

WisdomTree Trust
 Form 497K
 September 26, 2013

WisdomTree Global Real Return Fund **RRF** (NYSE Arca Ticker)

SUMMARY PROSPECTUS January 1, 2013, as revised September 26, 2013

Before you invest in the Fund, as defined below, you may want to review the Fund's prospectus and statement of additional information (SAI), which contain more information about the Fund and the risks of investing in the Fund. The Fund's current prospectus and SAI are incorporated by reference into this summary prospectus. You can find the Fund's prospectus and SAI, as well as other information about the Fund, online at www.wisdomtree.com/prospectus. You may also obtain this information at no charge by calling 1-866-909-9473 or by sending an e-mail request to getinfo@wisdomtree.com.

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks total returns (capital appreciation plus income) that exceed the rate of inflation over long-term investment horizons.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

The following table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. The fees are expressed as a percentage of the Fund's average net assets.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)	None
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees	0.60%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses	0.00%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses*	0.06%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses**	0.66%

*The expense information in the table has been restated to reflect estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

**The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table may not correlate to the expense ratios in the Fund's financial highlights and financial statements because the financial highlights and financial statements reflect only the operating expenses of the Fund and do not include Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses, which are fees and expenses incurred indirectly by the Fund through its anticipated investments in certain underlying investment companies.

Example

The following example is intended to help retail investors compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. It illustrates the hypothetical expenses that such investors would incur over various periods if they invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of the shares at the end of those periods. This example assumes that the Fund provides a return of 5% a year and that operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
	\$67	\$211	\$368	\$822

Investors may pay brokerage commissions on their purchases and sales of fund shares, which are not reflected in the example.

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or turns over its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 3% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund is an actively managed exchange traded fund (ETF) that seeks to provide protection against inflation and to generate income. Inflation is defined as an increase in the general price level of goods and services over time. The Fund

invests in a combination of inflation-linked securities and debt instruments from issuers in the United States, developed markets and emerging markets throughout the world. The Fund has targeted exposure to commodities, and employs commodity strategies structured to provide returns that exceed inflation rates. The Fund may also invest in equities, particularly those viewed as potentially being sensitive to inflation or that otherwise provide exposure to commodities. The Fund is managed using an investment approach that considers, among other things, country and currency exposure, sector allocation, investment exposure, and risk.

Investments in Inflation-Linked Bonds and Other Fixed Income Securities. As noted above, the Fund invests in fixed income securities and other instruments linked to inflation rates in the U.S. and in developed and emerging market countries throughout the world. The Fund's U.S. investments are focused on inflation-protected securities, such as U.S. Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (TIPS), and floating-rate securities. Outside the U.S., the Fund seeks broad-based exposure to both developed and emerging economies. The Fund focuses its investments outside the U.S. in countries that are leading exporters of commodities, such as Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Mexico, and South Africa, and may also invest in other countries to seek broader exposure across developed and emerging markets. The countries in which the Fund invests may change from time to time based on market and other conditions. Country, sector and issuer exposure and risk are reviewed on an ongoing basis and the Fund's portfolio is rebalanced quarterly. The Fund's exposure to any single non-U.S. currency generally is limited to 10% of the Fund's assets.

The Fund intends to focus its investments in inflation-linked bonds and other debt instruments issued by governments, government agencies and instrumentalities, government-sponsored enterprises and supranational organizations. For these purposes, supranational organizations include entities such as the European Investment Bank, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Finance Corporation, and other regional development banks. The Fund may also invest in debt securities issued by corporations. Inflation-linked bonds are structured to provide protection against inflation by preserving purchasing power. In a typical inflation-linked bond, the principal amount of the bond and the cash flow generated by the bond (i.e., interest) are adjusted upward in response to increases in inflation rates. The U.S. Consumer Price Index, or CPI, is a commonly used measure of U.S. inflation rates. Bonds tied to inflation rates outside the U.S. generally are linked to regional or country measures comparable to the CPI that measure inflation rates in non-U.S. markets. As inflation rises, upward adjustments to the principal amount or income paid on the bond increase the value of the bond and help preserve purchasing power in response to inflation. Conversely, some types of inflation-linked bonds may be adjusted downward in response to deflation (i.e., a decrease in the prices of goods and services over time).

