Chaparral is moderately over-represented in the MSHCP Conservation Area and coastal sage scrub and grassland are slightly under-represented. Juniper woodland and scrub, which comprises only 20 acres in the Bioregion, is not conserved. The other natural vegetation types have essentially the same percent representation in the Conservation Area as in the Bioregion. Agricultural land and developed or disturbed lands show reduced representation within the MSHCP Conservation Area.

3.3.2 Agua Tibia Mountains Bioregion

The Agua Tibia Mountains Bioregion comprises only 1% of the Plan Area, but supports eight of the 11 generalized vegetation types within the area. Overall, 80% of the Bioregion would be conserved, including almost 100% of Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub, 77% of coastal sage scrub, 82% of the chaparral, and 76% of the grassland. Excluding Agriculture and developed, overall conservation is 81%.

All of the vegetation types would be represented in the MSHCP Conservation Area (*Table 6*). With regard to relative conservation, the dominant vegetation conserved in the Agua Tibia Mountains Bioregion by far is chaparral (87%), with grasslands, woodlands and forests, riparian vegetation, coastal sage scrub, Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub and coniferous forest collectively making up only about 10% of the conserved vegetation. Chaparral would be slightly over-represented in the MSHCP Conservation Area in relation to its occurrence, but by-in-large, Conservation of natural Vegetation Communities is consistent with their occurrence in the Bioregion.

3.3.3 Riverside Lowlands Bioregion

The Riverside Lowlands Bioregion is by far the largest of the Bioregions, accounting for 55% of the Plan Area. Nine of the eleven generalized vegetation types are present within the Riverside Lowlands Bioregion and all of these are represented within areas to be conserved under the MSHCP (*Table 7*).

Unlike the Santa Ana and Agua Tibia Mountains Bioregions, the Riverside Lowlands Bioregion supports a more even distribution of vegetation types, with coastal sage scrub, chaparral, and grassland accounting for 16%, 12%, and 16% of the total land cover, respectively. The Riverside Lowlands Bioregion supports more existing Development and Agriculture than the other Bioregions, accounting for approximately 50% of the Bioregion. As shown in *Table 7*, however, the other natural vegetation types account for a substantial acreage of the Bioregion.