

The

# Canadian Sweet Chestnut

- Canadian Chestnut Council



Issue # 44, April, 2007

<http://www.uoguelph.ca/~chestnut>

In this issue: - Distribution Policy...Correspondence...How to Grow Chestnuts...Donor List...and more!

## Tree Distribution Policy

*Given the increasing interest by members wanting American chestnut trees, the Canadian Chestnut Council has agreed on a policy for distributing tree nuts and seedlings.*

*The policy was developed over two Board meetings and additional correspondence, and the text occupies more than one page; so it is planned to present it in two parts. Part I follows, and addresses the preparation of seeds and seedlings for official CCC distributions.*

*It became clear after discussion that the CCC must do all in its power to ensure that distributed seeds/seedlings are pure American chestnut, free from blight and likely to grow.*

*That places a severe responsibility on the CCC and its Board, and may restrict distributions. It was therefore agreed that individual CCC members (including directors) may distribute materials unofficially as they see fit, ignoring the preparation requirements of the CCC.*

### Distribution Policy – Part I

The intent is to re-establish the chestnut in diverse, isolated locations in “blight-free” areas, and to conserve chestnut germplasm of Ontario trees that have typical American chestnut characteristics and possibly some tolerance to the blight caused by *Cryphonectria parasitica*.

The exact number of seeds and seedlings already distributed is not known, but may be 2,000 to 3,000 in Ontario alone.

In addition, the breeding program, which focuses on development of blight-resistant and tolerant American chestnut trees, will eventually produce nuts and trees for distribution in very large numbers.

One objective of the federal government’s Canadian Chestnut Recovery Plan is to relocate local American chestnut trees to blight-free areas to preserve the species. The CCC can assist this goal, but only by distributing resistant, tolerant trees that are as disease-free as possible.

To achieve these objectives in a responsible manner, the CCC has initiated a policy to minimize the risk of disseminating infected plant material by applying best management practices involving seed selection, collection and seedling production.

### Seed Collection

Trees will be assessed visually for symptoms of disease, including overall vigour, sprouts and cankers. Review the history of the tree if possible. Avoid seed collection from trees with severe blight and no signs of healing cankers.

Seeds from individual trees will be stored separately, and the location and condition of the tree will be recorded for future reference.

### Seed Treatment

Seed should be stored in moist peat moss at 36°C prior to distribution or planting. In the event of insect infestation, the American Chestnut Foundation (TACF) recommends a hot water bath at 120°F (49°C) for 20 minutes. Badly infested seed should be discarded.

### Greenhouse Seedling Production

Seed should be inspected for signs of infection or decay. Poor seed should be discarded in an appropriate manner to prevent secondary spread of disease organisms.

Seed should be surface-sterilized in a 1.25% Sodium Hypochlorite solution (10% household bleach) for 5-10 minutes, with occasional stirring, prior to planting. Only clean pots and potting medium should be used for seedling production, and no infected material should be near the seedling production area.

### Seedbed and Outdoor Seedling Production

In general, production techniques recommended for greenhouse production should be followed for sand bed production. Seedlings should be monitored for signs of disease, and diseased seedlings should be removed and destroyed.

### Field Practices

Workers should wear clean boots and should not come directly from a blighted area.

## The Canadian Chestnut Council

*The CCC is a scientific and charitable organization with the mission to restore the American chestnut. All its officers volunteer their services both in the field and at the desk. The CCC annual meeting, the web site and this Newsletter dispense information to generate support for saving and restoring this once-important forest tree.*

### Executive

- Chair - Dr. Terry Anderson  
888 Rd. 3 E., Kingsville, ON  
N9Y 2E5, 519-733-3796
- D/Chair - Mr. Tom Welacky (Research Committee)  
527 Lake Drive, Kingsville, ON  
N9Y 3S6 519-981-4076
- Secretary - Mr. Charles Hooker, RR # 2, Orangeville,  
ON L9W 2Y9 519-942-8085
- Treasurer - Mr. Douglas McKeen, RR # 1  
Orangeville, ON L9W 2Y8 519-941-5765