The Fund may invest in floating- and variable-rate bonds. Floating- and variable-rate bonds are bonds that have a variable payment feature tied to a reference rate, such as the federal funds rate or the London Interbank Offering Rate (LIBOR). Floating- and variable-rate bonds generally are less sensitive to interest rate increases because when market rates rise, the payments made by such bonds increase. Conversely, a decrease in market interest rates will adversely affect the income received from such securities and may cause the value of such bonds to decrease.

The Fund may invest in derivatives such as swaps, forward currency contracts, and futures contracts designed to provide protection from changes in inflation rates. A swap is an agreement between two parties to exchange payments based on a reference asset, which may be a currency or interest rate but also may be a single asset, a pool of assets or an index of assets. A forward currency contract is an agreement to buy or sell a specific currency at a future date at a price set at the time of the contract. A futures contract is a standardized contract traded on a recognized exchange in which two parties agree to exchange either a specified financial asset or the cash equivalent of said asset of standardized quantity and quality for a price agreed today (the *futures prices* or the strike price) with delivery occurring at a specified future date. The Fund also may enter into repurchase agreements with counterparties that are deemed to present acceptable credit risks. A repurchase agreement is a transaction in which the Fund purchases securities or other obligations from a bank or securities dealer and simultaneously commits to resell them to a counterparty at an agreed-upon date or upon demand and at a price reflecting a market rate of interest unrelated to the coupon rate or maturity of the purchased obligations.

The average duration of the fixed income portion of the Fund's portfolio will vary based on economic fundamentals and market conditions. During most scenarios, fixed income portfolio duration will not exceed 10 years. Duration is an important indication of the Fund's sensitivity to changes in interest rates. Funds with higher durations generally are subject to greater interest rate risk. For example, the value of a fund with a portfolio duration of ten years would be expected to drop by 10% for every 1% increase in interest rates. While the Fund intends to invest a relatively large percentage of its assets in investment grade securities, the Fund also may invest in non-investment grade securities. Securities rated investment

grade generally are considered to be of higher credit quality and subject to lower default risk. Although securities rated below investment grade may offer the potential for higher yields, they generally are subject to higher potential risk of loss.

While inflation-linked securities offer protection against inflation, they are sensitive to changes in real interest rates. Real interest rates are interest rates that have been adjusted to remove the cost of inflation. Protracted increases in real interest rates would likely have a negative impact on the value of inflation-linked securities and the value of the Fund. The Fund may purchase or sell futures contracts on U.S. Treasury securities or other U.S. government or non-U.S. government obligations to help minimize this risk.

The Fund may invest a portion of its assets in fixed income securities that are not linked to inflation, such as U.S. government obligations. The Fund also may invest in money market instruments (including repurchase agreements) with remaining maturities of one year or less, as well as cash and cash equivalents.

Investments in Commodities and Other Instruments. The Fund intends to have targeted exposure to commodities and commodity strategies. Within these strategies, the Fund may take or gain exposure to long or short positions in commodities and related instruments. To be long means to hold or be exposed to a commodity or instrument with the expectation that its value will increase over time. To be short means to sell or be exposed to a commodity or instrument with the expectation that it will fall in value. The Fund will benefit if it has a long position in a commodity or instrument that *increases* in value or a short position in a commodity or instrument that *decreases* in value. Conversely, the Fund will be adversely impacted if it holds a long position in a commodity or instrument that declines in value and a short position in a commodity or instrument that increases in value.

