

# A. MSHCP Conservation Area Description



**TABLE 8  
CONSERVATION OF VEGETATION COMMUNITIES  
IN THE SAN JACINTO FOOTHILLS BIOREGION**

Vegetation Community	Additional Reserve Lands and Existing Public/Quasi-Public Lands		Bioregion		Percent Conserved under MSHCP	Change in Relative % Distribution
	Acres	Relative % Distribution	Acres	Relative % Distribution		
Chaparral	36,324	50.3	54,220	48.5	67.0	1.8
Coastal Sage Scrub	20,330	28.1	27,497	24.6	73.9	3.5
Grassland	6,142	8.5	12,264	11.0	50.1	-2.5
Desert Scrubs	2,161	3.0	2,227	2.0	97.0	1.0
Agricultural Land	1,790	2.5	5,592	5.0	32.0	-2.5
Developed or Disturbed Land	1,417	2.0	4,155	3.7	34.1	-1.7
Riparian Scrub, Woodland, Forest	1,411	2.0	1,699	1.5	83.0	0.5
Riversidean Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub	1,212	1.7	1,378	1.2	88.0	0.5
Woodlands and Forests	710	1.0	1,953	1.7	36.4	-0.7
Water	662	0.9	678	0.6	97.6	0.3
Meadows and Marshes	83	0.1	84	0.1	98.8	0.0
Peninsular Juniper Woodland and Scrub	2	0.0	2	0.0	100.0	0.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>72,243</b>	<b>100.1</b>	<b>111,750</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>65%</b>	

### 3.3.5 San Jacinto Mountains Bioregion

The San Jacinto Mountains Bioregion comprises 15% of the Plan Area. Ten of the eleven generalized vegetation types are present in the San Jacinto Mountains Bioregion. All of these types are also represented within areas to be conserved under the MSHCP (*Table 9*).

Similar to the other montane Bioregions, the San Jacinto Mountains Bioregion is largely dominated by chaparral vegetation, with this type accounting for 68% of the cover. Montane coniferous forest and woodlands and forests are sub-dominant vegetation types in the Bioregion, covering about 23% of the area. In contrast, coastal sage scrub and grassland, which are large upland components in the lowland and foothill Bioregions, account for only 5% of the Bioregion. Also reflecting the natural landscape of this Bioregion, Agriculture and developed account for only 1.4% of the cover.