PROPOSED

Species at Risk Act
Recovery Strategy Series

Recovery Strategy for the Red-headed Woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*) in Canada

Red-headed Woodpecker

2019

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For copies of the recovery strategy, or for additional information on species at risk, including the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) Status Reports, residence descriptions, action plans, and other related recovery documents, please visit the Species at Risk (SAR) Public Registry[1].

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[1] www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/species-risk-public-registry.html

Preface

The federal, provincial, and territorial government signatories under the Accord for the Protection of Species at Risk (1996)[2] agreed to establish complementary legislation and programs that provide for effective protection of species at risk throughout Canada. Under the *Species at Risk Act* (S.C. 2002, c.29) (SARA), the federal competent ministers are responsible for the preparation of recovery strategies for listed Extirpated, Endangered, and Threatened species and are required to report on progress within five years after the publication of the final document on the Species at Risk Public Registry.

The Minister of Environment and Climate Change and Minister responsible for the Parks Canada Agency is the competent minister under SARA for the Red-headed Woodpecker and has prepared this recovery strategy, as per section 37 of SARA. To the extent possible, it has been prepared in cooperation with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, the Department of National Defence, and interested Indigenous organizations as per section 39(1) of SARA.

Success in the recovery of this species depends on the commitment and cooperation of many different constituencies that will be involved in implementing the directions set out in this strategy and will not be achieved by Environment and Climate Change Canada and Parks Canada Agency, or any other jurisdiction alone. All Canadians are invited to join in supporting and implementing this strategy for the benefit of the Red-headed Woodpecker and Canadian society as a whole.

This recovery strategy will be followed by one or more action plans that will provide information on recovery measures to be taken by Environment and Climate Change Canada and Parks Canada Agency and other jurisdictions and/or organizations involved in the conservation of the species. Parks Canada multi-species action plans identify recovery measures specific to national parks and national heritage places where species occur (for a list of current multi-species action plans including the Red-headed Woodpecker, refer to the documents section of the SAR Public Registry[3]). Implementation of this strategy is subject to appropriations, priorities, and budgetary constraints of the participating jurisdictions and organizations.

The recovery strategy sets the strategic direction to arrest or reverse the decline of the species, including identification of critical habitat to the extent possible. It provides all Canadians with information to help take action on species conservation. When critical habitat is identified, either in a recovery strategy or an action plan, SARA requires that critical habitat then be protected.

[2] www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/species-risk-act-accord-funding.html#2
[3] www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/species-risk-public-registry.html

In the case of critical habitat identified for terrestrial species including migratory birds SARA requires that critical habitat identified in a federally protected area[4] be described in the *Canada Gazette* within 90 days after the recovery strategy or action plan that identified the critical habitat is included in the public registry. A prohibition against destruction of critical habitat under ss. 58(1) will apply 90 days after the description of the critical habitat is published in the *Canada Gazette*.

For critical habitat located on other federal lands, the competent minister must either make a statement on existing legal protection or make an order so that the prohibition against destruction of critical habitat applies.

If the critical habitat for a migratory bird is not within a federal protected area and is not on federal land, within the exclusive economic zone or on the continental shelf of Canada, the prohibition against destruction can only apply to those portions of the critical habitat that are habitat to which the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* applies as per SARA ss. 58(5.1) and ss. 58(5.2).

For any part of critical habitat located on non-federal lands, if the competent minister forms the opinion that any portion of critical habitat is not protected by provisions in or measures under SARA or other Acts of Parliament, or the laws of the province or territory, SARA requires that the Minister recommend that the Governor in Council make an order to prohibit destruction of critical habitat. The discretion to protect critical habitat on non-federal lands that is not otherwise protected rests with the Governor in Council.

[4] These federally protected areas are: a national park of Canada named and described in Schedule 1 to the *Canada National Parks Act*, The Rouge National Park established by the *Rouge National Urban Park Act*, a marine protected area under the *Oceans Act*, a migratory bird sanctuary under the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* or a national wildlife area under the *Canada Wildlife Act* see ss. 58(2) of SARA.

Acknowledgments

This recovery strategy was prepared by Karolyne Pickett (Environment and Climate Change Canada, Canadian Wildlife Service (ECCC-CWS)– Ontario Region) with the assistance of Bruno Drolet (ECCC-CWS – Quebec Region), Lea Craig-Moore (ECCC-CWS – Prairie Region), Mike Cadman, John Brett, Elisabeth Shapiro and Marie-Claude Archambault (ECCC-CWS – Ontario Region). Previous drafts were prepared by Bruno Drolet and Talena Kraus with assistance from Victoria Snable and Judith Girard (ECCC-CWS – Ontario Region). Valuable input on the current version was provided by Angela Darwin, Krista Holmes (ECCC-CWS – Ontario Region), Candace Neufeld, Mark Wayland (ECCC-CWS – Prairie Region), Mark Hulsman, Margaret Berube, Lucy Ellis, Leanne Jennings, Glenn Desy (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry), Leah de Forest, Joanne Tuckwell, Shannon Landels, and Stephen Cornelsen (Parks Canada Agency).

The distribution range map was edited by Martine Benoît (ECCC-CWS – Quebec Region) from earlier versions of NatureServe maps. Marie-Claude Archambault, Victoria Snable (ECCC-CWS – Ontario Region), and Lynne Burns (ECCC-CWS – Prairie Region), and Martine Benoît produced the tables and figures identifying critical habitat.

Critical habitat in this recovery strategy is identified based on data from Bird Studies Canada (including the Forest Bird Monitoring Program and Marsh Monitoring Program) ECCC-CWS (Breeding Bird Surveys, Habitat Stewardship Program), the Atlas of the Breeding Birds of Ontario, 2001–2005, the Atlas of the Breeding Birds of Quebec, 2010-2014, the Manitoba Breeding Bird Atlas, eBird, the Saskatchewan Conservation Data Centre, the Manitoba Conservation Data Centre, Sean Frey (Parks Canada-Riding Mountain National Park), Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry - Ontario Natural Heritage Information Centre- (the Ontario Conservation Data Centre), Barbara Frei (University of Ottawa), Parks Canada-Ontario, Pierre Fradette (Regroupement QuébecOiseaux), Josée Tardif (ECCC-CWS – Quebec Region), Project FeederWatch, Project NestWatch, Renfrew County Biotabase, and Al Smith.

Acknowledgement and thanks are given to the thousands of citizen science volunteers who contributed data to one or more of the programs listed above.

Executive Summary

The Red-headed Woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*) is a medium sized bird (20 cm in length) that occurs in Canada and the United States (U.S.). The Canadian breeding range of the species, which comprises approximately 6% of its global breeding distribution, extends to the southern portions of Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec. The species occurs in open deciduous forests and other sparsely treed habitats. Some individuals overwinter in extreme southern Ontario in some years, but most migrate to the eastern half of the U.S.

The Red-headed Woodpecker was assessed as Threatened by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) in 2007 and was listed under Schedule 1 of the *Species at Risk Act* (SARA) in 2009. It is also listed as a species at risk under provincial legislation in Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec.

Approximately 8,000 individuals, representing about 1% of the global population, breed in Canada, mostly in Manitoba and Ontario. It is estimated that the global abundance of Red-headed Woodpecker declined by approximately 86% between 1970 and 2014, and that similarly, the Canadian population declined by 63.3% from 1970 to 2015. The annual rate of decline of the Canadian population between 2005 and 2015 is estimated at 2.3%.

Despite this drastic decline, the recovery of the Red-headed Woodpecker in Canada is considered biologically and technically feasible. Therefore, this recovery strategy has been prepared as per section 41(1) of SARA.

The primary stresses to the Canadian population of Red-headed Woodpecker consist of loss of nesting sites and degradation of suitable habitat (from a variety of source threats, including residential and commercial development, annual and perennial non-timber crops, and logging and wood harvesting), as well as a reduction in its food supply (including reduced abundance and diversity of insects due to insecticide use in the agricultural sector, and reduced abundance of tree nuts due to non-native tree diseases). Other threats may include direct mortality from collisions with buildings, vehicles, utility towers, and power lines; competition with the introduced European Starling; and predation by the domesticated cat and the native Cooper’s and Sharp-shinned Hawks.

The short-term population objective for the Red-headed Woodpecker in Canada is to halt the declining population trend within ten years. The long-term objective for the Red-headed Woodpecker in Canada is to achieve an increase in abundance of the species in Canada and achieve a self-sustaining population and maintain or, where biologically and technically possible, increase the species’ range and area of occupancy.

The broad strategies to be taken to address the threats to the survival and recovery of this species are presented under section 6.2. They include habitat conservation and management, research on and implementation of measures to minimize direct mortality,

and landowner outreach and stewardship.

Critical habitat for the Red-headed Woodpecker is partially identified within this recovery strategy. Critical habitat for the Red-headed Woodpecker is identified as the extent of the biophysical attributes (section 7.1.2) wherever they occur within the areas containing critical habitat (section 7.1.1).Critical habitat is presented at the scale of 10 x 10 km standardized UTM squares (1 x 1 km squares in Saskatchewan) in Figures C-1 to C-4. For Quebec, critical habitat is also presented using polygons to illustrate the areas containing critical habitat.

One or more action plans, in addition to the posted Parks Canada multi-species action plans that include Red-headed Woodpecker, will be posted on the Species at Risk Public Registry for the Red-headed Woodpecker by 2024.

Recovery Feasibility Summary

Based on the following four criteria that Environment and Climate Change Canada uses to establish recovery feasibility, the recovery of the Red-headed Woodpecker has been deemed technically and biologically feasible.

1. Individuals of the wildlife species that are capable of reproduction are available now or in the foreseeable future to sustain the population or improve its abundance.

Yes. The Canadian population is estimated at 8,000 individuals (Partners in Flight Science Committee 2013). In one Ontario study, the nesting success rate was 73% (Frei et al. 2015b). However the documented fertility rate of 0.43 female fledglings per female per year was found to be below the average theoretical fecundity required for a self-sustaining local population (Frei et al. 2015c). Therefore, individuals capable of reproduction are available now, however the rate of decline is significant (see section 3.2), and some local populations in Canada may currently be dependent on immigration to be self-sustaining.

2. Sufficient suitable habitat is available to support the species or could be made available through habitat management or restoration.

Yes. Based on a territory size range of 3.1 ha (Venables and Collopy 1989) to 11.4 ha (Kilgo and Vukovich 2012), a minimum of 12,400 ha to 45,600 ha of suitable habitat is required to sustain the species at current abundance levels within its Canadian range, and between 13,640 and 50,160 ha will be required to meet the short-term Canadian population and distribution objective (see section 5). In comparison, approximately 3.8 million hectares within the species range in Ontario is classified as being under natural terrestrial cover (Ontario Biodiversity Council 2015), and within its Manitoba range, treed habitat covers over 6 million ha. Although these areas would not consist of suitable habitat for the species in their entirety, it would appear unlikely that there is insufficient suitable habitat given the small amount required relative to the availability of land under natural cover. If required, additional suitable habitat could be made available through habitat management and restoration (see below).

3. The primary threats to the species or its habitat (including threats outside Canada) can be avoided or mitigated.

Yes. While a number of threats are contributing to the decline of Red-headed Woodpecker, it is the cumulative effect of some combination of these threats that is expected to have a high impact on the population. The most significant of these may be ecosystem modifications, primarily those that affect the availability of nesting/roosting habitat loss of nesting/roosting sites can be mitigated through the development and implementation of guidelines on the retention and supply of decadent deciduous trees[5]

[5] Decadent trees include dead trees, snags, dying trees, and trees with one or more large dead or dying limbs.

on public and private lands at the municipal and provincial levels. Where warranted, suitable habitat can be rehabilitated or restored through habitat stewardship and management measures that include best forest management practices, prescribed burns, and using native deciduous tree species when undertaking woodland rehabilitation and afforestation[6] projects.

4. Recovery techniques exist to achieve the population and distribution objectives or can be expected to be developed within a reasonable timeframe.

Yes. Based on the best available information and the nature of the primary threats, the development of new recovery techniques is not needed to achieve the Canadian population and distribution objectives at this time (see existing recovery techniques described above). If at a future date, it is found that other threats are the primary drivers of the species decline, new recovery techniques may need to be developed. For this reason, research on mitigation techniques related to direct mortality from collisions with buildings, vehicles, utility towers and power lines are included as approaches to recovery, as is research on the impact of problematic native and non-native species at the Canadian population level (see section 6.2).

[6] The United Nations defines afforestation as the establishment of trees on land that has not had forest on it for more than 50 years (Zomer et al. 2008).

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1. COSEWIC* Species Assessment Information

Date of Assessment: April 2007

Common Name (population): Red-headed Woodpecker

Scientific Name: *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*

COSEWIC Status: Threatened

Reason for Designation: The brightly coloured woodpecker of open deciduous forests of southeastern Canada and southern parts of western Canada has experienced a significant population decline over the long-term associated with habitat loss and the removal of dead trees in which it nests. There is no evidence to suggest that the population trend will be reversed.

Canadian Occurrence: Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec

COSEWIC Status History: Designated Special Concern in April 1996. Status re-examined and designated Threatened in April 2007.

* COSEWIC – Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada

2. Species Status Information

The Red-headed Woodpecker was listed as Threatened[7] under Schedule 1 of the *Species at Risk Act* (SARA; S.C. 2002, c. 29) in 2009. The species is not listed under Saskatchewan's provincial species at risk list, but it is listed as Threatened[8] under Manitoba's *Endangered Species and Ecosystems Act*, as Special Concern[9] under Ontario's *Endangered Species Act*, *2007* (ESA), and as Threatened under Quebec's *Loi sur les espèces menacées ou vulnérables* (Act Respecting Threatened or Vulnerable Species).

The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) ranks the species as "Near Threatened" because of its decrease in abundance (BirdLife International 2016). The species is included on Partners in Flight's Yellow Watch List (species subject to population declines and moderate to high threats) (Rosenberg et al. 2016). NatureServe (2015) ranks the species globally as G5 – Secure (last reviewed in 2014, last changed in 1996) [a]. Other NatureServe rankings include those in Table 1 and Appendix A.

[7] A wildlife species that is likely to become an endangered species if nothing is done to reverse the factors leading to its extirpation or extinction.
[8] Likely to become endangered or because of low or declining numbers in Manitoba, particularly at risk if the factors affecting its vulnerability do not become reversed.
[9] A species that lives in the wild in Ontario, is not endangered or threatened, but may become threatened or endangered because of a combination of biological characteristics and identified threats

Table 1. Conservation status ranks[a] for Red-headed Woodpecker (NatureServe 2015)

National (N) Conservation Status		Sub-national (S) Conservation Status	
Country	**N Rank (date assessed)**	**Province**	**S Rank**
Canada	N4B – Apparently Secure, Breeding (March 2011)	Alberta	SU – Unrankable
		Saskatchewan	S1B, S1M – Critically Imperiled; Breeding, Migrant
		Manitoba	S2B – Imperiled; Breeding
		Ontario	S4B – Apparently Secure; Breeding
		Quebec	S1B – Critically Imperiled; Breeding
United States	N5B, N5N – Secure, Breeding and Non-Breeding (January 1997)	see Appendix A	

[a] The conservation status of a species is designated by a number from 1 to 5, preceded by a letter reflecting the appropriate geographic scale of the assessment (G = Global, N = National, and S = Subnational). The numbers have the following meaning: 1 = critically imperiled, 2 = imperiled, 3 = vulnerable, 4 = apparently secure, 5 = secure. X = Presumed Extirpated, NR = Unranked. See Appendix A for additional definitions and sub-national conservation status ranks for the United States.

3. Species Information

3.1 Species Description

The Red-headed Woodpecker is a medium-sized woodpecker weighing 56-91 g and reaching a total length of 19-24 cm (Frei et al. 2015a). The species, whose plumage is identical in both males and females, is easily identified by its distinctive red head, neck, throat and upper breast (Sibley 2003; COSEWIC 2007). The body is white below and black above, with large white patches on the wings. The upper tail and rump are also white and the tail is black with white outer edges (COSEWIC 2007). No subspecies are recognized (Frei et al. 2015a). The Red-headed Woodpecker is omnivorous, consuming a wide variety of plant and animal food items, and forages on the ground, in trees, and in the air (reviewed in Frei et al. 2015a).

3.2 Species Population and Distribution

Red-headed Woodpeckers are only found in North America. The species range stretches from southern Saskatchewan east to southeastern Quebec, and south throughout the eastern half of the U.S. down to the Gulf coast (Figure 1). The areas with the highest densities of Red-headed Woodpecker during the breeding season are in the U.S. Midwest and Gulf coast states (Figure 2). In Canada, the Red-headed Woodpecker's breeding range extends from southern Saskatchewan (south of the boreal forest), through southern Manitoba (from Dauphin in the northwest, through the Interlake Region, to Sprague in the southeast), Ontario (south of Georgian Bay as well

as in the Lake of the Woods township and the Ottawa River Valley) and into southwestern Quebec (particularly in the Outaouais, Montérégie and Haut-Richelieu regions (Figure 1). The species has been recorded in southern Alberta (near Medicine Hat and Red Deer, and possibly between those areas; D. Vujnovic, pers. comm. 2011) however the species is classified as accidental/vagrant[10] under the 2015 Alberta Wild Species General Status Listing (Government of Alberta 2017). In Manitoba, uncommon records were documented between 2010 and 2015 north of Dauphin near Birch River and Garland (MBBA 2016). The species is considered accidental in British Columbia and Nova Scotia, and a rare annual visitor in New Brunswick (COSEWIC 2007). The majority of the Red-headed Woodpecker wintering range is in the U.S., but the species can over-winter in southwestern Ontario, primarily in the ecological region known as the Carolinian zone (area within Ontario coloured in yellow in Figure 1).

According to the North American Breeding Bird Survey (BBS) data, the global Red-headed Woodpecker population is estimated at 1.2 million individuals (Partners in Flight Science Committee 2013). The Canadian population is estimated at 8,000 individuals (5,000 individuals in Manitoba and 3,000 individuals in Ontario; Partners in Flight Science Committee 2013). This estimate is based on BBS data from Manitoba and Ontario only; Saskatchewan and Quebec are excluded from the analysis because of insufficient data (abundance in Saskatchewan is extremely low (Fig. 2) despite the large area of the province within which the species can be found (Fig. 1); in Quebec, abundance between 2010 and 2014 was also extremely low (Fig. 4)). The number of breeding pairs in Manitoba and Ontario accounts for less than 1% of the species' global breeding population, and their distribution covers about 6% of the species' global breeding range (1.9% in Manitoba and 4.3% in Ontario) (Partners in Flight Science Committee 2013).

Historical data are sparse across most of the Canadian range of Red-headed Woodpecker. It is thought to have been historically more abundant in the eastern parts of its range (i.e. Ontario and Quebec), but in Manitoba it was considered to be rare or uncommon (COSEWIC 2007). Saskatchewan is lacking enough historical data to identify a long-term trend for the species in that province (COSEWIC 2007), but it was likely never considered abundant.

Species abundance seems to have undergone a long-term decline since at least the 1970s (Sauer et al. 2014). Between 1970 and 2014, Rosenberg et al. (2016) estimate that the abundance of Red-headed Woodpecker in North America declined by approximately 86%. The following rates of population change for Red-headed Woodpecker in Canada have been estimated using BBS data from 1970 to 2015 (ECCC 2017), and applying a model similar to that used to generate published estimates for 1970-2012 (Environment Canada 2014a). The rates are based on data collected in Ontario and Manitoba; Saskatchewan and Quebec are excluded from the analysis because there are insufficient data from those two provinces to estimate trends

[10] Any species occurring infrequently and unpredictably in Alberta, i.e., outside its usual range (Government of Alberta 2011).

(A.C. Smith, pers. comm. 2017). Approximately 60% of Red-headed Woodpeckers breeding in Canada are found within the area covered by the BBS routes used to calculate trends in Ontario and Manitoba. It is estimated that the annual rate of population change for the species in Canada has been -2.2% (95% CI[11] [-4.4, -0.3]) over the long-term (1970-2015) and -2.3% (95% CI [-8.4, 4.6] over the short-term (2005-2015). The long-term trend estimate has a medium reliability while the short-term estimate has a low reliability because of its relatively low precision (large CI width). Estimates at the provincial level indicate a similar pattern of population decline over the long- and short-term (Table 2), with the highest annual rate of change occurring over the long-term (1970-2015) in Ontario, at -3.8% (95% CI [-5.5, -1.8]), and over the short-term (2005-2015) in Manitoba, at -2.2% (95% CI [-9.6, 5.8]). Overall, the most likely change in the abundance of Red-headed Woodpecker in Canada between 1970 and 2015 is a decline of 63.3%, and a decline of 20.6% between 2005 and 2015.

In addition to declining abundance, BBS data provides evidence of a reduction in the area of occupancy of breeding individuals in Ontario and Quebec (Figure 2). The second edition of the Atlas of the Breeding Birds of Ontario (Cadman et al. 2007) shows a reduction in the proportion of surveyed squares found to be occupied by the species from approximately 20% in 1980-1985 to 6 % in 2001-2005 (Table 2; Figure 3). Similarly, the Québec Breeding Bird Atlas (AONQ 2016) showed a reduction in occupancy from 1% of surveyed squares in 1984-1989 to <0.1% in 2010-2014 (Table 2; Figure 4). These results are consistent with the 2000-2005 New York State Breeding Bird Atlas data which recorded Red-headed Woodpecker in 76% fewer survey blocks compared to the 1980-1985 Atlas (McGowan and Corwin 2008).

[11] Credible intervals (CI) indicate the range of population trends, given the model used to estimate the trends and the variability in the population data; these 95% credible intervals indicate a 95% probability that the true population trend is between the upper and lower limits provided.

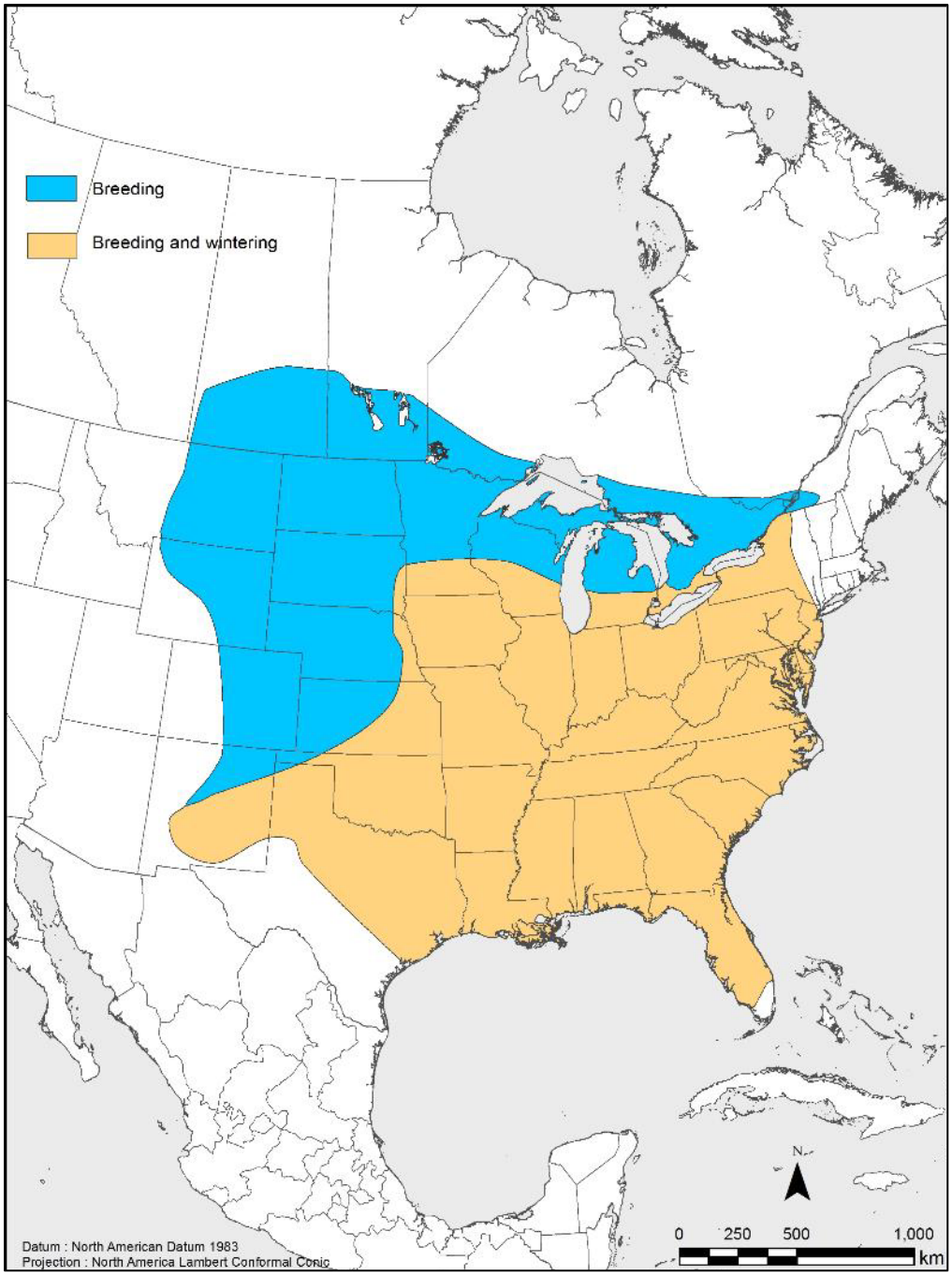

Figure 1. Distribution of the Red-headed Woodpecker in Canada and the U.S. with updated western and northern edge limits in Canada (adapted from BirdLife International and NatureServe (2014)).

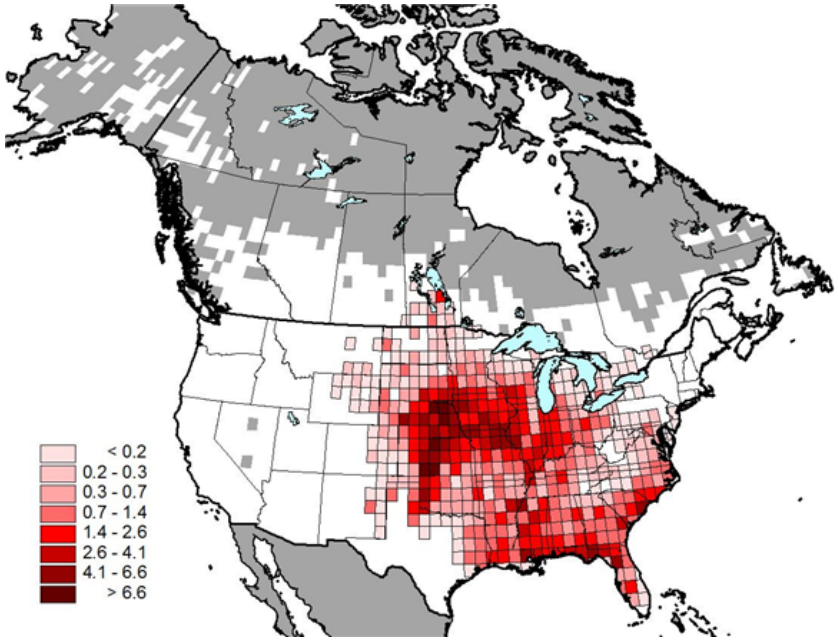

Figure 2. Number of Red-headed Woodpeckers recorded per Breeding Bird Survey (BBS) route per year, averaged over the interval 1993 to 2012. Areas in white represent quadrats that are surveyed by the BBS but where the species was not detected. Grey quadrats represent areas for which there is no BBS data. Each quadrat measures one degree of latitude by one degree of longitude. Map produced by Peter Blancher, Environment and Climate Change Canada, based on data from the North American Breeding Bird Survey.

Table 2. Breeding Bird Atlases Data and Regional Breeding Bird Survey (BBS) Trends

Provinces	Atlas periods	Number of occupied squares	Number of occupied squares with confirmed breeding	Number of well-sampled atlas squares	BBS annual trends 1970-2015 / 2005-2015
Saskatchewan[a,b]	1966-2014[a]	24	2	not available	Not available
Manitoba[c]	2010-2014	313	99	2,896	-1.5% / -2.2%
Ontario[d]	1981-1985	732	313	3,727	-3.8% / -2.7%
	2001-2005	330	133	4,990	
Quebec[e]	1984-1989	26	8	2,462	Not available
	2010-2014	4	3	5,568	

[a] The Saskatchewan Breeding Bird Atlas (SBBA) is an ongoing project not based on a standardized survey methodology. Data are reported continually in a web-based application (http://gisweb1.serm.gov.sk.ca/imf/imf.jsp?site=birds). Atlas squares correspond to the National Topographic System 1: 250 000 grids (www.nrcan.gc.ca/earth-sciences/geography/topographic-information/maps/9765) rather than the standard 10 x 10 km used in other atlas projects.

[b] SBBA 2015

[c] MBBA 2016

[d] Cadman et al. 1987 and Cadman et al. 2007

[e] Gauthier and Aubry 1996 and AONQ 2016

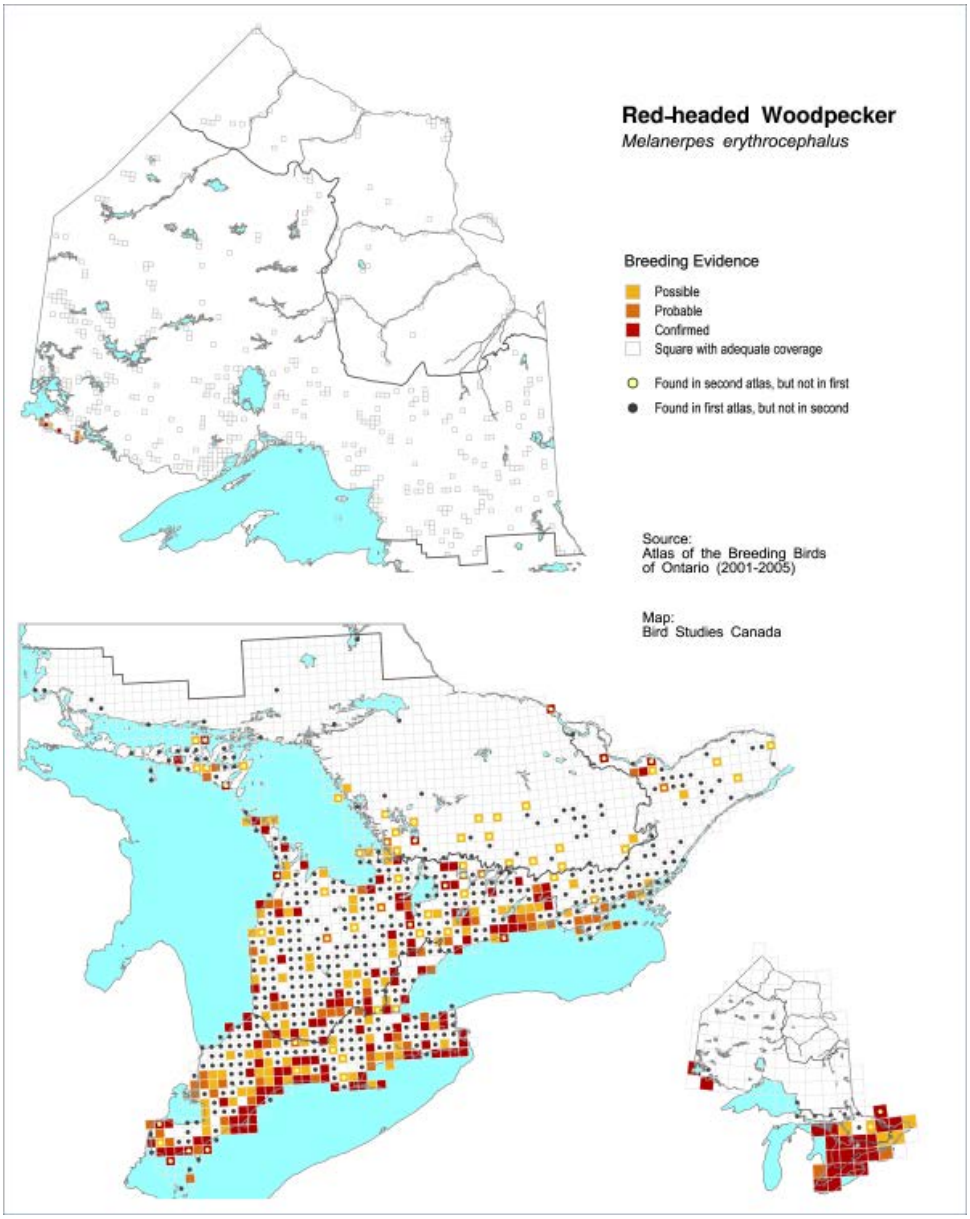

Figure 3. Red-headed Woodpecker breeding evidence in Ontario between 2001 and 2005 (Cadman et al. 2007). Squares are 10km x 10km. Data collection for the first atlas was from 1981-1985. Breeding Evidence categories are defined in Appendix B.

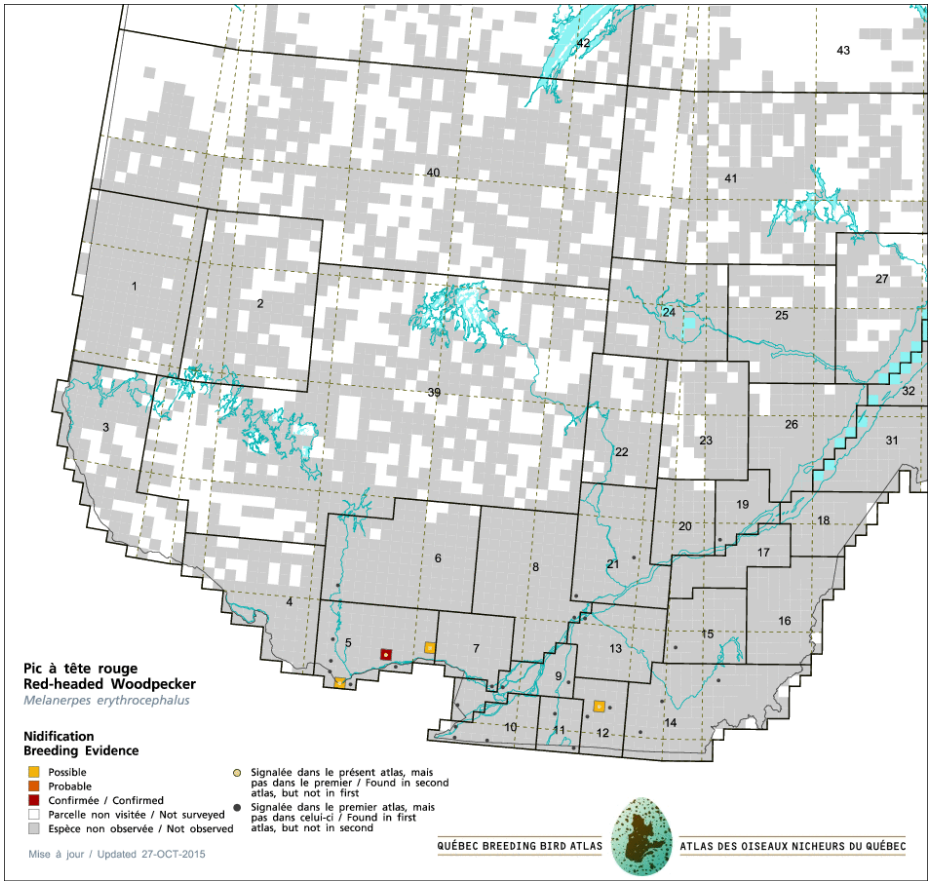

Figure 4. Red-headed Woodpecker breeding evidence in Quebec between 2010 and 2014 (AONQ 2016). Squares are 10km x 10km. Data collection for the first atlas was from 1981-1985. Breeding Evidence categories are defined in Appendix B.

3.3 Needs of the Red-headed Woodpecker

Breeding habitat

As illustrated by its higher relative abundance west of the Mississippi River compared to the more heavily forested north-eastern part of its range (Figure 2), the Red-headed Woodpecker is not primarily dependent on extensive forest cover. In general, higher densities of decadent trees are associated with higher habitat quality (Rodewald et al. 2005; King et al. 2007; Waldstein 2012; Frei et al. 2013; Hudson and Bollinger 2013; Kilgo and Vukovich 2014; Berl et al. 2015; Frei et al. 2015b; Anderson and LaMontagne 2016).

In Ontario and Quebec, Red-headed Woodpeckers are found in the Mixedwood Plains Ecozone[12]. Habitat during the breeding season consists of mature lowland and upland

[12] The most southern ecozone in Canada, covering all of southwestern Ontario and stretching east and north along the Saint Lawrence River to Québec City.

deciduous woodlands typically characterised by low canopy cover, open understories, and large, tall trees, especially beech or oak (reviewed in Sandilands 2010 and Frei et al. 2015a). Ideal habitat in Ontario is oak savannah (Sandilands 2010); however it can be found in other sparsely treed habitats such as orchards, groves of dead and dying trees (including those in flooded woodlands), municipal parks, golf courses, river bottomlands, and agricultural landscapes. It is occasionally encountered in mixed woodlots but rarely in urbanized areas (reviewed in COSEWIC 2007, Sandilands 2010 and Frei et al. 2015a). The species typically occupies woodlots with less canopy cover, more coarse woody debris, and greater dead limb lengths compared to unoccupied woodlots (Frei et al. 2013).

In Saskatchewan and Manitoba, Red-headed Woodpeckers are found in the Moist Mixed Grassland Ecoregion and the Aspen Parkland Ecoregion (both part of the Prairie Ecozone). Treed habitat in the grassland ecoregion tends to be riparian or associated with anthropogenic tree plantings. In the Parkland ecoregion, breeding habitat consists of open mature woodlots; aspen dominated forests with small amounts of elm and oak; bluffs (clumps or grove of trees) in pasture or cropland[13] that have an open or grazed understory; farm yards and shelterbelts with mature and dying trees (elm, maple, ash); and riparian habitat with aspen, cottonwood and oak. Forested areas in the Aspen Parkland ecoregion are highly fragmented by open agricultural fields consisting mainly of annual crops, with some interspersed perennial pasture and forage fields (cut and stored hay or silage).

Red-headed Woodpecker territory size during the breeding season ranges from 3.1 to 11.4 ha (Venables and Collopy 1989, Kilgo and Vukovich 2012). When snag[14] densities are higher, Red-headed Woodpeckers can occur in higher densities, and home range sizes can decrease or overlap with adjacent nesting Red-headed Woodpeckers (Kilgo and Vukovich 2014). In Ontario, the species has been consistently observed feeding within 1 km of its nest (B. Frei, pers. obs. *in* Frei et al. 2013).

Nesting sites

Red-headed Woodpeckers excavate nesting cavities in decadent trees (reviewed in Sandilands 2010, Frei et al. 2015a). These trees tend to be large (Berl et al. 2015, Anderson and LaMontagne 2016): most nesting trees have a diameter-at-breast height (dbh) of 50 cm or more (Sandilands 2010), and a diameter at cavity height of 27 cm on average (King et al. 2007). However, the use of snags with a dbh as low as 18.4 cm has been reported in South Carolina (Kilgo and Vukovich 2014). In Canada, the species nests exclusively in deciduous trees, and nest trees are usually devoid of bark around the cavity (Jackson 1976). Cavity concealment appears to be an important characteristic of successful nesting sites, with the percentage of vegetative structure surrounding the cavity entrance positively affecting nest success (Berl et al. 2014). In

[13] farmland planted with annual or perennial crops, excluding pasture
[14] standing dead trees

addition to the breeding habitats described above, nesting trees can be located on forest edges and roadsides (reviewed in COSEWIC 2007 and Frei et al. 2015a).

Conflicting reports on Red-headed Woodpeckers nest fidelity may suggest that the frequency of cavity reuse varies across local populations. Several studies conducted in the U.S. documented cavity reuse, though no nests were reused in a study conducted in Wisconsin (King et al. 2007). A study in Ontario reported that 58 out of 60 monitored nests were newly excavated (see review in Frei et al. 2015a). Similarly, Sandilands (2010) states that breeding pairs almost always excavate a new cavity, (though the same tree can be used repeatedly).

The species occasionally uses nest boxes and old cavities excavated by other bird species; excavates cavities in posts and telephone poles (e.g. Jackson 1976); or usurps (takes over) active cavities of other species including Downy Woodpecker (*Picoides pubescens*) and Red-bellied Woodpecker (*Melanerpes carolinus*) (reviewed in Sandilands 2010, Frei et al. 2015a). Additional details on nesting sites can be found in Sandilands (2010).

Migration and Wintering Habitat

Although some individuals can be found in southwestern Ontario (i.e. the Carolinian zone) in some years during the winter months, most Red-headed Woodpeckers breeding in Canada are short-distance migrants that spend winters in the eastern half of the U.S. (which also serves as both breeding and wintering grounds for a portion of the American population; Figure 1). During winter, the species is most abundant in the Midwest where hard mast[15] and corn crops are available (Bock and Lepthien 1975). In winter and during migration, the species uses similar habitat as it does during the breeding season, with more frequent use of orchards and corn fields during fall migration (Sandilands 2010). In winter, Red-headed Woodpeckers may use the inner parts of the forest more than the edges (DeGraaf et al. 1980). Territory size on U.S. wintering grounds typically ranges from 0.2 to 1.0 ha (reviewed in Frei et al. 2015a).