### Board of Directors (by county)

- Brant - Mr. John Hill, RR # 2 St. George, ON  
N0E 1N0, 519-448-1749
- Dufferin - Dr. Colin McKeen  
62 Westmoreland Ave., Orangeville, ON  
L9W 3B6, 519-941-9513
- Norfolk - Mr. Brett Hodgson  
1685 WQ Line Road, RR 2 Langton, ON  
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Mr. Mike Nemerowski (Growing Committee)  
RR # 3 Simcoe, ON  
N3Y 4K2, 519-426-2174
- Elgin - Mr. Murray Alward  
Riverbend Farms, Box 31, Port Burwell, ON  
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- Wellington - Dr. George Collin (PR Committee)  
RR # 3 Fergus, ON  
N1M 2W4, 519-787-1849  
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Cambridge, ON N1R 3X7 519-621-5564

### Corresponding Members

- Website Manager - Dennis Christopher,  
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Burlington, ON L7P 3C5
- Stewardship Assistant - Kelly Schafer

### Honorary and Advisory Directors

- Dr. Ernie Kerr, Simcoe, ON  
Dr. Arthur Langford, Simcoe, ON  
Mr. Arthur Loughton, Vittoria, ON  
Mr. Leslie Corkum, Falmouth, NS  
Dr. Peter Rice, Hamilton, ON

## EDITORIALS

### Growing Chestnuts

The article on Page 4 – *Growing Trees from American Chestnuts* – was originally printed as a handout for the Annual General Meeting, to aid those who wanted to plant nuts and – perhaps more importantly – as a first attempt by your loyal scribbler to document the procedure, as his formal education was not chiefly in botany.

Having survived 1-1/2 years and several Directors' Meetings without attracting serious criticism, this document may well be as accurate and complete a description as can be contained in one page.

Meanwhile, several mail queries have required the paper to be sent to additional members who could not participate in the Annual General Meetings of recent years. It occurred to us that others may wish to read it; so it's included in this issue.

Errors are created solely by your humble scribe. Join the ranks of our many critics and submit a comment if you find any mistakes, so we can improve it. Please. Our skin is thick.

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The Newsletter is renamed. Details on Page 5.

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## Correspondence

### From Halifax, Nova Scotia

I currently have 3 *Castanea dentata* trees growing in my yard. Are you aware of any other work being done in the Maritimes?

I am...enrolled in the third part of a Master Gardener program at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College. I have a particular interest in native plants and ecosystems. The idea of re-establishing sustainable native systems is quite intriguing.

I own a cottage on a bay off the Northumberland Strait and would like to grow some of these in this area. Do you know what the wind and salt tolerance level of these trees would be?

*American chestnuts grow in Nova Scotia and thr blight has not yet reached that province. Your bay area should be OK for chestnuts. The trees prefer a soil pH of between 4.6 and 6.0 – ie, acidic; so salt air should not be a problem. Your trees should therefore grow to a ripe old age and give you much pleasure.*

*Wind may affect small seedlings by drying the leaves; they can be surrounded by staked, white four-inch pvc drainage pipe for a few years if necessary to prevent leaning.*

*Just before press time, we received a long letter from Honorary Director Les Corkum, who lives in Falmouth, Nova Scotia. He presented such a detailed report – both hand-written and copies of published articles - of Nova Scotia chestnuts that there is no space for it this issue. We hope to include it in following issues. Briefly, however, it seems that there may be chestnut blight in the province, contrary to current belief.*

- Ed.

# Correspondence

## From Ottawa, Ontario

Please find enclosed...a short history of my chestnut trees. I live in Ottawa and my farm is at Avonmore. I don't give daily care to my trees, only weekly care.

The suckers I mention come from the roots of trees that have been winter killed. These trees grew to 8-15 feet and often produced nuts, before dying. I'm letting some of the suckers grow to see what happens. Ernie Kerr

*[Mr Kerr reported a 2006 inventory of six American chestnuts up to 14 feet tall, five Chinese chestnuts up to 15 feet tall, twelve American chestnuts growing from recent CCC seedlings and two American chestnuts (nine and twenty feet tall) grown from local nuts. Quite an orchard! - Ed]*

## From Barrie, Ontario

My chestnut trees were planted in 1999 through an on-farm recovery program sponsored by the Ontario Soil and Crop Improvement Association. By 2005 some of the trees fruited and I harvested the nuts that fell. Some I planted outside and some I overwintered in the refrigerator. Both methods were successful as I now have small chestnut trees growing from those two types of planting.

