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WisdomTree Trust
Form 485APOS
August 06, 2007

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 6, 2007

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Investment Company Act File No. 811-21864

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM N-1A

REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933 |X|
Pre-Effective Amendment No. _____ |_
Post-Effective Amendment No. 6 |X|

and/or

REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT OF 1940 |X|
Post-Effective Amendment No. 8 |X|

(Check appropriate box or boxes.)

WISDOMTREE TRUST
(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Charter)

48 Wall Street, 11th Floor
New York, NY 10005
(Address of Principal Executive Offices) (Zip Code)
(Registrant's Telephone Number, including Area Code): 1-866-909-9973

JONATHAN STEINBERG
WISDOMTREE TRUST
48 Wall Street, 11th Floor
New York, NY 10005
(Name and Address of Agent for Service)

Counsel for the Trust: Richard Morris, Esq.
Ropes & Gray LLP WisdomTree Asset Management, Inc.
1211 Avenue of the Americas 48 Wall Street, 11th Floor
New York, New York 10036 New York, New York 10005
Attention: Robert J. Borzone, Jr., Esq.

It is proposed that this filing will become effective (check appropriate box):

- Immediately upon filing pursuant to paragraph (b)
- On (date) pursuant to paragraph (b)
- 60 days after filing pursuant to paragraph (a)(1)
- On (date) pursuant to paragraph (a)(1)
- 75 days after filing pursuant to paragraph (a)(2)
- On (date) pursuant to paragraph (a)(2) of Rule 485.

If appropriate, check the following box:

This post-effective amendment designates a new effective date for a previously filed post-effective amendment.

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SUBJECT TO COMPLETION
PRELIMINARY PROSPECTUS
DATED AUGUST 6, 2007

The information in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed. We may not sell these securities until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities and it is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.

[WISDOMTREE (SM) LOGO]

PROSPECTUS

_____, 2007

WisdomTree (SM) Trust

WisdomTree International Dividend Funds

WisdomTree Emerging Markets SmallCap Dividend Fund

WisdomTree Israel Total Dividend Fund

THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION ("SEC") HAS NOT APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED THESE SECURITIES OR PASSED UPON THE ADEQUACY OF THIS PROSPECTUS. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

WisdomTree Trust

WisdomTree Trust (the "Trust") is a registered investment company that consists of separate investment portfolios called "Funds." Each Fund seeks investment results that closely correspond to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of a particular index that defines a dividend-paying segment of the U.S. or international stock market. The indexes are created using a proprietary methodology developed by WisdomTree Investments, Inc. The Funds described in this Prospectus are listed in the Table of Contents.

Each Fund is an "exchange traded fund." This means that shares of the Funds are listed on a national securities exchange, such as the New York Stock Exchange or the American Stock Exchange, and trade at market prices. The market price for a Fund's shares may be different from its net asset value per share ("NAV"). Each Fund has its own CUSIP number and exchange trading symbol.

Each Fund described in this Prospectus issues and redeems shares at NAV only in large blocks of shares, typically 50,000 shares or more ("Creation Units"). These transactions are usually in exchange for a basket of securities and an amount of cash. As a practical matter, only institutions or large investors purchase or redeem Creation Units. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, shares of each Fund are not redeemable securities.

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A NOTE TO RETAIL INVESTORS

Shares can be purchased directly from the issuing Fund only in exchange for a basket of securities that is expected to be worth several million dollars. Most individual investors, therefore, will not be able to purchase shares directly from a Fund. Instead, these investors will purchase shares in the secondary market through a brokerage account or with the assistance of a broker. Thus, some of the information contained in this Prospectus - such as information about purchasing and redeeming shares from a Fund and references to transaction fees imposed on purchases and redemptions - is not relevant to most individual investors. Shares purchased or sold through a brokerage account or with the assistance of a broker may be subject to brokerage commissions and charges.

INVESTMENT PRODUCTS: ○ ARE NOT FDIC INSURED ○ MAY LOSE VALUE ○ ARE NOT BANK GUARANTEED

WisdomTree Trust

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Overview

This Prospectus provides the information you need to make an informed decision about investing in the Funds.* It contains important facts about the Trust as a whole and each Fund in particular.

Each Fund is an exchange-traded fund ("ETF"). ETFs are index funds whose shares are listed on a stock exchange and traded like equity securities at market prices. ETFs, such as the Funds, allow you to buy or sell shares that represent the collective performance of a selected group of securities. ETFs are designed to add the flexibility, ease and liquidity of stock-trading to the benefits of traditional index-fund investing.

WisdomTree Asset Management, Inc. ("WisdomTree Asset Management") is the investment adviser to each Fund. WisdomTree Investments, Inc. ("WisdomTree Investments") is the parent company of WisdomTree Asset Management.

Investment Objective

Each Fund seeks investment returns that closely correspond to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of a particular index ("Index" or "Dividend Index") developed by WisdomTree Investments. Each Index consists of dividend-paying securities in the market suggested by its name that meet specific criteria developed by WisdomTree Investments.

Principal Investment Strategies

This Prospectus describes two Funds that invest in dividend-paying, non-U.S. equity securities. Each Fund tracks a specific international stock Dividend Index created by WisdomTree Investments. Each Dividend Index is designed to measure a specific segment of the market for international dividend-paying securities. Each Fund seeks investment returns that closely correspond to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of its underlying Index.

The WisdomTree Indexes are "fundamentally weighted." The Dividend Indexes differ from most traditional indexes in that the proportion, or "weighting," of the securities in each Dividend Index is based on a measure of fundamental value. The Dividend Indexes are weighted based on either the amount of cash dividends that companies in each Index pay or the dividend yield of the companies in each Index. This means that securities of companies that pay higher amounts of cash dividends or have higher dividend yields generally will be more heavily weighted in each Index and Fund. Most traditional indexes and index funds weight their securities by looking simply at the market capitalization of such securities. Common stocks, real estate investment trusts, tracking stocks, and holding companies are eligible for inclusion in each Index. Only regular dividends (i.e., established or quarterly dividends as opposed to non-recurring or special dividends) are included in the determination of cash dividends or dividend yield.

Under normal circumstances, at least 95% of a Fund's total assets (exclusive of collateral held from securities lending) will be invested in the component securities of its Index. Each Fund will normally invest at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in the types of securities suggested by its name. Each Fund generally may invest up to 5% of its total assets in securities not included in its Index, but which the Fund believes will help it track its Index. For example, a Fund may invest in securities that are not components of its Index in order to reflect various corporate actions and other changes to its Index (such as reconstitutions, additions and deletions). Under normal circumstances, as long as a Fund invests at least 95% of its total assets in the securities of its Index, it also may

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invest its other assets in cash and cash equivalents, as well as in shares of other investment companies, futures contracts, options on futures contracts, options, and swaps. WisdomTree Asset Management expects that, over time, the correlation between each Fund's performance and that of its Index, before fees and expenses, will be 95% or better.

* "WisdomTree", and "Dividend Stream" are service marks of WisdomTree Investments and have been licensed for use by the Trust. WisdomTree Investments has patent applications pending on the methodology and operation of its Indexes and the Funds.

