

Thanks to all who attended the annual meeting last month in Carrollton, Ohio, and to Greg Miller and Route 9 Cooperative for hosting.

We're looking forward to next year's annual meeting to be held at Luke Wilson's farm in Gridley, California.

Save the date:

June 8-10, 2018



Route 9 Cooperative in Carrollton, Ohio welcomed chestnut growers for the 2017 annual meeting.

In This Issue

- 1 Annual Market Survey
- 3 Historical Records at CAES
- 6 Annual Meeting Recap
- 8 Meet the Board

Annual Chestnut Market Survey Continues to Reveal Steady Growth in the Chestnut Industry

By Dr. Zhen Cai and Dr. Michael A. Gold, Center for Agroforestry, University of Missouri
caiz@missouri.edu / goldm@missouri.edu

The Annual Chestnut Market Survey was initiated by the Center for Agroforestry at the University of Missouri on behalf of the Chestnut Growers of America in 2009. The survey tracks the evolution in the chestnut industry over time and provides chestnut growers with information on how the market is changing and where more progress is needed.

The 2016/17 Chestnut Market Survey examined the current chestnut market by surveying current members of CGA. In total, 85 surveys were sent out, and 43 useable surveys were collected for a response rate of 51%. Here are some highlights of the results:

Production Operation

Of the 43 respondents, 81% are chestnut growers, sellers, or produce value-added products. Approximately 16% of respondents indicated they are either new orchard growers, hobby growers, or grow chestnuts for wildlife.

Reported chestnut orchards are located at 16 states (Figure 1), including: Michigan (5), Missouri (4), Illinois (4), Cali-

fornia (3), Ohio (3), Iowa (2), Washington (2), Virginia (2), South Carolina (2), North Carolina (2), and one each from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, New York, and Oregon. In terms of orchard size (Figure 2), respondents reported a total of 554 acres planted in chestnuts, of which 279 acres (50%) are in commercial production.

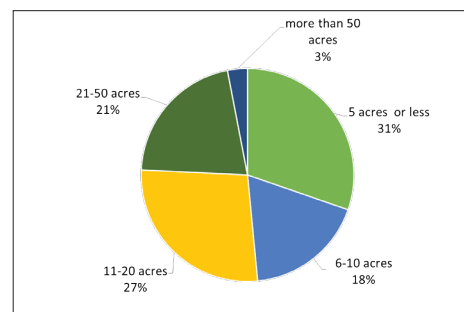


Figure 2. Reported chestnut orchard size (in acres).

A smaller percentage of 2016/17 respondents indicated that they have less than 10 acres of chestnuts planted (49%), as compared with the 2015/16 survey results (66%). Approximately 45% of respondents have plans to expand their orchards in 2018 by establishing 66.5 acres of new chestnut orchards with an estimated 3,490 trees planted.

In terms of orchard management, 23% of respondents indicated that their chestnuts were produced using organic production methods. Approximately 29% of the organic chestnut producers indicated their products are certified by the USDA



Figure 1. Locations of respondents' chestnut orchards.

Continued on page 4...

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



Thank you all for attending and having a great time at our 2017 Annual Chestnut Growers of America Meeting in Carrollton, Ohio. I want to thank all the presenters and Greg Miller for hosting a very informative and well-received chestnut meeting. Greg treated us to a tour of his chestnut orchards started back in 1957 with 25 chestnut trees by his father, Jay Miller. Over the last sixty years, their orchards have grown to over 180 acres, plus the strip mining property, which was planted with over 8,000 Chinese chestnut seedling trees. Greg Miller is definitely a pioneer in the U.S. commercial chestnut industry.

After our tour of Route 9 Cooperative, we moved to the FFA Camp Musking-

um Conference Center to hear several talks about chestnuts. Bob Stehli of Wintergreen Tree Farm in Mantua, Ohio gave an excellent presentation on the "economics of starting a chestnut orchard". Bob shared his experiences from buying land to the production of a chestnut crop paying him an income.

The next presentation was made by Dr. Jeanne Romero-Severson, University of Notre Dame, South Bend, Indiana, on the topic of using DNA markers to benefit the chestnut industry toward successful chestnut breeding. In order to have a smashing success in chestnut plant breeding, there are three components: (1) pick the right parents; (2) keep track of your stuff; and (3) keep your eye on the prize. CGA is supporting and making a contribution to fund important research to develop "Ancestry Informative DNA Markers for chestnut genetics and identification (AIMS)". More information about this project by Dr. Jeanne Romero-Severson will be available in the October CGA Newsletter.

