day.
2. Synthetic grass for rooftops in Las Vegas turns concrete jungles into green escapes.
5. durable turf for kids Las Vegas
6. Las Vegas zero maintenance grass

According to the Southern Nevada Water Authority, each square foot of all-natural turf replaced by artificial turf conserves 55 gallons of water annually. Consequently, by switching over to synthetic grass, Las Vegas locals can substantially decrease their water usage, which is vital in a city where water is a priceless resource.

Artificial turf also removes the requirement for harmful chemicals and plant foods. Most all-natural yards need pesticides, fertilizers, and herbicides to preserve their look and health and wellness. These substances commonly seep right into the ground, polluting the groundwater

and affecting the regional flora and fauna detrimentally. With artificial turf, these chemicals are unnecessary, making it a much safer option for the environment.



An additional substantial ecological advantage of synthetic grass is its resilience and longevity.

Ranking the Best Synthetic Grass Providers in Las Vegas -

2. Artificial turf for schools in Las Vegas means recess without the mud pies.
3. artificial turf Las Vegas
6. No more muddy footprints—synthetic grass for pools in Las Vegas is the splash-proof solution.

Unlike natural yard, artificial turf does not need reseeding or substitute because of weather modifications. This durability reduces the sources made use of for the consistent upkeep and substitute of natural yard.

In terms of air quality, man-made turf supplies clear benefits too. Standard grass call for regular mowing, which launches pollutants into the ambience. The U.S Epa notes that gas-powered mower contribute substantially to air pollution. With synthetic grass, no mowing is required, eliminating these exhausts completely.

Lastly, synthetic grass aids fight soil erosion. In locations where the dirt is susceptible to disintegration, specifically in desert climates like Las Vegas, artificial turf can provide much-needed stability. The support product on artificial turf assists maintain dirt in place, stopping erosion and advertising far better ecological health and wellness.

To conclude, the switch to artificial turf in Las Vegas supplies numerous environmental benefits. From water preservation to air quality renovation, artificial turf shows to be a sensible, eco-friendly service, especially in areas grappling with water scarcity and environment adjustment. As Las Las vega residents remain to seek ways to minimize their environmental impact, the adoption of synthetic grass will likely end up being a progressively prominent option.



Convenience and Aesthetic Charm of Artificial Turf in Las Las Vega

Synthetic grass, commonly referred to as synthetic grass, has actually gotten tremendous popularity in the arid, desert city of Las Vegas. In a city where all-natural turf is challenging to grow and keep as a result of water shortage and severe warmth, synthetic grass provides an eye-catching and flexible choice. The adaptability and aesthetic charm of synthetic grass are among the leading ten benefits of utilizing this synthetic surface in Las Las vega.

Lets start by talking about the versatility of synthetic grass. Among the main advantages of synthetic grass is that it can be mounted anywhere, despite the climate or terrain. This is specifically advantageous in Las Las vega, where the environment is not for the growth of all-natural turf. Artificial turf can be mounted on rooftops, patios, around pool locations, canine runs, sporting activities areas, and playgrounds, to name a few. It is also a favorite choice for fairway and bowling greens because of its also, smooth surface area. This convenience implies you can have a lavish, environment-friendly yard throughout the year, regardless of the weather or water restrictions.

Another significant advantage of synthetic grass is its aesthetic allure. Unlike natural lawn, artificial turf continues to be lively and green throughout the year, boosting the appearance of your home or service. It gives a clean, neatly polished appearance that is difficult to accomplish with natural lawn, specifically in a desert climate. The synthetic grass available today is designed to look and feel like actual yard, making it practically identical from the actual point. Additionally, it does not discolor under sunshine or transform brownish throughout droughts, ensuring your grass looks appealing and inviting in any way times.

Furthermore, synthetic grass can be customized to match your certain demands. It is available in numerous shades, sizes, and appearances, permitting you to produce a special and individualized exterior area. Whether you desire a soft, deluxe yard for your kids to use or a sturdy, hard-wearing surface area for high-traffic locations, there is an artificial turf product to fulfill your needs.

To conclude, the adaptability and visual appeal of artificial turf make it an excellent selection for homes and companies in Las Vegas. Not only does it supply a sensible, low-maintenance alternative to natural yard, but it additionally improves the look of your property, making it extra attractive and inviting. So, if you're considering updating your outdoor area, synthetic grass might be the best option.

Long life and Sturdiness: Just How Artificial Turf Outlasts All-natural Turf

When it involves the longevity and resilience of grass, synthetic grass clearly outshines its natural equivalent. This is particularly evident in a city like Las Vegas, where the rough desert environment can ruin all-natural grass. In comparison, artificial turf stays vibrant and rich all year round, regardless of weather. This essay looks for to highlight how artificial turf lasts longer than all-natural turf, hence making it one of the top benefits of making use of artificial turf in Las Vegas.

All-natural turf calls for a lot of upkeep to maintain it looking fresh and green. It requires routine watering, mowing, fertilizing, and re-seeding. Despite all this treatment, it can still fall victim to diseases, pests, and the scorching Las Vegas warm. The long life of all-natural lawn is commonly compromised by these factors, resulting in a damaged and uneven lawn that is neither enticing neither sensible.

On the various other hand, artificial turf, also called synthetic grass, provides premium resilience and longevity. It is made from high-quality, long lasting materials that can withstand heavy foot traffic, intense warmth, and various other rough conditions.

Ranking the Best Synthetic Grass Providers in Las Vegas -

1. Putting green turf in Las Vegas: the shortcut to PGA-level backyard swagger.

- 2.**

This indicates that it stays intact and vibrant for several years, calling for little to no upkeep. As a matter of fact, most artificial turf is designed to last for over a years, which is considerably longer than what can be anticipated from all-natural lawn.

Another crucial aspect that contributes to the durability of artificial turf is its resistance to bugs and diseases. Unlike natural grass, synthetic grass does not provide a habitat for insects, neither does it deal with common grass diseases. This eliminates the need for pesticides and fungicides, minimizing both upkeep costs and environmental impact.

Furthermore, synthetic grass does not need sprinkling to stay environment-friendly. This is a substantial advantage in a desert city like Las Vegas, where water is a precious resource. By choosing artificial turf, home owners can reduce their water costs and contribute to water preservation initiatives.

Lastly, synthetic grass can withstand the deterioration of sporting activities and other recreational tasks much better than all-natural grass. It uses a constant playing surface area that does not obtain muddy or develop divots, making it perfect for sporting activities fields and playgrounds.

In conclusion, the durability and sturdiness of artificial turf much go beyond that of natural turf, making it a functional and cost-effective selection for Las Vegas citizens.

Ranking the Best Synthetic Grass Providers in Las Vegas -

1. Low maintenance grass in Paradise NV means more margaritas, fewer blisters.
2. synthetic lawn design Las Vegas
3. Las Vegas pet turf installation
5. poolside artificial grass Las Vegas

Its resistant to extreme weather, parasites, and diseases, and it does not need watering or routine upkeep. Whether for a yard, a sporting activities field, or a public park, synthetic grass promises an eco-friendly and rich surface

Ranking the Best Synthetic Grass Providers in Las Vegas -

3. Las Vegas patio grass turf gives your outdoor space a serious glow-up.
4. A Las Vegas synthetic lawn installer is the hero your weekends deserve.

