Plant Risk Evaluator -- PRE™
Evaluation Report

Rosa rubiginosa L. -- Washington

2022 Western IPM Grant Project

PRE Score: 20 -- High Potential Risk
Confidence: 85 / 100
Questions answered: 20 of 20 -- Valid (80% or more questions answered)

Privacy: Public
Status: Completed

Evaluation Date: August 3, 2022

This PDF was created on May 23, 2025

This project was funded in part by the USDA National Institute of Food and Agriculture through the Western Integrated Pest Management Center, grant number 2018-70006-28881.

Plant Evaluated

Rosa rubiginosa L.

Image by Dr. Robert T. and Margaret Orr © California Academy of Sciences

Evaluation Overview

A PRE™ screener conducted a literature review for this plant (*Rosa rubiginosa L.*) in an effort to understand the invasive history, reproductive strategies, and the impact, if any, on the region's native plants and animals. This research reflects the data available at the time this evaluation was conducted.

Summary

Sweetbriar rose (Rosa rubiginosa) is a large deciduous shrub native to Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia. The species has been widely introduced into the Americas, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa and is recognized as invasive in Argentina, Australia, New Zealand, and elsewhere in its introduced range. R. rubiginosa favors well-drained soils in sunny to partially shaded habitats such as roadsides, pastures, Conservation Reserve Program fields, and natural areas. It reproduces sexually by seed and vegetatively by layering and suckering. Seeds are eaten and spread by birds and other wildlife and by domestic livestock. Sweetbriar rose spreads aggressively and can rapidly dominate an area, resulting in a decline in native plant species and/ or desirable cultivated forage species. The forage value of pastures with sweetbriar rose declines significantly with increasing abundance of R. rubiginosa, and dense infestations can impede the movement of livestock, wildlife and vehicles.

General Information

Status: Completed
Screener: Jim Evans
Evaluation Date: August 3, 2022

Plant Information

Plant: *Rosa rubiginosa L.*

Regional Information

Region Name: Washington

Climate Matching Map

To answer four of the PRE questions for a regional evaluation, a climate map with three climate data layers (Precipitation, UN EcoZones, and Plant Hardiness) is needed. These maps were built using a toolkit created in collaboration with GreenInfo Network, USDA, PlantRight, California Invasive Plant Council, and The Information Center for the Environment at UC Davis.

Click here to see the generated climate matching map for this region. This climate match database is hosted by GreenInfo Network and publicly accessible.

Evaluation Questions

These questions are based on an article published by PLOS One, which can be found here: https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0121053.

Invasive History and Climate Matching (Questions 1 - 6)

1. Has the species (or cultivar or variety, if applicable; applies to subsequent "species" questions) become naturalized where it is not native?

- Answer: **Yes**, which contributes **1** point(s) to the total PRE score.
- The *screener* has a **Very High** confidence in this answer based on the available literature.

Answer / Justification:

R. rubiginosa is native to Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia (Missouri Botanical Garden, no date). The species is reported as naturalized across North America and in South America, Australia, New Zealand, and elsewhere (Agriculture Victoria 2020 and references therein; Hirsch et al. 2011 and references therein; Hunter 1983, USDA Plants Database).

Reference(s):

- Hunter, G. (1983). An assessment of the distribution of sweet brier (Rosa rubiginosa) in New Zealand. New Zealand Journal of Experimental Agriculture. 11, 181-188.
- Hirsch, H., Zimmermann H., Ritz C., Wissemann V., von Wehrden H., Renison D., et al. (2011). Tracking the origin of invasive Rosa rubiginosa popuations in Argentina. International Journal of Plant Sciences. 172, 530–540.
- Agriculture Victoria (2020). Invasiveness Assessment - Sweet briar (Rosa rubiginosa) in Victoria. Victoria Resources Online. 2022,
- USDA Plants Database (0). USDA Plants Profile for Rosa rubiginosa L., Sweetbriar rose.

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2. Is the species (or cultivar or variety) noted as being naturalized in the US or world in a similar climate?

