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Add phonetic spelling Cancel Thanks for contributing It is a city in California that is famous for its Mediterranean climate, ethnic diversity It is a Spanish word which in Spanish is pronounced Los An-helless Thanks for contributing city 157 ratings rating ratings City of the Angels 150 ratings rating ratings metropolis 140 ratings rating ratings point of entry 132 ratings rating ratings port of entry 124 ratings rating ratings Show more fewer Synonyms Thanks for contributing {{ quiz.questions_count }} Questions Lets play Show more fewer Quiz {{collection.count}} View collection -Private -{{collection.uname}} Show more fewer Collections Los Angeles - Los Angeles ((listen); Spanish: Los ngeles; Spanish for "The Angels"), officially the City of Los Angeles and often known by its initials L.A., is the most populous city in California; the Los Angeles Times - The Los Angeles Times (sometimes abbreviated as LA Times or L.A. Times) is a daily newspaper which has been published in Los Angeles, California, since 1881. It has the fourth largest circula Los Angeles Lakers - The Los Angeles Lakers are an American professional basketball team based in Los Angeles. The Lakers compete in the National Basketball Association (NBA), as a member of the league's Western Los Angeles Angels - The Los Angeles Angels are an American professional baseball team based in Anaheim, California. They compete in Major League Baseball (MLB) as a member club of the American League (AL) West d Los Angeles International Airport - Los Angeles International Airport (IATA: LAX, ICAO: KLAX, FAA LID: LAX), commonly referred to as LAX (with each of its letters pronounced individually), is the primary international airport s {{ wiki_api.name }} {{ ' - ' + wiki_api.description }} Show more fewer Wiki Actress and singer Debbie Reynolds dies, one day after daughter's death 116 ratings rating ratings Storm causes Southern Californian residents to evacuate 107 ratings rating ratings Los Angeles undergoing large power outage 99 ratings rating ratings Los Angeles Internatonal computer glitch causes four hour backup 91 ratings rating ratings Small earthquake shakes Los Angeles, California 83 ratings rating ratings Show more fewer Sentence Thanks for contributing 54 ratings rating ratings 45 ratings rating ratings 12 ratings rating ratings Show more fewer Translation Translate this word/phrase Cancel Thanks for contributing Show more fewer News Antonyms for los angeles Thanks for contributing mines miinees Pronunciation poll Last updated June 18, 2025 Correct spellingIncorrect spelling Click to open Free Grammar, Style and Spell CheckerStill not sure?Ask your question in our comments section below (we reply to all comments within 24 hours)or return to main search.SpanishDictionary.com Phonetic Alphabet (SPA)International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA)English Alphabet (ABC)SpanishDictionary.com Phonetic Alphabet (SPA)International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA)English Alphabet (ABC)Learn more about pronunciation and the English alphabet. 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The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. In Spanish it is pronounced as "Los An-kol-les" Los Angeles is pronounced as L AW S - AE N - j uh - l uh s l sounds like the 'l' in 'let'aw sounds like the 'aw' in 'law's sounds like the 's' in 'so'ae sounds like the 'a' in 'at'n sounds like the 'n' in 'no'j sounds like the 'j' in 'jug'uh sounds like the 'u' in 'up' Los Angeles is pronounced as: Phonetic Spelling:[L AW S - AE N - j uh - l uh s] L AW S - AE N - j uh - l uh s let law so at no jug up let up so Name of a City in US, Home to Hollywood Los Angeles is pronounced as Los ahn he less Los Angeles is pronounced as: Phonetic Spelling:[Los ahn he less] Los ahn he less Los -angel - es Most populous city in California, United States"LA" and "City of Los Angeles" redirect here. For other uses, see Los Angeles (disambiguation), LA (disambiguation), and City of Los Angeles (disambiguation).City in California, United StatesLos Angeles Los ngeles(Spanish)CitySkyline of downtown Los AngelesHollywood SignEcho ParkCalle OlveraLos Angeles City HallGriffith ObservatoryVenice BeachFlagSealCoat of armsWordmarkNicknames:L.A., City of Angels,[1] The Entertainment Capital of the World,[1] La-la-land, Tinseltown[1]Show Los AngelesShow Los Angeles CountyShow CaliforniaShow the United StatesCoordinates: 3403N 11815W / 34.050N 118.250W / 34.050; -118.250CountryUnited StatesStateCaliforniaCountyLos AngelesRegionSouthern CaliforniaCSALos Angeles-Long BeachMSALos Angeles-Long Beach-AnaheimPuebloSeptember 4, 1781[2]City statusMay 23, 1835[3]IncorporatedApril 4, 1850[4]Named afterOur Lady, Queen of the AngelsGovernmentTypeMayor-council[5]BodyLos Angeles City CouncilMayorKaren Bass (D)City AttorneyHydee Feldstein Soto (D)City ControllerKenneth Mejia (D)Area[6]Total498.3sqmi (1,290.6km2)Land469.1sqmi (1,214.9km2)Water29.2sqmi (75.7km2)Elevation233ft (71m)Highestelevation (Mount Lukens)5,075ft (1,547m)Lowestelevation (Pacific Ocean)0ft (0m)Population(2020)[7]Total3,898,747Estimate(2024)[8]3,878,704Rank3rd in North America2nd in the United States1st in CaliforniaDensity8,205/sqmi (3,168/km2)Urban[9]12,237,376 (US: 2nd)Metro[10]12,927,614 (US: 2nd)CSA[10]18,316,743 (US: 2nd)DemonymsAngeleno, Angelino, Angeleo[11][12]GDP[13][14][15]Metro$1.295 trillion (2023)CSA$1.618 trillion (2023)Time zoneUTC08:00 (PST)Summer (DST)UTC07:00 (PDT)ZIP CodesList9000190084, 9008690089, 90091, 9009390097, 90099, 9010190103, 90174, 90185, 90189, 9029190293, 9104091043, 9130391308, 91311, 91316, 9132491328, 91330, 91331, 91335, 91340, 9134291349, 9135291353, 9135691357, 9136491367, 9140191499, 9150491505, 9160191609[16] Area codes213, 323, 310, 424, 818, 747, 626FIPS code06-44000GNIS feature IDs1662328, 2410877Websitelacity.govLos Angeles,[a] often referred to by its initials L.A., is the most populous city in the U.S. state of California, and the commercial, financial, and cultural center of Southern California. With an estimated 3,878,704 residents within the city limits as of 2024[update],[8] it is the second-most populous in the United States, behind only New York City. Los Angeles has an ethnically and culturally diverse population, and is the principal city of a metropolitan area of 12.9 million people (2024). Greater Los Angeles, a combined statistical area that includes the Los Angeles and RiversideSan Bernardino metropolitan areas, is a sprawling metropolis of over 18.5 million residents.The majority of the city proper lies in a basin in Southern California adjacent to the Pacific Ocean in the west and extending partly through the Santa Monica Mountains and north into the San Fernando Valley, with the city bordering the San Gabriel Valley to its east. It covers about 469 square miles (1,210km2),[6] and is the county seat and most populated city of Los Angeles County, which is the most populous county in the United States with an estimated 9.86 million residents as of 2022[update].[17] It is the third-most visited city in the U.S. with over 2.7 million visitors as of 2023.[18]The area that became Los Angeles was originally inhabited by the indigenous Tongva people and later claimed by Juan Rodrguez Cabrillo for Spain in 1542. The city was founded on September 4, 1781, under Spanish governor Felipe de Neve, on the village of Yaanga.[19] It became a part of the First Mexican Empire in 1821 following the Mexican War of Independence. In 1848, at the end of the MexicanAmerican War, Los Angeles and the rest of California were purchased as part of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and became part of the United States. Los Angeles was incorporated as a municipality on April 4, 1850, five months before California achieved statehood. The discovery of oil in the 1890s brought rapid growth to the city.[20] The city was further expanded with the completion of the Los Angeles Aqueduct in 1913, which delivers water from Eastern California.Los Angeles has a diverse economy with a broad range of industries. Despite a steep exodus of film and television production since the COVID-19 pandemic,[21] Los Angeles is still one of the largest hubs of American film production,[22][23] the world's largest by revenue; the city is an important site in the history of film. It also has one of the busiest container ports in the Americas,[24][25][26] and despite a business exodus from downtown Los Angeles, the city's urban core is evolving as a cultural center with the world's largest showcase of architecture designed by Frank Gehry.[27] In 2018, the Los Angeles metropolitan area had a gross metropolitan product of over $1.0trillion,[28] making it the city with the third-largest GDP in the world, after New York and Tokyo. Los Angeles hosted the Summer Olympics in 1932 and 1984, and will also host in 2028.See also: Etymology of place names in Los Angeles County, CaliforniaOn September 4, 1781, a group of 44 settlers known as "Los Pobladores" founded the pueblo (town) they called El Pueblo de Nuestra Seora la Reina de los ngeles, 'The Town of Our Lady the Queen of the Angels'.[29] The original name of the settlement is disputed; the Guinness Book of World Records rendered it as "El Pueblo de Nuestra Seora la Reina de los ngeles del Ro Porcincula";[30] other sources have shortened or alternate versions of the longer name.[31]The local English pronunciation of the name of the city has varied over time. A 1953 article in the journal of the American Name Society asserts that the pronunciation /ls ndls/ lawss AN-jl-s was established following the 1850 incorporation of the city and that since the 1880s the pronunciation /los ls/ lohss ANG-gl-s emerged from a trend in California to give places Spanish, or Spanish-sounding, names and pronunciations.[32] In 1908, librarian Charles Fletcher Lummis, who argued for the name's pronunciation with a hard g (//),[33][34] reported that there were at least 12 pronunciation variants.