



Ozark Chinquapin in flower

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New Member

Ozark Chinquapin Foundation
 PO Box 96,
 Purdy MO 65734
membership@ozarkchinquapin.org

Have You Found a Tree?

PO Box 1133
 Salem, MO 65560
stevebostocf@gmail.com

Recent Accomplishments

- Established Ozark Chinquapin Website/Foundation
- Several new surviving trees discovered (Genetic diversity saved from within native range)
- 2,300+ blight resistant seeds distributed
- 80 Acre Research Farm est. in Southeast Missouri
- Established database of trees
- Established test plots
- Successful Cross Pollination in 2010
- First seed from research test plots in 2011
- New F1 strain of 100% pure OC created



Our Goal: Blight resistant Ozark Chinquapin nuts, just removed from the burs that enclose them, ready for our volunteers to plant.

OCF is a 501c(3) non-profit, tax exempt organization



Working with other Natural Resource Agencies for the return of the Ozark Chinquapin



OZARK CHINQUAPIN FOUNDATION

-Restoring an American Treasure-



The Ozark Chinquapin Foundation (OCF) Is a volunteer driven, 501C3 charitable non-profit organization dedicated to restoring the Ozark Chinquapin to the woodlands and forests of the south-central United States as a mature, seed producing tree species.

We are working to establish a viable seed base, and through research and cross-pollination of blight resistant trees, to develop a 100% pure Ozark Chinquapin that can reproduce and thrive in our forests.



ozarkchinquapin.com

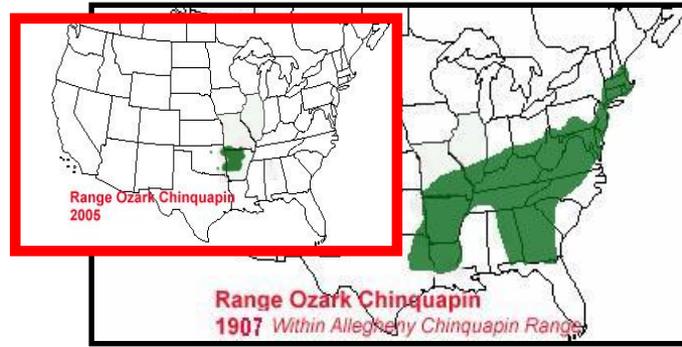
Ozark Chinquapin

(scientific name: *Castanea Ozarkensis*)
sometimes called Ozark Chinkapin or Ozark Chestnut, is a drought tolerant hardwood tree that grew to heights of 65 feet and 2-3 feet in diameter. It inhabited the rocky upper slopes and ridge tops of the Ozark and Ouachita Mountains in Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Eastern Texas. It was also found in Northern Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi. It may have made up to 20% of the species found in the temperate forest west of the Mississippi river. It produce prolific nut crops that both humans and wildlife found delicious. Those "Chestnuts roasting on an open fire..." were as likely to be Chinquapin nuts.



Ozark Chinquapin nuts grow inside prickly burrs that protect the seed from animals then release the nut in late summer.

It bloomed in late May to early June, after the threat of frost had pasted. The trees produced a bounty of sweet nuts every year, without fail, and was sought as a nutritious food source by Native Americans, early settlers and wildlife. The wood was highly prized because it was rot resistant, light weight and made excellent lumber for barns, furniture, railroad ties and fence posts.



What Happened to the Chinquapin ?

The chestnut blight (*Cryphonectria parasitica*), imported in nursery stock from Asia in 1904, devastated the American Chestnut, Allegheny Chinquapin and the Ozark Chinquapin, all species from the *Castanea* family. The blight fungus ends up killing the mature trees down to the roots. Fortunately the blight cannot live in the soil and the *Castanea* species can sprout from the old stump roots. Unfortunately, the sprouts usually only grow for 10-15 years before the blight kills it back to the roots. Stump sprouts are found throughout the Ozark Chinquapin's original range in sufficient number so the species does not need to be listed as an Endangered Species.



Steve Bost,
OCF founder,
speaks for
the trees,...
listen and
join!



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What We are Doing

- 🌳 Locating Blight Resistant trees
- 🌳 Distributing resistant seed
- 🌳 Cross Pollinating resistant strains
- 🌳 Twig Grafting/Nut Grafting
- 🌳 DNA Analysis to confirm native strains are 100% pure Ozark Chinquapin
- 🌳 Trans-locating seed within native range to ensure genetic diversity
- 🌳 Established Research Farm to cross breed increased resistance to blight
- 🌳 Collaborating with University Researchers
- 🌳 Promoting OC restoration through Local, Tribal, State and Federal cooperators
- 🌳 OCF Members volunteering hundreds of hours in field work and education



Cross Pollinization: Pollen from a blight resistant tree is placed in a paper bag then placed over the flowers of another tree and shaken. The resulting seed will have increased resistance



**Mature, blight resistant trees are out there,
we need your help finding them.**

Join OCF and become a TREE HUNTER