This past fall I had many more nuts from my trees. I took a pail of them to the Huronia Woodlot Owners Field Day and distributed them to interested landowners. I also worked up part of a field and planted nuts in rows.

Hopefully we will have lots of chestnuts growing in this part of the province in the future. Obviously I will have to keep a watch on the trees as they mature to see if the chestnut blight shows up.

Thank you to all the volunteers on the Council. Your efforts are appreciated. - Neil Craig

## From Calgary, Alberta

I'm interested in helping with the preservation program. I live in Calgary (zone3b) and also have a property in the Columbia Valley in B.C. (zone 4). On the B.C. property I have planted numerous fruit and other types of trees with some success. The soil is very heavy clay but with amendments, seems to allow plants to grow.

Kentucky Coffee, Ginko Biloba, Butternut, Black Walnut and Horse Chestnut are currently growing -albeit slowly.

Are there any nurseries in the west with stock? Would I be able to receive some from Ontario? - William Dyck, 431 Parkvalley Drive SE, Calgary, Alberta T2J 4V3

*I agree that American chestnut should grow in your area. The CCC has been largely Ontario-centred, though we want to spread blight-free American chestnut across Canada if possible and our membership outside Ontario is growing.*

*Does any reader have information about western Canada nurseries that offer chestnuts? - Ed.*

## From Lakefield, Ontario

It would seem the area I live in would be off site according to your [web site] map, but I am successfully growing a few species that I believe are Carolinian. I have a Kentucky Coffee tree now over 25 years, a fairly large Hackberry and one Sycamore, and also transplanted Tulip trees with a few seasons on them. Am I right in guessing I have a local protected site, perhaps modified being near water?

A couple years ago I obtained a couple of so-called [chestnut] hybrid...seedlings. One of these survives.

I would love to obtain a few seedlings if possible to try in this isolated site. Any information in this regard would be appreciated. - John Drain

*The Editor responded by letter that many trees previously thought to need a Carolinian climate have been grown successfully in colder regions. The Board of Directors is formulating a policy on seed and seedling giveaways.*

## From Strathroy, Ontario

I tried growing seedling chestnut trees in the vicinity of White walnuts and was completely unsuccessful.

I enjoy your newsletters and I compliment you on your dedication. - Patrick Crowley

*White walnuts (aka butternuts) as well as Black and English walnuts exude juglone from their roots, which tends to kill nearby trees that are not walnuts. There may be other causes of failure: weed and grass competition, water shortage, high soil pH, lack of manganese in the soil (chestnuts need a trace), etc. I suggest you persist in your efforts, but keep away from the walnuts.*

*Your compliment is accepted on behalf of all the Directors and volunteers of the CCC: thanks! - Ed*

## From Harwell, NB

Please find enclosed my cheque to cover the subscription fee for 2007.

I learned about your group from a friend.

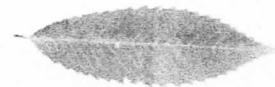
If at all possible, I would appreciate a few American chestnuts to try to start as seedlings.

If possible, could you advise me of the names of other members in the Fredericton, NB area. John Johnston

*The best time for distributing chestnuts is late September, when nuts are fresh and have not yet undergone stratification. Dragan Galic, however, has mailed nuts and pollen in Spring as well. Seedlings are difficult to mail. I suggest you ask me again in September.*

*A copy of the January Newsletter is on its way to you.*

- Ed



# Growing Trees from American Chestnuts

## Stratification

Nuts must overwinter (stratify) for three to four months, in your refrigerator (preferred) or in the ground, chilling as they would be chilled in a forest floor. Without stratification, the nut may not sprout.

Place the nut(s) you gathered in a plastic bag or other waterproof container, along with some peat moss. Add some water; then squeeze the bag or drain the container until the contents are damp but not dripping.