[35] In the early 1900s, the Los Angeles Times advocated for pronouncing it Loce AHNG-hayl-ais (/los heles/), approximating Spanish [los axeles], by printing the respelling under its masthead for several years.[36] This did not find favor.[37]Since the 1930s, /ls ndls/ has been most common.[38] In 1934, the United States Board on Geographic Names decreed that this pronunciation be used by the federal government.[36] This was also endorsed in 1952 by a "jury" appointed by Mayor Fletcher Bowron to devise an official pronunciation.[32][36]Common pronunciations in the United Kingdom include /ls ndliz, -lz, -ls/ loss AN-jil-eez, -iz, -iss.[39] Phonetician Jack Windsor Lewis described the most common one, /ls ndliz/ , as a spelling pronunciation based on analogy to Greek words ending in -es, "reflecting a time when the classics were familiar if Spanish was not".[40]Main article: History of Los AngelesFor a chronological guide, see Timeline of Los Angeles.For a topical guide, see Outline of the history of Los Angeles.Yaanga, a prominent Tongva village, stood in the area before the Spanish founded Los Angeles.The settlement of Indigenous Californians in the modern Los Angeles Basin and the San Fernando Valley was dominated by the Tongva (now also known as the Gabrieleo since the era of Spanish colonization). The historic center of Tongva power in the region was the settlement of Yaanga (Tongva: Iyang), meaning "place of the poison oak", which would one day be the site where the Spanish founded the Pueblo de Los ngeles. Iyang has also been translated as "the valley of smoke".[41][42][43][44][19]Maritime explorer Juan Rodrguez Cabrillo claimed the area of southern California for the Spanish Empire in 1542, while on an official military exploring expedition, as he was moving northward along the Pacific coast from earlier colonizing bases of New Spain in Central and South America.[45] Gaspar de Portol and Franciscan missionary Juan Cresp reached the present site of Los Angeles on August 2, 1769.[46]The Spanish founded Mission San Fernando Rey de Espaa in 1797.In 1771, Franciscan friar Junpero Serra directed the building of the Mission San Gabriel Arcngel, the first mission in the area.[47] On September 4, 1781, a group of 44 settlers known as "Los Pobladores" founded the pueblo (town) they called El Pueblo de Nuestra Seora la Reina de los ngeles, 'The Town of Our Lady the Queen of the Angels'.[29] The present-day city has the largest Roman Catholic archdiocese in the United States. Two-thirds of the Mexican or (New Spain) settlers were mestizo or mulatto, a mixture of African, indigenous and European ancestry.[48] The settlement remained a small ranch town for decades, but by 1820, the population had increased to about 650 residents.[49] Today, the pueblo is commemorated in the historic district of Los Angeles Pueblo Plaza and Olvera Street, the oldest part of Los Angeles.[50]Californio statesman Po Pico, who served as the last Mexican governor of California, played an influential role in the development of Los Angeles in the late Mexican and early American eras.New Spain achieved its independence from the Spanish Empire in 1821, and the pueblo now existed within the new Mexican Republic. During Mexican rule, Governor Po Pico made Los Angeles the regional capital of Alta California.[51] By this time, the new republic introduced more secularization acts within the Los Angeles region.[52] In 1846, during the wider MexicanAmerican War, marines from the United States occupied the pueblo. This resulted in the siege of Los Angeles where 150 Mexican militias fought the occupiers which eventually surrendered.[53]Mexican rule ended during following the American Conquest of California, part of the larger Mexican-American War. Americans took control from the Californios after a series of battles, culminating with the signing of the Treaty of Cahuenga on January 13, 1847.[54] The Mexican Cession was formalized in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, which ceded Los Angeles and the rest of Alta California to the United States.See also: Victorian Downtown Los Angeles and Los Angeles in the 1920sThe Treaty of Cahuenga, signed in 1847 by Californio Andrs Pico and American John C. Frmont, ended the U.S. Conquest of California.Railroads arrived with the completion of the transcontinental Southern Pacific line from New Orleans to Los Angeles in 1876 and the Santa Fe Railroad in 1885.[55] Petroleum was discovered in the city and surrounding area in 1892, and by 1923, the discoveries had helped California become the country's largest oil producer, accounting for about one-quarter of the world's petroleum output.[56]By 1900, the population had grown to more than 102,000,[57] putting pressure on the city's water supply.[58] The completion of the Los Angeles Aqueduct in 1913, under the supervision of William Mulholland, ensured the continued growth of the city.