6. Las Vegas sports complex turf keeps athletes happy and parents mud-free.

About Las Vegas

Las Vegas, informally described as Vegas, is one of the most populated city in the U. S. state of Nevada and the area seat of Clark Area. The Las Las vega Valley metropolitan area is the largest within the higher Mojave Desert, and second-largest in the Southwestern USA. According to the United States Demographics Bureau, the city had 641,903 homeowners in 2020, with a metropolitan populace of 2,227,053, making it the 24th-most populous city in the United States. Las Las vega is an internationally popular major resort city, recognized mostly for its gambling, buying, great eating, home entertainment, and nightlife. It has actually most venues centered on midtown Las Las vega and even more to the Las Vegas Strip, situated outdoors city limits in the unincorporated communities of Paradise and Winchester. The Las Las vega Valley works as the leading economic, business, and cultural facility in Nevada. Las Las vega was cleared up in 1905 and formally incorporated in 1911. At the close of the 20th century, it was the most booming North American city started within that century (a similar distinction was made by Chicago in the 19th century). Population growth has actually increased because the 1960s and into the 21st century, and between 1990 and 2000 the population boosted by 85. 2%. The city bills itself as the Entertainment Capital of the Globe, and is renowned for its elegant and large casino-hotels. As of 2023, Las Las vega attracts over 40. 8 million visitors every year, making it among the most seen cities in the United States and regularly ranking among the world's leading vacationer locations. It is the 3rd most prominent U. S. destination for company conventions and a global leader in the hospitality sector. The city's resistance for many forms of adult amusement has actually made it the nickname "Transgression City", and has actually made it a prominent setting for movies, literary works, television programs, commercials and video.

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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

City

Las Vegas Skyline

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Downtown Las Vegas
World Market Ce

Image not found or type ur

World Market
Center
The Strat

Image not found or type ur

The Strat
Clark County Gove

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Clark County
Government
Center
Lou Ruvo Cen

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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

Las Vegas is located in Nevada



Coordinates: [36°10'2"N 115°8'55"W](#) / [36.16722°N 115.14861°W](#)

Country

 [United States](#)

State

 [Nevada](#)

County

[Clark](#)

Founded

May 15, 1905

Incorporated

March 16, 1911

Government

• **Type**

[Council–manager](#)

• **Mayor**

[Shelley Berkley \(D\)](#)

• **Mayor Pro Tem**

[Brian Knudsen \(D\)](#)

Members

• City council

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

• City manager

Jorge Cervantes

Area

[5]

• City

141.91 sq mi (367.53 km²)

• Land

141.85 sq mi (367.40 km²)

• Water

0.05 sq mi (0.14 km²)

• Urban

540 sq mi (1,400 km²)

• Metro

1,580 sq mi (4,100 km²)

Elevation

2,001 ft (610 m)

Population

(2020)

• City

641,903

75th in North America

• Rank

24th in the United States[6]

1st in Nevada

• Density

4,525.16/sq mi (1,747.17/km²)

• Urban

2,196,623 (US: 21st)

• Urban density

5,046.3/sq mi (1,948.4/km²)

• Metro

2,265,461 (US: 29th)

[7]

Demonym

Las Vegan

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

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

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

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

has earned it the nickname "[Sin City](#)",^[17] and has made it a popular [setting for films](#), literature, [television programs](#), commercials and music videos.

Toponymy

[\[edit\]](#)

In 1829, Mexican trader and explorer [Antonio Armijo](#) led a group consisting of 60 men and 100 mules along the [Old Spanish Trail](#) from modern day New Mexico to California. Along the way, the group stopped in what would become Las Vegas and noted its natural water sources, now referred to as the [Las Vegas Springs](#), which supported extensive vegetation such as grasses and [mesquite trees](#). The springs were a significant natural feature in the valley, with streams that supported a meadow ecosystem. This region served as the winter residence for the [Southern Paiute](#) people, who utilized the area's resources before moving to higher elevations during the summer months. The Spanish "las vegas" or "the meadows" (more precisely, lower land near a river) in English, was applied to describe the fertile lowlands near the springs. Over time, the name began to refer to the populated settlement.^{[18][19][20]}

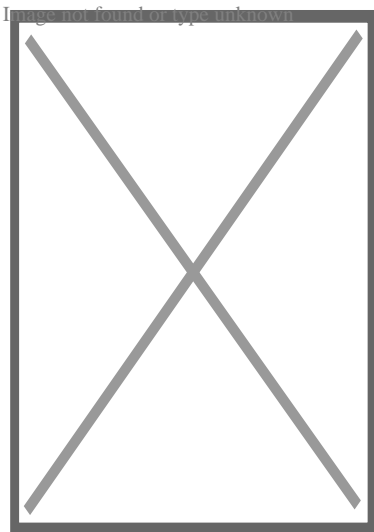
History

[\[edit\]](#)

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

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

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



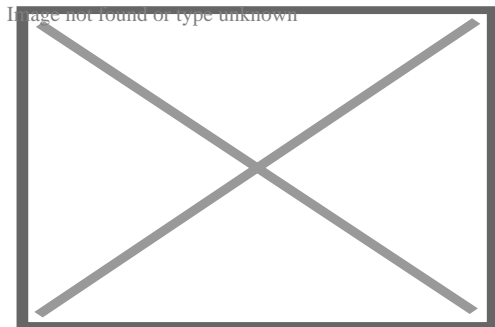
Southern **Paiutes** at **Moapa** wearing traditional Paiute basket hats with Paiute cradleboard and rabbit robe

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

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

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

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

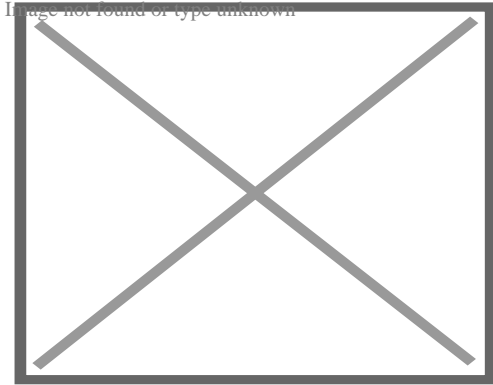


Golden Nugget and **Pioneer Club** along **Fremont Street** in 1952

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

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

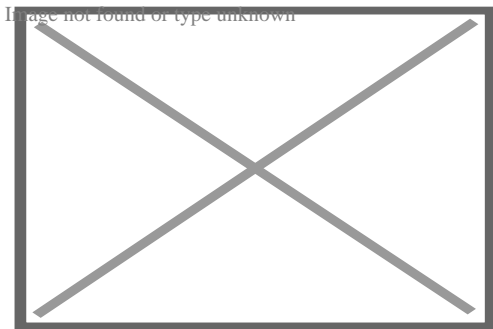
Following World War II, lavishly decorated hotels, gambling casinos, and big-name entertainment became synonymous with Las Vegas.