Additional presenters at our meeting included Dr. Sandy Anagnostakis, who presented on genetic resources from the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station. Mike Nave gave a talk on "interesting new chestnut cultivars". Greg Miller presented his proposal for implementing a cooperative chestnut breeding program. Mike Gold reported on the updated annual survey of chestnut production and markets through the Center of Agroforestry from the University of Missouri. All these presentations were very informative and demonstrate the progression of knowledge gained in growing the chestnut industry. Speaker slides are available on the CGA website, and all this information will be shared in future newsletter articles.

Please welcome our new board members, Luke Wilson and Greg Miller. We all need to thank our former board members, David English and Lee Williams, for all their efforts throughout the years and dedication to Chestnut Growers of America.

Remember the purpose of CGA is to promote chestnuts, to disseminate information to growers of chestnuts, to improve communications between growers within the industry, to support research and breeding work, and generally to further the interests and knowledge of chestnut growers. Our organization advocates the delivery of only high-quality chestnuts to the marketplace. As members, I hope we can help our organization expand and bring in new members.

I hope you all have a wonderful summer and many chestnuts in the coming harvest season.

Best Regards,

Roger

Chestnut Growers of America, Inc.
chestnutgrowers.org

Board of Directors

<i>President</i>	Roger Blackwell (810) 923-2954 rblackwell@comcast.net
<i>Vice President</i>	Derek Waltchack (205) 223-2607 dw@shanwalt.com
<i>Secretary/Treasurer</i>	Jack Kirk (804) 357-1137 jkirk@essexbank.com
<i>Director</i>	Sandy Bole
<i>Director</i>	Greg Miller
<i>Director</i>	Tom Wahl
<i>Director</i>	Luke Wilson

Committees

<i>Editor/Webmaster</i>	Rita Belair chestnutgrowersofamerica@gmail.com
-------------------------	---

The Chestnut Grower is published quarterly by Chestnut Growers of America, Inc.

© 2017. Original articles may be reprinted with written permission of the author and this publication.

Annual Membership Dues

Single membership, \$35; Household membership, \$45; Associate membership, \$50. Members receive The Chestnut Grower quarterly. Emailed newsletters are included. Mailed newsletters are an additional \$5 per year. A \$5 discount applies if payment is postmarked or submitted through the website by Feb. 15. Foreign mailings may include a surcharge to cover the cost of additional postage.

Advertising Rates

Full page, camera ready	\$20.00
Half page, camera ready	\$15.00
Quarter page	\$10.00
Business card (4 issues)	\$15.00
Classifieds	FREE

Email ads to chestnutgrowersofamerica@gmail.com.

Send payment for ads to Jack Kirk, 2300 Bryan Park Av., Richmond, VA 23228. Make checks payable to Chestnut Growers of America, Inc. OR visit www.chestnutgrowers.org/paydues.html to submit payment online via PayPal.

Deadlines

<i>Issue</i>	<i>Deadline</i>	<i>Mailed</i>
Winter	Dec. 10	Jan. 1
Spring	Mar. 10	April 1
Summer	June 10	July 1
Fall	Sept. 10	Oct. 1

Editorial Opinion

The views, articles and advertising appearing in The Chestnut Grower do not necessarily reflect the attitude nor policy of Chestnut Growers of America, Inc., its members, officers, Board of Directors, or Editor. Chestnut Growers of America, Inc., and this publication are not responsible for errors and/or misrepresentations in advertising. The Editor reserves the right to reject or edit all material submitted for publication.

Valuable historical chestnut breeding records are housed at the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station

By Sandra L. Anagnostakis, Emeritus Agricultural Scientist, Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station | sandra.anagnostakis@ct.gov

The Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station (CAES) was founded in 1875, the first in the U.S. It was not connected to any college or university, as later experiment stations were. Today, the CAES houses invaluable historical records dating to the early days of chestnut breeding in the U.S.

Early work on chestnuts focused on the improvement of woodlots throughout the state for timber production¹. The first Asian chestnuts came into the U.S. by accident in 1876 in a shipment of lily bulbs from Japan. They were planted in a garden in Stamford, CT and were impressive in their precocity and large nuts. Four of these 1876 trees are still alive and well in CT. People were so impressed by these Japanese chestnut trees that many seedlings and grafted trees were then imported. Some of these trees brought with them the fungus that causes chestnut blight disease, since the cankers on Japanese chestnuts are rarely lethal and probably were not recognized. The disease had been identified in CT by 1908, and pathologist G. P. Clinton started surveying for damage (Figure 1). By 1912 the disease was throughout the state.