[59] Because of clauses in the city's charter that prevented the City of Los Angeles from selling or providing water from the aqueduct to any area outside its borders, many adjacent cities and communities felt compelled to join Los Angeles.[60][61][62]In the early 20th century, Hollywood studios, like Paramount Pictures, helped transform Hollywood into the world capital of film and helped solidify LA as a global economic hub.Los Angeles created the first municipal zoning ordinance in the United States. On September 14, 1908, the Los Angeles City Council promulgated residential and industrial land use zones. The new ordinance established three residential zones of a single type, where industrial uses were prohibited. The proscriptions included barns, lumber yards, and any industrial land use employing machine-powered equipment. These laws were enforced against industrial properties after the fact. These prohibitions were in addition to existing activities that were already regulated as nuisances. These included explosives warehousing, gas works, oil drilling, slaughterhouses, and tanneries. Los Angeles City Council also designated seven industrial zones within the city. However, between 1908 and 1915, the Los Angeles City Council created various exceptions to the broad proscriptions that applied to these three residential zones, and as a consequence, some industrial uses emerged within them. There are two differences between the 1908 Residence District Ordinance and later zoning laws in the United States. First, the 1908 laws did not establish a comprehensive zoning map as the 1916 New York City Zoning Ordinance did. Second, the residential zones did not distinguish types of housing; they treated apartments, hotels, and detached-single-family housing equally.[63]In 1910, Hollywood merged into Los Angeles, with 10 movie companies already operating in the city at the time. By 1921, more than 80 percent of the world's film industry was concentrated in L.A.[64] The money generated by the industry kept the city insulated from much of the economic loss suffered by the rest of the country during the Great Depression.[65]By 1930, the population surpassed one million.[66] In 1932, the city hosted the Summer Olympics.During World War II, the California Shipbuilding Corporation on Terminal Island was among the many builders that made the Port of Los Angeles one of the largest shipyards in the country.During World War II Los Angeles was a major center of wartime manufacturing, such as shipbuilding and aircraft. Calship built hundreds of Liberty Ships and Victory Ships on Terminal Island, and the Los Angeles area was the headquarters of six of the country's major aircraft manufacturers (Douglas Aircraft Company, Hughes Aircraft, Lockheed, North American Aviation, Northrop Corporation, and Vultee). During the war, more aircraft were produced in one year than in all the pre-war years since the Wright brothers flew the first airplane in 1903, combined. Manufacturing in Los Angeles skyrocketed, and as William S. Knudsen, of the National Defense Advisory Commission put it, "We won because we smothered the enemy in an avalanche of production, the like of which he had never seen, nor dreamed possible."[67]After the end of World War II Los Angeles grew more rapidly than ever, sprawling into the San Fernando Valley.[68] The expansion of the state owned Interstate Highway System during the 1950s and 1960s helped propel suburban growth and signaled the demise of the city's privately owned electrified rail system, once the world's largest.As a consequence of World War II, suburban growth, and population density, many amusement parks were built and operated in this area.[69] An example is Beverly Park, which was located at the corner of Beverly Boulevard and La Cienega before being closed and substituted by the Beverly Center.[70]In the second half of the 20th century, Los Angeles substantially reduced the amount of housing that could be built by drastically downzoning the city. In 1960, the city had a total zoned capacity for approximately 10 million people. By 1990, that capacity had fallen to 4.5 million as a result of policy decisions to ban housing through zoning.[71]Racial tensions led to the Watts riots in 1965, resulting in 34 deaths and over 1,000 injuries.[72]Opening ceremony of the 1984 Summer Olympics at the LA ColiseumIn 1969, California became the birthplace of the Internet, as the first ARPANET transmission was sent from the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) to the Stanford Research Institute in Menlo Park.[73]In 1973, Tom Bradley was elected as the city's first African American mayor, serving for five terms until retiring in 1993. Other events in the city during the 1970s included the Symbionese Liberation Army's South Central standoff in 1974 and the Hillside Stranglers murder cases in 19771978.[74]In early 1984, the city surpassed Chicago in population, thus becoming the second largest city in the United States.