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Each Fund will use a "Representative Sampling" strategy in seeking to track the performance of its Index. A Fund using a Representative Sampling strategy generally will invest in a sample of the securities in its Index whose risk, return and other characteristics closely resemble the risk, return and other characteristics of the Index as a whole.

To the extent that a Fund's underlying Index concentrates (i.e., holds 25% or more of its total assets) in the securities of a particular industry or group of industries, a Fund will concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent as its Index.

Principal Risk Factors Common to All Funds

Each Fund is subject to the principal risks described below. Certain additional risks associated with a Fund are discussed in the specific section describing that Fund. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect a Fund's NAV, trading price, yield, total return and/or its ability to meet its objectives.

Stock Market Risk

The trading price of equity securities fluctuates in response to a variety of factors. These factors include events impacting a single issuer, as well as political, market and economic developments that affect specific market segments and the market as a whole. Each Fund's NAV and market price, like stock prices generally, will fluctuate within a wide range in response to these factors. As a result, an investor could lose money over short or even long periods.

Investment Style Risk

The returns from the types of securities in which a Fund invests may underperform returns from the various general securities markets or different asset classes. This may cause a Fund to underperform other investment vehicles that invest in different asset classes. Different types of securities (for example, large-, mid- and small-capitalization stocks) tend to go through cycles of doing better - or worse - than the general securities markets. In the past, these periods have lasted for as long as several years.

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Interest Rate Risk

Each of the underlying Indexes, and therefore the Funds, may be more heavily weighted than other types of investments in market sectors that are sensitive to interest rate fluctuations (such as the financial and real estate sectors). The Funds therefore may be more sensitive to fluctuations in interest rates than other types of investments. In particular, increases to prevailing interest rates could have a negative impact on the performance of the Funds.

Investment Approach Risk

Each Fund invests in the securities included in, or representative of, its Index regardless of their investment merit. The Funds do not attempt to outperform their Indexes or take defensive positions in declining markets. As a result, each Fund's performance may be adversely affected by a general decline in the U.S. or foreign market segments relating to its Index.

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Concentration Risk

To the extent that a Fund's Index concentrates in the securities of a particular industry or group of industries, the Fund will concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent as its Index. A Fund that concentrates, or otherwise invests a large portion of its assets in a single industry or group of industries, may be more susceptible to any single economic, market, political or regulatory occurrence affecting that industry or group of industries. In such case, a Fund may be more volatile than funds based on broader or less volatile market segments.

The Funds generally invest a relatively large percentage of their assets in the financial services industry and therefore the performance of the Funds will be impacted by events affecting the financial services industry. This industry can be significantly affected by changes in interest rates, the rate of corporate and consumer debt defaulted, price competition, and the availability and cost of capital funds.

Non-Diversification Risk

Each 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. As a result, a Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer or a smaller number of issuers than a fund that invests more widely. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively smaller number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.

Issuer-Specific Risk

Changes in the financial condition of an issuer or counterparty, changes in specific economic or political conditions that affect a particular type of security or issuer, and changes in general economic or political conditions can affect a security's or instrument's value. The value of securities of smaller,

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less well-known issuers can be more volatile than that of larger issuers. Issuer-specific events can have a negative impact on the value of a Fund.

Non-Correlation Risk

The performance of a Fund and its Index may vary somewhat for a variety of reasons. For example, each Fund incurs operating expenses and portfolio transaction costs not incurred by its Index. In addition, a Fund may not be fully invested in the securities of its Index at all times. The use of sampling techniques may affect a Fund's ability to achieve close correlation with its Index. A Fund using a Representative Sampling strategy generally can be expected to have a greater non-correlation risk than a Fund using a Replication strategy.

Management Risk

Because each Fund may not fully replicate its Index and may hold securities not included in its Index, a Fund is subject to management risk. This is the risk that the Fund's investment strategy, the implementation of which is subject to a number of constraints, may not produce the intended results.

Market Trading Risk

Although Fund shares are listed on national securities exchanges, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for Fund shares will develop or be maintained. If an active market is not maintained, investors may find it difficult to buy or sell Fund shares.

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Lack of Market Liquidity

Trading of shares of a Fund on a stock exchange may be halted if exchange officials deem such action appropriate, if the Fund is delisted, or if the activation of marketwide "circuit breakers" halts stock trading generally. If a Fund's shares are delisted, the Fund may seek to list its shares on another market, merge with another ETF or traditional mutual fund, or redeem its shares at NAV. WisdomTree Asset Management believes that, under normal market conditions, large market price discounts or premiums to NAV will not be sustained because of arbitrage opportunities.

Shares of the Funds May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV

As with all ETFs, Fund shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of the shares of each Fund will approximate the respective Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly. Thus, you may pay more than NAV when you buy shares of a Fund in the secondary market, and you may receive less than NAV when you sell those shares in the secondary market.

The market price of Fund shares during the trading day, like the price of any exchange-traded security, includes a "bid/ask" spread charged by the exchange specialist, market makers or other participants that trade the Fund shares. The bid/ask spread on ETF shares is likely to be larger on ETFs that are traded less frequently. In addition, in times of severe market disruption, the bid/ask spread can increase significantly. At those times, Fund shares are most likely

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to be traded at a discount to NAV, and the discount is likely to be greatest when the price of shares is falling fastest, which may be the time that you most want to sell your shares. WisdomTree Asset Management believes that, under normal market conditions, large market price discounts or premiums to NAV will not be sustained because of arbitrage opportunities.

Lack of Governmental Insurance or Guarantee

An investment in a Fund is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

Fiscal Policy Risk

Any repeal or failure to extend the current federal tax treatment of qualified dividend income could make dividend-paying securities less appealing to investors and could have a negative impact on the performance of the Funds.

Portfolio Holdings Information

Information about each Fund's daily portfolio holdings is available at www.wisdomtree.com.

In addition, each Fund discloses its complete portfolio holdings as of the end of its fiscal year (March 31) and its second fiscal quarter (September 30) in its reports to shareholders.

Each Fund files its complete portfolio holdings as of the end of its first and third fiscal quarters (June 30 and December 31, respectively) with the SEC on Form N-Q no later than 60 days after the relevant fiscal period.

You can find the SEC filings on the SEC's website, www.sec.gov. A summarized description of the Funds' policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of each Fund's portfolio holdings is available in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

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WisdomTree Emerging Markets SmallCap Dividend Fund

Fund Facts

Cusip Number:

Exchange Trading Symbol:

WisdomTree Emerging Markets SmallCap Dividend Fund

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Investment Objective

The Fund seeks to track the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the WisdomTree Emerging Markets SmallCap Dividend Index. Since the Fund's investment objective has been adopted as a non-fundamental investment policy, the Fund's investment objective may be changed without a vote of shareholders.

Primary Investment Strategies

The Fund employs a "passive management" - or indexing - investment approach designed to track the performance of the WisdomTree Emerging Markets SmallCap Dividend Index. The Fund attempts to invest all, or substantially all, of its assets in the stocks that make up the Index. The Fund generally uses a Representative Sampling strategy to achieve its investment objective.