Place the sealed container in the cool (NOT frozen) part of the refrigerator, in a crisper drawer or other little-used spot, from mid autumn till late February - or as late as April, if it is more convenient. The temperature should be about 2-4°C. Check the container occasionally to ensure that the nut has not acquired a grey or green patina, which could be a fungus. If it has, remove the nut and wipe it off; then return the nut to its container and the refrigerator.

In late winter, check the container to see whether the nut has sprouted. If so, remove it to a pot with drain holes containing potting soil about a foot or more deep; plant the nut on its side about an inch beneath the surface; dampen the soil and place the pot in a cool, dark place such as a cellar; cover the pot loosely with a plastic garbage bag, etc to retain moisture but allow the pot to breathe. Check the pot every week, dampening it if necessary, until a sprout appears above the surface; then move the pot to a sunny window and water it occasionally. Do NOT overwater an American chestnut, as it prefers to be somewhat dry.

When spring arrives and the ground has thawed, place the pot outdoors during the day and take it indoors at night for about a week or until all danger of frost is past; then plant the seedling with its potting soil in a dry, sandy-loam area having lots of rock-free depth. The tree grows a tap root and therefore requires a deep bed. Sun and air are now required, preferably full sun all day.

To overwinter nuts in the ground, plant them in good soil and cover with a thick layer of leaves to protect them from frost. It may be best to plant them in potting soil in pots, to facilitate removal to the final planting site; dig the pots into the ground.

Protect nuts stratifying outdoors from squirrels, which can sniff them out and make them disappear fast.

Uncover them when they begin to sprout through the surface. Continue to protect them from predators until the nuts disappear, or remove the nut vestige from the seedlings.

## Planting

If you wish, you can keep a seedling in a pot for about a year, in a greenhouse or a shade house, but the pot must be deep enough for the roots to grow long.

Once a seedling grows leaves it requires an acidic soil, with a pH of 4.6-6.5. Sprinkle an acidifying material such as MirAcid, Aluminum Sulphate or sulfur lightly over the soil surface around the plant, and water it in or apply the acidic matter as a spray all over the foliage, according to the maker's instructions. The leaves should remain dark green; if they yellow, the soil is not acidic enough and must be augmented, and/or a high-nitrogen fertilizer is needed.

When small, seedlings need protection from direct, hot sunlight. A 40% shade house is suitable: semi-transparent plastic sheet can be purchased, or lattice, lath, etc can be attached to a 2" x 4" frame.

## Site Selection and Preparation

Choose a final planting site that has deep, well-drained soil - preferably sandy loam - and partial or full sun.

In the autumn before planting out, Roundup the site to kill all grass and weed competition. The best time is after trees have shed their leaves but before the grass turns brown. In Spring the grass will again sprout, but will soon turn brown and leave the site clear of competition.

When fully mature, the American chestnut requires about 20-foot spacing from other trees of the same or greater height. You can plant seedlings closer, and thin them as their need for more space becomes apparent.

## Maintenance

Until seedlings are about five feet tall, they require grass and weed competition to be suppressed. The best method may be hand picking grass and weeds.

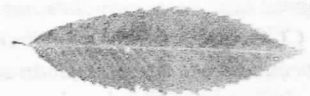
A more practical approach is to Roundup an area about three feet in diameter around each seedling. Be careful to protect the seedling from Roundup spray: spray when there is no wind and hold a shield between seedling and spray.

Deer like to graze the tops of seedlings and rub their new antlers against them to remove the fur. To prevent this, spray the seedlings with a commercial deer repellent; follow the directions on the container.

To protect against rodent damage, remove any soil cover from around the tree before snow falls; it can be replaced in Spring. Pieces of plastic tree wrap, etc can be placed around the base of the seedling and dug into the ground slightly; stake the wrap to prevent tree damage in high wind.

Trees in the open tend to sprout side shoots. They should be pruned in winter to maintain a clear trunk. Prune no more than half of the foliage height, and avoid drastic pruning; regular, light pruning is best. Do not apply pruning paint, etc to the wound.