Diet

The Red-headed Woodpecker is omnivorous, and the preponderance of vegetation in its diet varies greatly according to the season. In Ontario, insects (mainly aerial and those living on bark) make up two-thirds of the diet during spring migration (Sandilands 2010). This proportion shifts over the summer as more plant matter (mainly hard mast [acorns and beechnuts], fruit [cultivated and wild], corn, and seed) becomes more abundant. Insects consumed during the summer consist mostly of beetles but also grasshoppers, caterpillars, wasps, domesticated bees and some ants. Corn, apples, acorns and beechnuts are important during autumn migration, and the species relies almost exclusively on the latter two items in the winter (and corn in low-mast years), while invertebrates (mainly adult beetles) make up only 4% of the diet during that

[15] Hard mast refers to the fruit of oak trees (acorns), beech trees (beechnuts), and other nut-producing trees consumed as food by animals.

season (reviewed in Sandilands 2010, Frei et al. 2015a). It is assumed that its diet in the Canadian Prairies is different from that in Ontario and Quebec, given the lack of acorn and beechnut-producing trees, and differences in crop production. However the relative importance of the diet components in Saskatchewan and Manitoba is not known.

As expected, the species forages on trees for wood-boring insects, but it is also one of the few woodpeckers that regularly forage on the ground (reviewed in Frei et al. 2015a). During the breeding season, the species spends a considerable amount of time fly-catching (i.e. flying out from a perch to catch insects in the air), and stooping (i.e. dropping down from a perch to catch prey on the ground) (reviewed in Frei et al. 2015a). The Red-headed Woodpecker is known to sally for insects up to 50 m from a perch (Skinner 1928).

Limiting Factors

Limiting factors influence a species' survival and reproduction, and play a major role in its capacity to attain certain abundance levels.

Decadent trees

As mentioned above, Red-headed Woodpeckers require decadent trees in order to excavate cavities for nesting and roosting. Decadent trees are by their very nature a short-lived resource, and a continuous supply is necessary for habitat to maintain its suitability for the species. The hypothesis that availability of nesting sites is a limiting factor for the species is supported by the rapid increase in abundance of Red-headed Woodpeckers that followed an experimental pulse[16] in snag abundance (Kilgo and Vukovich 2014), as well as the correlation between removal of decadent trees in urban areas and decline in species abundance (reviewed in Rodewald et al. 2005).

Length of breeding season

In Canada, Red-headed Woodpeckers begin laying eggs the second week of May, which is relatively late in the spring compared to other woodpeckers (Rousseu and Drolet 2017). At the northern edge of their range, the species is typically single-brooded (Berl et al. 2013). In an Ontario study, Red-headed Woodpeckers had a low fledging success (39% of eggs resulted in a fledged young) and an annual fecundity rate unlikely to surpass the mortality rate (0.43 female fledglings per female per year) (Frei et al. 2015c). Low annual fecundity of Red-headed Woodpeckers in the northern portion of their range may make these local populations' persistence reliant on immigration from more southerly populations (Frei et al. 2015c).

Weather severity and mast availability in winter

During years of extreme cold and heavy snowfalls, the species is unlikely to be found wintering in southern Ontario; severe winters can also cause local population declines

[16] A temporary, relatively sudden increase in the availability of snags in a particular area.

(reviewed in Sandilands 2010). Presence of the species during winter months in Ontario and the northern part of the U.S. is also correlated with the abundance of acorns and beechnuts, and Red-headed Woodpeckers will continue their migration until they reach an area where mast is sufficiently abundant to last the winter (COSEWIC 2007). Low availability of mast increases winter territory size, influences winter distribution and reduces abundance (reviewed in Sandilands 2010).

4. Threats

4.1 Threat Assessment

The Red-headed Woodpecker threat assessment is based on the IUCN-CMP (World Conservation Union–Conservation Measures Partnership) unified threats classification system (Salafsky et al. 2008). Threats are defined as the proximate activities or processes that have caused, are causing, or may cause in the future the destruction, degradation, and/or impairment of the entity being assessed (local population, species, community, or ecosystem) in the area of interest (global, national, or subnational scale). Limiting factors are not considered during this assessment process. Historical threats, indirect or cumulative effects of the threats, or any other relevant information that would help understand the nature of the threats are presented in the Description of Threats section.

Table 3. Threats Calculator Assessment for the Red-headed Woodpecker in Canada

Threat	Threat Description	Extent	Impact[a]	Scope[b]	Severity[c]	Timing[d]
1	**Residential and commercial development**					
1.1	Housing and urban areas	SK-MB-ON-QC[e]	Low	Small	Extreme	High
1.2	Commercial and industrial areas	SK-MB-ON-QC	Negligible	Negligible	Extreme	High
1.3	Tourism and recreation areas	SK-MB-ON-QC	Negligible	Negligible	Serious	High
2	**Agriculture and aquaculture**					
2.1	Annual and perennial non-timber crops	SK-MB	Low	Restricted	Moderate	High
2.2	Wood and pulp plantations	SK-MB-ON-QC	Negligible	Negligible	Serious-Moderate	High
3	**Energy production and mining**					
3.1	Oil and gas drilling	SK-MB-ON-QC	Negligible	Negligible	Moderate	Moderate
3.2	Mining and quarrying	SK-MB-ON-QC	Negligible	Negligible	Extreme	High
3.3	Renewable energy	SK-MB-ON-QC	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	High
4	**Transportation and service corridors**					
4.1	Roads and railroads	SK-MB-ON-QC	Low	Pervasive	Slight	High
4.2	Utility and service lines	SK-MB-ON-QC	Unknown	Pervasive	Unknown	High
5	**Biological resource use**					
5.3	Logging and wood harvesting	SK-MB-ON-QC	Low - Medium	Restricted – Small	Serious	High

Threat	Threat Description	Extent	Impact[a]	Scope[b]	Severity[c]	Timing[d]
6	**Human intrusions and disturbance**					
6.1	Recreational activities	SK-MB-ON-QC	Unknown	Small	Unknown	High
7	**Natural system modifications**					
7.1	Fire and fire suppression	ON-QC	Low	Small	Serious	High
7.3	Other ecosystem modifications	SK-MB-ON-QC	High-Medium	Serious-Moderate	Serious	High
8	**Invasive and other problematic species and genes**					
8.1	Invasive non-native/alien species	SK-MB-ON-QC	Medium	Pervasive	Moderate	High
8.2	Problematic native species	SK-MB-ON-QC	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	High
9	Pollution					
9.3	Agricultural and forestry effluents	SK-MB-ON-QC	Unknown	Pervasive	Unknown	High
11	Climate change and severe weather					
11.1	Habitat shifting & alteration	SK-MB-ON-QC	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Moderate

[a] **Impact** – The degree to which a species is observed, inferred, or suspected to be directly or indirectly threatened in the area of interest. The impact of each threat is based on Severity and Scope rating and considers only present and future threats. Threat impact reflects a reduction of a species population or decline/degradation of the area of an ecosystem. The median rate of population reduction or area decline for each combination of scope and severity corresponds to the following classes of threat impact: Very High (75% declines), High (40%), Medium (15%), and Low (3%). Unknown: used when impact cannot be determined (e.g., if values for either scope or severity are unknown); Not Calculated: impact not calculated as threat is outside the assessment timeframe (e.g., timing is insignificant/negligible or low as threat is only considered to be in the past); Negligible: when scope or severity is negligible; Not a Threat: when severity is scored as neutral or potential benefit.

[b] **Scope** – Proportion of the species that can reasonably be expected to be affected by the threat within 10 years. Usually measured as a proportion of the species' population in the area of interest. (Pervasive = 71–100%; Large = 31–70%; Restricted = 11–30%; Small = 1–10%; Negligible < 1%).

[c] **Severity** – Within the scope, the level of damage to the species from the threat that can reasonably be expected to be affected by the threat within a 10-year or three-generation timeframe. Usually measured as the degree of reduction of the species' population. (Extreme = 71–100%; Serious = 31–70%; Moderate = 11–30%; Slight = 1–10%; Negligible < 1%; Neutral or Potential Benefit ≥ 0%).

[d] **Timing** – High = continuing; Moderate = only in the future (could happen in the short term [< 10 years or 3 generations]) or now suspended (could come back in the short term); Low = only in the future (could happen in the long term) or now suspended (could come back in the long term); Insignificant/Negligible = only in the past and unlikely to return, or no direct effect but limiting.

[e] **SK** = Saskatchewan, **MB** = Manitoba, **ON** = Ontario, **QC** = Quebec

4.2 Description of Threats

A number of threats are contributing to the decline of Red-headed Woodpecker, and while each alone may have a high, medium, low, or negligible/unknown impact (see Table 3), the cumulative effect of some combination of these threats is expected to have a high impact on the population. The most significant of these may be ecosystem modifications that potentially affect the Red-headed Woodpecker's habitat quality and changes to insect prey availability.

The main threats thought to be driving the decline of Red-headed Woodpecker are discussed in this section. Threats with a negligible or unknown impact across the Canadian range are outlined in Appendix D.

IUCN Threat 7. Natural System Modifications

Threat 7.3 Other ecosystem modifications

This category includes a number of individual threats that collectively have a high to medium impact on the Red-headed Woodpecker in Canada.

Tree diseases

The net effect of widespread declines in the abundance of several tree species due to infestations by non-native insects and/or fungi on the Red-headed Woodpecker has not been specifically ascertained and may be mixed. For instance Dutch elm disease, a non-native fungus that affects all elm species (*Ulmus* sp.) within the bird's Canadian range, began decimating mature elm trees in Ontario in the 1950s (Waldron 2003). This large-scale increase in mature dead trees may have led to an initial increase in Red-headed Woodpecker abundance, a hypothesis that is consistent with the bird species' positive response to a pulse in snags (Kilgo and Vukovich 2014). However, in the long term the disease likely reduced the availability of nest sites (Adams and Wenger 2011) because few individual trees now survive long enough to attain large sizes (Waldron 2003). More recently the Emerald ash borer, a beetle species native to eastern Asia, has killed millions of ash trees (*Fraxinus* sp.) in southwestern Ontario, Quebec, Michigan and surrounding states since its discovery in North America in 2002 (Natural Resources Canada 2016). This introduced insect may have important impacts on the composition of affected forests and, depending on the extent of pre-emptive logging, reduced nest site availability without creating an initial snag pulse.

In addition to impacts on nest sites, tree diseases have also impacted the availability of certain Red-headed Woodpecker food sources. The chestnut blight is a fungus native to Asia (Tree Canada 2017) that decimated American Chestnut (*Castanea dentata*) across its entire range (southern Ontario and the eastern U.S.) following the blight's arrival in North America in 1904 (Waldron 2003). The fungus would have caused a major reduction in the availability of chestnuts as a food item for the species: in southern Ontario alone, it is estimated that American Chestnut trees numbered between 300,000 and 2 million before the blight's arrival, whereas by 1986 only 82 individuals over 10 cm

in diameter could be found (Waldron 2003). Similarly, the ongoing loss of American Beech trees (*Fagus grandifolia*) in Ontario due to beech bark disease will reduce the amount of mast (beech nuts) available for Red-headed Woodpecker consumption if, as predicted by Waldron (2003), 50% of trees end up succumbing to the disease. This non-native insect- fungus complex arrived in the province in 1999 (Waldron 2003), and has not been present in Ontario long enough to assess its ecological impacts (McLaughlin and Greifenhagen 2012). Within the Red-headed Woodpecker range in Quebec, beech bark disease continues its progression in the Outaouais region, where the percentage of dead stems ranges from 3% to more than 31% in the most heavily infected areas (Roy and Nolet 2015). In addition, large individuals suffer high mortality rates (25% for trees greater than 30 cm dbh (reviewed in MFFP 2017).

Decadent tree removal

Dead and dying trees and tree limbs are usually removed for aesthetic and/or safety reasons in urbanized areas. In a study covering an entire county in Illinois, no nest trees were found in highly residential or business districts (Anderson and LaMontagne 2016). Similarly, while livestock grazing is positively associated with Red-headed Woodpeckers, the removal of decadent trees and other trees in pastures can reduce habitat quality and the availability of breeding and roosting sites for the species.

Changes to insect populations

Recent studies (e.g. Mineau and Whiteside 2013, Hallmann et al. 2014) have investigated the specific impact of pesticides on farmland bird populations from the overall impact of agricultural intensification. It is expected that insecticide applications on cropland result in declines in insect abundance in targeted areas, but it is unknown whether insecticide application is also negatively affecting invertebrates in the non-targeted habitat where the birds occur (i.e. woodlands and sparsely treed habitats adjacent to cropland). The acute decline in aerial insectivorous birds observed in North America and Europe is often attributed to a large-scale decline in flying insects (Nebel et al. 2010), caused by agricultural intensification. However, the animal component of the Red-headed Woodpecker diet is not restricted to flying insects, but includes insects that live on the ground and within or on the surface of wood. Beetles are the predominant insect in the species' summer diet and it is unknown whether they are declining in abundance or composition within the species' breeding habitat. Experiments have found that neonicotinoids are toxic to non-target invertebrates including carabid beetle larvae and adults (Pisa et al. 2015), and have a repellent effect on flies and beetles (Easton and Goulson 2013). It is not yet known the extent to which beetles are exposed to neonicotinoids in non-treated woodland and hedgerow habitats where the species forages.

Determining the degree to which any changes in insect populations would be a threat to Red-headed Woodpecker is complicated by the fact that the species is only partially dependent on insects. It is unknown whether the species has or would shift its diet towards a greater proportion of plant material in the event of a decline in its insect prey. More information is needed on Red-headed Woodpecker diet throughout its Canadian range.

Threat 7.1 Fire & fire suppression

Red-headed Woodpeckers' selection for habitat without tall woody understory vegetation (Berl et al. 2015) suggests that the suppression of fire, which would have historically maintained open understories in oak savannahs and woodlands, may lower the quality of Red-headed Woodpecker habitat. It is hypothesized that an open understory provides better fly-catching opportunities (Frei et al. 2015a). In addition, fire generates decadent trees (though it also destroys them). Overall, restoration of savannahs by fire appears to benefit Red-headed Woodpeckers (see brief review in Frei et al. 2015a), suggesting that succession of these habitats to closed-canopy woodlands in the absence of fire disturbance may be a threat to the species. Wildfires are now completely suppressed in southern Ontario, except for the small pockets of protected savannah habitats which are maintained through the use of prescribed burns.

Fire in the Aspen Parkland ecoregion of the Prairies prior to European settlement promoted rejuvenation of aspen stands (Guedo and Lamb 2013). Fire suppression has likely increased habitat quality in Manitoba and Saskatchewan by allowing a greater number of mature and dead aspen to remain on the landscape, and by favouring encroachment of aspen into grassland habitat. (ECCC 2016a, Kovatch 2015).

IUCN Threat 5. Biological resource use

Threat 5.3 Logging & wood harvesting

Wood harvesting can result in different impacts on Red-headed Woodpecker habitat, depending on the management system used. The clear-cut system which removes all trees in one cutting operation is not discussed as a forestry practice in this section because it now largely occurs for the purposes of residential/commercial development and agriculture in the range of the Red-headed Woodpecker.

While partial wood harvesting removes fewer trees within a woodlot than clear cutting, the removal of large decadent trees nevertheless destroys nests, and nesting and winter roosting trees. In the U.S., local declines of the Red-headed Woodpecker are probably linked to loss of nesting habitat as a result of forest clearing, in part from firewood cutting (NatureServe 2015). As decadent trees are often considered to be a nuisance or a likely safety hazard, they are typically removed from a woodlot during timber management operations (OMNR 2010). In addition, short-rotation harvests leads to low snag densities in logged woodlots (McComb et al. 1986, Ohmann et al. 1994). These forestry practices can significantly reduce the number of existing and potential Red-headed Woodpecker nesting sites, which is likely a limiting factor for the species. Indeed, several studies have shown that increased snag density can have a positive effect on cavity nesters (Kilgo and Vukovich 2014). In managed pine forests of South Carolina, for example, Red-headed Woodpecker abundance increased dramatically in areas with an increase in snag density compared to areas with low snag densities (Kilgo and Vukovich 2014).

This poses a greater threat in Ontario and Quebec than in the Prairie Provinces, as most of the species range in Saskatchewan and Manitoba does not overlap with the forestry industry's harvesting activities. However, an exception to this is a hardwood and softwood harvesting license covering 2.5 million hectares on the west side of Lake Manitoba in the Mountain Forest Section (Forest Management Units (FMU) 10, 11 and 13), which logs older aspen stands (Louisiana-Pacific Canada Ltd. 1995). These stands contain suitable cavity nesting habitat (Westworth and Telfer 1993; Hobson and Bayne 2000). The licensed area includes forest management land and Crown Land (Porcupine, Swan-Pelican and Duck Mountain Provincial Forests, and Duck Mountain Provincial Park). From 1996-2005, 85% of lumber harvested was from Crown Land and 15% from private land (Louisiana Pacific Canada Ltd. 2006). Red-headed Woodpeckers are typically not found in the densely treed provincial forests where most harvest occurs, but rather on the adjacent fragmented forest on private land (Figure C-2).

IUCN Threat 8. Invasive & Other Problematic Species & Genes

Threat 8.1 Invasive non-native/alien species

<u>European Starlings</u>

The non-native European Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*; hereinafter, starling) harass native cavity-nesting birds over the use of cavities, and aggressive interactions between starlings and Red-headed Woodpeckers have been observed at Red-headed Woodpecker nest sites (Ingold 1994, Frei et al. 2015b). In a study in Ohio, Ingold (1994) found that 15% of Red-headed Woodpecker nest sites were usurped by starlings. In southern Ontario, Frei et al. (2015b) found that Red-headed Woodpecker nests were four times more likely to fail if starlings were present, and the frequency of starling sightings was a stronger predictor of nest survival than the habitat attributes used in the study's models. Red-headed Woodpeckers tend to occupy habitats with lower canopy closure (Frei et al. 2013), and not surprisingly, the frequency of starling sightings was higher at Red-headed Woodpecker nests located in open habitat (which included urban parks, golf courses and treed pastures) compared to woodlots (Frei et al. 2015b).

Despite documented Red-headed Woodpecker nest usurpation by starlings, interference competition between the two species may not necessarily pose a threat to Red-headed Woodpecker at the national population level. When comparing the mean densities of 27 native cavity-nesting birds at sites before and after the arrival of starlings, Koenig (2003) found no apparent effect of starlings on Red-headed Woodpeckers. In a subsequent analysis, Koenig et al. (2017) also found a poor correlation between starling abundance and the observed decline of Red-headed Woodpecker in the U.S. between 1960 and 2014. Note that these studies did not appear to control for effects of changes in forest cover that would benefit both species.

According to BBS long-term (1970-2012) and short-term (2002-2012) data, the annual trend for starling abundance is negative in all four Canadian provinces where the

Red-headed Woodpecker occurs (Environment Canada 2014b). More specifically, the long-term and short-term negative trends for starlings hold across all portions of Bird Conservation Regions (BCR) that overlap with the Canadian range of Red-headed Woodpecker (Prairie Potholes (BCR 11) in Saskatchewan and Manitoba; Lower Great Lakes / St. Lawrence Plain (BCR 13) and Boreal Hardwood Transition (BCR 12) in Ontario and Quebec), with the exception of the short-term trend in the Saskatchewan portion of the Prairie Potholes BCR, which is positive at 0.736. This suggests that the overall impact from starlings, if any, is in decline across the Red-headed Woodpecker range in Canada.

Cats

Predation by the domesticated cat (*Felis catus*) is likely the largest source of human-related mortality of birds in Canada (Blancher 2013, Calvert et al. 2013) and in the U.S. (Loss et al. 2013). An estimated 2-7% of all birds in southern Canada (105–348 million birds) are killed by cats annually (Blancher 2013), and an estimated 1.3–4.0 billion annually in the U.S. (Loss et al. 2013). In Canada the kill rate by feral cats is higher than either urban or rural pet cats; feral cats accounted for 59% of mortalities despite comprising only 25% of all cats in Canada (Blancher 2013).

The impact of cat predation on birds at the population level is likely unequal across species, due to differences in nesting and other life history traits. Blancher (2013) did not include the Red-headed Woodpecker in his list of 115 bird species potentially more vulnerable to cat predation in Canada, even though the species appears to possess at least one of the characteristics used for inclusion on the list (it forages on the ground during the breeding season). The impact of cat predation on local Red-headed Woodpecker populations has not been determined. The number of cats in Canada, including feral cats, is expected to increase in future (Blancher 2013).

IUCN Threat 2. Agriculture & aquaculture

Threat 2.1 Annual & perennial non-timber crops

Forest clearing

The biggest driver of forest clearing in Canada is agriculture (Natural Resource Canada 2008) and the sector accounts for approximately two thirds of gross forest clearing nationally (Masek et al. 2011). The conversion of woodlands to agricultural lands removes trees used by Red-headed Woodpeckers for nesting and roosting, similar to the land conversion for development described in IUCN threat 1. In the U.S., local declines of the Red-headed Woodpecker are probably linked to loss of nesting habitat, in part as a result of forest clearing for agriculture (NatureServe 2015).

Manitoba, Saskatchewan

Conversion of native woodland and grassland habitats to agricultural lands in the Aspen Parkland ecoregion of Saskatchewan and Manitoba used to be promoted under

economic development policy (e.g. Interlake Development Corporation 1973). However, the amount of land under annual crop production in the ecoregion has stabilized since the mid-1980s (Prairie Habitat Joint Venture 2014, Government of Saskatchewan 2015) and the loss of forested area since 2001 does not appear to be extensive (Hansen et al. 2013). On-going large-scale conversion of forest to agricultural land in Saskatchewan is occurring north of the species range in the Boreal Plains ecoregion (Hobson et al. 2002).

Ontario

Despite the decline in overall farmland area in southern Ontario (from 61% at its height in 1931 to 36% in 2011) (Smith 2015), about one half of land that was cleared of forest (3,558 ha) within this region of the province between 1990 and 2013 was converted to agriculture (Ontario Biodiversity Council 2015). The area under cropland has in fact remained relatively stable, fluctuating between 3 and 3.2 million hectares between 1921-2001 (Smith 2015). The overall decline in farmland is primarily due to decreases in pasture, woodland and wetland under farm ownership. Although Red-headed Woodpeckers use trees present in agricultural landscapes (see overview in Sandilands 2010), a decreasing number of decadent trees remain available in rural areas with intensifying agricultural practices (see Agricultural Intensification below).

Agricultural Intensification

Intensification includes the removal of hedgerows to create bigger crop fields, increased use of fertilizers and pesticides, increased soil drainage, and the conversion of pasture and hayfields to row crops, etc. (Rioux Paquette et al. 2014). A discussion of the potential impacts of pesticides on Red-headed Woodpecker can be found in Appendix D: Agriculture and forestry effluents (9.3).

Over the period of 1941 to 2011, the average farm size in Canada increased from 237 acres per farm to 779 acres (Statistics Canada). In Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the number of farms greater than 3,520 acres in size grew from 1,357 in 1976 to 5,568 in 2016, while the number of farms smaller than 3,520 decreased by 57% (Statistics Canada 2017). This intensification leads to loss of suitable habitat in the form of mature hedgerows, shelterbelts, aspen bluffs, and farm yards with scattered trees. In the prairie's Aspen Parkland ecoregion, crop fields are increasing at the expense of summer fallow (the practice of tilling weeds into the soil to rest the field). In Ontario, pasture and hay crops decreased by 80% and 45% respectively between 1921 and 2011 (Smith 2015). In Quebec, the St. Lawrence lowlands and Appalachian ecoregion has experienced a similar trend of agricultural intensification; annual crops are increasing at the expense of other forms of agriculture (Jobin et al. 2010).

IUCN Threat 1. Residential & Commercial Development

Threat 1.1 Housing & urban areas

Land Conversion

The conversion of woodlands to developed lands leads to the permanent loss or degradation of Red-headed Woodpecker habitat by removing trees that the species uses for nesting and roosting along with the features used for other life processes (open areas for foraging, etc.). Even when development does not result in the complete removal of trees, the habitat is degraded because suitable nesting sites (decadent trees) in urbanized areas are fewer (LaMontagne et al. 2015). Forest clearing for residential development in the U.S. may be linked not only to local declines (NatureServe 2015), but it may also be limiting the number of Red-headed Woodpeckers that return to breed in Canada each year.

Though the rate of forest-clearing in Canada has decreased since the 1990s, it remains higher than the combined reforestation and afforestation rates, at 35,000 ha/year (Masek et al. 2011). The southern part of Canada, where the Red-headed Woodpecker occurs, is the most populous region of the country and has experienced massive change over the last century. It is now a highly developed region dominated by urban and agricultural landscapes. Urban and industrial development accounts for 17% of gross forest-clearing at the national level (Masek et al. 2011), but this percentage varies across provinces.

Manitoba, Saskatchewan

There is little residential and commercial development expected within the species' range in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, given the low and declining human population in rural areas, where the majority of the Red-headed Woodpeckers occur (Markey et al. 2015).

Southern Ontario

By 1920, 94% of original upland forest in the Ontario portion of the Mixedwood Plains Ecozone had been lost to clearcutting (Larson et al. 1999), which largely corresponds to the Red-headed Woodpecker's range in Ontario. On the other hand, the species may have benefited from the opening up of the continuous forest cover by European settlers (and by First Nations prior to that). About one half of land cleared in southern Ontario between 2000 and 2011 (2,348 ha) was for urban development purposes (Ontario Biodiversity Council 2015). The threat from land-clearing for residential and commercial development is expected to continue given the human population growth projected for 2015-2041 within the species' range in Ontario (Ministry of Finance 2016).

Quebec

In the St. Lawrence Lowlands and the Appalachians ecoregions of southern Quebec, landscape changes between 1993 and 2001 show an increase in suburban sprawl of 2% and 1%, respectively, and an overall reduction in forest cover of 3% and less

than1%, respectively (Jobin et al. 2010). For example, in metropolitan Montreal, built-up area increased from 130 km^2 in 1951 to 1137 km^2 in 2011 (Nazarnia et al. 2016).

Collisions with windows

It has been estimated that 25 million birds are killed each year in Canada from collisions with building windows (Machtans et al. 2013), and between 365 and 988 million each year in the U.S. (Loss et al. 2014a). Loss et al. (2014a) estimated that as a group, woodpeckers have a 1.4 times greater risk of colliding with buildings than a species with average risk, but they do not identify the Red-headed Woodpecker as a high-risk species. Red-headed Woodpeckers have been documented as victims of collisions with windows in the Greater Toronto Area and the Ottawa region (FLAP 2016).

Despite the much lower per-building mortality rate of houses compared to high-rises (Machtans et al. 2013, Loss et al. 2014a), it has been estimated that houses account for the overwhelming majority (90%) of total bird-building collision mortalities in Canada due to the sheer number of residential buildings present on the landscape (Machtans et al. 2013). Bird-building collision and mortality rates are higher for rural houses than urban houses, and for houses with bird feeders compared to those without them (Bayne et al. 2012, Machtans et al. 2013), though the high variance between houses suggests that the effect of feeders is dependent on house and window particulars (Kummer and Bayne 2015). Given that Red-headed Woodpeckers are more common in rural landscapes than urban areas, and that they may rely to some degree on suet feeders in winter (Sandilands 2010), it may be relevant to note that rural houses with feeders have the highest collision and mortality rates among residential buildings (Bayne et al. 2012, Machtans et al. 2013). The impact of bird-building collisions at a species or local population level however is unknown.

IUCN Threat 4. Transportation & Service Corridors

Threat 4.1 Roads & railroads

Vehicle collisions

Vehicle collisions are known to be a threat to birds; in Canada 14 million birds are killed each year during the breeding season on roads outside of major urban centres (Bishop and Brogan 2013), and in the U.S an estimated 89-340 million birds die each year in collisions (Loss et al. 2014b). Collisions do not affect all species equally; Piciformes, the taxonomic order that includes woodpeckers, represented only 0.16% of estimated avian roadkill in Canada and 5.9% in the U.S (Bishop and Brogan 2013), though these numbers may be underestimates as several of the studies targeted specific orders or species.

It is hypothesized that the species is susceptible to colliding with vehicles due to its propensity for feeding along roadsides (Curry 2006); for staying on the road despite approaching vehicles and for their inability to quickly take flight when vehicles approach (Dill 1926; Sandilands 2010).

A few studies in the mid twentieth century observed Red-headed Woodpecker vehicle mortality rates ranging from 14-88% of all reported carcasses (Dill 1926; Scott 1938). These studies suggest that mortality due to vehicle collisions could be high for the species in particular localities and at certain times of year. In the U.S, six out of nine studies that, based on location and other recorded species, could have detected Red-headed Woodpecker did not observe the species. However, it is possible that the current rarity of the species impacts the frequency with which it is now reported as roadkill. A 1999 study in Wisconsin found that the species accounted for 0.26% of road-killed birds compared to 7.9% between 1932 and 1949 (Mueller 2001).

Manitoba, Saskatchewan

Manitoba and Saskatchewan have extensive road networks south of the boreal forest. Paved highways comprise 45% of the road surfaces in Manitoba (Manitoba Infrastructure and Transportation 2016) and 16% of total roads in Saskatchewan (Government of Saskatchewan 2017). Expansion of the road network is not a priority for either Manitoba's or Saskatchewan's highway departments.

Ontario

Based on the Ministry of Transportation's Ontario Road Map, there was a 69% increase in the length of roads in southern Ontario between 1935 and 2005 (Ontario Biodiversity Council 2015). Although the rate of increase of total road length in southern Ontario has slowed since 1985 (Ontario Biodiversity Council 2015), there is on-going road construction within the species range in the southern part of the province. The increase in traffic on existing roads is also likely to be a factor.

5. Population and Distribution Objectives

Despite the large, and in some areas irreversible, changes to the Red-headed Woodpecker's habitat across its breeding, migrating and wintering ranges, there are currently sufficient numbers of reproducing individuals to maintain local breeding populations, such that it is not unreasonable to aim to stabilize and subsequently increase the Canadian population over a period of time.

- The short-term (10 years) population objective for the Red-headed Woodpecker in Canada is to halt the declining population trend.

- The long-term objective for the Red-headed Woodpecker in Canada is to achieve an increase in abundance of the species in Canada and achieve a self-sustaining population[17] and maintain or, where biologically and technically possible, increase the species' range[18] and area of occupancy[19].

[17] A population that does not require human intervention for long-term persistence.
[18] Currently measured using the extent of occurrence (EOO), i.e. the area included in a polygon without concave angles that encompasses the geographic distribution of all known populations of a wildlife species (COSEWIC 2015). As Red-headed Woodpecker is wide-ranging with some disjunct local

These population and distribution objectives address the reasons for the species' designation as Threatened, which are: a) a small number of mature individuals, estimated at fewer than 10,000, together with b) an estimated continuing decline in total number of mature individuals of at least 10% within three generations (COSEWIC 2007).

A number of urgent- and high-priority recovery approaches have been identified in this recovery strategy in an effort to halt the declining population trend of the Red-headed Woodpecker within ten years, while minimizing the population decrease during the intervening time period. Given an average generation time for this species of 3-5 years, a 10-year timeframe was considered appropriate for the short-term objective because it is similar to the three-generation timeframe used by COSEWIC for assessing the conservation status of species.

Once the decline is halted, an increase in the Canadian population in the long term is targeted through the continued implementation of those approaches and others outlined in this document.

There is uncertainty in what constitutes the best achievable scenario for Red-headed Woodpecker in Canada, and so a quantitative long-term population objective is not identified at this time. Table 4 (Section 6.2) identifies an action that aims to refine understanding of the current and historical population abundance and distribution, as well as the extent of irreversible change, throughout the species' Canadian range to inform development of a quantitative long-term population objective. Broad strategies and approaches to achieve these objectives are outlined in this recovery strategy.

6. Broad Strategies and General Approaches to Meet Objectives

6.1 Actions Already Completed or Currently Underway

Numerous activities have been initiated since the latest COSEWIC assessment in 2007 that either include the Red-headed Woodpecker in the framework of activities or specifically targeted the species. The following list is not exhaustive, but is meant to illustrate the main areas where work is already underway, to give context to the broad strategies to recovery outlined in Table 4, section 6.2. Actions completed or underway include the following:

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populations, EOO may not be a suitable measure of distribution for this species in all parts of its Canadian range. An action that aims to identify a quantitative baseline against which to measure changes in the species' range has been included in the Recovery Planning Table (Table 4).

[19] Area of occupancy is a biological measure of the occupied habitat within a wildlife species' range.

Canada

- Data collection on abundance and distribution of the species through Breeding Bird Surveys, breeding bird atlases, Project Nestwatch[20], and the eBird database[21];
- Development of Bird Conservation Region strategies that identify conservation objectives and actions for priority bird species, including the Red-headed Woodpecker (Environment Canada 2014c);
- Publication of nesting phenology (Rousseu and Drolet 2017).

Saskatchewan

- Saskatchewan Breeding Bird Atlas field surveys started in 2017.
- Targeted surveys in the rural municipality of Corman Park and Duck Mountain Provincial Park in June 2015 (no Red-headed Woodpeckers were observed) (ECCC, unpublished data).
- Surveys on over 2000km of routes conducted in 2015 by the province (no Red-headed Woodpeckers were observed (C. Gaudet, pers. comm. 2015)).

Manitoba

- Bird Studies Canada point count surveys conducted in 2008 and 2009 (for Golden-winged Warbler project) provided observations of Red-headed Woodpeckers (C. Artuso, pers. comm. 2016).
- Completion of the Breeding Bird Atlas in Manitoba for 2010-2014.

Ontario

- Development of best forest management practices to maintain important habitat features for the Red-headed Woodpecker, for example “The Species at Risk Steward’s Guide Series” (Muskoka Heritage Foundation 2015), “The Forest Management Guide for Conserving Biodiversity at the Stand and Site Scale” (OMNR 2010) and “A Land Manager’s Guide to Conserving Habitat for Forest Birds in Southern Ontario” (OMNR 2011)).
- Management and stewardship of savannah and woodland habitats, surveys, and public engagement projects funded by the federal Habitat Stewardship Program (HSP).

Quebec

- Restoration of nesting sites undertaken in 2008, funded by the HSP, with a goal to increase snag density in order to encourage birds to nest.
- Species at risk monitoring by Regroupement QuébecOiseaux (Suivi des espèces en péril (SOS-POP). This program consists of monitoring nesting sites (active and historical) of species at risk, which led to the publication of a report on Red-headed Woodpecker nesting sites from 1960 to 2014 (Lang 2015).

[20] Project NestWatch is a nest monitoring program administered by Bird Studies Canada.
[21] eBird is a real-time, online, user-submitted checklist program that documents the presence and absence of birds, and bird abundance (eBird 2015).

6.2 Strategic Direction for Recovery

Table 4. Recovery Planning Table

Threat or Limitation[a]	Broad Strategy to Recovery	Priority[b]	General Description of Research and Management Approaches
1. Residential & commercial development 2.1 Annual & perennial non-timber crops 5.3 Logging & wood harvesting 7.3 Other ecosystem modifications	Habitat conservation and management	Urgent	• Develop and implement guidelines for the retention and continued supply of decadent deciduous trees (dead trees and trees with dead limbs, including diseased trees) on public, private and First Nations lands that are compatible with human safety requirements.
1. Residential & commercial development 2.1 Annual & perennial non-timber crops 3.2 Mining & Quarrying 5.3 Logging & wood harvesting 7.3 Other ecosystem modifications	Habitat conservation and management	High	• Work with land managers to conserve Red-headed Woodpecker habitat through mechanisms such as stewardship agreements, environmental certifications, conservation easements, land acquisitions and tax incentives.
5.3 Logging & wood harvesting 7.1 Fire & fire suppression 7.3 Other ecosystem modifications 8.2 Problematic native species	Habitat conservation and management	High	• Manage, restore or rehabilitate woodland habitat as appropriate using a variety of management activities such as prescribed burns, and understory/canopy thinning together with activities that increase the abundance of mature and decadent deciduous trees (e.g. tree or limb girdling) to maintain a supply of decadent deciduous trees in the future. • Maintain and restore remnant savannah habitats in southern Ontario by conducting periodic prescribed burns. • Plant mast-producing trees in areas where declines have been documented.
7.3 Other ecosystem modifications 9.3 Agricultural & forestry effluents	Habitat conservation and management	High	• Promote adherence to Integrated Pest Management principles, in particular the use of insecticides with the lowest toxicity to birds and non-target insects, and avoidance of insecticide application to field edges.

Threat or Limitation[a]	Broad Strategy to Recovery	Priority[b]	General Description of Research and Management Approaches
7.3 Other ecosystem modifications 8.1 Invasive non-native/alien species	Habitat conservation and management	Medium	• Prioritize areas with few or no European Starling populations for habitat conservation efforts. • Limit the spread of beech bark disease (e.g. restrictions on transporting freshly cut beech firewood and firewood with cankers)
Knowledge gaps	Monitoring and research	High	• Conduct research into Red-headed Woodpecker home range and territory sizes across the species' distribution in Canada.
		High	• Conduct research to increase the precision with which suitable habitat can be described across the species' distribution in Canada, including research into how seasonal habitat use relates to diet in each part of its range.
		Medium	• Refine understanding of the current and historical population abundance and distribution, as well as the extent of irreversible change, throughout the species' Canadian range to inform a) the development of a quantitative long-term population objective and b) a quantitative baseline against which to measure changes in the species' range.
		Medium	• Refine Canadian population estimate through comprehensive analysis and continued collection of BBS, atlas and eBird data.
		Medium	• Measure nesting productivity, nesting success, fledgling survival, and survivorship throughout the year to help determine whether the decline is due to factors on Canadian breeding grounds.
7.3 Other ecosystem modifications 9.3 Agricultural & forestry effluents	Monitoring and research	High	• Assess the range-wide severity of direct (e.g. ingestion of neonicotinoid-treated seed and crops) and indirect impacts (e.g. insect prey abundance, contamination of plant material consumed) of neonicotinoid and other insecticide use in agriculture, according to time of year and habitat.

Threat or Limitation[a]	Broad Strategy to Recovery	Priority[b]	General Description of Research and Management Approaches
4.1 Roads & railroads 4.2 Utility & service lines	Monitoring and research	Medium	• Assess the severity of direct mortality from collisions with: building windows, wind turbines, moving vehicles, transmission lines and communication towers; develop and assess effectiveness of mitigation measures as warranted.
7.3 Other ecosystem modifications 8.1 Invasive non-native/alien species 8.2 Problematic native species	Monitoring and research	Low	• Assess the impact of beech bark disease and emerald ash borer on Red-headed Woodpecker (availability of beech mast and nesting sites, respectively); predation pressure from native *Accipiter* hawks, and; competition from European Starlings.
6.1 Recreational activities	Monitoring and research	Low	• Assess the severity of disturbance from bird-watching/ photography and develop mitigation measures as warranted.
5.3 Logging & wood harvesting	Law and policy	High	• Continue to develop policies and guidelines, if necessary and feasible, with respect to avoidance of incidental take of migratory birds, nests and eggs under the MBCA, such as year-round protection of Red-headed Woodpecker nesting cavities.
7.3 Other ecosystem modifications 9.3 Agricultural & forestry effluents	Law and policy	Medium	• Develop and implement additional regulations, policies and programs, if necessary and feasible, to further reduce the potential impact of insecticides on the species.
1.1 Housing & urban areas 1.2 Commercial & industrial areas 3.3 Renewable energy 4.1 Roads & railroads 4.2 Utility & service lines	Law and policy	Medium	• Develop and implement guideline/industry standards, if necessary and feasible, to reduce the frequency of bird collisions with building windows, wind turbines, moving vehicles, transmission lines and communication towers (e.g. installation of bird deflectors and other deterrents, road signage).

Threat or Limitation[a]	Broad Strategy to Recovery	Priority[b]	General Description of Research and Management Approaches
5.3 Logging & wood harvesting 7.3 Other ecosystem modifications	Education and awareness, stewardship, and partnerships	High	• Engage landowners, foresters, land managers, livestock operations and First Nations with outreach materials to promote the retention of deciduous cavity trees, snags, dead limbs of trees and mast trees, in order to provide nest sites and food sources for Red-headed Woodpeckers. • Promote best forest management practices[c] that will help recover the Red-headed Woodpecker, such as harvesting wood outside of the species breeding season.
Knowledge gaps	Education and awareness, stewardship, and partnerships	Medium	• Promote volunteer participation (citizen science) in surveys (e.g. public participation in bird atlases, BBS, Project NestWatch, eBird).
8.1 Invasive non-native/alien species	Education and awareness, stewardship, and partnerships	Medium	• Raise awareness with rural landowners on the impact of predation by feral cats and ways this can be minimized.
All threats	Education and awareness, stewardship, and partnerships	Medium	• Foster cooperative relationships across all levels of government and with First Nations, landowners, foresters, farmers and researchers to fill knowledge gaps, undertake research to determine the cause of the decline of the species, and mitigate threats to the species, its prey, and their habitat (e.g., reduce incidental loss of deciduous trees with cavities) • Collaborate with U.S. government agencies, researchers, and non-government organizations on population monitoring and threat assessment and mitigation research outside the breeding season (e.g. impact of beech bark disease on winter mast availability)

[a] For more information on threats, see Section 4.

[b] "Priority" reflects the degree to which the broad strategy contributes directly to the recovery of the species or is an essential precursor to an approach that contributes to the recovery of the species.