Index Description

The WisdomTree Emerging Markets SmallCap Dividend Index is a fundamentally weighted index that measures the performance of primarily small cap stocks selected from the WisdomTree Emerging Markets Dividend Index. Companies included in the Index fall within the bottom 10% of total market capitalization of the WisdomTree Emerging Markets Dividend Index as of the annual index measurement date. Companies eligible for inclusion in the Index must be incorporated in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, Czech Republic, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Malaysia, Mexico, Philippines, Poland, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan, or Turkey. Companies must have paid at least \$5 million in cash dividends on their common stock in the 12 months prior to the most recent Index measurement date. Companies are weighted in the Index based on annual cash dividends paid. The Index is composed of primarily small capitalization stocks. As of June 30, 2007, approximately 87.9% of the index consisted of companies with a market capitalization less than \$2 billion.

Primary Investment Risks

The following risks, in addition to the principal risk factors common to all Funds, are some of the risks that can significantly affect the Fund's performance.

- o Stock Market Risk. Like stock prices generally, the price, and therefore the total return of shares of the WisdomTree Emerging Markets SmallCap Dividend Fund, will fluctuate within a wide range, so an investor could lose money over short or even long periods. If the value of the Fund's investments goes down, you may lose money.
- o Foreign Securities Risk. Foreign securities can involve additional risks relating to political, economic, or regulatory conditions in foreign countries. These risks include fluctuations in foreign currencies; withholding or other taxes; trading, settlement, custodial, and other operational risks; and the less stringent investor protection and disclosure standards of some foreign markets. Since foreign exchanges may be open

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on days when the Fund does not price its shares, the value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's shares. All of these factors can make foreign investments more volatile and potentially less liquid than U.S. investments. In addition, foreign markets can perform differently from the U.S. market due to increased risks of adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, and economic developments.

Emerging Markets Risk. Investing in securities listed and traded in emerging markets may be subject to additional risks associated with emerging market economies. Such risks may include: (i) greater market volatility, (ii) lower trading volume, (iii) greater social, political and economic uncertainty, (iv) governmental controls on foreign investments and limitations on repatriation of invested capital, (v) the risk that companies may be held to lower disclosure, corporate governance, auditing and financial reporting standards than companies in more developed markets, and (vi) the risk that there may be less protection of property rights than in other countries. Emerging markets are generally less liquid and less efficient than developed securities markets.

- o Small-Capitalization Investing. The Fund invests primarily in small-capitalization companies. As a result, the Fund may be more volatile than funds that invest in larger, more established companies.
 - o Small-capitalization companies may be less financially secure than larger, more established mid- and large capitalization companies.
 - o The securities of small-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than the market as a whole or other types of securities.
 - o The securities of small-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than larger capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole. As a result, it may be relatively more difficult for the Fund to buy and sell securities of small-capitalization companies.
 - o Small-capitalization companies may be particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates, borrowing costs and earnings.
- o Geographic Concentration Risk. To the extent the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in the securities of companies of a single country or region it is more likely to be impacted by events or conditions affecting that country or region. For example, political and economic conditions and changes in regulatory, tax, or economic policy in a country could significantly affect the market in that country and in surrounding or related countries and have a negative impact on a Fund's performance. The Fund generally invests a relatively large percentage of its assets in companies organized in Taiwan, Brazil and South Korea.
- o Currency Risk. Because the Fund's NAV is determined on the basis of U.S. dollars, the U.S. dollar value of your investment in the Fund may go down if the value of the local currency of the non-U.S. markets in which the

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Fund invests depreciates against the U.S. dollar. This is true even if the local currency value of securities in the Fund's holdings goes up.

- o Industrial Investing. The Fund generally invests a relatively large percentage of its assets in the Industrial Sector and as such is particularly sensitive to risks to the Industrial Sector. These risks include but are not limited to: worldwide economy growth, supply and demand for specific products and services, rapid technological developments, and government regulation.

Performance Information

No performance information is presented for the Fund because it has been in operation for less than one full calendar year. After the first full calendar year a risk/return chart and table will be provided. Any past performance of the Fund that will be shown will not be an indication of future results.

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Fees and Expenses

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. You may also incur customary brokerage charges when buying or selling Fund shares.

Shareholder Fees	None
(fees paid directly from your investment, but see the Creation Transaction Fees and Redemption Transaction Fees section below)	
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses deducted from Fund assets)	
Management Fees	0.____%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses(a)	0.____%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.____%

- (a) "Other Expenses" are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year. WisdomTree Asset Management receives a fee of up to _____% in exchange for providing certain non-advisory services to the Fund.

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 redeemed 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. This example does not include the brokerage commission that retail investors will pay to buy and sell shares of the Fund. It also does not include the transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Creation Units, because these fees will not be imposed on retail investors. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

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1 Year	3 Years
\$__	\$__

You would pay the following expenses if you did not redeem your shares:

1 Year	3 Years
\$__	\$__

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Creation Transaction Fees and Redemption Transaction Fees

The Fund issues and redeems shares at NAV only in blocks of 50,000 shares or multiples thereof. As a practical matter, only institutions or large investors purchase or redeem these Creation Units. A standard creation transaction fee of \$_____ is charged to each purchaser of Creation Units.* The fee is a single charge and will be the same regardless of the number of Creation Units purchased by an investor on the same day. The approximate value of a Creation Unit as of _____ was \$_____. An investor who holds Creation Units and wishes to redeem at NAV would also pay a standard redemption transaction fee of \$_____ on the date of such redemption(s), regardless of the number of Creation Units redeemed that day. Investors who hold Creation Units will also pay the annual fund operating expenses described in the table above. Assuming an investment in a Creation Unit of \$_____ and a 5% return each year, and assuming the Fund's operating expenses remain the same, the total costs would be \$_____ if the Creation Unit is redeemed after one year, \$_____ if the Creation Unit is redeemed after three years, \$_____ if the Creation Unit is redeemed after five years and \$_____ if the Creation Unit is redeemed after ten years.

* See the Creation and Redemption Transaction Fees for Creation Units discussion in the Shareholder Information section of this Prospectus. If a Creation Unit is purchased or redeemed outside the usual process through the National Securities Clearing Corporation or for cash, a variable fee will be charged of up to four times the standard creation or redemption transaction fee.

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WisdomTree Israel Total Dividend Fund

Fund Facts

Cusip Number:

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o

Exchange Trading Symbol:

o

WisdomTree Israel Total Dividend Fund

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks to track the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the WisdomTree Israel Dividend Index. Since the Fund's investment objective has been adopted as a non-fundamental investment policy, the Fund's investment objective may be changed without a vote of shareholders.

Primary Investment Strategies

The Fund employs a "passive management" - or indexing - investment approach designed to track the performance of the WisdomTree Israel Dividend Index. The Fund attempts to invest all, or substantially all, of its assets in the stocks that make up the Index. The Fund generally uses a Representative Sampling strategy to achieve its investment objective.

Index Description

The WisdomTree Israel Dividend Index is a fundamentally weighted index that measures the performance of dividend paying companies within Israel's stock market. All securities for this index are selected from the WisdomTree Emerging Markets Dividend Index. Companies must have generated at least \$5 million in dividends in the 12 months prior to the most recent Index measurement date. Companies are weighted in the Index based on annual cash dividends paid. As of June 30, 2007, approximately 51.6% of the Index consisted of companies with a market capitalization less than \$2 billion, and approximately 42.9% of the Index consisted of companies with a market capitalization between \$2 and \$10 billion.

