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## Unveiling the Tech Revolution Expected in 2025

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## Welcoming Automation and Expert System

Welcoming Automation and Artificial Intelligence to Make The Most Of Effectiveness in 2025

As we approach the year 2025, it is becoming significantly clear that automation and artificial intelligence (AI) are no more just soaring principles and buzzwords, yet substantial tools that can change our productivity and efficiency. best Landscapers in Las Vegas Nevada. By embracing these technologies, we can unlock unmatched levels of performance and streamline our tasks for the future.

Automation takes over repetitive tasks, liberating our time to focus on higher-level duties. For instance, in business context, automation tools can handle scheduling, customer support, data access, and numerous other administrative jobs. The outcome is not just lowered labor prices yet likewise boosted productivity as employees can commit their energy and time to even more tactical, creative and value-adding tasks.

Artificial intelligence enhances automation to a whole new level. AI systems can find out, adjust, and choose independently, making them not simply devices, yet allies in our mission for effectiveness. For instance, AI algorithms can assess large quantities of data a lot quicker and properly than any type of human, offering businesses with useful understandings and forecasts.

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This allows for more informed decision-making, maximized procedures, and enhanced customer experiences.

Additionally, the assimilation of AI and automation can create intelligent automation systems efficient in self-improvement. These systems can learn from their errors and continually optimize their processes, causing an ever-increasing effectiveness.

Nonetheless, welcoming automation and AI does not imply eliminating the human aspect. These modern technologies are tools that are suggested to enhance human abilities, not replace them. They can take control of the mundane tasks and provide us with more room to apply our imagination, crucial reasoning, and psychological intelligence – skills that are distinctly human and irreplaceable.

In order to reap the benefits of automation and AI, we require to prepare. This entails obtaining new skills and understanding, fostering a culture of continual understanding, and adjusting our attitude to this rapidly altering globe. We must additionally resolve ethical and social problems connected to these technologies, like job variation and privacy problems, by applying thoughtful plans and regulations.





In conclusion, as we eagerly anticipate maximizing our effectiveness in 2025, it is necessary that we embrace automation and AI. These technologies hold tremendous possibility to revolutionize our productivity and performance. Nonetheless, it is equally crucial that we approach them with a human-centered point of view – leveraging them as devices to enhance our capabilities, while additionally dealing with the going along with challenges sensibly.

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As we navigate this exciting age of technological innovation, our success will certainly rest on our capability to

### **Leveraging Digital and Increased Fact for Efficiency**

#### **Leveraging Digital and Increased Truth for Performance in 2025**

As we depend on the verge of a technical transformation, the introduction of Digital Fact (VIRTUAL REALITY) and Increased Truth (AR) promises to redefine our understanding of performance and productivity. By 2025, leveraging these technologies will be crucial in making the most of effectiveness across numerous fields, from business and market to education and health care.

Virtual Truth, with its immersive, three-dimensional interface, will certainly transform the method we work. With VR, physical constraints come to be unimportant. Virtual reality headsets can transport us to digital offices, enabling remote job without shedding the benefits of a physical work environment. Meetings can take place in virtual areas, removing the requirement for travel and its connected costs and time.

In addition, training and development, often a resource-intensive process, can be transformed by VR. Complicated treatments, be it in clinical surgical treatment or airplane upkeep, can be exercised in a regulated and safe online environment. This not only improves the discovering experience however also dramatically decreases the expense of training.





Enhanced Reality, on the various other hand, superimposes digital details onto the real world. In a professional context, this suggests that data and analytics can be accessed and cooperated real-time. Picture a mechanic that can see the blueprint of an equipment overlaid on the actual devices, or a store who can imagine the sales data on the shop floor itself. This assimilation of information into our immediate atmosphere will certainly simplify decision-making processes, therefore raising efficiency.

In 2025, it is anticipated that AR and VR will certainly be important to smart home systems, enhancing power usage, and automating household jobs. From pre-heating your stove on your commute home to adjusting lights based on ambient problems, these modern technologies will make our homes a lot more energy-efficient and our lives more convenient.

Nonetheless, to make best use of effectiveness with virtual reality and AR, it is vital to resolve the difficulties that come with these innovations. Issues about privacy, information safety, and the electronic divide must be attended to. Additionally, the possibility for over-dependence on modern technology and the ensuing loss of human touch in interactions is a substantial worry.

To conclude, by 2025, virtual reality and AR will certainly have the possible to redefine performance in our personal and professional lives. Leveraging these innovations will require a careful balance of advancement and guideline. But with the ideal method, the VR and AR transformation can lead us into a future where performance is not almost doing more with less, but concerning improving the high quality of our job and our lives.

## **Adapting to the Future of Remote Job**

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







As we look towards the future, it is evident that the globe of work is transforming. The traditional workplace environment is giving way for a much more versatile, remote functioning arrangement. By 2025, it is anticipated that a considerable part of the worldwide labor force will certainly be functioning remotely, either full-time or part-time. This shift uses many benefits, consisting of boosted versatility and the opportunity for a healthier work-life balance. Nonetheless, it additionally presents unique obstacles that require effective adaptation to maximize productivity and success.

In adapting to the future of remote job, it is crucial to very first embrace the technical innovations at our disposal. By 2025, we expect to see more advancements in interaction, cooperation, and task management devices. These technical advancements will certainly assist to bridge the space created by physical distance, ensuring groups can interact perfectly regardless of their place. Therefore, remaining abreast with these technical changes and including them into our daily procedures is critical.

Secondly, we require to cultivate the right frame of mind. Remote job is not nearly working from home; its about having the ability to function efficiently and effectively in a non-traditional setting. This needs self-control, inspiration, and exceptional time management abilities. Its about establishing the capability to individually handle your tasks and deliver within deadlines.

Third, it is vital to develop clear interaction networks and procedures. With team members spread across different locations and possibly time zones, clear and concise interaction is crucial. Routine check-ins, comments sessions and open lines of communication can help to guarantee everyone gets on the exact same page and functioning towards the exact same objectives.

In 2025, we may additionally see a surge in the principle of coworking areas. These shared work areas can provide the advantages of a conventional workplace atmosphere-- like in person interaction and a sense of community-- without the rigidity. Making use of such areas could help to combat sensations of seclusion or disconnection that some remote employees might experience.

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Finally, its regarding achieving a work-life balance. Among the biggest challenges of remote work is the obscuring of boundaries between individual and expert life. It is important to develop clear delineations in between job and individual time to ensure both balls of life are supported and neither is disregarded.

To conclude, as we adjust to the future of remote work, it is vital to welcome the technical improvements that promote this shift, cultivate the right state of mind, establish

## **Investing in Constant Learning and Skill Advancement**

Purchasing Continual Discovering and Ability Advancement: A Trick to Optimize Your Performance in 2025

As we remain to browse via the 21st century, the characteristics of the international economic situation and the office remain to evolve at an extraordinary pace. This fast change, fueled by technical improvements and digitization, needs people to regularly upgrade their abilities and understanding.

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To take full advantage of efficiency and continue to be competitive in 2025 and past, purchasing constant learning and skill development is no longer a choice, but a need.

Continuous discovering is the process of continuously obtaining and upgrading all type of capabilities, expertise, and understandings from both official and casual discovering experiences to cultivate personal and expert growth. It includes a vast array of tasks, consisting of analysis, participating in workshops and workshops, participating in online training courses, and pursuing advanced degrees.

In the context of 2025, a number of aspects make continual learning and ability growth vital. Firstly, the fast advancement of modern technology, such as Expert System (AI), robotics, and artificial intelligence, is interfering with traditional work functions and creating new ones. To equal these changes, one must continuously update their abilities and expertise.

Second of all, business landscape in 2025 is anticipated to be more competitive and unstable. Continuous understanding makes it possible for individuals to adjust to these modifications by outfitting them with the necessary skills to deal with complex issues, make notified choices, and introduce.

Thirdly, the COVID-19 pandemic has underscored the value of flexibility and resilience, which can be promoted with constant knowing. The pandemic has actually accelerated the change to remote job and electronic platforms, demanding effectiveness in electronic skills and the ability to quickly adjust to brand-new working environments.

As the nature of job develops, soft abilities such as psychological knowledge, vital thinking, and imagination become equally essential. Continual discovering not just helps in enhancing these abilities however additionally promotes a growth state of mind. This state of mind, characterized by the belief that abilities and intelligence can be developed, is important for

growing in the dynamic world of 2025.

In conclusion, purchasing continuous understanding and skill growth is critical for making best use of efficiency in 2025.

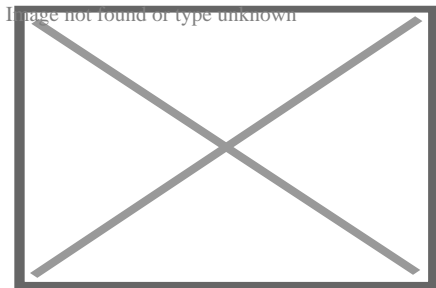
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It equips individuals with the essential technological and soft abilities, promotes adaptability and strength, and cultivates a growth way of thinking. Amidst the busy technological and economic adjustments, those that select to be lifelong learners will certainly be much better placed to seize possibilities and browse difficulties in the future. The future belongs to those who learn, unlearn, and relearn in a nonstop cycle of personal

### About Landscape

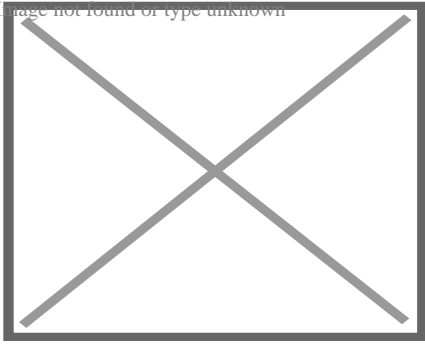
For other uses, see [Landscape \(disambiguation\)](#).



A [prairie](#): [Badlands National Park](#), [South Dakota](#)

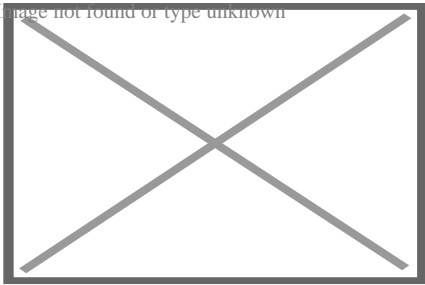


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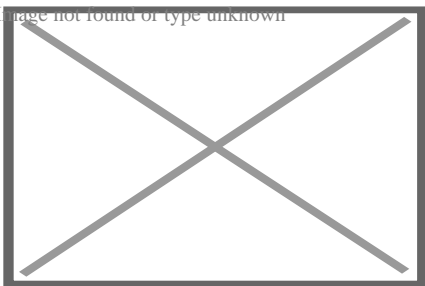
Tropical **rainforest**, Fatu  
Hiva Island, **Marquesas**  
**Islands**, French Polynesia

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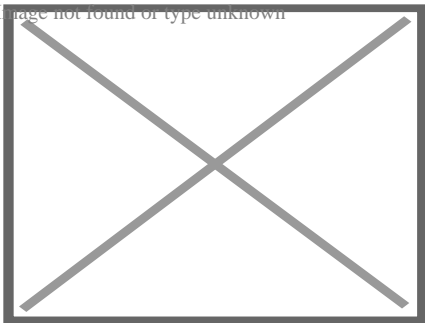
**Tundra** in **Siberia**

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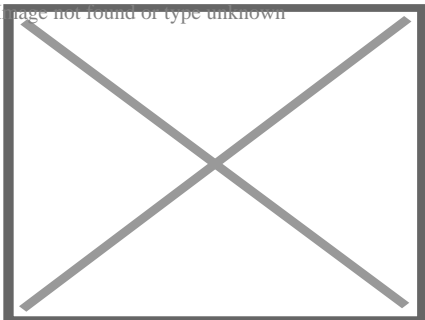
**Taiga** (), **Alaska**

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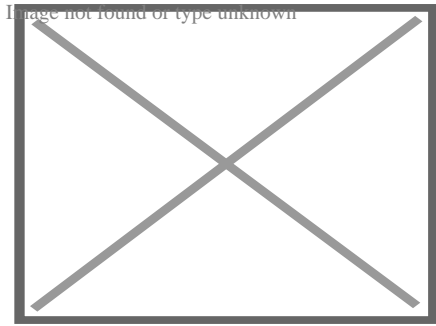
A **savanna**: the **rainshadow**  
region of **Tirunelveli**, **India**

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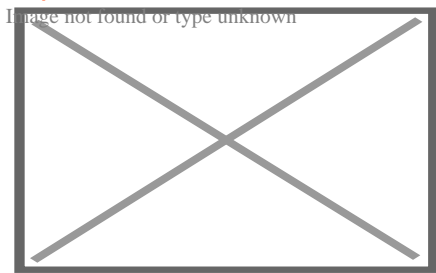


A wetland: Lahemaa

National Park in Estonia



The Aletsch Glacier, the largest glacier in the Swiss Alps



Large fields of modern farmland, Dorset, England

A **landscape** is the visible features of an area of land, its landforms, and how they integrate with natural or human-made features, often considered in terms of their aesthetic appeal.[1] A landscape includes the physical elements of geophysically defined landforms such as mountains, hills, water bodies such as rivers, lakes, ponds and the sea, living elements of land cover including indigenous vegetation, human elements including different forms of land use, buildings, and structures, and transitory elements such as lighting and weather conditions. Combining both their physical origins and the cultural overlay of human presence, often created over millennia, landscapes reflect a living synthesis of people and place that is vital to local and national identity.

