THE BUR

Newsletter of the New York State Chapter of the American Chestnut Foundation, Inc.

Volume 13, No.2 Fall/Winter 2003

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

My hearty congratulations to the TACFNY membership in responding to the challenge to raise the $100,000, insuring the continuation of the CESF, Syracuse Research Program.

172 of TACFNY's 600 membership have donated towards our research goal. That is a number of which we can all be proud. With one month to go in 2003, we have $56,855 in hand and pledges of $10,000 to be paid before Jan. 1,2004, raising the total to $67,855 at this writing. There are also pledges to be paid in 2004 and at least ten more grants to be written for 2004. No one in our research program had to be laid off, progress continued on schedule and this should finish off a very successful campaign. Thank you all!

State Senator Mary Lou Rath is diligently working to restore the NY State funding to SUNY CESF, Syracuse starting in 2005. She has indicated that there is a very good chance this can be accomplished.

The most important thing TACFNY has to do now to insure our programs completion is make a partnership with those organizations best able to help bring the permitting and restoration phases of the program on line as soon as possible. This may include SUNY CESF Syracuse, The NYS Department of Environmental Conservation, The Institute of Forest Biotechnology and Arborgen. We will be meeting with them to discuss how to make this happen.

LONG LIVE THE AMERICAN CHESTNUT!

Herb Darling

SCIENCE REPORT

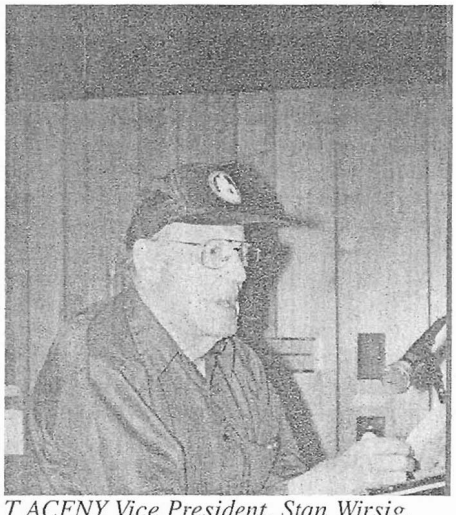
At the 2003 TACFNY Annual Meeting, progress reports on the biotechnology research on blight resistance in the American chestnut being conducted at SUNY CESF Syracuse were given by the three principal researchers, Dr. Charles Maynard, Dr. William Powell and Dr. Danilo Fernando.

We have asked them to give a summary of their reports for the BUR, and interesting reading they are!

Dr. Maynard's review:

Some of the accomplishments of the tissue culture lab involve much work on transforming genes into American chestnut, and in field trials of treelets grown in the lab.

Graduate student Linda Polin is the first to go about systematically optimizing the many intricate steps needed to reliably and reproducibly get Green Fluorescing Protein (GFP) to work as a marker for gene gun transformation. By optimizing gas,



T ACFNY Vice President. Stan Wirsig, who chairs the Science Committee was instrumental in founding the NY State Chapter and has remained a dedicated leader throughout his association,

pressure, gold particle size, and DNA content per bullet, and then by adding a mild water stress treatment immediately before shooting, Linda was able to increase the transient transformation rate from an average of fewer than 7 "GFP dots" to more than 30 per clump of embryos. Equally important, the protocol has been repeated by Ron Rothrock, an undergraduate student, with excellent results.

Because of the difficulties in producing stable gene transfers, Linda grew 45,000 embryos for extensive further gene gun work. She achieved 70,000 GFP dots using her refined methods. Much to her frustration however, the dots faded within 2 months. As the saying goes, "back to the drawing board". She is currently designing new studies to overcome this hurdle.

Another approach is being researched by Jason Corwin. He is attempting to repeat and improve an unpublished protocol developed by Dr. Daniel Carraway from International Paper Co. Carraway's protocol involves transforming and screening embryos growing in a liquid nutrient bath. Jason has successfully moved embryo clumps from our standard solid media into liquid culture, size separated them by forcing them through a fine mesh screen, grew them for several weeks in liquid, and transferred them back into solid media. He is now working on adding the transformation step to the process.

Concurrently, the protocol for producing field-ready treelets has been accomplished and over 30 vigorous plants are flourishing in the ground at present. When the embryos are transformed and stabilized, that next step is ready.

Dr. Powell's comments:

The molecular biology lab at SUNY

CESF is making excellent progress at constructing putative blight resistance genes for the American chestnut. My doctoral associate, Dr. Haiying Liang has just successfully completed testing a multi-gene construct in the model plant system, Arabidopsis. This research is being submitted for publication in the highly regarded research journal "Molecular Plant Biology'.