Primary Investment Risks

The following risks, in addition to the principal risk factors common to all Funds, are some of the risks that can significantly affect the Fund's performance.

- o Stock Market Risk. Like stock prices generally, the price, and therefore the total return of shares of the Wisdom Tree Israel Total Dividend Fund, will fluctuate within a wide range, so an investor could lose money over short or even long periods. If the value of the Fund's investments goes down, you may lose money.
- o Small-Capitalization Investing. The Fund invests primarily in small-capitalization companies. As a result, the Fund may be more volatile than funds that invest in larger, more established companies.
 - o Small-capitalization companies may be less financially secure than larger, more established mid- and large capitalization companies.
 - o The securities of small-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than the market as a whole or other types of securities.
 - o The securities of small-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price

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changes than larger capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole. As a result, it may be relatively more difficult for the Fund to buy and sell securities of small-capitalization companies.

- o Small-capitalization companies may be particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates, borrowing costs and earnings.

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- o Mid-Capitalization Investing. The Fund also invests in securities of mid-capitalization companies.
 - o The securities of mid-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than the market as a whole or other types of securities.
 - o The securities of mid-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than larger capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole. As a result, it may be relatively more difficult for the Fund to buy and sell securities of mid-capitalization companies.
- o Foreign Securities Risk. Foreign securities can involve additional risks relating to political, economic, or regulatory conditions in foreign countries. These risks include fluctuations in foreign currencies; withholding or other taxes; trading, settlement, custodial, and other operational risks; and, in some cases, less stringent investor protection and disclosure standards. Since foreign exchanges may be open on days when the Fund does not price its shares, the value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's shares. All of these factors can make foreign investments more volatile and potentially less liquid than U.S. investments. In addition, foreign markets can perform differently from the U.S. market due to increased risks of adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, and economic developments.
- o Emerging Markets Risk. Investing in securities listed and traded in emerging markets may be subject to additional risks associated with emerging market economies. Such risks may include: (i) greater market volatility, (ii) lower trading volume, (iii) greater social, political and economic uncertainty, (iv) governmental controls on foreign investments and limitations on repatriation of invested capital, (v) the risk that companies may be held to lower disclosure, corporate governance, auditing and financial reporting standards than companies in more developed markets, and (vi) the risk that there may be less protection of property rights than in other countries. Emerging markets are generally less liquid and less efficient than developed securities markets.
- o Geographic Concentration Risk. To the extent the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in the securities of companies of a single country or region it is more likely to be impacted by events or conditions affecting that country or region. For example, political and economic conditions and changes in regulatory, tax, or economic policy in a country could significantly affect the market in that country and in surrounding or related countries and have a negative impact on a Fund's performance. The Fund generally invests a relatively large percentage of its assets in companies organized in Israel.

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- o Investments in Israel. Investing in securities listed and traded in Israel may be subject to additional risks. Such risks may include: (i) greater market volatility, (ii) greater social, political, military and economic uncertainty relating to Israel's interactions with bordering countries, and (iii) a significant dependence on external trade with the United States and European Union countries. Other domestic and geopolitical factors may also have a significant impact on the Israeli economy. These and other factors could have a negative impact on the Fund's performance.

- o Financial Investing. The Fund generally invests a relatively large percentage of its assets in the Financial Sector and as such is particularly sensitive to risks to the Financial Sector. These risks include but are not limited to: interest rate sensitivity, stock market activity, mergers and acquisition activity, losses on loans and government regulation.

- o Industrial Investing. The Fund generally invests a relatively large percentage of its assets in the Industrial Sector and as such is particularly sensitive to risks to the Industrial Sector. These risks include but are not limited to: worldwide economy growth, supply and demand for specific products and services, rapid technological developments, and government regulation.

- o Currency Risk. Because the Fund's NAV is determined on the basis of U.S. dollars, the U.S. dollar value of your investment in the Fund may go down if the value of the local currency of the non-U.S. markets in which the Fund invests depreciates against the U.S. dollar. This is true even if the local currency value of securities in the Fund's holdings goes up.

Performance Information

No performance information is presented for the Fund because it has been in operation for less than one full calendar year. After the first full calendar year, a risk/return chart and table will be provided. Any past performance of the Fund that will be shown will not be an indication of future results.

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Fees and Expenses

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. You may also incur customary brokerage charges when buying or selling Fund shares.

Shareholder Fees	None
(fees paid directly from your investment, but see the Creation Transaction Fees and Redemption Transaction Fees section below)	
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses deducted from Fund assets)	
Management Fees	_____ %
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses (a)	_____ %
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	_____ %

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- (a) "Other Expenses" are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year. WisdomTree Asset Management receives a fee of up to _____% in exchange for providing certain non-advisory services to the Fund.

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 redeemed 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. This example does not include the brokerage commission that retail investors will pay to buy and sell shares of the Fund. It also does not include the transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Creation Units, because these fees will not be imposed on retail investors. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years
-----	-----
\$__	\$__

You would pay the following expenses if you did not redeem your shares:

1 Year	3 Years
-----	-----
\$__	\$__

Creation and Redemption Transaction Fees for Creation Units

The Fund issues and redeems shares at NAV only in blocks of 50,000 shares or multiples thereof. As a practical matter, only institutions or large investors purchase or redeem these Creation Units. A standard creation transaction fee of \$_____ is charged to each purchaser of Creation Units.* The fee is a single charge and will be the same regardless of the number of Creation Units purchased by an investor on the same day. The approximate value of a Creation Unit as of _____, 2007 was \$_____. An investor who holds Creation Units and wishes to redeem at NAV would also pay a standard redemption transaction fee of \$_____ on the date of such redemption(s), regardless of the number of Creation Units redeemed that day. Investors who hold Creation Units will also pay the annual fund operating expenses described in the table above. Assuming an investment in a Creation Unit of \$_____ and a 5% return each year, and assuming the Fund's operating expenses remain the same, the total costs would be \$_____ if the Creation Unit is redeemed after one year, \$_____ if the Creation Unit is redeemed after three years, \$_____ if the Creation Unit is redeemed after five years and \$_____ if the Creation Unit is redeemed after ten years.

* See the Creation and Redemption Transaction Fees for Creation Units discussion in the Shareholder Information section of this Prospectus. If a Creation Unit is purchased or redeemed outside the usual process through the National Securities Clearing Corporation or for cash, a variable fee will be charged of up to four times the standard creation or redemption transaction fee.

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Management

Investment Adviser

As investment adviser, WisdomTree Asset Management has overall responsibility for the general management and administration of the Trust. WisdomTree Asset Management provides an investment program for each Fund. WisdomTree Asset Management does not manage any other investment companies and has limited experience as an investment adviser. WisdomTree Asset Management also arranges for sub-advisory, transfer agency, custody, fund administration, and all other non-distribution related services necessary for the Funds to operate.