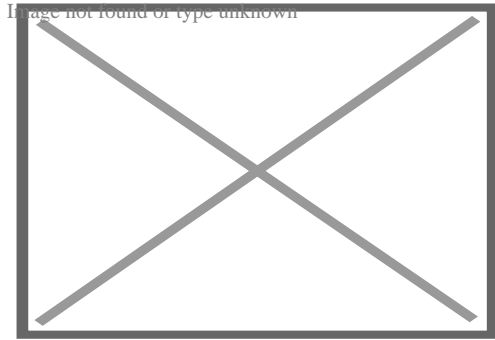
The character of a landscape helps define the self-image of the people who inhabit it and a sense of place that differentiates one region from other regions. It is the dynamic backdrop to people's lives. Landscape can be as varied as farmland, a landscape park or wilderness. The Earth has a vast range of landscapes including the icy landscapes of polar regions, mountainous landscapes, vast arid desert landscapes, islands, and coastal landscapes, densely forested or wooded landscapes including past



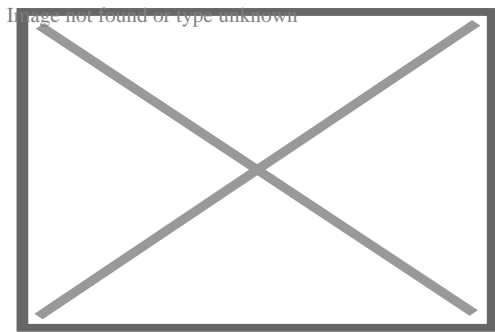
boreal forests and tropical rainforests and agricultural landscapes of temperate and tropical regions. The activity of modifying the visible features of an area of land is referred to as landscaping.

## Definition and etymology

[edit]



Autumn landscape in Rybiniszki, Latvia, watercolor by Stanisław Masłowski, 1902 (National Museum in Warsaw, Poland)



A typical Dutch landscape in South Holland

There are several definitions of what constitutes a landscape, depending on context.<sup>[2]</sup> In common usage however, a landscape refers either to all the visible features of an area of land (usually rural), often considered in terms of aesthetic appeal, or to a pictorial representation of an area of countryside, specifically within the genre of landscape painting. When people deliberately improve the aesthetic appearance of a piece of land—by changing contours and vegetation, etc.—it is said to have been landscaped,<sup>[1]</sup> though the result may not constitute a landscape according to some definitions.

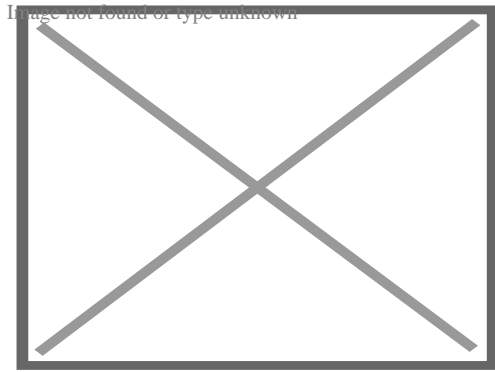
Color landscapes blend artificial elements like buildings, roads, and pavements with natural features such as mountains, forests, plants, sky, and rivers. These compositions

of distant and near views can significantly impact people's emotions. As urbanization rapidly advances, urban color landscape design has become essential for cities to differentiate and symbolize their unique character and atmosphere. However, this transformation has created challenges. First, the traditional color landscapes in some cities have been heavily influenced by natural geography, climate, local materials, ethnic culture, religion, and socioeconomic factors. Second, the growing problem of "color pollution" – through bright, solid-colored buildings, billboards, and lighting clusters – adversely affects people physically and psychologically. Third, homogenization of colors between cities is causing a loss of cultural identity, as many modern buildings share similar palettes, diluting local characteristics. Researchers have proposed more unified cityscape approaches to address these color landscape issues and help cities preserve their distinctive identities and create vibrant, emotionally engaging urban environments.[3]

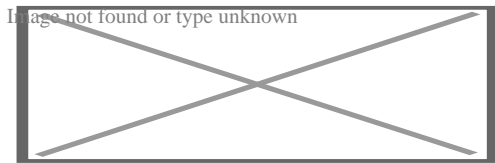
The word *landscape* (*landscipe* or *landscaef*) arrived in **England**—and therefore into the **English language**—after the fifth century, following the arrival of the **Anglo-Saxons**; these terms referred to a system of human-made spaces on the land. The term *landscape* emerged around the turn of the sixteenth century to denote a painting whose primary subject matter was natural scenery.[4] *Land* (a word from Germanic origin) may be taken in its sense of something to which people belong (as in England being the land of the English).[5] The suffix *-scape* is equivalent to the more common English suffix *-ship*. [5] The roots of *-ship* are etymologically akin to Old English *sceppan* or *scyppan*, meaning *to shape*. The suffix *-schaft* is related to the verb *schaffen*, so that *-ship* and *shape* are also etymologically linked. The modern form of the word, with its connotations of scenery, appeared in the late sixteenth century when the term *landschap* was introduced by Dutch painters who used it to refer to paintings of inland natural or rural scenery. The word *landscape*, first recorded in 1598, was borrowed from a Dutch painters' term.[6] The popular conception of the *landscape* that is reflected in dictionaries conveys both a particular and a general meaning, the particular referring to an area of the Earth's surface and the general being that which can be seen by an observer. An example of this second usage can be found as early as 1662 in the **Book of Common Prayer**:

Could we but climb where Moses stood,  
And view the landscape over.

(General Hymns, verse 536).[7]



Kukle, Czech Republic



Pre-Pyrenees and Pyrenees

There are several words that are frequently associated with the word landscape:

- Scenery: The natural features of a landscape considered in terms of their appearance, esp. when picturesque: spectacular views of mountain scenery.[1]
- **Setting**: In works of narrative (especially **fictional**), it includes the **historical moment in time** and **geographic location** in which a **story** takes place, and helps initiate the main **backdrop** and **mood** for a story.[8]
- **Picturesque**: The word literally means "in the manner of a picture; fit to be made into a picture", and used as early as 1703 (*Oxford English Dictionary*), and derived from an Italian term *pittresco*, "in the manner of a painter". **Gilpin's** *Essay on Prints* (1768) defined *picturesque* as "a term expressive of that peculiar kind of beauty, which is agreeable in a picture" (p. xii).
- A view: "A sight or prospect of some landscape or extended scene; an extent or area covered by the eye from one point" (OED).
- **Wilderness**: An uncultivated, uninhabited, and inhospitable region.[1] See also **Natural landscape**.
- **Cityscape** (also townscape): The urban equivalent of a landscape. In the **visual arts** a cityscape (urban landscape) is an artistic representation, such as a **painting**, **drawing**, **print** or **photograph**, of the physical aspects of a **city** or urban area.

- **Seascape**: A **photograph**, **painting**, or other **work of art** which depicts the **sea**, in other words an example of **marine art**.

## Physical landscape

[[edit](#)]

# Geomorphology: The physical evolution of landscape

[[edit](#)]

**Geomorphology** is the scientific study of the origin and evolution of **topographic** and **bathymetric** features created by physical or chemical processes operating at or near Earth's surface. Geomorphologists seek to understand why landscapes look the way they do, to understand landform history and dynamics and to predict changes through a combination of field observations, physical experiments and **numerical modeling**. Geomorphology is practiced within **physical geography**, **geology**, **geodesy**, **engineering geology**, **archaeology** and **geotechnical engineering**. This broad base of interests contributes to many research styles and interests within the field.[9]

The surface of **Earth** is modified by a combination of surface processes that sculpt landscapes, and geologic processes that cause **tectonic uplift** and **subsidence**, and shape the **coastal geography**. Surface processes comprise the action of **water**, **wind**, **ice**, **fire**, and living things on the surface of the Earth, along with chemical reactions that form **soils** and alter material properties, the stability and rate of change of **topography** under the force of **gravity**, and other factors, such as (in the very recent past) human alteration of the landscape. Many of these factors are strongly mediated by **climate**. Geologic processes include the uplift of **mountain ranges**, the growth of **volcanoes**, **isostatic** changes in land surface elevation (sometimes in response to surface processes), and the formation of deep **sedimentary basins** where the surface of Earth drops and is filled with material **eroded** from other parts of the landscape. The Earth surface and its topography therefore are an intersection of climatic, **hydrologic**, and **biologic** action with geologic processes.



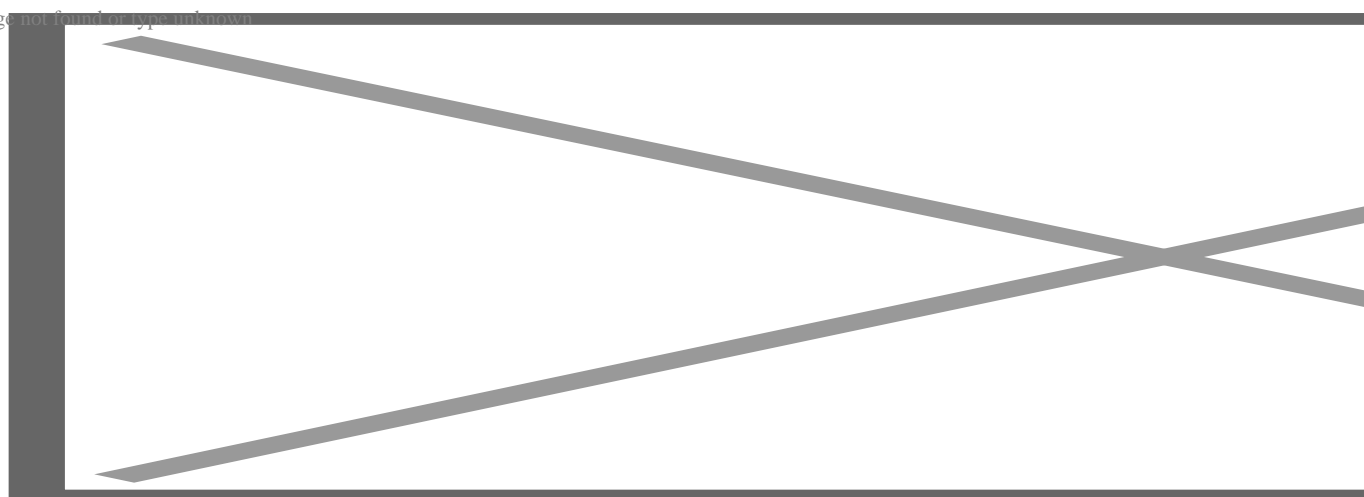
## List of different types of landscape

[[edit](#)]

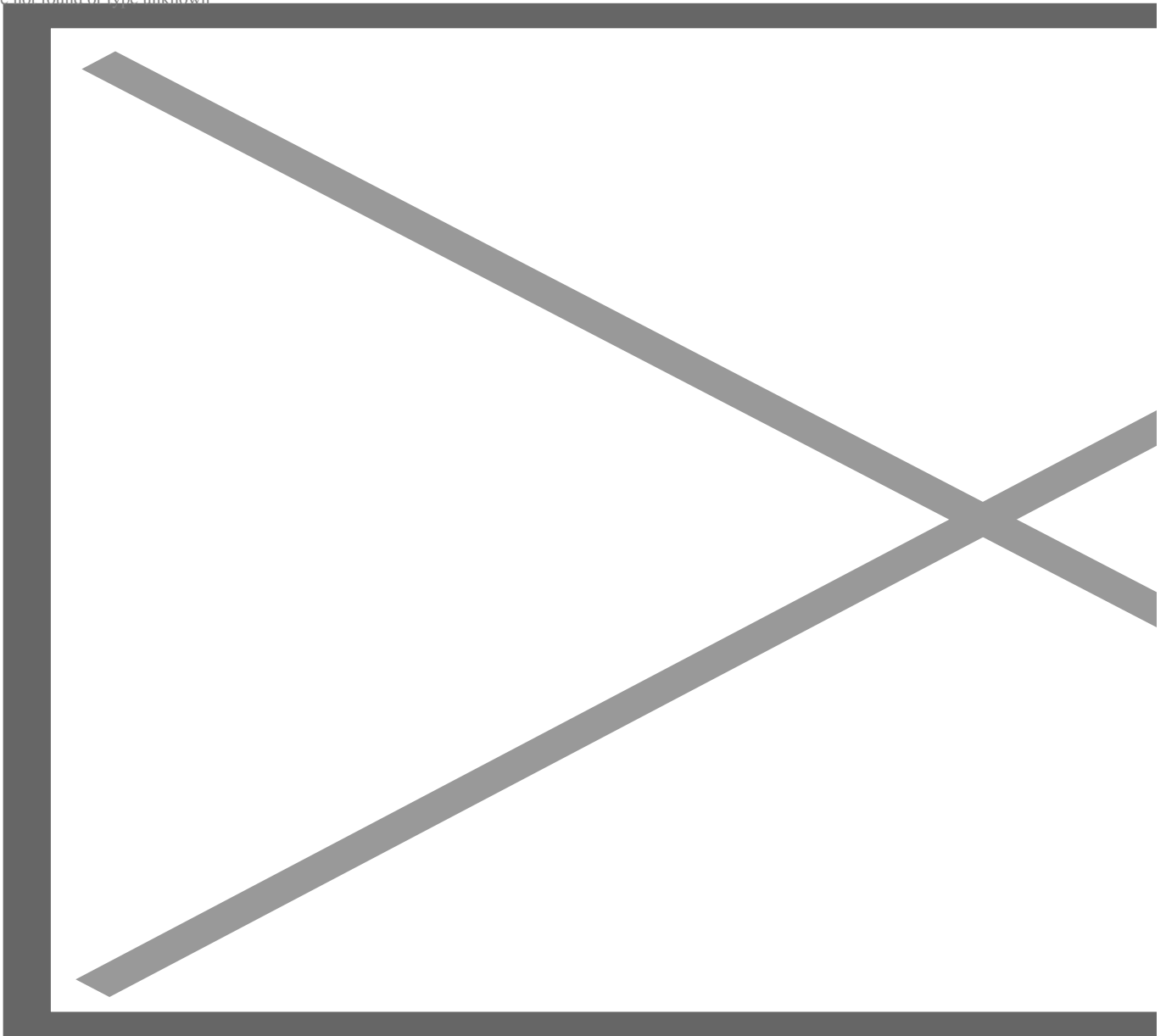
See also: [List of landforms](#)

