

Rum Hill and Upper Site avian observations, 1999-2001

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INTRODUCTION AND METHODS

This report presents a composite of three seasons' worth of observations: 1999, 2000, and 2001. The 1999 set of observations encompassed a full season, from 22 April to 14 September. The 2000 and 2001 sets of observations were limited because of the author's increasing academic responsibilities.

The author was the sole observer, except on two occasions, both at Rum Hill. On 8 June 2000, the author enjoyed the professional company of Prof. J. F. Zimmer, DVM, PhD, and chair of the Department of Veterinary Science Technology at SUNY Delhi. Dr. Zimmer is a novice birder whose presence enabled the author to fulfill the long-held wish of traversing Rum Hill from gate to gate in one morning of observations. In turn, the author assisted Dr. Zimmer in making numerous first-time observations. On 19 June 2001, the author accompanied Mr. David Donnelly on his last spring observations at Rum Hill (Donnelly, 2002). Mr. Donnelly, a resident of Cooperstown and a student at Bowdoin College in Brunswick, Maine, is already an accomplished birder who capably undertook the spring observations that the author was unavailable to perform. The author was pleased to share Mr. Donnelly's expertise and, in turn, to assist him in observing the Black-throated Blue Warbler as an addition to his life list.

The author used new binoculars for the last two years, but made no other changes in observation or recording techniques from previous seasons (Sharick, 1998). Minor changes were made in the transcription of field data to species sheets.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 presents the complete list of identifiable bird species compiled from observations recorded at both Rum Hill and the Upper Site from all three years. Breeding status and behavior patterns are indicated according to Andrle and Carroll (1988). A new breeding bird atlas is in preparation, and the author hopes to contribute to it. Scientific and common names follow the new American Ornithologists' Union (AOU) Check-list (1998). Changes since the last Check-list (1983) are numerous, and those of local significance are summarized in Table 2.

Erratic weather patterns continue to exert proximate effects on vulnerable species. The summer of 2000 was recorded as both the wettest and the coolest in recent years, affecting both ground nesters and hole nesters. These conditions also caused widespread high levels of tar spot disease, a fungal pathology (*Rhytisma* spp.) that manifested itself as round black lesions on the leaves of maples (*Acer* spp.) (Hudler and Karasevicz 1992). These spots so reduced the

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photosynthetic surface area that many maples dropped their leaves before fall. In 2001, rainfall was below average, although temperatures were within normal ranges. The incidence of tar spot disease was greatly reduced, allowing trees to remain fully leafed through early fall. The author believes that this warm dry spell contributed directly to the increased breeding success of the ground-nesting Wild Turkey and Ruffed Grouse.

Three species new to the writer's study areas are the Rough-legged Hawk, the Great Horned Owl and the Northern Mockingbird. The owl is probably a widely distributed resident breeder in Leatherstocking forests, but is rarely observed, especially in the daytime. The mockingbird has been expanding its breeding range northward for many years; the author has informally observed its probable breeding status in southern Otsego County. Other lucky observations of otherwise widespread species include the Turkey Vulture, the Barred Owl, the Northern Cardinal, the Bobolink, the Yellow-throated and White-eyed vireos, and the Sharp-shinned and Cooper's hawks. This last bird presented the most dramatic observation; it selected a juvenile Northern Flicker out of a family flock and acrobatically pursued it over the beaver ponds of Rum Hill. The author missed witnessing the capture.

The Northern Goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*) was not observed at either study site during these observation seasons. Because grouse are the goshawk's preferred prey, a rise in grouse populations should lead within a couple of years to a rise in goshawk populations, returning this species to the "lucky" observation status of its congeners.