Under the Investment Advisory Agreement, WisdomTree Asset Management agrees to pay all expenses of the Trust, except compensation and expenses of the Independent Trustees, counsel to the Independent Trustees and the Trust's Chief Compliance Officer, interest expenses and taxes, brokerage expenses, and other expenses connected with the execution of portfolio transactions, any distribution fees or expenses, legal fees or expenses and extraordinary expenses. Pursuant to a separate contractual arrangement, WisdomTree Asset Management arranges for the provision of chief compliance officer ("CCO") services to the Trust, and is liable and responsible for, and administers, payments to the CCO, the Independent Trustees and counsel to the Independent Trustees.

The basis for the Board of Trustees' approval of the Investment Advisory Agreement will be available in the Trust's Annual Report to Shareholders for the period ending _____ 2008.

WisdomTree Asset Management expects to receive fees from each Fund, based on a percentage of the Fund's average daily net assets, as shown in the following table:

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Name of Fund	Management Fee
WisdomTree Emerging Markets SmallCap Dividend Fund	___%
WisdomTree Israel Total Dividend Fund	___%

WisdomTree Asset Management is a registered investment adviser with offices located at 48 Wall Street, Suite 1100, New York, NY 10005.

Sub-Adviser

BNY Investment Advisors, a separately identifiable division of The Bank of New York, a New York state banking corporation, serves as the sub-adviser for each

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Fund (the "Sub-Adviser"). BNY Investment Advisors has its principal place of business at 1633 Broadway, 13th Floor, New York, New York, 10019. The Bank of New York began offering investment services in the 1830s, and as of _____ managed more than \$_____ in investments for institutions and individuals. The Bank of New York is a subsidiary of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation. The Sub-Adviser chooses each Fund's portfolio investments and places orders to buy and sell the Fund's portfolio investments. WisdomTree Asset Management pays the Sub-Adviser for providing sub-advisory services to the Funds in accordance with the table set forth below.

The Sub-Adviser is entitled to receive the fees indicated below for acting as Sub-Adviser to the International Funds:

- o ___ basis points (____%) of the first \$__ million in the total daily net assets of all International Funds;
- o ___ basis points (____%) of the next \$__ million in the total daily net assets of all International Funds;

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- o ___ basis points (____%) of the total daily net assets of all International Funds in excess of \$__ million; and
- o ___ basis points (____%) of the total daily net assets of all International Funds in excess of \$__ billion.

Portfolio Managers

Each Fund is managed by the Sub-Adviser's Index Fund Management Division. The five most senior members are Kurt Zyla, Lloyd Buchanan, Denise Krisko, Robert McCormack, and Todd Rose. Mr. Zyla manages this Division. Mr. Zyla, a Managing Director of the Sub-Adviser, has supervised the Index Fund Management Division since 1996. He joined the Sub-Adviser in 1989. Prior to his current position, he was employed by the Sub-Adviser in a number of capacities. Mr. Buchanan has been a Portfolio Manager in the Index Fund Management Division since January 2002. Prior to joining the Sub-Adviser, Mr. Buchanan was a Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of Axe Houghton Associates, Inc., an investment management subsidiary of Hoenig Group. He joined Axe Houghton in May 1988. Ms. Krisko is a Managing Director, CIO and Head of Index Management in the Index Fund Management Division. Ms. Krisko joined the Sub-Adviser in August 2005. Prior to joining the Sub-Adviser, Ms. Krisko acted as a Senior Portfolio Manager and Equity Trader for Quantitative Equity Management at Northern Trust from January 2003 until August 2005 and at Deutsche Asset Management from June 2000 to January 2003. Ms. Krisko also worked as a senior quantitative equity portfolio manager and trader for The Vanguard Group. Mr. McCormack is a Senior Portfolio Manager in the Index Fund Management Division. He is responsible for domestic indexed portfolio management. Prior to joining the Index Fund Management Division in 1999, Mr. McCormack was a relationship manager in the Sub-Adviser's Master Trust/Master Custody Division, specializing in working with foundations and endowments and other not-for-profit organizations. Mr. McCormack joined the Sub-Adviser in 1987. Mr. Rose has been a Portfolio Manager in the Index Fund Management Division since 2000. Prior to joining the Division, Mr. Rose worked in the Mutual Funds Accounting Division in various functions. Before joining the Sub-Adviser in 1997, Mr. Rose was a Financial Consultant at Merrill Lynch. He began his career trading futures with Linco Futures Group in Chicago.

Each Portfolio Manager is responsible for various functions related to portfolio

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management, including, but not limited to, investing cash inflows, implementing investment strategy, researching and reviewing investment strategy, and overseeing members of his or her portfolio management team with more limited responsibilities. Each Portfolio Manager is authorized to make investment decisions for all portfolios managed by the team. Each Portfolio Manager has appropriate limitations on his or her authority for risk management and compliance purposes. No member of the portfolio team manages assets outside of the team. Mr. Zyla manages the team.

The Trust's SAI provides additional information about the Portfolio Managers' compensation, other accounts managed by the Portfolio Managers, and the Portfolio Managers' ownership of shares in the Funds for which they are Portfolio Managers.

Administrator, Custodian and Transfer Agent

The Bank of New York is the administrator, custodian and transfer agent for each Fund.

Shareholder Information

Additional shareholder information is available free of charge by calling: 1-866-909-WISE (9473) or visiting the Funds' website at www.wisdomtree.com.

Buying and Selling Shares

Most investors will buy and sell shares of the Funds through brokers. Shares of the Funds trade on national securities exchanges and elsewhere during the trading day and can be bought and sold throughout the trading day like other shares of publicly traded securities. When buying or selling shares through a broker most investors will incur customary brokerage commissions and charges.

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Shares of the Funds trade under the trading symbols listed for each respective Fund in the section describing such Fund.

Shares of the Funds may be acquired or redeemed directly from a Fund only in Creation Units or multiples thereof, as discussed in the Creation and Redemption section. Once created, shares of the Funds trade in the secondary market in amounts less than a Creation Unit.

Share Trading Prices

As with other types of securities, the trading prices of shares in the secondary market can be affected by market forces such as supply and demand, economic conditions and other factors. The price you pay or receive when you buy or sell your shares in the secondary market may be more or less than the NAV of such shares.

The approximate value of shares of each Fund is disseminated every fifteen seconds throughout the trading day by the national securities exchange on which such Fund is listed or by other information providers. This approximate value should not be viewed as a "real-time" update of the NAV, because the approximate value may not be calculated in the same manner as the NAV, which is computed once per day. The approximate value generally is determined by using current

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market quotations and/or price quotations obtained from broker-dealers that may trade in the portfolio securities held by the Funds. The Funds are not involved in, or responsible for, the calculation or dissemination of the approximate value and make no warranty as to its accuracy.

Determination of Net Asset Value

The NAV of each Fund's shares is calculated each day the national securities exchanges are open for trading as of the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange, generally 4:00 p.m. New York time (the "NAV Calculation Time"). NAV per share is calculated by dividing a Fund's net assets by the number of Fund shares outstanding.

Stocks held by a Fund are valued at their market value when reliable market quotations are readily available. Certain short-term debt instruments, which may be used to manage a Fund's cash, are valued on the basis of amortized cost. The values of any foreign securities held by a Fund are converted into U.S. dollars using an exchange rate deemed appropriate by the Fund.