- Answer: **Yes**, which contributes **2** point(s) to the total PRE score.
- The *screener* has a **Very High** confidence in this answer based on the available literature.

Answer / Justification:

The PlantRight-PRE climate match map indicates that R. rubiginosa's naturalized range includes regions of similar climate along the west coast of North America, in the Appalachian Mountains of eastern North America, in the southern Andes, in New Zealand, and in southern Australia.

Reference(s):

- [Anonymous] (0). PlantRight.

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3. Is the species (or cultivar or variety) noted as being invasive in the U.S. or world?

- Answer: **Yes**, which contributes **2** point(s) to the total PRE score.
- The *screener* has a **Very High** confidence in this answer based on the available literature.

Answer / Justification:

R. rubiginosa is invasive in North and South America, including in the Pacific Northwest, in South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand (Pavek 2012; Pavek and Skinner 2013; Agriculture Victoria 2020 and references therein; Hirsch et al. 2011 and references therein; Hunter 1983).

Reference(s):

- Pavek, P. (2012). Plant guide for sweetbriar rose (Rosa rubiginosa L.). 1-3.
- Hunter, G. (1983). An assessment of the distribution of sweet brier (Rosa rubiginosa) in New Zealand. New Zealand Journal of Experimental Agriculture. 11, 181-188.
- Hirsch, H., Zimmermann H., Ritz C., Wissemann V., von Wehrden H., Renison D., et al. (2011). Tracking the origin of invasive Rosa rubiginosa popuations in Argentina. International Journal of Plant Sciences. 172, 530–540.
- Agriculture Victoria (2020). Invasiveness Assessment - Sweet briar (Rosa rubiginosa) in Victoria. Victoria Resources Online. 2022,
- Pavek, P., & Skinner D. (2013). Roses of the Inland Pacific Northwest: Native and Invasive Species, Identification, Biology and Control. . 24 pp..

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4. Is the species (or cultivar or variety) noted as being invasive in the US or world in a similar climate?

- Answer: **Yes**, which contributes **3** point(s) to the total PRE score.
- The *screener* has a **Very High** confidence in this answer based on the available literature.

Answer / Justification:

R. rubiginosa is considered invasive in portions of Argentina, Australia, and New Zealand indicated by the PlantRight-PRE climate match map as having climates similar to the Pacific Northwest (Agriculture Victoria 2020 and references therein; Hirsch et al. 2011 and references therein; Hunter 1983).

Reference(s):

- Hunter, G. (1983). An assessment of the distribution of sweet brier (Rosa rubiginosa) in New Zealand. New Zealand Journal of Experimental Agriculture. 11, 181-188.
- Hirsch, H., Zimmermann H., Ritz C., Wissemann V., von Wehrden H., Renison D., et al. (2011). Tracking the origin of invasive Rosa rubiginosa popuations in Argentina. International Journal of Plant Sciences. 172, 530–540.
- Agriculture Victoria (2020). Invasiveness Assessment - Sweet briar (Rosa rubiginosa) in Victoria. Victoria Resources Online. 2022,
- [Anonymous] (0). PlantRight.

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5. Are other species of the same genus (or closely related genera) invasive in a similar climate?

- Answer: **Yes**, which contributes **1** point(s) to the total PRE score.
- The *screener* has a **High** confidence in this answer based on the available literature.

Answer / Justification:

R. multiflora is reported as invasive in a number of states, regions, and localities with climate similar to Washington, including New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia (Amrine 2002), and California (DiTomaso et al. 2013). The species is listed as invasive and prohibited by the cities of Portland and Eugene, OR (City of Eugene, no date, City of Portland. 2016).

Reference(s):

- City of Portland, Oregon (2016). Portland Plant List. 202 pp..
- City of Eugene, Oregon (2020). Invasive Species Prohibited Plant List. 2022,
- Amrine, Jr., J.W. (2002). multiflora rose. Biological Control of Invasive Plants in the Eastern United States. 265-292.
- DiTomaso, J., Kyser G., & al. et. (2013). Sweetbriar, dog, and multiflora rose. Weed Control in Natural Areas in the Western United States.

