



- **synthetic grass for pools Las Vegas**



synthetic grass for pools Las Vegas

Decreased Upkeep with Artificial Turf

Synthetic grass has been getting appeal among house owners in Las Las vega for its numerous advantages. [A Detailed Study of Synthetic Grass in Las Vegas](#) . One of the most considerable advantages is the reduced maintenance demand, that makes artificial turf an easier and cost-effective option contrasted to all-natural grass.

Keeping a natural grass lawn is commonly a taxing and labor-intensive procedure. In the scorching warmth of Las Las vega, it ends up being even more complex. The grass requires regular watering, mowing, feeding, and weeding to remain healthy and cosmetically pleasing. If ignored, the lawn starts to transform yellow or brown and may even die, which would certainly call for reseeding or even total replacement of the grass.

On the other hand, artificial turf virtually eliminates these concerns. It stays perfectly green and lavish throughout the year, regardless of the weather conditions. There is no requirement for regular watering, which not only saves time and effort but also contributes to water

conservation – a considerable concern in locations like Las Las vega.

Synthetic Grass in Las Vegas: An Eco-Friendly Landscaping Alternative – synthetic grass for pools Las Vegas

1. durable fake grass Sunrise Manor
2. synthetic grass Las Vegas
3. sports turf installation Las Vegas

The only water need would be periodic washing to keep it clean and dust-free.

Additionally, with synthetic grass, there is no requirement for mowing or feeding. It stays at the excellent elevation permanently, and theres no risk of it overgrowing or nurturing weeds. This not just minimizes the moment spent on grass maintenance however additionally removes the cost of purchasing and preserving a lawnmower or buying plant foods.

Artificial turf is likewise much more sturdy and hard-wearing than all-natural grass. It can stand up to hefty foot traffic and rigorous play tasks without getting worn or damaged. This means you wont have to fret about changing or repairing specific sections of your lawn, which is an additional common upkeep task with all-natural turf.



The minimized upkeep requirement with artificial turf offers home owners in Las Vegas with even more time to enjoy their exterior areas, rather than spending time keeping them. It additionally indicates considerable expense financial savings in the long run. In a city like Las Vegas, where the climate is rough, synthetic grass confirms to be a smart and helpful selection for house owners, using an evergreen, low-maintenance yard that feels and look just like natural lawn.

Environmental Advantages of Switching to Artificial Turf

As Las Vegas remains to experience the effects of an altering climate and increasing water shortage, it is becoming essential for citizens and companies to discover innovative methods to save water. One such method is through the adoption of synthetic grass or artificial turf. This alternative not just uses aesthetic charm and reduced maintenance yet also brings considerable ecological advantages.

One of the most noticeable environmental benefits of changing to synthetic grass is water conservation. Typical grass lawns call for a significant quantity of water to remain eco-friendly and healthy, specifically in the desert environment of Las Las vega. According to the Southern Nevada Water Authority, each square foot of natural turf changed by synthetic grass saves 55 gallons of water per year. For that reason, by changing to synthetic grass, Las Vegas homeowners can substantially reduce their water usage, which is vital in a city where water is a precious resource.

Artificial turf also eliminates the requirement for damaging chemicals and fertilizers.

Synthetic Grass in Las Vegas: An Eco-Friendly Landscaping Alternative – Las Vegas zero maintenance grass

1. Las Vegas backyard makeover turf
2. Las Vegas golf turf installation
3. Las Vegas synthetic grass for weddings
6. Las Vegas custom lawn turf: tailored, textured, totally terrific.

Many all-natural grass need pesticides, plant foods, and herbicides to maintain their appearance and wellness. These substances often seep right into the ground, contaminating the groundwater and influencing the neighborhood flora and animals negatively. With synthetic grass, these chemicals are unneeded, making it a more secure selection for the environment.



Another significant ecological benefit of artificial turf is its toughness and long life. Unlike all-natural grass, synthetic grass does not need reseeding or replacement due to weather modifications. This longevity lowers the resources made use of for the consistent maintenance and substitute of natural yard.

In terms of air top quality, man-made turf offers clear advantages as well. Conventional yards need routine mowing, which launches toxins into the environment. The U.S Environmental Protection Agency notes that gas-powered mower contribute significantly to air pollution. With synthetic grass, no mowing is required, eliminating these discharges completely.

Ultimately, synthetic grass assists battle dirt disintegration.

Synthetic Grass in Las Vegas: An Eco-Friendly Landscaping Alternative –

1. Artificial turf for schools in Las Vegas means recess without the mud pies.
2. synthetic turf for apartment buildings Las Vegas
3. Las Vegas heat proof artificial grass
4. An artificial turf installer in Clark County can turn your dust patch into a dream yard.
- 5.

In locations where the soil is susceptible to disintegration, specifically in desert climates like Las Las vega, artificial turf can supply much-needed security. The backing material on artificial turf aids maintain dirt in position, stopping disintegration and advertising better ecological health.

In conclusion, the switch to synthetic grass in Las Las vega provides multiple ecological benefits. From water preservation to air quality renovation, artificial turf proves to be a viable, eco-friendly option, specifically in locations facing water shortage and climate change. As Las Vegas homeowners remain to seek means to reduce their environmental footprint, the adoption of artificial turf will likely end up being a progressively preferred option.



Adaptability and Aesthetic Allure of Synthetic Grass in Las Vegas

Artificial turf, commonly known as synthetic grass, has gotten enormous appeal in the dry, desert city of Las Vegas. In a city where natural lawn is challenging to expand and maintain due to water shortage and severe heat, artificial turf presents an attractive and versatile alternative. The versatility and visual allure of synthetic grass are amongst the top 10 advantages of using this manufactured surface in Las Vegas.