Several single gene constructs have also been tested in hybrid poplar and shown significant enhanced resistance to Septona canker. Therefore, we have several promising constructs ready to be tested in American chestnut.

While the final details of a chestnut transformation system are being worked out, these constructs are showing some promising "spin-off' benefits. A visiting scholar from Germany, Franziska Schrodt, has produced two transgenic lines of American elm using one of our gene constructs. This is the first known report of American elm transformation. The construct made by Dr. Liang contains a gene for one of our CESF antimicrobial peptides driven by an American chestnut stem-specific promoter previously cloned by Dr. Bernadette Connors during her Ph.D. research at CESF. Therefore, if this construct proves to enhance resistance to Dutch elm disease, we can thank the American chestnut for providing part of the gene. The American elm project is being continued by one of our new graduate students, Andy Newhouse.

I would like to thank the members of the NY Chapter of the American Chestnut Foundation for their continued support and assure you that we are making good progress in producing a blight resistant American chestnut. In addition, this research will also benefit the restoration work of many other American trees devastated by exotic diseases.

And from Dr. Fernando:

The pollen transformation project started over two years ago. Some of the many separate parts of the research are still ongoing, but some have been completed. We have optimized pollen germination by finding the best condition of storing pollen grains. Highest germination rate was achieved in those pollen stored at 4°C for 1 month. Statistical analysis showed that this storage condition is significantly better than the germination rates from freshly collected pollen and all other storage conditions examined such as -20°C for 1 month, 2 months, 1 year and 2 years. The implications of this is that we should store them first in the fridge because this allows other pollen grains to be released from the anthers and at the same time preserve the viability of the already released pollen grains. Also because storage at 4°C is for short term only, pollen should be stored in the fridge for about a month and then stored in the freezer.

To optimize pollen transformation, the best combination of bombardment parameters have been determined. The parameters that we examined were helium pressure (1000-1100 psi), target distance (from 8 and 11 cm) and two developmental stages (germinated and ungerminated pollen). Our results showed that the highest percentage pollen transformation was achieved using ungerminated pollen bombarded at a pressure of 1100 psi and at a target distance of 8 or 11 cm. Under these conditions, 5% pollen transformation was achieved.

To answer the question regarding where the pollen transformat~onproject is relative to the long term goal, we already have the gene construct that we need and this contains the reporter gene GFP and a resistance gene encoding oxalate oxidase (developed in Dr. Powell's lab). As for bombardment, we now have the optimum combination of parameters that we can use to produce a large quantity of transformed pollen and that is by use of the micro-manipulation facility. The next stage will be to transform a large number of pollen grains and use them to pollinate receptive female American chestnut flowers.

While all the above is going on, we members also have things to do.

1. We need to be studying soil maps and identifying particularly good areas for new plantation sites.

2. We need to seek out potential TLC (tender loving care) sites in these areas, and find planters willing to provide the land and maintenance of new orchards.

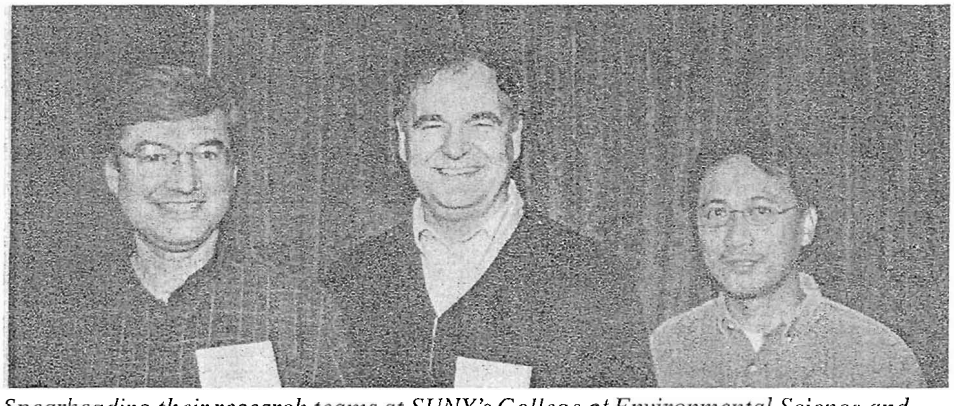
3. There is also a need to find three sites in different parts of the state, chosen for ideal conditions, which can be fenced. They would be planted with specially selected trees with all the desired attributes. With these preparations, USDA regulations of that time can be met without delay when the transformed pollen and transformed lab trees are ready for testing and certification.