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6. Is the species (or cultivar or variety) found predominately in a climate matching the region of concern?

- Answer: **Yes**, which contributes **2** point(s) to the total PRE score.
- The *screener* has a **High** confidence in this answer based on the available literature.

Answer / Justification:

The PlantRight-PRE Climate Match map indicates that, although R. rubiginosa's distribution includes considerable area in eastern Europe/western Asia and in the central United States, the species' native range in western and central Europe as well as significant portions of its introduced range (i.e., west coast and Appalachian Mtns. in North America, the southern Andes, New Zealand, and southern Australia) generally matches the climate of Washington state and the Pacific Northwest.

Reference(s):

- [Anonymous] (0). PlantRight.

Impact on Native Plants and Animals (Questions 7 - 10)

7. Does this plant displace native plants and dominate (overtop or smother) the plant community in areas where it has established?

- Answer: **Yes**, which contributes **1** point(s) to the total PRE score.
- The *screener* has a **Very High** confidence in this answer based on the available literature.

Answer / Justification:

Rationale: Spreading by layering and suckering in addition to seed production, sweetbriar rose can rapidly dominate an area, resulting in a decline in native plant species and/ or cultivated forage plants (Pavek 2012, DiTomaso et al. 2013). On New Zealand's South Island, Stevens and Hughes (1973) observed R. rubiginosa forming dense thickets 1-3m that livestock were unable to penetrate, reducing forage availability by directly occupying thousands of hectares of productive rangeland and indirectly by blocking access to less infested areas.

Reference(s):

- Pavek, P. (2012). Plant guide for sweetbriar rose (Rosa rubiginosa L.). 1-3.
- DiTomaso, J., Kyser G., & al. et. (2013). Sweetbriar, dog, and multiflora rose. Weed Control in Natural Areas in the Western United States.
- Stevens, E., & Hughes J. (1973). Distribution of sweet brier, broom and ragwort on Molesworth Station.. 60 pp..

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8. Is the plant noted as promoting fire and/or changing fire regimes?

- Answer: **No**, which contributes **0** point(s) to the total PRE score.
- The *screener* has a **High** confidence in this answer based on the available literature.

Answer / Justification:

Rationale: Rosa rubiginosa resprouts following fire and fire has been shown to confer advantages over native species in Argentine woodlands, but neither these nor other sources suggest that the species alters fire regimes.

Reference(s):

- Cavallero, L., & Raffaele E. (2010). Fire enhances the 'competition-free' space of an invader shrub: Rosa rubiginosa in northwestern Patagonia. Biological Invasions. 12, 3395–3404.
- Damascos, M., Ladio A., Rovere A., & Ghermandi L. (2005). Semillas de rosa mosqueta: dispersión y germinación en diferentes bosques nativos andino-patagónicos. Patagonia Forestal. 11, 2-6.

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9. Is the plant a health risk to humans or animals/fish? Has the species been noted as impacting grazing systems?

- Answer: **Yes**, which contributes **1** point(s) to the total PRE score.
- The *screener* has a **High** confidence in this answer based on the available literature.

Answer / Justification:

Pavek (2012) notes that the forage value of pastures with R. rubiginosa decreases significantly as the species increases in abundance. None of the available sources mention R. rubiginosa as a health risk to either humans or animals/fish.

Reference(s):

- Pavek, P. (2012). Plant guide for sweetbriar rose (Rosa rubiginosa L.). 1-3.

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10. Does the plant produce impenetrable thickets, blocking or slowing movement of animals, livestock, or humans?

- Answer: **Yes**, which contributes **1** point(s) to the total PRE score.
- The *screener* has a **High** confidence in this answer based on the available literature.