Let's begin by going over the adaptability of synthetic grass. One of the main benefits of synthetic grass is that it can be set up anywhere, despite the climate or terrain. This is especially useful in Las Vegas, where the environment is not for the development of natural yard.

Synthetic Grass in Las Vegas: An Eco-Friendly Landscaping Alternative – Las Vegas zero maintenance grass

1. No more muddy footprints—synthetic grass for pools in Las Vegas is the splash-proof solution.
3. Recreational turf in Summerlin South brings the fun—minus the fire ants.
6. Las Vegas artificial lawn for offices

Synthetic grass can be mounted on rooftops, patios, around pool locations, pet runs, sporting activities areas, and play grounds, among others. It is likewise a preferred choice for golf links and bowling eco-friendlies as a result of its even, smooth surface. This convenience implies you can have a lush, green lawn all year round, irrespective of the weather condition or water constraints.

Another significant benefit of artificial turf is its visual charm. Unlike natural lawn, synthetic grass continues to be vivid and eco-friendly throughout the year, improving the appearance of your home or service. It offers a clean, nicely polished appearance that is difficult to attain with all-natural turf, especially in a desert environment. The synthetic grass available today is created to feel and look like actual grass, making it practically equivalent from the real point. In addition, it does not discolor under sunlight or turn brownish during dry spells, ensuring your lawn looks eye-catching and welcoming whatsoever times.

Furthermore, artificial turf can be tailored to suit your particular demands. It is offered in numerous shades, sizes, and appearances, allowing you to create a distinct and individualized outdoor room. Whether you want a soft, luxurious lawn for your youngsters to use or a durable, hard-wearing surface area for high-traffic areas, there is a synthetic grass product to meet your demands.

In conclusion, the convenience and aesthetic charm of synthetic grass make it an outstanding option for homes and companies in Las Las vega. Not only does it supply a useful, low-maintenance choice to all-natural turf, however it likewise boosts the appearance of your home, making it a lot more appealing and inviting. So, if youre taking into consideration upgrading your outside area, synthetic grass might be the excellent option.

Durability and Longevity: Exactly How Artificial Turf Lasts Longer Than All-natural Turf

When it pertains to the longevity and sturdiness of grass, synthetic grass plainly beats its natural equivalent. This is specifically noticeable in a city like Las Las vega, where the rough desert environment can wreak havoc on all-natural yards. In comparison, synthetic grass continues to be lively and lush throughout the year, irrespective of weather. This essay looks for to highlight just how synthetic grass lasts longer than natural turf, therefore making it one of the leading advantages of utilizing artificial turf in Las Las vega.

Natural turf needs a lot of maintenance to maintain it looking fresh and green. It needs routine watering, mowing, feeding, and re-seeding. Despite all this treatment, it can still fall victim to diseases, bugs, and the scorching Las Las vega warm. The durability of natural turf is often endangered by these aspects, causing a damaged and irregular yard that is neither attractive neither functional.

On the various other hand, synthetic grass, likewise called artificial turf, supplies remarkable longevity and long life. It is made from high-grade, long lasting products that can withstand hefty foot traffic, intense heat, and other harsh problems. This means that it continues to be intact and vivid for many years, requiring little to no maintenance. In fact, most synthetic grass is made to last for over a decade, which is considerably longer than what can be gotten out of

natural turf.

An additional crucial aspect that adds to the durability of synthetic grass is its resistance to parasites and diseases. Unlike natural lawn, synthetic grass does not offer an environment for pests, nor does it deal with typical lawn illness. This removes the demand for pesticides and fungicides, lowering both upkeep prices and ecological influence.

In addition, synthetic grass does not need sprinkling to stay eco-friendly. This is a significant benefit in a desert city like Las Vegas, where water is a priceless resource. By selecting artificial turf, homeowners can minimize their water expenses and add to water preservation efforts.

Finally, artificial turf can withstand the wear and tear of sports and other recreational activities much better than natural turf. It supplies a consistent having fun surface that doesn't get muddy or establish divots, making it suitable for sporting activities fields and play areas.

In conclusion, the durability and toughness of artificial turf far go beyond that of natural lawn, making it a sensible and cost-effective option for Las Vegas locals. Its immune to severe climate, bugs, and illness, and it does not call for watering or normal upkeep.

Synthetic Grass in Las Vegas: An Eco-Friendly Landscaping Alternative – synthetic grass for pools Las Vegas

1. synthetic grass for pools Las Vegas
2. Las Vegas zero maintenance grass
3. commercial artificial grass Las Vegas

Whether for a backyard, a sporting activities field, or a public park, synthetic grass assures a green and lush surface

About hybrid grass

This article is about grass reinforced with other material. For grass hybrids, see [Grass \(disambiguation\)](#).

Hybrid grass or **reinforced natural grass** is a product created by combining natural [lawn grass](#) with reinforcing [synthetic fibres](#). It is used for stadiums^[1] and training pitches used for [association football](#),^[2] [rugby](#),^[3] [gridiron football](#)^[4] and [cricket](#).^[5] Reinforced natural grass can also be used for events and concerts. The synthetic fibres incorporated into the rootzone make the grass stronger and more resistant to damage.^[6]

A first generation of hybrid grass appeared in the 1990s. Grass roots were allowed to intertwine with a mix of soil and synthetic fibres as they grew.^[6] Three main methods exist to insert synthetic fibres in the root zone. The first is to inject fibres in the sand with a [tufting](#) machine.^[7]^[8]

The second method is to mix fibres, [cork](#) and [sand](#) in an automated plant and to install it afterwards on the pitch. The system was created by a laboratory at the [Arts et Métiers ParisTech](#).^[9]^[10]^[11]

