

### **1.31 Small-leaved Rose (*Rosa minutifolia*) – Category SS**

#### **Management Units with Known Occurrences**

Small-leaved rose is distributed primarily along mesas and canyons near the coast in Baja California, Mexico (Reiser 1994). There is a transplanted occurrence and 1 potentially extant natural occurrence in MU3 (see Table of Occurrences and online map). In 1998, a single rose bush (the only occurrence in the United States) was salvaged and divided into smaller plants and then transplanted to Conserved Lands near Denney Canyon (RECON 2005). From this original transplantation of 245 plants, there are currently 203 cloned individuals at the former Cal Terraces site (City of San Diego 2012). Cuttings were also collected from the plant and rooted and grown at a commercial nursery and then approximately 1,000 of these cuttings were also planted within open space areas in the adjacent development (Scheid and MacAller 2005). In 2015, the City of San Diego monitored 9 of these shrubs in a fuel modification zone on Conserved Lands (City of San Diego 2015). During 2009 baseline surveys of the Otay Ranch Preserve's San Ysidro parcel, 2 rose bushes were reported (Dudek and Associates 2010). However, these plants have not been detected during subsequent surveys (M. Doderer, pers. comm.).

#### **Management Categorization Rationale**

Small-leaved rose is designated as a Species Management Focus Category SS Species due to a moderate risk of loss from Conserved Lands in the MSPA. Factors contributing to this risk of loss include a very limited range in southwestern San Diego County with restriction to 1 MU in the MSPA and only 1 confirmed occurrence composed of transplantings from a single clone. This species is not ranked as a Category SL Species as it is long-lived and reproduces vegetatively, and occurrences appear stable with a low threat risk over the short term.

#### **Management and Monitoring Approach**

The overarching goal for small-leaved rose is to maintain or enhance existing small-leaved rose occurrences with self-sustaining populations to increase resilience to environmental and demographic stochasticity, maintain genetic diversity, and improve chances of persistence over the long term (>100 years) in chaparral and coastal sage scrub vegetation communities.

For the planning cycle of 2017–2021, the management and monitoring approach is to:

- (1) Inspect small-leaved rose occurrences on Conserved Lands (see Table of Occurrences Table) using the regional rare plant IMG monitoring protocol to record abundance and collect habitat and threats covariate data to determine management needs.
- (2) Conduct routine management actions as identified through the IMG monitoring conducted in 2016 and 2021 at the small-leaved rose occurrences on Conserved Lands (see Table of Occurrences). Depending on the type and level of threat, management should be conducted as needed, not necessarily every year, and using BMPs with precautions to do no harm.

For details and the most up-to-date goals, objectives, and actions, go to the MSP Portal Small-leaved Rose summary page: [https://portal.sdmmp.com/view\\_species.php?taxaid=504824](https://portal.sdmmp.com/view_species.php?taxaid=504824)

### **Small-leaved Rose References**

City of San Diego. 2012. City of San Diego Rare Plant Monitoring Data.

City of San Diego. 2015. City of San Diego Rare Plant Monitoring Data. [https://www.sandiego.gov/sites/default/files/9\\_mscp\\_rare\\_plant\\_monitoring\\_report\\_2015l.pdf](https://www.sandiego.gov/sites/default/files/9_mscp_rare_plant_monitoring_report_2015l.pdf).

Dudek and Associates. 2010. *Baseline Biodiversity Survey for the Otay Ranch Preserve*. Prepared for the County of San Diego.

RECON. 2005. Year 5 Final Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Small-leaved Rose Translocation Project on the Ocean View Hill Property (Formerly California Terraces and Otay Corporate Center). Prepared for Pardee Homes. January 6, 2005.

Reiser, C. H. 1994. *Rare Plants of San Diego County*. Imperial Beach, CA.

Scheid, Gerald A., and Jennifer J. McAller. 2005. *Year 5 Final Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Small-leaved Rose Translocation Project on the Ocean View*

*Hills Property (Formerly California Terraces and Otay Corporate Center.  
Prepared for Pardee Homes.*