Answer / Justification:

Rosa rubiginosa forms dense, thorny stands up to 10 feet tall which impede the movement of livestock, wildlife and vehicles and deter wildlife and livestock from feeding close to the plant. Although the species may be browsed by sheep (Sage et al. 2008), generally the forage value of pastures diminishes rapidly following the species' invasion and spread. (Pavek 2012, Agriculture Victoria 2020 and references therein)

Reference(s):

- Pavek, P. (2012). Plant guide for sweetbriar rose (Rosa rubiginosa L.). 1-3.
- Sage, D., Norton D., & Espie P. (2009). Effect of grazing exclusion on the woody weed Rosa rubiginosa in high country short tussock grasslands. New Zealand Journal of Agricultural Research. 52, 123-128.
- Agriculture Victoria (2020). Invasiveness Assessment - Sweet briar (Rosa rubiginosa) in Victoria. Victoria Resources Online. 2022,

Reproductive Strategies (Questions 11 - 17)

11. Does this species (or cultivar or variety) reproduce and spread vegetatively?

- Answer: **Yes**, which contributes **1** point(s) to the total PRE score.
- The *screener* has a **High** confidence in this answer based on the available literature.

Answer / Justification:

R. Rubiginosa spreads via suckering and layering in addition to sexual reproduction.

Reference(s):

- Pavek, P. (2012). Plant guide for sweetbriar rose (Rosa rubiginosa L.). 1-3.

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12. If naturally detached fragments from this plant are capable of producing new plants, is this a common method of reproduction for the plant?

- Answer: **No**, which contributes **0** point(s) to the total PRE score.
- The *screener* has a **High** confidence in this answer based on the available literature.

Answer / Justification:

Although vegetative spread by layering and suckering is reportedly common in R. rubiginosa, none of the numerous studies and reports concerning the species' reproduction and spread mention fragmentation as a mechanism (Damascos et al. 2005, Cavallero and Raffaele 2010, Pavek 2012)

Reference(s):

- Pavek, P. (2012). Plant guide for sweetbriar rose (Rosa rubiginosa L.). 1-3.
- Cavallero, L., & Raffaele E. (2010). Fire enhances the 'competition-free' space of an invader shrub: Rosa rubiginosa in northwestern Patagonia. Biological Invasions. 12, 3395–3404.
- Damascos, M., Ladio A., Rovere A., & Ghermandi L. (2005). Semillas de rosa mosqueta: dispersión y germinación en diferentes bosques nativos andino-patagónicos. Patagonia Forestal. 11, 2-6.

13. Does the species (or cultivar or variety) commonly produce viable seed?

- Answer: **Yes**, which contributes **1** point(s) to the total PRE score.
- The *screener* has a **Very High** confidence in this answer based on the available literature.

Answer / Justification:

Molloy (1966) assessed seed viability of R. rubiginosa in laboratory tests at 51.5% and 84.5%, depending on seed lot. Zimmerman et al. (2012) conducted laboratory tests on seeds of R. rubiginosa from native European and introduced South American ranges and reported 14-49% germination, with South American seeds exhibiting consistently higher rates. Damascos et al. (2005) observed an average field germination rate of 15% of seeds of R. rubiginosa in Argentine woodlands. Viability of seeds found in the dung of horses and cattle approached 100%.

Reference(s):

- Zimmermann, H., von Wehrden H., Renison D., Wesche K., Welk E., Damascos M., et al. (2012). Shrub management is the principal driver of differing population sizes between native and invasive populations of Rosa rubiginosa L. . Biological Invasions 14. 14, 2141–2157.
- Molloy, B. (1966). The Autecology of Sweet Brier (Rosa rubiginosa L.). Ph.D., 320.
- Damascos, M., Ladio A., Rovere A., & Ghermandi L. (2005). Semillas de rosa mosqueta: dispersión y germinación en diferentes bosques nativos andino-patagónicos. Patagonia Forestal. 11, 2-6.

14. Does this plant produce copious viable seeds each year (> 1000)?

- Answer: **Yes**, which contributes **1** point(s) to the total PRE score.
- The *screener* has a **Very High** confidence in this answer based on the available literature.

Answer / Justification:

Damascos et al. (2005) reported production of 18,000 seeds/ m2 for R. rubiginosa in Argentine woodlands. Based on this, the average field germination rate of 15% observed by the same authors yields 2700 viable seeds/ m2.

Reference(s):

- Damascos, M., Ladio A., Rovere A., & Ghermandi L. (2005). Semillas de rosa mosqueta: dispersión y germinación en diferentes bosques nativos andino-patagónicos. Patagonia Forestal. 11, 2-6.