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

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

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



Fremont Street in the late 1960s

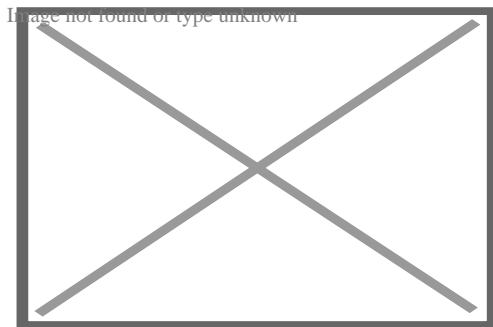
During the 1960s, corporations and business tycoons such as **Howard Hughes** were building and buying hotel-casino properties. Gambling was referred to as "gaming," which transitioned it into a legitimate business. *Learning from Las Vegas*, published during this era, asked architects to take inspiration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

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

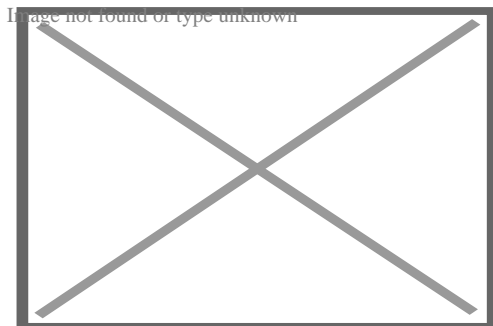
Due to the realization of many revitalization efforts, 2012 was dubbed "The Year of Downtown." Projects worth hundreds of millions of dollars made their debut at this time, including the [Smith Center for the Performing Arts](#), the [Discovery Children's Museum](#), the [Mob Museum](#), the [Neon Museum](#),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

Geography

[[edit](#)]



Astronaut photograph of Las Vegas at night



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

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

The city's elevation is approximately 2,030 ft (620 m) above sea level, though the surrounding peaks reach elevations of over 10,000 feet (3,000 m) and act as barriers to

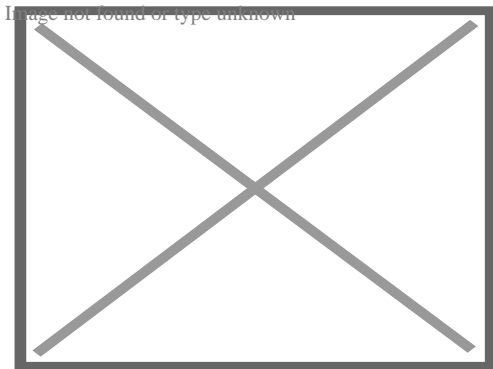
the strong flow of moisture from the surrounding area. According to the [United States Census Bureau](#), the city has an area of 135.86 sq mi (351.9 km²), of which 135.81 sq mi (351.7 km²) is land and 0.05 sq mi (0.13 km²) (0.03%) is water.

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

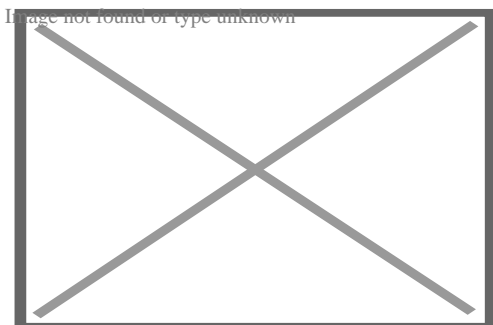
Within the city are many lawns, trees, and other greenery. Due to water resource issues, there has been a movement to encourage [xeriscapes](#). Another part of conservation efforts is scheduled watering days for residential landscaping. A [U.S. Environmental Protection Agency](#) grant in 2008 funded a program that analyzed and forecast growth and environmental effects through 2019.[\[35\]](#)

Climate

[\[edit\]](#)



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



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

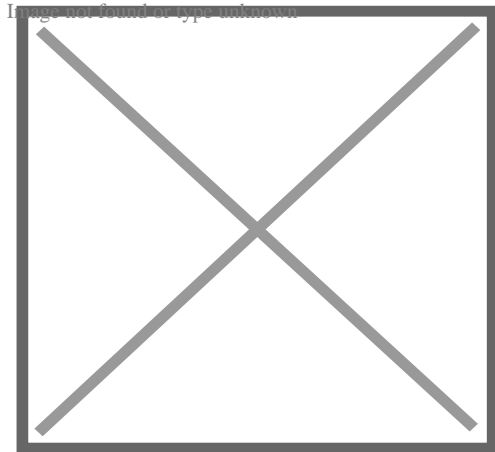
Las Vegas has a [subtropical hot desert climate](#) (Köppen climate classification: *BWh*, Trewartha climate classification *BWhk*), typical of the [Mojave Desert](#) in which it lies. This climate is typified by long, extremely hot summers; warm transitional seasons; and short winters with mild days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

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

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

Las Vegas winters are relatively short, with typically mild daytime temperatures and chilly nights. Sunshine is abundant in all seasons. December is both the year's coolest and cloudiest month, with an average daytime high of 56.9 °F (13.8 °C) and sunshine occurring during 78% of its daylight hours. Winter evenings are defined by clear skies and swift drops in temperature after sunset, with overnight minima averaging around 40 °F (4.4 °C) in December and January. Owing to its elevation that ranges from 2,000 to 3,000 feet (610 to 910 m), Las Vegas experiences markedly cooler winters than other

areas of the [Mojave Desert](#) and the adjacent [Sonoran Desert](#) that are closer to sea level. The city records freezing temperatures an average of 10 nights per winter. It is exceptionally rare for temperatures to reach or fall below 25 °F (-4 °C).[36]



Climate chart for Las Vegas

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

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

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

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

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Record high	77	87	92	99	109	117	120	116	114	104	87	78	120
°F (°C)	(25)	(31)	(33)	(37)	(43)	(47)	(49)	(47)	(46)	(40)	(31)	(26)	(49)
Mean maximum °F	68.7	74.2	84.3	93.6	101.8	110.1	112.9	110.3	105.0	94.6	80.5	67.9	113.6
(°C)	(20.4)	(23.4)	(29.1)	(34.2)	(38.8)	(43.4)	(44.9)	(43.5)	(40.6)	(34.8)	(26.9)	(19.9)	(45.3)
Mean daily maximum °F	58.5	62.9	71.1	78.5	88.5	99.4	104.5	102.8	94.9	81.2	67.1	56.9	80.5
(°C)	(14.7)	(17.2)	(21.7)	(25.8)	(31.4)	(37.4)	(40.3)	(39.3)	(34.9)	(27.3)	(19.5)	(13.8)	(26.9)
Daily mean	49.5	53.5	60.8	67.7	77.3	87.6	93.2	91.7	83.6	70.4	57.2	48.2	70.1
°F (°C)	(9.7)	(11.9)	(16.0)	(19.8)	(25.2)	(30.9)	(34.0)	(33.2)	(28.7)	(21.3)	(14.0)	(9.0)	(21.2)
Mean daily minimum °F	40.5	44.1	50.5	56.9	66.1	75.8	82.0	80.6	72.4	59.6	47.3	39.6	59.6
(°C)	(4.7)	(6.7)	(10.3)	(13.8)	(18.9)	(24.3)	(27.8)	(27.0)	(22.4)	(15.3)	(8.5)	(4.2)	(15.3)
Mean minimum °F	29.8	32.9	38.7	45.2	52.8	62.2	72.9	70.8	60.8	47.4	35.2	29.0	27.4
(°C)	(-1.2)	(0.5)	(3.7)	(7.3)	(11.6)	(16.8)	(22.7)	(21.6)	(16.0)	(8.6)	(1.8)	(-1.7)	(-2.6)
Record low	8	16	19	31	38	48	56	54	43	26	15	11	8
°F (°C)	(-13)	(-9)	(-7)	(-1)	(3)	(9)	(13)	(12)	(6)	(-3)	(-9)	(-12)	(-13)
Average precipitation inches (mm)	0.56 (14)	0.80 (20)	0.42 (11)	0.20 (5.1)	0.07 (1.8)	0.04 (1.0)	0.38 (9.7)	0.32 (8.1)	0.32 (8.1)	0.32 (8.1)	0.30 (7.6)	0.45 (11)	4.18 (106)
Average snowfall inches (cm)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.2 (0.51)	0.2 (0.51)