When reliable market quotations are not readily available, securities are priced at their fair value, which is the price a security's owner might reasonably expect to receive upon its sale. A Fund may also use fair-value pricing if the value of a security it holds has been materially affected by events occurring before the Fund's pricing time but after the close of the primary markets or exchanges on which the security is traded. For example, this may occur with foreign securities, which may trade on foreign exchanges that close many hours before the Fund's pricing time. Intervening events might be company-specific (e.g., earnings report, merger announcement); country-specific (e.g., natural disaster, economic or political news, act of terrorism, interest rate change); or global. Intervening events may include price movements in U.S. markets that are deemed to affect the value of foreign securities. Fair-value pricing also may be used if, for example, trading in a security is halted and does not resume before the Fund's pricing time or if a security does not trade in the course of a day. Since the International Equity Funds invest in securities listed on foreign exchanges that trade on weekends or other days when the Funds do not price their shares, the NAV of these Funds may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or redeem the Fund's shares.

Fair-value prices are determined by the Funds according to procedures adopted by the Board of Trustees. When fair-value pricing is employed, the prices of securities used by a Fund to calculate its NAV may differ from quoted or published prices for the same securities.

Transactions in Fund shares will be priced at NAV only if you purchase or redeem shares directly from a Fund in Creation Units. Fund shares are purchased or sold on a national securities exchange at market prices, which may be higher or lower than NAV.

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Dividends and Distributions

Each Fund pays out dividends, if any, to investors at least annually. Each Fund distributes its net realized capital gains, if any, to investors annually. The Funds may occasionally be required to make supplemental distributions at some other time during the year. Distributions in cash may be reinvested automatically in additional whole shares only if the broker through whom you purchased shares makes such option available. Your broker is responsible for

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distributing the income and capital gain distributions to you.

Book Entry

Shares of the Funds are held in book-entry form, which means that no stock certificates are issued. The Depository Trust Company ("DTC") or its nominee is the record owner of all outstanding shares of each Fund.

Investors owning shares of the Funds are beneficial owners as shown on the records of DTC or its participants. DTC serves as the securities depository for all shares of the Funds. Participants include DTC, securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and other institutions that directly or indirectly maintain a custodial relationship with DTC. As a beneficial owner of shares, you are not entitled to receive physical delivery of stock certificates or to have shares registered in your name, and you are not considered a registered owner of shares. Therefore, to exercise any right as an owner of shares, you must rely upon the procedures of DTC and its participants. These procedures are the same as those that apply to any securities that you hold in book entry or "street name" form. Your broker will provide you with account statements, confirmations of your purchases and sales, and tax information.

Delivery of Shareholder Documents - Householding

Householding is an option available to certain investors of the Funds. Householding is a method of delivery, based on the preference of the individual investor, in which a single copy of certain shareholder documents can be delivered to investors who share the same address, even if their accounts are registered under different names. Householding for the Funds is available through certain broker-dealers. If you are interested in enrolling in householding and receiving a single copy of prospectuses and other shareholder documents, please contact your broker-dealer. If you are currently enrolled in householding and wish to change your householding status, please contact your broker-dealer.

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Fund Shares

Since the Funds are ETFs, only a few institutional investors (known as "Authorized Participants") are authorized to purchase and redeem shares directly with the issuing Fund. Since frequent in-kind purchases and redemptions of shares of a Fund do not disrupt portfolio management, increase the Funds' trading costs, lead to realization of capital gains or otherwise harm the Fund shareholders, the Board of Trustees has determined that it is not necessary to adopt policies and procedures to detect and deter frequent purchases and redemptions of Fund shares ("frequent trading"). Because these trades are effected in-kind (i.e., for securities and not for cash), they do not cause any of the aforementioned harmful effects that may result from frequent cash trades.

Each Fund accommodates frequent purchases and redemptions of Creation Units by Authorized Participants and does not place a limit on purchases or redemptions of Creation Units by these investors. Each Fund reserves the right, but does not have the obligation, to reject any order at any time. Each Fund reserves the right to impose restrictions on disruptive, excessive, or short-term trading.

The vast majority of trading in shares of the Funds occurs on national securities exchanges and does not directly involve the issuance or redemption of Fund shares. Because these trades do not involve the issuing Fund directly, they do not cause any of the harmful effects discussed above that may result from frequent cash trades.

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Investments by Registered Investment Companies

Section 12(d)(1) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 restricts investments by registered investment companies in the securities of other investment companies, including shares of each Fund. Registered investment companies are permitted to invest in the Funds beyond the limits set forth in section 12(d)(1), subject to certain terms and conditions set forth in an SEC exemptive order issued to the WisdomTree Trust, including that such investment companies enter into an agreement with the Funds.

Taxes

As with any investment, you should consider how your investment in shares of the Funds will be taxed. The tax information in this Prospectus is provided as general information. You should consult your own tax professional about the tax consequences of an investment in shares of the Funds.

Unless your investment in shares is made through a tax-exempt entity or tax-deferred retirement account, such as an IRA plan, you need to be aware of the possible tax consequences when:

- o A Fund makes distributions,
- o You sell shares, and
- o You purchase or redeem Creation Units.

Taxes on Distributions

Distributions from a Fund's net investment income (other than qualified dividend income), including distributions out of a Fund's net short-term capital gains, if any, and distributions of income from securities lending, are taxable to you as ordinary income. Distributions by a Fund of net long-term capital gains in excess of net short-term capital losses (capital gain dividends) are taxable to you as long-term capital gains, regardless of how long you have held a Fund's shares. Distributions by a Fund that qualify as qualified dividend income are taxable to you at long-term capital gain rates. Under current law, the taxation of qualified dividend income at long-term capital gain rates will no longer apply for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2010. In order for a distribution by the Fund to be treated as qualified dividend income, a Fund must meet holding period and other requirements with respect to its dividend paying stocks and you must meet holding period requirements and other requirements with respect to the Fund's shares. In general, your distributions are subject to federal income tax for the year when they are paid. Certain distributions paid in January, however, may be treated as paid on December 31 of the prior year.

Dividends and interest received by a Fund with respect to foreign securities may give rise to withholding and other taxes imposed by foreign countries. Tax conventions between certain countries and the United States may reduce or eliminate such taxes. Since more than 50% of the total assets of each of WisdomTree Emerging Markets SmallCap Dividend Fund and WisdomTree Israel Total Dividend Fund will consist of foreign stocks or securities, those Funds intend to "pass through" to you certain foreign income taxes (including withholding taxes) paid by those Funds. This means that you will be considered to have received as an additional dividend your share of such foreign taxes, but you may be entitled to either a corresponding tax deduction in calculating your taxable income, or, subject to certain limitations, a credit in calculating your federal income tax.

If you are neither a resident nor a citizen of the United States or if you are a foreign entity, the Fund's ordinary income dividends (which include distributions of net short-term capital gains) will generally be subject to a 30% U.S. withholding tax, unless a lower treaty rate applies, provided, however, that for taxable years of the Fund beginning after December 31, 2004, but not beginning after December 31, 2007, interest related dividends and short-term capital gain dividends generally will not be subject to such U.S. withholding tax.

If you are a resident or a citizen of the United States, by law, back-up withholding will apply to your distributions and proceeds if you have not provided a taxpayer identification number or social security number and made other required certifications.