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15. Is there significant germination (>25%) of seeds the next growing season, with no requirement of an infrequent environmental condition for seeds to germinate (i.e. fire) or long dormancy period?

- Answer: **No**, which contributes **0** point(s) to the total PRE score.
- The *screener* has a **High** confidence in this answer based on the available literature.

Answer / Justification:

Damascos et al. (2005) observed an average field germination rate of 15% of seeds of R. rubiginosa in Argentine woodlands. Wildfire enhanced germination somewhat compared to controls.

Reference(s):

- Damascos, M., Ladio A., Rovere A., & Ghermandi L. (2005). Semillas de rosa mosqueta: dispersión y germinación en diferentes bosques nativos andino-patagónicos. Patagonia Forestal. 11, 2-6.

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16. Does this plant produce viable seed within the first three years (for an herbaceous species) to five years (for a woody species) after germination?

- Answer: **Yes**, which contributes **1** point(s) to the total PRE score.
- The *screener* has a **Medium** confidence in this answer based on the available literature.

Answer / Justification:

Agriculture Victoria (2020) states that R. rubiginosa begins to produce flowers at age 3.

Reference(s):

- Agriculture Victoria (2020). Invasiveness Assessment - Sweet briar (Rosa rubiginosa) in Victoria. Victoria Resources Online. 2022,

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17. Does this plant continuously produce seed for >3 months each year or does seed production occur more than once a year?

- Answer: **Yes**, which contributes **1** point(s) to the total PRE score.
- The *screener* has a **Very High** confidence in this answer based on the available literature.

Answer / Justification:

Cavallero and Raffaele (2010) report R. rubiginosa's fruiting period as lasting from January or February (depending on site) through June in Argentine woodlands. Damascos et al. (2005) reported continuing, though reduced, fruit production through November in similar Argentine habitats. In western North America, the Jepson eflora indentifies the annual flowering period for as May through August, from which it may be inferred that seed production also lasts that long (Ertter 2014).

Reference(s):

- Cavallero, L., & Raffaele E. (2010). Fire enhances the 'competition-free' space of an invader shrub: Rosa rubiginosa in northwestern Patagonia. Biological Invasions. 12, 3395–3404.
- Ertter, B. (2014). Rosa rubiginosa. 2022,
- Damascos, M., Ladio A., Rovere A., & Ghermandi L. (2005). Semillas de rosa mosqueta: dispersión y germinación en diferentes bosques nativos andino-patagónicos. Patagonia Forestal. 11, 2-6.

Dispersal (Questions 18 - 20)

18. Are the plant's propagules frequently dispersed long distance (>100 m) by mammals or birds or via domestic animals?

- Answer: **Yes**, which contributes **1** point(s) to the total PRE score.
- The *screener* has a **Very High** confidence in this answer based on the available literature.

Answer / Justification:

Damascos et al. (2005) documented consumption and dispersal of hips/ seeds by rodents, domestic livestock, birds and other wildlife as important mechanisms for dispersal for R. rubiginosa in Argentine woodlands. Studies and reports by Hatton (1989), Cavallero and Raffaele (2010), Pavek (2012), and Agriculture Victoria (2020) corroborate these findings.

Reference(s):

- Damascos, M., Ladio A., Rovere A., & Ghermandi L. (2005). Semillas de rosa mosqueta: dispersión y germinación en diferentes bosques nativos andino-patagónicos. Patagonia Forestal. 11, 2-6.
- Pavek, P. (2012). Plant guide for sweetbriar rose (Rosa rubiginosa L.). 1-3.
- Cavallero, L., & Raffaele E. (2010). Fire enhances the 'competition-free' space of an invader shrub: Rosa rubiginosa in northwestern Patagonia. Biological Invasions. 12, 3395–3404.
- Hatton, T. (1989). Spatial patterning of sweet briar (Rosa rubiginosa) by two vertebrate species. Australian Journal of Ecology. 14, 199-205.
- Agriculture Victoria (2020). Invasiveness Assessment - Sweet briar (Rosa rubiginosa) in Victoria. Victoria Resources Online. 2022,

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19. Are the plant's propagules frequently dispersed long distance (>100 m) by wind or water?