[Desert](#), [Plain](#), [Taiga](#), [Tundra](#), [Wetland](#), [Mountain](#), [Mountain range](#), [Cliff](#), [Coast](#), [Littoral zone](#), [Glacier](#), [Polar regions of Earth](#), [Shrubland](#), [Forest](#), [Rainforest](#), [Woodland](#), [Jungle](#), [Moors](#), [Steppe](#), [Valley](#).

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Panorama of the [Chaîne des Puys](#) from [Puy de Dôme](#) in winter. [Massif Central](#), [France](#).  
An example of how past volcanic activity shaped a landscape



A photograph of the [White Mountains](#)

## Landscape ecology

[\[edit\]](#)

Main article: [Landscape ecology](#)

[Landscape ecology](#) is the science of studying and improving relationships between ecological processes in the environment and particular ecosystems. This is done within a variety of landscape scales, development spatial patterns, and organizational levels of research and policy.[\[10\]](#)[\[11\]](#)[\[12\]](#)

Landscape is a central concept in landscape ecology. It is, however, defined in quite different ways. For example:[13] **Carl Troll** conceives of landscape not as a mental construct but as an objectively given 'organic entity', a *harmonic individuum of space*. [14] **Ernst Neef**[15] defines landscapes as sections within the uninterrupted earth-wide interconnection of geofactors which are defined as such on the basis of their uniformity in terms of a specific land use, and are thus defined in an anthropocentric and relativistic way.

According to **Richard Forman** and **Michael Godron**, [16] a landscape is a heterogeneous land area composed of a cluster of interacting ecosystems that is repeated in similar form throughout, whereby they list woods, meadows, marshes and villages as examples of a landscape's ecosystems, and state that a landscape is an area at least a few kilometres wide. **John A. Wiens**[17] opposes the traditional view expounded by **Carl Troll**, **Isaak S. Zonneveld**, **Zev Naveh**, **Richard T. T. Forman**/Michel Godron and others that landscapes are arenas in which humans interact with their environments on a kilometre-wide scale; instead, he defines 'landscape'—regardless of scale—as "the template on which spatial patterns influence ecological processes". [18] Some define 'landscape' as an area containing two or more **ecosystems** in close proximity. [19]

## Landscape science

[edit]

The discipline of landscape science has been described as "bring[ing] landscape ecology and urban ecology together with other disciplines and cross-disciplinary fields to identify patterns and understand social-ecological processes influencing landscape change". [20] A 2000 paper entitled "Geography and landscape science" states that "The whole of the disciplines involved in landscape research will be referred to as landscape science, although this term was used first in 1885 by the geographers **Oppel** and **Troll**". [21] A 2013 guest editorial defines landscape science as "research that seeks to understand the relationship between people and their environment, with a focus on **land use change** and data pertaining to land resources at the landscape scale". [22] The ***Great Soviet Encyclopedia*** of 1979 defines landscape science as "the branch of physical geography that deals with natural territorial complexes (or geographic complexes,

geosystems) as structural parts of the earth's geographic mantle" and states that "The basis of landscape science is the theory that the geographic landscape is the primary element in the physiocgeo-graphical differentiation of the earth. Landscape science deals with the origin, structure, and dynamics of landscapes, the laws of the development and arrangement of landscapes, and the transformation of landscapes by the economic activity of man.", and asserts that it was founded in Russia in the early 20th century by L. S. Berg and others, and outside Russia by the German S. Passarge.[23] The conception of landscape as the relationship between various components of natural environments and geochemistry was devoted by soviet scientist Viktor Sochava, based on the ideas of American geographer [George Van Dyne](#). [24]

## Integrated landscape management

[edit]

[Integrated landscape management](#) is a way of managing a landscape that brings together multiple stakeholders, who collaborate to integrate policy and practice for their different land use objectives, with the purpose of achieving sustainable landscapes.[25][26] It recognises that, for example, one river basin can supply water for towns and agriculture, timber and food crops for smallholders and industry, and habitat for biodiversity; the way in which each one of these sectors pursues its goals can have impacts on the others. The intention is to minimise conflict between these different land use objectives and [ecosystem services](#). [26] This approach draws on landscape ecology, as well as many related fields that also seek to integrate different land uses and users, such as [watershed management](#). [25]

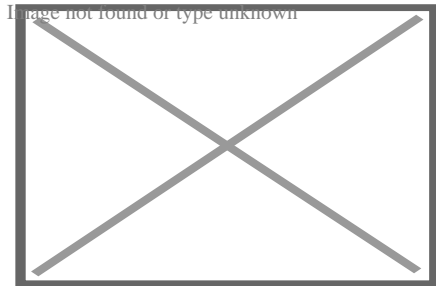
Proponents of integrated landscape management argue that it is well-suited to address complex global challenges, such as those that are the focus of the [Sustainable Development Goals](#). [27] Integrated landscape management is increasingly taken up at the national, [28][29] local [30] and international level, for example the [UN Environment Programme](#) states that "UNEP champions the landscape approach de facto as it embodies the main elements of integrated [ecosystem management](#)".



# Landscape archaeology

[[edit](#)]

Main articles: [Landscape archaeology](#) and [Historical ecology](#)



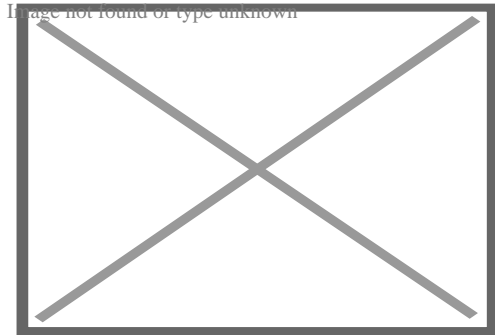
[Medieval](#) Ridge and Furrow above [Wood Stanway](#), [Gloucestershire](#), England.

Landscape archaeology or [landscape history](#) is the study of the way in which humanity has changed the physical appearance of the environment – both present and past. Landscape generally refers to both natural environments and environments constructed by human beings.<sup>[31]</sup> [Natural landscapes](#) are considered to be environments that have not been altered by humans in any shape or form.<sup>[32]</sup> [Cultural landscapes](#), on the other hand, are environments that have been altered in some manner by people (including temporary structures and places, such as campsites, that are created by human beings).<sup>[33]</sup> Among archaeologists, the term landscape can refer to the meanings and alterations people mark onto their surroundings.<sup>[33][34]</sup> As such, landscape archaeology is often employed to study the human use of land over extensive periods of time.<sup>[34][35]</sup> Landscape archaeology can be summed up by Nicole Branton's statement:

"the landscapes in landscape archaeology may be as small as a single household or garden or as large as an empire", and "although resource exploitation, class, and power are frequent topics of landscape archaeology, landscape approaches are concerned with spatial, not necessarily ecological or economic, relationships. While similar to [settlement archaeology](#) and ecological archaeology, landscape approaches model places and spaces as dynamic participants in past behavior, not merely setting (affecting human action), or artifact (affected by human action)".<sup>[31]</sup>

# Cultural landscape

[[edit](#)]



The Batad rice terraces, The [Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras](#), the first site to be included in the [UNESCO World Heritage List](#) cultural landscape category in 1995.[\[36\]](#)

The concept of [cultural landscapes](#) can be found in the European tradition of [landscape painting](#).[\[37\]](#) From the 16th century onwards, many European artists painted landscapes in favor of people, diminishing the people in their paintings to figures subsumed within broader, regionally specific landscapes.[\[38\]](#)

The geographer [Otto Schlüter](#) is credited with having first formally used "cultural landscape" as an academic term in the early 20th century.[\[39\]](#) In 1908, Schlüter argued that by defining [geography](#) as a *Landschaftskunde* (landscape science) this would give geography a logical subject matter shared by no other discipline.[\[39\]](#)[\[40\]](#) He defined two forms of landscape: the *Urlandschaft* (transl. original landscape) or landscape that existed before major human induced changes and the *Kulturlandschaft* (transl. 'cultural landscape') a landscape created by human culture. The major task of geography was to trace the changes in these two landscapes.

It was [Carl O. Sauer](#), a [human geographer](#), who was probably the most influential in promoting and developing the idea of cultural landscapes.[\[41\]](#) Sauer was determined to stress the agency of culture as a force in shaping the visible features of the Earth's surface in delimited areas. Within his definition, the physical environment retains a central significance, as the medium with and through which human cultures act.[\[42\]](#) His classic definition of a 'cultural landscape' reads as follows:

The cultural landscape is fashioned from a **natural landscape** by a cultural group. Culture is the agent, the natural area is the medium, the cultural landscape is the result.

A cultural landscape, as defined by the **World Heritage Committee**, is the "cultural properties [that] represent the combined works of nature and of man." [43]

The World Heritage Committee identifies three categories of cultural landscape, ranging from (i) those landscapes most deliberately 'shaped' by people, through (ii) full range of 'combined' works, to (iii) those least evidently 'shaped' by people (yet highly valued). The three categories extracted from the Committee's Operational Guidelines, are as follows:[44]

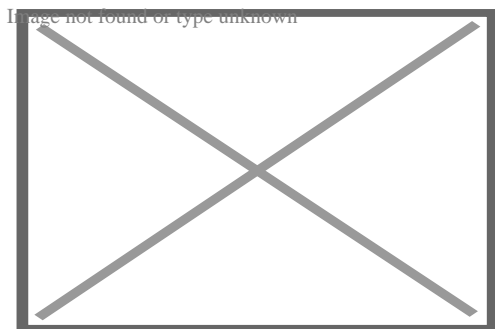
1. "A landscape designed and created intentionally by man";
2. an "organically evolved landscape" which may be a "**relict (or fossil) landscape**" or a "continuing landscape"; and
3. an "associative cultural landscape" which may be valued because of the "religious, artistic or cultural associations of the natural element".

## Human conceptions and representations of landscape

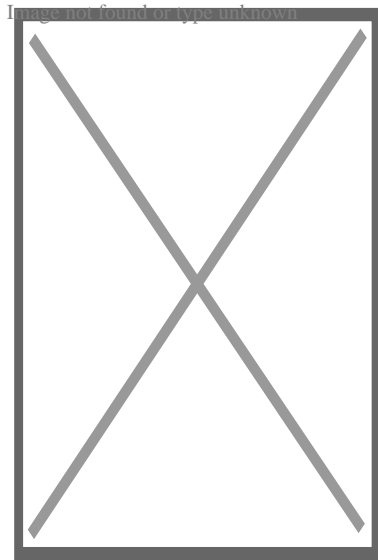
[edit]

## Landscape gardens

[edit]



**Stourhead** garden, **Wiltshire**, England



Jichang Garden in Wuxi (1506–1521)

See also: [Landscaping](#), [Landscape design](#), [Landscape architecture](#), [Garden](#), and [Park](#)

The [Chinese garden](#) is a landscape garden style which has evolved over three thousand years. It includes both the vast gardens of the Chinese emperors and members of the Imperial Family, built for pleasure and to impress, and the more intimate gardens created by scholars, poets, former government officials, soldiers and merchants, made for reflection and escape from the outside world. They create an idealized miniature landscape, which is meant to express the harmony that should exist between man and nature.<sup>[45]</sup> A typical Chinese garden is enclosed by walls and includes one or more ponds, [scholar's rocks](#), trees and flowers, and an assortment of halls and pavilions within the garden, connected by winding paths and zig-zag galleries. By moving from structure to structure, visitors can view a series of carefully composed scenes, unrolling like a scroll of landscape paintings.<sup>[46]</sup>

The [English landscape garden](#), also called English landscape park or simply the 'English garden', is a style of parkland garden intended to look as though it might be a natural landscape, although it may be very extensively re-arranged. It emerged in England in the early 18th century, and spread across Europe, replacing the more formal, symmetrical [jardin à la française](#) of the 17th century as the principal style for large parks and gardens in Europe.<sup>[47]</sup> The English garden (and later [French landscape garden](#)) presented an idealized view of nature. It drew inspiration from paintings of landscapes by [Claude Lorraine](#) and [Nicolas Poussin](#), and from the classic [Chinese gardens](#) of the East,<sup>[48]</sup> which had recently been described by European travellers and were realized in the Anglo-Chinese garden,<sup>[48]</sup> and the philosophy of [Jean-](#)

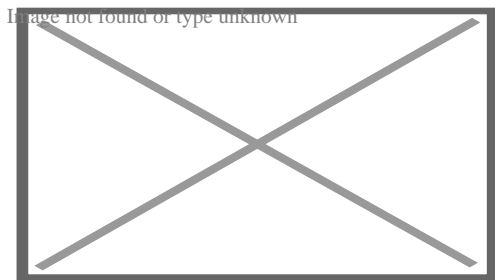


Jacques Rousseau (1712 – 1778).