The third method is to put a [carpet](#) or mat with woven or tufted fibres on the surface, then to brush in sand or sand mixes to keep the fibres in an upright position and finally to seed grass mixtures on top. The natural grass roots through the mat and stabilizes the system. These systems are called carpet-based hybrid grass solutions.^[12]

References

[\[edit\]](#)

- ¹ ^ National Stadium at Singapore Sports Hub unveils state-of-the-art hybrid grass pitch – 938LIVE on xinmsn Entertainment^[*permanent dead link*]
- ² ^ "*World-Class Hybrid Grass for the World Cup: Video – Bloomberg*". *Archived from the original on 2 June 2014*. Retrieved 7 March 2017.
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- ⁴ ^ Hodkiewicz, Wes (1 August 2018). "*New turf ready to welcome Packers into 2018 season*". *packers.com*. *Archived from the original on 16 October 2023*. Retrieved 7 July 2021.
- ⁵ ^ Nolan, Grace (4 April 2019). "*SIS Pitches uses hybrid grass technology to transform cricket*". *British Plastics and Rubber*. *Archived from the original on 17 October 2022*. Retrieved 27 November 2020.
- ⁶ ^ **a b** Rowaan, Dave (10 March 2014). "*Hybrid grass, football, and soccer: Can it work?*". *SB Nation*. *Archived from the original on 19 August 2018*. Retrieved 23 July 2014.

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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

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World Market
Center
The Strat

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The Strat
Clark County Gover

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Clark County
Government
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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

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

• City council

• **City manager**

Jorge Cervantes

Area

[5]

• **City**

141.91 sq mi (367.53 km²)

• **Land**

141.85 sq mi (367.40 km²)

• **Water**

0.05 sq mi (0.14 km²)

• **Urban**

540 sq mi (1,400 km²)

• **Metro**

1,580 sq mi (4,100 km²)

Elevation

2,001 ft (610 m)

Population

(2020)

• **City**

641,903

75th in North America

• **Rank**

24th in the United States[6]

1st in Nevada

• **Density**

4,525.16/sq mi (1,747.17/km²)

• **Urban**

2,196,623 (US: 21st)

• **Urban density**

5,046.3/sq mi (1,948.4/km²)

• **Metro**

2,265,461 (US: 29th)

[7]

Demonym

Las Vegan

GDP

[8]

• **Metro**

\$160.728 billion (2022)

Time zone

UTC−08:00 (PST)

• **Summer (DST)**

UTC−07:00 (PDT)

ZIP Codes

89044, 89054, 891xx

Area code(s)

702 and 725

FIPS code

32−40000

GNIS feature ID

847388

Website

lasvegasnevada.gov

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

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

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

Toponymy

^[edit]

In 1829, Mexican trader and explorer Antonio Armijo led a group consisting of 60 men and 100 mules along the Old Spanish Trail from modern day New Mexico to California. Along the way, the group stopped in what would become Las Vegas and noted its natural water sources, now referred to as the Las Vegas Springs, which supported extensive vegetation such as grasses and mesquite trees. The springs were a significant natural feature in the

valley, with streams that supported a meadow ecosystem. This region served as the winter residence for the [Southern Paiute](#) people, who utilized the area's resources before moving to higher elevations during the summer months. The Spanish "las vegas" or "the meadows" (more precisely, lower land near a river) in English, was applied to describe the fertile lowlands near the springs. Over time, the name began to refer to the populated settlement. [\[18\]](#)[\[19\]](#)[\[20\]](#)

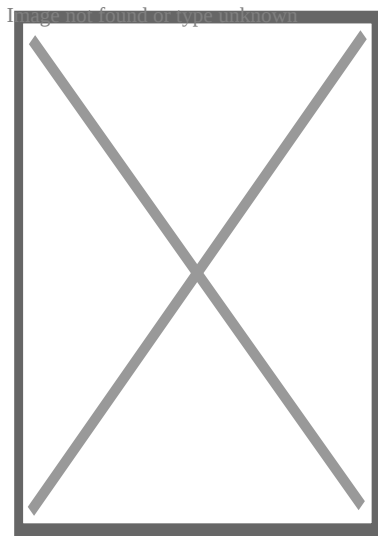
History

[\[edit\]](#)

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

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

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



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

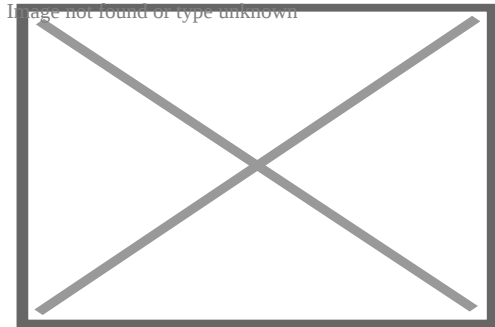
Nomadic [Paleo-Indians](#) traveled to the Las Vegas area 10,000 years ago, leaving behind [petroglyphs](#). [Ancient Puebloan](#) and [Paiute](#) tribes followed at least 2,000 years ago.[\[21\]](#)

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

Eleven years later, members of [the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints](#) chose Las Vegas as the site to build a fort halfway between [Salt Lake City](#) and Los Angeles, where

they would travel to gather supplies. The fort was abandoned several years afterward. The remainder of this **Old Mormon Fort** can still be seen at the intersection of Las Vegas Boulevard and Washington Avenue.