[c] E.g. "The Forest Management Guide for Conserving Biodiversity at the Stand and Site Scale" (OMNR 2010) or "A Land Manager's Guide to Conserving Habitat for Forest Birds in Southern Ontario" (OMNR 2011)).

7. Critical Habitat

Section 41(1)(c) of SARA requires that recovery strategies include an identification of the species' critical habitat, to the extent possible, as well as examples of activities that are likely to result in its destruction. Under section 2(1) of SARA, critical habitat is "the habitat that is necessary for the survival or recovery of a listed wildlife species and that is identified as the species' critical habitat in the recovery strategy or in an action plan for the species".

7.1 Identification of the Species' Critical Habitat

This recovery strategy identifies critical habitat across the species' range, based on the best available information for the Red-headed Woodpecker as of January 2016 for Ontario, as of April 2017 for Quebec, and as of August 2017 for Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Critical habitat for the Red-headed Woodpecker is partially identified and is insufficient to meet the population and distribution objectives. A schedule of studies has been developed to provide the information necessary to complete the identification of critical habitat. Within the areas containing critical habitat (based on species observations, see section 7.1.1), critical habitat occurs where the biophysical attribute criteria are met (section 7.1.2) (Figure 5).

7.1.1 Areas Containing Critical Habitat

In Canada, an area containing critical habitat has been identified using Red-headed Woodpecker observations that indicate the species presence (in breeding and/or wintering seasons) and observation type (nest or observation documented during standardized surveys or incidental observation), since 2001. Setting the cut-off year at 2001 allows for the inclusion of all data collected for the most recent applicable breeding bird atlas editions (Atlas of the Breeding Birds of Ontario, 2001–2005 (Cadman et al. 2007), Atlas of the Breeding Birds of Quebec, 2010-2014 (AONQ 2016), and Manitoba Breeding Bird Atlas (MBBA 2016)). Other data sources available include species-specific surveys, Breeding Bird Surveys, Conservation Data Centre data repositories, and citizen science initiatives such as Project FeederWatch and eBird.

Species Presence

During the breeding season

Areas containing critical habitat are based on observations of Red-headed Woodpecker (active nests or individuals without confirmed nests), during the breeding season, recorded between May 11th in the southern part of Ontario (i.e. Bird Conservation

Region 13[22]), or May 20th elsewhere in Canada, and August 18th [23].

An observation is considered evidence of species presence during the breeding season when:

a) it was an observation of the species that meets the definition of either confirmed or probable breeding evidence[24];

OR

b) it was an observation of the species that meets the definition of "possible breeding", and it is located within 600 m[25] [26] of another observation of any category (i.e. confirmed/probable/possible breeding), and the two observations are either dated at least one week (7 days)[27] apart or anytime in another breeding season.[28]

During the wintering season

Areas containing critical habitat are based on observations of Red-headed Woodpecker in Ontario, during the wintering season, recorded between November 1st and April 19th[29].

An observation is considered for species presence during the wintering season when:

a) it was an observation of the species recorded within a distance of 600 m or less, at least 5 weeks[30] apart from another observation during the same winter season, or anytime in another winter season.

[22] A map of Bird Conservation Regions is available on the following ECCC webpage: https://www.ec.gc.ca/mbc-com/default.asp?lang=En&n=1D15657A-1

[23] Predicted dates of first egg and nest departure dates are based on mean annual temperature of Ecodistricts and nesting data from the Project NestWatch database. The start of the breeding period is identified as the date when 10% of first eggs have been laid and the end date identified as the date when 90% of nests have been left by fledglings (Rousseu and Drolet 2017).

[24] Breeding evidence categories are defined in Appendix B.

[25] This distance was used to identify observations that likely represent a single territory. The 600 m distance is based on 200 m to account for the maximum likely distance between the observer and the bird, plus 10 m to account for location accuracy of observer, plus 380 m to include the diameter of the territory, plus 10 m to include a potential nest/roost tree's dripline. It also incorporates the reported maximum territory size for Red-headed Woodpecker (see Footnote 26).

[26] Territory size is defined as an area of 11.4 hectares (radius of 190 m). This number represents the maximum territory size of a breeding pair of Red-headed Woodpecker found in the scientific literature (Kilgo and Vukovich 2012).

[27] A separation of one week follows atlas methodology used to presume an occupied territory (Cadman et al. 2007, AONQ 2016, MBBA 2016).

[28] Observations identified as "possible breeding" were not included if they were recorded outside the species' known breeding range.

[29] The wintering period start and end dates correspond to the estimated end of the autumn migration period and the estimated beginning of the spring migration period, respectively, and is based on eBird (2015) data as well as migration calendar dates from Birds of North America Online (Frei et al. 2015a).

[30] Five weeks was chosen as a separation between winter observations to ensure that the observations represented continued use of the habitat throughout a given season.

Delineation of Critical Habitat based on Observation

Areas containing critical habitat for Red-headed Woodpecker are delineated from observations (as described above) as follows:

i) when the observation consists of a nest cavity location (during the breeding season only), an area with a radius of 200 m centered on the observation location: radius of 190 m to include the breeding pair's territory[31], plus 10 m to account for location accuracy;

OR

ii) when the observation is of an individual or individuals (i.e. non-nest observations, during either breeding and/or wintering season[32]), an area with a radius of 600 m centered on the observation (human observer) location: 200 m to account for the maximum likely distance between the observer and the bird, plus 10 m to account for location accuracy of observer, plus 380 m to include the diameter of the territory, plus 10 m to include a potential nest/roost tree's dripline.

7.1.2 Biophysical attributes of critical habitat

The biophysical attributes of habitats in which individuals may carry out breeding (e.g., courtship, territory defence, nesting, and post-fledgling), roosting and foraging activities in Canada include:

1) potential nesting/roosting structures: decadent deciduous trees that are 18 cm dbh or more or have dead or dying limb(s) with a diameter of 13 cm[33] or more;

2) habitat that is located up to 190 m from the dripline[34] of the decadent trees described under 1), including:

a) Treed areas for breeding, roosting, and foraging, including:

- in Ontario and Quebec: treed areas such as savannahs and deciduous upland, floodplain and riparian woodlands dominated by maples, oak, hickory and/or beech (including those subjected to burns and/or logging), low-canopy deciduous and mixed[35] forests or forest habitat

[31] Territory size is defined as an area of 11.4 hectares (radius of 190 m). This number represents the maximum territory size of a breeding pair of Red-headed Woodpecker found in the scientific literature (Kilgo and Vukovich 2012).
[32] In the absence of specific information on territory size in Ontario during the wintering season, a precautionary approach was applied in using the breeding season territory size.
[33] Smallest documented nesting limb diameter (Jackson 1976).
[34] The area beneath a tree defined by the outermost circumference of the tree's canopy where water drips from the tree's limbs/branches onto the ground.
[35] Mixed forests being those with at least 25% coniferous trees and 25% deciduous trees in canopy cover.

near gap or edge habitat, and hedgerows, golf courses, parks, cemeteries, and orchards; OR
- in Saskatchewan and Manitoba: sparsely treed woodlands such as those dominated by aspen with some elm and oak; bluffs (clumps or grove of trees) with an open or grazed understory located within pasture, crop fields, farm yards and urbanized areas; hedgerows and shelterbelts with mature and decadent elm, maple and/or ash trees, and; sparsely treed riparian habitat with aspen, cottonwood and oak.
- understory vegetation within treed areas;
- fruit- and mast-bearing trees/bushes to provide food sources;
- coarse woody debris within treed areas.

b) other non-built-up areas containing vegetation that supports food sources AND that are located up to 50 m[36] from the dripline of a decadent tree described under 1) and/or the edge of habitat described under 2a). Habitat types may include, but are not limited to, the following examples:

- pastures
- grasslands
- old fields
- wetlands
- shrublands

[36] The non-built-up areas within 50 m of decadent trees and treed areas are identified as critical habitat to include non-treed features that support the Red-headed Woodpecker's life processes, including foraging activities, adjacent to decadent trees and treed areas. Skinner (1928) noted that the Red-headed Woodpecker will sally for insects up to 50 m from a perch.

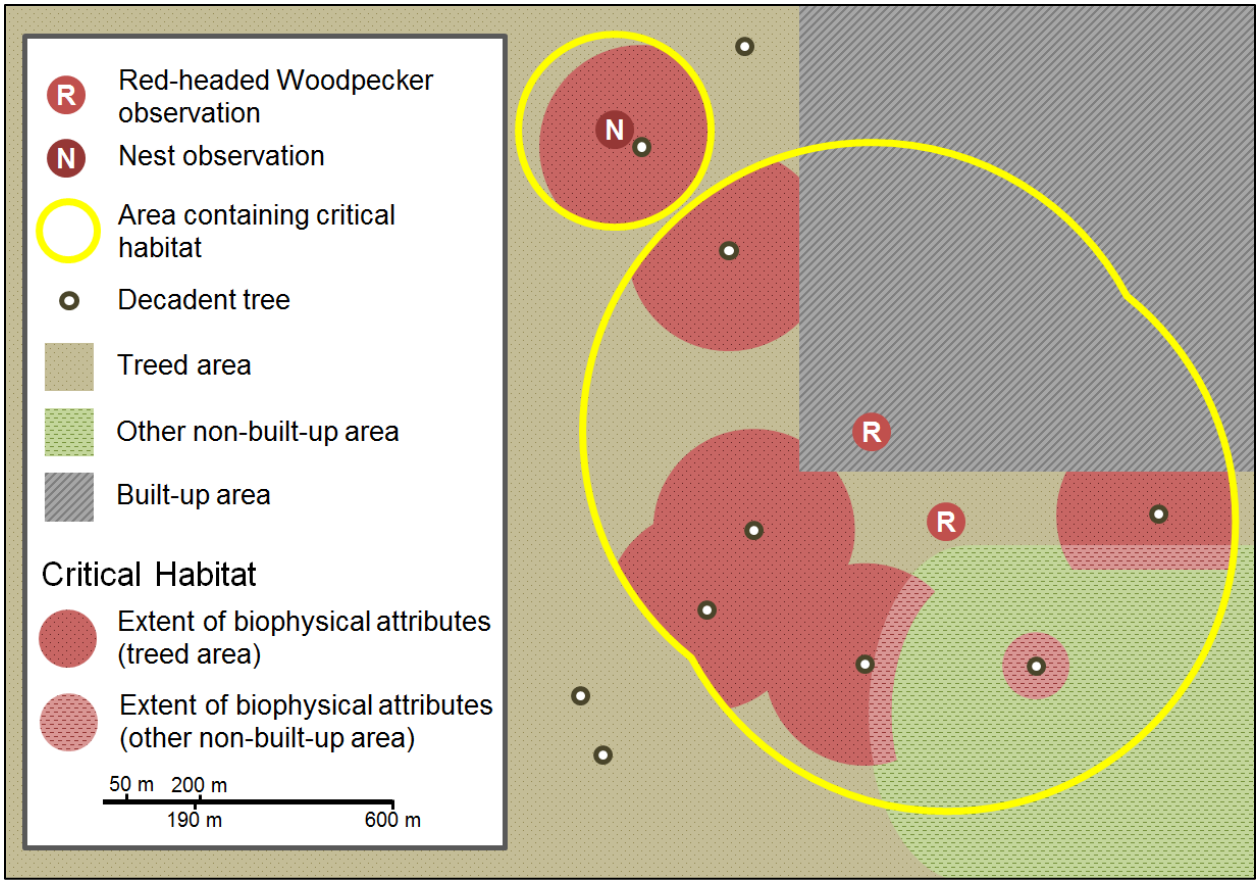

Figure 5. Example diagram of areas containing critical habitat and the extent of biophysical attributes for Red-headed Woodpecker.

7.1.3 Application of the Critical Habitat Criteria

Critical habitat for Red-headed Woodpecker is identified as the extent of the biophysical attributes (section 7.1.2) wherever they occur within the areas containing critical habitat (section 7.1.1).

In applying the critical habitat criteria above to the best available data, the areas containing critical habitat are identified for the Red-headed Woodpecker in Canada in Figures C-1 to C-4 (see also Tables C-1 to C-4). The critical habitat identified is considered a partial identification of critical habitat and is insufficient to meet the Canadian population and distribution objectives for the Red-headed Woodpecker. A schedule of studies (section 7.2) has been developed to provide the information necessary to complete the identification of critical habitat that will be sufficient to meet these objectives.

The areas containing critical habitat identified for the Red-headed Woodpecker are presented using a 10 x10 km UTM grid[37] (Figures C-1 to C-4). The UTM grid squares presented in Figures C-1 to C-4 are part of a standardized grid system that indicates the general geographic areas within which critical habitat is found, which can be used for land use planning and/or environmental assessment purposes. In addition to providing these benefits, the 10 x 10 km standardized UTM grid respects is consistent with the squares used in breeding bird atlas projects. For Quebec, polygons are also presented to illustrate the areas containing critical habitat as defined in section 7.1.1. Any other areas that do not have the biophysical attributes described are not identified as critical habitat. If new or additional information becomes available, refinements to, or additional critical habitat may be identified in a future amendment to this recovery strategy. More detailed information on critical habitat to support protection of the species and its habitat may be requested on a need-to-know basis by contacting Environment and Climate Change Canada – Canadian Wildlife Service at ec.planificationduretablissement-recoveryplanning.ec@canada.ca

7.2 Schedule of Studies to Identify Critical Habitat

Table 5. Schedule of Studies to Identify Critical Habitat

Description of Activity	Rationale	Timeline
Working with landowners across the species range in Canada, survey, where feasible, the areas where the species has been observed, but for which the accuracy, precision, or confidence in recent habitat use by Red-headed Woodpeckers did not allow for their identification as areas containing critical habitat.	Location obtained so that sufficient critical habitat is identified to meet the population and distribution objectives.	2019-2024
Estimate the amount of critical habitat available within the areas that contain critical habitat and determine if additional areas containing critical habitat are required to support meeting the long-term population and distribution objectives.	Potential critical habitat deficiencies are identified so that sufficient critical habitat can be identified to meet the population and distribution long-term objectives.	2024-2039

7.3 Activities Likely to Result in the Destruction of Critical Habitat

Understanding what constitutes destruction of critical habitat is necessary for the protection and management of critical habitat. Destruction is determined on a case by case basis. Destruction would result if part of, or all critical habitat was degraded, either permanently or temporarily, such that it would not serve its function when needed by the species. Destruction may result from a single activity or multiple activities at one point in

[37] Given the limited distribution of Red-headed Woodpeckers and their habitat in Saskatchewan, a 1 x 1 km UTM grid is used to present the areas containing critical habitat in that province.

time or from the cumulative effects of one or more activities over time. It should be noted that not all activities that occur in or near critical habitat are likely to cause its destruction. Activities described in Table 6 are examples of those likely to cause destruction of critical habitat for the species; however, destructive activities are not necessarily limited to those listed**.**

Table 6. Examples of activities likely to result in the destruction of critical habitat.

Description of Activity	Description of effect in relation to function loss	Details of effect
Complete removal of a treed area; Partial removal of a treed area under the following tree harvesting systems: clear-cut[a], diameter-limit cutting, and high-grading.	The removal of a treed area eliminates, either in whole or in part, the ecosystem upon which the species relies for basic survival, including the elements of the habitat that are used for breeding, foraging, roosting and over-wintering.	If this activity occurs within critical habitat, at any time of year, the effects will be direct, and are certain to result in the destruction of critical habitat. Removal of some trees using best forest management practices[b] and undertaken under the following tree harvesting systems is not likely to result in the destruction of critical habitat: shelterwood, group selection, or single tree selection.
Removal of decadent deciduous trees (i.e. trees with cavities, dead/dying trees, and trees with dead or dying limbs 13 cm in diameter or larger) and other standing trees with an 18 cm dbh or greater.	This activity results in the direct loss of occupied or potential nest/roost sites and in a reduction of the food supply (wood-dwelling insects). The removal of non-decadent standing trees can result in a reduced future supply of nesting/roosting features.	If this activity occurs within critical habitat, at any time of year, the effects will be direct, and in most instances result in the destruction of critical habitat. Single-tree selection logging that retains/supplies a minimum of 5 decadent deciduous trees per hectare[c] while maintaining the configuration and extent of critical habitat and is undertaken according to best forest management practices is not likely to result in the destruction of critical habitat.
Construction of built structures (including houses/ buildings, roads, and wind turbines); establishment of aggregate pits, quarries and mines.	Residential and commercial development, road construction and mineral resource extraction result in the removal of soil and vegetation that produce insects consumed by Red-headed Woodpecker. The loss of soil and vegetation can also directly reduce the species' food supply by removing plant material that also forms an important component of the species' diet.	If this activity occurs within critical habitat, at any time of year, the effects will be direct, and in most instances will result in the permanent destruction of critical habitat. The construction of a given building may not result in the destruction of critical habitat if biophysical attributes are not removed.

Clearing or destruction of understory vegetation (e.g. grass or shrub layers) or other non-built-up areas.	Clearing or destruction of understory vegetation or other non-built-up areas can indirectly lead to loss of food resources and reduced foraging potential because understory vegetation is required to produce the insects that are consumed by Red-headed Woodpeckers and other non-built-up areas are required adjacent to decadent trees and treed areas to provide foraging opportunities.	If this activity occurs within critical habitat, at any time of year, it may result in the destruction of critical habitat. Temporary removal of vegetation that supports food sources (e.g. seasonal harvests of crops) may not result in the destruction of critical habitat if carried out outside of the breeding season (before May 11th in the southern part of Ontario (i.e. Bird Conservation Region 13) or May 20th elsewhere in Canada, and after August 18th).
Removal or destruction of fruit-bearing trees/bushes.	Removal of fruit-bearing trees and bushes can result in loss of food resources (fruits and berries), reducing foraging potential.	If this activity occurs within critical habitat, at any time of year, it is likely to result in the destruction of critical habitat.
Removal of coarse woody debris.	Removal of coarse woody debris can result in loss of food resources (insects), reducing foraging potential.	If this activity occurs within critical habitat, at any time of year, it is likely to result in the destruction of critical habitat.

[a] Definitions of silvicultural methods/harvesting systems available at https://cfs.nrcan.gc.ca/terms.

[b] E.g. "The Forest Management Guide for Conserving Biodiversity at the Stand and Site Scale" (OMNR 2010) or "A Land Manager's Guide to Conserving Habitat for Forest Birds in Southern Ontario" (OMNR 2011)).

[c] The decadent tree retention threshold is based on Red-headed Woodpecker requirements (OMNR 2011).

8. Measuring Progress

The performance indicators presented below provide a way to define and measure progress toward achieving the population and distribution objectives for the Red-headed Woodpecker in Canada. Specific progress towards implementing the recovery strategy will be measured against indicators outlined in subsequent action plans.

Every five years, success of recovery strategy implementation will be measured against the following performance indicators:

- Population size and trends will be estimated using Breeding Bird Survey and provincial breeding bird atlas data to evaluate whether a) the declining population trend has halted within 10 years and b) an increase in abundance and a self-sustaining population have been achieved over the long term.

- Over the long term, the extent of occurrence and Index of Area of Occupancy will be used to evaluate whether the species' range[38] and area of occupancy, respectively, have been maintained or increased.

9. Statement on Action Plans

One or more action plans will be completed for the Red-headed Woodpecker by December 31, 2024. Parks Canada multi-species action plans identify recovery measures specific to national parks and other national heritage places where species occur (for a list of current multi-species action plans including the Red-headed Woodpecker, refer to the documents section of the SAR Public Registry).

10. References

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[38] Currently measured using the extent of occurrence (EOO), i.e. the area included in a polygon without concave angles that encompasses the geographic distribution of all known populations of a wildlife species (COSEWIC 2015). As Red-headed Woodpecker is wide-ranging with some disjunct local populations, EOO may not be a suitable measure of distribution for this species in all parts of its Canadian range. An action that aims to identify a quantitative baseline against which to measure changes in the species' range has been included in the Recovery Planning Table (Table 4).

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Appendix A: Subnational Conservation Ranks of the Red-Headed Woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus)* in the United States

Table A-1. Subnational conservation ranks of the Red-Headed Woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*) in the U.S.

Country (N Rank)	State or Province (S Rank)
United States (N5B, N5N)	Alabama (S5), Arkansas (S4B,S4S5N), Colorado (S3B), Connecticut (S1), Delaware (S1), District of Columbia (S1N,SHB), Florida (SNR), Georgia (S4), Illinois (S5), Indiana (S4), Iowa (S5B), Kansas (S5B), Kentucky (S4B,S4N), Louisiana (S4), Maryland (S4), Massachusetts (S1B,S2N), Michigan (S5), Minnesota (SNRB,SNRN), Mississippi (S4S5), Missouri (SNRB,SNRN), Montana (S3B), Nebraska (S5), New Hampshire (SNA), New Jersey (S2B,S2N), New Mexico (S3B,S3N), New York (S2?B), North Carolina (S4B,S4N), North Dakota (SNRB), Ohio (S5), Oklahoma (S4S5), Pennsylvania (S4B,S4N), Rhode Island (S1B,S1N), South Carolina (SNR), South Dakota (S5B), Tennessee (S4), Texas (S3B), Vermont (S1B), Virginia (S4B), West Virginia (S2B,S3N), Wisconsin (S3B), Wyoming (S3B)

Source: NatureServe 2015

Table A-2. Definitions of National (N) and Subnational (S) Conservation Ranks **(**Master et al. 2012)

Rank	Definition
N1 S1	Critically Imperiled— At very high risk of extirpation in the jurisdiction due to very restricted range, very few populations or occurrences, very steep declines, severe threats, or other factors.
N2 S2	Imperiled— At high risk of extirpation in the jurisdiction due to restricted range, few populations or occurrences, steep declines, severe threats, or other factors.
N3 S3	Vulnerable— At moderate risk of extirpation in the jurisdiction due to a fairly restricted range, relatively few populations or occurrences, recent and widespread declines, threats, or other factors.
N4 S4	Apparently Secure— At a fairly low risk of extirpation in the jurisdiction due to an extensive range and/or many populations or occurrences, but with possible cause for some concern as a result of local recent declines, threats, or other factors.
N5 S5	Secure— At very low or no risk of extirpation in the jurisdiction due to a very extensive range, abundant populations or occurrences, with little to no concern from declines or threats.
N#N# S#S#	Range Rank— A numeric range rank (e.g., S2S3 or S1S3) is used to indicate any range of uncertainty about the status of the species or ecosystem. Ranges cannot skip more than two ranks (e.g., SU is used rather than S1S4).

SH	Possibly Extirpated— Known from only historical records but still some hope of rediscovery. There is evidence that the species or ecosystem may no longer be present in the jurisdiction, but not enough to state this with certainty. Examples of such evidence include (1) that a species has not been documented in approximately 20-40 years despite some searching and/or some evidence of significant habitat loss or degradation; (2) that a species or ecosystem has been searched for unsuccessfully, but not thoroughly enough to presume that it is no longer present in the jurisdiction.
SNA	Not Applicable— A conservation status rank is not applicable because the species or ecosystem is not a suitable target for conservation activities.
SNR	Unranked— Conservation status not yet assessed.
SU	Unrankable— Currently unrankable due to lack of information or due to substantially conflicting information about status or trends.
B	Breeding
N	Non-breeding
M	Migrant

Appendix B: Breeding Evidence[39]

Category: Possible Breeding

Code	Description of behaviour
H	Species observed in its breeding season in suitable nesting habitat.
S	Singing male present, or breeding calls heard, in its breeding season in suitable nesting habitat.

Category: Probable Breeding

Code	Description of behaviour
P	Pair observed in their breeding season in suitable nesting habitat.
T	Permanent territory presumed through registration of territorial song on at least 2 days, a week or more apart, at the same place.
D	Courtship or display between a male and a female or 2 males, including courtship feeding or copulation.
V	Visiting probable nest site.
A	Agitated behaviour or anxiety calls of an adult.
B	Brood patch on adult female or cloacal protuberance on adult male.
N	Nest-building or excavation of nest hole.

Category: Confirmed Breeding

Code	Description of behaviour
DD	Distraction display or injury feigning.
NU	Used nest or egg shell found (occupied or laid within the period of the study).
FY	Recently fledged young or downy young, including young incapable of sustained flight.
AE	Adults leaving or entering nest site in circumstances indicating occupied nest.
FS	Adult carrying faecal sac.
CF	Adult carrying food for young.
NE	Nest containing eggs.
NY	Nest with young seen or heard.

[39] Adapted from Cadman et al. 2007 and AONQ 2016.

Appendix C: Critical Habitat for the Red-headed Woodpecker in Canada

Table C-1. 1 x 1 km standardized UTM squares within which critical habitat for the Red-headed Woodpecker is found in Saskatchewan. Critical habitat occurs where the criteria described in Section 7.1 are met.

1 x 1 km Standardized UTM grid square ID[a]	UTM Grid Square Coordinates[b]		Land Tenure[c]
	Easting	Northing	
13UER9402	590000	5542000	Non-federal Land
13UER9403	590000	5543000	Non-federal Land
13UER9412	591000	5542000	Non-federal Land
13UER9413	591000	5543000	Non-federal Land
13UFR7812	671000	5582000	Non-federal Land
13UFR7813	671000	5583000	Non-federal Land
13UFR7814	671000	5584000	Non-federal Land
13UFR7822	672000	5582000	Non-federal Land
13UFR7823	672000	5583000	Non-federal Land
13UCQ0507	300000	5457000	Non-federal Land
13UCQ0508	300000	5458000	Non-federal Land
13UCQ0509	300000	5459000	Non-federal Land
13UCQ0517	301000	5457000	Non-federal Land
13UCQ0518	301000	5458000	Non-federal Land
13UCQ0519	301000	5459000	Non-federal Land
13UEU4176	547000	5816000	Non-federal Land
13UEU4175	547000	5816000	Non-federal Land

[a] Square ID is based on the standard UTM Military Grid Reference System (see http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/earth-sciences/geography/topographic-information/maps/9789), where the first two digits and letter represent the UTM Zone, the following two letters indicate the 100 km x 100 km standardized UTM grid, the next two digits represent the 10 km x 10 km standardized UTM grid, and the final two numbers represent the 1km x 1km standardized UTM grid containing all or a portion of the area containing critical habitat. This unique alphanumeric code is based on the methodology used for the Breeding Bird Atlases of Canada (see http://www.bsc-eoc.org/ for more information on breeding bird atlases).

[b] The listed coordinates represent the southwest corner of the 1 km x 1 km standardized UTM grid containing all or a portion of the area containing critical habitat. The coordinates may not fall within critical habitat and are provided as a general location only.

[c] Land tenure is provided as an approximation of the types of land ownership that exist within the area containing critical habitat and should be used for guidance purposes only. Accurate land tenure will require cross-referencing critical habitat boundaries with surveyed land parcel information.

Table C-2. 10 x 10 km standardized UTM squares within which critical habitat for the Red-headed Woodpecker is found in Manitoba. Critical habitat occurs where the criteria described in Section 7.1 are met.

10 x 10 km Standardized UTM grid square ID[a]	UTM Grid Square Coordinates[b]		Land Tenure[c]
	Easting	Northing	
14ULA65	360000	5550000	Non-federal Land
14ULB43	340000	5630000	Non-federal Land
14ULB62	360000	5620000	Non-federal Land
14ULB81	380000	5610000	Non-federal Land
14ULB98	390000	5680000	Non-federal Land
14ULA80	380000	5500000	Non-federal Land
14ULC59	350000	5790000	Non-federal Land
14ULC90	390000	5700000	Non-federal Land
14ULC67	360000	5770000	Non-federal Land
14ULC91	390000	5710000	Non-federal Land
14ULD50	350000	5800000	Non-federal Land
14ULV77	370000	5470000	Non-federal Land
14ULV78	370000	5480000	Non-federal Land
14ULV87	380000	5470000	Non-federal Land
14ULV88	380000	5480000	Non-federal Land
14ULV89	380000	5490000	Non-federal Land
14UMA00	400000	5500000	Non-federal Land
14UMA30	430000	5500000	Non-federal Land
14UMA57	450000	5570000	Non-federal Land
14UMA58	450000	5580000	Non-federal Land
14UMA66	460000	5560000	Non-federal Land
14UMA47	440000	5570000	Non-federal Land
14UMA78	470000	5580000	Non-federal Land
14UMA84	480000	5540000	Non-federal Land
14UMA89	480000	5590000	Non-federal Land
14UMA94	490000	5540000	Non-federal Land
14UMB20	420000	5600000	Non-federal Land
14UMB21	420000	5610000	Non-federal Land
14UMB80	480000	5600000	Non-federal Land
14UMB81	480000	5610000	Non-federal Land
14UMB25	420000	5650000	Non-federal Land
14UMB26	420000	5660000	Non-federal Land
14UMB91	490000	5610000	Non-federal Land
14UMB92	490000	5620000	Non-federal Land
14UMB93	490000	5630000	Non-federal Land
14UMB96	490000	5660000	Non-federal Land

14UMB30	430000	5600000	Non-federal Land
14UMB31	430000	5610000	Federal Protected Area (Riding Mountain National Park) and Non-federal Land
14UMC50	450000	5700000	Non-federal Land
14UMC52	450000	5720000	Non-federal Land
14UMC62	460000	5720000	Non-federal Land
14UMB35	430000	5650000	Non-federal Land
14UMB44	440000	5640000	Non-federal Land
14UMB45	440000	5650000	Non-federal Land
14UMB51	450000	5610000	Federal Protected Area (Riding Mountain National Park)
14UMB53	450000	5630000	Non-federal Land
14UMB54	450000	5640000	Non-federal Land
14UMB60	460000	5600000	Non-federal Land
14UMB61	460000	5610000	Federal Protected Area (Riding Mountain National Park) and Non-federal Land
14UMB63	460000	5630000	Non-federal Land
14UMB69	460000	5690000	Non-federal Land
14UMV03	400000	5430000	Non-federal Land
14UMV09	400000	5490000	Non-federal Land
14UMV13	410000	5430000	Non-federal Land
14UMV79	470000	5490000	Non-federal Land
14UMV85	480000	5450000	Non-federal Land
14UMV77	470000	5470000	Non-federal Land
14UNA15	510000	5550000	Non-federal Land
14UNA40	540000	5500000	Non-federal Land
14UNB42	540000	5620000	Non-federal Land
14UNB43	540000	5630000	Non-federal Land
14UNB03	500000	5630000	Non-federal Land
14UNB12	510000	5620000	Non-federal Land
14UNB20	520000	5600000	Non-federal Land
14UNB21	520000	5610000	Non-federal Land
14UNB23	520000	5630000	Non-federal Land
14UNB24	520000	5640000	Non-federal Land
14UNB25	520000	5650000	Non-federal Land
14UNB29	520000	5690000	Non-federal Land
14UNB33	530000	5630000	Non-federal Land
14UNB35	530000	5650000	Non-federal Land
14UNB36	530000	5660000	Non-federal Land
14UNC20	520000	5700000	Non-federal Land
14UMV38	430000	5480000	Non-federal Land
14UMV99	490000	5490000	Non-federal Land

14UNA03	500000	5530000	Non-federal Land
14UNA04	500000	5540000	Non-federal Land
14UNV39	530000	5490000	Non-federal Land
14UNV48	540000	5480000	Non-federal Land
14UNV49	540000	5490000	Non-federal Land
14UNA51	550000	5510000	Non-federal Land
14UNA60	560000	5500000	Non-federal Land
14UNA61	560000	5510000	Non-federal Land
14UNA76	570000	5560000	Non-federal Land
14UNA79	570000	5590000	Non-federal Land
14UNA86	580000	5560000	Non-federal Land
14UNA88	580000	5580000	Non-federal Land
14UNA95	590000	5550000	Non-federal Land
14UNA96	590000	5560000	Non-federal Land
14UNA97	590000	5570000	Non-federal Land
14UNA98	590000	5580000	Non-federal Land
14UNA99	590000	5590000	Non-federal Land
14UNB80	580000	5600000	Non-federal Land
14UNB83	580000	5630000	Non-federal Land
14UNB84	580000	5640000	Non-federal Land
14UNB86	580000	5660000	Non-federal Land
14UNB87	580000	5670000	Non-federal Land
14UNA66	560000	5560000	Non-federal Land
14UNA67	560000	5570000	Non-federal Land
14UNB61	560000	5610000	Non-federal Land
14UNB70	570000	5600000	Non-federal Land
14UNB90	590000	5600000	Non-federal Land
14UNB94	590000	5640000	Non-federal Land
14UNB95	590000	5650000	Non-federal Land
14UNB96	590000	5660000	Non-federal Land
14UNB97	590000	5670000	Non-federal Land
14UNV58	550000	5480000	Non-federal Land
14UNV59	550000	5490000	Non-federal Land
14UNV69	560000	5490000	Non-federal Land
14UNV93	590000	5430000	Non-federal Land
14UPA07	600000	5570000	Non-federal Land
14UPA09	600000	5590000	Non-federal Land
14UPA17	610000	5570000	Non-federal Land
14UPA27	620000	5570000	Non-federal Land
14UPA28	620000	5580000	Non-federal Land
14UPA32	630000	5520000	Non-federal Land
14UPA82	680000	5520000	Non-federal Land
14UPA39	630000	5590000	Non-federal Land

14UPA48	640000	5580000	Non-federal Land
14UPA49	640000	5590000	Non-federal Land
14UPA02	600000	5520000	Non-federal Land
14UPB44	640000	5640000	Non-federal Land
14UPB45	640000	5650000	Non-federal Land
14UPB00	600000	5600000	Non-federal Land
14UPB02	600000	5620000	Non-federal Land
14UPB06	600000	5660000	Non-federal Land
14UPB07	600000	5670000	Non-federal Land
14UPB11	610000	5610000	Non-federal Land
14UPB13	610000	5630000	Non-federal Land
14UPB20	620000	5600000	Non-federal Land
14UPB23	620000	5630000	Non-federal Land
14UPB25	620000	5650000	Non-federal Land
14UPB30	630000	5600000	Non-federal Land
14UPB31	630000	5610000	Non-federal Land
14UPB32	630000	5620000	Non-federal Land
14UPB36	630000	5660000	Non-federal Land
14UPA84	680000	5540000	Non-federal Land
14UPA85	680000	5550000	Non-federal Land
14UPB40	640000	5600000	Non-federal Land
14UPB41	640000	5610000	Non-federal Land
14UPB42	640000	5620000	Non-federal Land
14UPB55	650000	5650000	Non-federal Land
14UPA56	650000	5560000	Non-federal Land
14UPC00	600000	5700000	Non-federal Land
14UPA58	650000	5580000	Non-federal Land
14UPA64	660000	5540000	Non-federal Land
14UPA65	660000	5550000	Non-federal Land
14UPA66	660000	5560000	Non-federal Land
14UPA67	660000	5570000	Non-federal Land
14UPA70	670000	5500000	Non-federal Land
14UPA71	670000	5510000	Non-federal Land
14UPA72	670000	5520000	Non-federal Land
14UPA73	670000	5530000	Non-federal Land
14UPA74	670000	5540000	Non-federal Land
14UPA75	670000	5550000	Non-federal Land
14UPV15	610000	5450000	Non-federal Land
14UPV53	650000	5430000	Non-federal Land
14UPV54	650000	5440000	Non-federal Land
14UPV56	650000	5460000	Non-federal Land
14UPV57	650000	5470000	Non-federal Land
14UPV58	650000	5480000	Non-federal Land

14UPV76	670000	5460000	Non-federal Land
14UPV78	670000	5480000	Non-federal Land
14UPV79	670000	5490000	Non-federal Land
14UPV63	660000	5430000	Non-federal Land
14UPV64	660000	5440000	Non-federal Land
14UPV65	660000	5450000	Non-federal Land
14UPV66	660000	5460000	Non-federal Land
14UPV68	660000	5480000	Non-federal Land
14UPV84	680000	5440000	Non-federal Land
14UPV85	680000	5450000	Non-federal Land
14UPV25	620000	5450000	Non-federal Land
14UPV44	640000	5440000	Non-federal Land
14UPV45	640000	5450000	Non-federal Land
15UTR93	290000	5530000	Non-federal Land
14UPA94	690000	5540000	Non-federal Land

[a] Square ID is based on the standard UTM Military Grid Reference System (see http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/earth-sciences/geography/topographic-information/maps/9789), where the first two digits and letter represent the UTM Zone, the following two letters indicate the 100 km x 100 km standardized UTM grid, and the final two digits represent the 10 km x 10 km standardized UTM grid containing all or a portion of the area containing critical habitat. This unique alphanumeric code is based on the methodology used for the Breeding Bird Atlases of Canada (see http://www.bsc-eoc.org/ for more information on breeding bird atlases).

[b] The listed coordinates represent the southwest corner of the 10 km x 10 km standardized UTM grid containing all or a portion of the area containing critical habitat. The coordinates may not fall within critical habitat and are provided as a general location only.

[c] Land tenure is provided as an approximation of the types of land ownership that exist within the areas containing critical habitat and should be used for guidance purposes only. Accurate land tenure will require cross-referencing critical habitat boundaries with surveyed land parcel information.

Table C-3. 10 x 10 km standardized UTM squares within which critical habitat for the Red-headed Woodpecker is found in Ontario. Critical habitat occurs where the criteria described in Section 7.1 are met.

