



CHESTNUT CHAT SERIES:
CHAT 22: EXPLORING BIG QUESTIONS FOR AMERICAN CHESTNUT RESTORATION
DATE: FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 2021

ORIGINATOR	QUESTION / COMMENT
Cherin Marmon-Saxe:	https://acf.org/resources/chestnut-chat-series/
Michael Ronayne:	What is the Chinese Academy of Science doing with transgenic editing of the Chinese Chestnut, which has vulnerable to the blight?
Susan Treesh:	Human population changes are taking place as well - some of these chestnut areas are seeing declining human populations.
Lisa Thomson:	Michael, would you mind putting your question in the Q and A? Thanks! And thanks for joining us today!
Bill Russell:	no
Lizzie Camfield:	same
Phil:	C
NEIL POPPENDECK:	no
Stephanie Garrett:	I don't know.
Gail H:	c
David Deaville:	C
Kevin Millar:	C
Scott Laseter:	different
David Marinelli:	c don't know
Peter Lane:	I don't know.
Walter Cwynar:	yes different
Pauline Burnes:	I don't know.
Lawrence:	I'm thinking b - different species
Robbie Shaw:	clearly a hybrid because it is a blend of different gene pools
Lynne:	different
Mary Mangan:	I don't know. I want DNA.
Brad Price:	c
Christine Dotterer:	same species
Susan Treesh:	c - as a birdwatcher, I am all too familiar with the malleability of the definition of a species.
Terry Johnson:	Don't know.
David Marinelli:	success breeding
Dan Williams:	Yes, different
Stephanie Garrett:	Soil needs?
francisgroeters:	It's not binary. It's not Yes or No. Shades of gray.
Gene:	Two species, a red oak and a white oak
Tony Barrett:	Don't Know
Vernon Sanders:	No
Holt, Harry D.:	I don't know. Need to know: The Genetic profile of the tree
Clark Beebe:	We need a definition of what makes a species



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Garet D Livermore, Herkimer:	I don't know, need more info
Mike Aucott:	yes
afaust:	different
Daniel Schadler:	c You would need to know if they could interbreed. Analysis of the DNA would also be important.
Stephen Gruman:	Yes, different think of salmonids where different geographic types were stocked in non-indigenous watersheds
Pauline Burnes:	Doesn't hybridization often make a plant/animal stronger in some ways?
Susan Treesh:	The definition changes over time - and, remember, is our human definition.
Bruce Byers:	Don't know, need genetic info
Christine Dotterer:	Are you a splitter or a lumper?
Jim C:	species <-> ecological niche?
Lynne:	helping evolution along. a newer, hardier species... one that will survive.
Bill Russell:	If you had a human who was 15/16 homo direct and 1/16 Neanderthal it would be regarded as our species - because that is the situation with a majority of the human race.
Cynthia Kuster:	You could compare the azalea and the rhododendron, which I have heard are actually the same species even though they look very different. (I could be wrong about that)
Pauline Burnes:	Has anyone been in contact with the Institute for Creation Research? It may give you a different insight into the research regarding species and genetic variation.
S2S VETERANS MISSION 501c19 NPO:	Where will you be posting this recording link?
Brad Vogel:	What an excellent question!
Kendra Collins:	All chestnut chats are posted here: https://acf.org/resources/chestnut-chat-series/
Kendra Collins:	No update on the USDA approval process - it's not going to be quick - but we will keep everyone posted as soon as we know more.
Kendra Collins:	And just a reminder - if you have a question you'd like our panelist to address, please use the Q&A function so we don't lose those in the chat. Thanks!
Mike Aucott:	If you have your cursor on the slide, it will help it advance better.
John Hempel:	Remarkable the both O'Keefe and Steiglitz have chestnut works. Another common bond in their partnership?
Clark Beebe:	I remember seeing a definition of a domesticated plant or animal has had its DNA altered from the original "wild" version. If the DNA has not changed it is just "tamed." I think of the guy in Canada who has a pair of tamed moose trained to pull a cart.



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Pauline Burnes:	Evelyn, I like to use the word Stewardship of our Natural Resources. I am a Landscape Architect with over 23 yrs experience of restoration ecology for highly disturbed landscapes. One of my projects was the re-establishment of vegetation on 6 miles of 4 lane highway, involving stream and wetland mitigation as restoring upland habitat. Over 10,000 trees, shrubs, seedlings, plugs, etc. Many Landscape Architects are well versed in restoration ecology. Check out web site for ASLA.org. I also have an undergraduate degree in Natural Resources Management.
Pauline Burnes:	At present I am a volunteer with NYS Department of Environmental Conservation on trail maintenance on State Forest. We have over 46,000 ac of State Forest in Allegany County. Would like to see DEC more involved in the restoration of Chestnut trees in our area.
Evelyn Brister:	@Pauline, So much important work is done by landscape architects and other practitioners, working with DEC, highways, and others!
Gene:	GMO buffs have long shot themselves in the foot by not worrying about their control over their experiments. Check out Druker's book "Altered Genes, Twisted Truth" and learn in that book what Phil Regal had to deal with regarding GMO advocates.
Christopher Craig:	Ultimately most large-scale decisions are made by select few who USUALLY do the best they can to affect the greatest good - only true way to make chestnut case is national proposition that is voted on.
Susan Treesh:	Great thought that our ecological assumptions are just as culturally influenced as political and social assumptions.
John Hempel:	Did we ever hear any complaints from Native American groups about the backcross program?
nurul faridi:	In cereals and vegetables, Plant Breeding has been playing a significant role producing new cultivars through crossing between elite lines to bring or adding a trait(s) to a locally adaptive lines/verities. Also, using landraces/wild species to introgressed traits resistance to pests and diseases to save the crop. For an example, most of the CIMMYT's (Intl. Maize & Wheat Research Institute, Mexico) wheat high yielding varieties contained 1B/1R translocation cultivating in the developing countries contained about 1% of Rye DNA (a short arm of the rye chromosome 1R). It may be different in Forest Trees!
Steven Boyce:	Well, COVID vaccines do not modify germ plasm. There is a fundamental difference. These are not equivalences.
Pauline Burnes:	Thank you to all for your excellent work!
Lisa Thomson:	Thanks to everyone for joining us for this fascinating conversation!