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

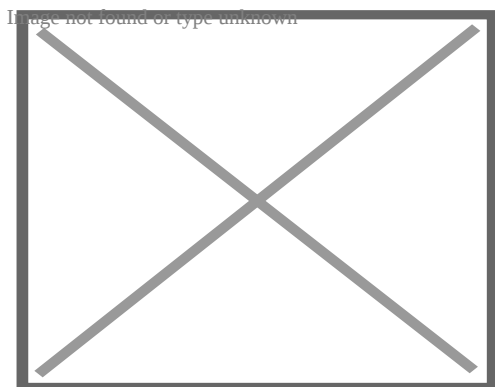


Golden Nugget and **Pioneer Club** along **Fremont Street** in 1952

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

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

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

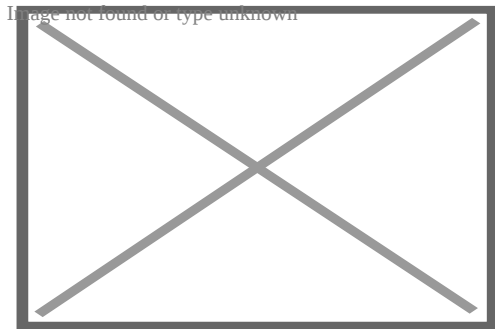


This view of downtown Las Vegas shows a **mushroom cloud** in the background. Scenes such as this were typical during the 1950s. From 1951 to 1962, the government conducted 100 atmospheric tests at the nearby **Nevada Test Site**. [29]

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

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



Fremont Street in the late 1960s

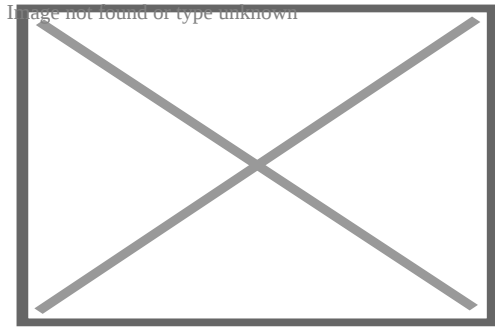
During the 1960s, corporations and business tycoons such as **Howard Hughes** were building and buying hotel-casino properties. Gambling was referred to as "gaming," which transitioned it into a legitimate business. *Learning from Las Vegas*, published during this era, asked architects to take inspiration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

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

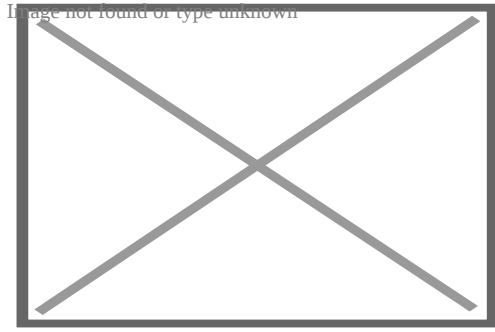
Due to the realization of many revitalization efforts, 2012 was dubbed "The Year of Downtown." Projects worth hundreds of millions of dollars made their debut at this time, including the **Smith Center for the Performing Arts**, the **Discovery Children's Museum**, the **Mob Museum**, the **Neon Museum**,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

Geography

[edit]



Astronaut photograph of Las Vegas at night



Downtown Las Vegas with Red Rock Canyon in the background

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

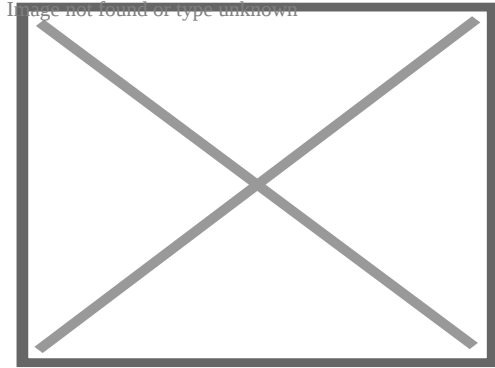
The city's elevation is approximately 2,030 ft (620 m) above sea level, though the surrounding peaks reach elevations of over 10,000 feet (3,000 m) and act as barriers to the strong flow of moisture from the surrounding area. According to the **United States Census Bureau**, the city has an area of 135.86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

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

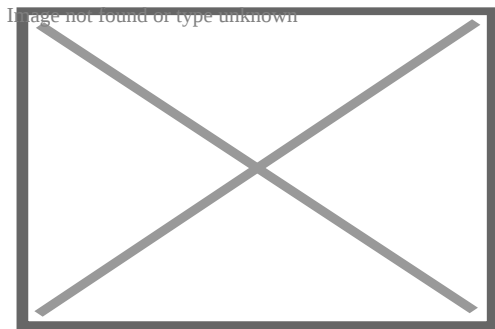
Within the city are many lawns, trees, and other greenery. Due to water resource issues, there has been a movement to encourage **xeriscapes**. Another part of conservation efforts is scheduled watering days for residential landscaping. A **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency** grant in 2008 funded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

Climate

[[edit](#)]



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



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

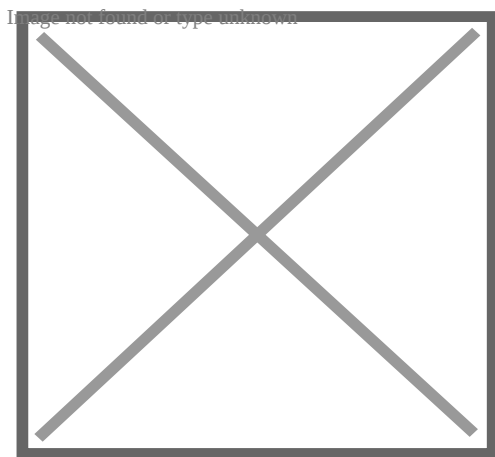
Las Vegas has a [subtropical hot desert climate](#) ([Köppen climate classification](#): *BWh*, [Trewartha climate classification](#) *BWhk*), typical of the [Mojave Desert](#) in which it lies. This climate is typified by long, extremely hot summers; warm transitional seasons; and short winters with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