C Hooker



# Canadian Chestnut Council Members who made Additional Donations in excess of Annual Dues in 2006

The Canadian Chestnut Council acknowledges with thanks the contributions in excess of annual dues from the following members. These donations make a great difference to the work of the CCC and help to ensure our continued success.

## White Leaf (\$1 - \$99)

George Amaolo  
Marjorie Anderson  
Wayne Bannister  
Nick Barbieri  
Dorit Bartmann  
A. Wilson Pate  
Thomas James Bean  
Bruce Bowyer  
Jocelyn Clark  
J. Neil Craig  
Robin Cunningham  
Doug Desmond  
William Dyck  
Don Fick  
Clem Fisher  
Thomas & Linda Halford  
Gil Henderson  
Joe Hickson  
John Hill  
Brett Hodgson  
Harry Kravec  
Allan Kerton  
Lance Laviolette  
Lionel Lustgarten  
Alvin Marr  
Margaret Marshall  
Doug & Mary McKeen  
Cora Munn  
Mike Nemerowski  
Arlin Otto  
Elton Papple  
Dr. Peter Rice  
Barbara Rycquart  
Tom Welacky

## Green Leaf (\$100-249)

Karen & Murray Alward  
Douglas & Linda Arthur  
Annita Bergen  
Peter Bergen  
Dorothy & George Collin  
G. Alan Fisher  
Dr. Wilfred S. Goodman  
Charles Hooker  
Erik Jorgensen  
Michael Margetts  
Darcie McKelvey  
Rosie's Gluten Free Food Ltd.

## Bronze Leaf (\$250 - \$499)

W.(Bill) E. Barnett

## Silver Leaf (\$500 - \$999)

Ernie & Olive Kerr

## Gold Leaf (\$1,000 & +)

Harley Hotchkiss  
Beatrice & Colin McKeen

A special thank you to the Ontario Trillium Foundation, which contributes a substantial sum to defray technician and related expenses.

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## Newsletter Name

The new name for the Newsletter was decided at the April meeting of the Board of Directors.

Several names had been suggested by a number of members. They were all so attractive that the Board of Directors asked at its 17 March meeting to defer a vote until all directors had a chance to review the proposed names in more detail.

The first vote awarded a win to Arthur Loughton for "American Chestnuts" (plural, versus a nearly identical submission – "American Chestnut"); the directors, however,

were not satisfied. They wanted the word "Canadian" in the title, but not adjoining "American" (ie, Canadian American chestnut). It was decided that the word "sweet" conveys the type of chestnut just as well; so "Canadian Sweet Chestnut" was chosen.

While no entry actually won, Arthur Loughton's name for the newsletter was preferred over the others in the vote and therefore earns its originator a one-year subscription for 2008.

Our thanks to all those who made entries.



# The Chestnut Recipe

## Chocolate Chestnut Torte

(with thanks to the American Chestnut Foundation)

15 ounces chestnut puree or chestnut cream  
4 ounces unsalted butter or margarine  
1 teaspoon Vanilla  
6 eggs, separated  
10 ounces semisweet chocolate, melt and cool  
pinch salt  
¼ cup sugar  
10 ounces semisweet chocolate, coarse chopped  
½ cup whipping cream or brewed coffee  
10 ounces frozen raspberries, pureed with 2  
tablespoons sugar

Preheat oven to 350F. Line a 9- or 10-inch springform pan with a circle of baking parchment. In a large bowl, using a whisk or an electric mixer, combine the chestnut puree with the butter or margarine until well blended. Mix in the Vanilla, egg yolks and the melted chocolate, and blend well.

In another clean bowl, with clean, dry beaters, gently whip the egg whites with the salt, just to break up and foam the whites slightly. Then, gradually increasing the mixer speed,

dust in the sugar to form stiff, glossy (but not dry) peaks.

Fold 1/3 of the egg whites into the chestnut mixture and work it in well to lighten. Gently fold in the remaining egg whites in two installments, blending well but taking care not to deflate the mixture.

Spoon the batter into the prepared pan and bake for 35 to 45 minutes. The cake will rise somewhat and look dry and slightly cracked on top when done. The middle should be soft but firm. Cool in the pan for 20 minutes; then remove to a wire rack. Freezes well.

