The magnificent American chestnut tree (*Castanea dentata*) once dominated 200 million acres of the eastern United States. Many uses of wood from these trees supported the U.S. economy and our way of life.

Chestnuts were a primary food source for wildlife, livestock and people. Roasted chestnuts were sold by street vendors.

In the late 1800s *Cryphonectria parasitica*, the fungal pathogen that causes chestnut blight, arrived from Asia. By 1950 it killed an estimated 4 billion trees.

The American Chestnut Foundation uses backcross breeding to produce blight-resistant American chestnuts, called Restoration Chestnuts 1.0.

The demonstration plot contains American chestnuts, Chinese chestnuts, and The American Chestnut Foundation’s potentially blight-resistant Restoration Chestnuts 1.0, which will be used for American chestnut restoration efforts throughout the eastern United States.