Many species of songbirds exhibit mobbing behavior, typically towards perceived nest predators. The author watched a Yellow Warbler attack a Blue Jay and a Blue Jay attack a Red-tailed Hawk. This same hawk endured aerial attacks by a pair of Baltimore Orioles. Red-winged Blackbirds have often been seen mobbing passing American Crows. The writer also observed two atypical attacks: by a Great Crested Flycatcher on a neighboring Eastern Bluebird, and by an Eastern Kingbird on an unidentified small woodpecker. The writer was frequently the target of mobbing behavior by agitated pairs or family groups of Blue-headed Vireos, Ovenbirds, Chipping Sparrows, and especially Black-capped Chickadees. In one instance an Ovenbird performed a broken-wing display intended to lead the writer away from the nest. Other species of warblers have mobbed the writer in past years.

One rare songbird observation deserves special mention. The author saw a male Golden-winged Warbler on 17 May 2000 at the Upper Site. The author has commented elsewhere (Sharick, 1995) that this species' status is controversial because it frequently interbreeds with the Blue-winged Warbler, producing phenotypically variable fertile hybrids. Two extreme phenotypes have been officially recognized as "Lawrence's Warbler" and "Brewster's Warbler". The AOU Check-list, in commenting on these long-understood observations, has chosen to let the status of each species stand (1998, p. 533-534). Mr. Donnelly saw two Brewster's Warblers at Rum Hill in 2001 (Donnelly, 2001). These few observations in 7 years hardly constitute a population explosion, but the Blue-wing/Golden-wing complex is a series of apparently related adaptive responses to nest parasitism by the Brown-headed Cowbird. Cowbird populations are increasing, apparently because of the fragmenting of eastern hardwood forests. Cowbirds parasitize the nests of many small songbird species. The writer observed a Red-eyed Vireo feeding a just-fledged cowbird already larger than itself at the Upper Site on 18 July 2001. Cowbirds then add insult to

injury by crowding seed-eating songbirds out of backyard feeders. It is illegal to kill cowbirds, except perhaps where Kirtland's Warbler (*Dendroica kirtlandii*) nests; public controls of cowbird populations may soon become both acceptable and necessary.

Table 2 presents AOU taxonomic and nomenclatorial changes pertinent to local avifauna. These changes display the accumulation of genetic and molecular evidence in support of cladistic taxonomic hypotheses. They also affirm the biological species concept, which now requires more precise mapping of gene flow within and between populations. Competing taxonomic philosophies formerly caused deep rifts among systematic biologists, who identified themselves as "lumpers" or "splitters" within their specialties. The commitment to cladistics by both groups of taxonomists acknowledges that classification must be flexible even as taxa proliferate, eliminating most of the reasons for the philosophic rift. Many "new" taxa are resurrections of old designations erected by phenotypic splitters; their intuition was proved to have been biologically correct. Sibley's acclaimed new field guide (2000) incorporates nearly all of these changes, but leaves the Cathartidae within the traditional association of the birds of prey. The author presented this material in a seminar at the BFS on 14 August 2001 (Gough et al 1998).

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Table 2. AOU Check-list changes of local import

<u>taxon</u>	<u>formerly</u>	<u>reasons for change</u>
Great Egret <i>Ardea alba</i>	<i>Egretta alba</i>	removed from the earlier lumping of all “egrets”
Green Heron <i>Butorides virescens</i>	Green-backed Heron	not conspecific with <i>B. striatus</i> , the Striated Heron
New World vultures, family Cathartidae, to Order Ciconiiformes	in Order Accipitriformes	New World vultures more closely related to storks, f. Ciconiidae, than to hawks, f. Accipitridae
Northern Flicker <i>Colaptes auratus</i>	Common Flicker	not conspecific with <i>C. chrysoides</i> , the Gilded Flicker
Blue-headed Vireo <i>Vireo solitarius</i>	Solitary Vireo	3 populations formerly merged in <i>V. solitarius</i> are not conspecific also: f. Vireonidae more closely related to shrikes, f. Laniidae, than to New World insect-eating assemblage
Black-capped Chickadee <i>Poecile atricapilla</i>	<i>Parus atricapillus</i>	New World parids removed from <i>Parus</i> and split into <i>Poecile</i> (chickadees) and <i>Baeophilus</i> (titmice)
kinglets, f. Regulidae gnatcatchers, f. Sylviidae thrushes, f. Turdidae	f. Muscicapidae	Old World insect-eating assemblage resplit into traditional families; gnatcatchers may receive family status
wood warblers, f. Parulidae tanagers, f. Thraupidae cardinal finches, f. Cardinalidae New World blackbirds & orioles, f. Icteridae	f. Emberizidae	New World insect-eating assemblage resplit into traditional families
Eastern Towhee <i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>	Rufous-sided Towhee	not conspecific with <i>P. maculatus</i> , the Spotted Towhee
Baltimore Oriole <i>Icterus galbula</i>	Northern Oriole	Not conspecific with <i>I. bullockii</i> , Bullock’s Oriole