[75]In 1984, the city hosted the Summer Olympic Games for the second time. Despite being boycotted by 14 Communist countries, the 1984 Olympics became more financially successful than any previous,[76] and the second Olympics to turn a profit; the other, according to an analysis of contemporary newspaper reports, was the 1932 Summer Olympics, also held in Los Angeles.[77]Wilshire Grand Center, built in 2017, is the tallest building in California and in the Western United States.Racial tensions erupted on April 29, 1992, with the acquittal by a Simi Valley jury of four Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) officers captured on videotape beating Rodney King, culminating in large-scale riots.[78][79]In 1994, the magnitude 6.7 Northridge earthquake shook the city, causing $12.5billion in damage and 72 deaths.[80] The century ended with the Rampart scandal, one of the most extensive documented cases of police misconduct in American history.[81]In 2002, Mayor James Hahn led the campaign against secession, resulting in voters defeating efforts by the San Fernando Valley and Hollywood to secede from the city.[82]In 2022, Karen Bass became the city's first female mayor, making Los Angeles the largest U.S. city to have ever had a woman as mayor.[83]In January 2025, a series of devastating wildfires caused by severe winds swept through Southern California, with the Pacific Palisades fire causing widespread destruction in Los Angeles' northwestern community of Pacific Palisades, with many calling it the most destructive in the history of the city of Los Angeles.[84]In June 2025, the city experienced protests and riots following raids by Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE).[85]Los Angeles will host the 2028 Summer Olympics and Paralympic Games, making Los Angeles the third city to host the Olympics three times.[86][87]See also: Los Angeles Basin and San Fernando ValleySatellite view of Los AngelesThe city of Los Angeles covers a total area of 502.7 square miles (1,302km2), comprising 468.7 square miles (1,214km2) of land and 34.0 square miles (88km2) of water.[88] The city extends for 44 miles (71km) from north to south and for 29 miles (47km) from east to west. The perimeter of the city is 342 miles (550km).Los Angeles is both flat and hilly. The highest point in the city proper is Mount Lukens at 5,074ft (1,547m),[89][90] located in the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains at the north extent of the Crescenta Valley. The eastern end of the Santa Monica Mountains stretches from Downtown to the Pacific Ocean and separates the Los Angeles Basin from the San Fernando Valley. Other hilly parts of Los Angeles include the Mt. Washington area north of Downtown, eastern parts such as Boyle Heights, the Crenshaw district around the Baldwin Hills, and the San Pedro district.Surrounding the city are much higher mountains. Immediately to the north lie the San Gabriel Mountains, which is a popular recreation area for Angelenos. Its high point is Mount San Antonio, locally known as Mount Baldy, which reaches 10,064 feet (3,068m). Further afield, the highest point in southern California is San Gorgonio Mountain, 81 miles (130km) east of downtown Los Angeles,[91] with a height of 11,503 feet (3,506m).The Los Angeles River, which is largely seasonal, is the primary drainage channel. It was straightened and lined in 51 miles (82km) of concrete by the Army Corps of Engineers to act as a flood control channel.[92] The river begins in the Canoga Park district of the city, flows east from the San Fernando Valley along the north edge of the Santa Monica Mountains, and turns south through the city center, flowing to its mouth in the Port of Long Beach at the Pacific Ocean. The smaller Ballona Creek flows into the Santa Monica Bay at Playa del Rey.See also: California coastal sage and chaparralDel Rey Lagoon in Playa del ReyLos Angeles is rich in native plant species partly because of its diversity of habitats, including beaches, wetlands, and mountains. The most prevalent plant communities are coastal sage scrub, chaparral shrubland, and riparian woodland.[93] Native plants include: the California poppy, matilija poppy, toyon, Ceanothus, Chamise, Coast Live Oak, sycamore, willow and Giant Wildrye. Many of these native species, such as the Los Angeles sunflower, have become so rare as to be considered endangered. Mexican Fan Palms, Canary Island Palms, Queen Palms, Date Palms, and California Fan Palms are common in the Los Angeles area, although only the last is native to California, though still not native to the City of Los Angeles.Los Angeles has a number of official flora:the official tree of Los Angeles is the Coral Tree (Erythrina afra)[94]the official flower is the Bird of Paradise (Strelitzia reginae)[95]the official plant is toyon (Heteromeles arbutifolia)[96]This section needs expansion with: the rest of the animals in the area. You can help by making an edit requestadding to it . (April 2025)See also: List of wild animals from Los AngelesThe city has an urban population of bobcats (Lynx rufus).