The English garden usually included a lake, sweeps of gently rolling lawns set against groves of trees, and recreations of classical temples, Gothic ruins, bridges, and other picturesque architecture, designed to recreate an idyllic pastoral landscape. The work of Lancelot "Capability" Brown and Humphry Repton was particularly influential. By the end of the 18th century the English garden was being imitated by the French landscape garden, and as far away as St. Petersburg, Russia, in Pavlovsk, the gardens of the future Emperor Paul. It also had a major influence on the form of the public parks and gardens which appeared around the world in the 19th century.[49]

## Landscape architecture

[edit]



Central Park, New York City, US, designed by Frederick Law Olmsted.

Landscape architecture is a multi-disciplinary field, incorporating aspects of botany, horticulture, the fine arts, architecture, industrial design, geology and the earth sciences, environmental psychology, geography, and ecology. The activities of a landscape architect can range from the creation of public parks and parkways to site planning for campuses and corporate office parks, from the design of residential estates to the design of civil infrastructure and the management of large wilderness areas or reclamation of degraded landscapes such as mines or landfills. Landscape architects work on all types of structures and external space – large or small, urban, suburban and rural, and with "hard" (built) and "soft" (planted) materials, while paying attention to ecological sustainability.

For the period before 1800, the history of landscape gardening (later called landscape architecture) is largely that of master planning and garden design for manor houses,

palaces and royal properties, religious complexes, and centers of government. An example is the extensive work by André Le Nôtre at Vaux-le-Vicomte and at the Palace of Versailles for King Louis XIV of France. The first person to write of making a landscape was Joseph Addison in 1712. The term landscape architecture was invented by Gilbert Laing Meason in 1828 and was first used as a professional title by Frederick Law Olmsted in 1863. During the latter 19th century, the term landscape architect became used by professional people who designed landscapes. Frederick Law Olmsted used the term 'landscape architecture' as a profession for the first time when designing Central Park, New York City, US. Here the combination of traditional landscape gardening and the emerging field of city planning gave landscape architecture its unique focus. This use of the term landscape architect became established after Frederick Law Olmsted Jr. and others founded the American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA) in 1899.

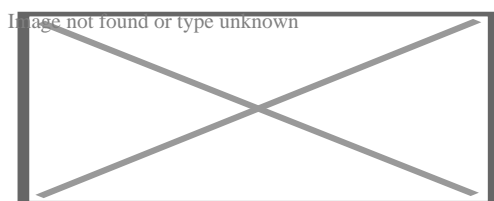
## Landscape and literature

[edit]

See also: Pastoral, British regional literature, and American literary regionalism

### The earliest landscape literature

[edit]



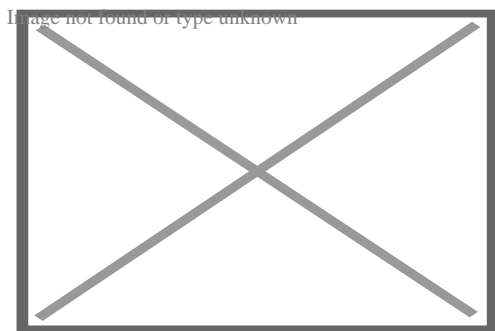
The Djabugay language group's mythical being, *Damarri*, transformed into a mountain range, is seen lying on his back above the Barron River Gorge, looking upwards to the skies, within north-east Australia's wet tropical forested landscape

Possibly the earliest landscape literature is found in Australian aboriginal myths (also known as Dreamtime or Dreaming stories, songlines, or Aboriginal oral literature), the stories traditionally performed by Aboriginal peoples[50] within each of the language

groups across Australia. All such myths variously tell significant truths within each Aboriginal group's local landscape. They effectively layer the whole of the Australian continent's topography with cultural nuance and deeper meaning, and empower selected audiences with the accumulated wisdom and knowledge of Australian Aboriginal ancestors back to time immemorial.[51]

In the West pastoral poetry represent the earliest form of landscape literature, though this literary genre presents an idealized landscape peopled by shepherds and shepherdesses, and creates "an image of a peaceful uncorrupted existence; a kind of prelapsarian world".[52] The pastoral has its origins in the works of the Greek poet Theocritus (c. 316 – c. 260 BC). The Romantic period poet William Wordsworth created a modern, more realistic form of pastoral with *Michael, A Pastoral Poem* (1800).[53]

An early form of landscape poetry, Shanshui poetry, developed in China during the third and fourth centuries A.D.[54]



The Vale of Blackmore, the main setting for Thomas Hardy's novel *Tess of the d'Urbervilles*. Hambledon Hill towards Stourton Tower

## Topographical poetry

[edit]

Topographical poetry is a genre of poetry that describes, and often praises, a landscape or place. John Denham's 1642 poem "Cooper's Hill" established the genre, which peaked in popularity in 18th-century England. Examples of topographical verse date, however, to the Late Classical period, and can be found throughout the Medieval era and during the Renaissance. Though the earliest examples come mostly from continental Europe, the topographical poetry in the tradition originating with Denham concerns itself with the classics, and many of the various types of topographical verse,

such as river, ruin, or hilltop poems were established by the early 17th century.[55] Alexander Pope's "Windsor Forest" (1713) and John Dyer's "Grongar Hill" (1762) are two other familiar examples. George Crabbe, the Suffolk regional poet, also wrote topographical poems, as did William Wordsworth, of which *Lines written a few miles above Tintern Abbey* is an obvious example.[56] More recently, Matthew Arnold's "The Scholar Gipsy" (1853) praises the Oxfordshire countryside, and W. H. Auden's "In Praise of Limestone" (1948) uses a limestone landscape as an allegory.[57]

Subgenres of topographical poetry include the country house poem, written in 17th-century England to compliment a wealthy patron, and the prospect poem, describing the view from a distance or a temporal view into the future, with the sense of opportunity or expectation. When understood broadly as landscape poetry and when assessed from its establishment to the present, topographical poetry can take on many formal situations and types of places. Kenneth Baker, in his "Introduction to *The Faber Book of Landscape Poetry*", identifies 37 varieties and compiles poems from the 16th through the 20th centuries—from Edmund Spenser to Sylvia Plath—correspondent to each type, from "Walks and Surveys", to "Mountains, Hills, and the View from Above", to "Violation of Nature and the Landscape", to "Spirits and Ghosts." [58]

Common aesthetic registers of which topographical poetry makes use include pastoral imagery, the sublime, and the picturesque, which include images of rivers, ruins, moonlight, birdsong, and clouds, peasants, mountains, caves, and waterscapes.

Though describing a landscape or scenery, topographical poetry often, at least implicitly, addresses a political issue or the meaning of nationality in some way. The description of the landscape therefore becomes a poetic vehicle for a political message. For example, in John Denham's "Cooper's Hill", the speaker discusses the merits of the recently executed Charles I.[59]

## The Romantic era in Britain

[edit]



## The Vision on Mount Snowdon

.....and on the  
shore  
I found myself of a huge  
sea of mist,  
Which meek and silent  
rested at my feet.  
A hundred hills their dusky  
backs upheaved  
All over this still ocean, and  
beyond,  
Far, far beyond, the  
vapours shot themselves  
In headlands, tongues, and  
promontory shapes, Into  
the sea, the real sea, that  
seemed  
To dwindle and give up its  
majesty,  
Usurped upon as far as  
sight could reach.

from *The Prelude* (1805), Book 13,  
lines 41-51.  
by William Wordsworth

One important aspect of British Romanticism – evident in painting and literature as well as in politics and philosophy – was a change in the way people perceived and valued the landscape. In particular, after William Gilpin's *Observations on the River Wye* was published in 1770, the idea of the picturesque began to influence artists and viewers. Gilpin advocated approaching the landscape "by the rules of picturesque beauty,"<sup>[60]</sup> which emphasized contrast and variety. Edmund Burke's *A Philosophical*

*Enquiry into the Origin of Our Ideas of the Sublime and Beautiful* (1757) was also an influential text, as was Longinus' *On the Sublime* (early A.D., Greece), which was translated into English from the French in 1739. From the 18th century, a taste for the sublime in the natural landscape emerged alongside the idea of the sublime in language; that is elevated rhetoric or speech.[61] A topographical poem that influenced the Romantics, was James Thomson's *The Seasons* (1726–30).[62] The changing landscape, brought about by the industrial and agricultural revolutions, with the expansion of the city and depopulation of the countryside, was another influences on the growth of the Romantic movement in Britain. The poor condition of workers, the new class conflicts, and the pollution of the environment all led to a reaction against urbanism and industrialisation and a new emphasis on the beauty and value of nature and landscape.[63] However, it was also a revolt against aristocratic social and political norms of the Age of Enlightenment, as well a reaction against the scientific rationalisation of nature.[64]

The poet William Wordsworth was a major contributor to the literature of landscape,[65] as was his contemporary poet and novelist Walter Scott. Scott's influence was felt throughout Europe, as well as on major Victorian novelists in Britain, such as Emily Brontë, Mrs Gaskell, George Eliot, and Thomas Hardy, as well as John Cowper Powys in the 20th-century.[66][67] Margaret Drabble in *A Writer's Britain* suggests that Thomas Hardy "is perhaps the greatest writer of rural life and landscape" in English.[68]

## Europe

[edit]

Among European writers influenced by Scott were Frenchmen Honoré de Balzac and Alexandre Dumas and Italian Alessandro Manzoni.[69] Manzoni's famous novel *The Betrothed* was inspired by Walter Scott's *Ivanhoe*. [70]

## North America

[edit]

Also influenced by Romanticism's approach to landscape was the American novelist **Fenimore Cooper**, who was admired by **Victor Hugo** and Balzac and characterized as the "American **Scott**." [71]

## China

[edit]

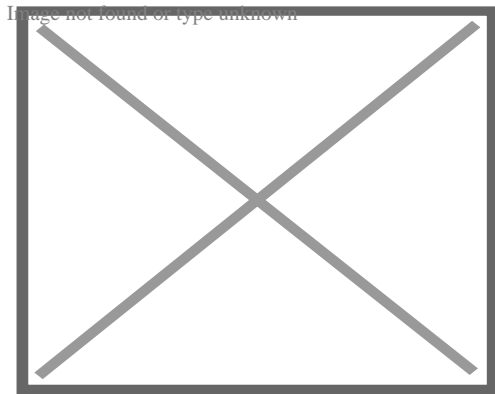
Landscape in **Chinese poetry** has often been closely tied to Chinese landscape painting, which developed much earlier than in the West. Many poems evoke specific paintings, and some are written in more empty areas of the scroll itself. Many painters also wrote poetry, especially in the **scholar-official** or literati tradition. Landscape images were present in the early **Shijing** and the **Chuci**, but in later poetry the emphasis changed, as in painting to the **Shan shui** (**Chinese**: 山水 lit. "mountain-water") style featuring wild mountains, rivers and lakes, rather than landscape as a setting for a human presence. [54] **Shanshui poetry traditional Chinese**: 山水詩; **simplified Chinese**: 山水诗 — developed in China during the third and fourth centuries AD [54] and left most of the varied landscapes of China largely unrepresented. *Shan shui* painting and poetry shows imaginary landscapes, though with features typical of some parts of South China; they remain popular to the present day.