10 x 10 km Standardized UTM grid square ID[a]	UTM Grid Square Coordinates[b]		Land Tenure[c]
	Easting	Northing	
15UUP89	380000	5390000	Other Federal Land and Non-federal Land
15UUP99	390000	5390000	Non-federal Land
15UUQ71	370000	5410000	Non-federal Land
15UUQ80	380000	5400000	Non-federal Land
15UUQ82	380000	5420000	Non-federal Land
15UVP19	410000	5390000	Non-federal Land
15UVP38	430000	5380000	Other Federal Land and Non-federal Land
15UVP48	440000	5380000	Non-federal Land
15UVP58	450000	5380000	Non-federal Land
15UVP59	450000	5390000	Non-federal Land
15UVQ11	410000	5410000	Non-federal Land
17TLG26	320000	4660000	Non-federal Land
17TLG27	320000	4670000	Non-federal Land
17TLG28	320000	4680000	Non-federal Land
17TLG34	330000	4640000	Other Federal Land and Non-federal Land
17TLG35	330000	4650000	Non-federal Land
17TLG36	330000	4660000	Non-federal Land
17TLG37	330000	4670000	Other Federal Land and Non-federal Land
17TLG44	340000	4640000	Other Federal Land and Non-federal Land
17TLG45	340000	4650000	Non-federal Land
17TLG46	340000	4660000	Non-federal Land
17TLG62	360000	4620000	Non-federal Land
17TLG65	360000	4650000	Non-federal Land
17TLG74	370000	4640000	Federal Protected Area (Point Pelee National Park)
17TLG75	370000	4650000	Non-federal Land
17TLG76	370000	4660000	Non-federal Land
17TLG85	380000	4650000	Non-federal Land
17TLG86	380000	4660000	Non-federal Land
17TLH82	380000	4720000	Non-federal Land
17TLH83	380000	4730000	Non-federal Land
17TLH86	380000	4760000	Non-federal Land
17TLH91	390000	4710000	Non-federal Land
17TLH96	390000	4760000	Other Federal Land and Non-federal Land
17TMG08	400000	4680000	Non-federal Land
17TMG18	410000	4680000	Non-federal Land
17TMG27	420000	4670000	Non-federal Land

17TMG28	420000	4680000	Non-federal Land
17TMG37	430000	4670000	Other Federal Land and Non-federal Land
17TMG38	430000	4680000	Non-federal Land
17TMG39	430000	4690000	Non-federal Land
17TMH00	400000	4700000	Non-federal Land
17TMH02	400000	4720000	Non-federal Land
17TMH15	410000	4750000	Non-federal Land
17TMH18	410000	4780000	Other Federal Land and Non-federal Land
17TMH28	420000	4780000	Other Federal Land and Non-federal Land
17TMH30	430000	4700000	Non-federal Land
17TMH33	430000	4730000	Non-federal Land
17TMH38	430000	4780000	Non-federal Land
17TMH39	430000	4790000	Non-federal Land
17TMH43	440000	4730000	Non-federal Land
17TMH44	440000	4740000	Non-federal Land
17TMH46	440000	4760000	Non-federal Land
17TMH51	450000	4710000	Non-federal Land
17TMH56	450000	4760000	Non-federal Land
17TMH57	450000	4770000	Non-federal Land
17TMH58	450000	4780000	Non-federal Land
17TMH61	460000	4710000	Non-federal Land
17TMH62	460000	4720000	Non-federal Land
17TMH63	460000	4730000	Non-federal Land
17TMH65	460000	4750000	Non-federal Land
17TMH67	460000	4770000	Non-federal Land
17TMH69	460000	4790000	Non-federal Land
17TMH72	470000	4720000	Non-federal Land
17TMH73	470000	4730000	Non-federal Land
17TMH77	470000	4770000	Non-federal Land
17TMH82	480000	4720000	Non-federal Land
17TMH83	480000	4730000	Non-federal Land
17TMH84	480000	4740000	Non-federal Land
17TMH86	480000	4760000	Other Federal Land and Non-federal Land
17TMH87	480000	4770000	Non-federal Land
17TMH92	490000	4720000	Non-federal Land
17TMH94	490000	4740000	Non-federal Land
17TMJ40	440000	4800000	Non-federal Land
17TMJ42	440000	4820000	Non-federal Land
17TMJ44	440000	4840000	Non-federal Land
17TMJ46	440000	4860000	Non-federal Land
17TMJ49	440000	4890000	Non-federal Land
17TMJ59	450000	4890000	Non-federal Land
17TMJ60	460000	4800000	Non-federal Land
17TMJ61	460000	4810000	Non-federal Land
17TMJ70	470000	4800000	Non-federal Land
17TMJ75	470000	4850000	Non-federal Land
17TMK61	460000	4910000	Non-federal Land

17TMK69	460000	4990000	Non-federal Land
17TMK70	470000	4900000	Non-federal Land
17TMK71	470000	4910000	Non-federal Land
17TMK74	470000	4940000	Non-federal Land
17TMK84	480000	4940000	Non-federal Land
17TMK87	480000	4970000	Non-federal Land
17TMK90	490000	4900000	Non-federal Land
17TML09	400000	5090000	Non-federal Land
17TML50	450000	5000000	Other Federal Land and Non-federal Land
17TNH02	500000	4720000	Non-federal Land
17TNH04	500000	4740000	Non-federal Land
17TNH05	500000	4750000	Non-federal Land
17TNH12	510000	4720000	Non-federal Land
17TNH13	510000	4730000	Non-federal Land
17TNH16	510000	4760000	Non-federal Land
17TNH21	520000	4710000	Non-federal Land
17TNH22	520000	4720000	Non-federal Land
17TNH29	520000	4790000	Non-federal Land
17TNH33	530000	4730000	Non-federal Land
17TNH39	530000	4790000	Non-federal Land
17TNH41	540000	4710000	Non-federal Land
17TNH42	540000	4720000	Non-federal Land
17TNH49	540000	4790000	Non-federal Land
17TNH51	550000	4710000	Federal Protected Area (Long Point National Wildlife Area) and Non-federal Land
17TNH52	550000	4720000	Non-federal Land
17TNH53	550000	4730000	Non-federal Land
17TNH55	550000	4750000	Non-federal Land
17TNH57	550000	4770000	Non-federal Land
17TNH59	550000	4790000	Non-federal Land
17TNH63	560000	4730000	Non-federal Land
17TNH64	560000	4740000	Non-federal Land
17TNH65	560000	4750000	Non-federal Land
17TNH66	560000	4760000	Non-federal Land
17TNH69	560000	4790000	Non-federal Land
17TNH71	570000	4710000	Federal Protected Area (Long Point National Wildlife Area) and Non-federal Land
17TNH74	570000	4740000	Other Federal Land and Non-federal Land
17TNH77	570000	4770000	Non-federal Land
17TNH86	580000	4760000	Non-federal Land
17TNH87	580000	4770000	Non-federal Land
17TNH88	580000	4780000	Non-federal Land
17TNH89	580000	4790000	Non-federal Land
17TNH95	590000	4750000	Non-federal Land
17TNH96	590000	4760000	Non-federal Land

17TNH97	590000	4770000	Non-federal Land
17TNH98	590000	4780000	Non-federal Land
17TNH99	590000	4790000	Non-federal Land
17TNJ10	510000	4800000	Non-federal Land
17TNJ20	520000	4800000	Non-federal Land
17TNJ30	530000	4800000	Non-federal Land
17TNJ31	530000	4810000	Non-federal Land
17TNJ40	540000	4800000	Non-federal Land
17TNJ43	540000	4830000	Non-federal Land
17TNJ60	560000	4800000	Non-federal Land
17TNJ61	560000	4810000	Non-federal Land
17TNJ73	570000	4830000	Non-federal Land
17TNJ82	580000	4820000	Non-federal Land
17TNJ92	590000	4820000	Non-federal Land
17TNJ93	590000	4830000	Non-federal Land
17TNJ97	590000	4870000	Non-federal Land
17TNK03	500000	4930000	Other Federal Land and Non-federal Land
17TNK05	500000	4950000	Non-federal Land
17TNK62	560000	4920000	Other Federal Land and Non-federal Land
17TNK66	560000	4960000	Other Federal Land and Non-federal Land
17TNK72	570000	4920000	Non-federal Land
17TNK76	570000	4960000	Non-federal Land
17TNK80	580000	4900000	Other Federal Land and Non-federal Land
17TNK83	580000	4930000	Non-federal Land
17TNK84	580000	4940000	Non-federal Land
17TNK85	580000	4950000	Non-federal Land
17TNK95	590000	4950000	Non-federal Land
17TNK97	590000	4970000	Non-federal Land
17TNL62	560000	5020000	Non-federal Land
17TPH04	600000	4740000	Non-federal Land
17TPH05	600000	4750000	Non-federal Land
17TPH08	600000	4780000	Non-federal Land
17TPH09	600000	4790000	Non-federal Land
17TPH14	610000	4740000	Non-federal Land
17TPH15	610000	4750000	Non-federal Land
17TPH18	610000	4780000	Non-federal Land
17TPH25	620000	4750000	Non-federal Land
17TPH26	620000	4760000	Other Federal Land and Non-federal Land
17TPH27	620000	4770000	Non-federal Land
17TPH28	620000	4780000	Non-federal Land
17TPH34	630000	4740000	Non-federal Land
17TPH35	630000	4750000	Non-federal Land
17TPH44	640000	4740000	Non-federal Land
17TPH47	640000	4770000	Non-federal Land
17TPH48	640000	4780000	Non-federal Land
17TPH54	650000	4740000	Non-federal Land

17TPH64	660000	4740000	Non-federal Land
17TPH65	660000	4750000	Non-federal Land
17TPH66	660000	4760000	Non-federal Land
17TPJ00	600000	4800000	Non-federal Land
17TPJ11	610000	4810000	Non-federal Land
17TPJ15	610000	4850000	Non-federal Land
17TPJ16	610000	4860000	Non-federal Land
17TPJ18	610000	4880000	Non-federal Land
17TPJ19	610000	4890000	Non-federal Land
17TPJ23	620000	4830000	Non-federal Land
17TPJ25	620000	4850000	Non-federal Land
17TPJ26	620000	4860000	Non-federal Land
17TPJ33	630000	4830000	Non-federal Land
17TPJ56	650000	4860000	Other Federal Land and Non-federal Land
17TPJ65	660000	4850000	Other Federal Land and Non-federal Land
17TPJ69	660000	4890000	Non-federal Land
17TPJ78	670000	4880000	Non-federal Land
17TPJ79	670000	4890000	Other Federal Land and Non-federal Land
17TPJ87	680000	4870000	Non-federal Land
17TPJ88	680000	4880000	Non-federal Land
17TPK00	600000	4900000	Non-federal Land
17TPK01	600000	4910000	Non-federal Land
17TPK05	600000	4950000	Non-federal Land
17TPK06	600000	4960000	Non-federal Land
17TPK10	610000	4900000	Non-federal Land
17TPK11	610000	4910000	Non-federal Land
17TPK15	610000	4950000	Non-federal Land
17TPK24	620000	4940000	Other Federal Land and Non-federal Land
17TPK27	620000	4970000	Non-federal Land
17TPK30	630000	4900000	Non-federal Land
17TPK31	630000	4910000	Non-federal Land
17TPK34	630000	4940000	Other Federal Land and Non-federal Land
17TPK52	650000	4920000	Non-federal Land
17TPK54	650000	4940000	Non-federal Land
17TPK62	660000	4920000	Non-federal Land
17TPK63	660000	4930000	Non-federal Land
17TPK64	660000	4940000	Non-federal Land
17TPK73	670000	4930000	Non-federal Land
17TPK93	690000	4930000	Other Federal Land and Non-federal Land
17TPL17	610000	5070000	Non-federal Land
17TQJ07	700000	4870000	Non-federal Land
17TQJ16	710000	4860000	Non-federal Land
17TQJ17	710000	4870000	Non-federal Land
17TQJ27	720000	4870000	Non-federal Land
17TQJ28	720000	4880000	Non-federal Land

17TQJ37	730000	4870000	Non-federal Land
17TQJ38	730000	4880000	Non-federal Land
17TQJ39	730000	4890000	Non-federal Land
17TQK30	730000	4900000	Other Federal Land and Non-federal Land
17TQK32	730000	4920000	Non-federal Land
18TTP67	260000	4870000	Non-federal Land
18TTP68	260000	4880000	Non-federal Land
18TTP78	270000	4880000	Non-federal Land
18TTP87	280000	4870000	Other Federal Land and Non-federal Land
18TTP89	280000	4890000	Non-federal Land
18TTQ70	270000	4900000	Non-federal Land
18TTQ71	270000	4910000	Non-federal Land
18TTQ80	280000	4900000	Non-federal Land
18TTQ81	280000	4910000	Non-federal Land
18TUP16	310000	4860000	Non-federal Land
18TUP17	310000	4870000	Non-federal Land
18TUP27	320000	4870000	Non-federal Land
18TUP37	330000	4870000	Non-federal Land
18TUP48	340000	4880000	Non-federal Land
18TUP56	350000	4860000	Federal Protected Area (Prince Edward Point National Wildlife Area) and Other Federal Land
18TUP79	370000	4890000	Other Federal Land and Non-federal Land
18TUQ65	360000	4950000	Non-federal Land
18TUQ73	370000	4930000	Non-federal Land
18TUQ83	380000	4930000	Non-federal Land
18TUR64	360000	5040000	Non-federal Land
18TUR92	390000	5020000	Non-federal Land
18TVQ29	420000	4990000	Non-federal Land
18TVR02	400000	5020000	Non-federal Land
18TVR13	410000	5030000	Non-federal Land
18TVR14	410000	5040000	Non-federal Land
18TVR20	420000	5000000	Non-federal Land

[a] Square ID is based on the standard UTM Military Grid Reference System (see http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/earth-sciences/geography/topographic-information/maps/9789), where the first two digits and letter represent the UTM Zone, the following two letters indicate the 100 km x 100 km standardized UTM grid, and the final two digits represent the 10 km x 10 km standardized UTM grid containing all or a portion of the area containing critical habitat. This unique alphanumeric code is based on the methodology used for the Breeding Bird Atlases of Canada (see http://www.bsc-eoc.org/ for more information on breeding bird atlases).

[b] The listed coordinates represent the southwest corner of the 10 km x 10 km standardized UTM grid containing all or a portion of the area containing critical habitat. The coordinates may not fall within critical habitat and are provided as a general location only.

[c] Land tenure is provided as an approximation of the types of land ownership that exist within the area containing critical habitat and should be used for guidance purposes only. Accurate land tenure will require cross-referencing critical habitat boundaries with surveyed land parcel information.

Table C-4. Areas that contain critical habitat (area within the 10 x 10 km standardized UTM squares) for the Red-headed Woodpecker in Québec. Critical habitat occurs where the criteria described in Section 7.1 are met.

10 x 10 km Standardized UTM grid square ID[a]	UTM Coordinates of the center of area containing critical habitat[b]		Surface area of area containing critical habitat (km^2)	Land tenure[c]
	Easting	Northing		
18TVR23	423530	5038521	1.13	Non-federal land
18TVR32	438212	5027484	1.13	Other federal land and Non-federal land
18TVR75	477341	5055454	1.13	Non-federal land
18TWQ49	547231	4996321	1.13	Non-federal land
18TWQ69	569818	4993497	0.58	Non-federal land
18TWQ79			0.18	Non-federal land
18TWR80	584097	5001281	1.13	Other federal land and Non-federal land
18TWR83	585131	5036922	1.13	Non-federal land
18TXR31	637896	5018792	1.13	Non-federal land

[a] Square ID is based on the standard UTM Military Grid Reference System (see http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/earth-sciences/geography/topographic-information/maps/9789#mgrs), where the first two digits and letter represent the UTM Zone, the following two letters indicate the 100 km x 100 km standardized UTM grid, and the final two digits represent the 10 km x 10 km standardized UTM grid containing all or a portion of the area containing critical habitat. This unique alphanumeric code is based on the methodology used for the Breeding Bird Atlases of Canada (see http://www.bsc-eoc.org/ for more information on breeding bird atlases).

[b] The listed coordinates represent the centroid of the area containing critical habitat. The coordinates may not fall within critical habitat and are provided as a general location only.

[c] Land tenure is provided as an approximation of the types of land ownership that exist within the areas that critical habitat and should be used for guidance purposes only. Accurate land tenure will require cross-referencing critical habitat boundaries with surveyed land parcel.

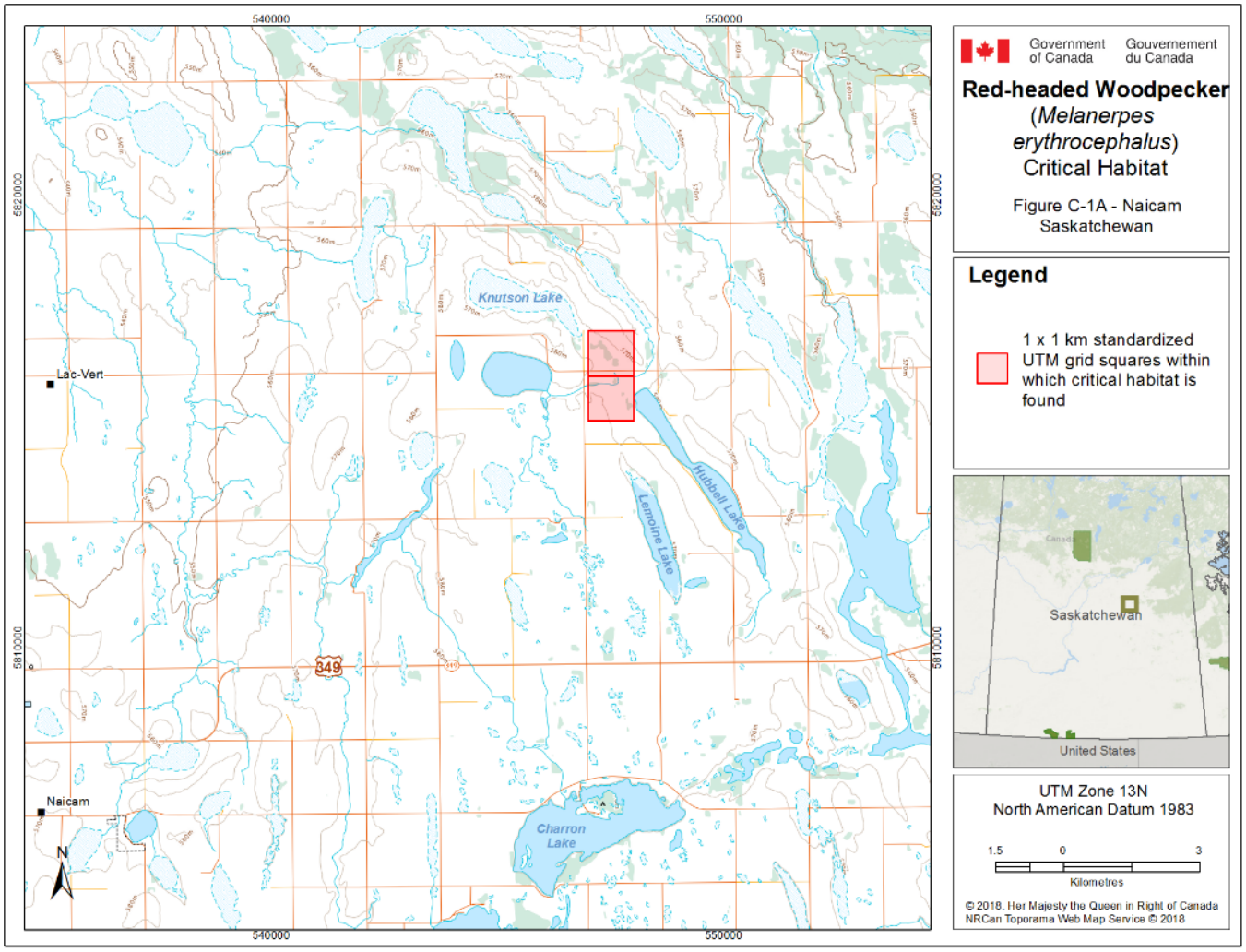

Figure C-1A. Critical habitat for the Red-headed Woodpecker in Saskatchewan occurs within the 1 x 1 km standardized UTM grid squares indicated (red shaded outline), where the criteria and methodology set out in Section 7.1 are met. This standardized national grid system indicates the general geographic area within which critical habitat is found; detailed critical habitat mapping is not shown.

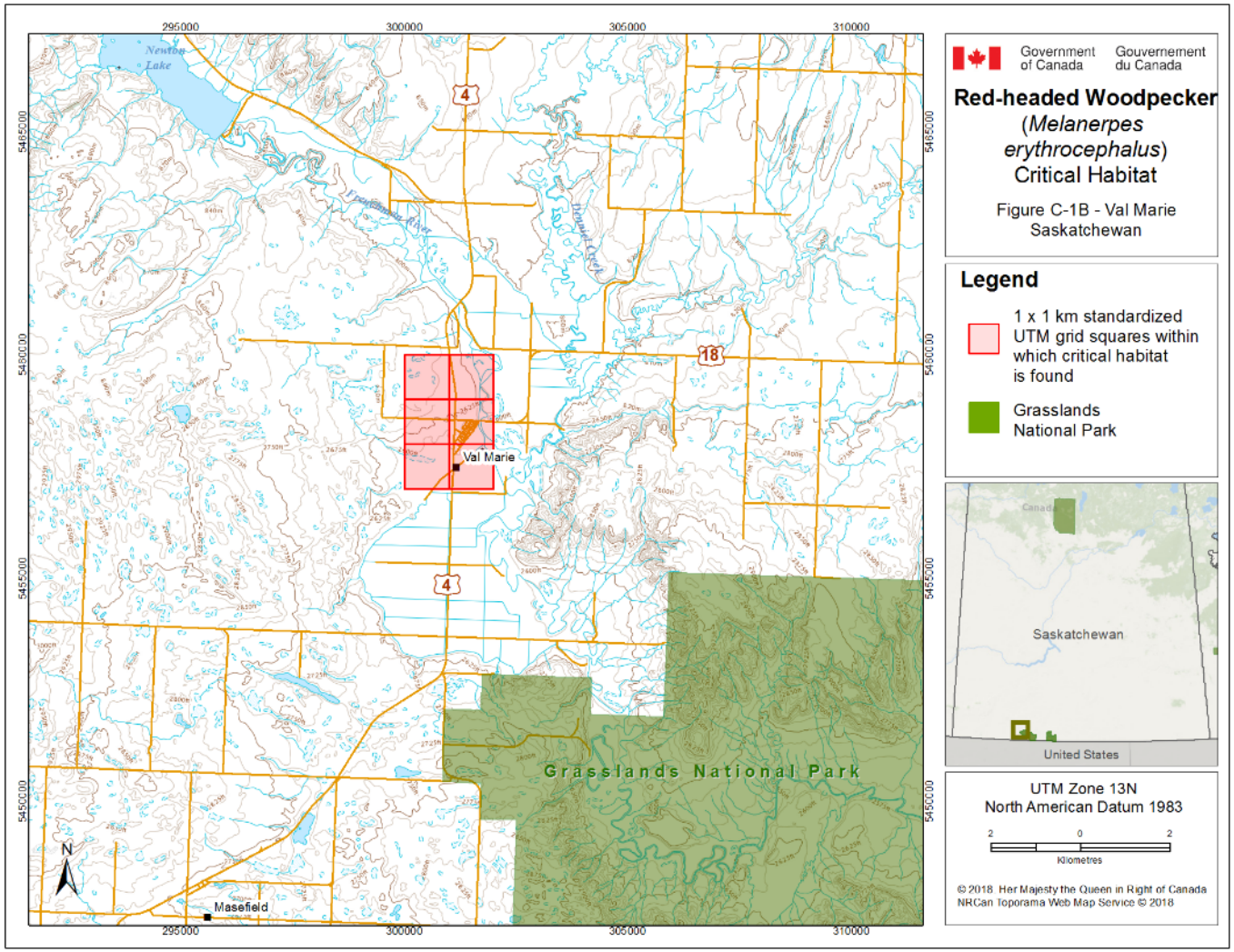

Figure C-1B. Critical habitat for the Red-headed Woodpecker in Saskatchewan occurs within the 1 x 1 km standardized UTM grid squares indicated (red shaded outline), where the criteria and methodology set out in Section 7.1 are met. This standardized national grid system indicates the general geographic area within which critical habitat is found; detailed critical habitat mapping is not shown.

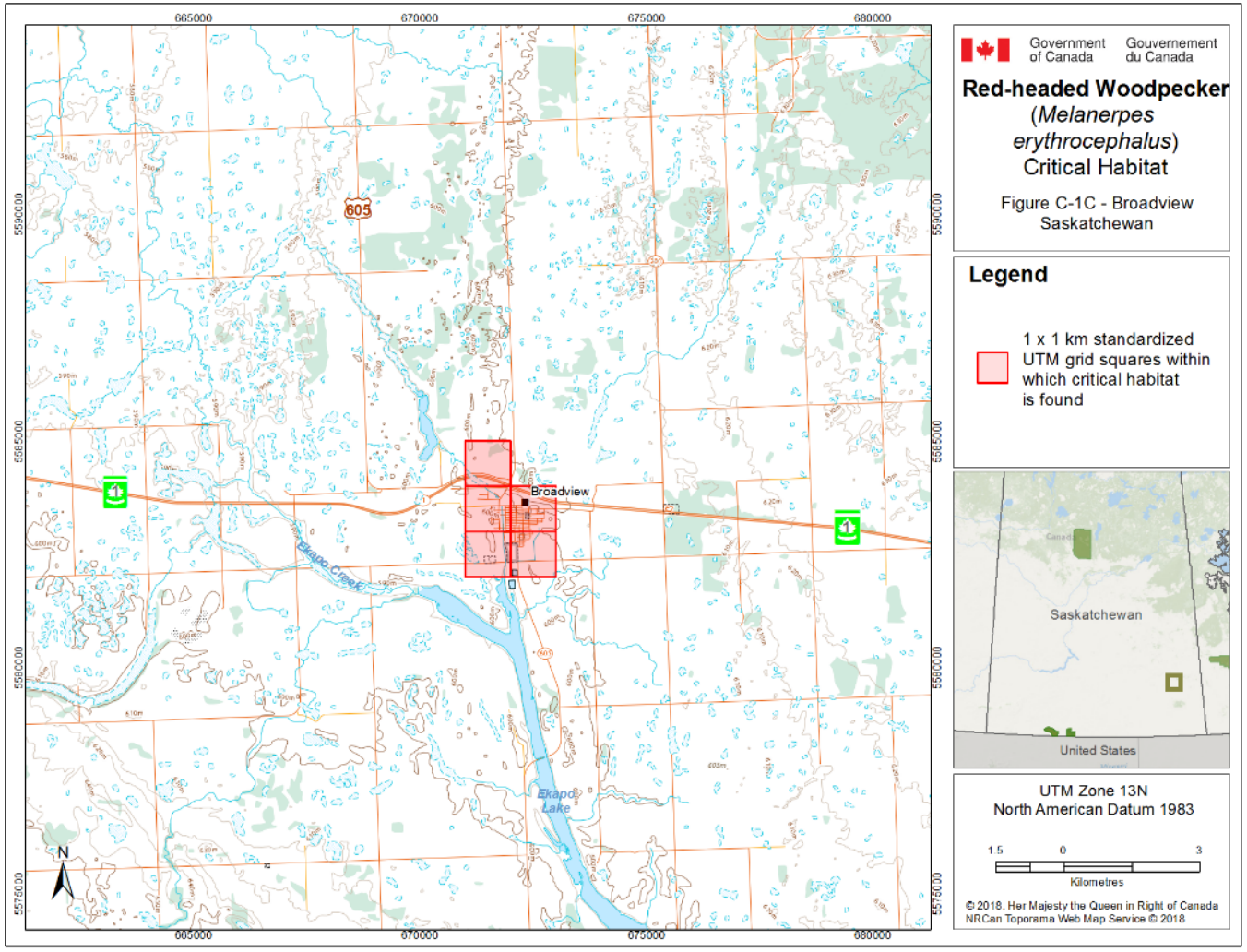

Figure C-1C. Critical habitat for the Red-headed Woodpecker in Saskatchewan occurs within the 1 x 1 km standardized UTM grid squares indicated (red shaded outline), where the criteria and methodology set out in Section 7.1 are met. This standardized national grid system indicates the general geographic area within which critical habitat is found; detailed critical habitat mapping is not shown.

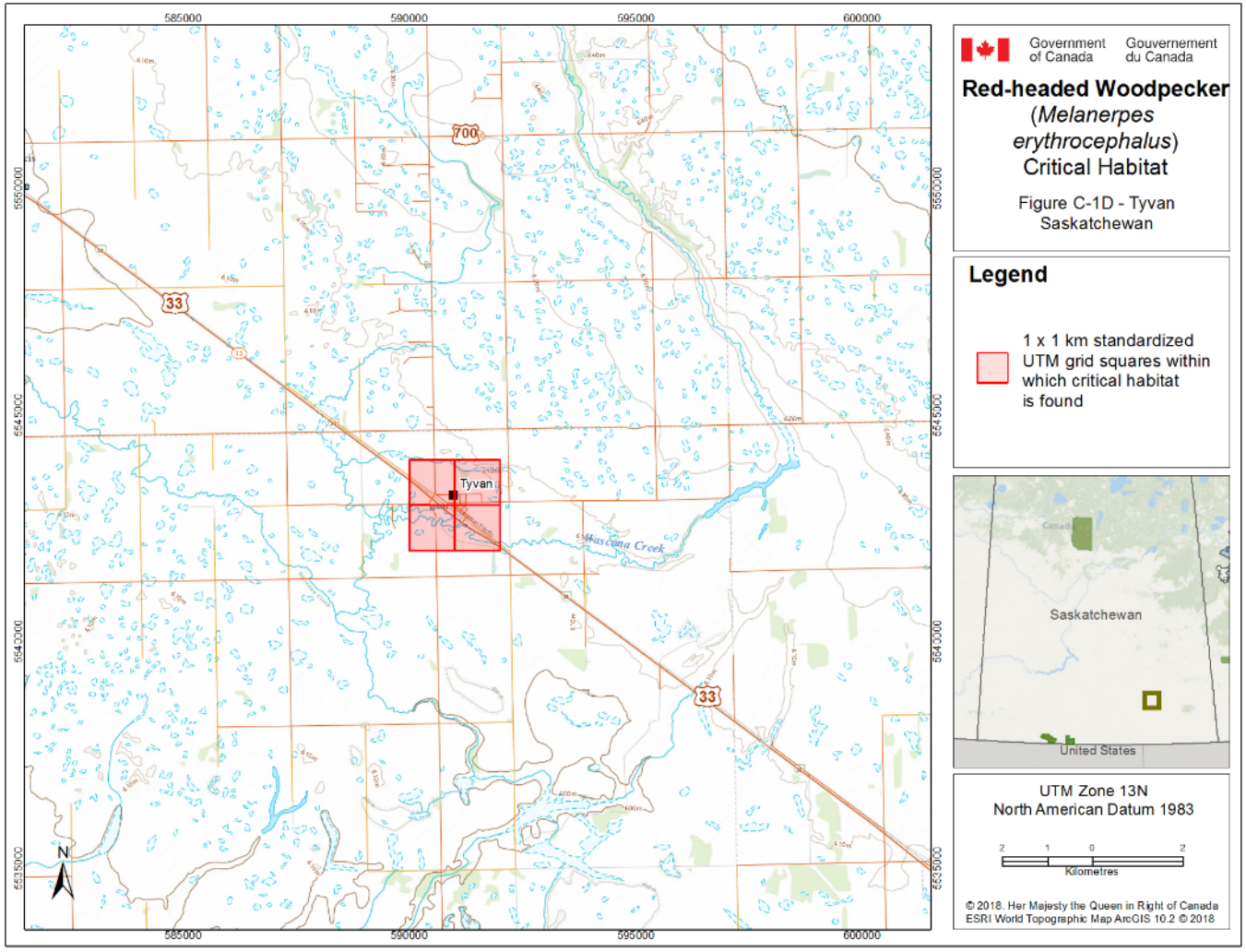

Figure C-1D. Critical habitat for the Red-headed Woodpecker in Saskatchewan occurs within the 1 x 1 km standardized UTM grid squares indicated (red shaded outline), where the criteria and methodology set out in Section 7.1 are met. This standardized national grid system indicates the general geographic area within which critical habitat is found; detailed critical habitat mapping is not shown.

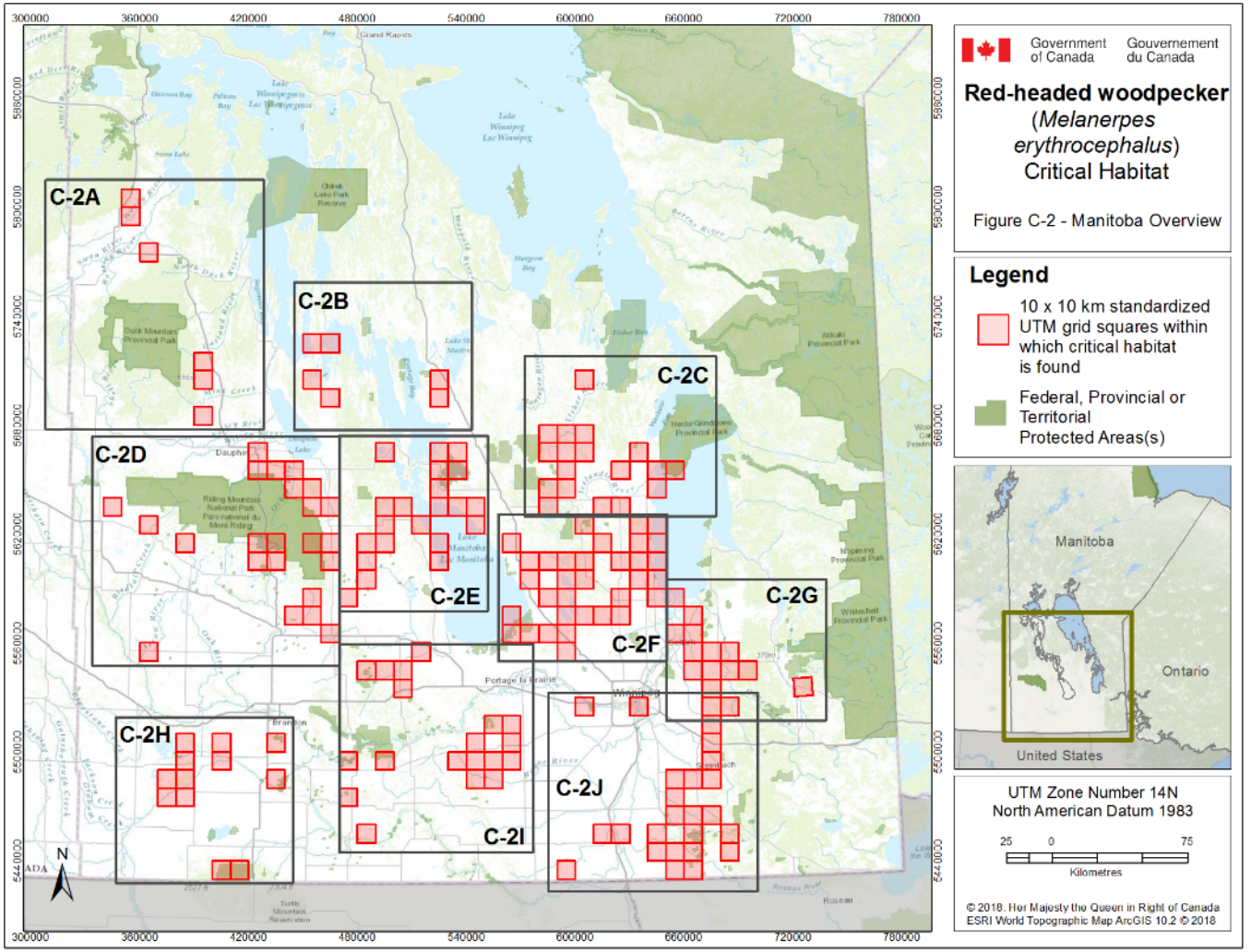

Figure C-2. Critical habitat for the Red-headed Woodpecker in Manitoba occurs within the 10 x 10 km Standardized UTM grid squares indicated (red shaded outline), where the criteria and methodology set out in Section 7.1 are met. This Standardized national grid system indicates the general geographic area within which critical habitat is found; detailed critical habitat mapping is not shown.

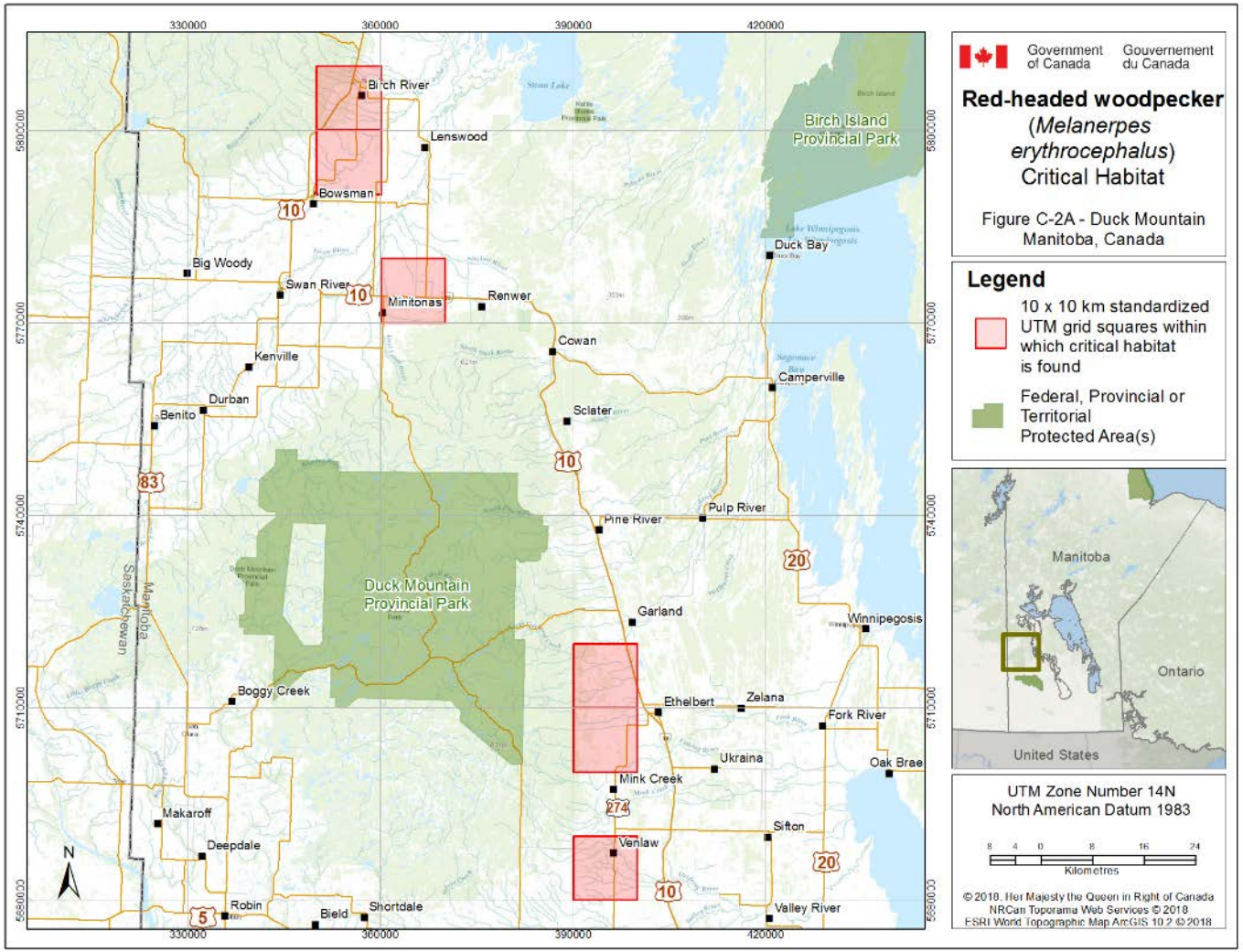

Figure C-2A. Critical habitat for the Red-headed Woodpecker in Manitoba occurs within the 10 x 10 km Standardized UTM grid squares indicated (red shaded outline), where the criteria and methodology set out in Section 7.1 are met. This Standardized national grid system indicates the general geographic area within which critical habitat is found; detailed critical habitat mapping is not shown.

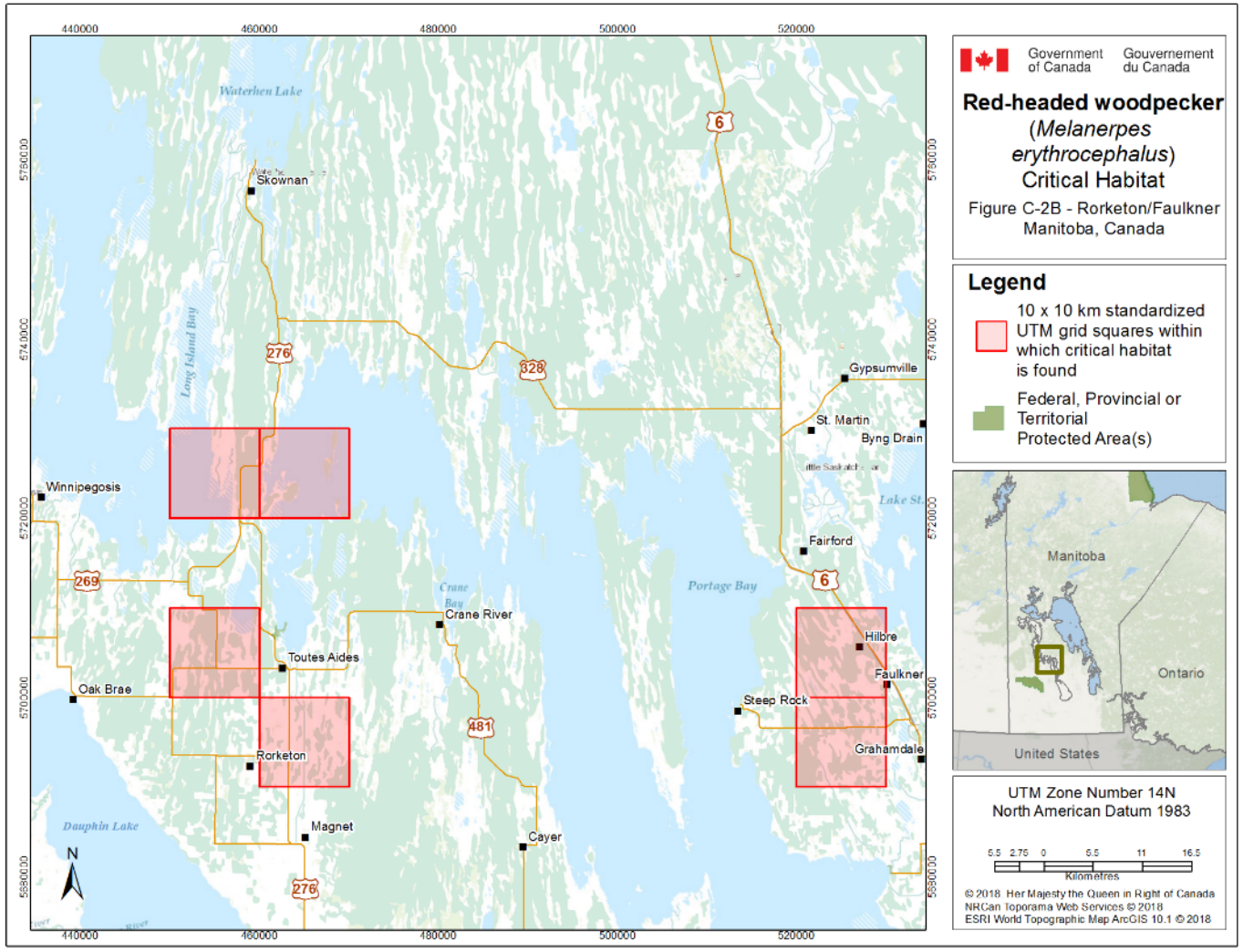

Figure C-2B. Critical habitat for the Red-headed Woodpecker in Manitoba occurs within the 10 x 10 km Standardized UTM grid squares indicated (red shaded outline), where the criteria and methodology set out in Section 7.1 are met. This Standardized national grid system indicates the general geographic area within which critical habitat is found; detailed critical habitat mapping is not shown.