An updated survey of our present orchards is presently being conducted by Frank Munzer and the District Directors, so that outstanding trees should be able to be identified.

4. There are areas in NY State which have never been walked over with the purpose of finding new American chestnut trees in the wild. Team searches should be set up.

We also need to map our known wild American chestnuts and print a record for filing for future harvesting and for our successors.

Are there any of these projects you could help with? Please get in touch with us to be a part of the team working on these needs. Call either Herb Darling at 716-632-1125 or Stan Wirsig at 716-745-7772.



Spearheading their research teams at SUNY's College of Environmental Science and Forestry are (L to R): Drs. Bill Powell, Chuck Maynard and Dan Fernando. Their reports are above.

DISTRICT REPORTS

LEONARD LAMPEL IS NEW DISTRICT 1 DIRECTOR

As of January 1,2004, Leonard Lampel will assume the leadership of Long Island, District 1. Len has been working closely with Dr. John Potente who will remain active in a supportive role. Len has a masters degree from Antioch College and is currently director of Outdoor Education at Seatuck Assn.

Len and John are still on the lookout for more American chestnuts on Long Island and have checked several prospects to no avail. Pollination of trees in the Native America Preserve Seed Orchard resulted in seven nuts, two of which were planted there adding to the six, four-year olds (two of which have the blight and have been mud packed). The remaining seeds were distributed for planting in Sunken Meadow State Park and plantings by Nassau County BOCES.

METRO NEW YORK DISTRICT HAS CHESTNUT PLANTINGS IN ALL BOROUGHS

Since 1996, Margaret Collins District 2 Director, has spearheaded the planting of American chestnut trees in all the New York City boroughs.

For instance, in celebration of Arbor Day 2000, several American chestnuts were planted in the North Woods in Central Park. Two of the larger ones, provided by Frank Munzer of District 3 for use in the ceremonial planting, are doing splendidly and produced nuts in 2003. They show no signs of disease and, for those interested, are easy to find on the Great Hill of the North Meadow at 107th Street.

Preparation for Arbor Day plantings in 2004 are underway with requests for 100 seedlings for Central Park, 50 for Prospect Park, 20 for Inwood Park, and possibly some for Forest Park.

Josephine Scalia of Forest Park in Queens and Sarah Hobel of the Urban Park Rangers in Central Park are considering Incorporating tile "Charlie Chestnut" educational program into their existing curricula. The "Charlie Chestnut" program was conceived and executed by TACFNY and now is available from TACF (please see TACF web page: www.acf.org.)

On November 29, Margaret made a presentation at the Wave Hill House in the Bronx. Over 30 interested persons attended. Wave Hill is 28 acres of woodland and gardens overlooking the Hudson River.

DISTRICT 3 APPROACH TOSEEDORCHARDCARE

The procedures used by Craig Hibben and District 3 member work crews at their seed orchard in Lasdon Park were reported at the annual meeting. As of October 2003 the seed orchard tally was 420 trees.

The 2003 growing season was active. Last winter 25 trees were lost from the combined efforts of blight as well as deer and mice/vole bark damage. Also, 25 trees in a family suspected of being hybrids by the CESF MacFee report, were rogued out. To replace them and to expand the family lines, 125 seedlings grown from the 2002 harvest exchange were transplanted into the seed orchard.

The Hibben crew identified 32 "superior" trees in the seed orchard which were blight free and had excellent form. These represented five different family lines: Delgoyer 1, Sweetland 2, Nagel 1 and Nelson #1. These trees were fertilized and had compost and woodchips applied.

69 trees in the orchard developed staminate catkins in late May (73% of these had moderate to severe blight cankers). In a test to stimulate flowering of young trees, applications of super phosphate and bark-ringing treatments were made. For 2003, a total of 1430 nuts were harvested from 13 trees of three different families.

In addition to the above, the maintenance program included applications of Round-Up to control weeds at all tree sites. Also screening was attached to tree trunks to protect them from deer rubbings. Canker control is an important need to prolong American chestnut life. 52 larger trees had cankers excised with a chisel and mud-packed. In addition, soil was hoed up around tree bases in an attempt to lessen blight cankers at the soil level.