The Fund seeks to gain exposure to commodity markets, in whole or in part, through investments in a subsidiary organized in the Cayman Islands (the WisdomTree Subsidiary). The WisdomTree Subsidiary is wholly-owned and controlled by the Fund. The Fund's investment in the WisdomTree Subsidiary may not exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets at each quarter-end of the Fund's fiscal year. The Fund's investment in the WisdomTree Subsidiary is intended to provide the Fund with exposure to commodity returns within the limits of the federal tax requirements applicable to regulated investment companies, such as the Fund. The WisdomTree Subsidiary intends to achieve exposure to commodities through listed commodity futures, but may also use other instruments such as commodity index swaps and structured notes that provide commodity returns. A listed commodity future is a financial instrument in which a party agrees to pay a fixed price for a designated commodity at a specified future date. Listed commodity futures are traded at market prices on exchanges pursuant to terms common to all market participants. Except as noted, references to the investment strategies and risks of the Fund include the investment strategies and risks of the WisdomTree Subsidiary.

Investments in Equities. The Fund may invest in equities, particularly those viewed as potentially being sensitive to inflation or that otherwise provide exposure to commodities. Investments in equities may include exchange traded products (ETPs), such as exchange traded funds registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the 1940 Act), including exchange traded funds advised by the Fund's investment adviser.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

You can lose money on your investment in the Fund. The Fund is subject to the risks described below. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund's net asset value per share (NAV), trading price, yield, total return and/or its ability to meet its objective.

- n **Investment Risk.** As with all investments, an investment in the Fund is subject to investment risk. Investors in the Fund could lose money, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount of an investment, over short or long periods of time.

- n **Market Risk.** The trading prices of commodities, currencies, fixed income securities, equity securities and other instruments fluctuate in response to a variety of factors. The Fund's NAV and market price, like security and commodity prices generally, may fluctuate significantly in response to these factors. As a result, an investor could lose money over short or long periods of time.

n **Shares of the Fund May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV.** Although it is expected that the market price of the shares of the Fund will approximate the Fund's NAV when purchased and sold in the secondary market, there may be times when the market price of the shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount). This risk is heightened in times of market volatility or periods of steep market declines.

- n **Capital Controls Risk.** Economic conditions, such as volatile currency exchange rates and interest rates, political events and other conditions, may, without prior warning, lead to government intervention and the imposition of capital controls. Capital controls may impact the ability of the Fund to buy, sell or otherwise transfer securities or currency, may adversely affect the trading market and price for shares of the Fund, and may cause the Fund to decline in value.

- n **Cash Redemption Risk.** The Fund's investment strategy will require it to effect redemptions, in whole or in part, for cash. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher annual capital gain distributions than if the in-kind redemption process was used exclusively. Additionally, the realization of foreign exchange losses through security sales can impact income distributions paid by the Fund.

- n **Commodity Risk.** The value of commodities and commodity-linked derivative instruments typically is based upon the price movements of a physical commodity or an economic variable linked to such price movements. The prices of commodities and commodity-related investments may fluctuate quickly and dramatically and may not correlate to price movements in other asset classes. An active trading market may not exist for certain commodities. Each of these factors and events could have a significant negative impact on the Fund.

- n **Counterparty and Issuer Credit Risk.** The financial condition of an issuer of a debt security or other instrument or a counterparty to a derivative or other contract may cause such issuer or counterparty to default, become unable to pay interest or principal due or otherwise fail to honor its obligations. While the Fund attempts to limit credit and counterparty exposure in a manner consistent with its investment objective, the value of an investment in the Fund may change quickly and without warning in response to issuer or counterparty defaults and changes in the credit ratings of the Fund's portfolio investments.

- n **Currency Exchange Rate Risk.** The Fund currently invests a relatively large percentage of its assets in investments denominated in non-U.S. currencies, or in securities that provide exposure to such currencies, currency exchange rates or interest rates denominated in such currencies. Changes in currency exchange rates and the relative value of non-U.S. currencies will affect the value of the Fund's investment and the value of your Fund shares. Currency exchange rates can be very volatile and can change quickly and unpredictably. As a result, the value of an investment in the Fund may change quickly and without warning and you may lose money.

- n **Deflation Risk.** The Fund currently invests a relatively large percentage of its assets in inflation-linked securities and instruments that provide similar exposure. In the event of a general decline in commodity and consumer prices, commonly referred to as deflation, these securities may lose value and have an adverse effect on Fund performance.