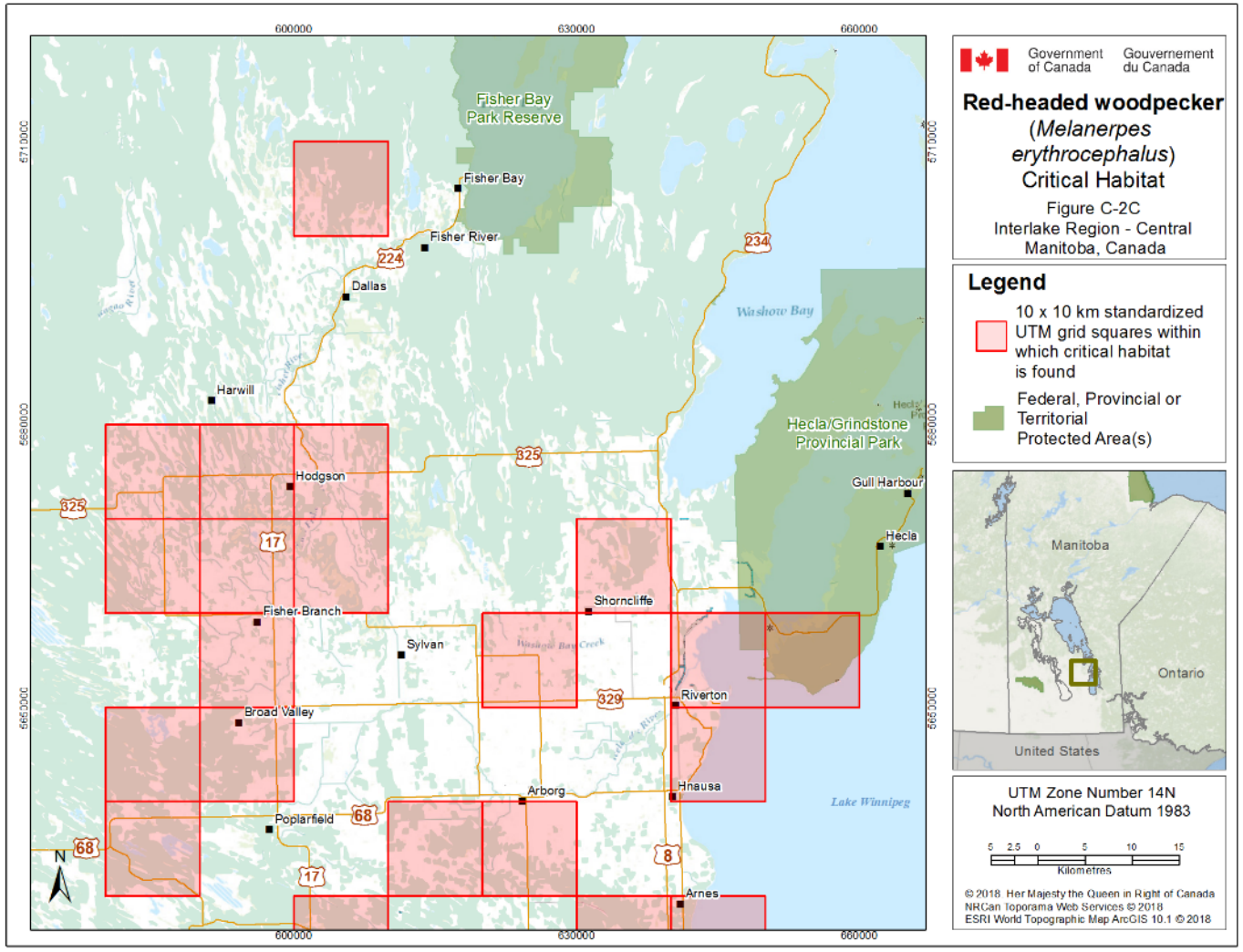

Figure C-2C. Critical habitat for the Red-headed Woodpecker in Manitoba occurs within the 10 x 10 km Standardized UTM grid squares indicated (red shaded outline), where the criteria and methodology set out in Section 7.1 are met. This Standardized national grid system indicates the general geographic area within which critical habitat is found; detailed critical habitat mapping is not shown.

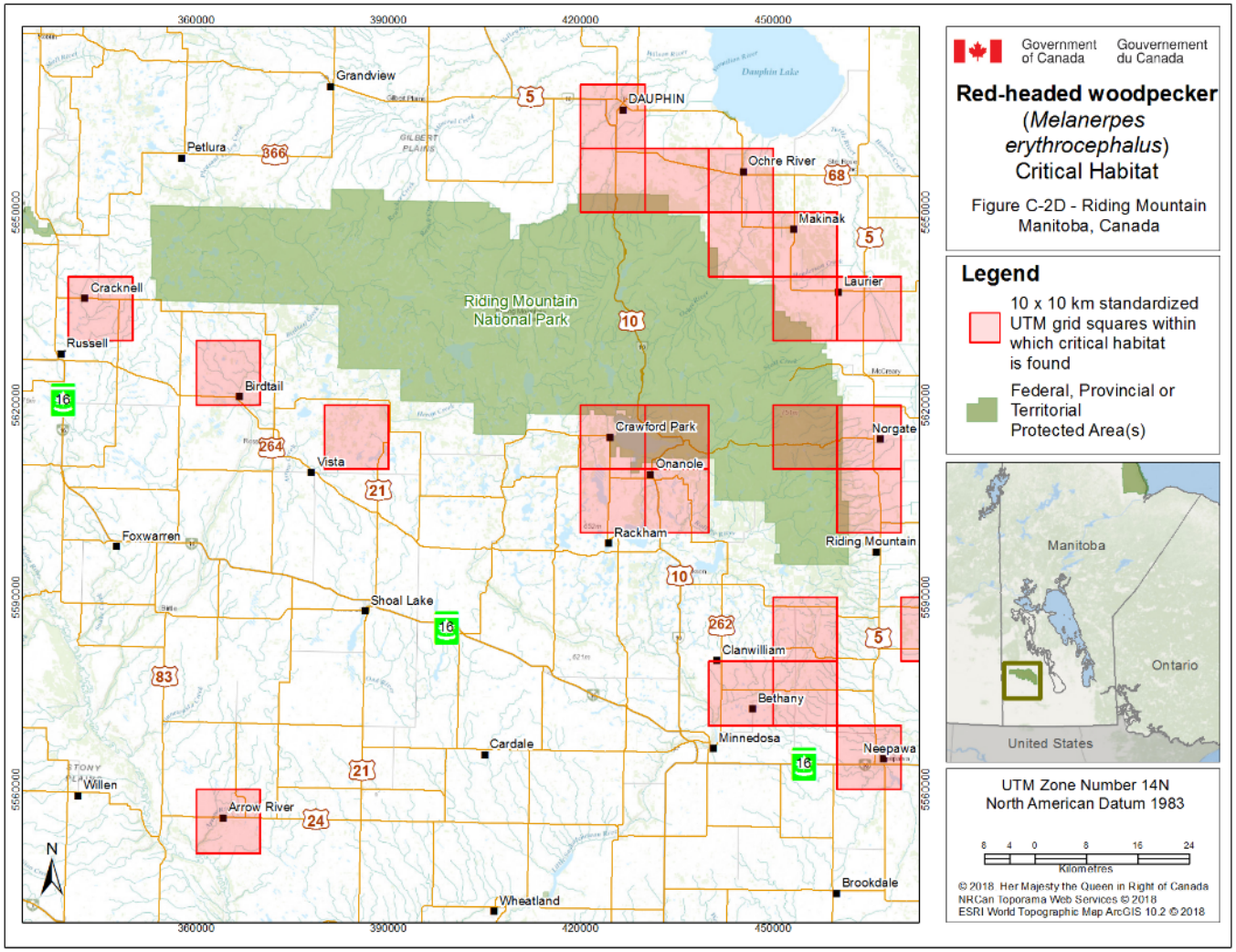

Figure C-2D. Critical habitat for the Red-headed Woodpecker in Manitoba occurs within the 10 x 10 km Standardized UTM grid squares indicated (red shaded outline), where the criteria and methodology set out in Section 7.1 are met. This Standardized national grid system indicates the general geographic area within which critical habitat is found; detailed critical habitat mapping is not shown.

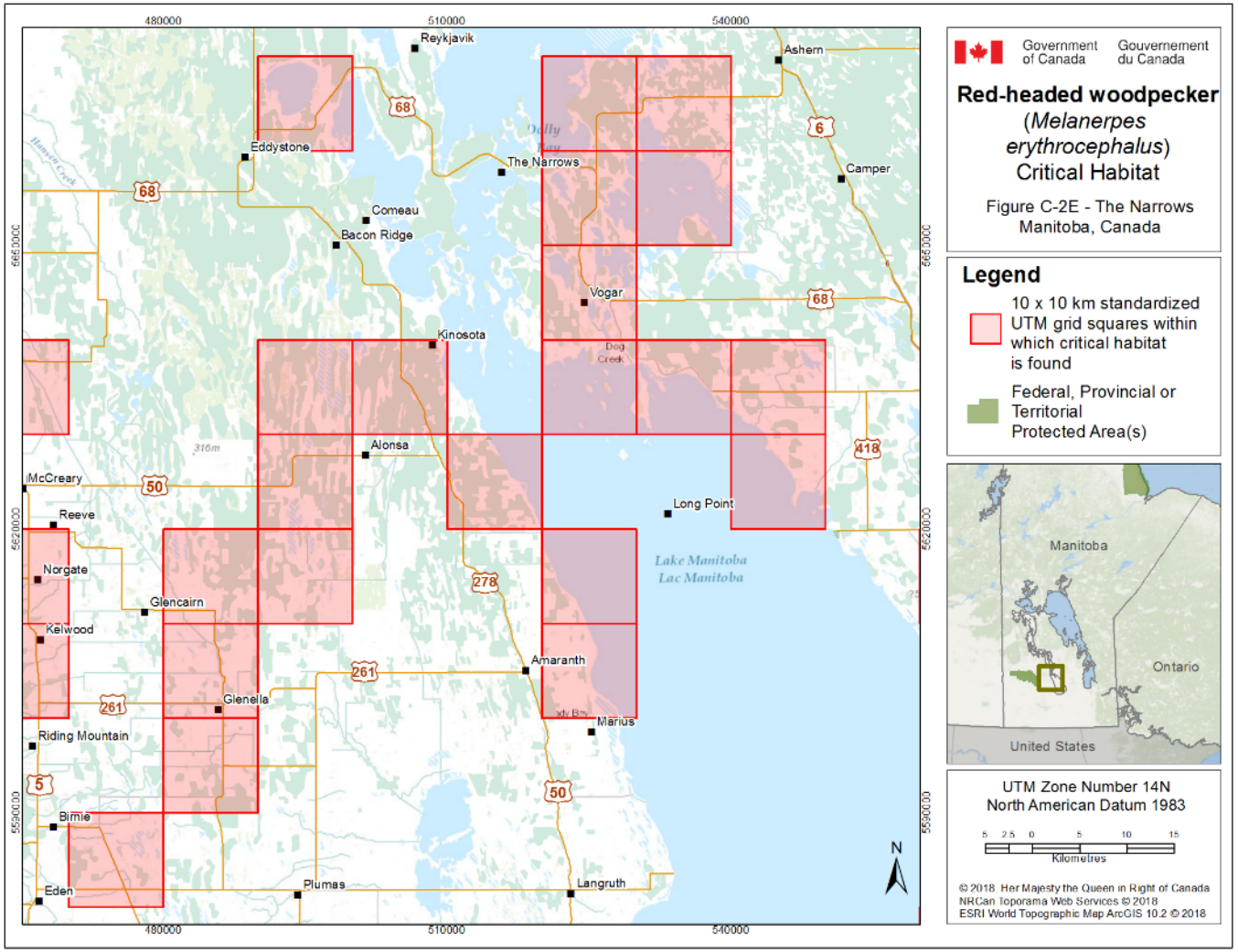

Figure C-2E. Critical habitat for the Red-headed Woodpecker in Manitoba occurs within the 10 x 10 km Standardized UTM grid squares indicated (red shaded outline), where the criteria and methodology set out in Section 7.1 are met. This Standardized national grid system indicates the general geographic area within which critical habitat is found; detailed critical habitat mapping is not shown.

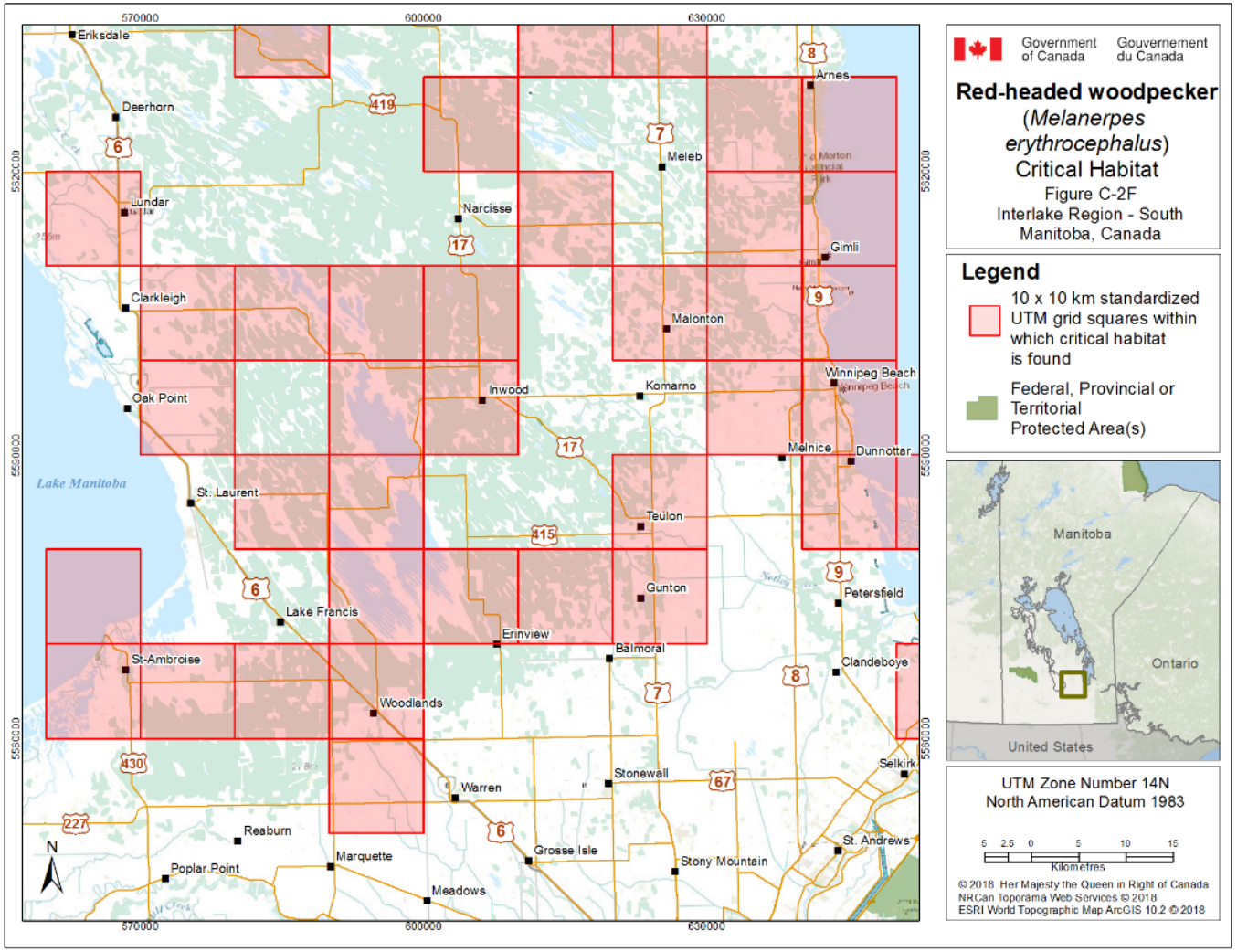

Figure C-2F. Critical habitat for the Red-headed Woodpecker in Manitoba occurs within the 10 x 10 km Standardized UTM grid squares indicated (red shaded outline), where the criteria and methodology set out in Section 7.1 are met. This Standardized national grid system indicates the general geographic area within which critical habitat is found; detailed critical habitat mapping is not shown.

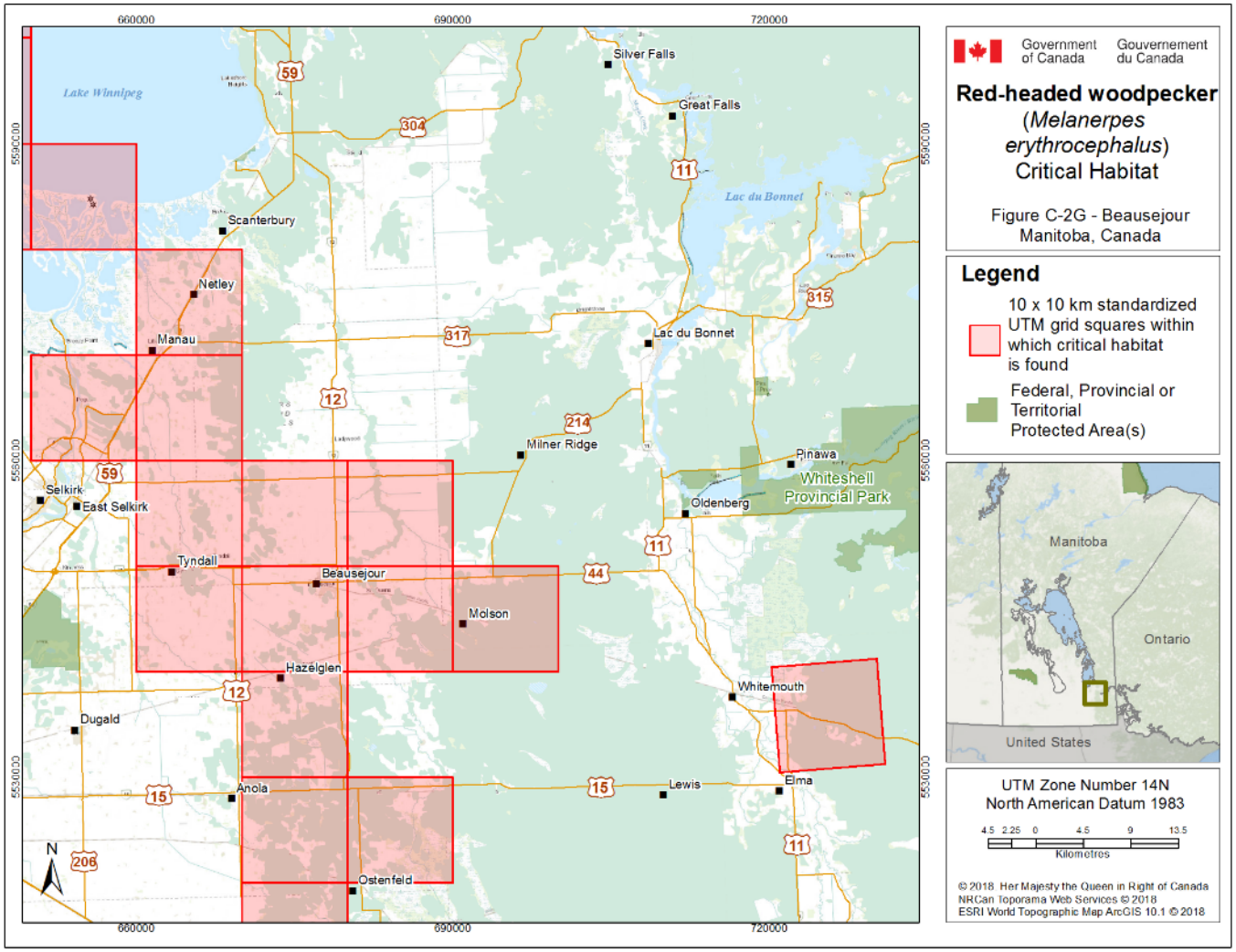

Figure C-2G. Critical habitat for the Red-headed Woodpecker in Manitoba occurs within the 10 x 10 km Standardized UTM grid squares indicated (red shaded outline), where the criteria and methodology set out in Section 7.1 are met. This Standardized national grid system indicates the general geographic area within which critical habitat is found; detailed critical habitat mapping is not shown.

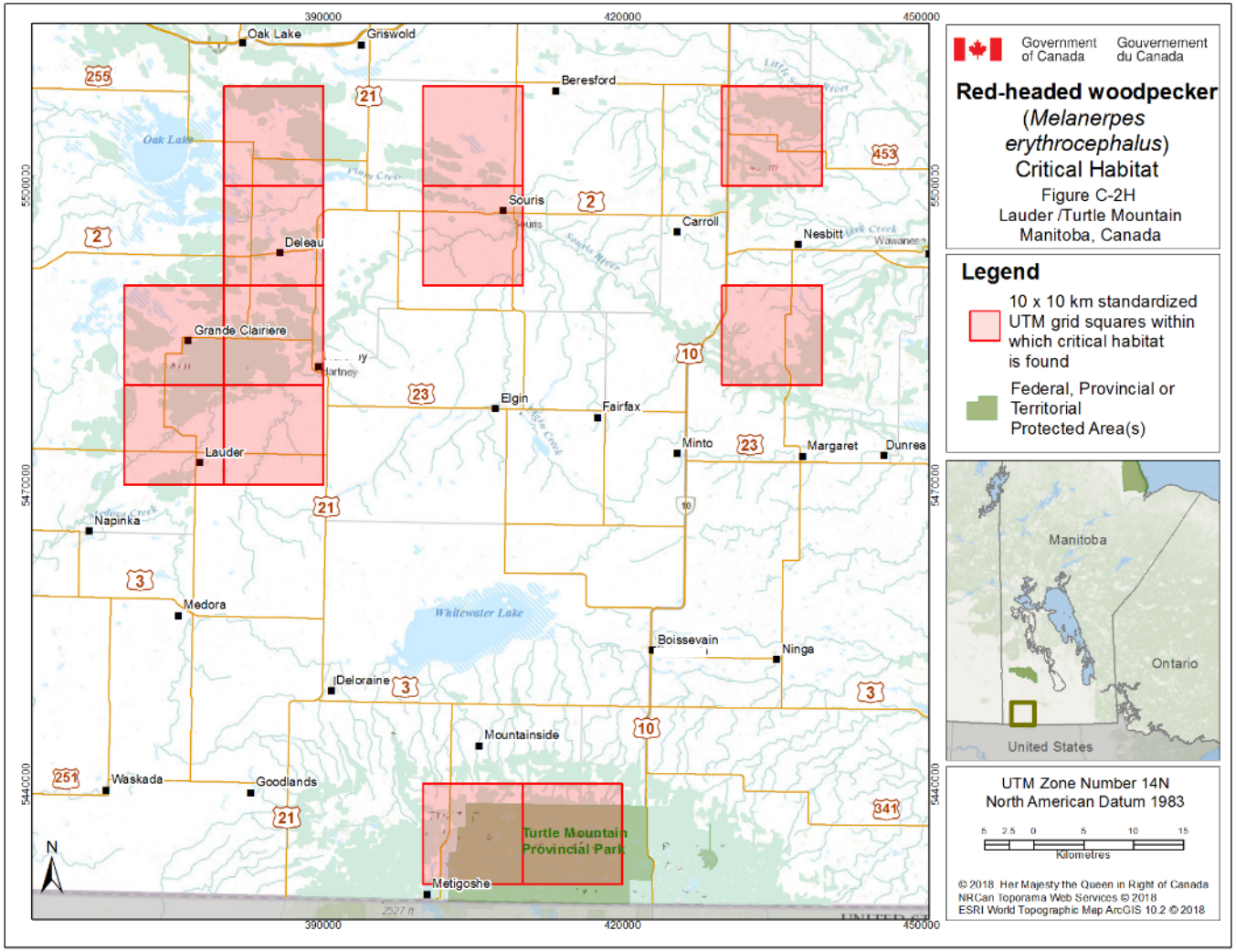

Figure C-2H. Critical habitat for the Red-headed Woodpecker in Manitoba occurs within the 10 x 10 km Standardized UTM grid squares indicated (red shaded outline), where the criteria and methodology set out in Section 7.1 are met. This Standardized national grid system indicates the general geographic area within which critical habitat is found; detailed critical habitat mapping is not shown.

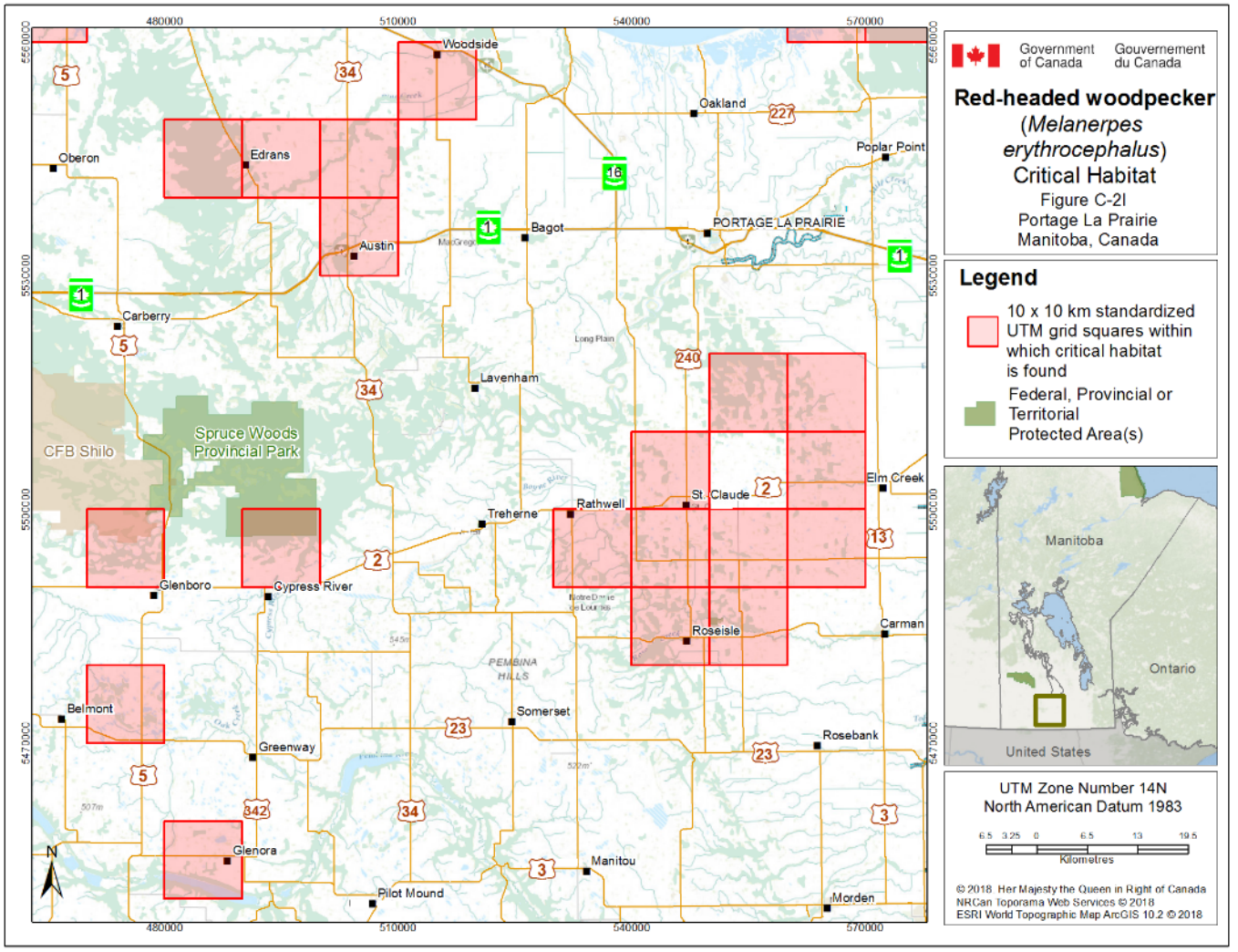

Figure C-2I. Critical habitat for the Red-headed Woodpecker in Manitoba occurs within the 10 x 10 km Standardized UTM grid squares indicated (red shaded outline), where the criteria and methodology set out in Section 7.1 are met. This Standardized national grid system indicates the general geographic area within which critical habitat is found; detailed critical habitat mapping is not shown.

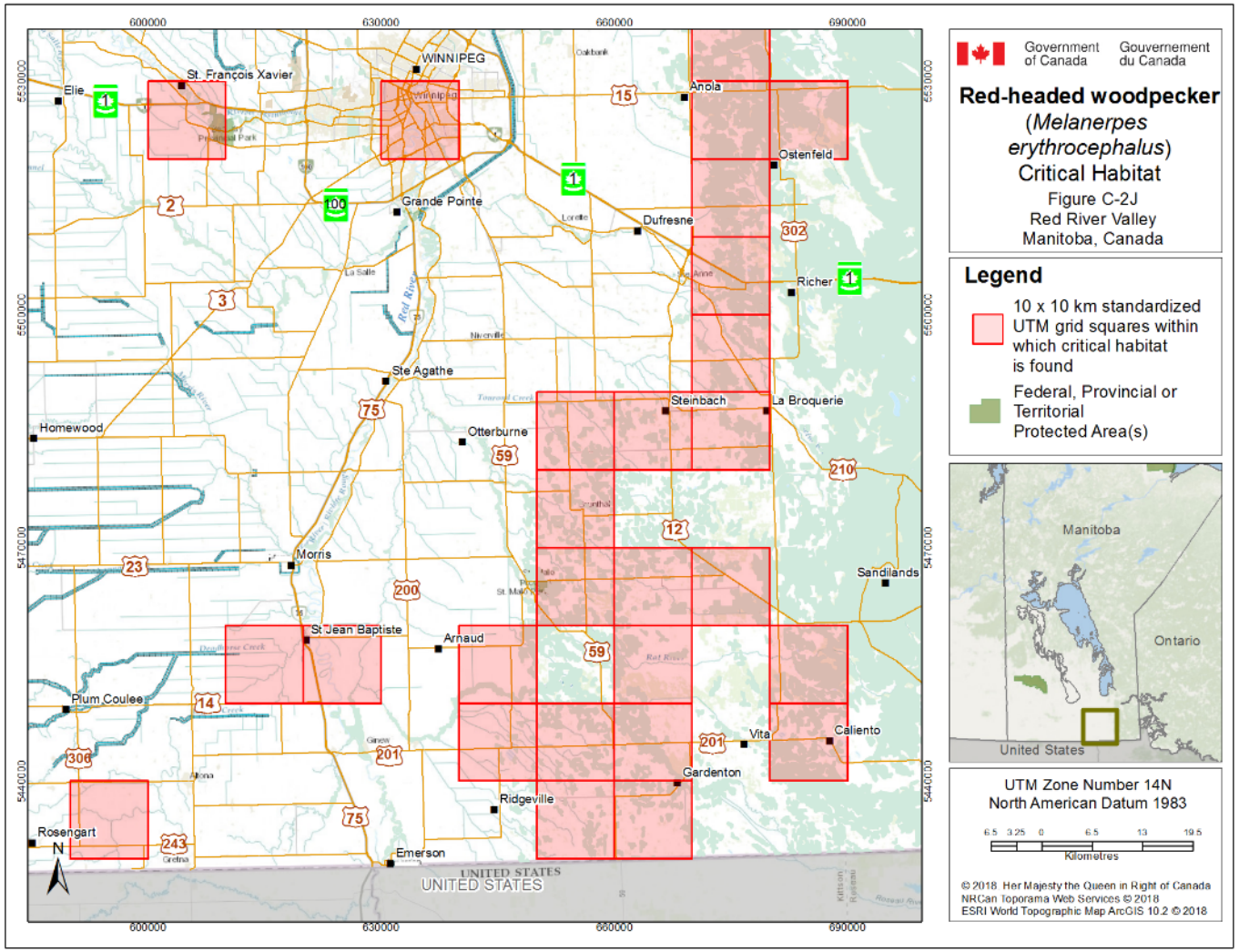

Figure C-2J. Critical habitat for the Red-headed Woodpecker in Manitoba occurs within the 10 x 10 km Standardized UTM grid squares indicated (red shaded outline), where the criteria and methodology set out in Section 7.1 are met. This Standardized national grid system indicates the general geographic area within which critical habitat is found; detailed critical habitat mapping is not shown.

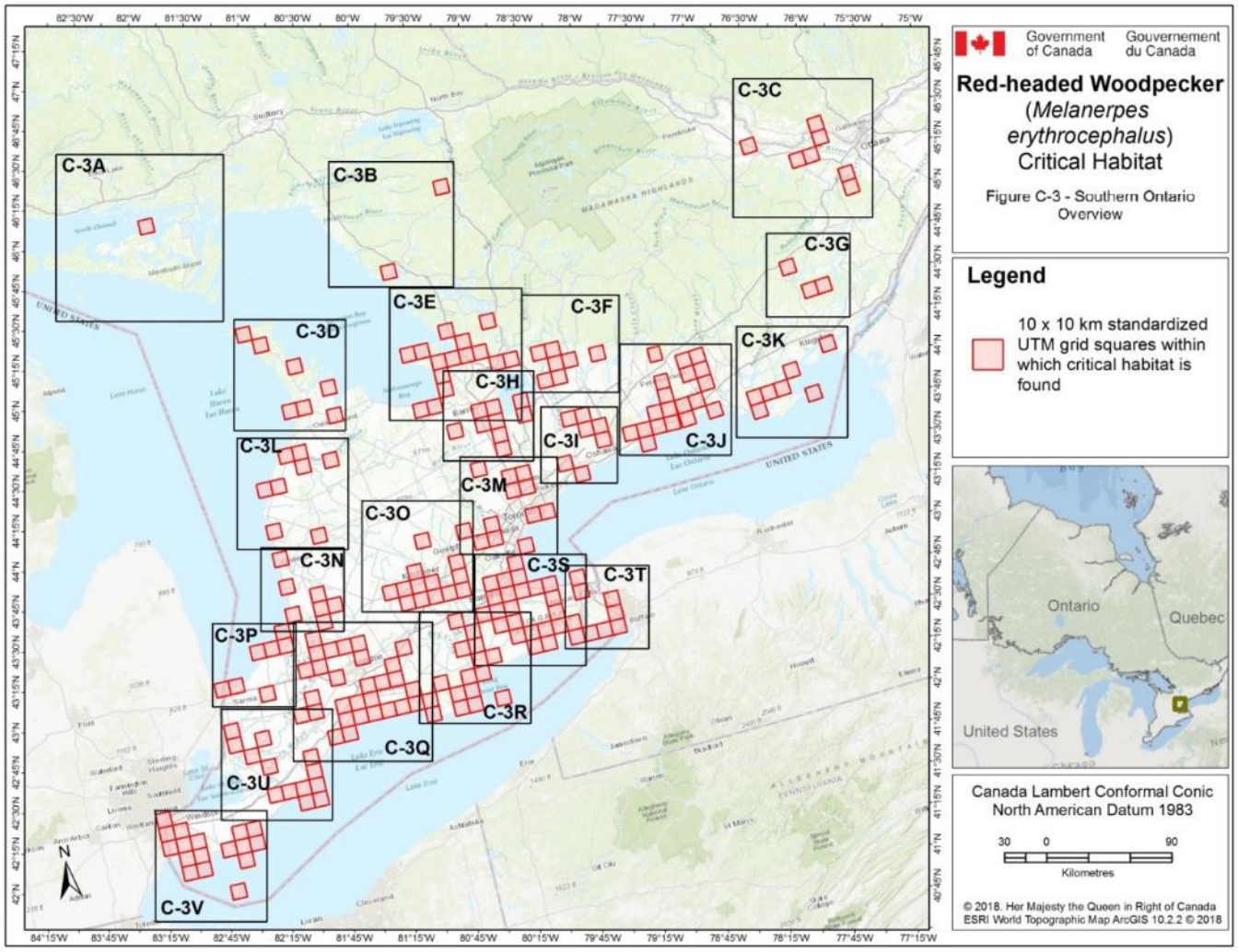

Figure C-3. Critical habitat for the Red-headed Woodpecker in Ontario occurs within the 10 x 10 km Standardized UTM grid squares indicated (red shaded outline), where the criteria and methodology set out in Section 7.1 are met. This Standardized national grid system indicates the general geographic area within which critical habitat is found; detailed critical habitat mapping is not shown.

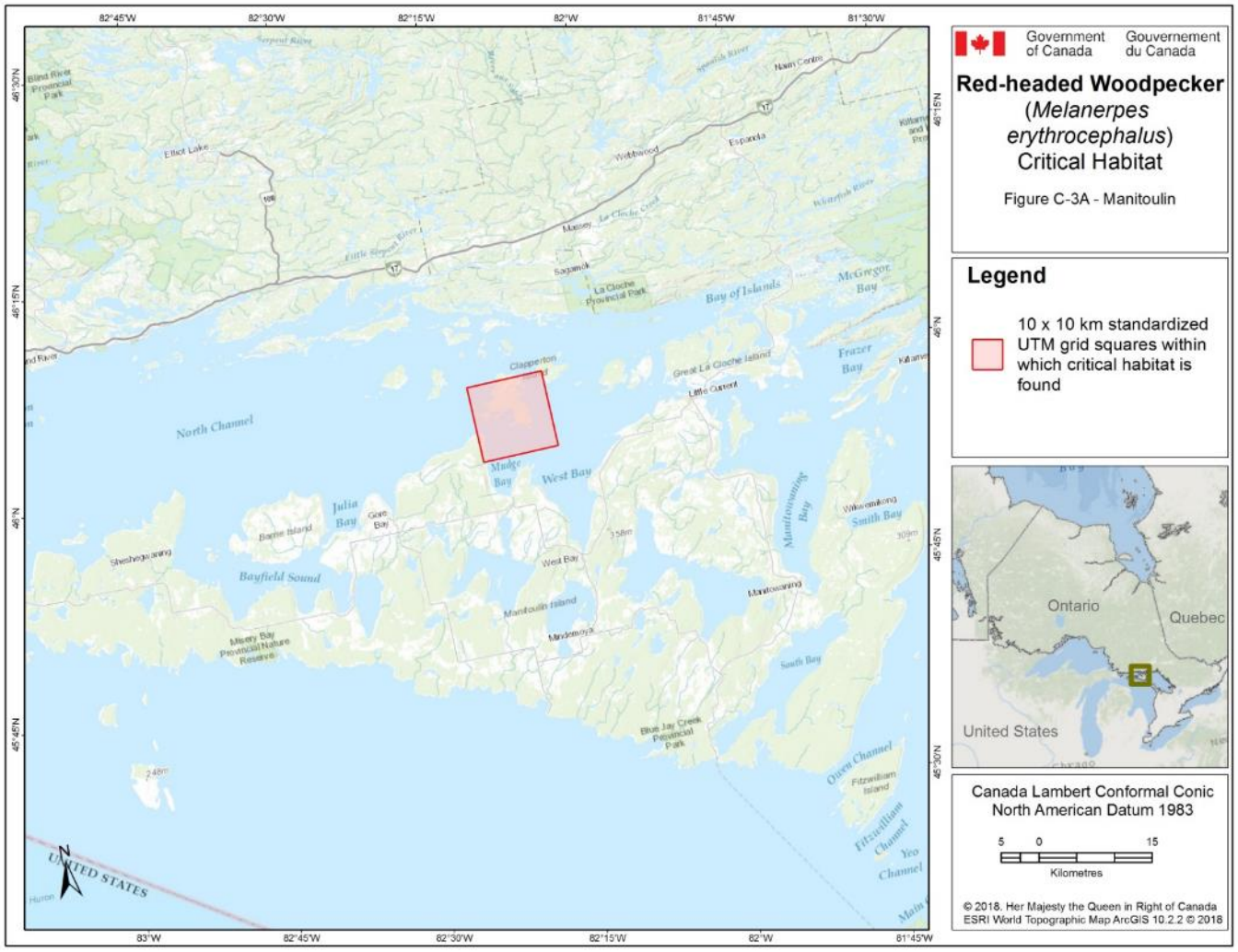

Figure C-3A. Critical habitat for the Red-headed Woodpecker in Ontario occurs within the 10 x 10 km Standardized UTM grid squares indicated (red shaded outline), where the criteria and methodology set out in Section 7.1 are met. This Standardized national grid system indicates the general geographic area within which critical habitat is found; detailed critical habitat mapping is not shown.