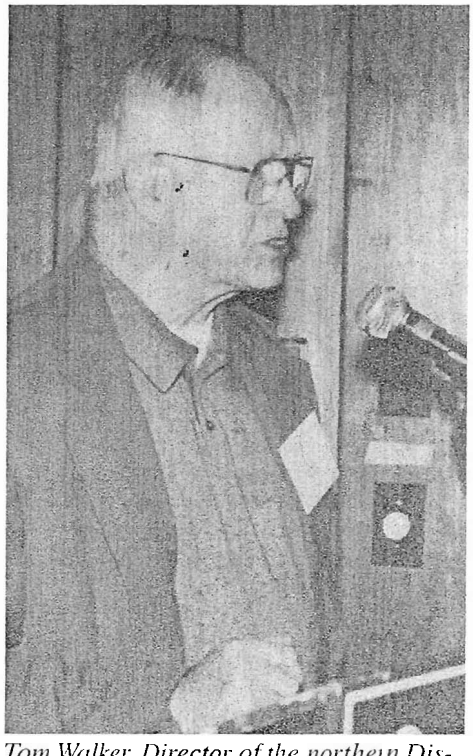
Craig Hibben is a member of TACFNY(s Board of Directors and can be reached at GiarcHibb@aol.com

DISTRICT 4 IS MOVING AHEAD ON SEVERAL FRONTS

In spring, Al Nichols, District 4 Director, participated in collecting pollen for the research work at CESF. Dr. Fernando, as reported elsewhere, is working to transfer blight-resistant genes directly into pollen which, then, is used to pollinate American chestnuts as a short cut method to producing resistant seeds.

This year Al has developed two seed orchards of 25 trees each. Rather than transplanting seedlings, Al planted nuts in holes with potting soil and a five foot tree guard. He claims it was easier than transplanting and had a 95% success rate.

Nut production was down in 2003 because either the best nut producing trees died or their pollinators did. In an experiment to extend the producing life of some infected trees, Al has transferred hypovirulence from some trees in Crumhornt to one of his producers. Results will be evaluated next spring. As a suggestion for another experiment, John Gordon, a Board Director, has supplied Al with Filbert trees which



Tom Walker, Director of the northern District 6, made the facilities' arrangements at the 1000 Island's Bonnie Castle Resort and hosted the October **Annual** *Meeting.*

have been inoculated with WABI in the hope that these trees combined with the hypovirulence will allow the infected American chestnut trees to produce longer before dying.

TACFNY can be a family affair. Al's wife has used the "Charlie Chestnut" educational program with her 3rd grade class. The students started eight seedlings that are now growing in Al's seed orchard.

DISTRICT 6's LARGEST CHESTNUT DIES A YEAR AFTER DISCOVERY

Tom Walker reported at the Annual Meeting that the American chestnut seems to have difficulty surviving in the northern reaches of District 6. He said that foresters see very few trees of any size in the north. One exception was the "Clayton" tree which, when found last year, was 12" DBH and very much alive. This year it is dead. Foresters suggest its demise may have been caused by a very dry summer followed by a harsh winter.

As a demonstration, Tom planted *50* saplings from a southern NY State nursery in a park setting where they could be easily cared for. After one winter all were dead, except one. Tom claims the best site has been his own backyard in Watertown where six or seven trees ranging up to seven feet are doing nicely. He is planning a demonstration project in Jefferson County this coming spring.

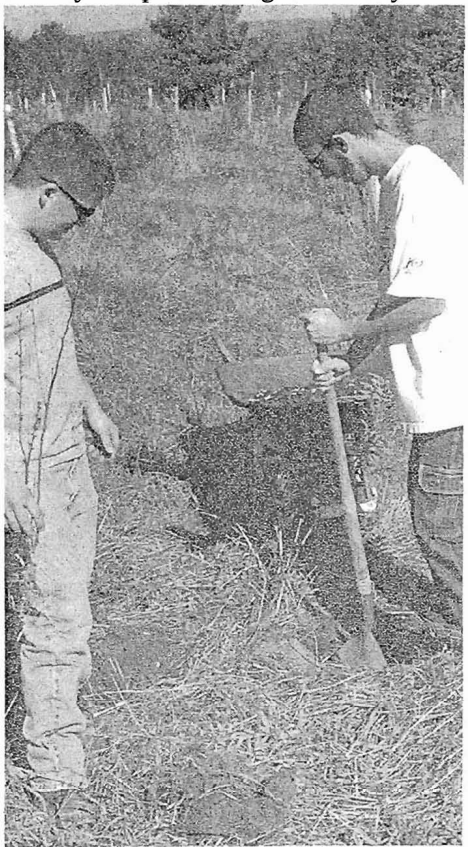
Tom was a great help in arranging facilities for the 2003 Annual Meeting in Alexandria Bay among the 1000 Islands. (Please see separate article).