- n **Derivatives Investment Risk.** The Fund may invest in derivatives. Derivatives are subject to a number of risks described elsewhere in this Prospectus, such as interest rate risk, market risk, and credit risk. They also involve the risk that changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index, or that the counterparty to a derivative contract might default on its obligations. Derivatives can be volatile and may be less liquid than other securities. As a result, the value of an investment in the Fund may change quickly and without warning and you may lose money.

- n **Emerging Markets Risk.** Investments in securities and instruments traded in developing or emerging markets, or that provide exposure to such securities or markets, can involve additional risks relating to political, economic, or regulatory conditions not associated with investments in U.S. securities and instruments or investments in more developed international markets. For example, developing or emerging market governments may, without prior warning, impose capital controls on the ability to transfer currency, securities or other assets. The

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Fund's ability to access certain developing or emerging markets also may be limited due to a variety of factors, including currency convertibility issues. Such conditions may impact the ability of the Fund to buy, sell or otherwise transfer securities or currency, cause the Fund's returns to differ from those available to domestic investors, adversely affect the trading market and price for Fund shares and cause the Fund to decline in value.

- n **Exchange Traded Product Risk.** The Fund is subject to the same risks associated with the securities held by ETPs in which the Fund may invest. Such ETPs may not achieve their investment goals or may not be available for investment. In addition, by investing in the Fund, shareholders indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by the ETPs in addition to the Fund's direct fees and expenses.

- n **High Yield Securities Risk.** Higher yielding, high risk debt securities, sometimes referred to as junk bonds, may present additional risk because these securities may be less liquid and present more credit risk than investment grade bonds. The price of high yield securities tends to be more susceptible to issuer-specific operating results and outlook and to real or perceived adverse economic and competitive industry conditions.

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- n **Income Fluctuation Risk.** The Fund's periodic income distributions are likely to fluctuate considerably more than the income distributions of a typical bond fund. The Fund's income may decline during periods of deflation or due to changes in expectations concerning the rate of inflation. In deflationary environments, the principal and income of an inflation-protected security will decline and could result in losses for the Fund.

- n **Inflation Risk.** An increase in the principal amount of an inflation-linked bond will be considered taxable ordinary income, even though investors do not receive the increased principal until maturity. As a result, in certain circumstances, the Fund may be required to make annual distributions to shareholders that exceed the cash received by the Fund on its investments. This may cause the Fund to liquidate investments when it might not be advantageous to do so and may have negative tax consequences.

- n **Interest Rate Risk.** Interest rate risk is the risk that fixed income securities will decline in value because of changes in interest rates and other factors, such as perception of an issuer's creditworthiness.

- n **Issuer-Specific Risk.** Issuer-specific events, including changes in the financial condition of an issuer, can have a negative impact on the value of the Fund.

- n **Liquidity Risk.** The Fund may invest in derivatives and other instruments that may be less liquid than other types of investments. The derivatives in which the Fund invests may not always be liquid. This could have a negative effect on the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective and may result in losses to Fund shareholders.

- n **Management Risk.** The Fund is actively managed using proprietary investment strategies and processes. There can be no guarantees that these strategies and processes will be successful or that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

- n **Non-Diversification Risk.** The Fund is considered to be non-diversified, which means that it may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund. To the extent the Fund invests a significant percentage of its assets in a limited number of issuers, the Fund is subject to the risks of investing in those few issuers, and may be more susceptible to a single adverse economic or regulatory occurrence. As a result, changes in the market value of a single security could cause greater fluctuations in the value of Fund shares than would occur in a diversified fund.

- n **Non-U.S. Markets Risk.** The Fund may invest in bonds and other instruments issued by non-U.S. governments or that track non-U.S. interest or inflation rates. Foreign markets are generally less liquid and can be more volatile than the U.S. market due to increased risks of adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments and can perform differently from the U.S. market. Each of these factors may impact the ability of the Fund to buy, sell or otherwise transfer securities, adversely affect the trading market and price for Fund shares, and cause the Fund to decline in value.