Table 1. Birds observed at Rum Hill and the Upper Site

Key

RH=Rum Hill

US=Upper Site

PO=possibly breeding

PR=probably breeding:

P=pair in suitable habitat

S=singing male (or breeding call heard) on more than one date in the same place

CO=confirmed breeding:

T=bird (or pair) on territory

D=courtship and other displays

NE=identifiable nest

AY=adult(s) with young

FY=adult with food for young

FL=recently fledged young

Species	Site	1999	2000	2001
1. Great Blue Heron <i>Ardea herodias</i>	RH US	PR nearby; seen on 20 May PR nearby; seen on 27 May	PR nearby; seen on 25 May PR nearby; seen twice on 25 July	PR nearby; seen on two dates
2. Green Heron <i>Butorides virescens</i>	US		PO nearby; seen on two dates	
3. Turkey Vulture <i>Cathartes aura</i>	RH	PR nearby; seen on 20 May	PR nearby; seen on 9 May	
4. Canada Goose <i>Branta canadensis</i>	RH US	CO nearby PR: P	CO nearby PR: P	CO nearby PO: small flocks heard on two dates
5. Wood Duck <i>Aix sponsa</i>	RH US	 CO: T, AY	PR nearby; seen on two dates PR nearby; seen on two dates	PR nearby; seen on 13 July CO: FL
6. Mallard <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	RH US	PR nearby: D PO: seen on 19 June	PR nearby; seen on 8 June PO: seen on 17 May	 CO: T, AY
7. Hooded Merganser <i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>	US	PR/CO: P, T, AY	CO: T, AY	CO: T, AY
8. Sharp-shinned Hawk <i>Accipiter striatus</i>	RH	PO: seen on 24 August		

9. Cooper's Hawk <i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	RH		CO: T	
10. Red-tailed Hawk <i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	RH US	PR/CO: P, T PO nearby: seen on 27 May	PO nearby: seen on 12 July	
11. Rough-legged Hawk <i>Buteo lagopus</i>	RH		Probably a late migrant; seen on 2 May	
12. Ruffed Grouse <i>Bonasa umbellus</i>	RH	PR/CO: S, T, D, NE	PR/CO: S, T, D	CO: AY
13. Wild Turkey <i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	RH US	PR/CO: S, T, D PR: S	PR/CO: S, T, D PR/CO: S, T, D	CO: FL
14. Killdeer <i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	US	PO: heard on 13 May		
15. American Woodcock <i>Scolopax minor</i>	RH		PO: seen on 2 May	
16. Solitary Sandpiper <i>Tringa solitaria</i>	RH			PO: pair foraging in pond
17. Mourning Dove <i>Zenaida macroura</i>	RH US	PO nearby: heard on 1 July PR: P, S	PR: P, S PR: S	PR: S
18. Great Horned Owl <i>Bubo virginianus</i>	US	PO: seen on 25 July		
19. Barred Owl <i>Strix varia</i>	US	PO: seen on 13 May		
20. Belted Kingfisher <i>Ceryle alcyon</i>	RH US	PO: heard on 2 May PR/CO: P, T	PO: observed on two dates	PR/CO: P, T, D, AY, FL
21. Yellow-bellied Sapsucker <i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>	RH US	PR/CO: P, S, T PR/CO: P, S, T, NE, AY, FY	PR/CO: P, S, T, FL PR/CO: P, S, T, FY	PR/CO: P, S, T, NE, AY, FY, FL CO: T
22. Downy Woodpecker <i>Picoides pubescens</i>	RH US	CO: T	CO: NE, AY, FY	CO: AY, FL PR/CO: P, T
23. Hairy Woodpecker <i>Picoides villosus</i>	RH US	CO: T CO: T	CO: T	PR: P
24. Northern Flicker <i>Colaptes auratus</i>	RH US	PR: S PO: heard on 19 June	PR/CO: P, S, T, AY, FL PR: S	CO: T CO: NE, AY, FY
25. Pileated Woodpecker <i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	RH	PO: fresh holes observed at 3 points	CO: T	CO: FL
26. Eastern Wood-Pewee <i>Contopus virens</i>	RH US	PR/CO: S, T PR: S	PR/CO: S, T, AY, FL PR/CO: S, T, AY, FL	PR/CO: S, T PR/CO: S, T
27. Willow Flycatcher	US	CO: T		