Many chestnut trees were imported into the U.S. by nurserymen, and interested amateurs formed the Northern Nut

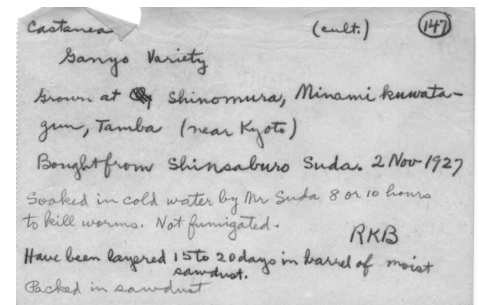


American chestnut, Scotland, CT, 1905, 83 ft tall, 27 inches dbh, 103 years old.

Growers Association in 1910, with R. T. Morris of New York and Stamford, CT as president. Morris wrote 1911 that he had “26 kinds of chestnuts” on his Merribrooke Farm in Stamford, and that he had cut out “5,000 dead American trees.” All the publications of the Northern Nut Growers Association are housed in the main library at CAES.

The USDA became involved in chestnut importation in 1902 when they received seed of Japanese chestnuts through the L. Boehmer & Co., Yokohama, Japan². R. K. Beattie sent seed from Japan and with the explorations of Frank Meyer many more were imported. Publications with the lists of imported plants are housed in the main library at CAES.

Seed was planted at Bell, MD for distribution to interested citizens, and a large card file (also in the main library at CAES) details where trees were sent, by state. Photographs and records of the USDA chestnut breeding program (1927 to 1959) are also housed at CAES.



One of the import records for Japanese chestnut seed, purchased by R. Kent Beattie in 1927.

Donald Jones, head of the genetics department at CAES became interested in breeding chestnuts for resistance to blight and joined forces with pathologist Arthur Graves who worked at the Brooklyn Botanical Garden. Starting in 1930, Jones planted chestnuts from the USDA at CAES's Lockwood Farm in Hamden, CT and Graves' plantings at his family home in Hamden became the Chestnut Planting at Sleeping Giant. Both are managed by CAES, and contain all of the species of *Castanea*^{3,4}. These plantings were extended by the breeding work of Hans Nienstaedt, Richard Jaynes, and myself⁵.

All this valuable material is safe for now, but changes in budgets and space demands may put it in jeopardy. It is important that

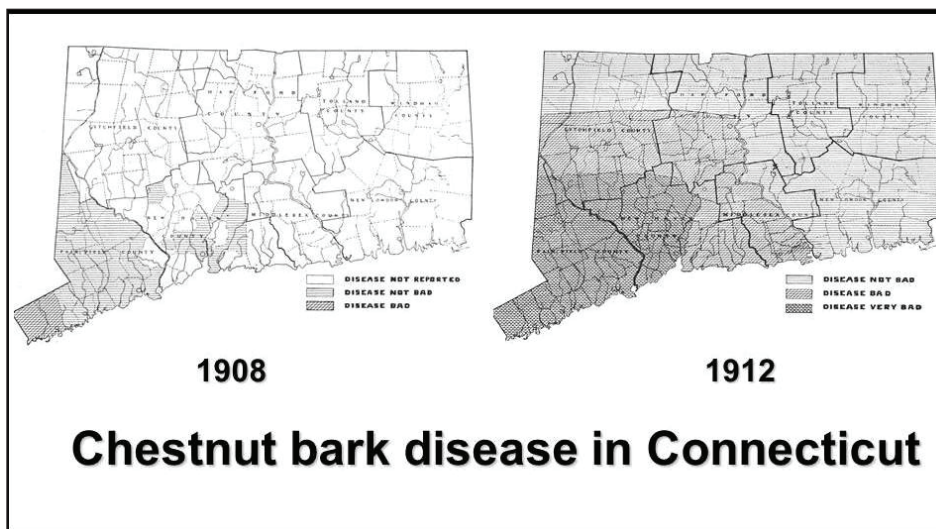


Figure 1. G. P. Clinton, CAES, surveys for chestnut blight in CT in 1908.

(an increase of 7% compared to 2015/16 survey results). Conventional methods (i.e., methods using agrochemicals for fertilization and weed/pest control) are used by 77% of the respondents. Conventional producers reported that 78% use inorganic fertilizer, 15% use insecticide, and 22% use herbicide.

Harvest and Yield

A total of 294,452 pounds of chestnuts were harvested in 2016 with an average of 12,802 pounds harvested per respondent. There is a higher percentage of respondents who harvested at least 10,000 pounds of chestnuts in 2016/17 (31%) compared to 2015/16 (26%) (Figure 3).