The summer months of June through September are extremely hot, though moderated by the low humidity levels. July is the hottest month, with an average daytime high of 104.5 °F (40.3 °C). On average, 137 days per year reach or exceed 90 °F (32 °C), of which 78 days

reach 100 °F (38 °C) and 10 days reach 110 °F (43 °C). During the peak intensity of summer, overnight lows frequently remain above 80 °F (27 °C), and occasionally above 85 °F (29 °C).[36]

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

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



Climate chart for Las Vegas

Most of the annual precipitation falls during the winter. February, the wettest month, averages only four days of measurable rain. The mountains immediately surrounding the Las Vegas Valley accumulate snow every winter, but significant accumulation within the city is rare, although moderate accumulations occur every few years. The most recent

accumulations occurred on February 18, 2019, when parts of the city received about 1 to 2 inches (2.5 to 5.1 cm) of snow[41] and on February 20 when the city received almost 0.5 inches (1.3 cm).[42] Other recent significant snow accumulations occurred on December 25, 2015, and December 17, 2008.[43] Unofficially, Las Vegas's largest snowfall on record was the 12 inches (30 cm) that fell in 1909.[44] In recent times, ice days have not occurred, although 29 °F (−2 °C) was measured in 1963.[36] On average the coldest day is 44 °F (7 °C).[36]

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

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

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

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Record high °F (°C)	77 (25)	87 (31)	92 (33)	99 (37)	109 (43)	117 (47)	120 (49)	116 (47)	114 (46)	104 (40)	87 (31)	78 (26)	120 (49)
Mean maximum °F (°C)	68.7 (20.4)	74.2 (23.4)	84.3 (29.1)	93.6 (34.2)	101.8 (38.8)	110.1 (43.4)	112.9 (44.9)	110.3 (43.5)	105.0 (40.6)	94.6 (34.8)	80.5 (26.9)	67.9 (19.9)	113.6 (45.3)
Mean daily maximum °F (°C)	58.5 (14.7)	62.9 (17.2)	71.1 (21.7)	78.5 (25.8)	88.5 (31.4)	99.4 (37.4)	104.5 (40.3)	102.8 (39.3)	94.9 (34.9)	81.2 (27.3)	67.1 (19.5)	56.9 (13.8)	80.5 (26.9)
Daily mean °F (°C)	49.5 (9.7)	53.5 (11.9)	60.8 (16.0)	67.7 (19.8)	77.3 (25.2)	87.6 (30.9)	93.2 (34.0)	91.7 (33.2)	83.6 (28.7)	70.4 (21.3)	57.2 (14.0)	48.2 (9.0)	70.1 (21.2)

Mean daily minimum °F (°C)	40.5 (4.7)	44.1 (6.7)	50.5 (10.3)	56.9 (13.8)	66.1 (18.9)	75.8 (24.3)	82.0 (27.8)	80.6 (27.0)	72.4 (22.4)	59.6 (15.3)	47.3 (8.5)	39.6 (4.2)	59.6 (15.3)
Mean minimum °F (°C)	29.8 (−1.2)	32.9 (0.5)	38.7 (3.7)	45.2 (7.3)	52.8 (11.6)	62.2 (16.8)	72.9 (22.7)	70.8 (21.6)	60.8 (16.0)	47.4 (8.6)	35.2 (1.8)	29.0 (−1.7)	27.4 (−2.6)
Record low °F (°C)	8 (−13)	16 (−9)	19 (−7)	31 (−1)	38 (3)	48 (9)	56 (13)	54 (12)	43 (6)	26 (−3)	15 (−9)	11 (−12)	8 (−13)
Average precipitation inches (mm)	0.56 (14)	0.80 (20)	0.42 (11)	0.20 (5.1)	0.07 (1.8)	0.04 (1.0)	0.38 (9.7)	0.32 (8.1)	0.32 (8.1)	0.32 (8.1)	0.30 (7.6)	0.45 (11)	4.18 (106)
Average snowfall inches (cm)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.2 (0.51)	0.2 (0.51)
Average precipitation days (≥ 0.01 in)	3.1	4.1	2.8	1.6	1.1	0.4	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.5	3.0	25.8
Average snowy days (≥ 0.1 in)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
Average relative humidity (%)	45.1	39.6	33.1	25.0	21.3	16.5	21.1	25.6	25.0	28.8	37.2	45.0	30.3
Average dew point °F (°C)	22.1 (−5.5)	23.7 (−4.6)	23.9 (−4.5)	24.1 (−4.4)	28.2 (−2.1)	30.9 (−0.6)	40.6 (4.8)	44.1 (6.7)	37.0 (2.8)	30.4 (−0.9)	25.3 (−3.7)	22.3 (−5.4)	29.4 (−1.5)
Mean monthly sunshine hours	245.2	246.7	314.6	346.1	388.1	401.7	390.9	368.5	337.1	304.4	246.0	236.0	3,825.3
Percentage possible sunshine	79	81	85	88	89	92	88	88	91	87	80	78	86

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

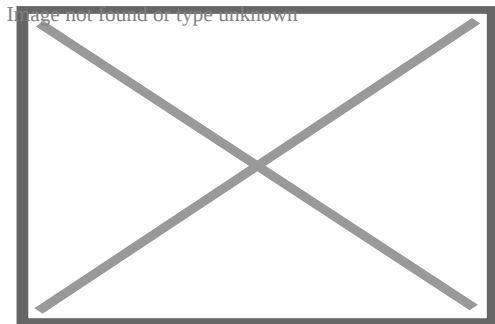


This graph was using the **legacy Graph extension**, which is no longer supported. It needs to be converted to the **new Chart extension**.