	<i>Empidonax traillii</i>				
28.	Least Flycatcher <i>Empidonax minimus</i>	RH US	PR/CO: P, S, T PO: heard on 13 May	PR/CO: P, S, T, NE, FY PR/CO: S, T	PR/CO: S, T PO: heard on 13 June
29.	Eastern Phoebe <i>Sayornis phoebe</i>	RH US	PR: P CO: T	PR: S	PR/CO: P, S, T
30.	Great Crested Flycatcher <i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>	RH US	PO: heard on 9 June PR/CO: P, S, T, AY, FL	PR/CO: S, T PR/CO: P, S, T, FY	PO: heard on two dates PR/CO: S, T
31.	Eastern Kingbird <i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	RH US	PR: P	PR/CO: P, S, T PR/CO: P, T	PR: P PR/CO: S, T
32.	White-eyed Vireo <i>Vireo griseus</i>	RH		PO: seen on 9 May	
33.	Yellow-throated Vireo <i>Vireo flavifrons</i>	US	PO nearby: small flock seen on 31 August		
34.	Blue-headed Vireo <i>Vireo solitarius</i>	RH US	PO: heard on two dates PR: S	PR: P CO: T, D	CO: T, AY, FL
35.	Red-eyed Vireo <i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	RH US	PR/CO: P, S, T PR/CO: S, T	PR/CO: P, S, T, FY, FL PR/CO: S, T	PR/CO: P, S, T, AY, FY, FL PR/CO: S, T, AY, FL
36.	Blue Jay <i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	RH US	PR/CO: S, T, AY, FL PR/CO: S, T	PR/CO: S, T PR/CO: P, S, T	PR: S PR/CO: S, T
37.	American Crow <i>Corvus brachyrhynchus</i>	RH US	PR: S PR/CO: S, T	PR/CO: S, AY, FL PR/CO: S, T	PR: S PR: S
38.	Tree Swallow <i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	RH US	CO nearby PR/CO: P, S, T	CO: T PR/CO: S, T, NE, AY, FY	PR/CO: P, S, T, FL
39.	Barn Swallow <i>Hirundo rustica</i>	US	PR nearby: pair seen on 19 June	PR nearby: seen on three dates	PR nearby: seen on 18 July
40.	Black-capped Chickadee <i>Poecile atricapilla</i>	RH US	PR/CO: P, S, T, FY PR/CO: P, S, T, NE	PR/CO: P, S, T, FY PR/CO: P, S, T, D	PR/CO: S, T, AY, FL PR/CO: P, S, T, AY, FL
41.	Red-breasted Nuthatch <i>Sitta canadensis</i>	US	PR/CO: P, S, T	CO: T, AY	
42.	White-breasted Nuthatch <i>Sitta carolinensis</i>	RH US	CO: T PR: S	PR/CO: S, T CO: T	CO: T PR/CO: S, T
43.	Brown Creeper <i>Certhia familiaris</i>	RH US	PR/CO: P, T, NE, AY	PR/CO: P, S, T PR/CO: P, S, T	CO: T PR/CO: P, S, T, FY
44.	House Wren <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	RH US	CO: T PR/CO: P, S, T	CO: T PR/CO: P, T	PR/CO: S, T