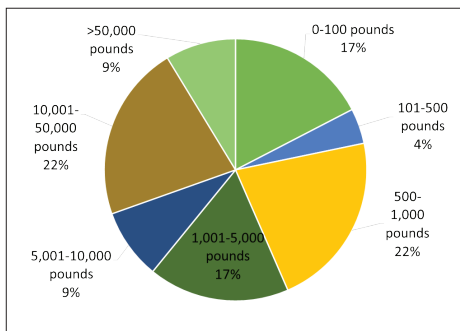


Figure 3. Reported chestnuts harvested (in pounds) in 2016.

A higher percentage of respondents harvested less than 100 pounds of chestnuts in 2016 (17%) compared to 2015 (5%). Higher yields were reported by 57% of 2016/17 respondents compared to 2015/16; 13% reported the same, 30% reported lower yields. Respondents also pointed out some factors that benefit chestnut yield, including good weather, higher-quality nuts, and fertilizer. Factors that hurt the chestnut yield were bad harvest weather, pests, and diseases.

Marketing

The majority of our 2016/17 respon-

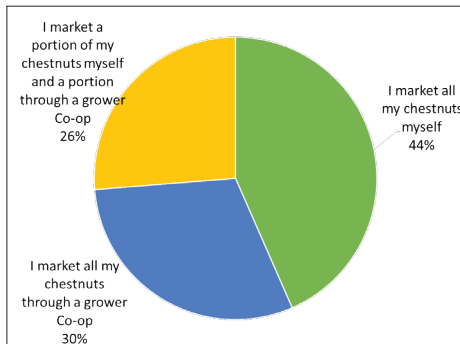


Figure 4. How growers marketed their chestnuts in 2016/17 marketing season.

dents (63%) indicated they produce and market chestnuts by themselves (Figure 4). Approximately 23% of respondents produce and sell value-added chestnut products, compared to 10% as reported in the 2015/16 survey.

Sales

Thirty percent (30%) of CGA survey respondents reported an annual gross sales from chestnuts in the 2016/17 marketing season greater than \$50,000 (excluding shipping and delivery) (Figure 5). In the 2015/16 survey, only 15% indicated sales greater than \$50,000. The percentage of respondents who had an annual gross sale from chestnuts less than \$5,000 also increased (57% in the 2016/17 marketing season vs. 41% in 2015/16 marketing season). This may reflect the impact of newly established orchards beginning to come into commercial production.

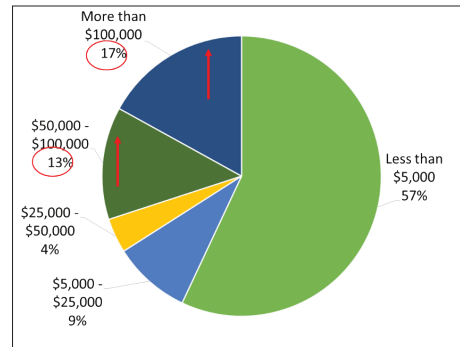


Figure 5. Approximate annual gross sales from chestnuts in the 2016/17 marketing season excluding shipping and delivery.

The majority of respondents (78%) indicated they did not earn any income from value-added chestnut products, 9% earned 1-25% of their gross annual income from selling value-added products, and only 4% have value-added products contributing to more than 50% of their sales.

Market Outlets

Growers sell fresh chestnuts and value-added products through different outlets including: marketing cooperatives (prices received ranged from \$1.00 - \$3.75/lb), farmers' markets (\$5.50 - \$7.00/lb), restaurants/chefs (\$5.50/lb), distributors/brokers (\$1.00/lb), health and natural food stores (\$4.65/lb), grocery stores (\$1.00/lb), wholesalers (\$1.82 - \$3.81/lb), online (\$3.5 - \$8.40/lb), and on-farm sales (\$2.50 - \$8.40/lb). The percentages of respondents who marketed their

chestnuts through marketing cooperatives, online, and health and natural food stores increased compared to the previous year. Nearly half of respondents marketed their products through marketing cooperatives (Figure 6). The percentage of respondents who marketed their products at farmers' markets did not change.

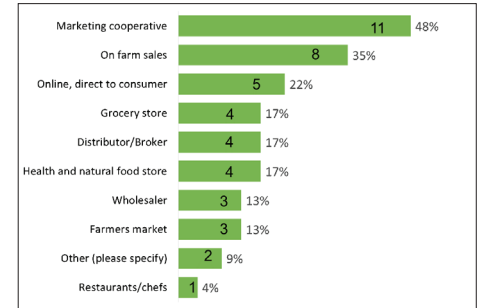


Figure 6. Market outlets for fresh chestnuts and value-added products.

For respondents who had annual gross sales greater than \$50,000, the top four outlets were online sales, on-farm sales, sales to distributors/brokers, and sales to wholesalers. For respondents who had an annual gross sale from chestnuts less than \$50,000, most sold their products to marketing cooperatives.

