

# A. MSHCP Conservation Area Description



**TABLE 9  
CONSERVATION OF VEGETATION COMMUNITIES  
IN THE SAN JACINTO MOUNTAINS 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	93,757	70.6	126,777	67.8	74.0	-3.4
Montane Coniferous Forest	19,086	14.4	28,290	15.1	67.5	-0.7
Woodlands and Forests	13,314	10.0	15,589	8.3	85.4	1.7
Coastal Sage Scrub	3,231	2.4	3,818	2.0	84.6	0.4
Grassland	1,781	1.3	5,454	2.9	32.7	-1.6
Desert Scrubs	379	0.3	1,484	0.8	25.5	-0.5
Riparian Scrub, Woodland, Forest	336	0.3	482	0.3	69.7	0.0
Agricultural Land	276	0.2	1,011	0.5	27.3	-0.3
Developed or Disturbed Land	236	0.2	1,675	0.9	14.1	-0.7
Riversidean Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub	193	0.1	331	0.2	58.3	-0.1
Water	102	0.1	261	0.1	39.1	0.0
Meadows and Marshes	72	0.1	452	0.2	15.9	-0.1
Peninsular Juniper Woodland and Scrub	15	0.0	15	0.0	100.0	0.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>132,778</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>185,637</b>	<b>99.3</b>	<b>72%</b>	

Conservation levels would be high in the San Jacinto Mountains Bioregion, with 72% conservation overall and 72% excluding Agriculture and developed. Conservation of individual vegetation types would be variable. Chaparral, coastal sage scrub, coniferous forest, woodlands and forests and riparian would all be conserved at levels of 67% or greater. Approximately 33% of grassland, 16% of meadows and marshes and 25% of desert scrub would be conserved.

Representativeness of vegetation types would range from slightly under-represented (-3.4% for chaparral) to slightly over-represented (+1.7% for woodlands and forests). Overall, the representativeness of natural vegetation types in the MSHCP Conservation Area would be consistent with their occurrence in the Bioregion.