DISTRICT 7 SEED ORCHARDS REPRESENT 85 DIFFERENT GENETIC LINES

Extra work was necessary at the Sherburne Seed Orchard this year requiring two planting-maintenance days, in May and October. Members installed *50* three foot diameter by five foot high wire protectors. (Donations by District 7 members were used to purchase the wire for this year as well as fifty more for 2004). According to Roy Hopke, District 7 Director, the trees protected by wire in May "look excellent after the first growing season of freedom (from tubes)". Also, many of the wooden stakes supporting tree tubes had to be replaced due to rot and wind damage. In addition, 22 new seedlings were planted.

All in all there are about 400 trees growing in the orchard of which 125 - 150 are five feet tall and larger. Important for diversity, about 85 different genetic lines are represented in the orchard. These lines were from District 7's own regional seed collection and seeds provided from other NY State areas through the harvest exchange program.

The Sherburne work was accomplished by District members and the help of four high school students who offered their time and muscle.



Four eager ***high school*** *students turned out* ***to help District 7's October seed*** *orchard maintenance.* ***They were: Matt*** *Hollenbeck and* ***Eric*** *Musuta, (left photo) and Jessica Violando and* ***Melissa*** *Fadden (to right).*

DISTRICT 7's NEW WEBSITE

District 7 has established a website for members who wish to keep up with District news. It is:
http://www.geocities.com/snowhawke1/D7.html.

DISTRICT 9's ZOAR SEED ORCHARD EXPANDED TO 800 TREES

128 American chestnut seedlings were planted in 2003 by 60 willing volunteers in the Zoar Valley seed orchard.. Maintenance teams repaired damage caused by deer and mice.

Members manned a TACFNY booth at a local, Buffalo area garden show where an estimated 500 persons received information.

IN MEMORIAM

James B. Kaminski

Remembered by

Lew and Harriet McCauley

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Stanley Wirsig, Vice President
Arlene Wirsig, Treasurer and Secretary

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Adrien Gaudreau	Dr. John Potente
Craig Hibben	T. Urling Walker
Ted Kozlowski	Bill White
Dr. Charles Lamb	

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Wayne Cooper	John Neumann
Thomas Deacon	Alan Nichols
Roy Hopke	William Snyder
Chip Leavy	Dr. Richard Zander

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Herbert F. Darling, Jr.	Arlene Wirsig
John Gordon	Stanley Wirsig
Jack Mansfield	

NOMINATING COMMITTEE
H.F. Darling, Jr.
Jack Mansfield, Chairman
Frank Munzer
Stanley Wirsig

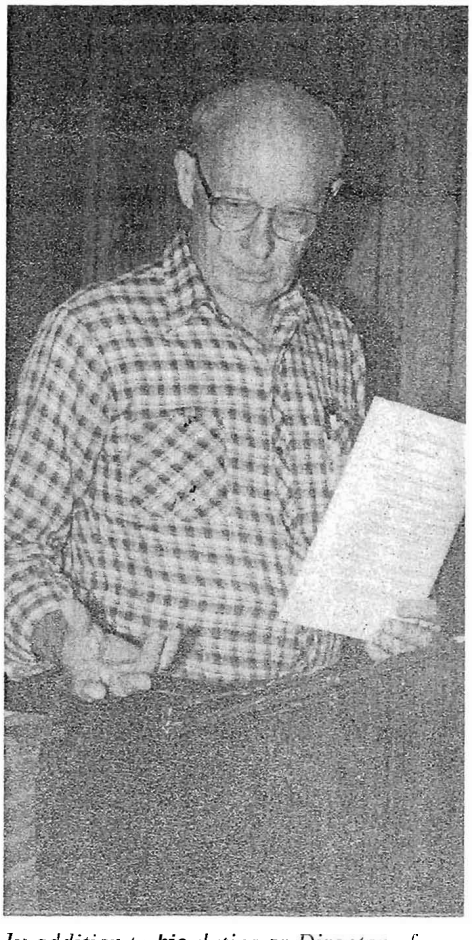
ROD AND GUN CLUB PROMISES HELP ON REFORESTATION

(The following is from a report by Frank Munzer, District 3 Director, at TACFNY's Annual Meeting)

"The other evening I made a presentation to the Mid County Rod & Gun Club in LaGrange, NY. This came about after a club member, John Ruger, told me that while scouting the mountainside for a stand for this coming deer season he found burs from a chestnut tree. He asked me to look at the tree and let the club know about what they have on their 1,200 acre land. After a bumpy ride up their mountain I confirmed that they had a 10" diameter American chestnut tree. However, I did have to tell them that yes, there were burs, but what was in the burs were blanks, unfertilized seeds, and that the tree does have two cankers on the trunk. I told John about mud packing the cankers, which he may try.