Demand for Fresh Chestnuts and Value-added Products

Seventy-four percent (74%) of respondents indicated they observed an increased demand for chestnuts in 2016/17 compared to the demand in 2015/16 (Figure 7). Only 4% of respondents indicated a decreased demand.

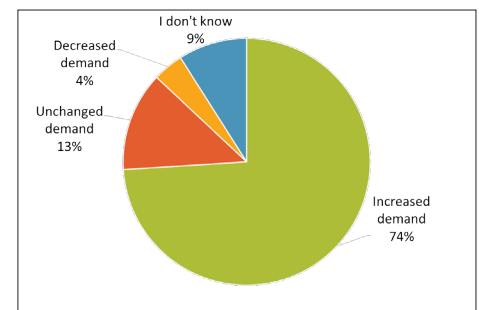


Figure 7. Demand for fresh chestnuts compared to the previous year.

One interesting finding was that all respondents who had an annual gross sales from chestnuts greater than \$50,000 believed that the demand for chestnuts increased in 2016. Only 63% of the respondents who had an annual gross

sales from chestnuts less than \$50,000 believed that the demand increased.

In terms of supply and demand in the current market, 48% of respondents indicated demand exceeds supply, 22% said demand is equal to supply, 13% said demand is below supply, and 17% didn't know (Figure 8). Teasing the data apart further revealed that of the respondents who had annual gross sales greater than \$50,000, 71% reported that demand

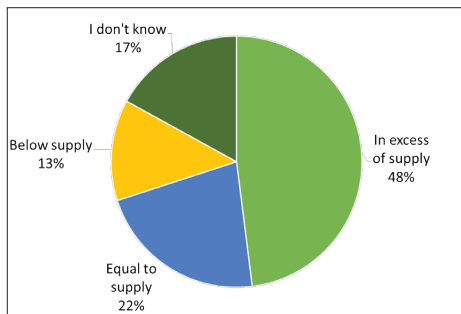


Figure 8. Current demand for fresh chestnuts.

exceeds supply. Among respondents who had annual gross sales less than \$50,000, 48% reported that demand exceeds supply, 22% that demand is equal to supply, 13% that demand is below supply, and 25% didn't know.

Demand for value-added chestnut products was also examined. Forty percent (40%) reported that demand for value-added chestnut products was in excess of supply. However, the percentage of respondents who indicated demand was below supply increased from 14% (the 2015/16 survey result) to 20% this year.

Conclusion

The 2016/17 survey results suggest that the chestnut industry is growing steadily. A higher percentage of growers planned to expand their chestnut orchards and grow more chestnut trees. Large-scale chestnut producers (growers who had an annual gross sale from chestnuts

greater than \$50,000) are very optimistic about the market; the majority of them believe chestnut demand exceeds supply. However, small-scale growers (growers who had an annual gross sale from chestnuts less than \$50,000) may lack market information and are uncertain about chestnut demand and supply. Most small-scale growers rely on market cooperatives to sell their products. Our survey results emphasize the importance of spreading market information to small producers, and the importance of the role that cooperatives play in marketing chestnuts. ●

We greatly appreciate our members' participation in the 2016/17 survey. We intend to make the survey more user-friendly next year, allowing survey participants to "go back" to previous pages if they wish to review their input. In addition, we will prepare questions to explore the activity of chestnut cooperatives in more detail.

Continued from page 3...

many people be made aware of what is housed at CAES and planted at Lockwood Farm and the Chestnut Plantation at Sleeping Giant so that administrators can be made aware of its value. Now that I have retired, I will not be replaced, so the future of Connecticut chestnut work is unknown. As long as the trees are there, and the historical material remains intact, someone else can take up the torch. ●

¹Hawes, A. F. 1906. "Chestnut in Connecticut and the improvement of the woodlot." *Bulletin 154*, CAES, available on the CAES web site at: <http://www.ct.gov/caes/lib/caes/documents/publications/bulletins/b154.pdf>

²History of Chestnut Introductions into the U.S. <http://www.ct.gov/caes/cwp/view.asp?a=2815&q=376740>

³A detailed list of the chestnut trees at Lockwood Farm is available from Anagnostakis.

⁴A detailed list of the chestnut trees at the Chestnut Plantation at Sleeping Giant is available from Anagnostakis.

⁵The chestnut tree breeding records of crosses made at CAES are available from Anagnostakis.



USDA Chestnut Records are stored in a wooden card file cabinet, on the third floor of the Main Library at CAES, which has all the records of where imported chestnut trees/seeds came from, where they were planted at Bell, MD, where they were sent (organized by state), and records of surveys for chestnut blight disease.



