



## Woodpeckers and Sapsuckers

Woodpeckers, sapsuckers, and flickers are all related and belong to the family Picidae. While these birds are interesting to observe on wild lands, they can also cause minor injuries to trees and sometimes be destructive to structures. However, there are some important things you should know before you attempt to mitigate plant and structural damage caused by birds.

In Arizona, all birds except rock doves, starlings and English sparrows are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918. This federal law makes it unlawful without a waiver to pursue, hunt, take, capture, kill or sell “migratory birds”. When warranted, woodpeckers other than endangered species can be killed, but only under a permit issued by the Law Enforcement Division of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service upon recommendation of the United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA-APHIS) Wildlife Services personnel. Acquiring a permit is not a simple process and Rock doves (feral pigeons), Collared Doves, English sparrows, and European starlings are the only birds you can legally kill without a permit or hunting license in Arizona. So, put those bb guns away because a violation is a federal offense with a punishment of a maximum fine of \$15,000 or imprisonment up to six months or both.

Woodpeckers often use houses and sheds in search of food, as a surface for territorial/social drumming, or for nest construction. Aside from the noise, they can cause structural damage. Pecking damage regularly occurs on wooden siding, eaves, or trim boards. Small gaps provide hidden spaces that harbor insects, which in turn, attract woodpeckers in search of food. They can also peck larger holes in wood siding to create nests in the wall cavity. Damage tends to be on houses in or near natural wooded areas and most often occurs in suburban or rural settings.

Part of a woodpecker's breeding behavior is rhythmic tapping or repetitive drumming on wood or other hard surfaces. This practice proclaims their breeding territory and social significance. Woodpeckers prefer drumming surfaces that resonate loudly. Both male and female woodpeckers drum.

You may have seen trees with a series of small, evenly-spaced, holes in rows pecked through the bark on the trunk or limb by a sapsucker seeking food. Over time, this continuous activity extends the number of rows of holes. These holes are fairly commonplace in northern Arizona and most trees can tolerate these feeding holes. On occasion, this can kill a limb or allow disease pathogens to enter the plant.



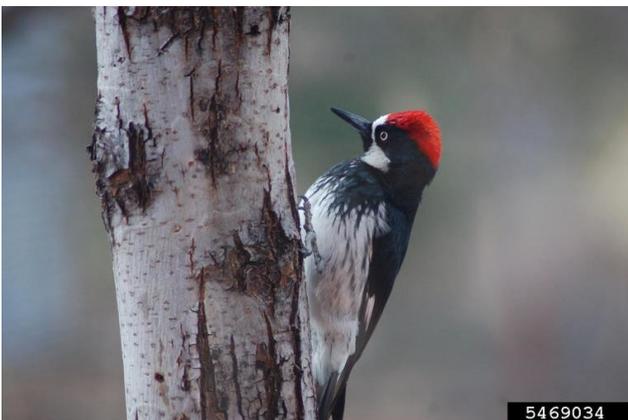
Yellow bellied sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus varius*) damage, (Photo by: Steven Katovich, USDA Forest Service, Bugwood.org).

The best strategy for limiting their damage is physical exclusion. On structures, install bird-type netting to prevent woodpeckers from gaining access to wood siding or other wood surfaces as the most effective method to stop building damage. Lightweight, plastic, 3/4-inch mesh is stretched from the eaves to a lower point on the building. Alternatively, the netting can be stretched over any flat surface subject to damage, leaving at least three inches of space between the netting and damaged surface so that the birds cannot cause further damage through the mesh.

You may also protect trunks or branches of individual plants from excessive damage by wrapping the area with hardware cloth where damage is worst. However, this is usually not necessary as most trees can tolerate moderate damage. If this strategy is used, be sure that the prevention measure does not cause greater damage to the tree than the sapsucker.

Frightening devices (models of hawks, owls, and snakes) are ineffective as frightening devices for these birds. Plastic twirlers, aluminum foil, brightly colored plastic strips and similar objects have been used with inconsistent success. Other devices utilize predator calls from hawks and other birds of prey. Again, these devices are expensive and only work when the bird has not become fixated on that particular location. Once established, woodpeckers are persistent and are not easily driven from their territory or selected pecking site. Repellents are rarely successful. For woodpeckers/sapsuckers, Tanglefoot (a sticky substance), can be effective in some cases. It is also very messy.

When the damage is on plants, do your best to tolerate it – most trees can recover. On structures, create and maintain physical barriers and mend holes as soon as possible.



Acorn woodpecker (*Melanerpes formicivorus*), (Photo by: Joy Viola, Northeastern University, Bugwood.org).



Gila woodpecker (*Melanerpes uropygialis*), (Photo by: Joy Viola, Northeastern University, Bugwood.org).

## **Additional Resources**

### **Sapsucker Damage on Woody Plants**

University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension Service  
<https://www.uaex.uada.edu/publications/pdf/FSA-7561.pdf>

### **Woodpeckers**

University of California Agriculture and Natural Resources  
[ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn74124.html](http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn74124.html)

### **Preventing Woodpecker Damage**

Colorado State University Extension  
[extension.colostate.edu/topic-areas/natural-resources/preventing-woodpecker-damage-6-516/](http://extension.colostate.edu/topic-areas/natural-resources/preventing-woodpecker-damage-6-516/)

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