**Fields and Gardens poetry** (**simplified Chinese**: 田园诗 —; **traditional Chinese**: 田園詩; **pinyin**: *tiányuán shī*; **Wade-Giles**: *t'ien-yuan-shih*; lit. 'fields and gardens poetry'), in **poetry**) was a contrasting poetic movement which lasted for centuries, with a focused on the nature found in gardens, in backyards, and in the cultivated countryside. Fields and Gardens poetry is one of many **Classical Chinese poetry genres**. One of the main practitioners of the Fields and Gardens poetry genre was Tao Yuanming (also known as **Tao Qian** (365–427), among other names or versions of names). [72] Tao Yuanming has been regarded as the first great poet associated with the Fields and Gardens poetry genre. [73]

## Landscape art

[\[edit\]](#)

Main articles: [Landscape photography](#), [Conservation photography](#), and [Aerial photography](#)



*The Tetons and the Snake River* (1942) photograph by [Ansel Adams](#)

## Landscape photography

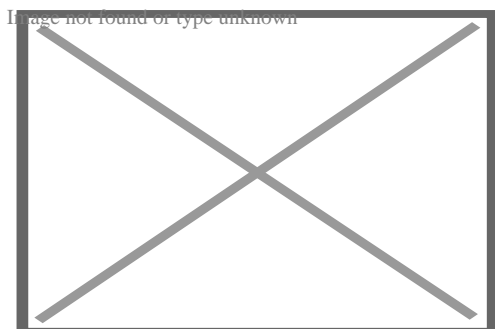
[\[edit\]](#)

Many landscape photographs show little or no human activity and are created in the pursuit of a pure, unsullied depiction of [nature](#)<sup>[74]</sup> devoid of human influence, instead featuring subjects such as strongly defined landforms, weather, and ambient light. As with most forms of art, the definition of a landscape photograph is broad, and may include urban settings, industrial areas, and [nature photography](#). Notable landscape photographers include [Ansel Adams](#), [Galen Rowell](#), [Edward Weston](#), [Ben Heine](#), Mark Gray and [Fred Judge](#).

## Landscape painting

[\[edit\]](#)

Main articles: [Landscape painting](#) and [Aerial landscape art](#)



Salomon van Ruisdael, "View of Deventer" (1657).

The earliest forms of art around the world depict little that could really be called **landscape**, although ground-lines and sometimes indications of mountains, trees or other natural features are included. The earliest "pure landscapes" with no human figures are **frescos** from **Minoan Greece** of around 1500 BCE.[75] Hunting scenes, especially those set in the enclosed vista of the reed beds of the **Nile Delta** from Ancient Egypt, can give a strong sense of place, but the emphasis is on individual plant forms and human and animal figures rather than the overall landscape setting. For a coherent depiction of a whole landscape, some rough system of perspective, or scaling for distance, is needed, and this seems from literary evidence to have first been developed in **Ancient Greece** in the **Hellenistic** period, although no large-scale examples survive. More **ancient Roman** landscapes survive, from the 1st century BCE onwards, especially frescos of landscapes decorating rooms that have been preserved at archaeological sites of **Pompeii**, **Herculaneum** and elsewhere, and **mosaics**. [76]

The Chinese **ink painting** tradition of **shan shui** ("mountain-water"), or "pure" landscape, in which the only sign of human life is usually a sage, or a glimpse of his hut, uses sophisticated landscape backgrounds to figure subjects, and landscape art of this period retains a classic and much-imitated status within the Chinese tradition.

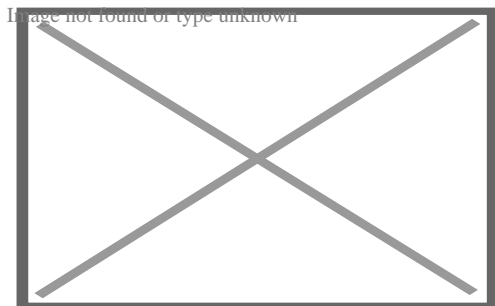
Both the Roman and Chinese traditions typically show grand panoramas of imaginary landscapes, generally backed with a range of spectacular mountains – in China often with waterfalls and in Rome often including sea, lakes or rivers. These were frequently used to bridge the gap between a foreground scene with figures and a distant panoramic vista, a persistent problem for landscape artists.

A major contrast between landscape painting in the West and East Asia has been that while in the West until the 19th century it occupied a low position in the accepted **hierarchy of genres**, in East Asia the classic Chinese mountain-water ink painting was traditionally the most prestigious form of visual art. However, in the West, history painting came to require an extensive landscape background where appropriate, so the theory did not entirely work against the development of landscape painting – for several centuries landscapes were regularly promoted to the status of history painting by the addition of small figures to make a narrative scene, typically religious or mythological.

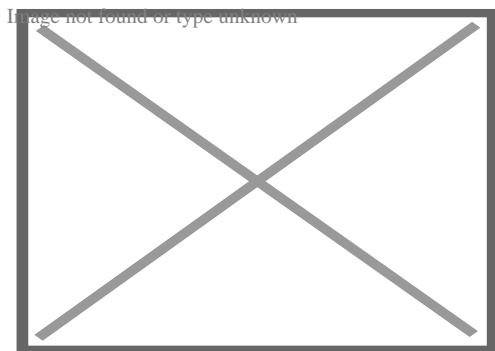


**Dutch Golden Age painting** of the 17th century saw the dramatic growth of landscape painting, in which many artists specialized, and the development of extremely subtle realist techniques for depicting light and weather. The popularity of landscapes in the **Netherlands** was in part a reflection of the virtual disappearance of religious painting in a **Calvinist** society, and the decline of religious painting in the 18th and 19th centuries all over Europe combined with **Romanticism** to give landscapes a much greater and more prestigious place in 19th-century art than they had assumed before.

In England, landscapes had initially been mostly backgrounds to portraits, typically suggesting the parks or estates of a landowner, though mostly painted in London by an artist who had never visited the site. the English tradition was founded by **Anthony van Dyck** and other, mostly **Flemish**, artists working in England. By the beginning of the 19th century the English artists with the highest modern reputations were mostly dedicated landscapists, showing the wide range of **Romantic** interpretations of the English landscape found in the works of **John Constable**, **J. M. W. Turner** and **Samuel Palmer**. However all these had difficulty establishing themselves in the contemporary art market, which still preferred history paintings and portraits.[77]



**Thomas Cole** "The Course of Empire The Arcadian or Pastoral State", US, 1836.



**Laurent Guétal**, *Lac de l'Eychauda*, France, 1886, **Museum of Grenoble**.

In Europe, as [John Ruskin](#) said,<sup>[78]</sup> and [Sir Kenneth Clark](#) confirmed, landscape painting was the "chief artistic creation of the nineteenth century", and "the dominant art", with the result that in the following period people were "apt to assume that the appreciation of natural beauty and the painting of landscape is a normal and enduring part of our spiritual activity"<sup>[79]</sup>

The Romantic movement intensified the existing interest in landscape art, and remote and wild landscapes, which had been one recurring element in earlier landscape art, now became more prominent. The German [Caspar David Friedrich](#) had a distinctive style, influenced by his [Danish training](#). To this he added a quasi-mystical Romanticism. French painters were slower to develop landscape painting, but from about the 1830s [Jean-Baptiste-Camille Corot](#) and other painters in the [Barbizon School](#) established a French landscape tradition that would become the most influential in Europe for a century, with the [Impressionists](#) and [Post-Impressionists](#) for the first time making landscape painting the main source of general stylistic innovation across all types of painting.

In the [United States](#), the [Hudson River School](#), prominent in the middle to late 19th century, is probably the best-known native development in landscape art. These painters created works of mammoth scale that attempted to capture the epic scope of the landscapes that inspired them. The work of [Thomas Cole](#), the school's generally acknowledged founder, has much in common with the philosophical ideals of European landscape paintings — a kind of secular faith in the spiritual benefits to be gained from the contemplation of natural beauty. Some of the later Hudson River School artists, such as [Albert Bierstadt](#), created less comforting works that placed a greater emphasis (with a great deal of Romantic exaggeration) on the raw, even terrifying power of nature. The best examples of Canadian landscape art can be found in the works of the [Group of Seven](#), prominent in the 1920s.<sup>[80]</sup> [Emily Carr](#) was also closely associated with the Group of Seven, though was never an official member. Although certainly less dominant in the period after World War I, many significant artists still painted landscapes in the wide variety of styles exemplified by [Neil Welliver](#), [Alex Katz](#), [Milton Avery](#), [Peter Doig](#), [Andrew Wyeth](#), [David Hockney](#) and [Sidney Nolan](#).

The term **neo-romanticism** is applied in British art history, to a loosely affiliated school of landscape painting that emerged around 1930 and continued until the early 1950s. [81] These painters looked back to 19th-century artists such as **William Blake** and **Samuel Palmer**, but were also influenced by French cubist and post-cubist artists such as **Pablo Picasso**, **André Masson**, and **Pavel Tchelitchew**. [82][83] This movement was motivated in part as a response to the threat of invasion during World War II. Artists particularly associated with the initiation of this movement included **Paul Nash**, **John Piper**, **Henry Moore**, **Ivon Hitchens**, and especially **Graham Sutherland**. A younger generation included **John Minton**, **Michael Ayrton**, **John Craxton**, **Keith Vaughan**, **Robert Colquhoun**, and **Robert MacBryde**. [84]

## Gallery of landscape paintings from different periods

[edit]

Landscape with scene from the *Odyssey*, Rome, c. 60–40 BC.

○

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Landscape with scene  
from the *Odyssey*,  
*Rome*, c. 60–40 BC.

:*Raphael, Madonna in the Meadow* (1505 – 1506).

○

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:*Raphael, Madonna in  
the Meadow* (1505 –  
1506).

Spring in Kiangnan (1547) by Wen Cheng-Ming(1470–1559) (lower half detail).

○

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*Spring in Kiangnan*  
(1547) by Wen Cheng-Ming(1470–1559) (lower half detail).

Claude Lorrain, Landscape with Apollo Guarding the Herds of Admetus and Mercury stealing them (1645).

○

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Claude Lorrain,  
*Landscape with Apollo Guarding the Herds of Admetus and Mercury stealing them* (1645).

Albert Bierstadt, The Matterhorn (circa 1867).

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Albert Bierstadt, The Matterhorn (circa 1867).

Vincent van Gogh, Wheat Fields at Auvers Under Clouded Sky (1890).

○

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Vincent van Gogh,  
*Wheat Fields at Auvers  
Under Clouded Sky*  
(1890).

Pablo Picasso, 1908, Paysage aux deux figures (Landscape with Two Figures)

○

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Pablo Picasso, 1908,  
*Paysage aux deux  
figures* (Landscape with  
Two Figures)

Paul Nash, *Wire* (1918).

○

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Paul Nash, *Wire* (1918).

Carl Brandt: "Ä...reskutan, landscape", 1921 (Sweden)

○

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Carl Brandt: "

Åreskutan, landscape",

1921 (Sweden)

Emily Carr, Odds and Ends, 1939 (British Columbia, Canada)

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Emily Carr, Odds and

Ends, 1939 (British

Columbia, Canada)

## See also

[[edit](#)]

- o [Boundaries in landscape history](#)
- o [Landscape ecology](#)
- o [Hardscape](#)
- o [List of landscape gardens](#)
- o [Softscape](#)
- o [Landscape mythology](#)
- o [Terrain](#)
- o [Taskscape](#)

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## External links

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Look up ***landscape*** in Wiktionary, the free dictionary.

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- [2] Plan & Execute landscape projects

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### National

- Germany
- United States
- France
- BnF data
- Czech Republic
- Israel

### Other

- Historical Dictionary of Switzerland
- NARA

About Las Vegas

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

Las Vegas is located in the United States



Las Vegas

City

## Las Vegas Skyline

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Downtown Las Vegas  
World Market Center

Image not found or type unknown

World Market  
Center  
The Strat

Image not found or type unknown

The Strat  
Clark County Government Center

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Clark County  
Government  
Center  
Lou Ruvo Center for Brain Health

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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",<sup>[1]</sup> "**The Entertainment Capital of the World**", "Capital of Second Chances",<sup>[2]</sup> "The Marriage Capital of the World", "The Silver City", "America's Playground", "Hawaii's Ninth Island"<sup>[3]</sup><sup>[4]</sup>

Map

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Map

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Map

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Map

Las Vegas is located in Nevada



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

Country

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United States

State

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Nevada

CountyClark

FoundedMay 15, 1905

IncorporatedMarch 16, 1911

Government

- Type

Council–manager
- Mayor

Shelley Berkley (D)
- Mayor Pro Tem

Brian Knudsen (D)



	<b>Members</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Brian Knudsen (D)</li> <li>○ Victoria Seaman (R)</li> <li>○ Olivia Diaz (D)</li> <li>○ Francis Allen-Palenske (R)</li> <li>○ Cedric Crear (D)</li> <li>○ Nancy Brune (D)</li> </ul>
• City council	
• City manager	Jorge Cervantes
	<b>Area</b> <b>[5]</b>
• City	141.91 sq mi (367.53 km <sup>2</sup> )
• Land	141.85 sq mi (367.40 km <sup>2</sup> )
• Water	0.05 sq mi (0.14 km <sup>2</sup> )
• Urban	540 sq mi (1,400 km <sup>2</sup> )
• Metro	1,580 sq mi (4,100 km <sup>2</sup> )
Elevation	2,001 ft (610 m)
	<b>Population</b> <b>(2020)</b>
• 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/km <sup>2</sup> )
• Urban	2,196,623 (US: 21st)
• Urban density	5,046.3/sq mi (1,948.4/km <sup>2</sup> )
• Metro	2,265,461 (US: 29th)
	<b>[7]</b>
Demonym	Las Vegan