USDA chestnut photographs and breeding records on the third floor of the main library at CAES.

◀ Publications of the USDA with records of imported plant material are in a wooden credenza, in the entryway of the Main Library at CAES, which has the original sources of plant materials imported into the U.S.

Scenes from the weekend in Ohio...



Greg Miller leads the tour of the Route 9 Cooperative chestnut processing operation at the Friday evening open house. This large chestnut storage and packing facility is a relatively new operation born out of the need for several neighboring growers to pool their efforts. The building is located adjacent to most members' orchards.



Touring the orchards surrounding Route 9 Cooperative. Chestnuts do well on the well-drained hilltops of Appalachian Ohio.



Visiting mature orchards and recently planted seedlings on reclaimed strip mine land.



Chestnuts at the co-op are handled with a forklift in vented plastic pallet boxes.



The Friday night open house at Route 9 Cooperative was a great way for growers to catch up on the past year.



Greg has dealt with multiple pest issues over the past year, including gall wasps and a 17-year cicada emergence.



Greg Miller explains the nursery tree operation at Empire Chestnut Company.



A memorable chestnut root ornament on display at Empire Chestnut.



Participating in the silent auction at FFA Camp Muskingum.



◀ *Jeanne Romero-Severson of Notre Dame University presented on using DNA markers to help chestnut breeding work be more successful. CGA is contributing monetarily to her research efforts. A full write-up on the topic will be in a future newsletter.*

▶ *Dinner with the whole crew at FFA Camp Muskingum Saturday evening.*



Meet the Board

Meet your 2017-2018 Board of Directors:

Roger Blackwell

President



My current farm, New Era Chestnuts, LLC, is located in Montague, Michigan and is owned by my brother-in-law Doug, his wife Kathy, and my wife Sue and I. Our chestnut orchard is 8 acres on a 35 acre plot of land located two miles inland from Lake Michigan. We have 800 chestnut trees. The majority of our trees are between 12 to 15 years old. All the trees are grafted European/Japanese cultivars; the majority are Colossal with Nevada as the primary pollinators.

Our orchard is probably one of the best locations in the state. I have not had any irrigation until three years ago for new trees planted. In the last 8 years, our trees have grown an average of one inch in diameter and some have grown even larger. The orchard production has improved from 4 pounds per tree 8 years ago to over 42 pounds per tree in 2014.

I am currently on the Board of Directors of Chestnut Growers, Inc., a chestnut marketing cooperative started in 2002. The cooperative is important in that a group of growers can share the same equipment to process, grade, and market the chestnuts. Also, not every grower will have the same amount of chestnuts each year. As a group of growers we can

maintain a regular customer base and have a reasonable amount of chestnuts to bring to market each year. Ultimately, we save by working together and in some ways improve the wholesale pricing of chestnuts in the state of Michigan. As a group we are a strong marketing force of chestnuts in the state. We are actively growing a commercial chestnut industry in Michigan, and we are looking to expand in the area where we have been successful along the Lake Michigan coastline.

Derek Waltchack

Vice President



My full time job is running a commercial real estate firm, Shannon Waltchack, located in Birmingham, Alabama. But in 2013, I began developing Alabama's only commercial chestnut farm. Named after the nearby town, Alpine Farms has 900 chestnut trees with plans to have 2,000 trees in the ground by 2018. I chose to plant Dunstan, Qing, Gideon and Greg Miller's 'extra special' seedlings, as he tries to determine the best cultivar for Alabama. In addition to chestnuts, Alpine Farms grows pumpkins and has 10 beehives.

I joined CGA in 2013 and I am particularly interested in encouraging other farmers to start growing chestnut trees in the south. My wife, Rushton, and I have 5 children who range in age from 4 to 12 years old.

Jack Kirk

Secretary/Treasurer



Around 2005, as I began winding down my career in financial management and strategic planning in the corporate world, I searched for a pre-retirement or retirement project that would be both rewarding and entirely different from the corporate world. After lots of research, and developing a detailed business plan, I settled on "Chestnuts".

In 2010, I found a wonderful piece of property east of the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia, about 25 miles south of Charlottesville. In 2011, we began planting Dunstan seedlings. We completed our plantings in 2015. Our first small commercial crop was sold out last year. We are one of the many "new" growers in the chestnut business.

Ray Young's advice has always been to not quit your day job when you start a chestnut farm. I have taken his advice and am still winding down my career. Hopefully, the nuts will fall in greater quantities in the future and soon I will be able to kiss the corporate world good-bye.

