Cornell University
Cornell Cooperative Extension
Eastern New York Commercial Horticulture

Vegetable News

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Sweet Corn Update

Charles Bornt–ENYCHP

The cool nights and continuous dews are perfect conditions for two of the diseases that plague sweet corn – Northern Corn Leaf Blight (Figure 1) and Common Rust (Figure 2). The good news is that I have seen very little Northern Corn Leaf Blight (NCLB) in sweet corn, but this week we started to see some appearing in Ulster County. Northern Corn Leaf Blight affects both sweet corn and field corn and is a disease that should not be taken lightly as it can both affect ear quality (discolors the husk leaves) and can essentially defoliate a plant. Look for long, grayish cigar shaped lesions on the lower leaves first. I have heard of sweet corn being rejected by buyers because of low levels of NCLB on the flag leaves of the ears.

Figure 1: Typical mature Northern Corn Leaf Blight lesion on corn leaf.

Ok, now for the bad news – I've been finding very low levels of Common Rust (CR) since early June, but in the last week it seems to really have taken off in some plantings and certainly some varieties. CR starts off as small orange roundish oval lesions scattered over the surface of the leaves (Figure 2). As they mature, they become raised and in heavy infestations and the right conditions if you run your hand over them you will get an orange streak on your hand. The major concern for CR is that it will infect the flag leaves of the ears and under heavy pressure buyers may reject the delivery or reduce the price (Figure 3).

The first line of defense for sweet corn is selecting varieties that have NCLB and CR tolerance or resistance. This information is generally noted in the seed catalogs, or you can ask your seed salesman. The second line of defense is a fungicide. There are several recommended materials that can be used and they can be found in Table 1. More good news – the fungicides that control NCLB are also

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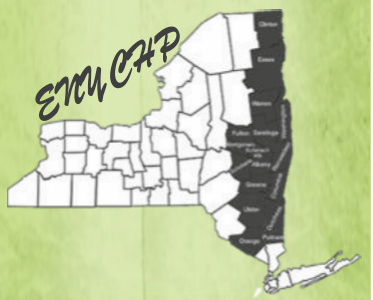

effective on CR! However, here is the concern: most of the recommended fungicides are either in the FRAC code 3 or 11 or a combination of 3 and 11! This makes rotating a bit difficult as applications should start when the disease first appears. You could alternate between Headline SC and PropiMax EC or Tilt plus a protective material like Bravo or mancozeb (Dithane) or use pre-mixes called Headline AMP (FRAC 3 + 11) or Stratego YLD (FRAC 3 + 11) and alternate with Catamaran which is a pre-mix of a FRAC group 33 + M5. See table below for more information. **However, pay attention to the pre-harvest interval of these materials as they range from 7 days to 14 days.** You need to rotate between the Group 3 and 11 fungicide groups for fungicide resistance management. Please be aware if you are applying pre-mixes that contain both groups or only a single active ingredient as this will determine your fungicide schedule.

Again, with sweet corn planting schedules getting screwed up this spring with the weather, and a what seems to be a pretty good shortage of corn, a lot more later sweet corn and field corn was planted this year than normal. If our weather stays cool with frequent showers or heavy dews, NCLB and CR could really get a foot hold here and ruin some of these planting. Once corn is harvested, corn residue should be destroyed as soon as possible in order to reduce the amount of inoculum and further infection of later plantings. You should also try to rotate out of those fields infected with corn for at least one year, or better yet two years, if possible.

Figures 2 and 3: Common Rust lesions on a corn leaf and on the flag leaf of an ear.

Table 1: Fungicides labeled for Downy Mildew Control in cucurbits.

