Williamson's Sapsucker
(Piranga ludoviciana)

STATUS

SARA	ENDANGERED	British Columbia	BLUE
Alberta	ABSENT	Saskatchewan	ABSENT

PRIMARY HABITAT
Coniferous

TERRITORY SIZE
17–54 ha

NEST TYPE
Cavity

NEST REUSE
Yes (same nest tree)

STAND LEVEL
Large-diameter western larch, small-diameter Douglas fir, and coarse woody debris containing ants.

LANDSCAPE LEVEL
Low-intensity fires and uneven-aged forests containing veteran nest trees.

BREEDING WINDOW

JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
					■	■	■				

HABITAT ECOLOGY

- The Williamson's Sapsucker's breeding range in Canada is limited to a very small area in south-central interior BC, which represents the northernmost tip of its range in North America.[2]
- This species breeds in mid- to high-elevation conifer and mixed conifer-deciduous forests including western larch, Douglas fir, ponderosa pine, and pine/fir forests. In these forests, the Williamson's Sapsucker is positively associated with western larch and ponderosa pine.[2]
- The Williamson's Sapsucker's main habitat needs include nest trees, medium-sized trees for sap wells, and stumps, snags and logs containing ant colonies.[2]
- Nest trees are an important limiting factor for the Williamson's Sapsucker, and preferred nest tree species vary according to forest type:
    - In mixed coniferous-deciduous forests, trembling aspen is an important nest tree species, however aspen patches surrounded by non-forest are not used.[2]
    - In mixed-conifer forests, large veteran western larch trees with heartrot are important nest trees. Suitable nest sites are located in late-seral stands containing 20–40 cm dbh Douglas fir and western larch trees, and containing old trees infested with carpenter ants (an important food source).[3]
    - In sites without western larch, nests may be excavated in large-diameter aspen (avg. 35 cm dbh), ponderosa pine (avg. 72 cm dbh), and to a smaller degree, Douglas fir (avg. 72 cm dbh). Nest trees are located in sites meeting the description of the preceding bullet.[4]
- While this species does not typically reuse cavities, it frequently excavates new nests on trees containing old cavities.[2]
- The Williamson's Sapsucker's association with veteran trees means it is mainly found in old forests. For example, in the Okanagan-Greenwood population, most nests were found in stands >170 years old or containing western larch trees older than 170 years.[3]
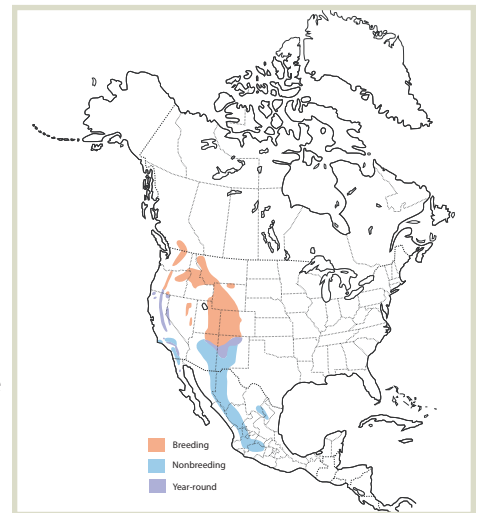
RESPONSE TO FOREST MANAGEMENT

- Even-aged management under ~100-year rotations is a primary threat to the Williamson's Sapsucker, as it entails removal of old veteran trees used for nesting and foraging, and removal of old forest stands used for foraging.[3]
- Williamson's Sapsuckers will forage on logs in clearcuts, nest in snags 5–8 year-old burned stands, and use logged forests with 25% retention of trees and snags.[2,4]

RANGE MAP

Breeding
Nonbreeding
Year-round

- Notably, nests in retention harvests were always adjacent to mature or old stands, which the Williamson's Sapsuckers used for foraging.[4]

STAND-LEVEL RECOMMENDATIONS

- The following habitat features are recommended for retention to provide future nesting and foraging habitat. Patches should be large enough to buffer nest trees (i.e., 100 m from high-impact activities) and ensure that nest trees will not need to be removed per WorkSafeBC regulations.[5–7]
    - Trees containing cavities with 3–5 cm diameter openings (high probability of future nests on the same tree).[2]
    - Large-diameter coarse woody debris for foraging.
    - Large-diameter western larch located centrally within patches for wind-firmness. Absent western larch, large-diameter trembling aspen and/or ponderosa pine.
    - Small-diameter Douglas fir for sap wells and several large-diameter trees for eventual snag development.
- A 100-m buffer is recommended for high-disturbance activities around confirmed or probable nests during the nesting season (generally from March 15 to July 15).[5]
- Region-specific BMPs (see below) recommend minimum targets for suitable and/or known nest trees, large-diameter live tree retention, sap tree provision, and woody debris that supports ants. These targets should be met, if possible, within a 200–500 m radius of any known nest tree.