As a new kid on the chestnut block, I have many questions about the chestnut business, especially how to balance the evolution of the business, from planting and growing, to

harvesting, processing, and storage, to marketing and sales, with limited investment dollars. I imagine many of you have faced the same dilemma (unless you are independently wealthy). I have found members of CGA to be helpful and candid with answers. Don't hesitate to email or call me if I can help!

Sandy Bole



Chestnuts became the answer after several years of planning for an interesting and challenging retirement project for our country land. They seemed to be a natural fit for my husband Ben's background in farming and my interest in nutrition. In planting our orchard, we chose to grow our trees organically using sustainable methods.

We joined the small Western Chestnut Association shortly after our orchard began production. As growers and researchers around the country met, the CGA evolved. It has been extremely satisfying to watch this organization become a viable source of information for all aspects of the chestnut industry.

Greg Miller



I have been a full-time chestnut grower since 1984. At that time, my father's chestnut-growing hobby had gotten out of control and it became my business. He had planted his first chestnut trees in 1957. Chestnuts do well on our well-drained hilltops of Appalachian Ohio. Since the 1980s, I have evaluated thousands of chestnut seedlings and cultivars representing all species of *Castanea*, including both pure species and hybrids. In terms of nut quality and adaptation, I've found that the Chinese chestnut is the best species for us. In the early 1990s, my neighbors planted thousands of Chinese chestnut seedlings over about 50 acres. The production from these trees combined with production from my trees was the basis for forming a chestnut marketing cooperative, Route 9 Cooperative, in 2010 (www.route9cooperative.com). The cooperative now sells both culinary chestnuts and my chestnut nursery stock.

Tom Wahl



I was born and raised in Iowa and graduated from Iowa State University in 1984 with a degree in Fisheries and Wildlife Biology. For the next 16 years I worked for various government agencies in wildlife research, wildlife management, forestry, and park management. My wife, Kathy Dice, and I bought a farm in Louisa County in 1986. I quit my day job in January 2001 to work on the farm full time. We raise high value tree crops such as chestnuts, heartnuts, persimmons, and paw paws, and also operate a small tree nursery.

My interest in sustainable agriculture started with my work in natural resources. I recognized that conventional agricultural practices were destructive to wild plants, animals, and even the very resources upon which agriculture depends.

I began working to find a way to make agriculture work in harmony with natural systems. I joined Practical Farmers of Iowa in 1995 and in 1996 was awarded a SARE grant for my project Comprehensive Integrated Agroforestry. In 2015, we received the Sustainable Agriculture Achievement Award from Practical Farmers of Iowa.

Luke Wilson



I am a farmer from Gridley, California, a small town at the north end of the Sacramento valley. I manage my family's 200-acre grower/packer/shipper operation. We produce kiwifruit, sugar plums, and chestnuts. We farm approximately 15-20 acres of our own chestnuts, but pack and market for other growers who represent about 30 acres of productive orchards and another 30 acres that will be in production in the next few years. I am excited about the potential for growth in the U.S. chestnut industry, and I look forward to serving on the CGA board and doing my part to help bring chestnuts into the mainstream!

For Sale / Seeking

CGA members can post equipment or other items they want to buy or have for sale, free. Send your submissions to chestnutgrowersofamerica@gmail.com.

SEEKING: Scion wood of Bergantz chestnut. Exchange possible. Contact: Davor Juretic, juretic.davor@gmail.com.

FOR SALE: Chestnut Orchard, 71 Dunstan hybrid trees planted in 1994 on 1.1 lake front acres - beautiful home site, located in Dyer County, Tennessee. For additional information call Joe Welborn (901) 828-7957.

****YOUR AD HERE****

FOR SALE: Tifone Orchard/vineyard sprayer. 400 liter, PTO driven sprayer with adjustable new spray heads, adjustable fan, new gear oil, and new uncut drive shaft for exact PTO requirements. Call/email for details/photos/questions: David English (850) 566-7092, chestnutsrus@yahoo.com.

FOR SALE: See photos at right. (1) Kubota 35hp 4x4 with loader. Has bucket and forks, turf tires, and shows approximately 860hrs on meter. (2) Facma trailed harvester in great shape. Extra hoses for one or two-person setup. (3) Flory orchard sweeper. New rubber fingers on head. Machine good and straight. Will sell as a package or separate. Contact Devon Milligan at (706) 681-1542.



CORNER

Chestnut Sugar Cookies

Recipe by Greg Miller; thanks to Sarah Stouffer for baking the amazing batch that was enjoyed at the annual meeting!