Fungicide	FRAC Code	Recommend-ed Rate/Acre	REI	PHI	Seasonal Limits	Adjuvant Recommendations
Catamaran (potassium Phosphite + Chlorothalonil)	33 + M5	4 pints	12 hours	**14 Days**	30 pints/ acre/season	Can be applied by air. Do not add additional protectant as it already contains one.
Headline AMP (pyraclostrobin + metconzaole)	11 + 3	10.0 – 14.4 fl. Ounces	12 hours	7 days	57.6 fluid ounces/acre per season	Begin applications prior to disease development and continue on a 7- to 14-day schedule if conditions for disease development persist. Use the higher rate and shorter interval when disease pressure is high. DO NOT make more than 2 sequential applications of before alternating to a different mode of action.
Stratego YLD (prothioconazole + trifloxystrobin)	3 + 11	4.0 – 5.0 fluid ounces per acre	12 hours	0 days	20 Fluid ounces per season	Alternate every application of Stratego YLD Fungi-cide with at least one application of a non-Group 11 fungicide. Apply when disease first appears and continue on a 5- to 14-day interval when conditions are favorable. Use the lowest label recommended rate of a NIS adjuvant to enhance disease control.
PropiMax EC, Tilt or other labled product (propiconazole)	3	2.0 – 4.0 fluid ounces per acre 4.0 Fluid ounce for Rust	12	14	16.0 fluid ounces per season	DO NOT make more than 2 sequential applications of before alternating to a different mode of action. Apply when disease first appears and reapply 7- to 14-days if conditions are favorable.
mancozeb	M3	See label for rates	24	7		

Late Blight Look Alike

Teresa Rusinek, ENYCHP

Regional Late Blight Update

To date late blight has *NOT* been found in the eastern NY region; however, reports of late blight (LB) on both tomato and potato continue to be reported in the Northeast. Many reports are coming out of western NY area, and more recently Western MA. As I write this we are experiencing drizzly, cool, weather conditions, perfect for the development of LB. Cornell plant pathologist Margaret McGrath recently noted that LB doesn't make long distance moves like some downy mildew (DM) pathogens (cucurbit and basil), which are biologically related (they are all oomycetes). This is mostly because spores of *Phytophthora infestans* lack the brown pigmentation that provide DM spores some protection from UV radiation. But considering the destructive potential of LB growers need to remain vigilant and keep up on protectant fungicides. Chlorothalonil and mancozeb are equally good choices for a protectant fungicide to use until late blight is detected in a crop. There are seasonal limits on use. At the highest label rate, each of these products can be applied 7 times to a crop of tomato or potato (10 times for chlorothalonil applied to potato). More applications can be made if a lower rate is used. In organic production OMRI approved copper fungicides can be used along with other labeled products such as Regalia or Actinovate. Most copper fungicides are labeled for use every 5 or 7 to 10 days. Now that we are in the midst of harvest, carefully consider pre-harvest intervals (PHI) when choosing fungicides. For information on managing late blight organically in potato and tomato see: https://blogs.cornell.edu/livegpath/files/2015/03/organic_late_blight_management-1q7b9zn.pdf

Know late blight symptoms, AND its look-alikes:

Pictures 1-4 *ARE* late blight:

All Photos (adapted) courtesy Meg McGrath, Long Island Horticultural Research and Extension Center.

1. Early symptoms of single leaf showing late blight brownish wilted leaf lesion. Subset picture showing close-up with arrows pointing to light greenish-brown border area characteristic to late blight. Yellowing is not characteristic to late blight.

2. Close-up of leaf and stem lesions with arrow pointing to light greenish-brown border characteristic to late blight. Note the lesion gets darker towards the center, and veins are even darker. Lesions become darker grayish-brown as they progress.

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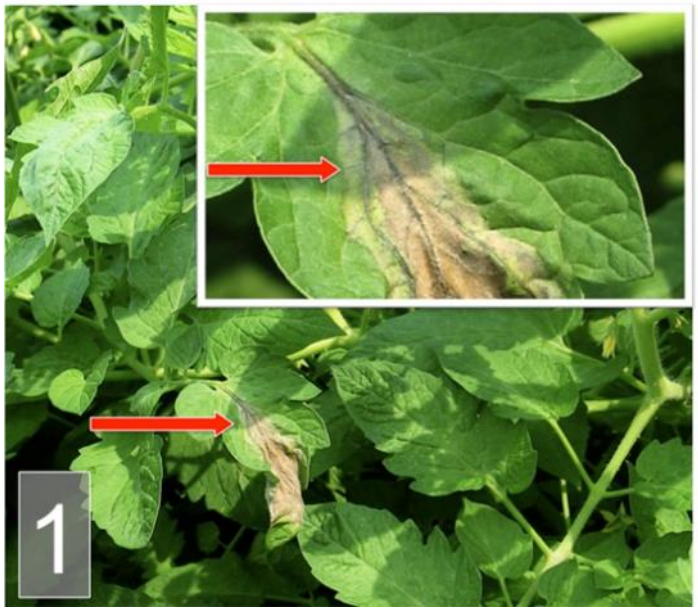
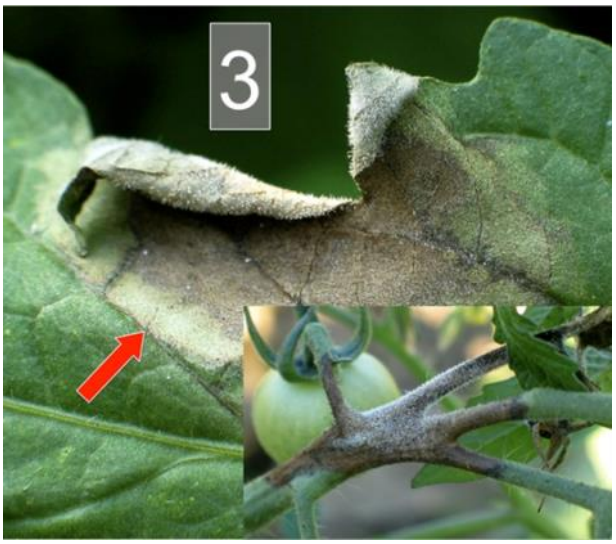