45. Ruby-crowned Kinglet <i>Regulus calendula</i>	RH	Probable migrant: seen on 22 April	Probable migrant: seen on 2 May	
46. Eastern Bluebird <i>Sialia sialis</i>	US		PO: seen on 20 June	CO: T, AY, FL
47. Veery <i>Catharus fuscescens</i>	RH US	PR/CO: P, S, T, FL PO: heard on 27 May	PR: S CO: T	PR/CO: S, T PO: heard on two dates
48. Hermit Thrush <i>Catharus guttatus</i>	RH US	PO: heard on 25 June CO: T	PR/CO: S, T, AY, FL PR: S	PR/CO: S, T PR/CO: S, T
49. Wood Thrush <i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	RH US	PR/CO: S, T CO: T, AY, FL	PR/CO: S, T, AY, FL PR/CO: S, FL	PR/CO: P, S, T, AY, FL CO: T, FY
50. American Robin <i>Turdus migratorius</i>	RH US	PR/CO: P, S, T, D, NE PR/CO: S, T, FL	PR/CO: S, T, D, FY, AY, FL PR/CO: S, T, NE, FY, FL	PR/CO: P, S, T, FY, AY, FL PR/CO: P, S, T, FY, AY, FL
51. Gray Catbird <i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	RH US	CO: T, FY PR/CO: P, S, T	PR/CO: S, T, AY, FL PR/CO: P, S, T, AY, FL	PR/CO: S, T, FL PR/CO: P, S, T, FY
52. Northern Mockingbird <i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	RH		PO: seen on 25 May	
53. European Starling <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	US	PR: P		
54. Cedar Waxwing <i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	RH US	PR: S PR/CO: P, S, T, AY, FL	PR/CO: P, S, T, FY, AY, FL PR/CO: P, S, T, D, NE, AY, FL	PR/CO: P, S, T CO: AY, FL
55. Blue-winged Warbler <i>Vermivora pinus</i>	RH US	PO: heard on two dates	PR/CO: P, S, T PR: S	
56. Golden-winged Warbler <i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>	US		PO: seen on 17 May	
57. Nashville Warbler <i>Vermivora ruficapilla</i>	US	Probable migrant: seen on 31 August		
58. Yellow Warbler <i>Dendroica petechia</i>	RH US	PR/CO: S, T, D PR/CO: S, T	PR/CO: P, S, T PR/CO: P, S, T, FY	PR/CO: P, T
59. Magnolia Warbler <i>Dendroica magnolia</i>	RH	Probable migrant: seen on 14 September	CO: T	
60. Chestnut-sided Warbler <i>Dendroica castanea</i>	RH US	PR/CO: S, T	PR/CO: P, S, T PR: S	
61. Black-throated Blue Warbler <i>Dendroica caerulescens</i>	RH	PR/CO: S, T	CO: T	PO: heard on two dates
62. Yellow-rumped Warbler	RH US	PR/CO: S, T PR/CO: P, S, T, D	PR/CO: P, S, T CO: T, FL	PR/CO: P, T PR: P