"Before I left the club I was asked if I would like to talk to the members the following week as there was a scheduled meeting planned. I saw such opportunities there, I said yes, and at the meeting spoke about the American Chestnut Foundation and its efforts to develop an American chestnut tree that would be able to fight the fungus that is destroying our trees. The members were very interested and wanted me to leave literature, which I did. I also left them 60 nuts which they agreed to keep in their refrigerator until they went hunting up the mountain. As the club had been harvesting large oak trees to create openings in the forest, I recommended that they plant seeds in the newly created openings.

"Before I left, I asked them if they would be interested in participating in our reforesting program of the American chestnut tree as soon as we have seeds or seedlings that are proven free of the blight. They said yes, and agreed to be in our program. I am excited to have a 1,200 acre parcel in District 3 that is ideal chestnut land where we would have workers and good control over the growth of the trees. Please someone give me some good news!"



In addition to his duties as Director of District 3, Frank Munzer has undertaken the leadership of a program for consistency among the many TACFNY seed orchards.

2003 TACFNY ANNUAL MEETING

It was rainy, but nobody cared.

With interesting people to talk with, stimulating programs on our favorite subject, ood food in a gorgeous dining room complete with crystal chandeliers, sparkling fountain and fabulous view of the St. Lawrence River, a 90° hot tub and indoor swimming pool, plus a Jacuzzi in our rooms, who needs good weather for a great time.

This was the weekend of October 24, 25, 26 at the Bonnie Castle Hotel in Alexandria Bay, NY hosted by District 6. Friday evening started with socializing as people checked in, setting up exhibits, polishing apples, and renewing friendships.

We were welcomed Saturday morning by John Russell, our Bonnie Castle host who described the cruise around some of the 1000 Islands we were to take in the afternoon. President Darling introduced Marshal Case, President and CEO of the American Chestnut Foundation who brought us up to date on national happenings. We now have 10 chapters with Maryland being the newest to be chartered at the 2003 national meeting.

Various reports were called for starting with the financial report. As of October 24, there was $9141.98 in the checking account, and a report on the Research Fund Campaign showed $65,000 in cash donations and pledges toward our $100,000 goal for the two months ending September 30, 2003. This is the first time the NY Chapter has ever done a general fund raiser The purpose is to help keep the CESF research programs progressing until the funding lost due to 9/11 is restored. All financial statements are on file.

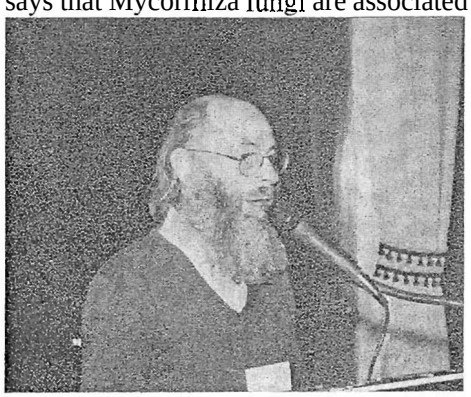
Other reports included Science by Stan Wirsig; NYS Orchard Survey by Frank Munzer; Membership by John Spagnoli; and the election of Board members was conducted by Jack Mansfield. District Directors reports were given by T. Urling Walker, Roy Hopke, Alan Nichols and Frank Munzer. (See seperate articles.)

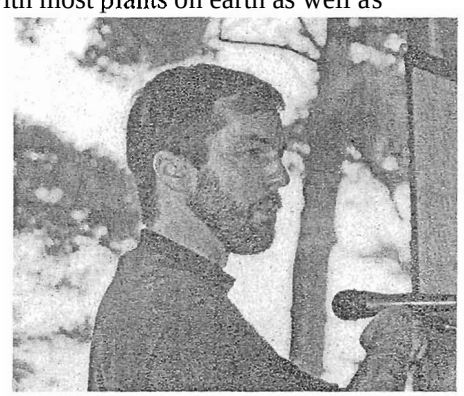
The always interesting Biotechnology Research progress was presented by Dr. Charles Maynard, Dr. William Powell and Dr. Danilo Fernando, and is outlined in the "BUR's" Science Report.

Sara Fitzsimmons, Tree Breeder Coordinator and Database Manager, Penn State University, gave a PowerPoint presentation at a workshop on a potential new database which could be used by all chapters. There was much discussion and plans were evolving to work closely with Sara in developing a comprehensive system to fit the needs.

The always popular workshop on identification of American chestnut trees was conducted by Dr. Richard Zander, NY Chapter taxonomist.