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

**Las Vegas**,<sup>[a]</sup> 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,<sup>[9]</sup> with a metropolitan population of 2,227,053,<sup>[10]</sup> 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.<sup>[11]</sup> 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,<sup>[12]</sup> making it one of the most visited cities in the United States and consistently ranking among the world's top tourist destinations.<sup>[13][14]</sup> It is the third most popular U.S. destination for business conventions<sup>[15]</sup> and a global leader in the

[hospitality industry](#).<sup>[16]</sup> The city's tolerance for numerous forms of [adult entertainment](#) has earned it the nickname "[Sin City](#)",<sup>[17]</sup> 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.<sup>[18][19][20]</sup>

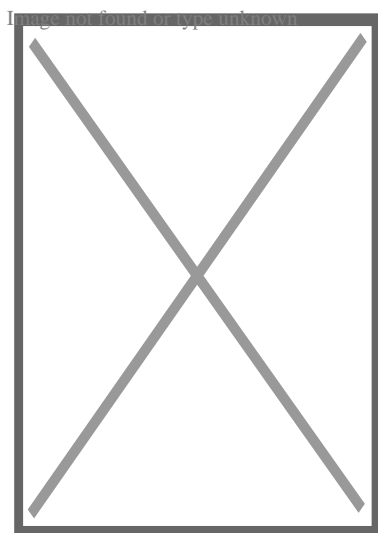
## History

[\[edit\]](#)

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](#)



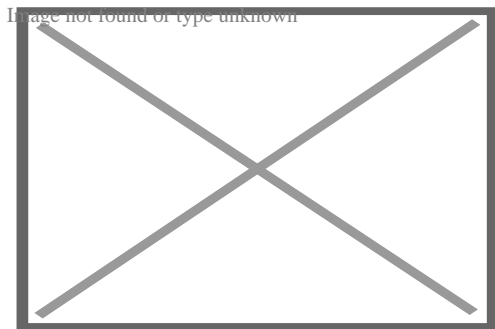
Southern **Paiutes** at **Moapa** wearing traditional Paiute basket hats with Paiute cradleboard and rabbit robe

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]

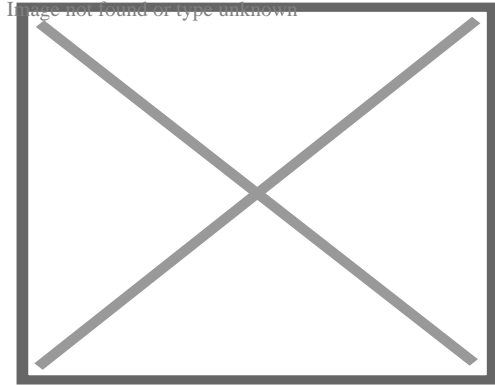


**Golden Nugget** and **Pioneer Club** along **Fremont Street** in 1952

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]

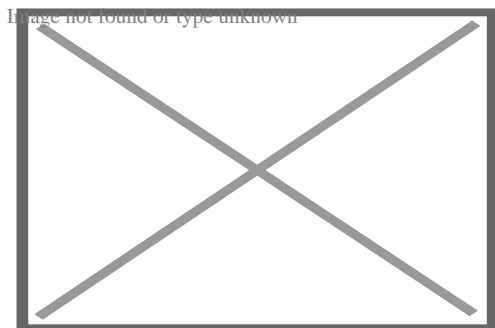
Following World War II, lavishly decorated hotels, gambling casinos, and big-name entertainment became synonymous with Las Vegas.



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,"

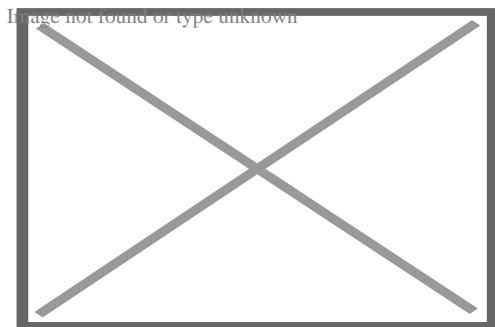
which transitioned it into a legitimate business. *Learning from Las Vegas*, published during this era, asked architects to take inspiration from the city's highly decorated buildings, helping to start the **postmodern architecture** movement.

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.

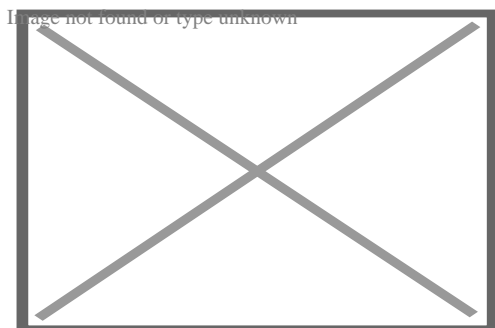
Due to the realization of many revitalization efforts, 2012 was dubbed "The Year of Downtown." Projects worth hundreds of millions of dollars made their debut at this time, including the **Smith Center for the Performing Arts**, the **Discovery Children's Museum**, the **Mob Museum**, the **Neon Museum**,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

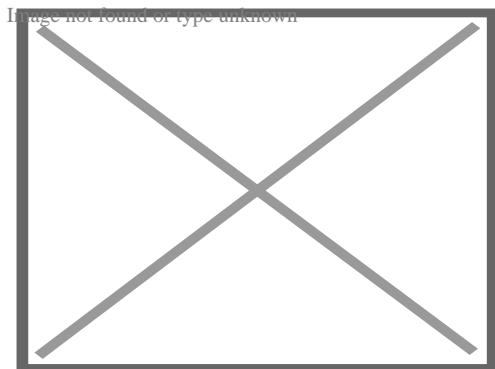
The city's elevation is approximately 2,030 ft (620 m) above sea level, though the surrounding peaks reach elevations of over 10,000 feet (3,000 m) and act as barriers to the strong flow of moisture from the surrounding area. According to the [United States Census Bureau](#), the city has an area of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

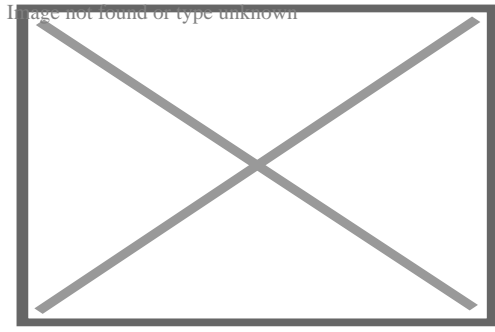
Within the city are many lawns, trees, and other greenery. Due to water resource issues, there has been a movement to encourage [xeriscapes](#). Another part of conservation efforts is scheduled watering days for residential landscaping. A [U.S. Environmental Protection Agency](#) grant in 2008 funded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



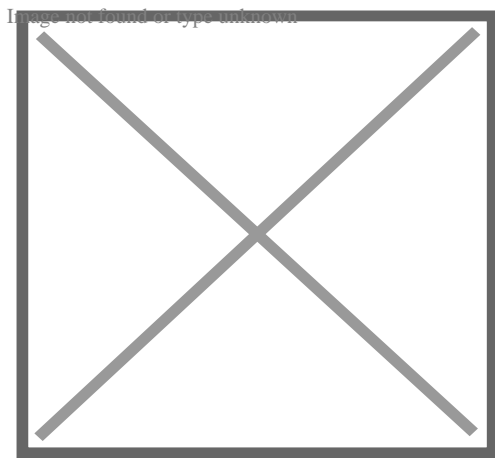
Spring flowers at the [Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area](#) in the Las Vegas area

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).<sup>[36]</sup>



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<sup>[41]</sup> and on February 20 when the city received almost 0.5 inches (1.3 cm).<sup>[42]</sup> Other recent significant snow accumulations occurred on December 25, 2015, and December 17, 2008.<sup>[43]</sup>

Unofficially, Las Vegas's largest snowfall on record was the 12 inches (30 cm) that fell in 1909.<sup>[44]</sup> In recent times, ice days have not occurred, although 29 °F (−2 °C) was measured in 1963.<sup>[36]</sup> On average the coldest day is 44 °F (7 °C).<sup>[36]</sup>

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.<sup>[36][45]</sup> The lowest

temperature was 8 °F (−13 °C), recorded on two days: January 25, 1937, and January 13, 1963.<sup>[36]</sup> 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.<sup>[36]</sup> 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).<sup>[46]</sup>

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.<sup>[47]</sup>

Climate data for **Harry Reid International Airport (Paradise, Nevada)**, 1991–2020 normals,<sup>[36]</sup>  
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)

<b>Average precipitation inches (mm)</b>	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)
<b>Average snowfall inches (cm)</b>	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)
<b>Average precipitation days (0.01 in)</b>	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
<b>Average snowy days (0.1 in)</b>	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
<b>Average relative humidity (%)</b>	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
<b>Average dew point °F (°C)</b>	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)
<b>Mean monthly sunshine hours</b>	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
<b>Percentage possible sunshine</b>	79	81	85	88	89	92	88	88	91	87	80	78	86

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

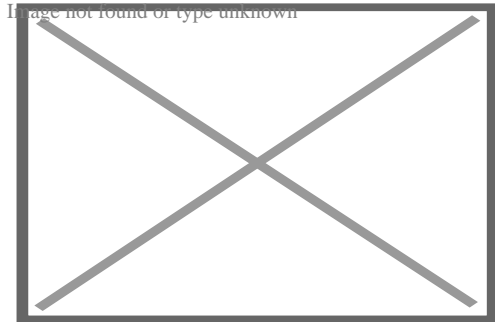


This graph was using the **legacy Graph extension**, which is no longer supported. It needs to be converted to the **new Chart extension**.

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%



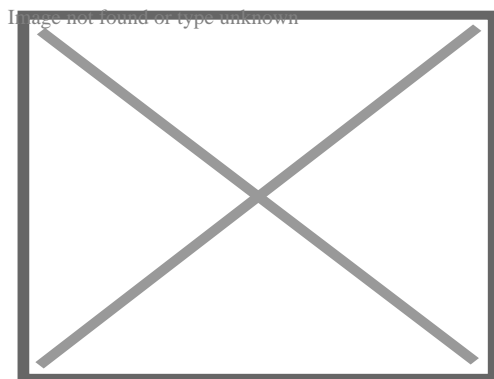
Pacific Islander alone (NH)	1,935	3,103	4,204	0.40%	0.53%	0.65%
Other race alone (NH)	650	1,101	3,855	0.14%	0.19%	0.60%
Mixed race or Multiracial (NH)	11,987	16,985	34,040	2.51%	2.91%	5.30%
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	112,962	183,859	213,828	23.61%	31.50%	33.31%
<b>Total</b>	<b>474,434</b>	<b>583,756</b>	<b>641,903</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

## 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](#).<sup>[53]</sup>

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.<sup>[53]</sup>



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).<sup>[53]</sup>

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.<sup>[53]</sup>

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**.<sup>[53]</sup>

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

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

According to a 2004 study, Las Vegas has one of the highest divorce rates.<sup>[58][59]</sup> 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.<sup>[60]</sup> 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](#)).<sup>[60]</sup>

## 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.<sup>[51]</sup>

## 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.<sup>[50]</sup>

Historical racial profile	2020 <sup>[61]</sup>	2010 <sup>[62]</sup>	2000 <sup>[63]</sup>	1990 <sup>[64]</sup>	1970 <sup>[64]</sup>
White	46.0%	62.1%	69.9%	78.4%	87.6%
—Non-Hispanic Whites	40.4%	47.9%	58.0%	72.1%	83.1% <sup>[c]</sup>

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% <span>[c]</span>
Asian	7.2%	6.1%	4.8%	3.6%	0.7%

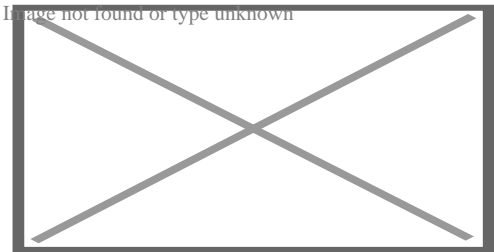
Economy

[\[edit\]](#)

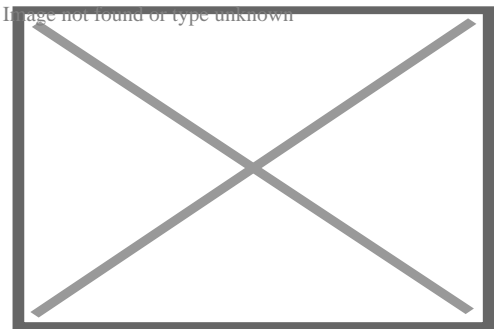
The primary drivers of the Las Vegas economy are tourism, **gaming**, and conventions, which in turn feed the retail and restaurant industries.

