Changes to the Global Real Return Fund

On September 26, 2013, the WisdomTree Global Real Return Fund broadened its mandate to incorporate positions in both corporate bonds and equities. These new positions will work in concert with its existing investment in global inflation-linked bonds and commodities in continuing the Fund's objective of seeking returns that exceed the rate of inflation over long-term investment horizons. The changes move the Fund more firmly into the growing category of multi-asset real return funds, which diversify investments across multiple asset classes in an effort to beat inflation over the long-term. Of course, diversification does not eliminate the risk of experiencing investment losses.

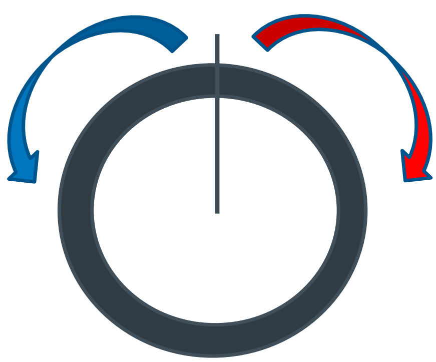
Additionally, Western Asset Management Company became the sub-adviser for the Fund. This makes the Pasadena-based manager's third subadvised fund with WisdomTree. Western Asset Management currently manages $438 billion (as of August 31, 2013), including $9.5 billion in global linked bond strategies.

The Fund employs an investment process combining a semi-annual assessment of broad asset class allocations with manager discretion employed in security selection. As part of the investment process, the Fund management's team will focus on whether markets are currently compensating investors for the risk of future inflation. If markets are understating the risks, the Fund will look to dial up its level of inflation insurance with greater investments to more inflation-sensitive assets, such as inflation-linked bonds, floating rate bonds, and positions in commodities. Conversely, if inflation is declining and likely to fall further, the Fund could dial down its level of inflation insurance, by tilting its strategic allocations towards larger positions in high-yield corporate bonds and equities.

Dialing up and dialing down inflation insurance over a broader range of assets gives the investment manager greater flexibility in increasing purchasing power over dynamic investment environments. The net result is likely to be a portfolio that is less tactical and more strategic across economic environments.

Dialing Down Inflation Insurance…

- Increase Corporate Bonds
- Increase Stocks
- Reduce Inflation-linked, Floating Rate Bonds
- Reduce Commodities



Dialing Up Inflation Insurance…

- Increase Inflation-Linked and adjustable rate bonds
- Increase Commodities
- Reduce Corporate Bonds
- Reduce Stocks

Why make the change?

While inflation erodes the purchasing power of investments, it is important for investors to remember that the pricing of most asset classes incorporates compensation against expected inflation. During periods when inflation is restrained, nominal assets offering some protection against inflation can provide investors the opportunity of getting paid to wait until inflation creeps higher. Allocations to high-yield corporate bonds and equities tied can enhance return prospects in these lower inflation environments. High-yield corporate bonds, in particular, offer a significant yield cushion relative to other fixed income sectors. This yield cushion and improved coverage levels from increased revenues could offer some protection as faster growth pushes inflation higher.

Since the Federal Reserve became independent from the Treasury in 1951, many investment periods have been characterized by low to moderate inflation[1] providing more tools to negotiate the different risk-return tradeoffs and adjust the level of inflation protection up and down appeared appropriate.

What will the change look like at the close of business on September 26?

Allocations to corporate bonds – both high-yield and investment grade – and equities will be offset by reductions in global inflation-linked bonds and commodity positions. The inflation-linked portion will remain the largest component of the portfolio at 59%, followed by corporate bonds and equities at 16% and 11% respectively. Commodity positions will be reduced by the greatest amount to 8% (- 24.7%). The commodity exposure will also be streamlined to focus on concentrated positions in energy and metals futures replacing exposure to broader commodity indices providing long-only and long-short exposure. These are initial targets and may change over time due to market conditions and portfolio manager discretion.