Lunch time found us all in the Crystal dining room with featured speaker Dr. Thomas Horton, professor at CESF Syracuse discussing Mycorrhiza. Dr. Horton says that Mycorrhiza fungi are associated with most plants on earth as well as American chestnut. His research is focused on identifying candidate fungi which can be easily employed to innoculate the American chestnut prior to planting, and note variation in growth responses of the tree. Field work is being mentored by the NYS Chapter.





Keynote Speaker at tlze Annual Meeting dinner was Bill MacKently, a specialist in growing trees in northern NY State. Also, Tom Horton (right) presented some of his findings on the Mycorrhiza fungi at the Annual luncheon. He is a professor at CESF, Syracuse.

Dinnertime featured our keynote speaker, Mr. William MacKently, President of St. Lawrence Nurseries in Potsdam, a specialist in nut and fruit trees for northern climates. He discussed "Growing American Chestnuts 'Up North'". His talk about chestnut lore emphasized the need to maintain close observation of trees in all seasons and at each variation of temperature and weather condition. The accumulation and recording of this knowledge can make a difference in achieving success.

The Harvest Exchange Team led by Alan Nichols, Tom Deacon and Don Ross did a great job of preparing the harvest of 3602 nuts into packages for delivery to the growers after dinner. Many thanks go to the helpers and to Herbert F. Darling, Inc. for the loan of a computer and printer.

Member Sharing followed with David Stout leading the discussion of "The Role of Sun Spot Cycle on Weather"; Craig Hibben on "Seed Orchard Management"; and John Neumann on "Means of Natural Pollination of Isolated American Chestnut Trees". And who knows how long they talked.

Sunday morning had an open Board Meeting which included discussion on increasing membership (a new plan will be developed by John Spagnoli and John Neumann); orchard survey and recording (voted to continue); 2004 Goals; plans to work with Sara Fitzsimmons on a new database; and reviewing the long range Strategic Plan which has been updated. Financial details and budget development for 2004 were among other usual items.

Adjournment was at 11:00 AM and the 13th Annual Meeting of the NYS Chapter, Inc. of the American Chestnut Foundation was concluded.

In a flurry of last minute discussions, it was homeward bound until next year.

MANY, MANY THANKS

To all the folks who helped so much. The Registration Table, the Sales table, the Raffle, the donors of items for the raffle, the many in-between things that need doing. Everyone appreciates it.

BE ON THE LOOKOUT FOR A SUPERTREE (or help a tree grow to Supertree status)

The need to expand the American chestnut family lines while providing replacement stock for mother trees in T ACFNY' s seed orchards is imperative as we await the success of transgenic research,

To this end the results of our Supertree Rewards Program so far have helped to locate larger trees and seed potential. As of November 2003, we have located eight American chestnuts in NY State of at least 14" DBH and two of 18" or larger - while six more are possibilities, awaiting identification, Hopefully, .the identified chestnuts will be pollinated, either naturally, or artificially, this coming season.

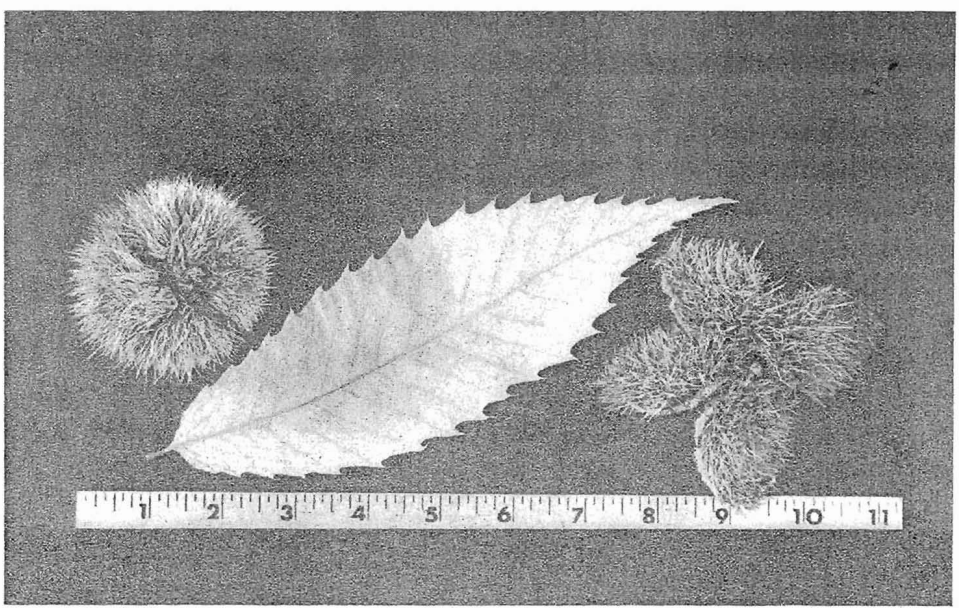
The Rewards Program also uncovered fifty or more trees under 14" that someday may grow to Supertree status. To help them along, owners can cut away vegetation that shades the tree, use acid fertilizer and limit visitors who may track in fungus pathogens. Some of these trees are already of nut-bearing age and, if there is a pollinator tree nearby, will provide viable nuts.