Average precipitation days (0.01 in)	3.1	4.1	2.8	1.6	1.1	0.4	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.5	3.0	25.8
Average snowy days (0.1 in)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
Average relative humidity (%)	45.1	39.6	33.1	25.0	21.3	16.5	21.1	25.6	25.0	28.8	37.2	45.0	30.3
Average dew point °F (°C)	22.1 (-5.5)	23.7 (-4.6)	23.9 (-4.5)	24.1 (-4.4)	28.2 (-2.1)	30.9 (-0.6)	40.6 (4.8)	44.1 (6.7)	37.0 (2.8)	30.4 (-0.9)	25.3 (-3.7)	22.3 (-5.4)	29.4 (-1.5)
Mean monthly sunshine hours	245.2	246.7	314.6	346.1	388.1	401.7	390.9	368.5	337.1	304.4	246.0	236.0	3,825.3
Percentage possible sunshine	79	81	85	88	89	92	88	88	91	87	80	78	86

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



This graph was using the [legacy Graph extension](#), which is no longer supported. It needs to be converted to the [new Chart extension](#).

See or edit [raw graph data](#).

Nearby communities

[\[edit\]](#)



The entrance to the community of **Summerlin**

- **Boulder City**, incorporated
- **Enterprise**, unincorporated
- **Henderson**, incorporated
- **Lone Mountain**, unincorporated
- **North Las Vegas**, incorporated
- **Paradise**, unincorporated
- **Spring Valley**, unincorporated
- **Summerlin South**, unincorporated
- **Sunrise Manor**, unincorporated
- **Whitney**, unincorporated
- **Winchester**, unincorporated

Neighborhoods

[[edit](#)]

- **Downtown**
- **The Lakes**
- **Summerlin**
- **West Las Vegas**

Demographics

[[edit](#)]

Historical population

Census	Pop.	Note	%±
1900	25	—	
1910	800		3,100.0%
1920	2,304		188.0%
1930	5,165		124.2%
1940	8,422		63.1%
1950	24,624		192.4%

1960	64,405	161.6%
1970	125,787	95.3%
1980	164,674	30.9%
1990	258,295	56.9%
2000	478,434	85.2%
2010	583,756	22.0%
2020	641,903	10.0%
2024 (est.)	678,922	5.8%

source:[48][49]

2010–2010[9]

Las Vegas, Nevada – Racial and ethnic composition

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

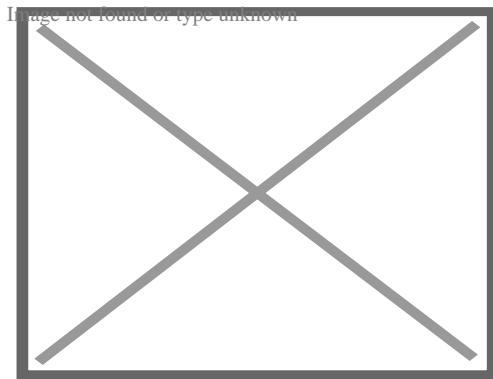
Race / Ethnicity (NH = Non-Hispanic)	Pop 2000[50]	Pop 2010[51]	Pop 2020[52]	% 2000	% 2010	% 2020
White alone (NH)	277,704	279,703	259,561	58.04%	47.91%	40.44%
Black or African American alone (NH)	48,380	62,008	79,129	10.11%	10.62%	12.33%
Native American or Alaska Native alone (NH)	2,405	2,391	2,291	0.50%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

2020 census

[edit]

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

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



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

? Black

? Asian

? Hispanic

? Native American

? Mixed or Other

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

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

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

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

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

Filipinos make up the largest Asian population in Las Vegas. 31,931 Filipinos live within the city limits, making up 4.8% of the population.[54] In the Las Vegas area as a whole, there are 162,802 Filipinos, making up 7% of the population.[55] Native Hawaiians are also a major demographic in the city, numbering 20,829 in the city and surrounding suburbs,[56] with some Hawaiians and Las Vegas residents calling the city the "ninth island of **Hawaii**" due to the major influx of Hawaiians to Vegas.[57]

According to a 2004 study, Las Vegas has one of the highest divorce rates.[58][59] The city's high divorce rate is not wholly due to Las Vegans themselves getting divorced. Compared to other states, Nevada's nonrestrictive requirements for divorce result in many couples temporarily moving to Las Vegas in order to get divorced.[60] Similarly, Nevada marriage requirements are equally lax resulting in one of the highest marriage rates of U.S. cities, with many licenses issued to people from outside the area (see **Las Vegas weddings**).[60]

2010 census

[[edit](#)]

According to the **2010 Census**, the city of Las Vegas had a population of 583,756. The city's racial composition had shifted slightly, with 47.91% of the population identifying as

White alone (non-Hispanic), 10.63% as Black or African American alone (non-Hispanic), 0.41% as Native American or Alaska Native alone (non-Hispanic), 5.93% as Asian alone (non-Hispanic), 0.53% as Pacific Islander alone (non-Hispanic), 0.19% as Other Race alone (non-Hispanic), and 2.91% as Mixed race or Multiracial (non-Hispanic). Hispanic or Latino individuals of any race represented 31.50% of the population.^[51]

2000 census

[\[edit\]](#)

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

Historical racial profile	2020 ^[61]	2010 ^[62]	2000 ^[63]	1990 ^[64]	1970 ^[64]
White	46.0%	62.1%	69.9%	78.4%	87.6%
—Non-Hispanic Whites	40.4%	47.9%	58.0%	72.1%	83.1% ^[c]
Black or African American	12.9%	11.1%	10.4%	11.4%	11.2%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	33.3%	31.5%	23.6%	12.5%	4.6% ^[c]
Asian	7.2%	6.1%	4.8%	3.6%	0.7%

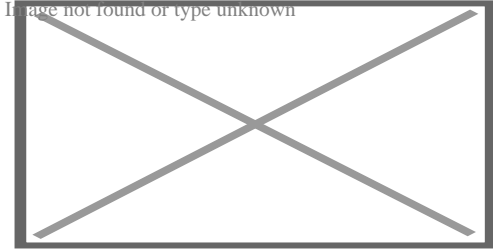
Economy

[\[edit\]](#)

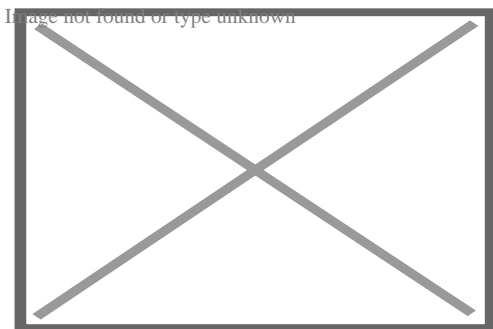
The primary drivers of the Las Vegas economy are tourism, [gaming](#), and conventions, which in turn feed the retail and restaurant industries.