Taxes When Fund Shares are Sold

Currently, any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of Fund shares is generally treated as a long-term gain or loss if shares have been held for more than one year. Any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of shares held for one year or less is generally treated as a short-term gain or loss, except that any capital loss on the sale of shares held for six months or less is treated as long-term capital loss to the extent that capital gain dividends were paid with respect to such shares. The ability to deduct capital losses may be limited.

Taxes on Creation and Redemption of Creation Units

An Authorized Participant who exchanges equity securities for Creation Units generally will recognize a gain or a loss. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the market value of the Creation Units at the time and the exchanger's aggregate basis in the securities surrendered and the cash component paid. A person who exchanges Creation Units for equity securities will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the exchanger's basis in the Creation Units and the aggregate market value of the securities received and a cash component. The Internal Revenue Service, however, may assert a loss realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units cannot be deducted currently under the rules governing "wash sales," or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position. Persons exchanging securities should consult their own tax adviser with respect to whether wash sale rules apply and when a loss might be deductible.

Under current law, any capital gain or loss realized upon the redemption (or creation) of Creation Units will generally be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the shares (or equity securities) have been held for more than one year and otherwise as short-term capital gain or loss.

Under current federal tax law, any capital gain or loss realized upon redemption of Creation Units is generally treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for more than one year and as a short-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for one year or less.

If you purchase or redeem Creation Units, you will be sent a confirmation statement showing how many shares you purchased or sold and at what price.

The foregoing discussion summarizes some of the consequences under current federal tax law of an investment in a Fund. It is not a substitute for personal

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tax advice. You may also be subject to state and local taxation on Fund distributions and sales of shares. Consult your personal tax adviser about the potential tax consequences of an investment in shares of a Fund under all applicable tax laws.

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Creation and Redemption

The shares that trade in the secondary market are "created" at NAV. Each Fund issues and redeems shares at NAV only in large blocks of shares, typically 50,000 shares or more ("Creation Units"). These transactions are usually in exchange for a basket of securities and an amount of cash. As a practical matter, only institutions or large investors purchase or redeem Creation Units. Each "creator" enters into an authorized participant agreement with the Distributor, and deposits into the applicable Fund a portfolio of securities closely approximating the holdings of the Fund and pays or receives a specified amount of cash equal to the difference between the NAV of a Creation Unit and the market value of the basket of securities ("cash component") in exchange for a specified number of Creation Units. Each business day, prior to the opening of trading, the Fund will designate through the National Securities Clearing Corporation ("NSCC"), the names and number of shares of each security to be included in that day's basket. Each Fund reserves the right to accept a basket of securities or cash that differs from the published basket. A Fund will not issue fractional Creation Units.

Similarly, shares can only be redeemed in a specified number of Creation Units principally in-kind for a portfolio of securities held by the Fund and the payment or receipt of the specified cash component. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, shares are not redeemable by a Fund. Each Fund reserves the right to honor a redemption request by delivering a basket of securities or cash that differs from the published basket. The prices at which creations and redemptions occur are based on the next calculation of NAV after an order is received in proper form.

Creations and redemptions must be made by an Authorized Participant or through a firm that is either a member of the Continuous Net Settlement System of the NSCC or a DTC participant, and in each case, must have executed an agreement with the Distributor with respect to creations and redemptions of Creation Unit aggregations. Information about the procedures regarding creation and redemption of Creation Units (including the cut-off times for receipt of creation and redemption orders) is included in the Trust's SAI.

Authorized Participants and the Continuous Offering of Shares

Because new shares may be created and issued on an ongoing basis, at any point during the life of a Fund, a "distribution," as such term is used in the Securities Act of 1933 ("Securities Act"), may be occurring. Broker-dealers and other persons are cautioned that some activities on their part may, depending on the circumstances, result in their being deemed participants in a distribution in a manner that could render them statutory underwriters and subject to the prospectus-delivery and liability provisions of the Securities Act. Nonetheless, any determination of whether one is an underwriter must take into account all the relevant facts and circumstances of each particular case.

Broker-dealers should also note that dealers who are not "underwriters," but are

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participating in a distribution (as contrasted to ordinary secondary transactions), and thus dealing with shares that are part of an "unsold allotment" within the meaning of Section 4(3)(C) of the Securities Act, would be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(3) of the Securities Act. For delivery of prospectuses to exchange members, the prospectus delivery mechanism of Rule 153 under the Securities Act is only available with respect to transactions on a national securities exchange.

Creation and Redemption Transaction Fees for Creation Units

Each Fund may impose a creation transaction fee and a redemption transaction fee to offset transfer and other transaction costs associated with the issuance and redemption of Creation Units of shares. The creation and redemption transaction fees for creations and redemptions using the "in-kind" creation and redemption process are listed below. The standard creation transaction fee is charged to each purchaser on the day such purchaser creates a Creation Unit. The fee is a single charge and will be the amount indicated below regardless of the number of Creation Units purchased by an investor on the same day. Similarly, the standard redemption transaction fee will be the amount indicated regardless of the number of Creation Units

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redeemed that day. Purchasers and redeemers of Creation Units for cash (when cash creations and redemptions are permitted) will also be subject to an additional variable charge of up to a maximum of four times the amount shown below under "Maximum Creation/Redemption Transaction Fee" to offset the transaction cost to the Fund of buying portfolio securities. In addition, purchasers and redeemers of shares in Creation Units are responsible for payment of the costs of transferring securities to or out of a Fund. From time to time, WisdomTree Asset Management may cover the cost of any transaction fees.

The following table also shows, as of _____, 2007, the approximate value of one Creation Unit per Fund, including the standard creation and redemption transaction fee. These fees are payable only by investors who purchase shares directly from a Fund. Retail investors who purchase shares through their brokerage account will not pay these fees.

Name of Fund	Approximate Value of One Creation Unit	Standard Creation/ Redemption Transaction Fee	Maxi Tra
WisdomTree Emerging Marekts SmallCap Dividend Fund	\$ _____	\$ _____	
WisdomTree Israel Total Dividend Fund	\$ _____	\$ _____	

Distribution

ALPS Distributors, Inc. (the "Distributor") serves as the distributor of Creation Units for each Fund on an agency basis. The Distributor does not maintain a secondary market in shares of the Funds. The Distributor's principal

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address is 1290 Broadway, Suite 1100, Denver, Colorado 80203.

The Distributor has no role in determining the policies of any Fund or the securities that are purchased or sold by any Fund.

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Additional Notices

Shares of the Trust are not sponsored, endorsed, or promoted by any listing exchange ("Exchange"). The Exchange makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of the shares of any Fund or any member of the public regarding the ability of a fund to track the total return performance of any Index or the ability of any Index identified herein to track stock market performance. The Exchange is not responsible for, nor has it participated in, the determination of the compilation or the calculation of any Index, nor in the determination of the timing of, prices of, or quantities of the shares of any Fund to be issued, nor in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the shares are redeemable. The Exchange has no obligation or liability to owners of the shares of any Fund in connection with the administration, marketing, or trading of the shares of the Fund.