[97] Mange is a common problem in this population.[97] Although Serieys et al. 2014 find selection of immune genetics at several loci they do not demonstrate that this produces a real difference which helps the bobcats to survive future mange outbreaks.[97]Mount Lukens, in the San Gabriel Mountains, is the highest point in LA.Los Angeles is subject to earthquakes because of its location on the Pacific Ring of Fire. The geologic instability has produced numerous faults, which cause approximately 10,000 earthquakes annually in Southern California, though most of them are too small to be felt.[98] The strike-slip San Andreas Fault system, which sits at the boundary between the Pacific Plate and the North American Plate, passes through the Los Angeles metropolitan area. The segment of the fault passing through Southern California experiences a major earthquake roughly every 110 to 140 years, and seismologists have warned about the next "big one", as the last major earthquake was the 1857 Fort Tejon earthquake.[99] The Los Angeles basin and metropolitan area are also at risk from blind thrust earthquakes.[100] Major earthquakes that have hit the Los Angeles area include the 1933 Long Beach, 1971 San Fernando, 1987 Whittier Narrows, and the 1994 Northridge events. All but a few are of low intensity and are not felt. The USGS has released the UCERF California earthquake forecast, which models earthquake occurrence in California. Parts of the city are also vulnerable to tsunamis; harbor areas were damaged by waves from Aleutian Islands earthquake in 1946, Valdivia earthquake in 1960, Alaska earthquake in 1964, Chile earthquake in 2010 and Japan earthquake in 2011.[101]Main article: List of districts and neighborhoods in Los AngelesSee also: List of tallest buildings in Los AngelesThe city is divided into many different districts and neighborhoods,[102][103] some of which had been separately incorporated cities that eventually merged with Los Angeles.[104] These neighborhoods were developed piecemeal, and are well-defined enough that the city has signage which marks nearly all of them.[105]View of the downtown Los Angeles skyline from Griffith ParkThe city's street patterns generally follow a grid plan, with uniform block lengths and occasional roads that cut across blocks. However, this is complicated by rugged terrain, which has necessitated having different grids for each of the valleys that Los Angeles covers. Major streets are designed to move large volumes of traffic through many parts of the city, many of which are extremely long; Sepulveda Boulevard is 43 miles (69km) long, while Foothill Boulevard is over 60 miles (97km) long, reaching as far east as San Bernardino. Drivers in Los Angeles suffer from one of the worst rush hour periods in the world, according to an annual traffic index by navigation system maker, TomTom. LA drivers spend an additional 92 hours in traffic each year. During the peak rush hour, there is 80% congestion, according to the index.[106]Los Angeles is often characterized by the presence of low-rise buildings, in contrast to New York City. Outside of a few centers such as downtown, Warner Center, Century City, Koreatown, Miracle Mile, Hollywood, and Westwood, skyscrapers and high-rise buildings are not common in Los Angeles. The few skyscrapers built outside of those areas often stand out above the rest of the surrounding landscape, rather than wall-to-wall. However, downtown Los Angeles has many buildings over 30 stories, with fourteen over 50 stories, and two over 70 stories, the tallest of which is the Wilshire Grand Center.Main article: Climate of Los Angeles Los Angeles (Downtown)Climate chart (explanation)JFMAMJJASOND3.368493.668502.270520.772550.374580.1776108265084650.183640.679600.873532.56748 Average max. and min. temperatures in F Precipitation totals in inchesSource: NOAA[107]Metric conversionJFMAMJJASOND8420992201057211118221 38.123152.325160.52818029193.32818152616202312632 09 Average max. and min. temperatures in C Precipitation totals in mmLos Angeles has a two-season semi-arid climate (Kppen: BSh) with dry summers and very mild winters, but it receives more annual precipitation than most semi-arid climates, narrowly missing the boundary of a Mediterranean climate (Kppen: Csb on the coast, Csa otherwise).[108] Daytime temperatures are generally temperate all year round. In winter, they average around 68F (20C).[109] Autumn months tend to be hot, with major heat waves a common occurrence in September and October, while the spring months tend to be cooler and experience more precipitation. Los Angeles has plenty of sunshine throughout the year, with an average of only 35 days with measurable precipitation annually.[110]Temperatures in the coastal basin exceed 90F (32C) on a dozen or so days in the year, from one day a month in April, May, June and November to three days a month in July, August, October and to five days in September.