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%

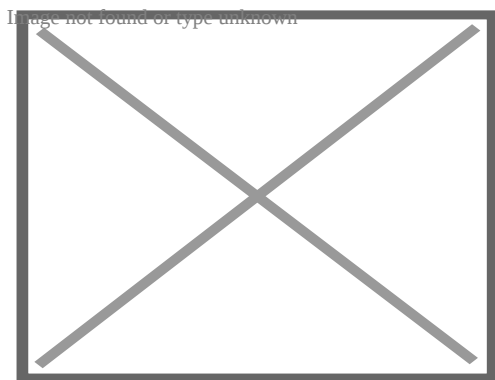
Native American or Alaska Native alone (NH)	2,405	2,391	2,291	0.50%	0.41%	0.36%
Asian alone (NH)	22,411	34,606	44,995	4.68%	5.93%	7.01%
Pacific Islander alone (NH)	1,935	3,103	4,204	0.40%	0.53%	0.65%
Other race alone (NH)	650	1,101	3,855	0.14%	0.19%	0.60%
Mixed race or Multiracial (NH)	11,987	16,985	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 Vegasans themselves getting divorced. Compared to other states, Nevada's nonrestrictive requirements for divorce result in many couples temporarily moving to Las Vegas in order to get divorced.[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%

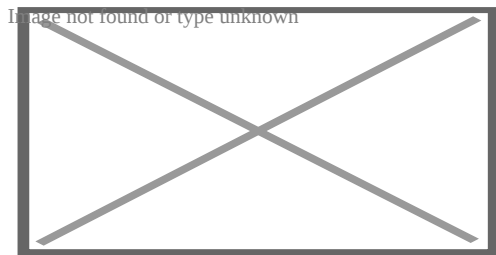
Economy

[edit]

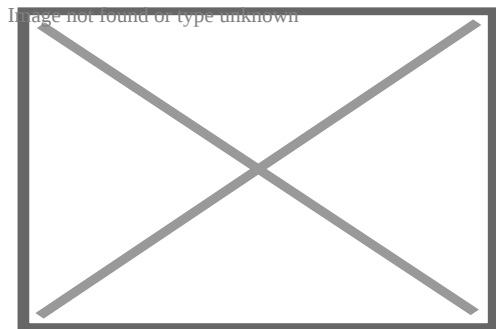
The primary drivers of the Las Vegas economy are tourism, **gaming**, and conventions, which in turn feed the retail and restaurant industries.

Tourism

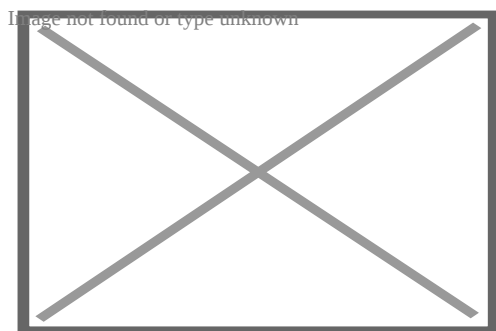
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The **Golden Nugget Las Vegas**



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

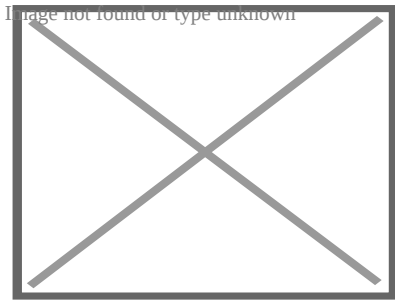
[[edit](#)]

Main article: [Las Vegas Strip](#)

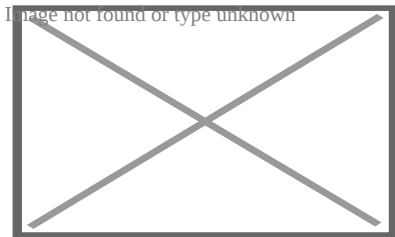
The center of the gambling and entertainment industry is the [Las Vegas Strip](#), outside the city limits in the surrounding unincorporated communities of [Paradise](#) and [Winchester](#) in Clark County. Some of the largest casinos and buildings are there.^[69]

Welcome signs

[[edit](#)]



The original Welcome to Fabulous Las Vegas sign



Gateway Arches

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

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

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

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

Development

[[edit](#)]

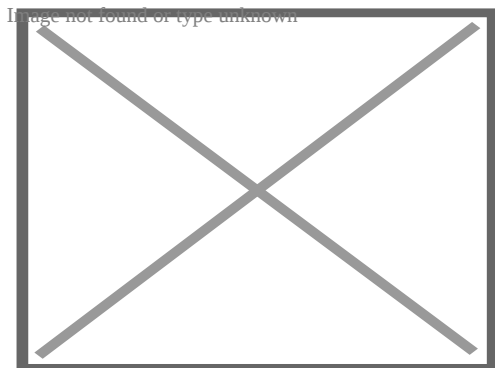
See also: [List of tallest buildings in Las Vegas](#)

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

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

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

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



[World Market Center](#) Building A

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

are held there semiannually.[89]

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

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

Other industries

[edit]

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

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

Effects of growth on water supply

[edit]

A growing population means the Las Vegas Valley used 1.2 billion US gal (4.5 billion L) more water in 2014 than in 2011. Although water conservation efforts implemented in the wake of a 2002 drought have had some success, local [water consumption](#) remains 30 percent greater than in Los Angeles, and over three times that of San Francisco metropolitan area residents. The [Southern Nevada Water Authority](#) is building a \$1.4 billion tunnel and pumping station to bring water from [Lake Mead](#), has purchased water rights throughout Nevada, and has planned a controversial \$3.2 billion [pipeline](#) across half the state. By law,

the Las Vegas Water Service District "may deny any request for a water commitment or request for a water connection if the District has an inadequate supply of water." But limiting growth on the basis of an inadequate water supply has been unpopular with the casino and building industries.^[47]