Tourism

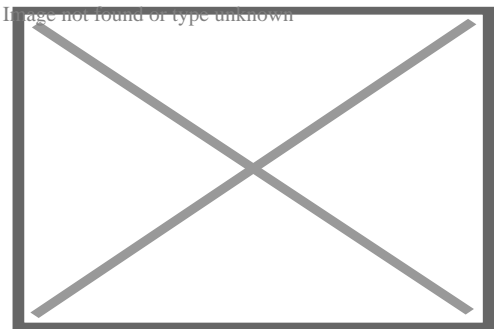
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The **Golden Nugget Las Vegas**



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.<sup>[65][66]</sup> 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](#).<sup>[67]</sup>

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

## Las Vegas Strip

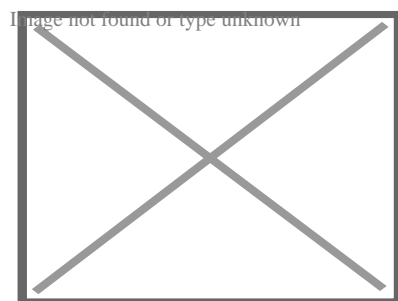
[[edit](#)]

Main article: [Las Vegas Strip](#)

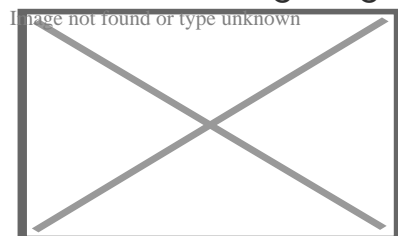
The center of the gambling and entertainment industry is the [Las Vegas Strip](#), outside the city limits in the surrounding unincorporated communities of [Paradise](#) and [Winchester](#) in Clark County. Some of the largest casinos and buildings are there.<sup>[69]</sup>

## 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.<sup>[70][71][72]</sup> It remained in place until 1931.<sup>[73][74]</sup>

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.<sup>[75][76][77]</sup> The replica was destroyed in 2016, when a pickup truck crashed into it.<sup>[78]</sup>

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

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).<sup>[82]</sup><sup>[83]</sup> The originals were refurbished following weather damage and installed at the [Las Vegas Arts District](#).<sup>[83]</sup><sup>[84]</sup>

## 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.

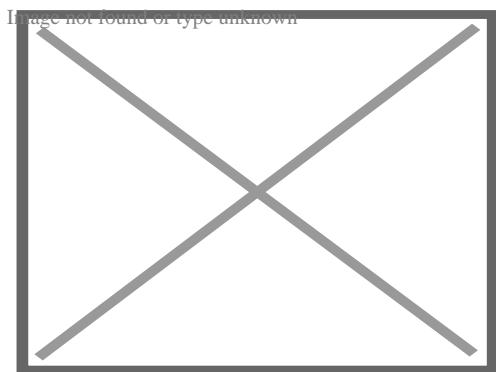
An effort has been made by city officials to diversify the economy by attracting health-related, high-tech and other commercial interests. No state tax for individuals or corporations, as well as a lack of other forms of business-related taxes, have aided the success of these efforts.<sup>[85]</sup>

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.<sup>[86]</sup> In 2004, Las Vegas Mayor [Oscar Goodman](#) announced that the area would become home to [Symphony Park](#) (originally called "Union Park"<sup>[87]</sup>), a mixed-use development. The development is home to the



Cleveland Clinic Lou Ruvo Center for Brain Health, The Smith Center for the Performing Arts, the Discovery Children's Museum, the Las Vegas Chamber of Commerce, and four residential projects totaling 600 residential units as of 2024.[88]



World Market Center Building A

In 2005, the World Market Center opened, consisting of three large buildings taking up 5,400,000 square feet (500,000 m<sup>2</sup>). Trade shows for the furniture and furnishing industries are held there semiannually.[89]

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

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

## Other industries

[edit]

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

Summerlin.

**Planet 13 Holdings**, a cannabis company, opened the world's largest **cannabis dispensary** in Las Vegas at 112,000 sq ft (10,400 m<sup>2</sup>).<sup>[94][95]</sup>

## 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.<sup>[47]</sup>

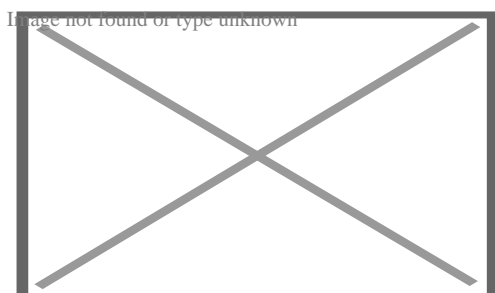
## Culture

[[edit](#)]

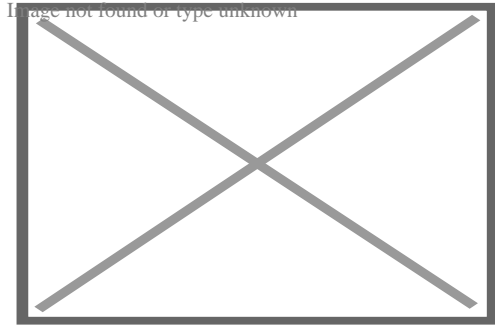
Main article: **Las Vegas Valley § Culture and the arts**

See also: **List of Las Vegas landmarks**

"Las Vegas culture" redirects here. For the ancient Ecuadorean 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.<sup>[96]</sup> The festival extends into the Fremont East Entertainment District.<sup>[97]</sup> The Thursday evening before First Friday is known in the arts district as "Preview Thursday," which highlights new gallery exhibitions throughout the district.<sup>[98]</sup>

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.

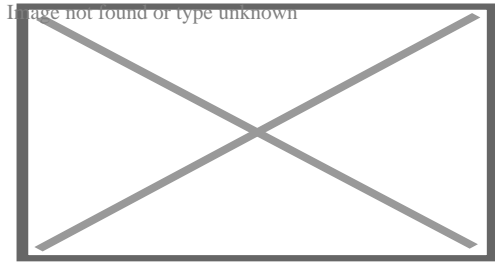
Las Vegas has earned the moniker "Gambling Capital of the World," as it has the world's most land-based casinos.<sup>[99]</sup> The city is also host to more [AAA Five Diamond](#) hotels than any other city in the world.<sup>[100]</sup>

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

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**.<sup>[105]</sup> The **Las Vegas Lights FC** of the **United Soccer League** play in **Cashman Field** in **Downtown Las Vegas**.<sup>[106][107]</sup>

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.<sup>[108]</sup>

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**.<sup>[109]</sup>

## List of teams

<sup>[[edit](#)]</sup>

### Major professional teams

<sup>[[edit](#)]</sup>

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

### Minor professional teams

[edit]

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

### Semi-pro and amateur teams

[edit]

Team	Sport	League	Venue (capacity)	Established Titles	
<b>Las Vegas Dream</b>	Basketball	ABA	City National Arena (600)	2023	
<b>Las Vegas Royals</b>				2020	
<b>Vegas Jesters</b>	Ice hockey	MWHL		2012	0
<b>Las Vegas Thunderbirds</b>		USPHL		2019	0

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

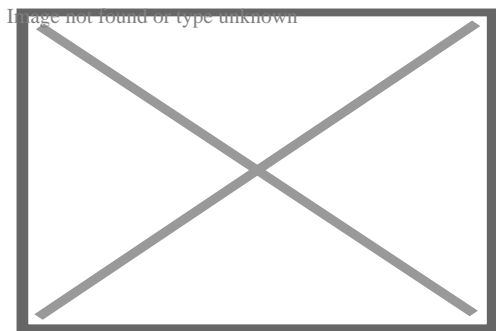
## College teams

[[edit](#)]

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

## Parks and recreation

[[edit](#)]



Spanish Trail Country Club, a 27-hole golf course

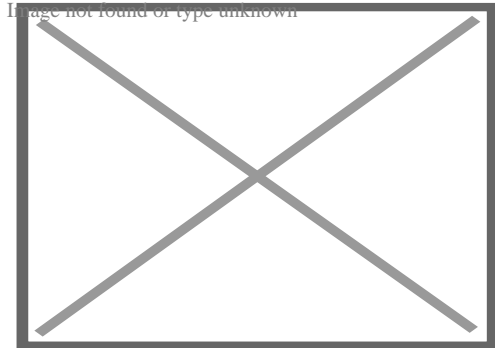
The city's parks and recreation department operates 78 regional, community, neighborhood, and pocket parks; four municipal swimming pools, 11 recreational centers, four active adult centers, eight cultural centers, six galleries, eleven dog parks, and four golf courses: Angel Park Golf Club, Desert Pines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

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**.<sup>[112]</sup> The mayor sits as a council member–at–large and presides over all **city council** meetings.<sup>[112]</sup> 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.<sup>[113]</sup> The city manager is responsible for the administration and the day–to–day operations of all **municipal services** and city departments.<sup>[114]</sup> The city manager maintains intergovernmental relationships with federal, state, county and other local governments.<sup>[114]</sup>

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

The **federally–recognized Las Vegas Tribe of Paiute Indians** (**Southern Paiute**: Nuvagantucimi) occupies a 31–acre (130,000 m<sup>2</sup>) **reservation** just north downtown between **Interstate–15** and Main Street.<sup>[118][119][120]</sup>



Downtown is the location of [Lloyd D. George Federal District Courthouse](#)<sup>[121]</sup> and the Regional Justice Center,<sup>[122]</sup> draws numerous companies providing bail, marriage, divorce, tax, [incorporation](#) and other legal services.

## City council

[\[edit\]](#)

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

## Politics

[\[edit\]](#)

Las Vegas City Presidential Election Results

### Las Vegas City Presidential Election Results<sup>[129]</sup>

Year	<a href="#">Democratic</a>	<a href="#">Republican</a>	<a href="#">Third Parties</a>
<a href="#">2024</a>	<a href="#">51.4%</a> <a href="#">149,647</a>	<a href="#">46.8%</a> <a href="#">136,073</a>	<a href="#">1.8%</a> <a href="#">5,299</a>
<a href="#">2020</a>	<a href="#">54.3%</a> <a href="#">150,733</a>	<a href="#">43.7%</a> <a href="#">121,302</a>	<a href="#">2.1%</a> <a href="#">5,763</a>

M:	2016	52.9% 121,107	41.2% 94,392	5.9% 13,544
	2012	57.7% 119,156	42.3% 87,227	0% 0
P	2008	58.8% 118,827	39.2% 79,207	1.89% 22,436

[[edit](#)]

Main article: [Clark County School District](#)

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

## 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).<sup>[131]</sup>

UNLV is a public, land-grant, [R1 research](#) university and is home to the [Kirk Kerkorian School of Medicine](#)<sup>[132]</sup> and the [William S. Boyd School of Law](#), the only law school in Nevada.<sup>[133]</sup> 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.<sup>[134]</sup>

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

## 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]

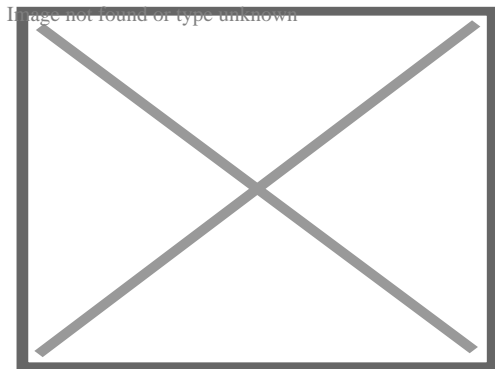
## Media

[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."<sup>[144]</sup> 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.<sup>[145][146]</sup>
- *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

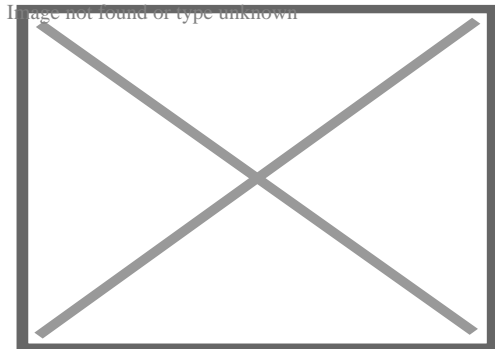
[*edit*]

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

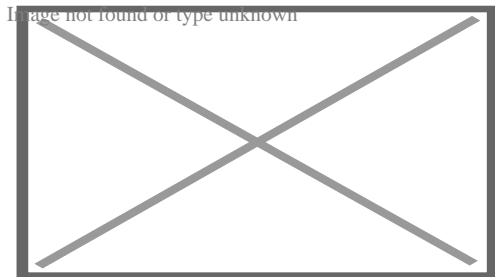
## Transportation

[[edit](#)]

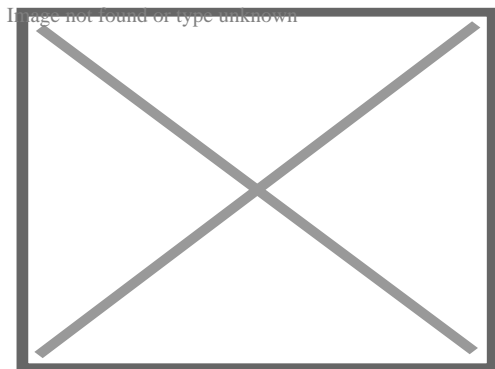
Main article: [Transportation in Las Vegas](#)



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.<sup>[147]</sup>

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<sup>[156]</sup>

- 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](#)
- [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](#)]