- Answer: **No**, which contributes **0** point(s) to the total PRE score.
- The *screener* has a **Medium** confidence in this answer based on the available literature.

Answer / Justification:

Rose hips generally do not split apart to release individual seeds, so wind dispersal is unlikely (Evans 1983). Some sources report R. rubiginosa invading riparian areas (Agriculture Victoria 2020), though this is apparently not among the species' more common habitats. Where the species does occur in riparian areas water transport of hips may be a possibility but is not discussed in available sources.

Reference(s):

- Agriculture Victoria (2020). Invasiveness Assessment - Sweet briar (Rosa rubiginosa) in Victoria. Victoria Resources Online. 2022,
- Evans, J.E. (1983). A literature review of management practices for multiflora rose (Rosa multiflora). Natural Areas Journal. 3(1), 6-15.

20. Are the plant's propagules frequently dispersed via contaminated seed (agriculture or wildflower packets), equipment, vehicles, boats or clothing/shoes?

- Answer: **No**, which contributes **0** point(s) to the total PRE score.
- The *screener* has a **Low** confidence in this answer based on the available literature.

Answer / Justification:

Hips and seeds of R. rubiginosa may attach to agricultural equipment following mowing, plowing, or excavating, as those of the related Rosa multiflora are known to do (Lingenfelter and Curran 2013); however there is no direct evidence that the larger hips of R. rubiginosa diperse in this way.

Reference(s):

- Lingenfelter, D. (2013). Multiflora Rose Management in Grass Pastures (An Integrated Approach). (Curran, W., Ed.). 6 pp..

Total PRE Score

PRE Score: 20 -- High Potential Risk
Confidence: 85 / 100
Questions answered: 20 of 20 -- Valid (80% or more questions answered)

PRE Score Legend

The PRE Score is calculated by adding the point totals for each (answered) question.
< 13 : Low Potential Risk
13 - 15 : Moderate Potential Risk
> 15 : High Potential Risk

Questions Answered Legend

It is important to answer at least 16 questions to consider a PRE Score as "valid".
>= 16 : valid (80% or more questions answered)
<= 15 : invalid (not enough questions answered)

Organization Ownership and Content Privacy

Organization: 2022 Western IPM Grant Project
Content Privacy: Public

Evaluation Reviewers

The PRE approach is to base decisions on science and make decisions by consensus of diverse horticultural stakeholders. The literature review and process of answering PRE's questions are based on science; the decisions of which plants to prioritize are based on consensus. To ensure this process is in place and that PRE is collaborative, volunteer stakeholders are recruited from each region to review evaluations. The following experts in their profession (plant science, conservation, or horticultural trade) have participated as volunteer PRE reviewers for this evaluation:

• Alex Simmons	September 2, 2022
• Jutta Burger	September 2, 2022
• Wendy Descamp	August 25, 2022

This evaluation has a total of 3 reviewer(s).

Evaluation Issues

The following section lists all public issues for this evaluation. Issues provide a way for stakeholder reviewers to communicate any concerns or suggestions they might have with the plant or evaluation. Please email info@plantright.org if additional action is required to resolve open issues.

Issue ID # 8106

Date Created: September 2, 2022 - 5:00pm
Date Updated: October 17, 2022 - 11:13am

Submitted by: Alex Simmons

Status: Fixed
Type: Suggestion
Severity: Major
Scope: Q09. Is the plant a health risk to humans or animals/fish? Has the species been noted as impacting grazing systems?

Issue Description

Please note that this is a two part question, and that you answer the half regarding impacting grazing systems in other parts of the evaluation as a "yes". From your answer to question 7: " The forage value of pastures with sweetbriar rose decreases significantly as sweetbriar rose increases in abundance, and dense infestations can impede the movement of livestock, wildlife and vehicles." I think this is enough to justify a yes answer here in regards to impacts on grazing systems. -Alex Simmons

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

Fully agree. Changed the answer to 'Yes' as suggested and changed narrative to: "Pavek (2012) notes that the forage value of pastures with R. rubiginosa decreases significantly as the species increases in abundance. None of the available sources mention R. rubiginosa as a health risk to either humans or animals/fish."