Tourism

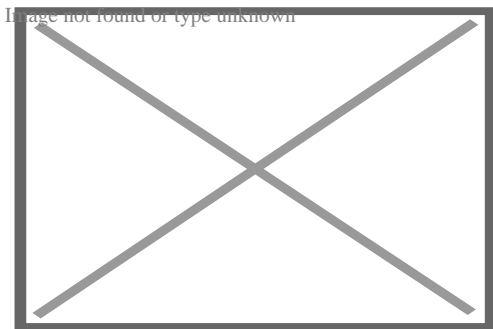
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The **Golden Nugget Las Vegas**



The **Las Vegas Strip**, primarily located in **Paradise**



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

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

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

Downtown casinos

[edit]

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

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

In 1931, the [Northern Club](#) (now the [La Bayou](#)) opened.^{[65][66]} The most notable of the early casinos may have been [Binion's Horseshoe](#) (now [Binion's Gambling Hall and Hotel](#)) while it was run by [Benny Binion](#).

[Boyd Gaming](#) has a major presence downtown operating the [California Hotel & Casino](#), the [Fremont Hotel & Casino](#), and the [Main Street Casino](#). The [Four Queens](#) also operates downtown along the Fremont Street Experience.

Downtown casinos that have undergone major renovations and revitalization in recent years include the [Golden Nugget Las Vegas](#), [The D Las Vegas](#) (formerly Fitzgerald's), the [Downtown Grand Las Vegas](#) (formerly Lady Luck), the [El Cortez Hotel & Casino](#), and the [Plaza Hotel & Casino](#).^[67]

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

Las Vegas Strip

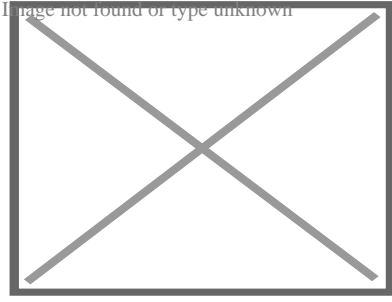
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Main article: [Las Vegas Strip](#)

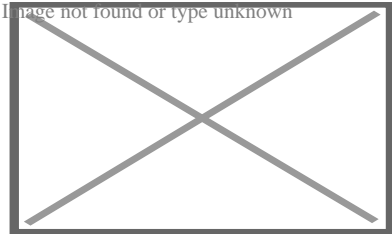
The center of the gambling and entertainment industry is the [Las Vegas Strip](#), outside the city limits in the surrounding unincorporated communities of [Paradise](#) and [Winchester](#) in Clark County. Some of the largest casinos and buildings are there.^[69]

Welcome signs

[edit]



The original Welcome to Fabulous Las Vegas sign



Gateway Arches

In 1929, the city installed a welcome arch over [Fremont Street](#), at the corner of Main Street.^{[70][71][72]} It remained in place until 1931.^{[73][74]}

In 1959, the 25-foot-tall (7.6 m) [Welcome to Fabulous Las Vegas sign](#) was installed at the south end of the [Las Vegas Strip](#). A replica welcome sign, standing nearly 16 feet (4.9 m) tall, was installed within city limits in 2002, at [Las Vegas Boulevard](#) and Fourth Street.^{[75][76][77]} The replica was destroyed in 2016, when a pickup truck crashed into it.^[78]

In 2018, the city approved plans for a new gateway landmark in the form of neon arches. It was built within city limits, in front of the [Strat](#) resort and north of [Sahara Avenue](#).^[79] The project, built by [YESCO](#), cost \$6.5 million and stands 80 feet (24 m) high.^[80] Officially known as the Gateway Arches, the project was completed in 2020. The steel arches are blue during the day, and light up in a variety of colors at night.^[81]

Also located just north of the Strat are a pair of giant neon showgirls, initially added in 2018 as part of a \$400,000 welcome display. The original showgirls were 25 feet (7.6 m) tall, but were replaced by new ones in 2022, rising 50 feet (15 m).^{[82][83]} The originals were refurbished following weather damage and installed at the [Las Vegas Arts District](#).^{[83][84]}

Development

[edit]

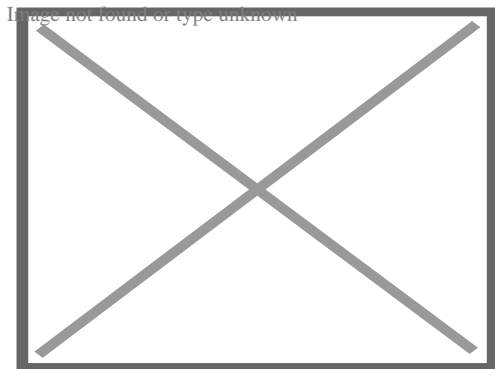
See also: [List of tallest buildings in Las Vegas](#)

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

An effort has been made by city officials to diversify the economy by attracting health-related, high-tech and other commercial interests. No state tax for individuals or corporations, as well as a lack of other forms of business-related taxes, have aided the success of these efforts.^[85]

The Fremont Street Experience was built in an effort to draw tourists back to the area and has been popular since its startup in 1995.

The city conducted a land-swap deal in 2000 with [Lehman Brothers](#), acquiring 61 acres (25 ha) of property near downtown Las Vegas in exchange for 91 acres (37 ha) of the Las Vegas Technology Center.^[86] In 2004, Las Vegas Mayor [Oscar Goodman](#) announced that the area would become home to [Symphony Park](#) (originally called "Union Park"^[87]), a mixed-use development. The development is home to the [Cleveland Clinic Lou Ruvo Center for Brain Health](#), [The Smith Center for the Performing Arts](#), the [Discovery Children's Museum](#), the Las Vegas [Chamber of Commerce](#), and four residential projects totaling 600 residential units as of 2024.^[88]



[World Market Center](#) Building A

In 2005, the [World Market Center](#) opened, consisting of three large buildings taking up 5,400,000 square feet (500,000 m²). Trade shows for the furniture and furnishing industries are held there semiannually.^[89]

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

City offices moved to a new [Las Vegas City Hall](#) in February 2013 on downtown's Main Street. The former city hall building is now occupied by the corporate headquarters for the online retailer [Zappos.com](#), which opened downtown in 2013. Zappos CEO [Tony Hsieh](#) took an interest in the urban area and contributed \$350 million toward a revitalization effort called the Downtown Project.^{[91][92]} Projects funded include Las Vegas's first independent bookstore, [The Writer's Block](#).^[93]

Other industries

[\[edit\]](#)

A number of new industries have moved to Las Vegas in recent decades. [Zappos.com](#) (now an [Amazon](#) subsidiary) was founded in San Francisco but by 2013 had moved its headquarters to downtown Las Vegas. [Allegiant Air](#), a low-cost air carrier, launched in 1997 with its first hub at [Harry Reid International Airport](#) and headquarters in nearby Summerlin.