3. Stem and leaf lesions showing fuzzy whitish fungal spores forming on infected areas.

4. Further progressed infection, showing darker sooty-grayish leaf lesions. The lighter colored outer border between arrows is also darkened also with spores concentrated in this area.

Pictures 5-12 *ARE NOT* late blight:

5. Botrytis gray mold on leaf. Note, *no* greenish-brown border, coloration is more uniformly brownish with concentric rippling and is *lacking* any grayish hues; diffuse yellowing on lesion borders is *not* characteristic to late blight.

6. Botrytis gray mold spores on tomato stem. Botrytis gray mold spores are much longer ("fuzzier") than late blight spores, and are gray-brown, *not* white.

7. Drought stress in tomato leaf. Drought stress damage comes inward from leaf edges and does not spread to stems or fruit. Drought stress does *not* have a lighter greenish-brown lesion border area, *lacks* sooty-grayish hues, and *doesn't* develop fuzzy spores.

8. Lightning damage on tomato leaf, and stem (subset). Similar to drought stress, leaves look scorched from edges inward, but also have yellowing on margins and stems characteristically pucker (subset photo)

9. Early blight (Alternaria) on tomato leaf. Smaller, roundish, rippled concentric rings and yellowing are characteristic of early blight. Numerous smaller lesions and yellowing are *not* characteristic of late blight, and sooty-grayish hues are *lacking* in early blight.

10. Septoria on tomato leaf. Similar symptoms to early blight, but septoria develops tan centers and small black specks in their lesions.

11. Powdery mildew on tomato leaf. Whitish-powdery spores develop, with mottled blackening on leaf undersides (subset). Diffuse yellow spotting is usually associated following whitish spore development, followed by necrotic lesions. Yellowing, and whitish spores *without* brownish or grayish lesions, are *not* characteristic of late blight.

12. Corky root/stem rot on tomato. Leaves and stems decline rom the tips inward with complete necrosis. Stem yellowing behind necrotic areas is characteristic, and roots are corky with banded lesions. Leaf decline may resemble late blight, but leaf and stem yellowing and specific outward-in decline pattern is *not* characteristic to late blight.

Pictures 5-12 *ARE NOT* late blight:

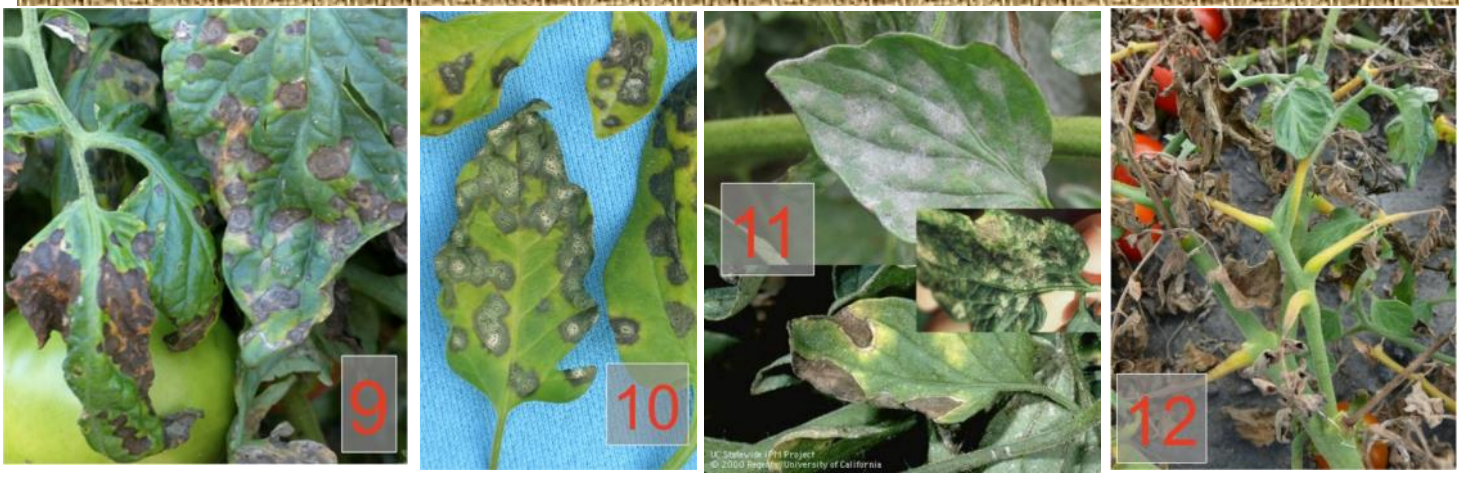
Note: Multiple symptoms of various diseases or nutritional imbalances may occur at the same time. Knowing symptoms characteristic to late blight specifically is your most important identification strategy!

For more information see:

http://www.longislandhort.cornell.edu/vegpath/photos/lateblight_tomato.htm

Fungicide Charts can be found on Page 8

Photos continued on next page



Photos 5(small), 6, 7,9,10 (adapted) courtesy Meg McGrath, Long Island Horticultural Research and Extension Center. Larger photo in image 5 courtesy David Ingram Mississippi State University Extension Image 11 upper two photos courtesy of Ontario IPM-Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs, lower photo U-California Cooperative Extension-Ventura County. Image 12 photo (adapted) courtesy Janice LeBoeuf, Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs.

Pepper Maggot Damaging Crops for Second Year in a Row

Crystal Stewart, ENYCHP

Last year we discovered a new-to-us pest, and this year it's back, and is likely spreading. Pepper maggot, *Zonostema electa,* was found for the second year in a row in eggplant. About 75 percent of the fruit had a black tunnel through them, dead-ending at this point in a small larvae, and in a few weeks in an exit hole back out of the fruit. The tough part with this pest is that it's hard to detect the damage short of cutting open a fruit. They are still firm and look great, aside from the maggot eating its way through the bottom third. Damage to peppers is often more dramatic because damage invites soft rots, which become a particular issue on fruit being allowed to color. On green fruit, larva often manage to go undetected, being eaten as tiny little bits of extra protein or discarded with the seeds. Pepper maggots are the larval stage of a very handsome little fly, shown here. Its notable qualities are three yellow stripes across the back (thorax) and striped wings.

Image: Jude Boucher

The maggots are plain, white, and not handsome, growing to a final length of about a centimeter at the most. Here they are shown in peppers and in eggplant, along with representative damage.

Pepper maggots are a persistent, sometimes very troubling pest in other areas, infesting up to 100% of fruit. Infestations seem to be spotty, so monitoring is very important. There are only a few weeks in June and July that the adults are laying eggs, and this will be the only time that spraying is effective. Yes, this means that I missed the boat on sending an alert about this pest when anything could be done. I'm adding a note to my 2018 June calendar to include it then. What you can do now is check your eggplant and any quick-turning peppers for larvae, because if you have any infestation now, you are likely to face this problem again next year. And next year, we can both be ready.

Image: Jude Boucher

Image: Crystal Stewart

Jude Boucher from UConn has been doing great work on ways to monitor and control this pest, and offers the following advice:

On scouting: "Why not just spray all pepper fields after fruit set and to hell with scouting and monitoring?", inquires Jude. Ok, I didn't have to quote that, I could have just written about scouting. But I liked that he wrote it, since I know it's what some of you are thinking, and heck it's near the end of the season, so let's run with it. Jude, why should we monitor? Here's what he says: "All of the broad-spectrum chemical insecticides registered for pepper maggots also kill off the predator and parasites that very effectively control aphids on peppers. The later you wait into the season to make your first insecticide application, the less likely your pepper field is to develop high aphid populations. In short, growers who have to battle pepper maggots often have to also fight aphids late in the season; those that don't have to spray for the fly, almost never have a problem with aphids." Ah! Excellent point.