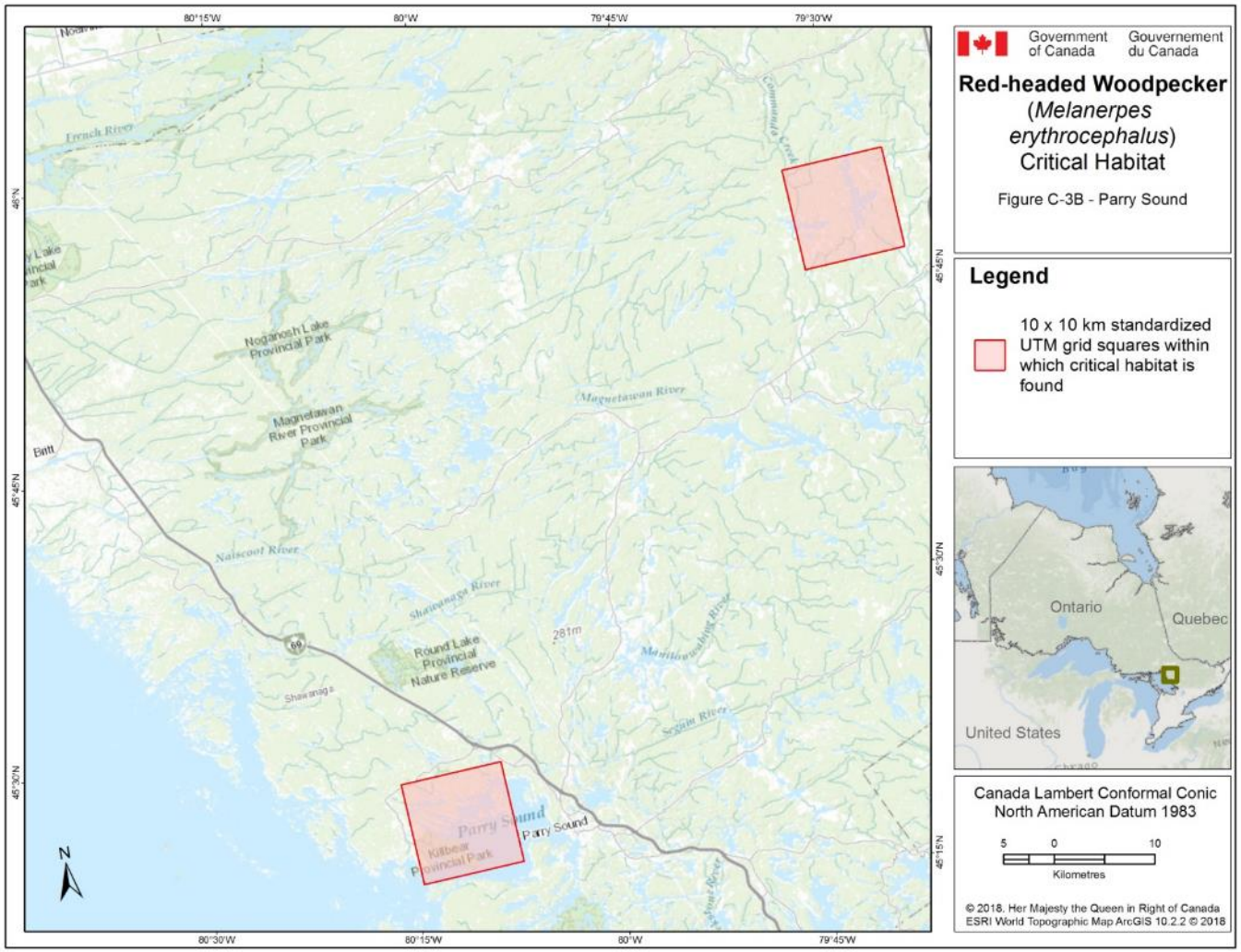

Figure C-3B. Critical habitat for the Red-headed Woodpecker in Ontario occurs within the 10 x 10 km Standardized UTM grid squares indicated (red shaded outline), where the criteria and methodology set out in Section 7.1 are met. This Standardized national grid system indicates the general geographic area within which critical habitat is found; detailed critical habitat mapping is not shown.

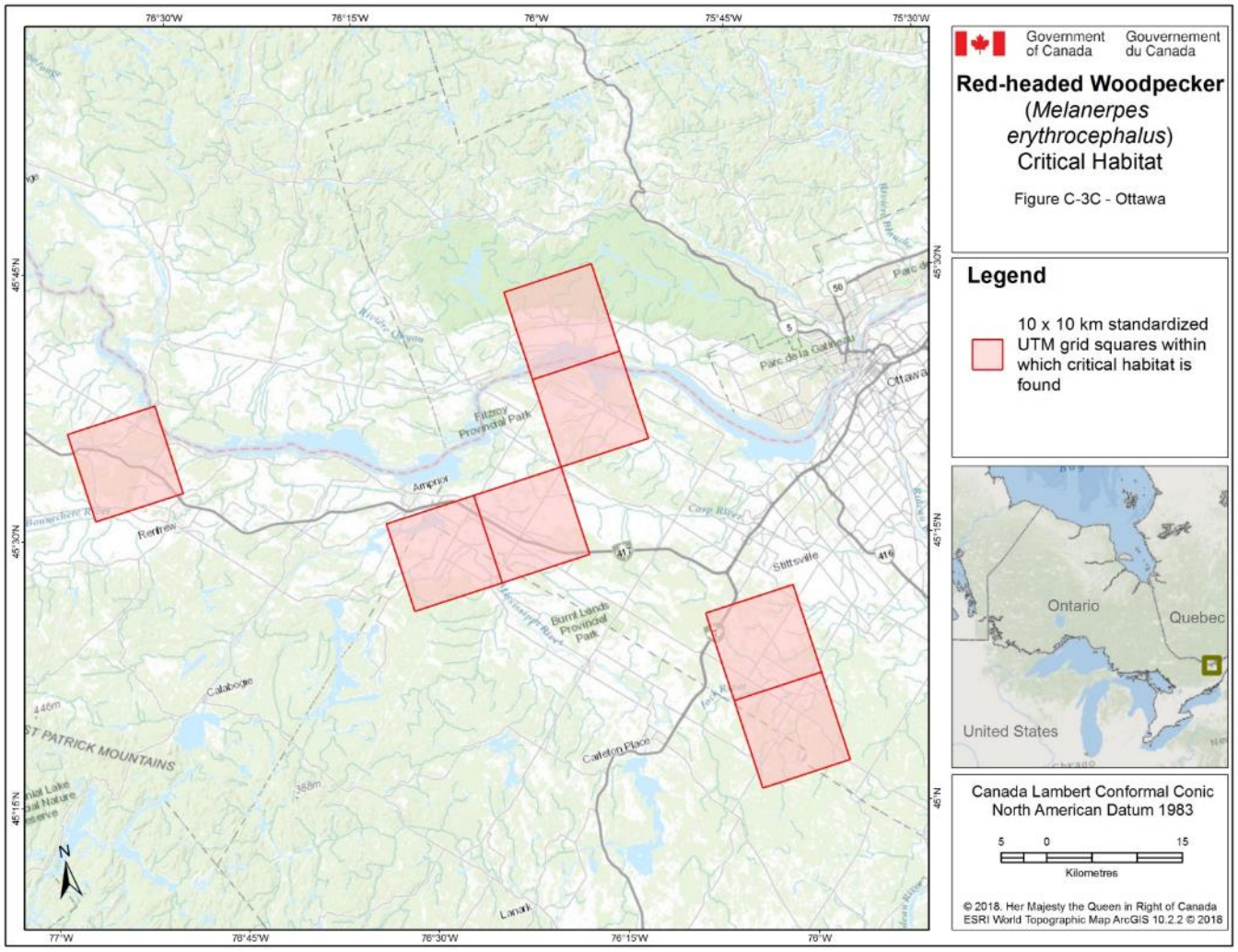

Figure C-3C. Critical habitat for the Red-headed Woodpecker in Ontario occurs within the 10 x 10 km Standardized UTM grid squares indicated (red shaded outline), where the criteria and methodology set out in Section 7.1 are met. This Standardized national grid system indicates the general geographic area within which critical habitat is found; detailed critical habitat mapping is not shown.

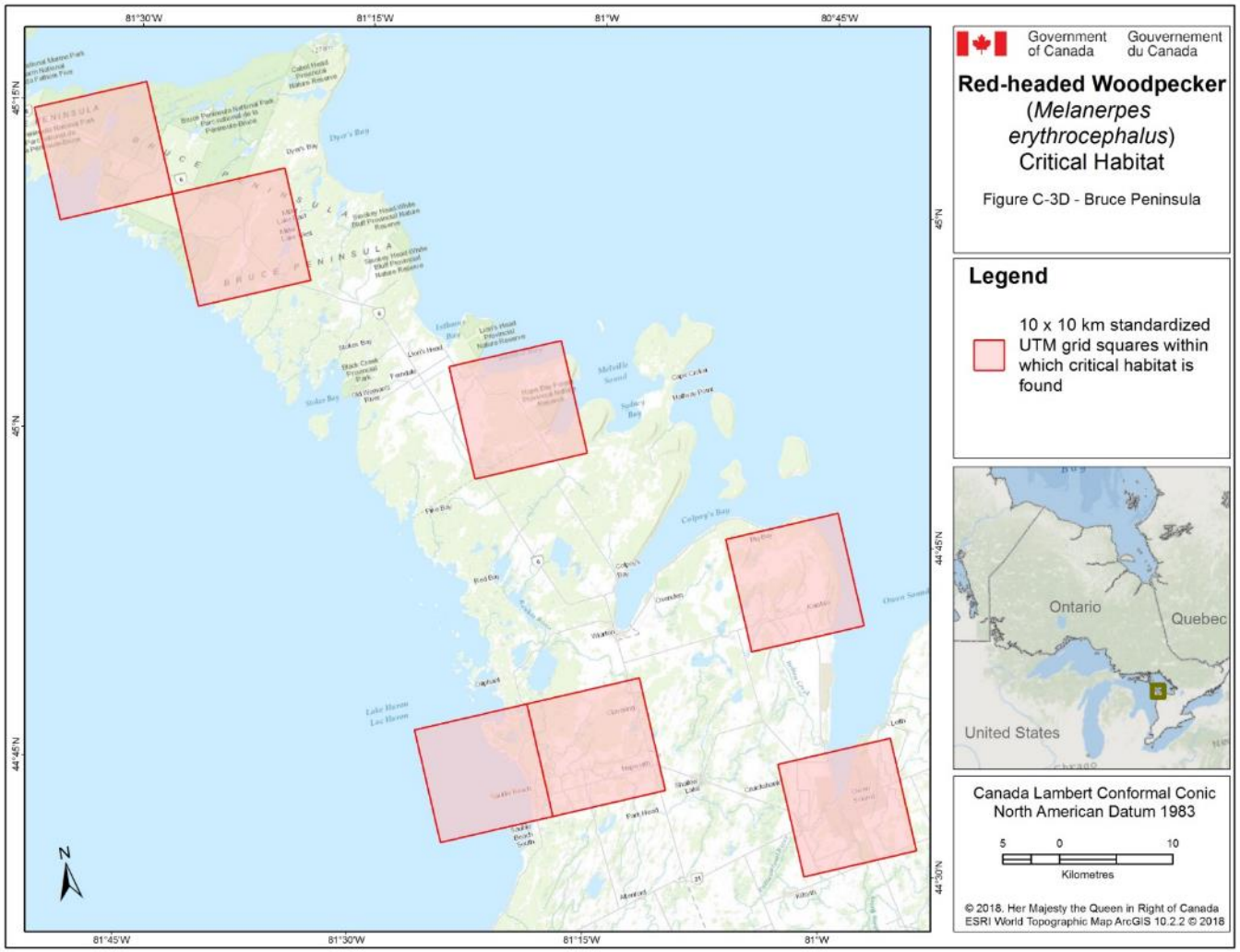

Figure C-3D. Critical habitat for the Red-headed Woodpecker in Ontario occurs within the 10 x 10 km Standardized UTM grid squares indicated (red shaded outline), where the criteria and methodology set out in Section 7.1 are met. This Standardized national grid system indicates the general geographic area within which critical habitat is found; detailed critical habitat mapping is not shown.

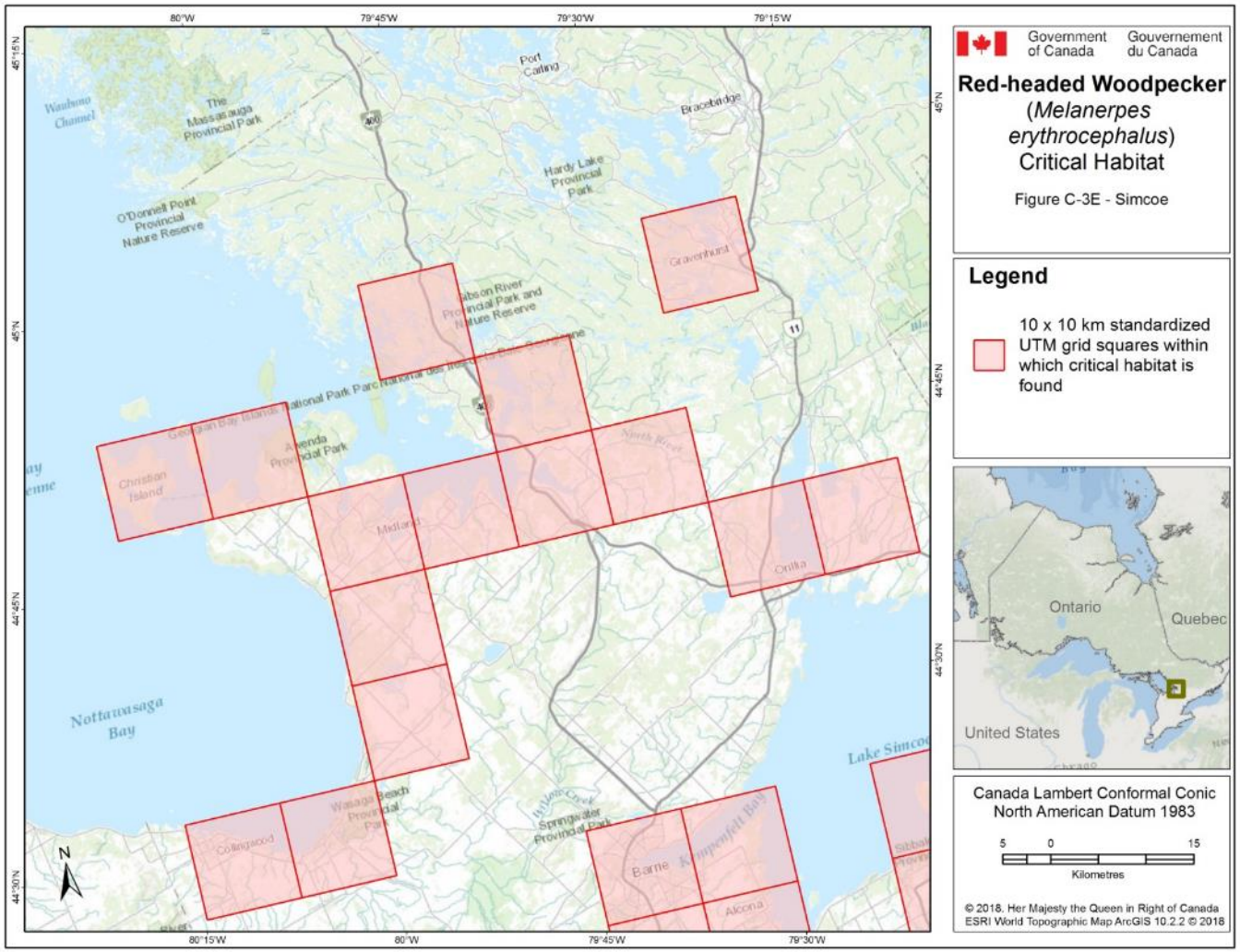

Figure C-3E. Critical habitat for the Red-headed Woodpecker in Ontario occurs within the 10 x 10 km Standardized UTM grid squares indicated (red shaded outline), where the criteria and methodology set out in Section 7.1 are met. This Standardized national grid system indicates the general geographic area within which critical habitat is found; detailed critical habitat mapping is not shown.

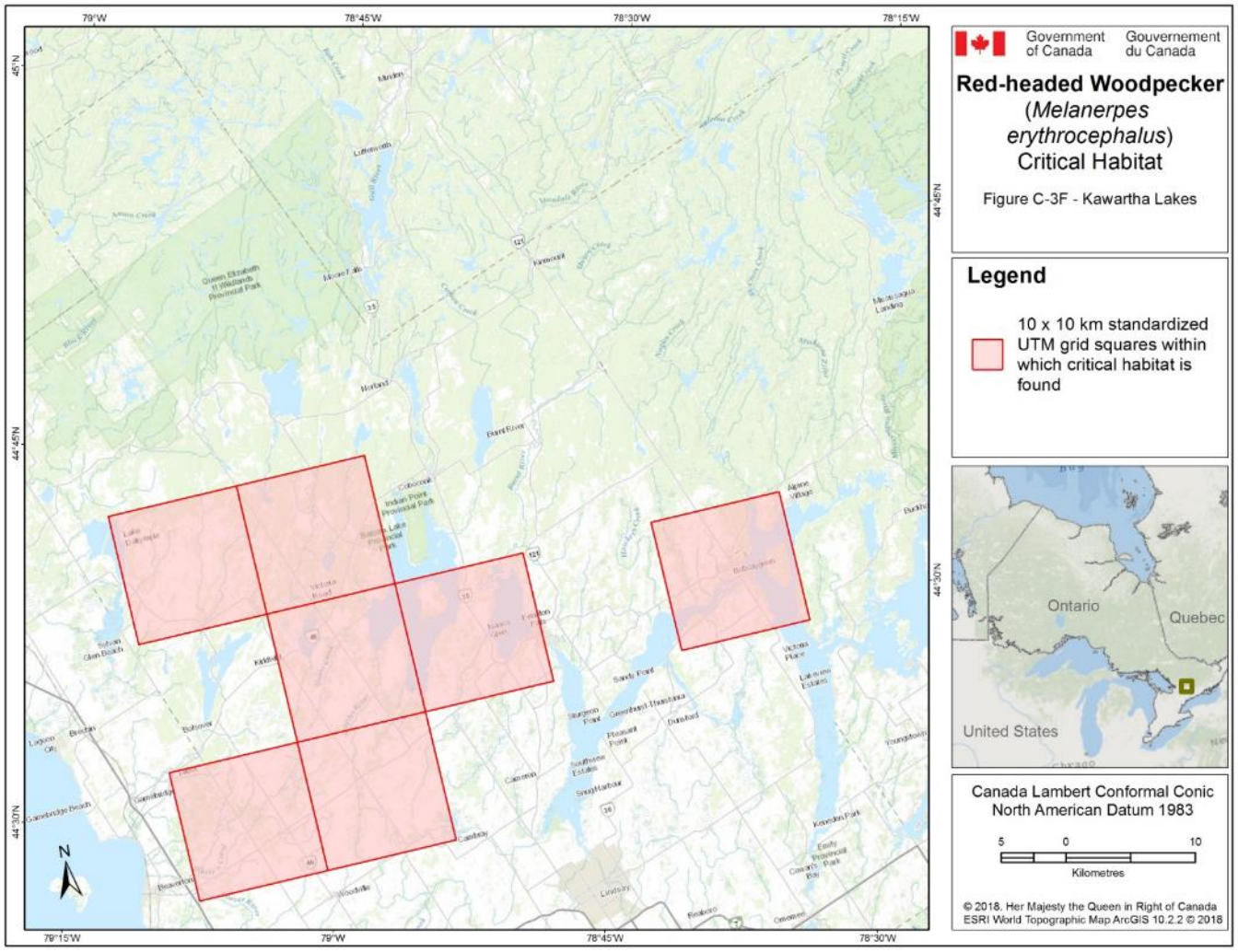

Figure C-3F. Critical habitat for the Red-headed Woodpecker in Ontario occurs within the 10 x 10 km Standardized UTM grid squares indicated (red shaded outline), where the criteria and methodology set out in Section 7.1 are met. This Standardized national grid system indicates the general geographic area within which critical habitat is found; detailed critical habitat mapping is not shown.

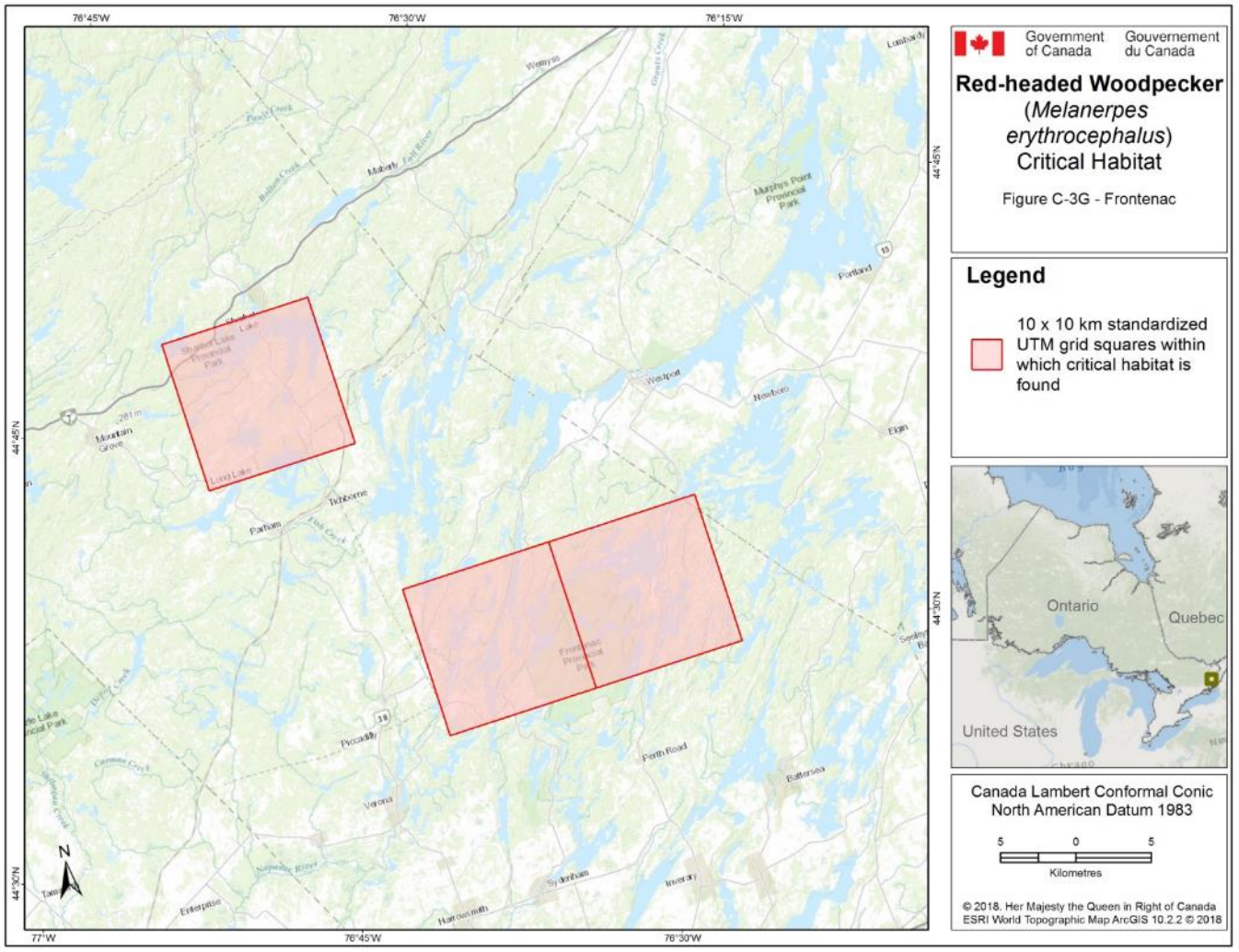

Figure C-3G. Critical habitat for the Red-headed Woodpecker in Ontario occurs within the 10 x 10 km Standardized UTM grid squares indicated (red shaded outline), where the criteria and methodology set out in Section 7.1 are met. This Standardized national grid system indicates the general geographic area within which critical habitat is found; detailed critical habitat mapping is not shown.

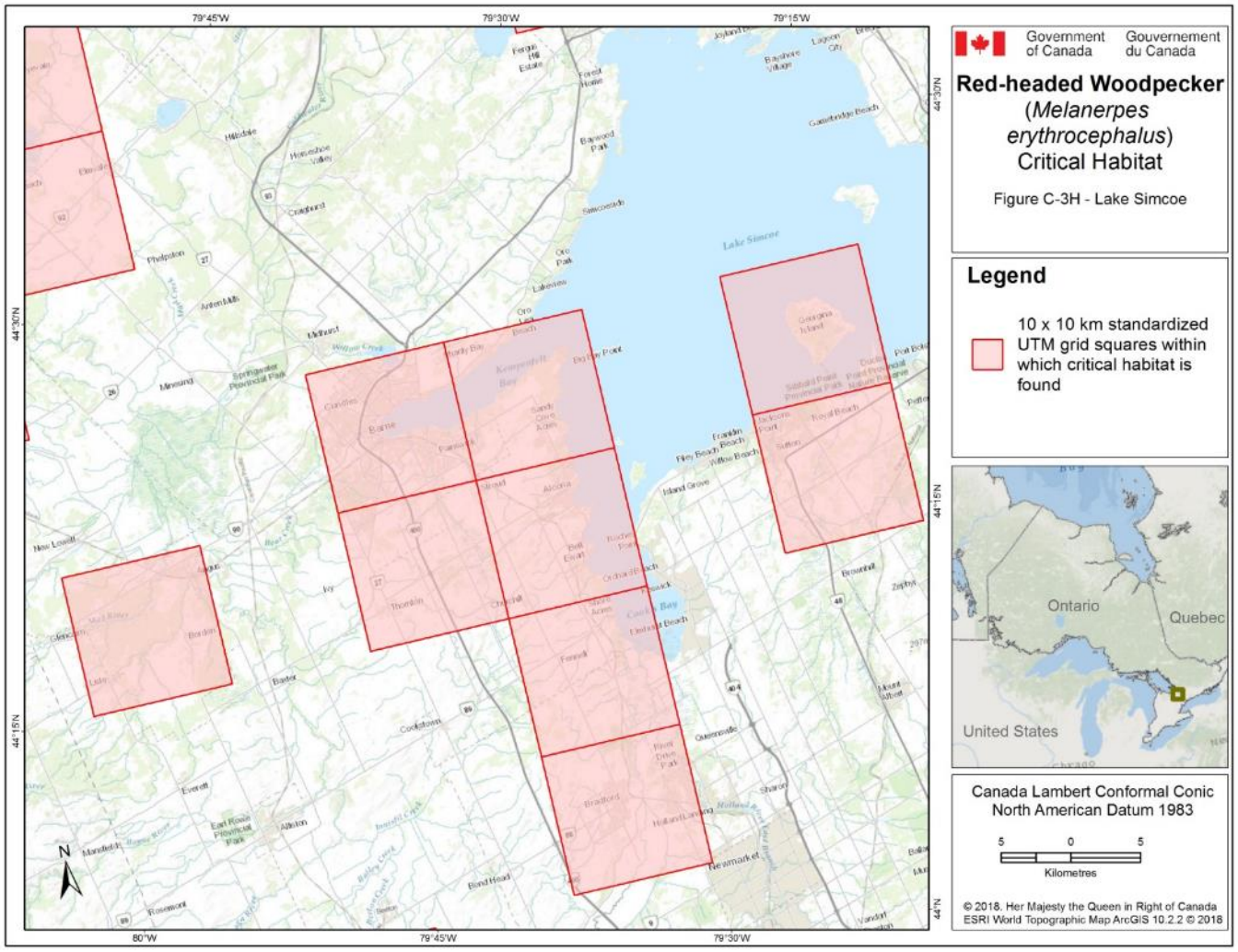

Figure C-3H. Critical habitat for the Red-headed Woodpecker in Ontario occurs within the 10 x 10 km Standardized UTM grid squares indicated (red shaded outline), where the criteria and methodology set out in Section 7.1 are met. This Standardized national grid system indicates the general geographic area within which critical habitat is found; detailed critical habitat mapping is not shown.

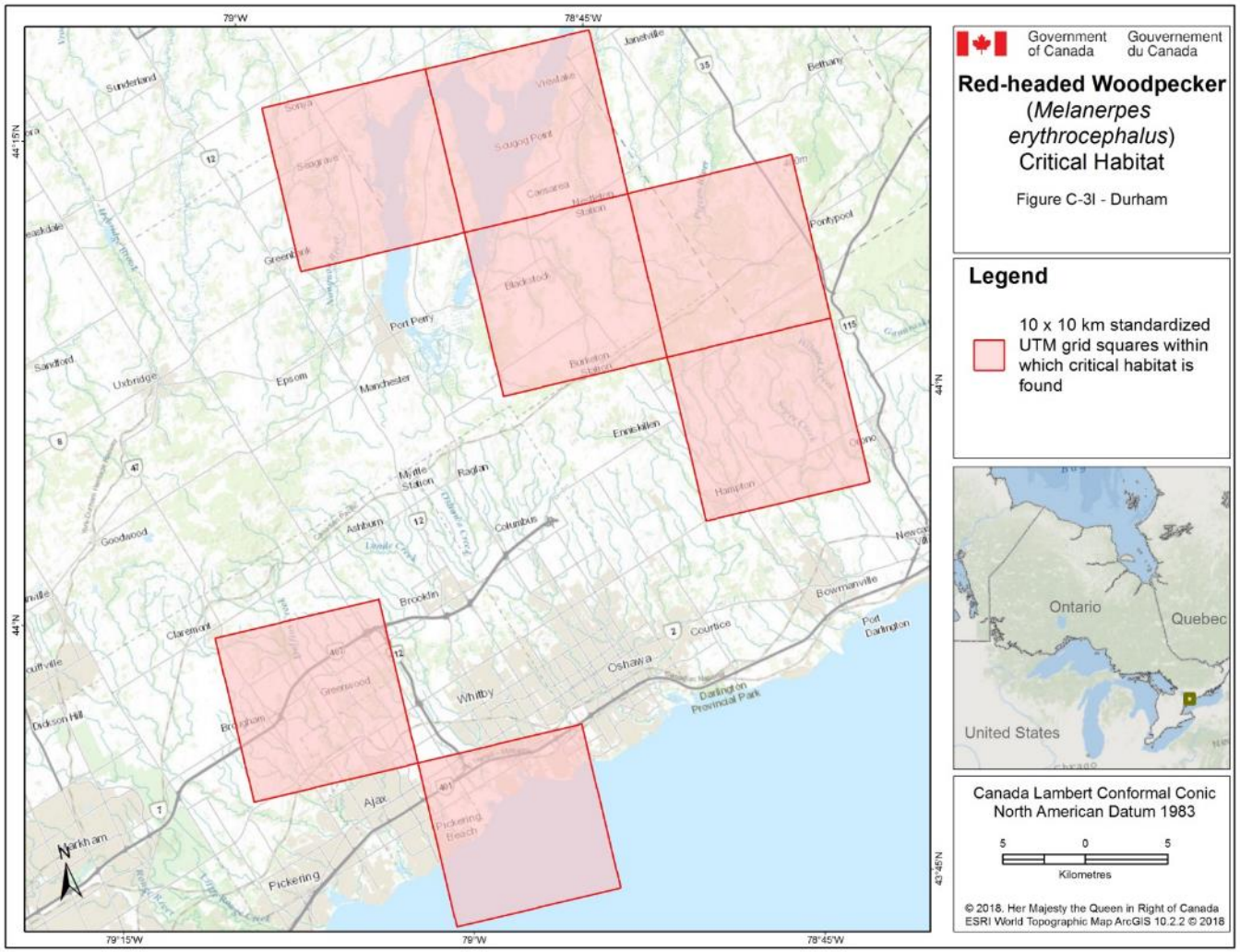

Figure C-3I. Critical habitat for the Red-headed Woodpecker in Ontario occurs within the 10 x 10 km Standardized UTM grid squares indicated (red shaded outline), where the criteria and methodology set out in Section 7.1 are met. This Standardized national grid system indicates the general geographic area within which critical habitat is found; detailed critical habitat mapping is not shown.

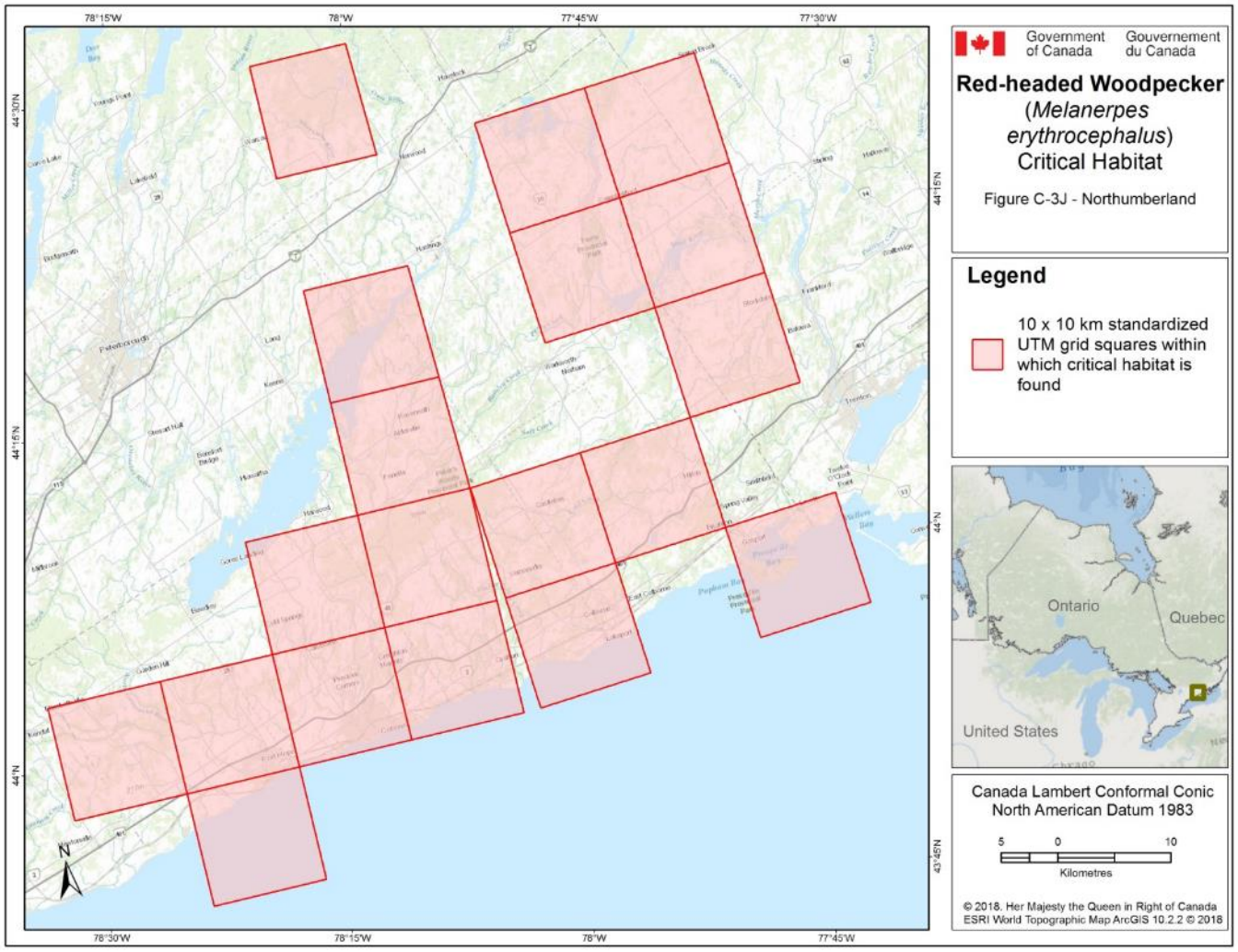

Figure C-3J. Critical habitat for the Red-headed Woodpecker in Ontario occurs within the 10 x 10 km Standardized UTM grid squares indicated (red shaded outline), where the criteria and methodology set out in Section 7.1 are met. This Standardized national grid system indicates the general geographic area within which critical habitat is found; detailed critical habitat mapping is not shown.

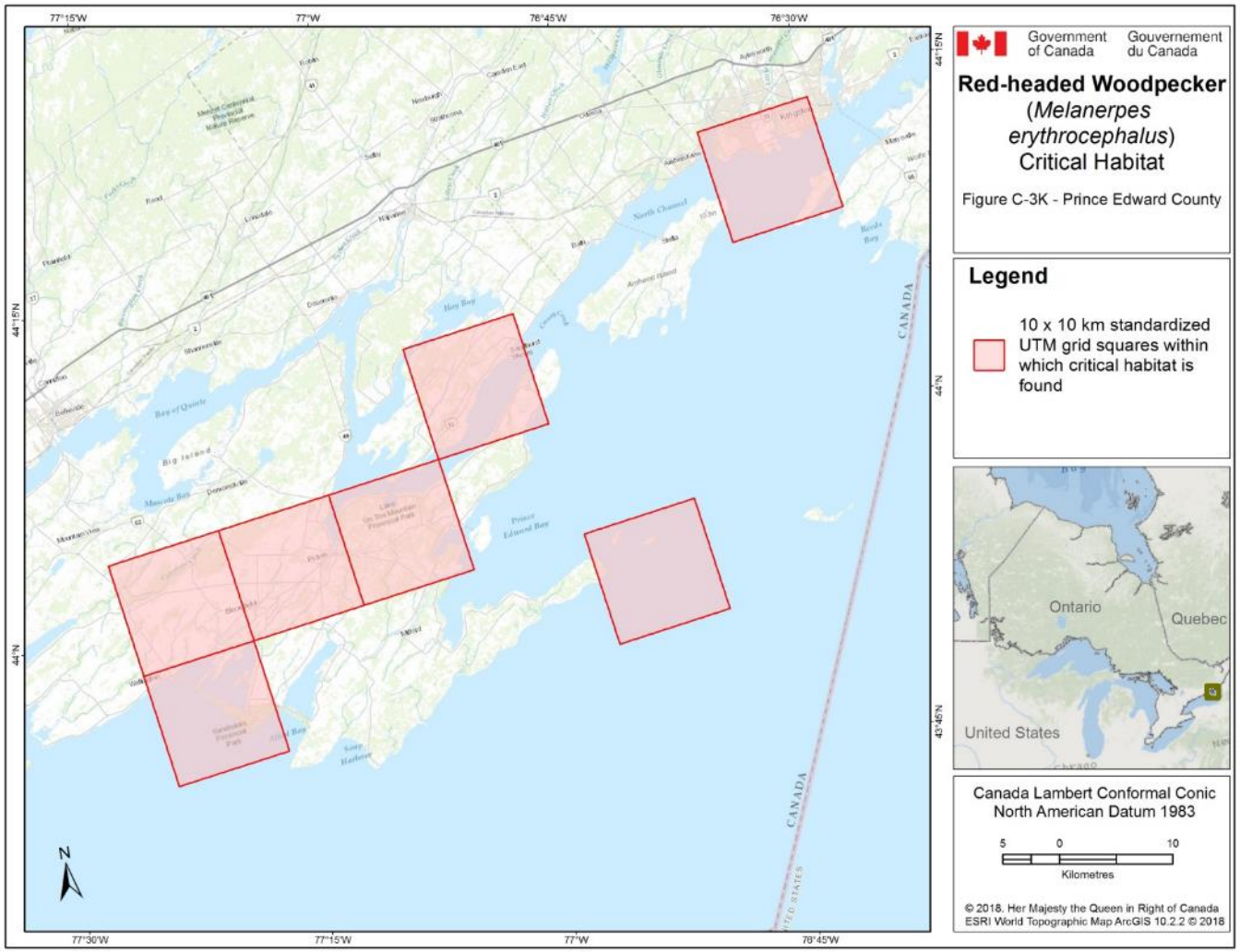

Figure C-3K. Critical habitat for the Red-headed Woodpecker in Ontario occurs within the 10 x 10 km Standardized UTM grid squares indicated (red shaded outline), where the criteria and methodology set out in Section 7.1 are met. This Standardized national grid system indicates the general geographic area within which critical habitat is found; detailed critical habitat mapping is not shown.

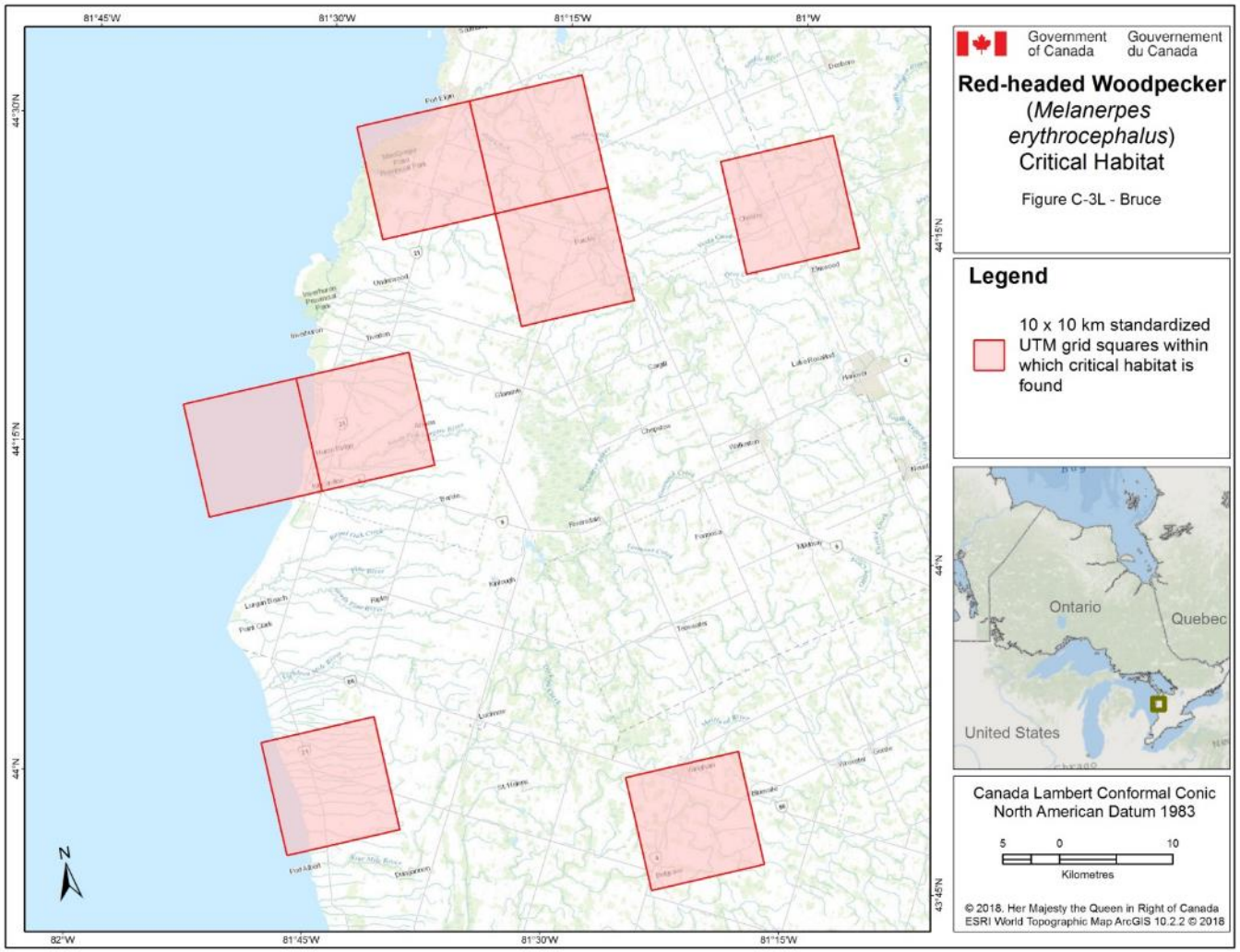

Figure C-3L. Critical habitat for the Red-headed Woodpecker in Ontario occurs within the 10 x 10 km Standardized UTM grid squares indicated (red shaded outline), where the criteria and methodology set out in Section 7.1 are met. This Standardized national grid system indicates the general geographic area within which critical habitat is found; detailed critical habitat mapping is not shown.