[Planet 13 Holdings](#), a cannabis company, opened the world's largest [cannabis dispensary](#) in Las Vegas at 112,000 sq ft (10,400 m²).^{[94][95]}

Effects of growth on water supply

[\[edit\]](#)

A growing population means the Las Vegas Valley used 1.2 billion US gal (4.5 billion L) more water in 2014 than in 2011. Although water conservation efforts implemented in the wake of a 2002 drought have had some success, local [water consumption](#) remains 30 percent greater than in Los Angeles, and over three times that of San Francisco metropolitan area residents. The [Southern Nevada Water Authority](#) is building a \$1.4 billion tunnel and pumping station to bring water from [Lake Mead](#), has purchased

water rights throughout Nevada, and has planned a controversial \$3.2 billion [pipeline](#) across half the state. By law, the Las Vegas Water Service District "may deny any request for a water commitment or request for a water connection if the District has an inadequate supply of water." But limiting growth on the basis of an inadequate water supply has been unpopular with the casino and building industries.^[47]

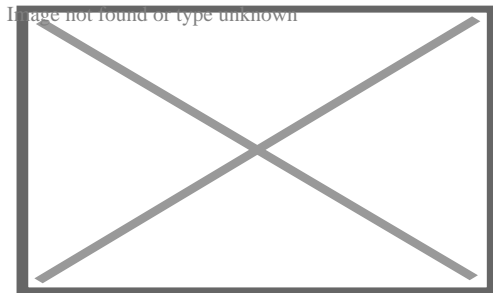
Culture

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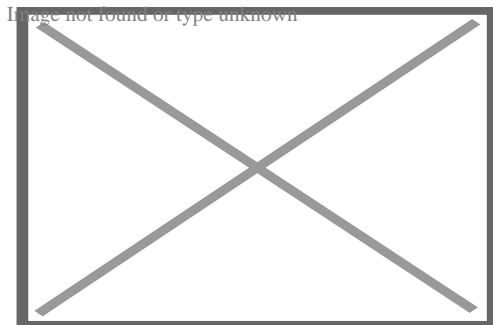
Main article: [Las Vegas Valley § Culture and the arts](#)

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

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



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



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

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

The city is home to an extensive [Downtown Arts District](#), which hosts numerous galleries and events including the annual Las Vegas Film Festival. "First Friday" is a monthly celebration that includes arts, music, special presentations and food in a section of the

city's downtown region called 18b, The Las Vegas Arts District.[96] The festival extends into the Fremont East Entertainment District.[97] The Thursday evening before First Friday is known in the arts district as "Preview Thursday," which highlights new gallery exhibitions throughout the district.[98]

The [Las Vegas Academy of International Studies, Performing and Visual Arts](#) is a [Grammy](#) award-winning [magnet school](#) located in [downtown Las Vegas](#). The [Smith Center for the Performing Arts](#) is downtown in [Symphony Park](#) and hosts various Broadway shows and other artistic performances.

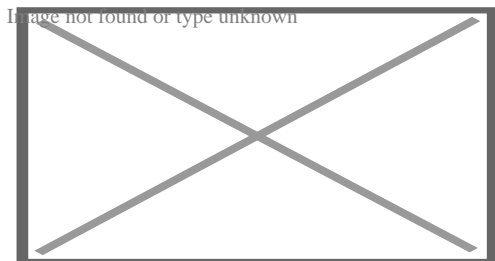
Las Vegas has earned the moniker "Gambling Capital of the World," as it has the world's most land-based casinos.[99] The city is also host to more [AAA Five Diamond](#) hotels than any other city in the world.[100]

Sports

[[edit](#)]

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

See also: [Nevada § Sports](#)



[Allegiant Stadium](#) is the home of the [Las Vegas Raiders NFL](#) football team.

The Las Vegas Valley is the home of three [major professional](#) teams: the [National Hockey League](#) (NHL)'s [Vegas Golden Knights](#), an [expansion team](#) that began play in the [2017–18 NHL season](#) at [T-Mobile Arena](#) in nearby [Paradise](#),^[101] the [National Football League](#) (NFL)'s [Las Vegas Raiders](#), who [relocated](#) from [Oakland, California](#), in 2020 and play at [Allegiant Stadium](#) in [Paradise](#),^[102] and the [Women's National Basketball Association](#) (WNBA)'s [Las Vegas Aces](#), who play at the [Mandalay Bay Events Center](#). The [Oakland Athletics](#) of [Major League Baseball](#) (MLB) will move to Las Vegas by 2028.^[103]^[104]

Two minor league sports teams play in the Las Vegas area. The [Las Vegas Aviators](#) of the [Pacific Coast League](#), the [Triple-A](#) farm club of the Athletics, play at [Las Vegas](#)

Ballpark in nearby Summerlin.^[105] The **Las Vegas Lights FC** of the **United Soccer League** play in **Cashman Field** in Downtown Las Vegas.^{[106][107]}

The mixed martial arts promotion, **Ultimate Fighting Championship** (UFC), is headquartered in Las Vegas and also frequently holds fights in the city at T-Mobile Arena and at the UFC Apex training facility near the headquarters.^[108]

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

List of teams

[\[edit\]](#)

Major professional teams

[\[edit\]](#)

Team	Sport	League	Venue (capacity)	Established	Titles
Las Vegas Raiders	Football	NFL	Allegiant Stadium (65,000)	2020	3 ^[d]
Vegas Golden Knights	Ice hockey	NHL	T-Mobile Arena (17,500)	2017	1
Las Vegas Aces	Women's basketball	WNBA	Michelob Ultra Arena (12,000)	2018	2

Minor professional teams

[\[edit\]](#)

Team	Sport	League	Venue (capacity)	Established	Titles
Las Vegas Aviators	Baseball	MiLB (AAA–PCL)	Las Vegas Ballpark (10,000)	1983	2
Henderson Silver Knights	Ice hockey	AHL	Lee's Family Forum (5,567)	2020	0

Las Vegas Lights FC	Soccer	USLC	Cashman Field (9,334)	2018	0
Vegas Knight Hawks	Indoor football	IFL	Lee's Family Forum (6,019)	2021	0
Las Vegas Desert Dogs	Box lacrosse	NLL	Lee's Family Forum (5,567)		0

Semi-pro and amateur teams

[edit]

Team	Sport	League	Venue (capacity)	Established	Titles
Las Vegas Dream	Basketball	ABA		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

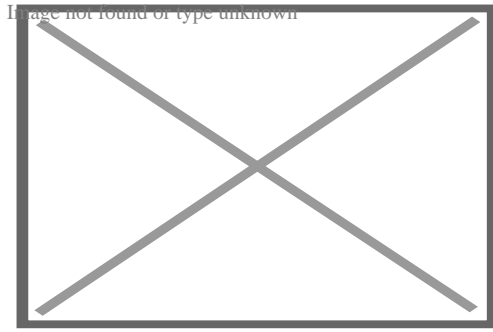
College teams

[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]



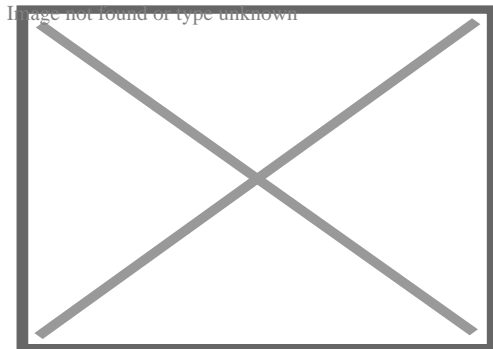
Spanish Trail Country Club, a 27-hole golf course

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 m²) **reservation** just north downtown between **Interstate-15** and Main Street.^{[118][119][120]}

Downtown is the location of **Lloyd D. George Federal District Courthouse**^[121] and the **Regional Justice Center**,^[122] draws numerous companies providing bail, marriage, divorce, tax, **incorporation** and other legal services.