On monitoring: Jude did an interesting study on using early-maturing indicator plants around susceptible crops to determine when flies are laying eggs: "In 1997, each pepper field with a history of pepper maggot damage was surrounded with hot-cherry pepper plants spaced at 25, 50 and 100 meters apart, depending upon the size of the field. All the hot pepper plants were located in the outer-most row of bell peppers along the margins of the fields. Still's-style traps in trees were also employed at almost every site. The idea was to utilize the early-set and high attraction of the chili peppers as indicator plants to detect the start of egg laying. We then proceeded to check for oviposition scars or (egg deposit) stings on the hot-cherry fruit on the indicator plants and the traps every three to four days. Stings are easily recognized on the high-gloss, smooth surface of a cherry pepper as a shallow indentation of the fruit surface with a tiny scar in the center. In every case, the flies appeared on the traps at the same time that the first few stings appeared on the hot-cherry peppers. Both the number of flies captured and the number of fruit stings increased over time. By timing insecticide applications with the first occurrence of the stings on the indicator plant's fruit, damage to the main crop can be avoided with a minimum of spraying."

What to do now: for now, this is a pest on the "Keep an eye out for it" list. If you have been seeing little maggots in the peppers or eggplants, let us know. In the meantime, we'll be creating recommendations for organic and conventional controls.

For the entire UConn article on pepper maggots: http://ipm.uconn.edu/documents/raw2/Pepper%20Maggot/Pepper%20Maggot.php?aid=57

Farmworker Safety During the Solar Eclipse

Ethan Grundberg, ENCHP

The media attention surrounding the total solar eclipse that will be visible in parts of the US on Monday, August 21st is generating some concern about specific considerations for farmworker safety during the event. Here are some facts to share with field crew in both English and Spanish.

- The total eclipse will NOT be visible in New York state. We will be treated to an impressive partial eclipse beginning around 1:30 PM and ending around 4 PM, with 2:45 PM being the time of maximum eclipse.
- There are no added risks to working outside during a solar eclipse, except for the added temptation to look at the sun during the time of the eclipse
- It is NEVER safe to view a partial solar eclipse without specially designed eye protection.
- Sunglasses DO NOT provide sufficient eye protection for viewing a solar eclipse. Special eye protection that meets ISO 12312-2 standards must be used according to manufacturer directions for viewing the eclipse.
- Failure to follow these safety recommendations may result in permanent eye damage, including the risk of blindness
- For more information on safety considerations for viewing the eclipse, please see https://eclipse2017.nasa.gov/safety.

Quizas ya se dieron cuenta de que hay un eclipse solar (un fenómeno natural en que la luna pasa por delante del sol) este lunes, el 21 de Agosto que va a ser visible desde los estados unidos. Aqui sigue informacion sobre como trabajar con seguridad durante el eclipse.

- En el estado de Nueva York, no vamos a ver un eclipse total, sino un eclipse parcial impresionante

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Fungicides labeled for use in TOMATO for early and late blight disease management, 2017.