Prospective Changes in Real Return Fund on Conversion Date

	Old Target	Current as of Sept. 20	Target for Sept 26	Projected Change from Current
Sub Groups				
Inflation-linked / floating rate	66.66%	67.27%	***59%***	-8.27%
US Inflation-linked Bonds	22.22%	23.08%	24%	0.92%
Global Inflation-linked Bonds	44.44%	44.19%	35%	-9.19%
Floating Rate Corporates	0.00%	0.00%	0%	0.00%
Corporate Bonds	0.00%	0.00%	**16%**	16.00%
High Yield	0.00%	0.00%	9%	9.00%
Investment Grade Corporate	0.00%	0.00%	7%	
Equities	0.00%	0.00%	***11%***	11.00%
Exchange-Traded Funds	0.00%	0.00%	11%	11.00%
Commodities	33.00%	32.73%	***8%***	-24.73%
Gas	Var	13.25%	5%	-8.25%
Metals	Var	9.15%	3%	-6.15%
Agriculture	Var	10.33%	0%	-10.33%
Cash	0.00%	0.00%	***6%***	6.00%

Source: WisdomTree, Western Asset Management

What experience does the Western Asset Management bring to the management of the Fund?

The portfolio management team for the Fund is led by Chris Orndorff. Chris Orndorff is part of the investment team responsible for global multisector strategies; the team manages over $37.7B in assets. Mr. Orndorff also plays an integral role in the establishment of overall macro policy for the firm, sitting on both the US Broad Market Committee and Global Strategy committee. The Fund's portfolio manager brings over 26 years of experience managing investment funds.

Western Asset Management Company, a unit of Legg Mason, Inc. (NYSE:LM) is one of the world's premier fixed-income managers. With offices in Pasadena, New York, London, Tokyo, Singapore, Hong Kong, Melbourne and Sao Paulo, Western Asset's long performance track record and global presence has them positioned to continue their commitment to excellence in fixed-income investment management.

[1] Since 1951, annual rate of inflation as measured by the year-over year change in consumer prices has been below 3% in half of the annual periods and less than 4% over 70% of the time. Changes in Core Consumer Prices and the deflator for Personal Consumption Expenditures suggest similar results over shorter periods. Source: Bureau of Labor and Statistics, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

RISKS: There are risks associated with investing, including possible loss of principal. Fixed income investments are subject to interest rate risk; their value will normally decline as interest rates rise. In addition when interest rates fall income may decline. Fixed income investments are also subject to credit risk, the risk that the issuer of a bond will fail to pay interest and principal in a timely manner, or that negative perceptions of the issuers ability to make such payments will cause the price of that bond to decline. Inflation protected securities do not eliminate risks associated with inflation or deflation. Foreign investing involves special risks, such as risk of loss from currency fluctuation or political or economic uncertainty. Investments in emerging, offshore or frontier markets are generally less liquid and less efficient than investments in developed markets and are subject to additional risks, such as risks of adverse governmental regulation and intervention or political developments.

ADDITIONAL RISKS: One of the risks associated with the Fund is the complexity of the different factors that contribute to the Fund's performance, as well as its correlation (or non-correlation) to other asset classes. These factors include use of various types of fixed income investments, commodity contracts, swaps and other derivatives. Derivative investments can be volatile and these investments may be less liquid than other securities, and more sensitive to the effects of varied economic conditions. The Fund may invest in Exchange Traded Products (ETP) and is subject to the same risks associated with the securities held by the ETPs. ETPs may not achieve their investment goals or may not be available for investment and by investing in the Fund, shareholders may indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by the ETPs in addition to the Fund's direct fees and expenses. Unlike typical exchange-traded funds, there is no index that the Fund attempts to track or replicate. Thus, the ability of the Fund to achieve its objective will depend on the effectiveness of the portfolio manager. Due to the investment strategy of this Fund it may make higher capital gain distributions than other ETFs. Please read the Fund's prospectus for specific details regarding the Fund's risk profile.

Investors should carefully consider the investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses of the Fund's before investing. To obtain a prospectus containing this and other important information, please call 1-866-909-WISE (9473) or visit wisdomtree.com to view a prospectus online. Read the prospectus carefully before you invest.

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