City council

[[edit](#)]

Name	Position	Party	References	Notes
Shelley Berkley	Mayor	Democratic	^[123]	
Brian Knudsen	1st Ward Council member	Democratic	^{[124][125]}	Mayor Pro Tem
Victoria Seaman	2nd Ward Council member	Republican	^{[126][125]}	
Olivia Diaz	3rd Ward Council member	Democratic	^{[127][125]}	
Francis Allen-Palenske	4th Ward Council member	Republican		
Shondra Summers-Armstrong	5th Ward Council member	Democratic	^[128]	
Nancy Brune	6th Ward Council member	Democratic		

Politics

[edit]

Las Vegas City Presidential Election Results

Las Vegas City Presidential Election Results[129]

Main article: [Las Vegas Valley § Education](#)

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

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

Public higher education

[edit]

Public higher education is provided by the [Nevada System of Higher Education](#) (NSHE). Public institutions serving Las Vegas include the [University of Nevada, Las Vegas](#) (UNLV), the [College of Southern Nevada](#) (CSN), [Nevada State University](#) (NSU), and the [Desert Research Institute](#) (DRI).[131]

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

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

NPR member station.^[137]^[138]

Private higher education

[\[edit\]](#)

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

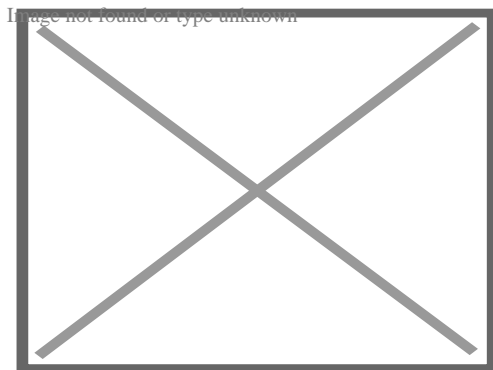
Media

[\[edit\]](#)

Main article: **Media in Las Vegas**

Newspapers

[\[edit\]](#)



Las Vegas *Review-Journal* sign

- ***Las Vegas Review-Journal***, the area's largest daily newspaper, is published every morning. It was formed in 1909 but has roots back to 1905. It is the largest newspaper in Nevada and is ranked as one of the top 25 newspapers in the United States by circulation. In 2000, the *Review-Journal* installed the largest newspaper printing press in the world. It cost \$40 million, weighs 910 tons and consists of 16

towers.[141] Until his death in January 2021, the newspaper was owned by casino magnate [Sheldon Adelson](#), who purchased it for \$140 million in December 2015. In 2018, the *Review-Journal* received the [Sigma Delta Chi Award](#) from the [Society of Professional Journalists](#) for reporting the [Oct 1 mass shooting](#) on the Las Vegas Strip. In 2018 and 2022, *Editor and Publisher* magazine named the *Review-Journal* as one of 10 newspapers in the United States "doing it right."[\[142\]](#)[\[143\]](#)

- [Las Vegas Sun](#), based in neighboring [Henderson](#), is a daily newspaper. Although independently published, the print edition is distributed as a section inside the *Review-Journal*. The *Sun* is owned by the Greenspun family and is part of the [Greenspun Media Group](#). It was founded independently in 1950 and in 1989 entered into a [Joint Operating Agreement](#) with the *Review-Journal*, which runs through 2040. The *Sun* has been described as "politically liberal."[\[144\]](#) In 2009, the *Sun* was awarded a [Pulitzer Prize for Public Service](#) for coverage of the high death rate of construction workers on the Las Vegas Strip amid lax enforcement of regulations.[\[145\]](#)[\[146\]](#)
- [Las Vegas Weekly](#), based in neighboring Henderson, is a free [alternative weekly](#) newspaper. It covers Las Vegas arts, entertainment, culture and news. *Las Vegas Weekly* was founded in 1992 and is published by the Greenspun Media Group.

Broadcast

[\[edit\]](#)

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

- [Radio stations in Las Vegas](#)
- [Television stations in Las Vegas](#)

Magazines

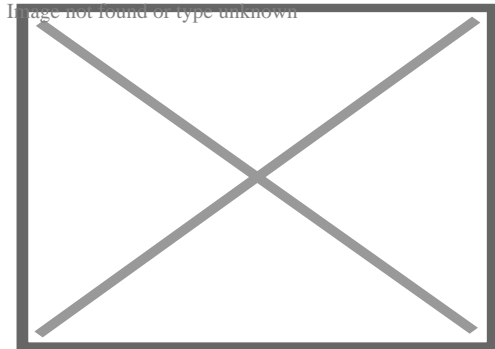
[\[edit\]](#)

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

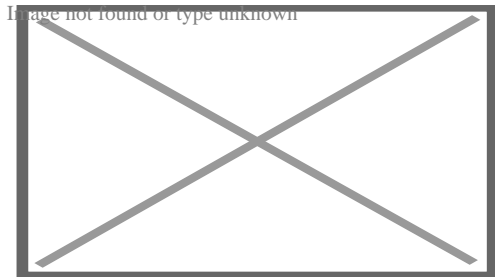
Transportation

[[edit](#)]

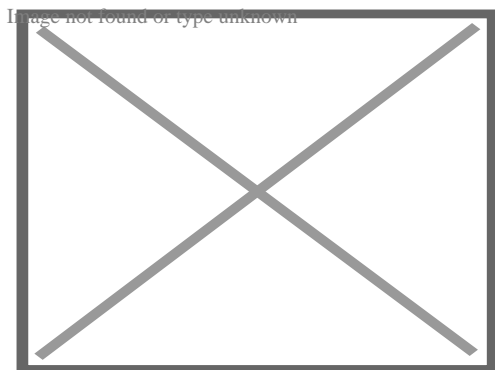
Main article: [Transportation in Las Vegas](#)



Regional Transportation Commission (RTC) provides public bus transportation.



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



Inside Terminal 3 at Harry Reid International Airport in Paradise

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

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

[Amtrak](#) trains have not served Las Vegas since the service via the *Desert Wind* at [Las Vegas station](#) ceased in 1997, but [Amtrak California](#) operates [Amtrak Thruway](#) dedicated service between the city and its passenger rail stations in [Bakersfield, California](#), as well as [Los Angeles Union Station](#) via [Barstow](#).[148]

High-speed rail project [Brightline West](#) began construction in 2024 to connect Brightline's [Las Vegas station](#) and the [Rancho Cucamonga station](#) in [Greater Los Angeles](#).[149]

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

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

The [Union Pacific Railroad](#) is the only [Class I railroad](#) providing rail freight service to the city. Until 1997, the Amtrak *Desert Wind* train service ran through Las Vegas using the Union Pacific Railroad tracks.

In March 2010, the RTC launched [bus rapid transit](#) link in Las Vegas called the *Strip & Downtown Express* with limited stops and frequent service that connects downtown Las Vegas, the Strip and the Las Vegas Convention Center. Shortly after the launch, the RTC dropped the *ACE* name.[154]

In 2016, 77.1 percent of working Las Vegas residents (those living in the city, but not necessarily working in the city) commuted by driving alone. About 11 percent commuted via carpool, 3.9 percent used public transportation, and 1.4 percent walked. About 2.3 percent of Las Vegas commuters used all other forms of transportation, including taxi, bicycle, and motorcycle. About 4.3% of working Las Vegas residents worked at home.[155] In 2015, 10.2 percent of city of Las Vegas households were without a car, which increased slightly to 10.5 percent in 2016. The national average was 8.7 percent in 2016. Las Vegas averaged 1.63 cars per household in 2016, compared to a national average of 1.8 per household.