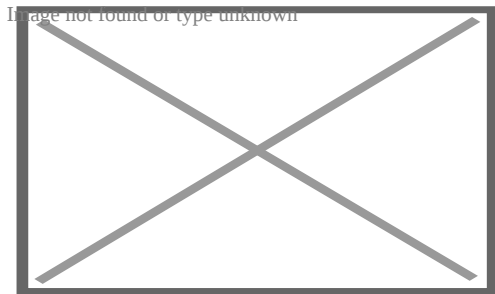
Culture

^[edit]

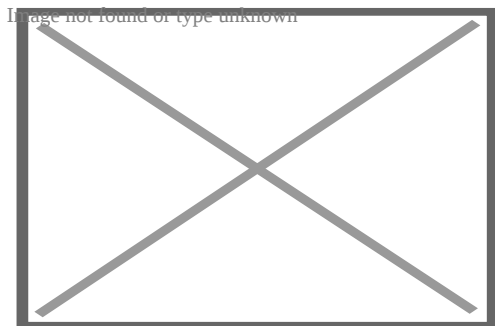
Main article: [Las Vegas Valley § Culture and the arts](#)

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

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



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



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

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

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

in the arts district as "Preview Thursday," which highlights new gallery exhibitions throughout the district.[98]

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

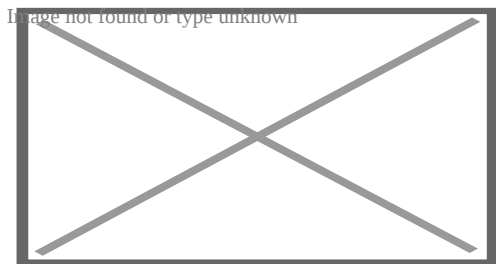
Las Vegas has earned the moniker "Gambling Capital of the World," as it has the world's most land-based casinos.[99] The city is also host to more [AAA Five Diamond](#) hotels than any other city in the world.[100]

Sports

[[edit](#)]

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

See also: [Nevada § Sports](#)



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

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

Two minor league sports teams play in the Las Vegas area. The [Las Vegas Aviators](#) of the [Pacific Coast League](#), the [Triple-A](#) farm club of the Athletics, play at [Las Vegas Ballpark](#) in nearby [Summerlin](#). [105] The [Las Vegas Lights FC](#) of the [United Soccer League](#) play in [Cashman Field](#) in Downtown Las Vegas.[106][107]

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

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

List of teams

[\[edit\]](#)

Major professional teams

[\[edit\]](#)

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

Minor professional teams

[\[edit\]](#)

Team	Sport	League	Venue (capacity)	Established Titles	
Las Vegas Aviators	Baseball	MiLB (AAA–PCL)	Las Vegas Ballpark (10,000)	1983	2
Henderson Silver Knights	Ice hockey	AHL	Lee's Family Forum (5,567)	2020	0
Las Vegas Lights FC	Soccer	USLC	Cashman Field (9,334)	2018	0
Vegas Knight Hawks	Indoor football	IFL	Lee's Family Forum (6,019)	2021	0

Las Vegas Desert Dogs	Box lacrosse	NLL	Lee's Family Forum (5,567)	0
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Semi-pro and amateur teams

[[edit](#)]

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

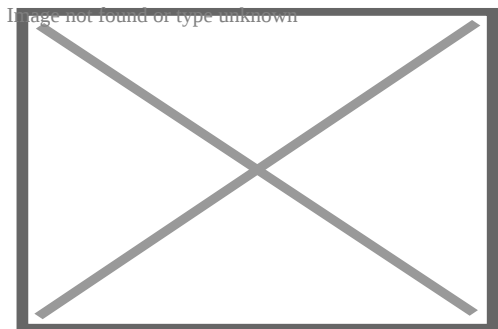
College teams

[[edit](#)]

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

Parks and recreation

[[edit](#)]



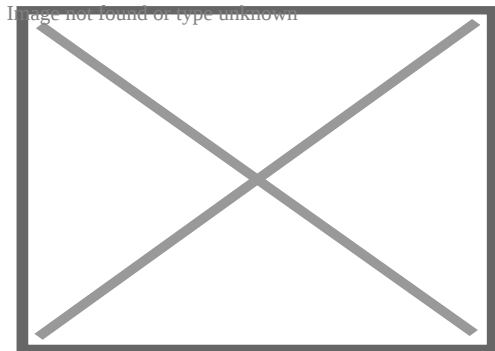
Spanish Trail Country Club, a 27-hole golf course

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

It is also responsible for 123 playgrounds, 23 softball fields, 10 football fields, 44 soccer fields, 10 dog parks, six community centers, four senior centers, 109 skate parks, and six swimming pools.[111]

Government

[edit]



Las Vegas City Hall in downtown Las Vegas

The city of Las Vegas has a **council–manager government**.^[112] The mayor sits as a council member–at–large and presides over all **city council** meetings.^[112] If the mayor cannot preside over a city council meeting, then the Mayor **pro tempore** is the **presiding officer** of the meeting until the Mayor returns to his/her seat.^[113] The city manager is responsible for the administration and the day–to–day operations of all **municipal services** and city departments.^[114] The city manager maintains intergovernmental relationships with federal, state, county and other local governments.^[114]

Out of the 2,265,461 people in Clark County as of the 2020 Census, approximately 1,030,000 people live in **unincorporated Clark County**, and around 650,000 live in incorporated cities such as **North Las Vegas**, **Henderson** and **Boulder City**.^[115] Las Vegas and Clark County share a police department, the **Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department**, which was formed after a 1973 merger of the **Las Vegas Police Department** and the **Clark County Sheriff's Department**.^[116] North Las Vegas, Henderson, Boulder City,