[110] Temperatures in the San Fernando and San Gabriel Valleys are considerably warmer. Temperatures are subject to substantial daily swings; in inland areas the difference between the average daily low and the average daily high is over 30F (17C).[111] The average annual temperature of the sea is 63F (17C), from 58F (14C) in January to 68F (20C) in August.[112] Hours of sunshine total more than 3,000 per year, from an average of 7 hours of sunshine per day in December to an average of 12 in July.[113]Due to the mountainous terrain of the surrounding region, the Los Angeles area contains a large number of distinct microclimates, causing extreme variations in temperature in close physical proximity to each other. For example, the average July maximum temperature at the Santa Monica Pier is 70F (21C) whereas it is 95F (35C) in Canoga Park, 15 miles (24km) away.[114] The city, like much of the Southern Californian coast, is subject to a late spring/early summer weather phenomenon called "June Gloom". This involves overcast or foggy skies in the morning that yield to sun by early afternoon.[115]Lake Hollywood in the Santa Monica MountainsMore recently, statewide droughts in California have further strained the city's water security.[116] Downtown Los Angeles averages 14.67in (373mm) of precipitation annually, mainly occurring between November and March,[117][111] generally in the form of moderate rain showers, but sometimes as heavy rainfall during winter storms. Rainfall is usually higher in the hills and coastal slopes of the mountains because of orographic uplift. Summer days are usually rainless. Rarely, an incursion of moist air from the south or east can bring brief thunderstorms in late summer, especially to the mountains. The coast gets slightly less rainfall, while the inland and mountain areas get considerably more. Years of average rainfall are rare. The usual pattern is a year-to-year variability, with a short string of dry years of 510in (130250mm) rainfall, followed by one or two wet years with more than 20in (510mm).[111] Wet years are usually associated with warm water El Nio conditions in the Pacific, dry years with cooler water La Nia episodes. A series of rainy days can bring floods to the lowlands and mudslides to the hills, especially after wildfires have denuded the slopes.Venice Beach on the South Coast of CaliforniaBoth freezing temperatures and snowfall are extremely rare in the city basin and along the coast, with the last occurrence of a 32F (0C) reading at the downtown station being January 29, 1979;[111] freezing temperatures occur nearly every year in valley locations while the mountains within city limits typically receive snowfall every winter. The greatest snowfall recorded in downtown Los Angeles was 2.0 inches (5cm) on January 15, 1932.[111][118] While the most recent snowfall occurred in February 2019, the first snowfall since 1962,[119][120] with snow falling in areas adjacent to Los Angeles as recently as January 2021.[121] Brief, localized instances of hail can occur on rare occasions, but are more common than snowfall. At the official downtown station, the highest recorded temperature is 113F (45C) on September 27, 2010,[111][122] while the lowest is 28F (2C),[111] on January 4, 1949.[111] Within the City of Los Angeles, the highest temperature ever officially recorded is 121F (49C), on September 6, 2020, at the weather station at Pierce College in the San Fernando Valley neighborhood of Woodland Hills.[123] During autumn and winter, Santa Ana winds sometimes bring much warmer and drier conditions to Los Angeles, and raise wildfire risk.vteClimate data for Los Angeles (Dodger Stadium, Downtown), 19912020 normals, extremes 1877presentMonthJanFebMarAprMayJunJulAugSepOctNovDecYearRecord high F (C)95(35)95(35)99(37)106(41)103(39)112(44)109(43)106(41)113(45)108(42)100(38)92(33)113(45)Mean maximum F (C)83.0(28.3)82.8(28.2)85.8(29.9)90.1(32.3)88.9(31.6)89.1(31.7)93.5(34.2)95.2(35.1)99.4(37.4)95.7(35.4)88.9(31.6)81.0(27.2)101.5(38.6)Mean daily maximum F (C)68.0(20.0)68.0(20.0)69.9(21.1)72.4(22.4)73.7(23.2)77.2(25.1)82.0(27.8)84.0(28.9)83.0(28.3)78.6(25.9)72.9(22.7)67.4(19.7)74.8(23.8)Daily mean F (C)58.4(14.7)59.0(15.0)61.1(16.2)63.6(17.6)65.9(18.8)69.3(20.7)73.3(22.9)74.7(23.7)73.6(23.1)69.3(20.7)63.0(17.2)57.8(14.3)65.8(18.8)Mean daily minimum F (C)48.9(9.4)50.0(10.0)52.4(11.3)54.8(12.7)58.1(14.5)61.4(16.3)64.7(18.2)65.4(18.6)64.2(17.9)59.9(15.5)53.1(11.7)48.2(9.0)56.8(13.8)Mean minimum F (C)41.4(5.2)42.9(6.1)45.4(7.4)48.9(9.4)53.5(11.9)57.4(14.1)61.1(16.2)61.7(16.5)59.1(15.1)53.7(12.1)45.4(7.4)40.5(4.7)39.2(4.0)Record low F (C)28(2)28(2)31(1)36(2)40(4)46(8)49(9)49(9)44(7)40(4)34(1)30(1)28(2)Average precipitation inches (mm)3.29(84)3.64(92)2.23(57)0.69(18)0.32(8.1)0.09(2.3)0.02(0.51)0.00(0.00)0.13(3.3)0.58(15)0.78(20)2.48(63)14.25(362)Average precipitation days (0.01 in)6.16.35.12.81.90.50.40.10.42.22.85.534.1Mean monthly