Issue ID # 8095

Date Created: September 2, 2022 - 12:52pm
Date Updated: October 19, 2022 - 7:15am

Submitted by: Jutta Burger

Status: Fixed
Type: Suggestion
Severity: Minor
Scope: Q20. Are the plant’s propagules frequently dispersed via contaminated seed, equipment, vehicles, boats or clothing/shoes?

Issue Description

I'm also not confident that this is enough to go on. Plants would need to be in the same kinds of location and hips/seeds would need to have the same properties (which they may have). Consider changing confidence to low confidence because there is currently no evidence of human dispersal for this species (could also be changed to 'no' w low confidence. Effect is the same. - Jutta Burger

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

Changed answer to No/ Low Confidence, and edited Rationale narrative to read "Hips and seeds of *R. rubiginosa* may attach to agricultural equipment following mowing, plowing, or excavating, as those of the related *Rosa multiflora* are known to do (Lingenfelter and Curran 2013); however there is no direct evidence that the larger hips of R. rubiginosa diperse in this way."

Issue ID # 8094

Date Created: September 2, 2022 - 12:36pm
Date Updated: October 19, 2022 - 6:41am

Submitted by: Jutta Burger

Status: Fixed
Type: Suggestion
Severity: Minor
Scope: Q07. Does this plant displace native plants and dominate the plant community in areas where it has been established?

Issue Description

Do you have more references for this answer, esp. since the Plant Guide is pulling from other lit? - Jutta Burger

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

Edited Rationale narrative toread: "Spreading by layering and suckering in addition to seed production, sweetbriar rose can rapidly dominate an area, resulting in a decline in native plant species and/ or cultivated forage plants (Pavek 2012, DiTomaso et al. 2013). On New Zealand's South Island, Stevens and Hughes (1973) observed R. rubiginosa forming dense thickets 1-3m that livestock were unable to penetrate, reducing forage availability by directly occupying thousands of hectares of productive rangeland and indirectly by blocking access to less infested areas," referencing Stevens, E.J. and Hughes, J.G. 1973. **Distribution of sweet brier, broom and ragwort on Molesworth Station.** Special Publication No.9. Tussock Grasslands and Mountain Lands Institute. Lincoln College, Canterbury, NZ. https://researcharchive.lincoln.ac.nz/handle/10182/7659?show=full

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Issue ID # 8093

Date Created: September 2, 2022 - 12:32pm
Date Updated: October 19, 2022 - 12:27pm

Submitted by: Jutta Burger

Status: Fixed
Type: Suggestion
Severity: Minor
Scope: Q05. Are other species of the same genus invasive in a similar climate?

Issue Description

To bolster this answer (esp. if WA information is removed), you can make reference to any other state (e.g., in the E US) with overlapping climate where R. multiflora is listed as invasive.
See https://www.eddmaps.org/species/subject.cfm?sub=3071 . - Jutta Burger

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

Edited Rationale narrative to read "R. multiflora is reported as invasive in a number of states, regions, and localities with climate similar to Washington, including New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia (Amrine 2002), and California (DiTomaso et al. 2013). The species is listed as invasive and prohibited by the cities of Portland and Eugene, OR (City of Eugene, no date, City of Portland. 2016)," and cited the additional references.

Issue ID # 8092

Date Created: September 2, 2022 - 12:21pm
Date Updated: October 14, 2022 - 11:33am

Submitted by: Jutta Burger

Status: Fixed
Type: Suggestion
Severity: Minor
Scope: Q01. Has the species (or cultivar or variety, if applicable) become naturalized where it is not native?

Issue Description

Please add where R. rubiginosa is native to in your justifications (we're trying to be consistent with this). - Jutta Burger

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

Added native rang to answer for Q01.