Mesquite, UNLV and CCSD have their own police departments.^[117]

The **federally-recognized Las Vegas Tribe of Paiute Indians** (**Southern Paiute**: Nuvagantucimi) occupies a 31-acre (130,000 m²) **reservation** just north downtown between **Interstate-15** and Main Street.^{[118][119][120]}

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

City council

^[edit]

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

Politics

^[edit]

Las Vegas City Presidential Election Results

Las Vegas City Presidential Election Results^[129]

Main article: Las Vegas Valley's Education

Year	Democrat	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]

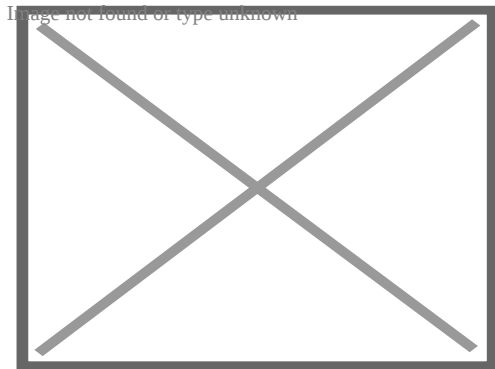
Media

[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

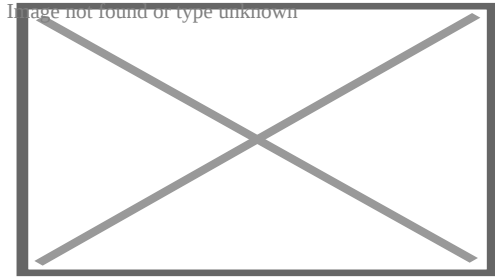
[\[edit\]](#)

Main article: **Transportation in Las Vegas**

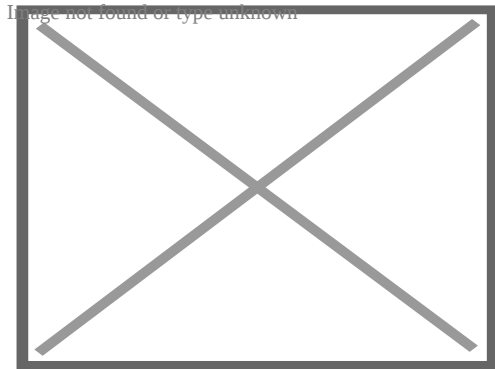
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Regional Transportation Commission (RTC) provides public bus transportation.



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**
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-  **Craig Road (SR 573)**
 not found or type unknown
-  **Cheyenne Avenue (SR 574)**
- **Smoke Ranch Road**
 not found or type unknown
-  **Washington Avenue (SR 578)**
 not found or type unknown
-  **Summerlin Parkway (SR 613)**
 not found or type unknown
-  **Bonanza Road (SR 579)**
 not found or type unknown
-  **Charleston Boulevard (SR 159)**
 not found or type unknown
-  **Sahara Avenue (SR 589)**

North–south roads, west to east

- **Fort Apache Road**
- **Durango Drive**
- **Buffalo Drive**
 not found or type unknown
-  **Rainbow Boulevard (SR 595)**
 not found or type unknown
-  **Jones Boulevard (SR 596)**
- **Decatur Boulevard**
- **Valley View Boulevard**
 not found or type unknown
-  **Rancho Drive**
- **Maryland Parkway**
 not found or type unknown
-  **Eastern Avenue (SR 607)**
- **Pecos Road**
 not found or type unknown
-  **Lamb Boulevard (SR 610)**
 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](#)]

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

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External links

[\[edit\]](#)

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-  [Travel information](#) from Wikivoyage

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

Portals:

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

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City of Las Vegas

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

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

Flag of Las Vegas


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

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- **e**

Municipalities and communities of **Clark County, Nevada**, United States

County seat: **Las Vegas**

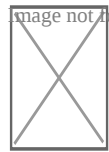
Cities

- 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

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

Ghost towns

Indian reservations

- 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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- **e**

Las Vegas Valley

- Las Vegas MSA
- State of Nevada

**LV
Transportation**

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

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

- **v**
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Museums in Clark County, Nevada

Arts and museums

Active

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

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
- History
- Timeline
- Landmarks
- Skyscrapers
- Las Vegas Strip
- Restaurants
- Michelin-starred restaurants
- Condominiums
- 1999 flood

Other

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

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State of Nevada

Carson City (capital)

Topics

- Index
 - Geography
 - Government
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 - Nevada Territory
 - World War II
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 - Culture
 - Crime
 - Demographics
 - Hispanics and Latinos
 - Native Americans
 - Economy
 - Education
 - Elections
 - Gun laws
 - LGBT rights
 - Politics

Society

Regions

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

Metro areas

- Las Vegas
- Reno

Counties

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

**Cities and
communities**

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

Former counties

- Bullfrog
- Ormsby
- Roop

Images of Nevada portal
flag

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Southern California megaregion

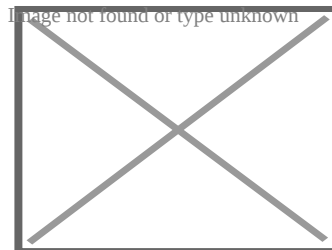
Metropolitan areas and cities in *italics* are located outside of California

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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County seats and independent city of Nevada

County seats

- Battle Mountain
- Elko
- Ely
- Eureka
- Fallon
- Goldfield
- Hawthorne
- Las Vegas
- Lovelock
- Minden
- Pioche
- Reno
- Tonopah
- Virginia City
- Winnemucca
- Yerington

Independent city

- Carson City

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The 100 most populous cities of the United States

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

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

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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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