sunshine hours225.3222.5267.0303.5276.2275.8364.1349.5278.5255.1217.3219.43,254.2Percentage possible sunshine71727278646483847573707173Average ultraviolet index2.94.26.28.19.210.410.810.08.15.43.52.66.7Source 1: NOAA (sun 19611977)[124][107][125][126]Source 2: UV Index Today (1995 to 2022)[127]vteClimate data for Los Angeles (LAX), 19912020 normals, extremes 1944presentMonthJanFebMarAprMayJunJulAugSepOctNovDecYearRecord high F (C)91(33)92(33)95(35)102(39)97(36)104(40)97(36)98(37)110(43)106(41)101(38)94(34)110(43)Mean maximum F (C)81.2(27.3)80.1(26.7)80.6(27.0)83.1(28.4)80.6(27.0)79.8(26.6)83.7(28.7)86.0(30.0)90.7(32.6)90.9(32.7)87.2(30.7)78.8(26.0)95.5(35.3)Mean daily maximum F (C)66.3(19.1)65.6(18.7)66.1(18.9)68.1(20.1)69.5(20.8)72.0(22.2)75.1(23.9)76.7(24.8)76.5(24.7)74.4(23.6)70.9(21.6)66.1(18.9)70.6(21.4)Daily mean F (C)57.9(14.4)57.9(14.4)59.1(15.1)61.1(16.2)63.6(17.6)66.4(19.1)69.6(20.9)70.7(21.5)70.1(21.2)67.1(19.5)62.3(16.8)57.6(14.2)63.6(17.6)Mean daily minimum F (C)49.4(9.7)50.1(10.1)52.2(11.2)54.2(12.3)57.6(14.2)60.9(16.1)64.0(17.8)64.8(18.2)63.7(17.6)59.8(15.4)53.7(12.1)49.1(9.5)56.6(13.7)Mean minimum F (C)41.8(5.4)42.9(6.1)45.3(7.4)48.0(8.9)52.7(11.5)56.7(13.7)60.2(15.7)61.0(16.1)58.7(14.8)53.2(11.8)46.1(7.8)41.1(5.1)39.4(4.1)Record low F (C)27(3)34(1)35(2)42(6)45(7)48(9)52(11)51(11)47(8)43(6)38(3)32(0)27(3)Average precipitation inches (mm)2.86(73)2.99(76)1.73(44)0.60(15)0.28(7.1)0.08(2.0)0.04(1.0)0.00(0.00)0.11(2.8)0.49(12)0.82(21)2.23(57)12.23(311)Average precipitation days (0.01 in)6.16.35.62.61.70.50.50.10.52.03.25.434.5Average relative humidity (%)63.467.970.571.074.075.976.676.674.270.565.562.970.8Average dew point F (C)41.4(5.2)44.4(6.9)46.6(8.1)49.1(9.5)52.7(11.5)56.5(13.6)60.1(15.6)61.2(16.2)59.2(15.1)54.1(12.3)46.8(8.2)41.4(5.2)51.1(10.6)Source: NOAA (relative humidity and dew point 19611990)[124][128][129] [130]Further information: Pollution in California Los Angeles air pollutionExternal audio "Fighting Smog in Los Angeles", Distillations Podcast, 2018 Science History InstituteOwing to geography, heavy reliance on automobiles, and the Los Angeles/Long Beach port complex, Los Angeles suffers from air pollution in the form of smog. The Los Angeles Basin and the San Fernando Valley are susceptible to atmospheric inversion, which holds in the exhausts from road vehicles, airplanes, locomotives, shipping, manufacturing, and other sources.[131]Viewable smog in Los Angeles in December 2005The smog season lasts from approximately May to October.[132] While other large cities rely on rain to clear smog, Los Angeles gets only 15 inches (380mm) of rain each year: pollution accumulates over many consecutive days. Issues of air quality in Los Angeles and other major cities led to the passage of early national environmental legislation, including the Clean Air Act. When the act was passed, California was unable to create a State Implementation Plan that would enable it to meet the new air quality standards, largely because of the level of pollution in Los Angeles generated by older vehicles.[133] More recently, the state of California has led the nation in working to limit pollution by mandating low-emission vehicles. Smog is expected to continue to drop in the coming years because of aggressive steps to reduce it, which include electric and hybrid cars, improvements in mass transit, and other measures.The number of Stage 1 smog alerts in Los Angeles has declined from over 100 per year in the 1970s to almost zero in the new millennium.[134] Despite improvement, the 2006 and 2007 annual reports of the American Lung Association ranked the city as the most polluted in the country with short-term particle pollution and year-round particle pollution.[135] In 2008, the city was ranked the second most polluted and again had the highest year-round particulate pollution.[136] The city met its goal of providing 20 percent of the city's power from renewable sources in 2010.[137] The American Lung

(2006) Ischia, Campania, Italy (2006) Yerevan, Armenia (2007)[384]In addition, Los Angeles has the following "friendship cities": d, Poland City of Melbourne, Australia Manchester, United Kingdom[385] Tel Aviv, Israel[386]Largest cities in Southern CaliforniaLargest cities in the AmericasList of hotels in Los AngelesList of largest houses in the Los Angeles Metropolitan AreaList of museums in Los AngelesList of museums in Los Angeles County, CaliforniaList of music venues in Los AngelesList of people from Los AngelesList of tallest buildings in Los AngelesNational Register of Historic Places listings in Los Angeles, CaliforniaUSS Los Angeles, 4 ships (including 1 airship)^ American English: /ls ndls/ lawss AN-jl-ssSpanish: Los ngeles, Spanish: [los axeles] , lit.'The Angels'^ a b c Gollust, Shelley (April 18, 2013). "Nicknames for Los Angeles". Voice of America. Archived from the original on July 6, 2014. Retrieved June 26, 2014.^ Barrows, H.D. (1899). "Felepe de Neve". 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