HOW TO FiND A SUPERTREE

When hiking or hunting in the forest, the first tell-tale sign is empty burs lying on the ground. Leaf samples and adjoining twigs should be sent for identification (ask your District Director for details). Another location proven fruitful for American chestnuts is a clear-cut forest, where American chestnut stump-sprouts grow rapidly uninhibited by a forest canopy. Blight is always a problem for there are not many American chestnuts, big or small, without blight. It is a race to see if some viable seeds can be harvested before the tree's demise.

REWARD PROGRAM

TACFNY is continuing its annual offer of $50 for the first 10 American chestnut trees at least 14" DBH and $100 for the first 10 at least 18". There are certain conditions, such as access for pollination, and confirmation of size and species, etc. For complete information, please ask for the "Supertree Wanted" flyer by writing to H.F. Darling, TACFNY, 131 California Dr., Williamsville, NY 14221, or by phone at (716) 632-1125, e-mail Herb Darling at hdarling@hfdarling.com .



Prickly brown burs are a sign of a chestnut tree in the vicinity . It is impoi-tant for TACFNY to know of the existerzce of pur-e American chestnuts and a reward is being offered for those who find them. See above.

RECLAIMED GRAVEL PIT INCLUDES AMERICAN CHESTNUT TREES

Rick White, son of Bill White who is a member ofTACFNY's Board of Directors, is involved in an advanced environmental project to restore 150 acres, including an exhausted gravel pit, as a "plant community" that might have existed at the end of the last ice age, 10,000 years ago. It will include habitat for the Carner Blue butterfly, a federally listed endangered species, and American chestnut trees, a nearly extinct variety.

When the gravel pit was being mined actively, the topsoil covering the gravel was bulldozed into a pile 1000 feet long and 50 feet high. It was on this mound that planting for an oak/chestnut forest was begun. This past spring 100 American chestnut seedlings were planted there.

The remainder of the pit will be devoted to habitat for the endangered Carner Blue butterfly. It will be seeded principally with warm-season, native grasses, the grasses among which the butterfly once thrived.

In addition, on the property there are three settling ponds where wetlands will be created, There also is a stream which will be accessible for public fishing and there will be trails where visitors will see interpretive signs relating to the plight of the chestnut and butterfly as well as other interesting aspects of the restoration.

The property is in the northeast corner of Cattaraugus County . Rick says the project will take at least five years to complete. Meanwhile, small groups such as T ACFNY Districts, interested in conservation and environment can arrange for a tour. Rick can be reached at (585) 933-6063 or e-mail at rick@eco-catt.com.

The BUR
The New York State Chapter of the
American Chestnut Foundation Inc.
c/o Buffalo Museum of Science
1020 Humboldt Parkway
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THE BUR
Newsletter of the New York State Chapter of the American Chestnut Foundation, Inc.

IF YOU HAVE FRIENDS WHO ARE INTERESTED IN OUR GOAL OF RESTORING THE AMERICAN CHESTNUT, PLEASE GIVE THEM THIS APPLICATION.

Membership Application

Enclosedismy membership support of

- ☐ Gold leaf, $1000
- ☐ Silver leaf, $500
- ☐ Bronze leaf, $250
- ☐ Green leaf, $100
- ☐ Regular, $40
- ☐ Student, $15
- ☐ Other $ _____
- ☐ Special Gift to NY State Chapter $ _____

Total Amount $ _____

Enclosed is an additional contribution in the amount of $_____ in support of the New York State Chapters' activities.

Name: _____

Address: _____

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Membership includes subscriptions to The Bark and Journal of the American Chestnut Foundation and enrollment in the New York State Chapter. The Chapter publishes the BUR, helps guide research at CESF, and includes nine Districts for local involvement in maintaining the American chestnut gene pool. Please make check payable to The American Chestnut Foundation. PO Box 4044, Bennington. VT 05201-4044. TACF is a 501(c) (3) non-profit organization. Except for the member services portion of your contribution (valued at $15). your gift is tax deductible to the full extent allowed by law

The American Chestnut Foundation, 469 Main Street, PO Box 4044, Bennington, Vermont 05201-4044