Name	Diseases	FRAC Group	REI	PHI	Rate/A
Curzate 60 DF	Late blight	27	12 h	3 d	3.2-5 oz
Forum	Late blight	40	12 h	4 d	6.0 fl oz
ProPhyt or OLP	Late blight	33	4 h	0 d	4 pt
Presidio	Late blight	43	12 h	2 d	3-4 fl oz
Ranman 400 SC	Late blight	21	12 h	0 d	2.1-2.75 fl oz
Ridomil Gold Bravo SC	Late blight	4	48 h	5 d	2.5 pt
Zampro	Late blight	45 + 40	12 h	4 d	14 fl oz
Zing!	Late blight	22 + M3	12 h	5 d	36 fl oz
Ariston	Late blight, Early blight	27 + M3	12 h	3 d	1.9-3.0 pt
Cabrio	Late blight, early blight	11	12 h	0 d	8-16 oz
Catamaran	Late blight, Early blight	M5 + 33	12 h	0 d	5-7 pt
Flint	Late blight, early blight	11	12 h	3 d	2-4 oz
Gavel 75 DF	Late blight, early blight	22 + M3	48 h	5 d	1.5-2 lb
Previcur Flex	Late blight, early blight	28	12 h	5 d	0.7-1.5 pt
Quadris F or OLP	Late blight, early blight	11	4 h	0 d	6.2 fl oz
Quadris Opti	Late blight, early blight	11 + M5	12 h	0 d	1.6 pt
Reason 500 SC	Late blight, early blight	11	12 h	14 d	4.0- 8.2 fl oz
Revus Top	Late blight, early blight	40 + 3	12 h	1 d	5.5-7 fl oz
Tanos 50 DF	Late blight, late blight	11 +27	12 h	3 d	6-8 oz
Bravo Weather Stik or OLP	Late blight, early blight	M5	12 h	0 d	1 3/8 – 2 ¾ pt
Champ or OLP	Late blight, early blight	M1	48 h	0 d	1.3 pt
ManKocide	Late blight, early blight	M3 + M1	48 h	5 d	1-3 lb
Dithane DF Rainshield	Late blight, early blight	M3	24 h	5 d	1.5 lb
Endura 70 WDG	Early blight	7	12 h	0 d	2.5-3.5 oz
Inspire Super	Early blight	3 + 9	12 h	0 d	16-20 oz
Priaxor	Early blight	7 + 11	12 h	0 d	4-8 fl oz
Quadris Top	Early blight	11 + 3	12 h	0 d	8 fl oz
Rhyme 2.08 SC	Early blight	3	12 h	0 d	3.5-7 fl oz
Scala SC	Early blight	9	12 h	1 d	7 fl oz
Serenade Opti	Early blight	44	4 h	0 d	14-20 oz
Sonata	Early blight	44	4 h	0 d	2-4 qt
Switch 62.5 WG	Early blight	9 + 12	12 h	0 d	11-14 oz
Ziram	Early blight	M3	48 h	7 d	3-4 lb

Fungicides labeled for use in POTATO for early and late blight disease management, 2017.

Name	Diseases	FRAC Group	REI	PHI	Rate/A
Curzate 60 DF	Late blight	27	12 h	3 d	3.2-5 oz
Forum	Late blight	40	12 h	4 d	6.0 fl oz
Omega	Late blight	29	12 h	14 d	5.5 fl oz
ProPhyt or OLP	Late blight	33	4 h	0 d	4 pt
Ranman 400 SC	Late blight	21	12 h	0 d	2.1-2.75 fl oz
Ridomil Gold Bravo SC	Late blight	4	48 h	5 d	2.5 pt
Zampro	Late blight	45 + 40	12 h	4 d	14 fl oz
Zing!	Late blight	22 + M3	12 h	5 d	36 fl oz
Ariston	Late blight, early blight	27 + M3	12 h	3 d	1.9-3.0 pt
Cabrio Plus	Late blight, early blight	11 + M3	24 h	3 d	2.9 lb
Catamaran	Late blight, early blight	M5 + 33	12 h	0 d	5-7 pt
Gavel 75 DF	Late blight, early blight	22 + M3	48 h	5 d	1.5-2 lb
Gem	Late blight, early blight	11	12 h	7 d	3.8 fl oz
Headline	Late blight, early blight	11	12 h	3 d	6-12 fl oz
Previcur Flex	Late blight, early blight	28	12 h	5 d	0.7-1.5 pt
Quadris Opti	Late blight, early blight	11 + M5	12 h	0 d	1.6 pt
Reason 500 SC	Late blight, early blight	11	12 h	14 d	4.0- 8.2 fl oz
Revus Top	Late blight, early blight	40 + 3	12 h	1 d	5.5-7 fl oz
Super Tin 80 WP or OLP	Late blight, early blight	30	48 h	7 d	1.87 oz
Tanos 50 DF	Late blight, late blight	11 +27	12 h	3 d	6-8 oz
Bravo Weather Stik or OLP	Late blight, early blight	M5	12 h	0 d	1 3/8 – 2 ¾ pt
Champ or OLP	Late blight, early blight	M1	48 h	0 d	1.3 pt
Elixir	Late blight, early blight	M5 + M3	24 h	7 d	1.2-2 lb
ManKocide	Late blight, early blight	M3 + M1	48 h	5 d	1-3 lb
Polyram	Late blight, early blight	M3	24 h	3 d	2 lb
Dithane DF Rainshield	Late blight, early blight	M3	24 h	5 d	1.5 lb
Endura 70 WDG	Early blight	7	12 h	0 d	2.5-3.5 oz
Quash	Early blight	3	12 h	1 d	2.5-4.0 oz
Polyram 80 DF	Early blight	M3	24 h	3 d	2.5-4.0 oz
Priaxor	Early blight	7 + 11	12 h	0 d	4-8 fl oz
Quadris Top	Early blight	11 + 3	12 h	0 d	8 fl oz
Rovral 4F or OLP	Early blight	2	24 h	12 d	1-2 pt
Scala SC	Early blight	9	12 h	1 d	7 fl oz