- <sup>^</sup>
  - American English: /læˈvɛɪɡəs/ *lahss VAY-gÉ™ss*
  - Spanish pronunciation: [las ˈβeɣas] lit. 'The Meadows'
- <sup>^</sup> 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.
- <sup>^</sup> **a b** From 15% sample
- <sup>^</sup> 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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## Further reading










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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](#)



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City of Las Vegas

- [Las Vegas–Paradise, NV MSA](#)
- [State of Nevada](#)

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

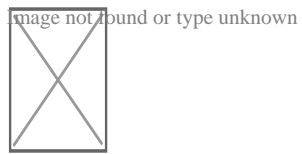
County seat: [Las Vegas](#)

## Cities

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

## CDPs

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



Clark  
County  
map

**Unincorporated  
communities**

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



## **Ghost towns**

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

**Indian  
reservations**

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

**Proposed  
communities**

- Coyote Springs
- Blue Diamond Hill housing proposals

**Footnotes**

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

- Nevada portal
- United States portal

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

Las Vegas Valley

- Las Vegas MSA
- State of Nevada

## LV Transportation

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

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

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

### Museums in Clark County, Nevada

- 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

Arts and  
museums

Active

## **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



**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](#)



- **v**
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## State of Nevada

### Carson City (capital)

#### Topics

- Index
- Geography
- Government
  - Delegations
- History
  - Nevada Territory
  - World War II
- People
- Symbols
- Tourist attractions
- Transportation
- Fauna

#### Society

- Abortion
- Culture
- Crime
- Demographics
  - Hispanics and Latinos
  - Native Americans
- Economy
- Education
- Elections
- Gun laws
- LGBT rights
- 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

- Bullfrog
  - Ormsby
  - Roop
- Former counties**

**Nevada portal**  
Image: Nevada portal, unknown  
flag

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

Southern California megaregion

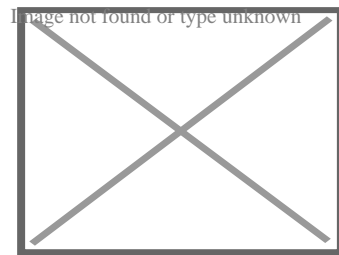
Metropolitan areas and cities in *italics* are located outside of California

## 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**
- **t**
- **e**

## 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

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

## 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	68. Saint Paul,	93. Garland,



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

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**International**

- [ISNI](#)
- [VIAF](#)
- [FAST](#)
- [WorldCat](#)

**National**

- [Germany](#)
- [United States](#)
- [France](#)
- [BnF data](#)
- [Japan](#)
- [Czech Republic](#)
- [Spain](#)
- [Croatia](#)
- [Chile](#)
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**Geographic**

- [MusicBrainz area](#)

**Other**

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About Rock N Block Turf N Hardscapes



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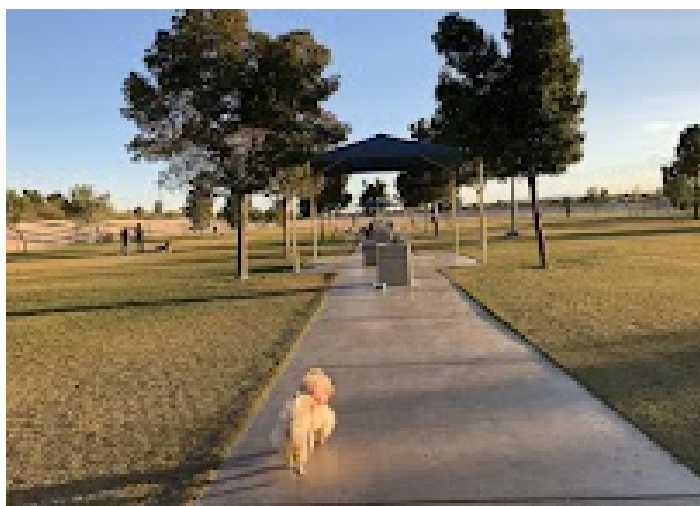
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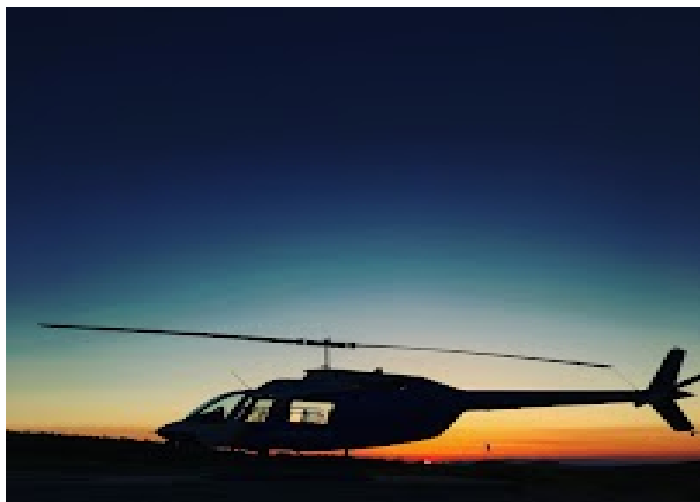
## Things To Do in Clark County

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**Barkin Basin Park**

4.6 (772)



## Wild West Helicopters

4.8 (40)



## Durango Hills Park Pickleball Courts

4.6 (273)



## Thai Buddhist Temple-Las Vegas

4.8 (56)



## Heers Park

4.2 (445)



## Coleman Park

4.2 (239)



## Ed Fountain Park

4.4 (1371)



## **Pioneer Park**

4.5 (466)

### **Driving Directions in Clark County**

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**Driving Directions From NV Landscapes LLC to**

**Driving Directions From Landscape Creations to**

**Driving Directions From Northwest Landscape & Maintenance to**

**Driving Directions From New horizon landscapes to**

**Driving Directions From Living Water Landscapes LV to**

**Driving Directions From Rock N Block – Turf N Hardscapes to**

**Driving Directions From Las Vegas Backyards to**

**Driving Directions From Taylormade Landscapes, LLC to**

**Driving Directions From Visualized Landscape to**

**Driving Directions From Ugarte Landscapes & Irrigation Repair to**

## Driving Directions From Custom Touch Landscape to

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

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[https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Living+Water+Landscapes+LV/Rock+N+Block+-+Turf+N+Hardscapes/@36.2469425,-115.2228834,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sChIJ38-Qx1OTylARIBhxZg\\_a2MI!2m2!1d-115.2228834!2d36.2469425!1m5!1m1!1sChIJD11n\\_FrrylARH8EGWmcGnAE!2m2!1d-115.2343937!2d36.2187971!3e3](https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Living+Water+Landscapes+LV/Rock+N+Block+-+Turf+N+Hardscapes/@36.2469425,-115.2228834,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sChIJ38-Qx1OTylARIBhxZg_a2MI!2m2!1d-115.2228834!2d36.2469425!1m5!1m1!1sChIJD11n_FrrylARH8EGWmcGnAE!2m2!1d-115.2343937!2d36.2187971!3e3)

[https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Paradise+Landscaping+Las+Vegas/Rock+N+Block+-+Turf+N+Hardscapes/@36.2046007,-115.2534055,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sChIJz\\_u3C0TBylARizuVOrp1bWQ!2m2!1d-115.2534055!2d36.2046007!1m5!1m1!1sChIJD11n\\_FrrylARH8EGWmcGnAE!2m2!1d-115.2343937!2d36.2187971!3e0](https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Paradise+Landscaping+Las+Vegas/Rock+N+Block+-+Turf+N+Hardscapes/@36.2046007,-115.2534055,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sChIJz_u3C0TBylARizuVOrp1bWQ!2m2!1d-115.2534055!2d36.2046007!1m5!1m1!1sChIJD11n_FrrylARH8EGWmcGnAE!2m2!1d-115.2343937!2d36.2187971!3e0)

[https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Custom+Touch+Landscape/Rock+N+Block+-+Turf+N+Hardscapes/@36.2735914,-115.2565364,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sChIjk51a35HrylARBrxGF-i8E7w!2m2!1d-115.2565364!2d36.2735914!1m5!1m1!1sChIJD11n\\_FrrylARH8EGWmcGnAE!2m2!1d-115.2343937!2d36.2187971!3e1](https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Custom+Touch+Landscape/Rock+N+Block+-+Turf+N+Hardscapes/@36.2735914,-115.2565364,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sChIjk51a35HrylARBrxGF-i8E7w!2m2!1d-115.2565364!2d36.2735914!1m5!1m1!1sChIJD11n_FrrylARH8EGWmcGnAE!2m2!1d-115.2343937!2d36.2187971!3e1)

[https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Rock+N+Block+--+Turf+N+Hardscapes/Rock+N+Block+--+Turf+N+Hardscapes/@36.2187971,-115.2343937,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sChIJD11n\\_FrrylARH8EGWmcGnAE!2m2!1d-115.2343937!2d36.2187971!1m5!1m1!1sChIJD11n\\_FrrylARH8EGWmcGnAE!2m2!1d-115.2343937!2d36.2187971!3e3](https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Rock+N+Block+--+Turf+N+Hardscapes/Rock+N+Block+--+Turf+N+Hardscapes/@36.2187971,-115.2343937,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sChIJD11n_FrrylARH8EGWmcGnAE!2m2!1d-115.2343937!2d36.2187971!1m5!1m1!1sChIJD11n_FrrylARH8EGWmcGnAE!2m2!1d-115.2343937!2d36.2187971!3e3)

**Driving Directions From South Point Hotel Casino & Spa to**

**Driving Directions From Four Queens Hotel & Casino to**

**Driving Directions From Golden Gate Hotel & Casino to**

**Driving Directions From Fremont Street Experience to**

**Driving Directions From Ethel M Chocolates Factory & Cactus Garden to**

**Driving Directions From Suncoast Hotel and Casino to**

**Driving Directions From Wynn Las Vegas to**

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**Driving Directions From Encore Las Vegas to**

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[https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Red+Rock+Canyon+National+Conservation+Area/Rock+N+Block+-+Turf+N+Hardscapes/@36.1944273,-115.4382967,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sunknown!2m2!1d-115.4382967!2d36.1944273!1m5!1m1!1sChIJD11n\\_FrryIARH8EGWmcGnAE!2m2!1d-115.2343937!2d36.2187971!3e2](https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Red+Rock+Canyon+National+Conservation+Area/Rock+N+Block+-+Turf+N+Hardscapes/@36.1944273,-115.4382967,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sunknown!2m2!1d-115.4382967!2d36.1944273!1m5!1m1!1sChIJD11n_FrryIARH8EGWmcGnAE!2m2!1d-115.2343937!2d36.2187971!3e2)

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[https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Encore+Las+Vegas/Rock+N+Block+-+Turf+N+Hardscapes/@36.1294396,-115.164314,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sunknown!2m2!1d-115.164314!2d36.1294396!1m5!1m1!1sChIJD11n\\_FrryIARH8EGWmcGnAE!2m2!1d-115.2343937!2d36.2187971!3e3](https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Encore+Las+Vegas/Rock+N+Block+-+Turf+N+Hardscapes/@36.1294396,-115.164314,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sunknown!2m2!1d-115.164314!2d36.1294396!1m5!1m1!1sChIJD11n_FrryIARH8EGWmcGnAE!2m2!1d-115.2343937!2d36.2187971!3e3)

[https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Fremont+Street+Experience/Rock+N+Block+-+Turf+N+Hardscapes/@36.1707275,-115.1438229,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sunknown!2m2!1d-115.1438229!2d36.1707275!1m5!1m1!1sChIJD11n\\_FrryIARH8EGWmcGnAE!2m2!1d-115.2343937!2d36.2187971!3e0](https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Fremont+Street+Experience/Rock+N+Block+-+Turf+N+Hardscapes/@36.1707275,-115.1438229,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sunknown!2m2!1d-115.1438229!2d36.1707275!1m5!1m1!1sChIJD11n_FrryIARH8EGWmcGnAE!2m2!1d-115.2343937!2d36.2187971!3e0)

## Reviews for Rock N Block Turf N Hardscapes

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Rob Foster

(5)

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



Dawna OgleYohe

(5)

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

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

<https://www.google.com/maps/reviews/data=!4m8!14m7!1m6!2m5!1sChZDSUhNMG9nS0VJQ0FnSUR0eQ%7CCgwl8v-5uQYQwNC54gl%7C?hl=en-US>

<https://www.google.com/maps/reviews/data=!4m8!14m7!1m6!2m5!1sChZDSUhNMG9nS0VJQ0FnSURUS>

<https://www.google.com/maps/reviews/data=!4m8!14m7!1m6!2m5!1sChZDSUhNMG9nS0VJQ0FnSUNbSYfg%7CCgsl9OTbtwYQ2O-gbA%7C?hl=en-US>

<https://www.google.com/maps/reviews/data=!4m8!14m7!1m6!2m5!1sChZDSUhNMG9nS0VJQ0FnSUCQI%7C?hl=en-US>

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<https://www.google.com/maps/reviews/data=!4m8!14m7!1m6!2m5!1sChdDSUhNMG9nS0VOT3VpTmBwgYQ4Jba0wI%7C?hl=en-US>

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Rock N Block

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[Google Business Website](#)

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