- n **Portfolio Turnover Risk.** The Fund's strategy may frequently involve buying and selling portfolio securities to rebalance the Fund's exposure to various market sectors. Higher portfolio turnover may result in the Fund paying higher levels of transaction costs and generating greater tax liabilities for shareholders. Portfolio turnover risk may cause the Fund's performance to be less than you expect.

- n **Repurchase Agreement Risk.** The Fund's investment in repurchase agreements may be subject to market and credit risk with respect to the collateral securing the repurchase agreements. Investments in repurchase agreements also may be subject to the risk that the market value of the underlying obligations may decline prior to the expiration of the repurchase agreement term.

- n **Short Sales Risk.** The Fund may engage in short sale transactions. The Fund will lose value if the security or instrument that is the subject of a short sale increases in value. The Fund also may enter into a short derivative position through a futures contract, swap agreement, structured note, or short positions on currency forwards. If the price of the security or derivative that is the subject of a short sale increases, then the Fund will incur a loss equal to the increase in price from the time that the short sale was entered into plus any premiums and interest paid to a third party in connection with the short sale. Therefore, short sales involve the risk that losses may be exaggerated, potentially losing more money than the actual cost of the investment. Also, there is the risk that the third party to the short sale may fail to honor its contract terms, causing a loss to the Fund.

- n **Sovereign Debt Risk.** Bonds issued by governments, sometimes referred to as sovereign debt, present risks not associated with investments in other types of bonds. The government or agency issuing the debt may be unable or unwilling to make interest payments and/or repay the principal owed. In such instance, the Fund may have limited recourse against the issuing government or agency. In the past, governments of emerging market countries have refused to honor their payment obligations on issued bonds.

n **Subsidiary Investment Risk.** Changes in the laws of the United States and/or the Cayman Islands, under which the Fund and the WisdomTree Subsidiary are organized, respectively, could result in the inability of the WisdomTree Subsidiary to operate as intended and could negatively affect the Fund and its shareholders.

n **Tax Risk.** The Fund expects to obtain exposure to the commodities markets by entering into commodity-linked derivative instruments, such as listed futures contracts. In order for the Fund to qualify as a regulated investment company, the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income each taxable year from qualifying income. Income from certain commodity-linked derivative instruments in which the Fund invests may not be considered qualifying income. The Fund will seek to limit such income so as to qualify as a regulated investment company. The Fund intends to invest in such commodity-linked derivative instruments indirectly through the WisdomTree Subsidiary. Failure to comply with the requirements for qualification as a regulated investment company would have significant negative tax consequences to Fund shareholders.

Fund Performance

The Fund commenced operations on July 14, 2011, and therefore does not have performance history for a full calendar year. Once the Fund has completed a full calendar year of operations, a bar chart and table will be included that will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the variability of the Fund's return based on net assets and comparing the Fund's performance to a broad measure of market performance.

Management

Investment Adviser and Sub-Advisers

WisdomTree Asset Management, Inc. serves as the investment adviser to the Fund. Western Asset Management, Inc. serves as the sub-adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

Stephen A. Walsh, Co-Chief Investment Officer, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since September 2013.

S. Kenneth Leech, Co-Chief Investment Officer, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since September 2013.

Christopher Orndorff, CFA, a portfolio manager, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since September 2013.

Buying and Selling Fund Shares

The Fund is an ETF. This means that shares of the Fund are listed on a national securities exchange, such as the NYSE Arca, Inc., and trade at market prices. Most investors will buy and sell shares of the Fund through brokers. Because Fund shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount).

The Fund issues and redeems shares at NAV only in large blocks of shares (Creation Units), which only institutions or large investors may purchase or redeem. Currently, Creation Units generally consist of 100,000 shares, though this may change from time to time. Creation Units are not expected to consist of less than 50,000 shares. The Fund generally issues and redeems Creation Units in exchange for a portfolio of fixed income securities closely approximating the holdings of the Fund or an amount of cash.

Tax Information

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The Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains.

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