Ganache glaze: Bring the whipping cream or coffee to a boil and add the chopped chocolate all at once. Remove from heat and stir briskly, using a wire whisk, until all the chocolate melts and you have a thick glaze or sauce-like topping. Invert the cake so the smooth, flat bottom faces up, and put it on a wire cake rack set over a cookie sheet. Pour the glaze over the cake, using a metal spatula to even the glaze out and spread it along the sides. Serve with a dollop of whipped cream on the side or a pureed raspberry sauce, or garnish with chocolate shavings dusted with sifted powdered sugar.

## TACF Experience Passed to CCC

Vice Chairman Tom Welacky and Technician Dragan Galic attended the American Chestnut Foundation (TACF) Annual General Meeting at Meadowview, Virginia to learn some of their growing methods. TACF was most forthcoming.

Of particular interest was TACF's method of suppressing grass and weed competition.

TACF uses black landscaping cloth to suppress weed growth when seeds are planted. To continue the suppression, a herbicide mix of 42 ounces of Roundup Ultra, 3 quarts of Simazine and 2.5 quarts of Surflan in 65 gallons of water, per acre (2.9 liters Roundup Ultra, 8.4 liters Simazine and 7 kg Surflan in 730 liters of water, per hectare) is applied. (Note: Surflan is not registered for use in Canada.) This mixture is applied in Spring before most leaves have sprouted but while early annuals are emerging.

In June or July, the following mixture is applied: 42 ounces of Roundup Ultra and 1.5 quarts of Surflan per acre (2.9 liters of Roundup and 4.2 kg of Surflan in 730 liters of water, per hectare).

The difference in climates between Virginia and Ontario would probably compel sprayings at shorter intervals here. In addition, some changes in mixture might be made, especially as Surflan is not available here. However, members having small plantings should consider using black landscaping cloth with a layer of mulch on top.

C Hooker



John Hill collects the first nuts, 2006.

## Outreach Coordinator Hired

Please welcome Ms Kelly Schafer, new member of the Canadian Chestnut Council staff.

Kelly has been needed for some time, to brief interested groups that frequently require an explanation of the work of the CCC, and to explain to school classes the importance of breeding to enable the chestnut to survive. In many cases recently, the Council was forced to decline invitations because a knowledgeable speaker was not available.

It has become apparent as well that additional sources of funds will be needed in the near future to sustain and expand the research, testing and breeding work. While the Ontario Trillium Foundation has been generous with its two three-year grants, the demands on its charity greatly exceed its resources. It is expected that the CCC' will one day be too low in priority for OTF assistance. We must therefore seek new sources of funds.

Ms Schafer has agreed to apply her talents to this problem, and to present educational lectures using a PowerPoint program of her creation. to audiences of all ages.

Kelly comes to the CCC with a host of relevant credentials.

She is already familiar with the American chestnut restoration program thanks to her employment at the Tim Horton Onondaga Farms children's camp, where she has been the Bookings and Environmental Coordinator for the past five years. She has presented many talks about, and conducted many tours of, the chestnut Test Planting at the camp.

Before joining Tim Horton Onondaga Farms, Kelly served as Public Educator for the Canadian Peregrine Foundation, where she taught school children the importance of endangered species.

Kelly was educated at Sir Sanford Fleming College, graduating with two diplomas: Fish and Wildlife Technician, and Technologist. She adds strong computer skills and proven ability to produce and use educational materials, which will enable her to expand and improve our current PowerPoint software file and to assist the new website manager.

Kelly will be seeking partnerships with support organizations such as the Elgin and Norfolk Stewardship Councils. She will be available to help publicize the Canadian Chestnut Council project, and can be contacted at [schafer\\_kelly@yahoo.ca](mailto:schafer_kelly@yahoo.ca).

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## AMERICAN CHESTNUT SITE RECORD

*Castanea dentata*

The CCC wants to know where the chestnut trees are. You can help by submitting any of the listed information you can provide.