INGREDIENTS

- 1 ½ c. sweetened chestnut puree (directions below)
- 1 ½ c. flour
- 1 c. sugar
- 1 c. butter
- 2 eggs
- ½ tsp. baking soda
- 2 tsp. baking powder
- 1 tsp. vanilla
- 2 Tbsp. cocoa powder

PREPARATION

Cream butter and sugar. Add baking soda, baking powder, vanilla, and cocoa; blend well. Add eggs, chestnut puree, and flour; mix well. Drop teaspoonfuls onto greased cookie sheet and bake at 400°F for 7 minutes.

For the chestnut puree: Combine equal parts water and chestnut flour with ½ part packed brown sugar. Heat the mixture carefully while stirring, or preferably in the oven until chestnut granules are soft. This may require adding a small amount of water. The final consistency should be something like mashed potatoes – moist but not flowing. Let cool before use.

Washington Chestnut Company

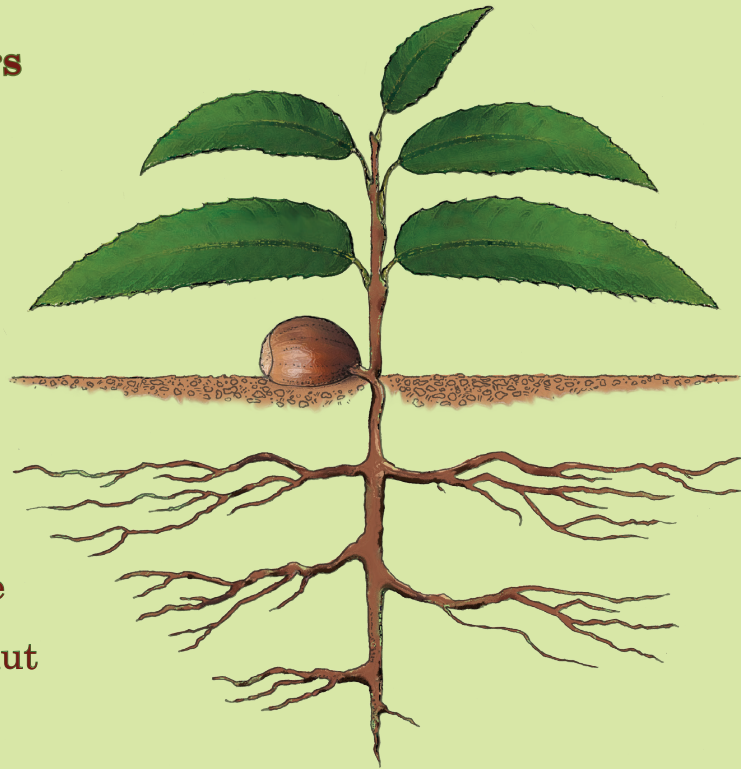


Quality Chestnut Trees from a Reliable Source!

Washington Chestnut Company has become an industry leader in the propagation of chestnut trees. The chestnut trees we offer are grown in the Pacific Northwest, free of exposure to chestnut blight and gall wasps.

Available Cultivars

Colossal
Bouche de Betizac
Prococe Migoule
Maraval
Marsol
Marigoule
Marrisard
Bisalta #2
Bisalta #3
Belle Epine
Gillet
Szego
Regis Montis
Regina Montis
Marrone di Comballe
Marrone di Marradi
Pure American Chestnut
Bergantz
...and more!



Our web site has full descriptions of each cultivar and lots of help with growing chestnut trees.

www.WashingtonChestnut.com

Washington Chestnut Company
6160 Everson Goshen Rd., Everson, WA 98247
Phone (360) 966-7158



Chestnut Growers of America
54 Ledge Farm Road
Nottingham, NH 03290

THE CHESTNUT GROWER

Summer 2017



Our Nuts are Bigger!



DUNSTAN CHESTNUTS™

- Proven growth and production throughout the U.S. for decades
- Completely blight resistant
- Large, sweet, easy to peel nuts, better tasting than European hybrids

www.chestnuthilltreefarm.com

1-800-669-2067

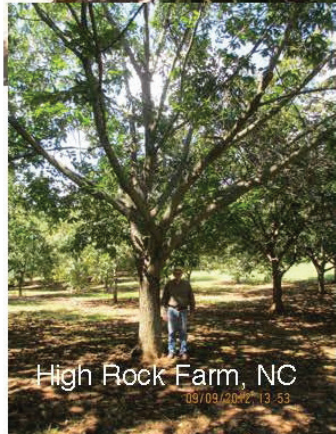
email: chestnuthilltreefarm@gmail.com



Wilson Orchards, VA



Delmarvelous Orchards, DE



High Rock Farm, NC

09/09/2017 13:53



Chestnut Ridge of Pike County, IL