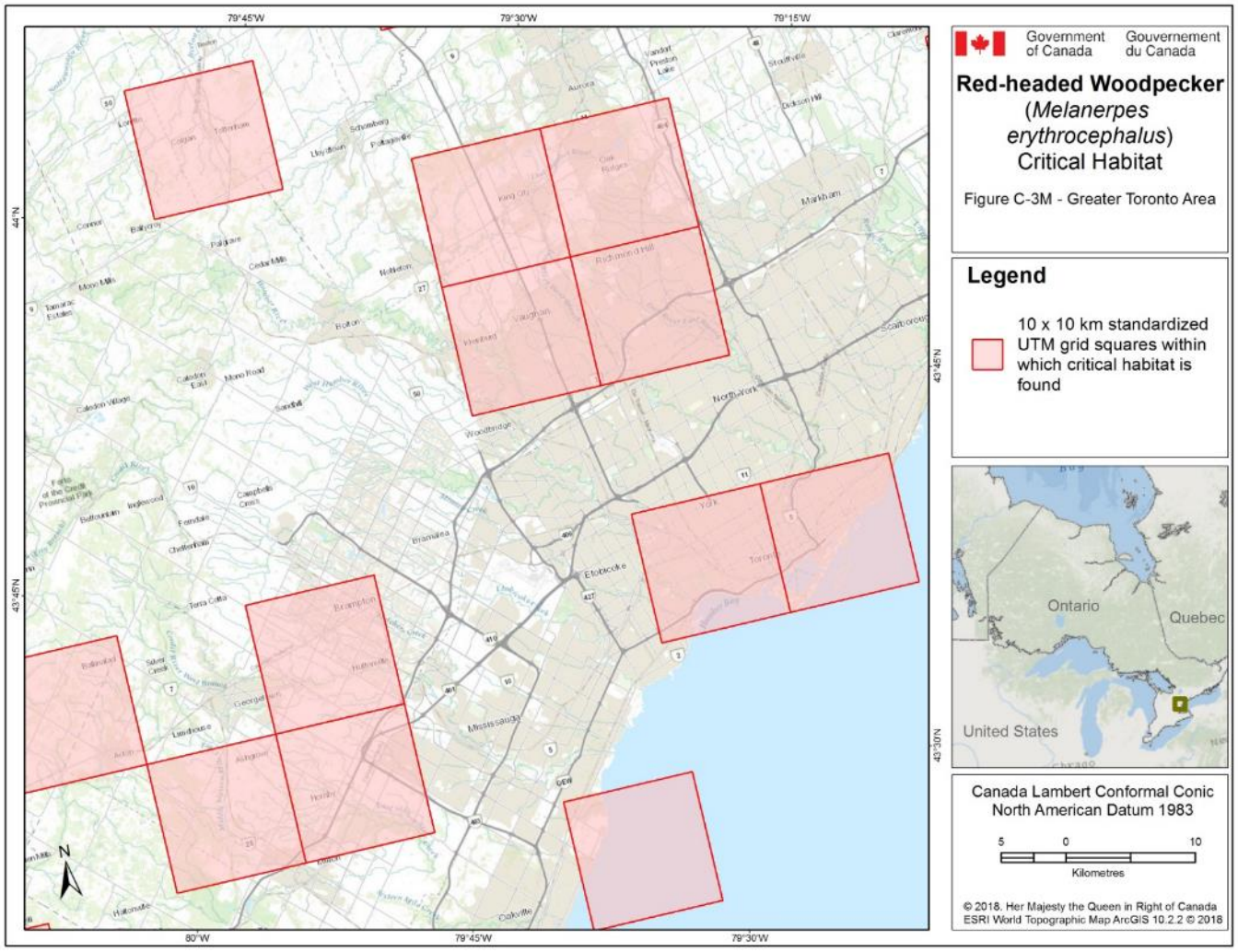

Figure C-3M. Critical habitat for the Red-headed Woodpecker in Ontario occurs within the 10 x 10 km Standardized UTM grid squares indicated (red shaded outline), where the criteria and methodology set out in Section 7.1 are met. This Standardized national grid system indicates the general geographic area within which critical habitat is found; detailed critical habitat mapping is not shown.

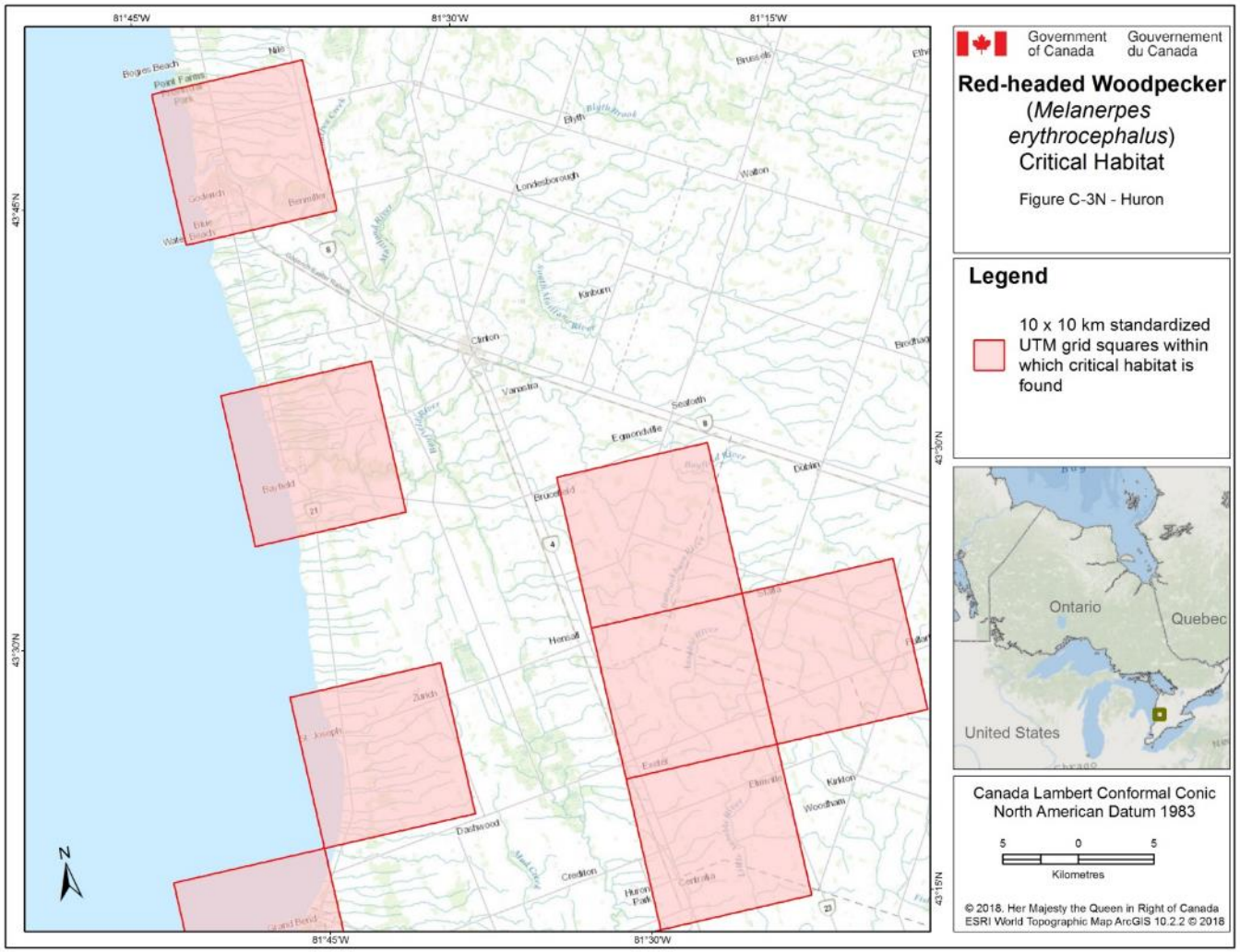

Figure C-3N. Critical habitat for the Red-headed Woodpecker in Ontario occurs within the 10 x 10 km Standardized UTM grid squares indicated (red shaded outline), where the criteria and methodology set out in Section 7.1 are met. This Standardized national grid system indicates the general geographic area within which critical habitat is found; detailed critical habitat mapping is not shown.

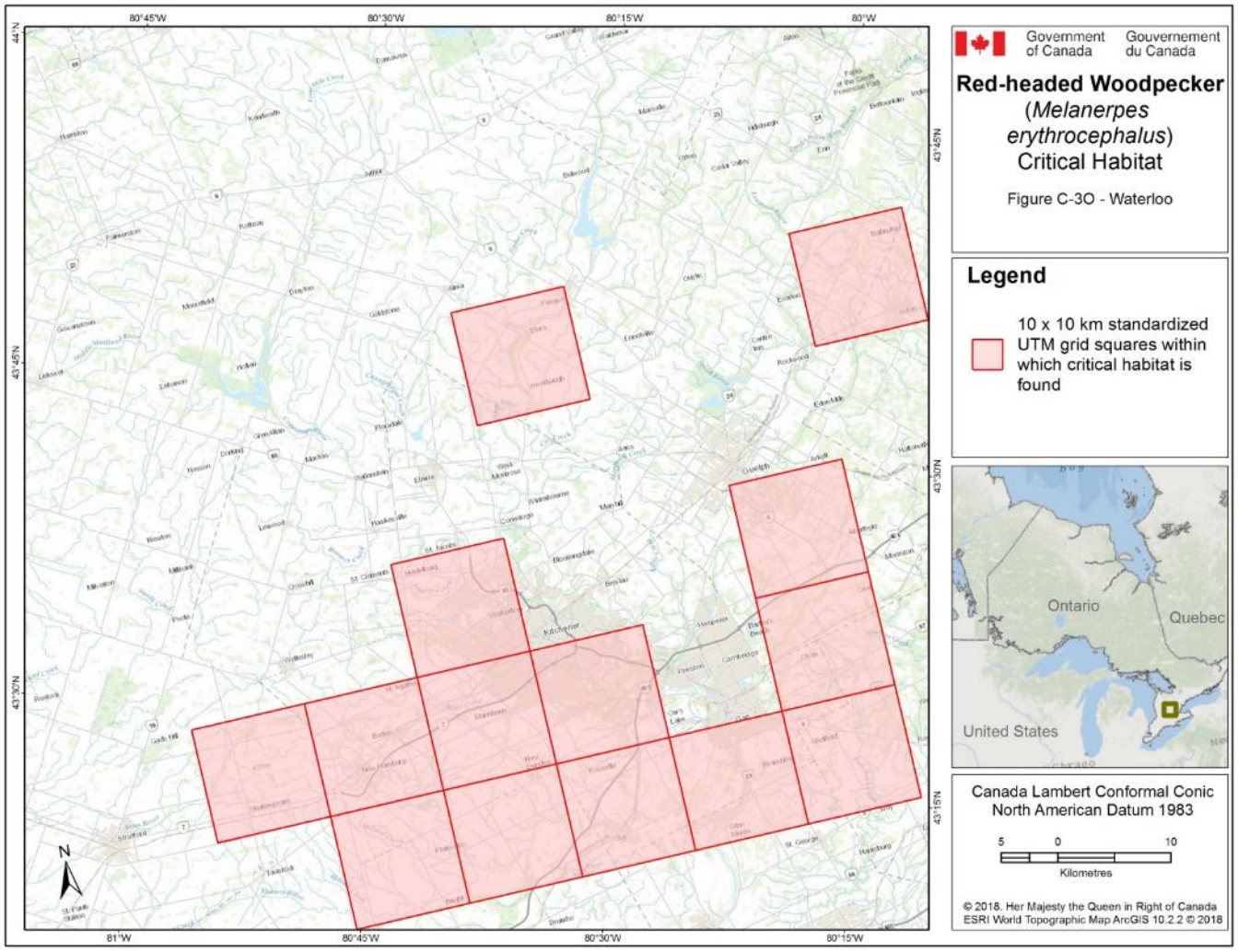

Figure C-3O. Critical habitat for the Red-headed Woodpecker in Ontario occurs within the 10 x 10 km Standardized UTM grid squares indicated (red shaded outline), where the criteria and methodology set out in Section 7.1 are met. This Standardized national grid system indicates the general geographic area within which critical habitat is found; detailed critical habitat mapping is not shown.

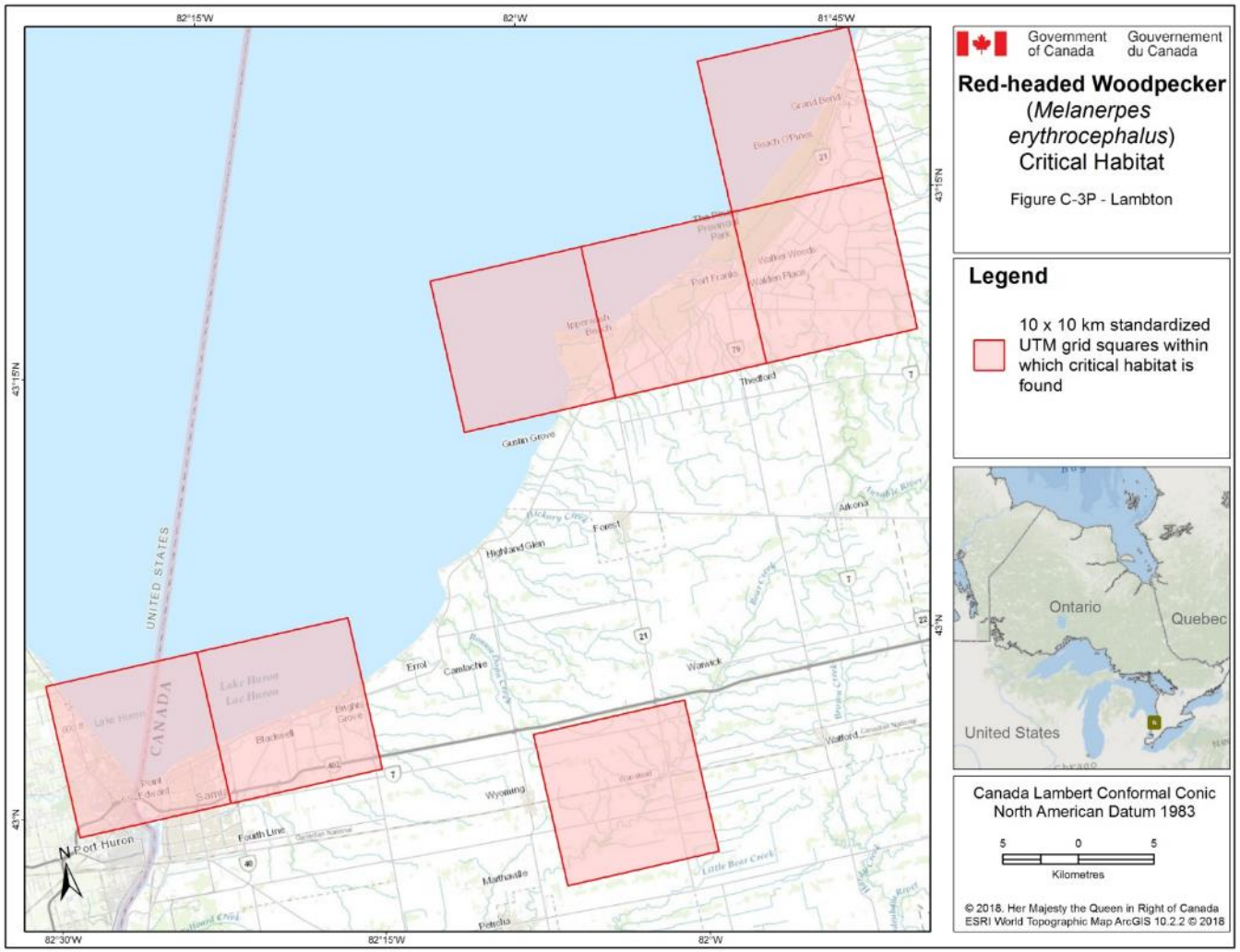

Figure C-3P. Critical habitat for the Red-headed Woodpecker in Ontario occurs within the 10 x 10 km Standardized UTM grid squares indicated (red shaded outline), where the criteria and methodology set out in Section 7.1 are met. This Standardized national grid system indicates the general geographic area within which critical habitat is found; detailed critical habitat mapping is not shown.

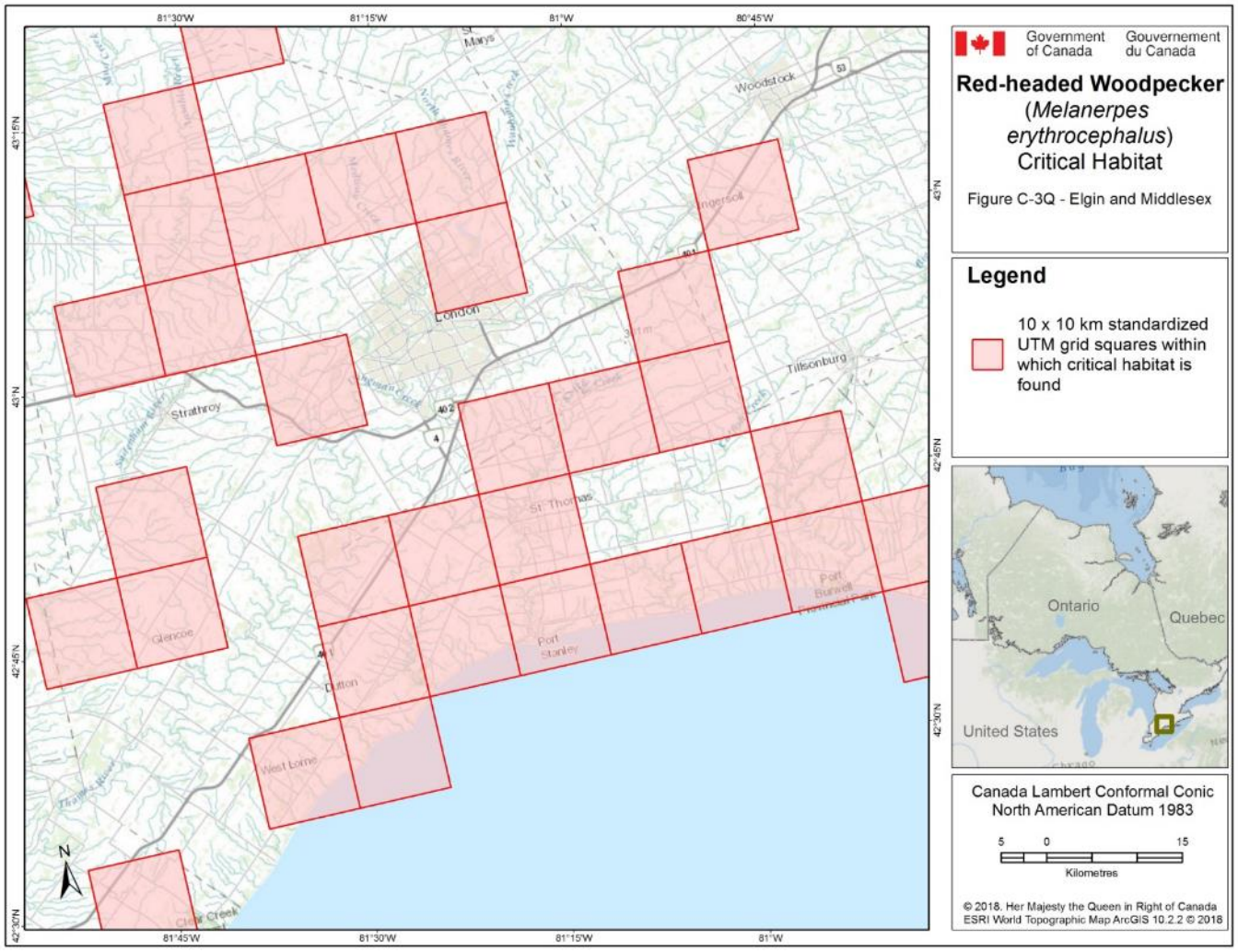

Figure C-3Q. Critical habitat for the Red-headed Woodpecker in Ontario occurs within the 10 x 10 km Standardized UTM grid squares indicated (red shaded outline), where the criteria and methodology set out in Section 7.1 are met. This Standardized national grid system indicates the general geographic area within which critical habitat is found; detailed critical habitat mapping is not shown.

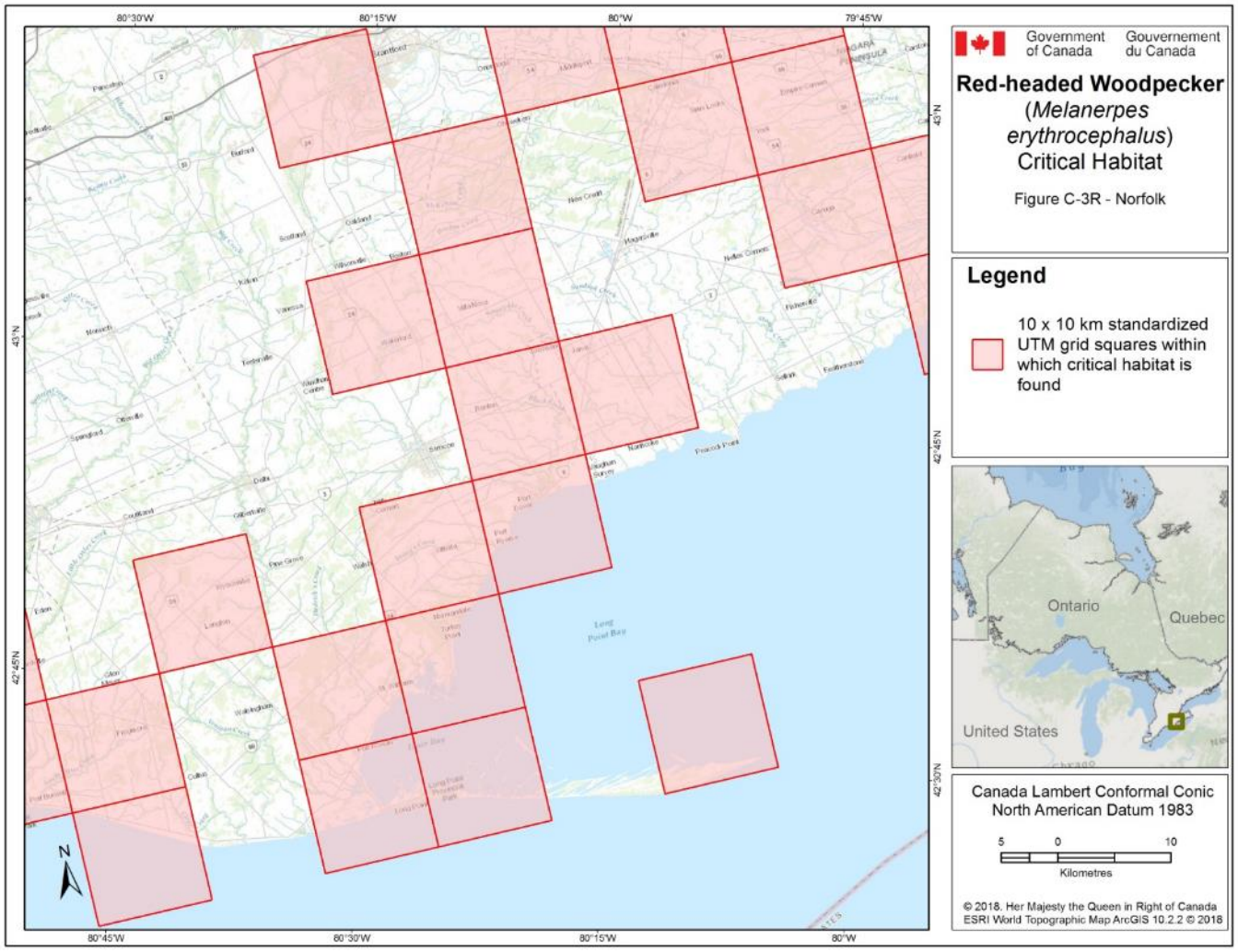

Figure C-3R. Critical habitat for the Red-headed Woodpecker in Ontario occurs within the 10 x 10 km Standardized UTM grid squares indicated (red shaded outline), where the criteria and methodology set out in Section 7.1 are met. This Standardized national grid system indicates the general geographic area within which critical habitat is found; detailed critical habitat mapping is not shown.

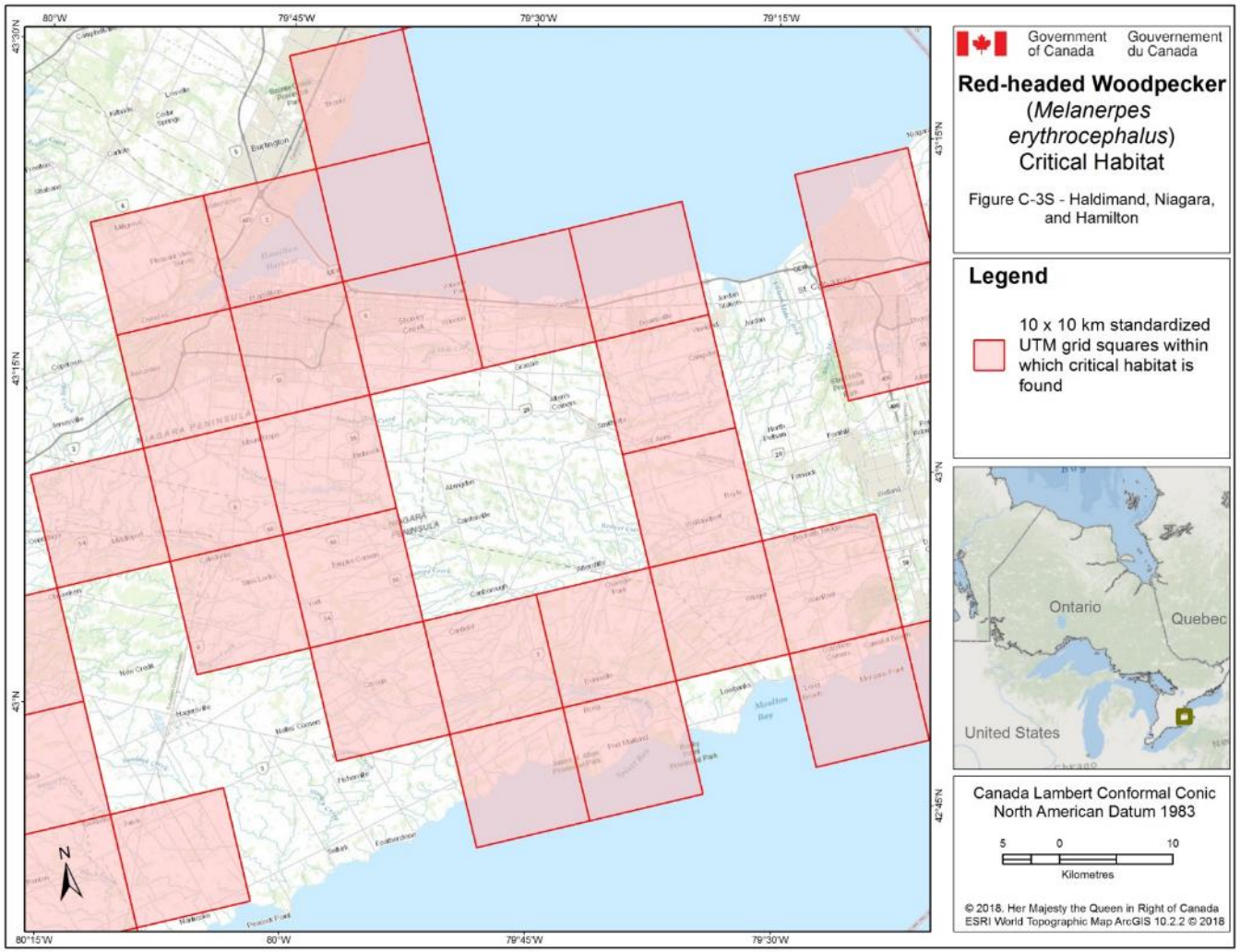

Figure C-3S. Critical habitat for the Red-headed Woodpecker in Ontario occurs within the 10 x 10 km Standardized UTM grid squares indicated (red shaded outline), where the criteria and methodology set out in Section 7.1 are met. This Standardized national grid system indicates the general geographic area within which critical habitat is found; detailed critical habitat mapping is not shown.

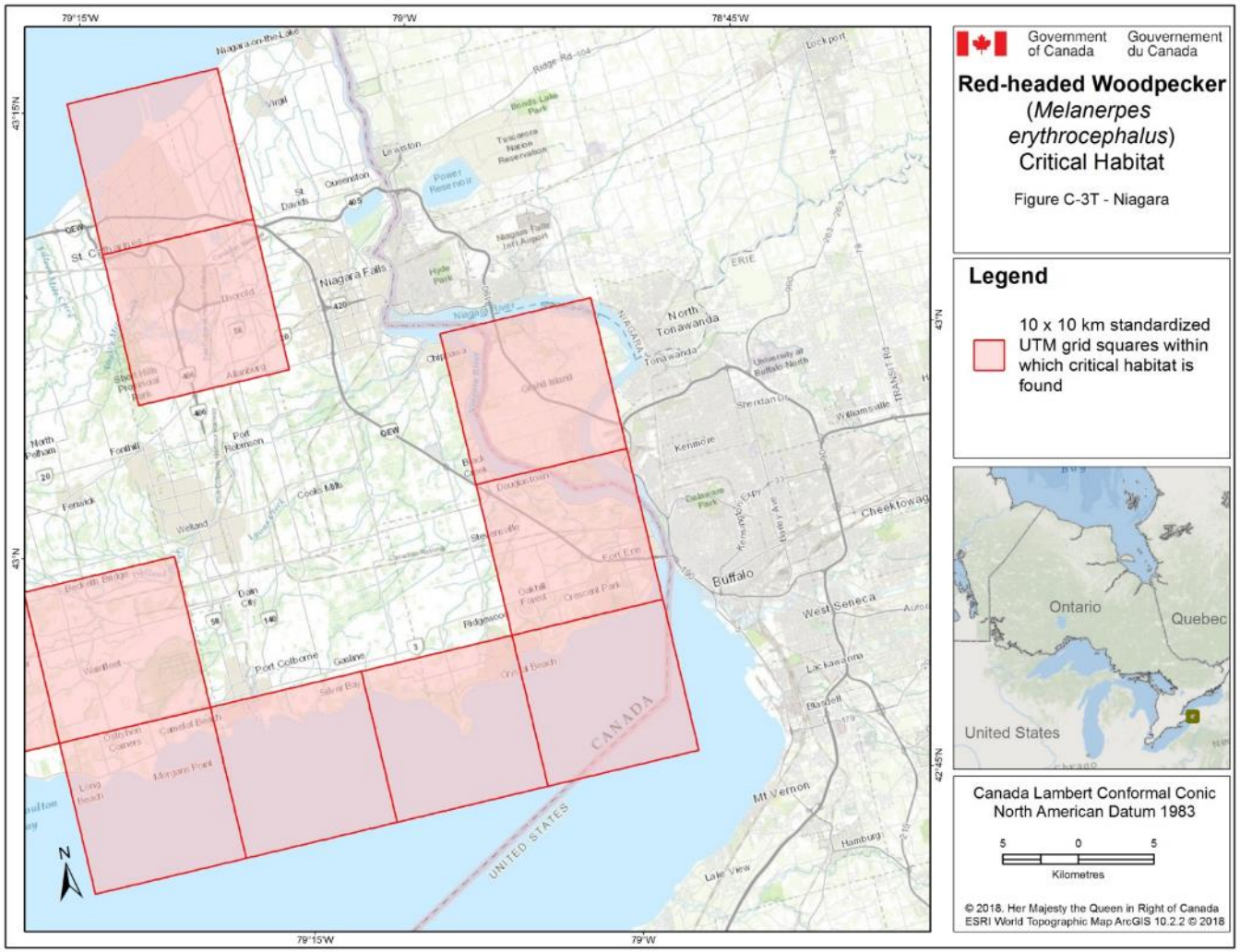

Figure C-3T. Critical habitat for the Red-headed Woodpecker in Ontario occurs within the 10 x 10 km Standardized UTM grid squares indicated (red shaded outline), where the criteria and methodology set out in Section 7.1 are met. This Standardized national grid system indicates the general geographic area within which critical habitat is found; detailed critical habitat mapping is not shown.

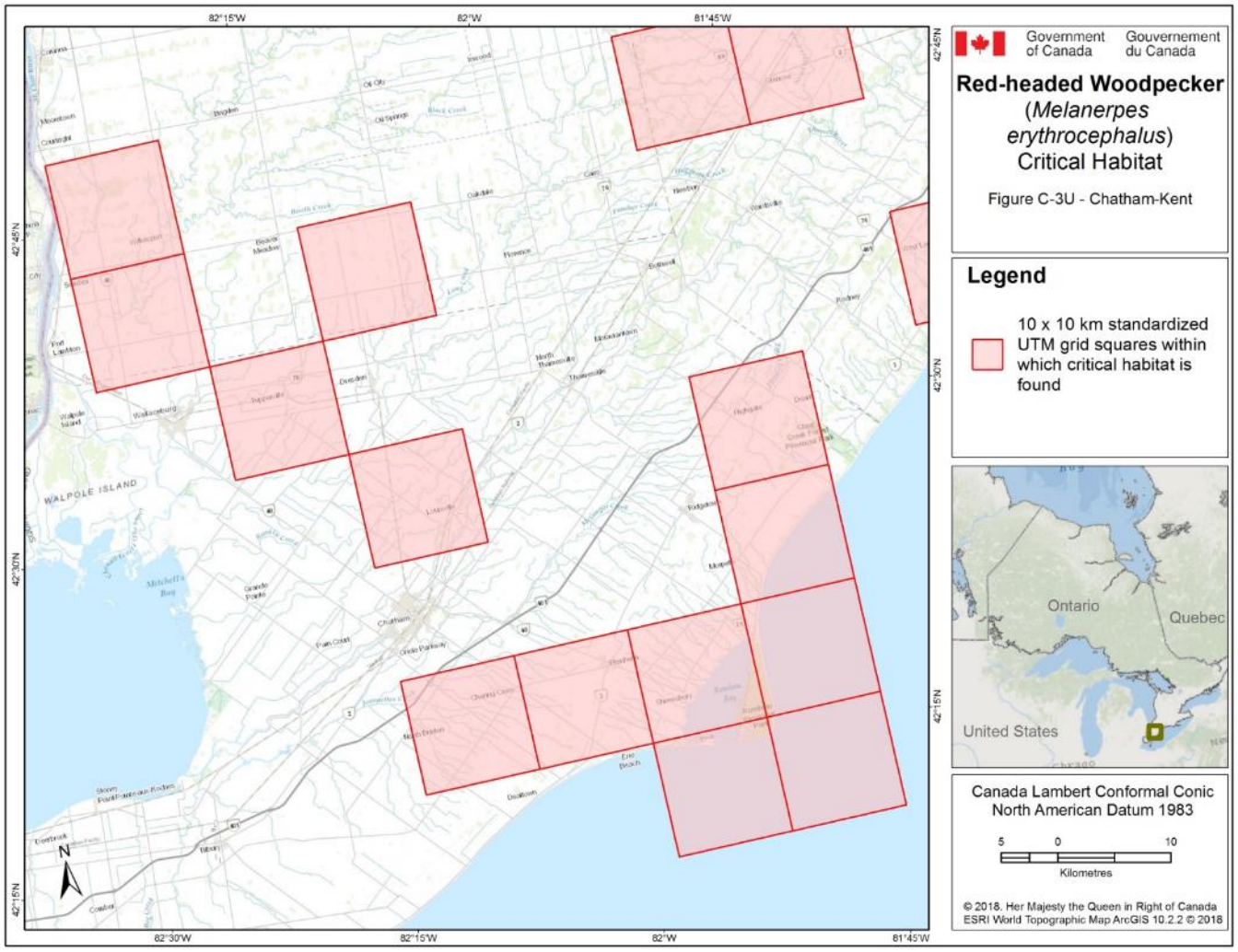

Figure C-3U. Critical habitat for the Red-headed Woodpecker in Ontario occurs within the 10 x 10 km Standardized UTM grid squares indicated (red shaded outline), where the criteria and methodology set out in Section 7.1 are met. This Standardized national grid system indicates the general geographic area within which critical habitat is found; detailed critical habitat mapping is not shown.

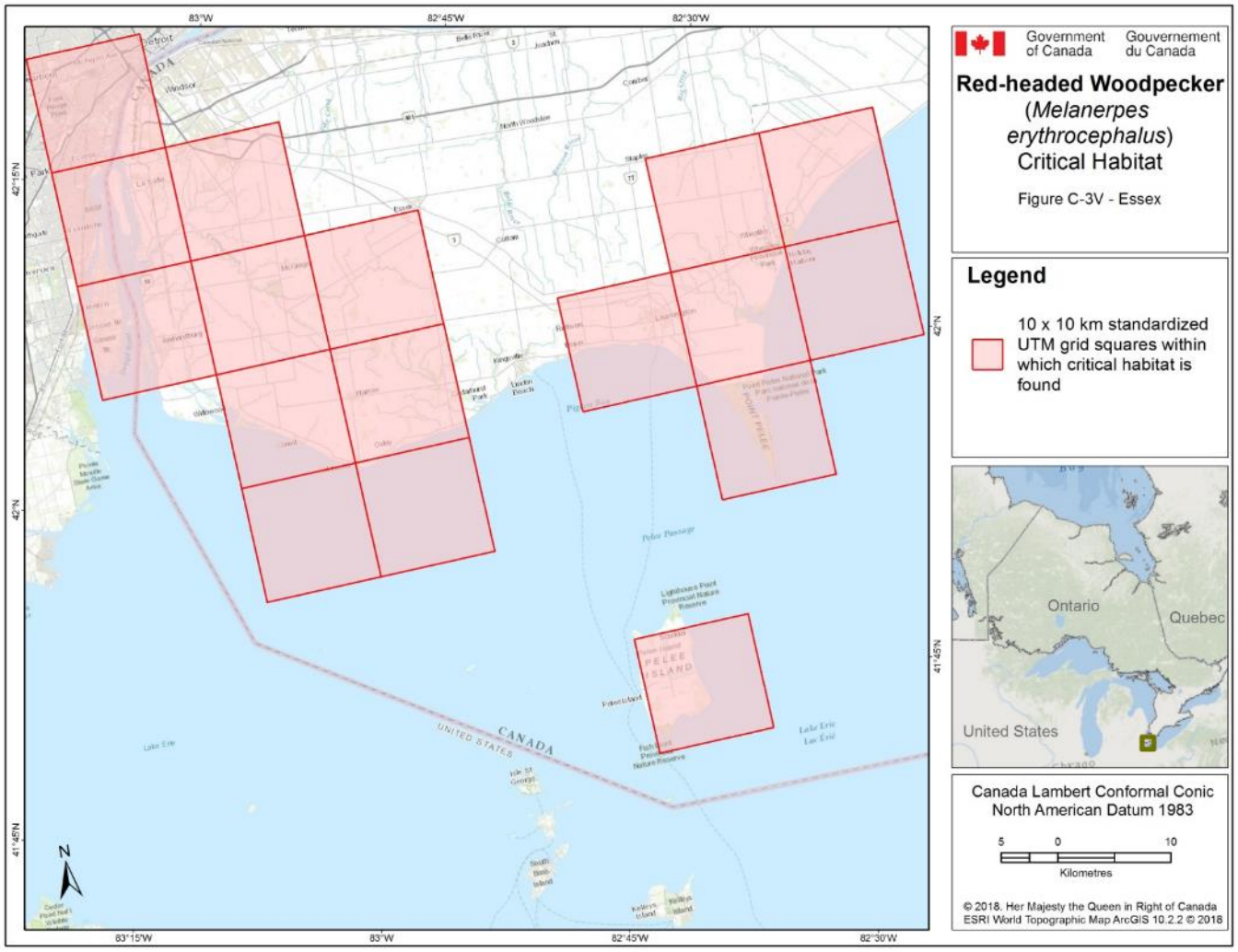

Figure C-3V. Critical habitat for the Red-headed Woodpecker in Ontario occurs within the 10 x 10 km Standardized UTM grid squares indicated (red shaded outline), where the criteria and methodology set out in Section 7.1 are met. This Standardized national grid system indicates the general geographic area within which critical habitat is found; detailed critical habitat mapping is not shown.