Darcy Telenko, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program; from VegEdge, Vol. 13, Iss. 14, 7/12/17

Leek Moth Update

Amy Ivy, ENCHP

Leek moths are well named; they love leeks! Since they arrived in the US in 2009, I have seen minimal damage to leeks from this pest, but it is getting worse each year. Leeks aren't grown on a large scale around here, but many of our fresh market growers include them for late season, high value sales.

I realize this pest isn't widespread in eastern NY, but it does provide a good example of how we can use trap catches to fine tune any sprays or control measures. Just as we do with our sweet corn trap catches that are reported on the last page of these newsletters, growers can use the traps to determine when pests have arrived in their vicinity and for established populations with multiple generations like leek moth, when the next batch of eggs is about to be laid.

Sticky card from a leek moth trap on Monday that caught 156 adults in one week.

Based on the big spike in leek moth adults caught in our traps this week, we know the next generation is flying now so growers in affected areas should be ready to spray in the next week or so to get the newly hatched larvae. So far, we haven't had any confirmed samples south of Washington County with most of them in Essex and Clinton Counties. Leek moth has spread throughout Vermont though, so growers in counties that border Vermont should be on the lookout. They damage garlic scapes in early summer, onion and shallot foliage in mid-summer and leeks in mid-late summer.

Damage to King Richard leeks as of 8/14/17

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empezando a las 1:30 PM y terminando a las 4 PM, con el momento de eclipso máximo a las 2:45 PM.

- No hay riesgos adicionales de trabajar afuera durante el eclipse más que los riesgos normales de trabajar en el campo. Solo existe el riesgo único de la tentación de observar el sol sin protección especial para los ojos durante el eclipse.
- NUNCA es seguro mirar a un ecplise, que sea total o parcial, sin protección especial para los ojos
- Gaffas del sol NO SIRVEN como protección sufficiente para ver directamente el eclipse solar. Solo protección especial que cumple con los estándares de ISO 12312-2 debe de ser usado segun la direcciones del productor para ver el eclipse.
- La falta de seguir estas recommendaciones de seguridad puede resultar en el daño permanente de los ojos, incluso la posibilidad de llegar de ser ciego.

Para más información sobre como observar el eclipse con seguridad: https://eclipse2017.nasa.gov/sites/default/files/Eclipse-Safety-espanol.pdf

Sweet Corn Pheromone Trapping Network 8/9 - 8/16

County	Corn Earworm	European Corn Borer-Z (Iowa)	European Corn Borer-E (NY)	Fall Armyworm	Western Bean Cutworm
Orange	1	2	0	30	8
S. Ulster	1	0	3		20
N. Ulster	2	0	1		NA
N. Dutchess	0	0	2		0
Columbia	0	2	0	0	30
Greene	5	2	0	0	8
Saratoga	1	0	0	6	29
S. Washington	0	0	0	0	16
N. Rensselaer	0	0	0	0	10

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Vegetable Specialists

Chuck Bornt
Cell: 518-859-6213
Email: cdb13@cornell.edu

Amy Ivy
Phone: 518-570-5991
Email: adi2@cornell.edu

Teresa Rusinek
Phone: 845-340-3990 x315
Email: tr28@cornell.edu

Crystal Stewart
Cell: 518-775-0018
Email: cls263@cornell.edu

Maire Ullrich
Phone: 845-344-1234
Email: mru2@cornell.edu

Ethan Grundberg
Phone: 617-455-1893
Email: eg572@cornell.edu

Business Specialist

Liz Higgins
Cell:518-949-3722
Email:emh56@cornell.edu

Food Safety Specialist

Erik Schellenberg
Phone: 845-344-1234
Email: jk2642@cornell.edu