Owner's name, telephone, e-mail:

Street or rural address, township, county, province:

GPS or other location data:

Number of American chestnut trees:

Other environmental data:

**Send to any CCC director. Thanks!**

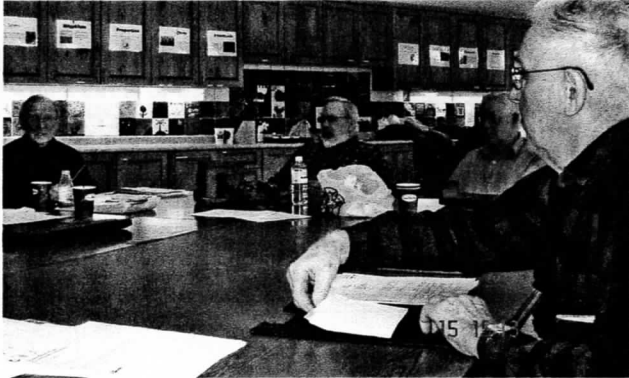
## New Web Site Manager Plans Changes

Dennis Christopher has agreed to accept the position of new web site manager as a volunteer Corresponding Member.

Our previous web site manager, Mr Phil Careless, became too deeply committed in his doctoral etymological researches to continue his web site duties and asked to be relieved. He recommended Mr Christopher as a competent software guru and web site expert.

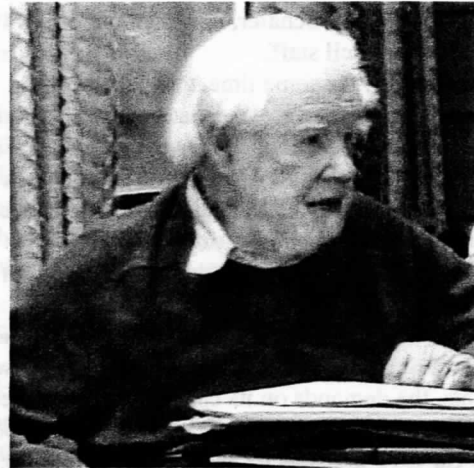
Dennis was inundated with suggestions at the last Directors' Meeting in March. He took them to heart and plans some useful changes to the CCC web site, notably an interactive section where questions and answers can be exchanged.

Dennis's e-mail address is [dchristopher@cogeco.ca](mailto:dchristopher@cogeco.ca).



George Collin, Murray Alward, John Hill and Mike Nemerovski debate the issues – 21 March meeting.

## Arthur Langford



Dr Arthur Langford, Honorary Director of the Canadian Chestnut Council, passed away in February at the age of 95.

Dr Langford was a founder of the CCC and a stalwart supporter until his death. He would listen carefully to highly technical arguments from the other Board members about the American chestnut and its propagation and preservation, and then speak with authority on the best solution. Invariably his comments were respected by the rest of us.

Dr Langford served faithfully the discipline of botanical genetics in Canada, the USA and even Africa. His energy and enthusiasm did not flag despite legal blindness in his latter years. His counsel will be much missed. - C Hooker

## Membership

Membership fees and donations are tax deductible.

### Membership Renewal:

Annual subscription = \$15.00 \$

**Donations** in excess of the annual subscription will be recognized in the Newsletter in the following categories. (Requests for anonymity will be honoured.)

Gold Leaf:	\$1,000 or more
Silver Leaf:	\$500-\$999
Bronze Leaf:	\$250-\$499
Green Leaf:	\$100-\$249
White Leaf:	Less than \$100

Donation: \$

Total enclosed: \$

**Please make all cheques payable to the Canadian Chestnut Council**

**Comments:**

## Volunteers

We need your help! As our program grows and our activities expand, we very much need the talents and skills of our members. If you would like to contribute your skills, please tell us. We start pollinating in early summer!

**I'm interested in** (check all that apply):

- Membership
- Publicity
- Fundraising
- Library research
- Field work
- Other:

**Return your completed form to the Secretary:**

Charles Hooker, 431068 19<sup>th</sup> Line, RR # 2  
Orangeville, Ontario L9W 2Y9  
[chuckh@sympatico.ca](mailto:chuckh@sympatico.ca)