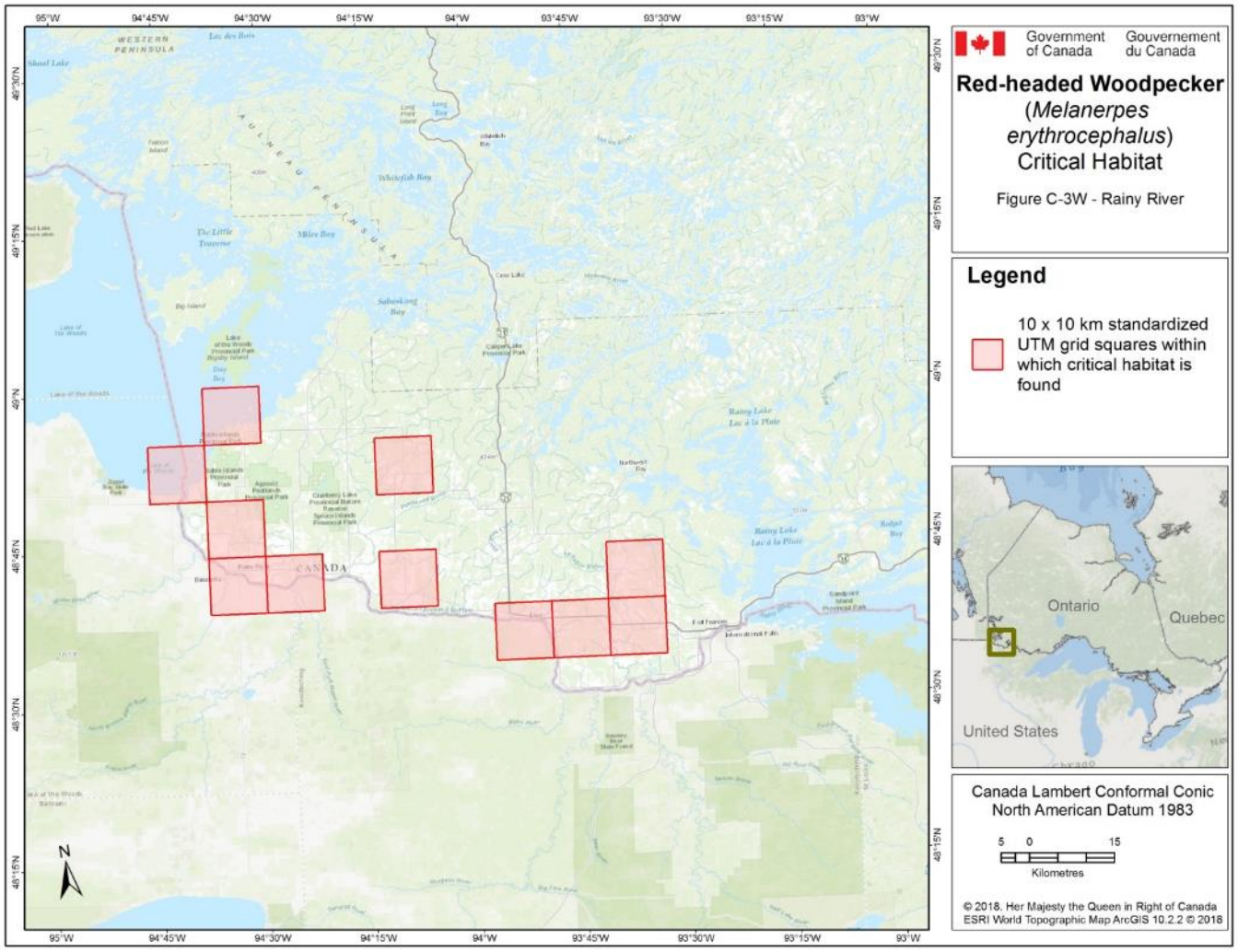

Figure C-3W. Critical habitat for the Red-headed Woodpecker in Ontario occurs within the 10 x 10 km Standardized UTM grid squares indicated (red shaded outline), where the criteria and methodology set out in Section 7.1 are met. This Standardized national grid system indicates the general geographic area within which critical habitat is found; detailed critical habitat mapping is not shown.

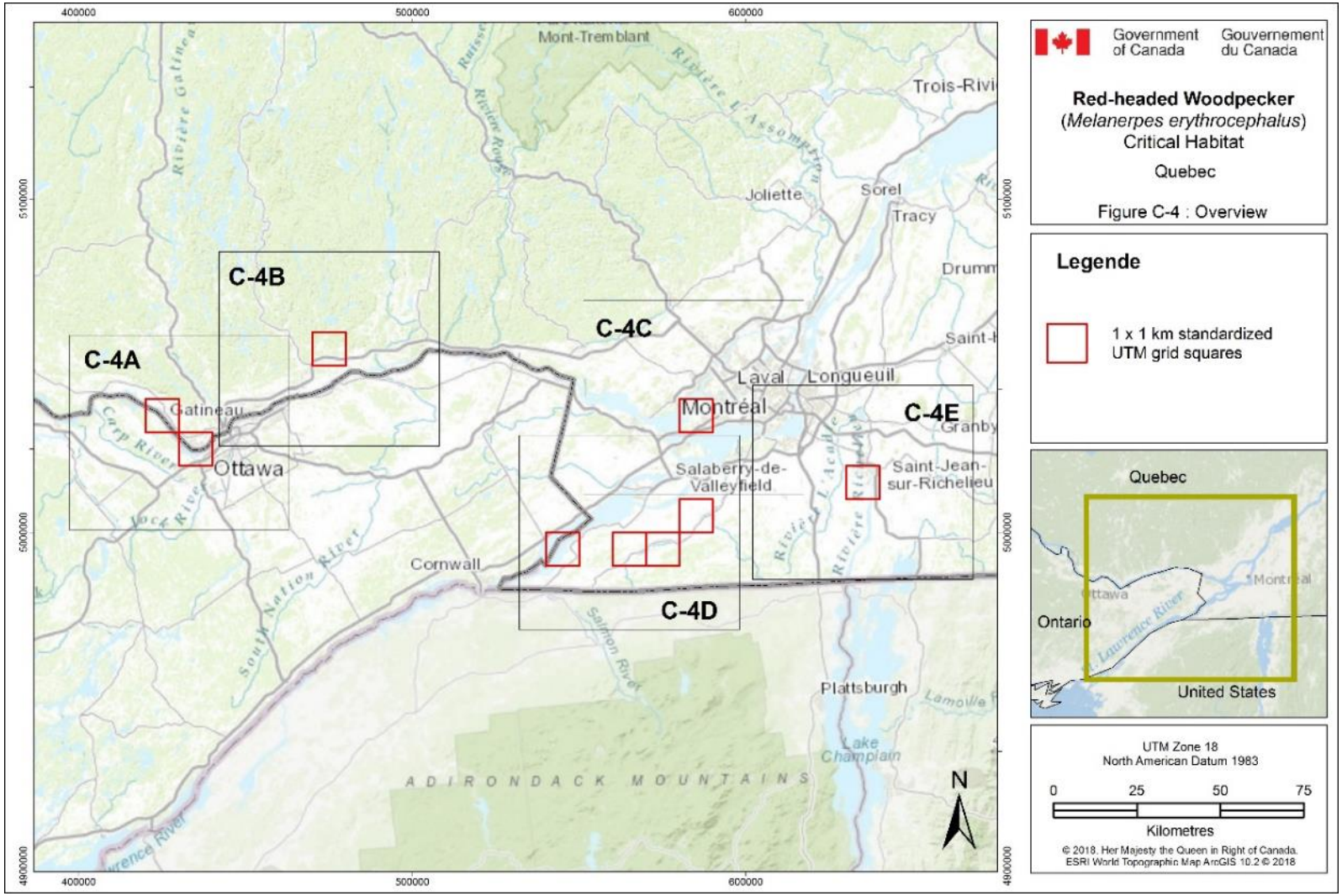

Figure C-4. Critical habitat for the Red-headed Woodpecker in Quebec occurs within the 10 x 10 km standardized UTM grid squares indicated (red outline), where the criteria and methodology set out in Section 7.1 are met. This standardized national grid system indicates the general geographic area within which critical habitat is found.

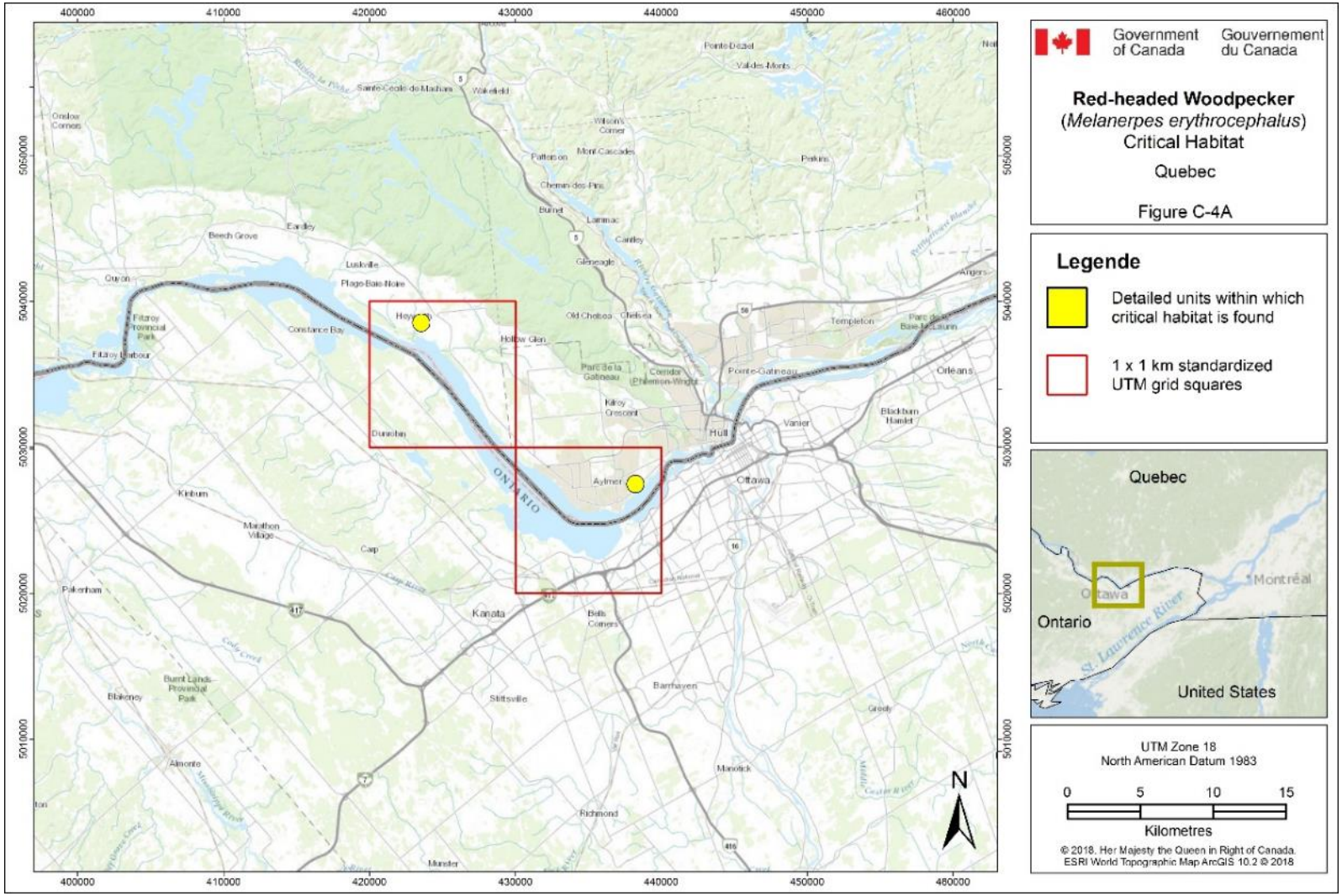

Figure C-4A. Critical habitat for the Red-headed Woodpecker in Quebec occurs within the 10 x 10 km standardized UTM grid squares indicated (red outline), where the criteria and methodology set out in Section 7.1 are met. This standardized national grid system indicates the general geographic area within which critical habitat is found. Critical habitat is also presented using polygons to illustrate the areas containing critical habitat as defined in section 7.1.1.

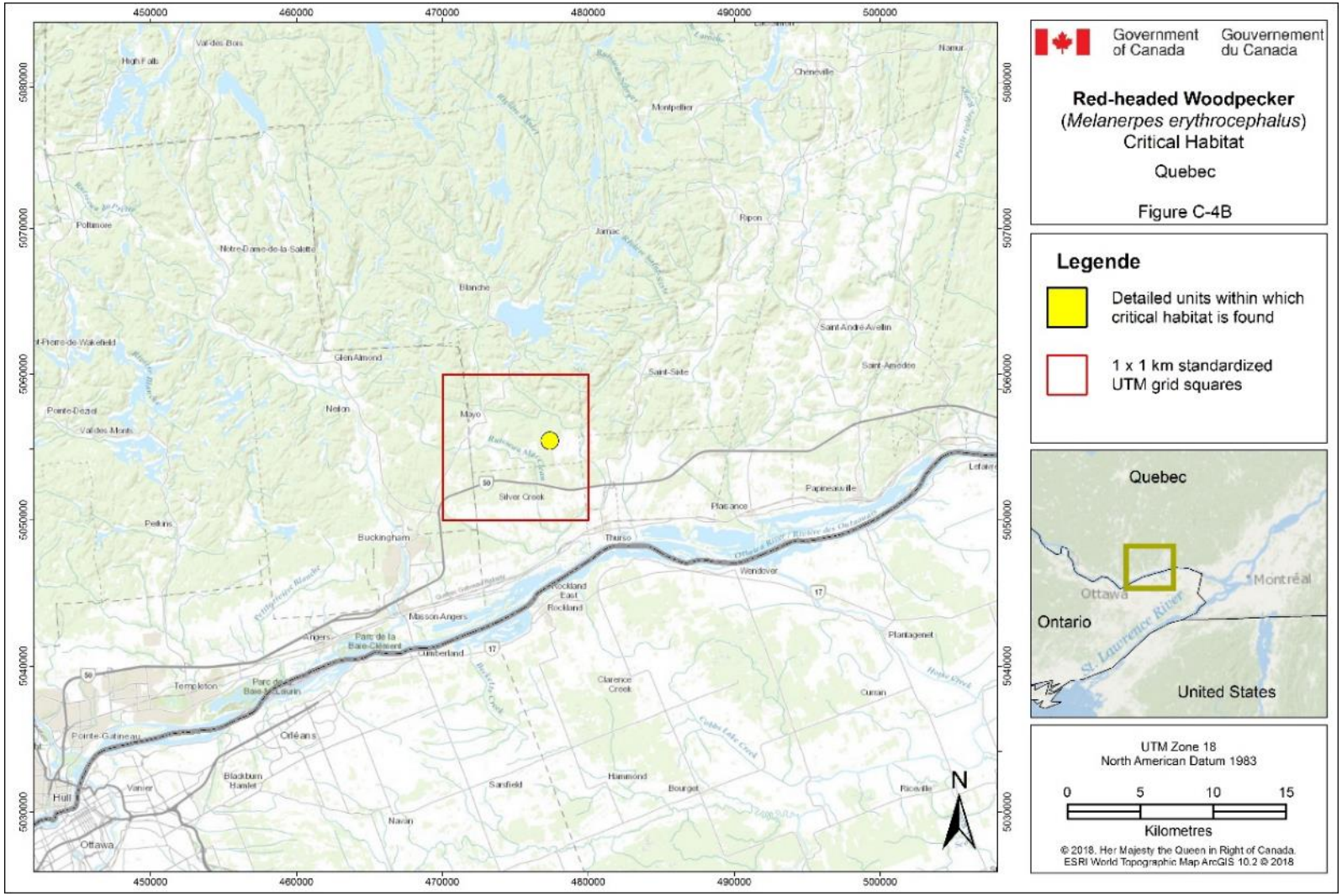

Figure C-4B. Critical habitat for the Red-headed Woodpecker in Quebec occurs within the 10 x 10 km standardized UTM grid squares indicated (red outline), where the criteria and methodology set out in Section 7.1 are met. This standardized national grid system indicates the general geographic area within which critical habitat is found. Critical habitat is also presented using polygons to illustrate the areas containing critical habitat as defined in section 7.1.1.

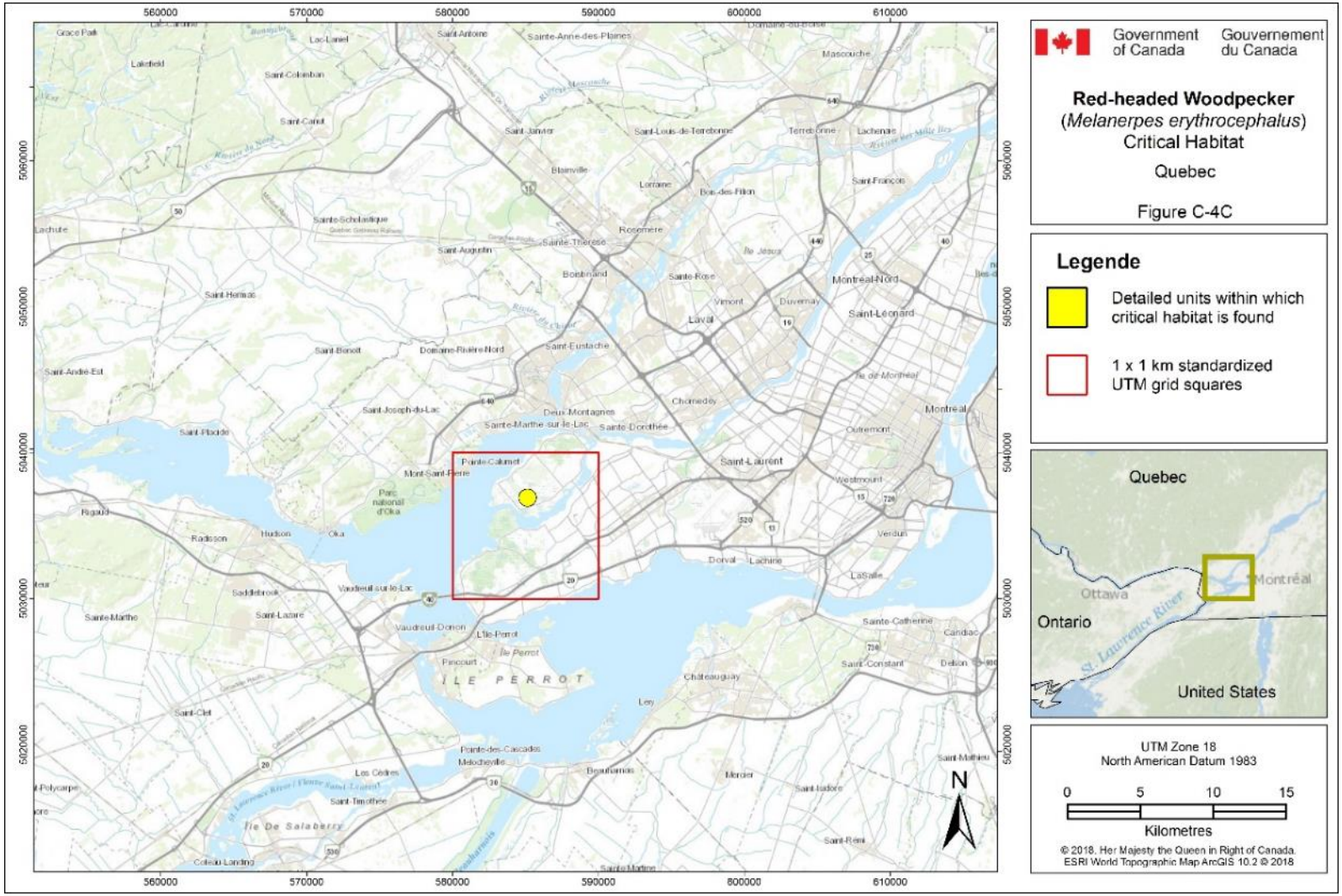

Figure C-4C. Critical habitat for the Red-headed Woodpecker in Quebec occurs within the 10 x 10 km standardized UTM grid squares indicated (red outline), where the criteria and methodology set out in Section 7.1 are met. This standardized national grid system indicates the general geographic area within which critical habitat is found. Critical habitat is also presented using polygons to illustrate the areas containing critical habitat as defined in section 7.1.1.

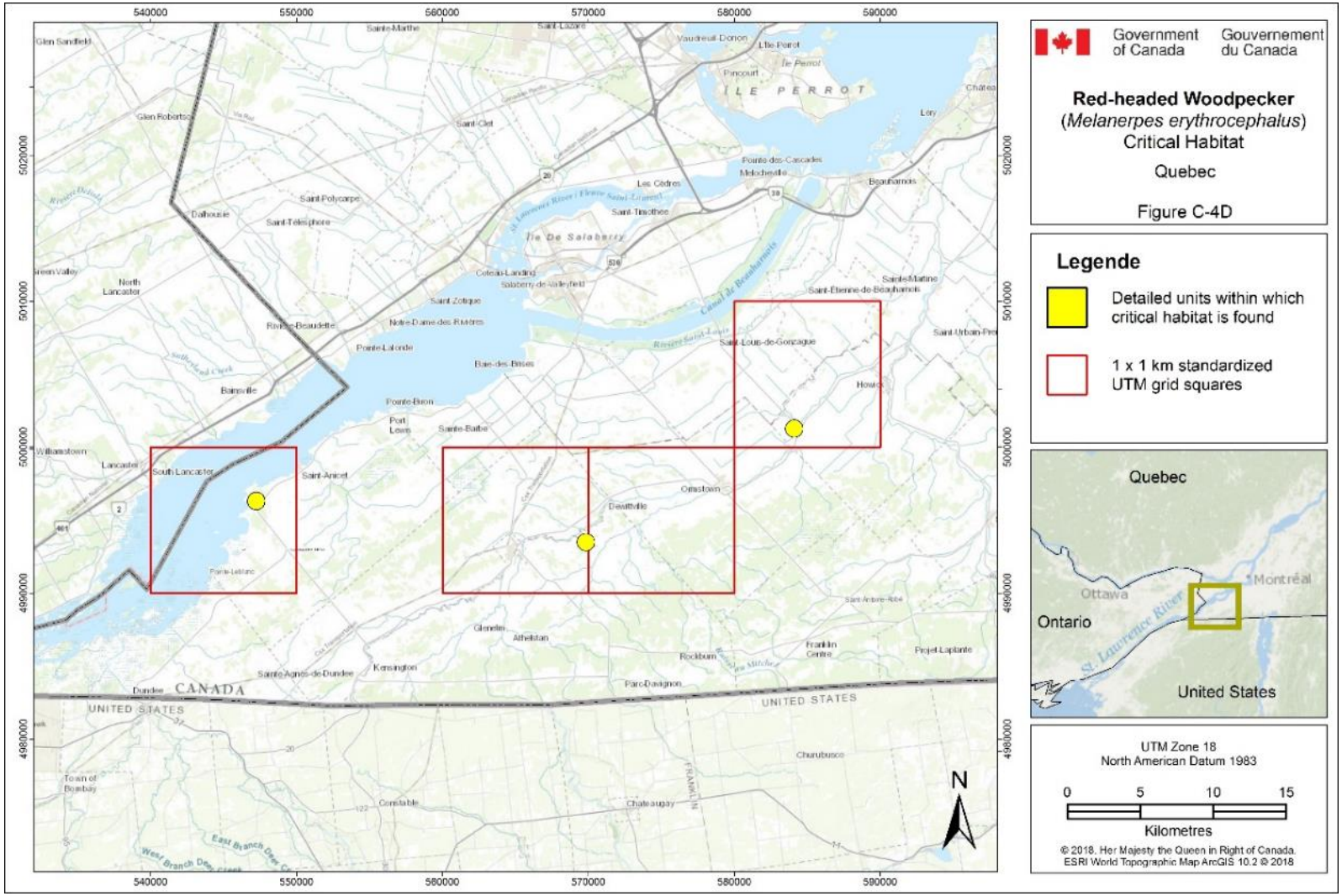

Figure C-4D. Critical habitat for the Red-headed Woodpecker in Quebec occurs within the 10 x 10 km standardized UTM grid squares indicated (red outline), where the criteria and methodology set out in Section 7.1 are met. This standardized national grid system indicates the general geographic area within which critical habitat is found. Critical habitat is also presented using polygons to illustrate the areas containing critical habitat as defined in section 7.1.1.

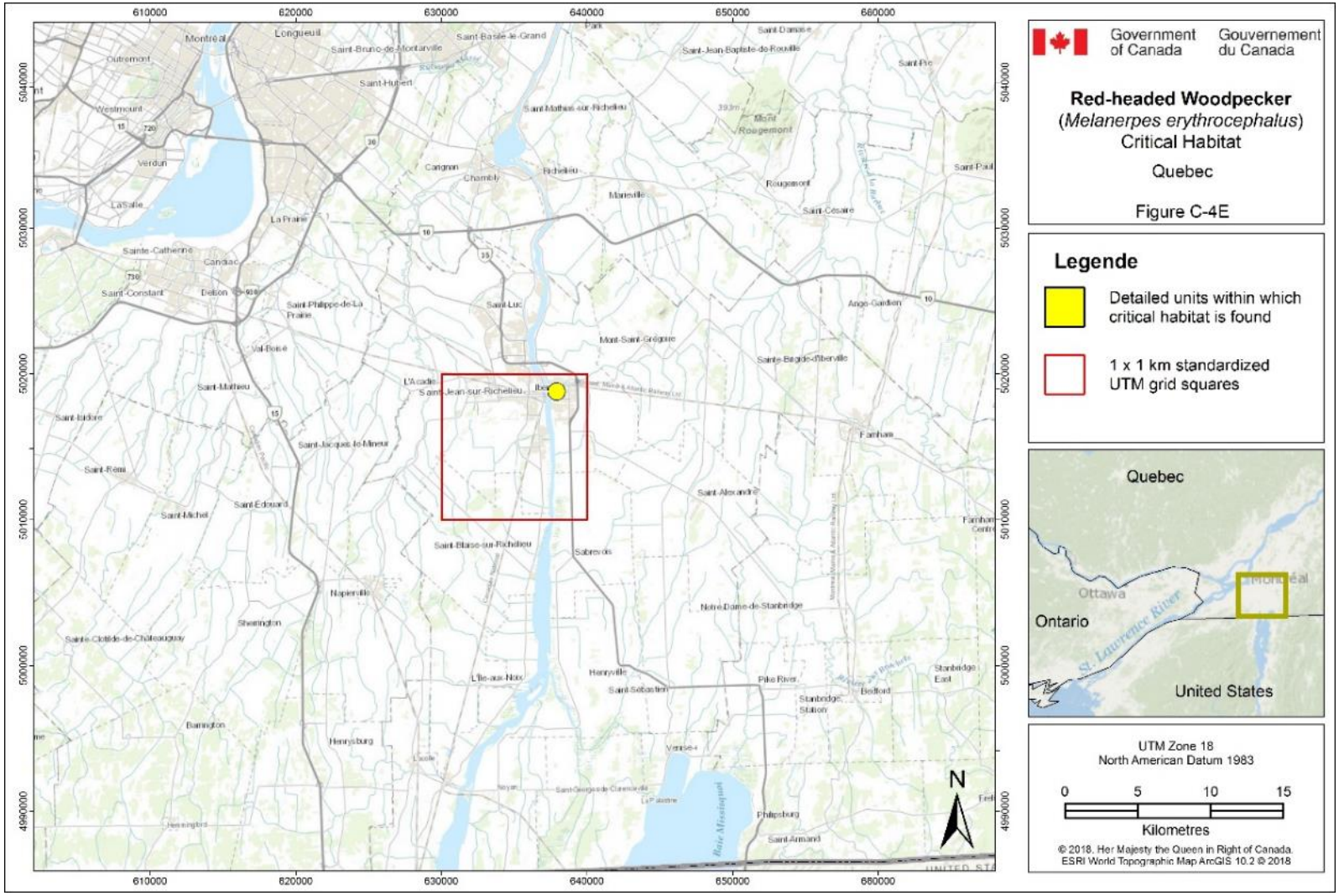

Figure C-4E. Critical habitat for the Red-headed Woodpecker in Quebec occurs within the 10 x 10 km standardized UTM grid squares indicated (red outline), where the criteria and methodology set out in Section 7.1 are met. This standardized national grid system indicates the general geographic area within which critical habitat is found. Critical habitat is also presented using polygons to illustrate the areas containing critical habitat as defined in section 7.1.1.

Appendix D: Threats of Unknown or Negligible Impact to the Red-headed Woodpecker in Canada

Threat 1.2 Commercial & industrial areas

The effects associated with commercial and industrial development mirror those associated with residential development (see discussion of IUCN threat 1.1: Housing & Urban Areas in section 4), though the scope is expected to be smaller, resulting in a negligible calculated impact to the Red-headed Woodpecker in Canada.

Threat 1.3 Tourism & recreation areas

Clearing for recreational development purposes (e.g. city parks, golf courses) accounts for less than 2% of forest clearing occurring in Canada. Assessing whether this development sector has a negative impact on the species is not straightforward. Red-headed Woodpeckers have been documented nesting in large city parks if decadent trees were present, though the density of dead trees was much lower compared to forest preserves (Anderson and LaMontagne 2015). The species is also known to nest on golf courses (Peck and James 1983; Santiago 2004; Hudson and Bollinger 2013), and Rodewald et al. (2005) and Hudson and Bollinger (2013) found similar nest success rates on and off golf courses.

Threat 2.2 Wood& pulp plantations

The creation of conifer tree plantations can eliminate the open habitat used by the Red-headed Woodpecker in Canada, while not contributing suitable nesting sites.

Threat 3.1 Oil & gas drilling

In western Canada, most of the crude oil production occurs outside of the Red-headed Woodpecker's range (CAPP 2015b). Oil and gas drilling is therefore considered to affect less than 10% of the Red-headed Woodpecker's breeding range in the Prairies and is unlikely to increase in the future.

The Ontario oil and gas industry occurs within the Red-headed Woodpecker range in the sedimentary rocks in the south of the province. The operation of existing pumps does not affect the species, but land clearing associated with the construction of new pumps could remove decadent trees.

Threat 3.2 Mining & quarrying

The severity of mining and quarrying is extreme because when those activities are undertaken, they completely eliminate the habitat that occurred within the footprint of the licence. However, the scope of this threat is expected to be negligible.

Southern Ontario produces sand, gravel, and stone from aggregate pits and quarries in 1.1% of the species' Ontario range (i.e. Ecoregions 5S, 6E and 7E) is under aggregate extraction (OMNR 2012). In Saskatchewan, there are no known species occurrences near the four active potash mines in the south, or near mines that may be operational in

the next 10 years. In southern Manitoba the area under active or approved permits for sand, gravel, and stone from aggregate pits covers just over 2000 ha (or 0.01%) of the species range (Government of Manitoba 2017).

Threat 3.3 Renewable energy

Wind farms

A post-construction monitoring report analysis of 43 wind farms across Canada found that collisions with wind turbines are unlikely to affect most bird species at the national population level (Zimmerling et al. 2013). Post-construction mortality surveys identified 1297 individual birds of 140 species, none of which were Red-headed Woodpecker (Zimmerling, pers. comm. 2016). In Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec, 13% of turbines were located in areas that could be considered Red-headed Woodpecker habitat (i.e. deciduous or mixed woodland habitat), though not all of these were necessarily located within the species' range (Zimmerling et al. 2013). Based on this analysis, the impact of this threat appears to currently be negligible. However, the number of wind turbines in Canada is expected to increase tenfold over the next 10-15 years and it is likely that bird mortality will increase accordingly (Zimmerling et al. 2013).

Nest destruction during turbine construction is another potential threat, though this is likely negligible for the species. Most wind farms aren't constructed in woodlands and construction typically takes place outside of the breeding bird season (Zimmerling et al. 2013).

Wind turbine construction results in permanent habitat loss, however this threat is negligible for the species. As of 2011, 0.096% of Ontario deciduous forest and 0.082% of mixed forest in Quebec were lost to wind farms (Zimmerling et al. 2013). There was however insufficient data to assess avoidance of areas with turbines for use as nesting, foraging or roosting habitat (Zimmerling et al. 2013).

Threat 4.2 Utility & service lines

Transmission lines

The impact on the species of collisions with transmission lines is unknown. In Canada, it is estimated that 2.5-25.6 million birds are killed annually in collisions with transmission lines (Rioux et al. 2013). However, this study looked at medium and large sized birds, so the findings may not be applicable to small birds such as the Red-headed Woodpecker. This study also assumed that small birds are less vulnerable to collisions due to better maneuverability which is not consistent with findings on collisions with communications towers (see below). Power line expansion in Saskatchewan and Manitoba is not expected to be significant in the coming years (SaskPower 2017; Manitoba Hydro 2017). Within the species' Ontario range, one new 230kV transmission line on a new 13 km corridor has been approved for construction in the Leamington area (Hydro One Networks 2016).

Communication towers

A review of data collected in the eastern U.S. and southern Canada, found that the proportion of a bird population killed in collisions with communication towers varied greatly by species (Longcore et al. 2013). The study area which almost exactly covered the Red-headed Woodpecker's North American range, estimated this annual mortality to be less than 1% of its total North American population (Longcore et al. 2013). Collisions occur most frequently during nocturnal migration, which may explain in part why communication towers present a relatively low threat to Red-headed Woodpeckers, which are thought to be daytime migrants in the fall and nighttime migrants in the spring (Graber and Graber 1977) when tower mortality is highest (Longcore et al. 2013).

Telephone poles

Chemical exposure of eggs laid in nests excavated in telephone poles likely poses a minimal threat to the species. A 100% mortality rate was reported among Red-headed Woodpecker hatchlings born in nests excavated in 3- to 4-yr-old creosote-treated telephone poles (Rumsey 1970). Though the proportion of Red-headed Woodpecker nests that fail due to chemical exposure to creosote is unknown, Sandilands (2010) reports only occasional use of utility poles for nesting by the species.

Threat 6.1 Recreational activities

Jackson (1976) observed that Red-headed Woodpeckers were easily disturbed by humans. In general, birds may abandon their nest if they are disturbed prior to egg-laying (Martin and Geupel 1993). Such disturbance could occur when birders or photographers are looking for nests, making repetitive use of playback calls, or standing within a few meters of a nesting tree. The extent of nest failure due to human disturbance is currently unknown for the Red-headed Woodpecker.

Threat 8.2 Problematic native species

Kilgo and Vukovich (2012) found that predation by *Accipiter* hawks accounted for the majority of adult Red-headed Woodpecker mortalities in a South Carolina study. Using North American bird abundance data, Koenig et al. (2017) found that the increase in abundance of Cooper's (*A. cooperii*) and Sharp-shinned Hawks (*A. striatus*) between 1960 and 2014 was significantly correlated with decreasing abundance of Red-headed Woodpecker. This suggests that hawk predation may be a proximate driver of the Red-headed Woodpecker decline. However Koenig et al. (2017) also found a positive correlation between *Accipiter* hawk abundance and increased winter temperatures as well as with increased forest cover, suggesting that climate change and land-use may be the ultimate drivers behind this threat.

Threat 9.3 Agriculture & forestry effluents

Agricultural insecticides

There is potential for pesticides to have direct impacts on Red-headed Woodpeckers, although the severity of this threat is unknown. For example, neonicotinoids may be a

threat to granivorous bird species that eat treated seed (Gibbons et al. 2015). While Red-headed Woodpeckers in Canada do eat seeds of plant species at certain times of the year, there is no evidence that they forage on planted seed in farm fields during the spring when such seeds are available.

Threat 11.1 Habitat shifting & alteration

There is currently no evidence to suggest that the species is directly threatened by climate change or severe weather. However, weather extremes are expected to occur more frequently as a result of climate change (Huber and Gulledge 2011), which could lead to changes in insect food availability (Both and Visser 2001). Short-distance migrants such as Red-headed Woodpecker may be better able to respond to climate change than long-distance migratory bird species because in a given year, climatic conditions on their wintering grounds will be a better predictor of spring temperatures on their breeding grounds (Both and Visser 2001). This may allow the Red-headed Woodpeckers to adjust their arrival date on Canadian breeding grounds in order to capitalize on peaks in insect abundance, as most Canadian breeders migrate from relatively close wintering grounds in temperate regions of the U.S.

An overall warming on the prairies is expected to cause a northward retraction of the Aspen Parkland (Vandall et al. 2006) and greater climate extremes may also increase flood occurrence (Sauchyn et al. 2008). This will impact woodland habitat availability and suitability in the Aspen Parkland.

Finally, increased winter temperatures in North America may be benefiting Cooper's (*Accipiter cooperii*) and Sharp-shinned Hawks (*A. striatus*) (Koenig et al. 2017), indirectly increasing predation pressure on the Red-headed Woodpecker population (see threat 8.2).

Appendix E: Effects on the Environment and Other Species

A strategic environmental assessment (SEA) is conducted on all SARA recovery planning documents, in accordance with the *Cabinet Directive on the Environmental Assessment of Policy, Plan and Program Proposals*[40]. The purpose of a SEA is to incorporate environmental considerations into the development of public policies, plans, and program proposals to support environmentally sound decision-making and to evaluate whether the outcomes of a recovery planning document could affect any component of the environment or any of the Federal Sustainable Development Strategy's (FSDS)[41] goals and targets.

The possibility that the present recovery strategy inadvertently generates negative effects on the environment and on other species was considered. The recommended actions include well established habitat stewardship activities, threat severity assessments, and public outreach initiatives. We conclude that the present recovery strategy is unlikely to produce significant negative effects.

Recovery planning is intended to benefit species at risk and biodiversity in general. However, it is recognized that strategies may also inadvertently lead to environmental effects beyond the intended benefits. The planning process based on national guidelines directly incorporates consideration of all environmental effects, with a particular focus on possible impacts upon non-target species or habitats. The results of the SEA are incorporated directly into the strategy itself, but are also summarized below in this statement.

All species that depend on aerial insects for prey and/or that share similar habitat needs, such as bats, swallows, and specifically, bird species at risk including: Chimney Swift (*Chaetura pelagica*), Common Nighthawk (*Cordeiles minor*), Golden-winged Warbler (*Vermivora chrysoptera)* and Olive-sided Flycatcher (*Contopus cooperi*) and Prothonotary Warbler (*Protonotaria citrea)* may benefit from the recommended approaches for Red-headed Woodpecker, namely by increasing the availability of insects in open treed habitats.

Red-headed Woodpecker habitat is shared by many other species including other species at risk. Recovery activities that protect open deciduous forests (particularly those dominated by oak and beech) and other sparsely treed habitats, as well as activities that promote the retention and supply of decadent trees and nesting cavities, will positively affect a number of other species requiring similar habitat. The Red-headed Woodpecker is a primary excavating species and its old cavities are used by other species for nesting (COSEWIC 2007). Their winter habit of caching large quantities of mast in hardwood forests is also an important dispersal mechanism for

[40] www.canada.ca/en/environmental-assessment-agency/programs/strategic-environmental-assessment/cabinet-directive-environmental-assessment-policy-plan-program-proposals.html
[41] www.ec.gc.ca/dd-sd/default.asp?lang=En&n=CD30F295-1

certain tree species (COSEWIC 2007). As such, protecting habitat for this species will benefit many secondary cavity-dwelling animal species as well as tree species.

Table E-1. Species expected to benefit from recovery techniques directed at Red-headed Woodpecker.

Common Name	Scientific Name	SARA Status
American Beech	*Fagus grandifolia*	
Barred Owl	*Strix varia*	
Chimney Swift	*Chaetura pelagica*	Threatened
Common Nighthawk	*Cordeiles minor*	Threatened
Downy Woodpecker	*Picoides pubescens*	
Golden-winged Warbler	*Vermivora chrysoptera*	Threatened
Great-crested Flycatcher	*Myiarchus crinitus*	
Hairy Woodpecker	*Picoides villosus*	
House Wren	*Troglodytes aedon*	
Northern Saw-whet Owl	*Aegolius acadicus*	
Olive-sided Flycatcher	*Contopus cooperi*	Threatened
Prothonotary Warbler	*Protonotaria citrea*	Endangered
Red-bellied Woodpecker	*Melanerpes carolinus*	
Southern Flying Squirrel	*Glaucomys volans*	
Tree Swallow	*Tachycineta bicolor*	
Tufted Titmouse	*Baeolophus bicolor*	
White-breasted Nuthatch	*Sitta carolinensis*	

While some of the proposed recovery activities will benefit the environment in general and are expected to positively affect other sympatric native species, there could be consequences to those species whose requirements differ from those of the Red-headed Woodpecker. Consequently, it is important that habitat management activities for the Red-headed Woodpecker be considered from an ecosystem perspective through the development, with input from responsible jurisdictions, of multi-species plans, ecosystem-based recovery programs or area management plans that take into account the needs of multiple species, including other species at risk. Many of the stewardship and habitat improvement activities to benefit the Red-headed Woodpecker will be implemented through ecosystem-based conservation programs that have already taken into account the needs of other species at risk.