Issue ID # 8044

Date Created: August 25, 2022 - 3:28pm
Date Updated: October 19, 2022 - 7:16am

Submitted by: Wendy Descamp

Status: Fixed
Type: Suggestion
Severity: Minor
Scope: Q20. Are the plant’s propagules frequently dispersed via contaminated seed, equipment, vehicles, boats or clothing/shoes?

Issue Description

Hi Jim, R. multiflora hips are quite a bit smaller than R. rubiginosa, do you think that would impact this comparison and subsequent conclusion? Just wanted to bring this up as food for thought as didn't know if that different could be enough for this to move into an unknown category, so then a no. Thanks, Wendy

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

Changed answer to No/ Low Confidence, and edited Rationale narrative to read "Hips and seeds of *R. rubiginosa* may attach to agricultural equipment following mowing, plowing, or excavating, as those of the related *Rosa multiflora* are known to do (Lingenfelter and Curran 2013); however there is no direct evidence that the larger hips of R. rubiginosa diperse in this way."

Issue ID # 8043

Date Created: August 25, 2022 - 3:26pm
Date Updated: October 14, 2022 - 11:50am

Submitted by: Wendy Descamp

Status: Fixed
Type: Suggestion
Severity: Minor
Scope: Q18. Are the plant’s propagules dispersed long distance (>100 m) by mammals or birds or via domestic animals?

Issue Description

Hi Jim, Just some editing to add parentheses around years for each reference in the answer section. thanks, Wendy

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

Added the parentheses as suggested (and warranted!).

Issue ID # 8042

Date Created: August 25, 2022 - 3:21pm
Date Updated: October 19, 2022 - 12:28pm

Submitted by: Wendy Descamp

Status: Fixed
Type: Suggestion
Severity: Minor
Scope: Q05. Are other species of the same genus invasive in a similar climate?

Issue Description

Hi Jim, Same note regarding the WA State Noxious Weed Board monitoring list here.

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

Edited Rationale narrative to read "R. multiflora is reported as invasive in a number of states, regions, and localities with climate similar to Washington, including New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia (Amrine 2002), and California (DiTomaso et al. 2013). The species is listed as invasive and prohibited by the cities of Portland and Eugene, OR (City of Eugene, no date, City of Portland. 2016)," and cited the additional references.

Issue ID # 8041

Date Created: August 25, 2022 - 3:20pm
Date Updated: October 14, 2022 - 11:46am

Submitted by: Wendy Descamp

Status: Fixed
Type: Suggestion
Severity: Minor
Scope: Q03. Is the species (or cultivar or variety) noted as being invasive in the U.S. or world?

Issue Description

Hi Jim, I would recommend probably removing the reference to the WA State Noxious Weed Board

monitor list as being on that list doesn't necessarily mean a plant is invasive - rather the Weed Board is trying to gather information about the plant in WA, which may or may not lead to it being listed as a noxious weed. Another option could be to cite the Roses of the Inland Northwest as a refence as it does categorize R. rubiginosa as invasive, including WA.
https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_PLANTMATERIALS/publications/wapmctn11818.pdf

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

Made the changes suggested, including references.

Issue ID # 8040

Date Created: August 25, 2022 - 3:15pm
Date Updated: September 2, 2022 - 12:06pm

Submitted by: Wendy Descamp

Status: Fixed
Type: Suggestion
Severity: Minor
Scope: General Information

Issue Description

Hi Jim, Is it possible to add a picture? Some available at invasive.org for public use with crediting, a few from J. DiTomaso: https://www.invasive.org/browse/subthumb.cfm?sub=56635

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

I've added a photo to the plant profile. - Jutta

About PRE and this Plant Evaluation Report

The Plant Risk Evaluator (PRE) is an online database and platform designed to assess the risk of a plant becoming invasive in a given region.This tool offers many benefits, and we encourage you to visit the PRE website (https://pretool.org) for more information.

If you would like to learn more about PRE, please email us at info@plantright.org, requesting a PRE Account.

PRE beta funding was provided by Sustainable Conservation (https://www.suscon.org/) and a USDA Farm Bill grant. Additional funding has been provided by the Western Integrated Pest Management Center.