<i>Dendroica coronata</i>				
63. Black-throated Green Warbler <i>Dendroica virens</i>	RH US	PR: S PR/CO: P, S, T	PR: S PR/CO: S, T	PR/CO: S, T PR: S
64. Blackburnian Warbler <i>Dendroica fusca</i>	RH US	CO: T PR: P	PO: heard on 9 May	CO: T
65. Black-and-White Warbler <i>Mniotilta varia</i>	RH US	PR/CO: S, T PR: P	PR/CO: S, T PO: heard on 17 May	CO: T
66. American Redstart <i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	RH US	PR/CO: P, S, T, FY, FL CO: T, D	PR/CO: P, S, T, D, AY, FL PR/CO: S, T	PR/CO: P, S, T, AY, FL
67. Ovenbird <i>Seiurus aurocapillus</i>	RH US	PR/CO: P, S, T, D PR/CO: P, S, T	PR/CO: S, T PR/CO: P, S, T, D	PR/CO: P, S, T, FY, AY, FL PR/CO: P, S, T, FL
68. Common Yellowthroat <i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	RH US	PR/CO: P, S, T PR/CO: P, S, T	PR/CO: P, S, T, FY PR/CO: P, S, T	PR/CO: P, S, T, AY, FL PR/CO: P, S, T, FL
69. Scarlet Tanager <i>Piranga olivacea</i>	RH US	PR/CO: S, T CO: T	PR/CO: P, S, T PR/CO: P, S, T, FY, AY, FL	PR/CO: S, T, FY, AY, FL PR: S
70. Eastern Towhee <i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>	RH	CO: T		
71. Chipping Sparrow <i>Spizella passerina</i>	US		PR/CO: S, T, FY, AY, FL	CO: T, D
72. Field Sparrow <i>Spizella pusilla</i>	RH US	PO: heard on two dates PR: S	PR: S PR: S	PO: heard on 25 July
73. Song Sparrow <i>Melospiza melodia</i>	RH US	PR/CO: P, S, T PR/CO: P, S, T	PR/CO: S, T, AY, FL PR/CO: P, S, T	CO: T PR/CO: S, T, AY, FL
74. White-throated Sparrow <i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>	RH	Probable migrant: pair seen on 22 April		
75. Dark-eyed Junco <i>Junco hyemalis</i>	RH US	PR/CO: P, S, T PR/CO: P, S, T, D, AY, FL	PR/CO: P, S, T, D PR/CO: S, T	PR/CO: T, AY, FL CO: T
76. Northern Cardinal <i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>	RH	PO: heard on 20 May		
77. Rose-breasted Grosbeak <i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	RH	CO: T, D	CO: T, D	
78. Indigo Bunting <i>Passerina cyanea</i>	RH US	CO: T	PR/CO: S, T PR/CO: S, T	PR/CO: P, T
79. Bobolink <i>Dolichonyx orizivorus</i>	US			PO nearby: heard on 13 June

80. Red-winged Blackbird <i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	RH	PO: heard on three dates	PR/CO: P, S, T, AY, FL	CO: T
	US	PR/CO: P, S, T	PR/CO: P, S, T, AY, FL	PR/CO: P, T, AY, FL
81. Common Grackle <i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>	RH	PO: seen on 22 April	PO: seen on 6 July	CO: FL
	US	PR/CO: S, T	PR/CO: P, S, T, NE, FY, AY	PR/CO: P, S, T, FY, FL
82. Brown-headed Cowbird <i>Molothrus ater</i>	RH	PR/CO: S, T, D	PR/CO: S, T	CO: FL
	US	PR: S	PR/CO: S, T, D	
83. Northern Oriole <i>Icterus galbula</i>	RH	PR/CO: P, T, D	PR/CO: S, T	PR/CO: P, T
	US	PO: seen on two dates	PR/CO: P, S, T, D	
84. American Goldfinch <i>Carduelis tristis</i>	RH	PR/CO: S, T	PR/CO: P, S, T, NE, AY, FL	PR/CO: P, S, T, AY, FL
	US	PR/CO: P, S, T	PR/CO: P, S, T, D	PR/CO: P, S, T