With some exceptions, including [Las Vegas Boulevard](#), [Boulder Highway \(SR 582\)](#) and [Rancho Drive \(SR 599\)](#), the majority of surface streets in Las Vegas are laid out in a grid along [Public Land Survey System section lines](#). Many are maintained by the [Nevada Department of Transportation](#) as [state highways](#). The street numbering system is divided by the following streets:

- Westcliff Drive, [US 95 Expressway](#), [Fremont Street](#) and [Charleston Boulevard](#) divide the north–south block numbers from west to east.
- [Las Vegas Boulevard](#) divides the east–west streets from the [Las Vegas Strip](#) to near the Stratosphere, then Main Street becomes the dividing line from the Stratosphere to the North Las Vegas border, after which the Goldfield Street alignment divides east and west.
- On the east side of Las Vegas, block numbers between [Charleston Boulevard](#) and Washington Avenue are different along Nellis Boulevard, which is the eastern border of the city limits.







Interstates 15, 11, and US 95 lead out of the city in four directions. Two major freeways – [Interstate 15](#) and [Interstate 11/U.S. Route 95](#) – cross in downtown Las Vegas. I-15 connects Las Vegas to Los Angeles, and heads northeast to and beyond Salt Lake City. I-11 goes northwest to the [Las Vegas Paiute Indian Reservation](#) and southeast to [Henderson](#) and to the [Mike O'Callaghan–Pat Tillman Memorial Bridge](#), where from this point I-11 will eventually continue along [US 93](#) towards [Phoenix, Arizona](#). US 95 (and eventually I-11) connects the city to northwestern Nevada, including [Carson City](#) and [Reno](#). US 93 splits from I-15 northeast of Las Vegas and goes north through the eastern part of the state, serving [Ely](#) and [Wells](#). US 95 heads south from US 93 near Henderson through far eastern California. A [partial beltway](#) has been built, consisting of [Interstate 215](#) on the south and [Clark County 215](#) on the west and north. Other radial routes include [Blue Diamond Road \(SR 160\)](#) to [Pahrump](#) and [Lake Mead Boulevard \(SR 147\)](#) to [Lake Mead](#).

East–west roads, north to south^[156]

- [Ann Road](#)
-  [Craig Road \(SR 573\)](#)
-  [Cheyenne Avenue \(SR 574\)](#)
- [Smoke Ranch Road](#)

-  [Washington Avenue \(SR 578\)](#)
-  [Summerlin Parkway \(SR 613\)](#)
-  [Bonanza Road \(SR 579\)](#)
-  [Charleston Boulevard \(SR 159\)](#)
-  [Sahara Avenue \(SR 589\)](#)

North–south roads, west to east

- Fort Apache Road
- [Durango Drive](#)
- Buffalo Drive
-  [Rainbow Boulevard \(SR 595\)](#)
-  [Jones Boulevard \(SR 596\)](#)
- [Decatur Boulevard](#)
- Valley View Boulevard
-  [Rancho Drive](#)
- Maryland Parkway
-  [Eastern Avenue \(SR 607\)](#)
- Pecos Road
-  [Lamb Boulevard \(SR 610\)](#)
-  [Nellis Boulevard \(SR 612\)](#)

[Harry Reid International Airport](#) handles international and domestic flights into the Las Vegas Valley. The airport also serves private aircraft and freight/cargo flights. Most general aviation traffic uses the smaller [North Las Vegas Airport](#) and [Henderson Executive Airport](#).

Notable people

[[edit](#)]

Main article: [List of people from Las Vegas](#)

See also

[[edit](#)]

- [Architecture of Las Vegas](#)

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

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City of Las Vegas

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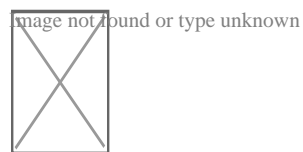
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Municipalities and communities of [Clark County, Nevada](#), United States

County seat: [Las Vegas](#)

Cities

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



Clark County map

CDPs

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

**Unincorporated
communities**

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

Ghost towns

- Arden
- Bard
- Bonelli's Ferry
- Borax
- Buster Falls
- Byron
- Cactus Springs
- Callville
- Colorado City
- Crystal
- Dike
- Dry Lake
- El Dorado City
- Erie
- Gold Butte
- Louisville
- Lovell
- Lucky Jim Camp
- Nelson's Landing
- Owens
- Potosi
- Quartette
- Rioville
- Roach
- Saint Joseph
- Solar
- St. Thomas
- San Juan
- Simonsville
- Stone's Ferry
- Valley
- Wann

**Indian
reservations**

- Fort Mojave Indian Reservation☒
- Las Vegas Indian Colony
- Moapa River Indian Reservation

**Proposed
communities**

- Coyote Springs☒
- Blue Diamond Hill housing proposals

Footnotes

☒This populated place also has portions in an adjacent county or counties

- Nevada portal
- United States portal

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Las Vegas Valley

- Las Vegas MSA
- State of Nevada

**LV
Transportation**

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

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

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Museums in Clark County, Nevada

Arts and museums

Active

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

Sports

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

Government

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

Cities

- Henderson
- Las Vegas
- North Las Vegas

Census-designated places

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

Communities

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

Neighborhoods

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

**Research
and education**

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

**Parks and
public spaces**

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

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

Area shopping

- Architecture
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- Michelin-starred restaurants
- Condominiums
- 1999 flood

Other

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State of Nevada

Carson City (capital)

Topics

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- Culture
- Crime
- Demographics
 - Hispanics and Latinos
 - Native Americans
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- Gun laws
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- Politics

Regions

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

Metro areas

- Las Vegas
- Reno

Counties

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

**Cities and
communities**

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

Former counties

- Bullfrog
- Ormsby
- Roop

Image: Nevada portal
Flag

- **v**
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Southern California megaregion

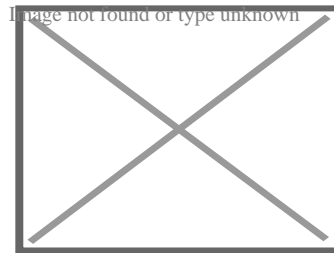
Metropolitan areas and cities in *italics* are located outside of California

Metropolitan Los Angeles

- Major cities: Los Angeles
- Long Beach
- Anaheim
- Santa Ana
- Santa Clarita
- Irvine
- Glendale
- Huntington Beach
- Garden Grove

Inland Empire

- Major cities: San Bernardino
- Riverside
- Fontana
- Moreno Valley
- Ontario
- Rancho Cucamonga
- Corona



**San Diego–
Tijuana**

- Major cities: San Diego
- *Tijuana*
- Chula Vista
- Oceanside
- Escondido
- *Rosarito*

Central Coast

- Major cities: Santa Barbara
- Santa Maria
- San Luis Obispo

**Las Vegas
Valley**

- Major cities: Las Vegas
- Henderson
- North Las Vegas

Megapolitan areas of California

- **v**
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County seats and independent city of Nevada

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| | ○ Battle Mountain |
| | ○ Elko |
| | ○ Ely |
| | ○ Eureka |
| | ○ Fallon |
| | ○ Goldfield |
| | ○ Hawthorne |
| County seats | ○ 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
20. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
21. Nashville, Tennessee
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 Beach
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, Minnesota
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, Texas

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

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Geographic

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Other

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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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