The New York Stock Exchange does not guarantee the accuracy and/or the completeness of any Index or any data included therein. The New York Stock Exchange makes no warranty, express or implied, as to results to be obtained by the WisdomTree Trust on behalf of its Funds, owners of the shares, or any other person or entity from the use of the subject Indexes or any data included therein. The New York Stock Exchange makes no express or implied warranties, and hereby expressly disclaims all warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose with respect to any Index or any data included therein. Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall the Exchange have any liability for any lost profits or indirect, punitive, special, or consequential damages even if notified of the possibility thereof.

WisdomTree Investments, WisdomTree Asset Management and the Funds make no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of shares of the Funds or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the Funds particularly or the ability of the Indexes to track general stock market performance. WisdomTree Investments is the licensor of certain trademarks, service marks and trade names of the Funds. WisdomTree Investments has no obligation to take the needs of the Funds or the owners of shares of the Funds into consideration in determining, composing, or calculating the Indexes. WisdomTree Investments is not responsible for and has not participated in the determination of the timing of, prices at, or quantities of shares of the Funds to be issued or in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the shares of the Funds are redeemable.

The Funds, WisdomTree Investments and WisdomTree Asset Management do not guarantee the accuracy, completeness, or performance of any Index or the data included therein and shall have no liability in connection with any Index or Index calculation. WisdomTree Investments has contracted with Standard & Poor's ("S&P") to calculate the Emerging Markets SmallCap Dividend Index and the WisdomTree Israel Dividend Index. S&P shall have no liability for any errors or omissions in calculating this Index.

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FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Financial Statements and Annual Reports will be available after the Funds have completed a fiscal year of operations.

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The Trust's current SAI provides additional detailed information about the Funds. The Trust has electronically filed the SAI with the SEC. It is incorporated by reference in this Prospectus.

To make shareholder inquiries, for more detailed information on the Funds or to request the SAI, free of charge, please:

Call: 1-866-909-9473
Monday through Friday
8:00 a.m.- 8:00 p.m. (Eastern time)

Write: WisdomTree Trust
c/o ALPS Distributors, Inc.
1290 Broadway, Suite 1100
Denver, Colorado 80203

Visit: www.wisdomtree.com

Information about the Funds (including the SAI) can be reviewed and copied at the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C., and information on the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the SEC at 1-202-551-8090. Reports and other information about the Funds are available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet site at www.sec.gov, and copies of this information may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following E-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov, or by writing the SEC's Public Reference Section, Washington, D.C. 20549-0102.

No person is authorized to give any information or to make any representations about any Fund and its shares not contained in this Prospectus and you should not rely on any other information. Read and keep this Prospectus for future reference.

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Denver, Colorado 80203

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[WISDOMTREE(SM) LOGO]

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SUBJECT TO COMPLETION
PRELIMINARY PROSPECTUS
DATED AUGUST 6, 2007

The information in this Statement of Additional Information is not complete and may be changed. We may not sell these securities until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This Statement of Additional Information is not an offer to sell these securities and it is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION DATED _____, 2007

WISDOMTREE (SM) TRUST

This Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") is not a Prospectus. It should be read in conjunction with the current Prospectus ("Prospectus") for the following separate investment portfolios (each, a "Fund") of WisdomTree Trust (the "Trust"), as each such Prospectus may be revised from time to time:

WISDOMTREE INTERNATIONAL DIVIDEND FUNDS

WisdomTree Emerging Markets SmallCap Dividend Fund
WisdomTree Israel Total Dividend Fund

The current Prospectus for each of WisdomTree Emerging Markets SmallCap Dividend Fund and WisdomTree Israel Total Dividend Fund is dated [____], 200[____]. Capitalized terms used herein that are not defined have the same meaning as in the Prospectus, unless otherwise noted. Financial Statements and Annual Reports will be available after the Funds have completed a fiscal year of operations.

A copy of the Prospectus for each Fund may be obtained, without charge, by calling 1-866-909-9473 or visiting www.wisdomtree.com, or writing to WisdomTree Trust, c/o ALPS Distributors, Inc., 1290 Broadway, Suite 1100, Denver, Colorado 80203.

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST AND THE FUNDS

The Trust was organized as a Delaware statutory trust on December 15, 2005 and is authorized to have multiple series or portfolios. The Trust is an open-end, non-diversified management investment company, registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"). The offering of the Trust's shares is registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"). This SAI relates to the following Funds:

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Each Fund described in this SAI seeks investment returns that closely correspond to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of a particular index ("Index") that defines a dividend paying segment of an international stock market. The Indexes are created using proprietary methodology developed by WisdomTree Investments, Inc. ("WisdomTree Investments"). WisdomTree Asset Management, Inc. ("WisdomTree Asset Management") is the investment adviser to each Fund. BNY Investment Advisors is the investment sub-adviser ("Sub-Adviser") to each Fund. WisdomTree Investments is the parent company of WisdomTree Asset Management.

Each Fund issues and redeems shares at net asset value per share ("NAV") only in large blocks of shares, typically 50,000 shares or more ("Creation Units"). These transactions are usually in exchange for a basket of securities and an amount of cash. As a practical matter, only institutions or large investors purchase or redeem Creation Units. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, shares of each Fund are not redeemable securities.

Shares of each Fund are listed on a national securities exchange, such as the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") or American Stock Exchange ("AMEX") (each, a "Listing Exchange"), and trade throughout the day on the Listing Exchange and other secondary markets at market price that may differ from NAV. As in the case of other publicly-traded securities, brokers' commissions on transactions will be based on negotiated commission rates at customary levels.

The Trust reserves the right to adjust the share prices of shares in the future to maintain convenient trading ranges for investors. Any adjustments would be

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accomplished through stock splits or reverse stock splits, which would have no effect on the net assets of the applicable Fund.

"WisdomTree" and "Dividend Stream" are service marks of WisdomTree Investments and have been licensed for use by the Trust. WisdomTree Investments has patent applications pending on the methodology and operation of its Indexes and the Funds.

INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISKS

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY. Each Fund seeks investment returns that closely correspond to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of a particular Index developed by WisdomTree Investments. The Funds do not try to beat the Indexes that they track and do not seek temporary defensive positions when equity markets decline or appear to be overvalued.

This investment strategy, known as indexing, may eliminate some of the risks of active portfolio management, such as poor security selection. In addition, indexing may also help increase after-tax investment performance by keeping portfolio turnover low in comparison to actively managed investment companies.

Under normal circumstances, at least 95% of a Fund's total assets (exclusive of collateral held from securities lending) will be invested in the component securities of its Index. Each Fund generally may invest up to 5% of its total assets in securities not included in its underlying Index but which the Fund believes will help it track its Index. For example, a Fund may invest in securities that are not components of the relevant Index in order to reflect various corporate actions and other changes to its relevant Index (such as reconstitutions, additions and deletions). Under normal circumstances, as long as a Fund invests at least 95% of its total assets in the stocks of its Index, it also may invest its other assets in cash and cash equivalents, as well as in other investment companies, futures contracts, options on futures contracts, options, and swaps. The International Funds, from time to time, may have less than 95% of their assets invested in securities of their respective underlying Indexes in order to comply with the requirements of the Internal Revenue Code, to meet regulatory requirements in non-U.S. jurisdictions or to manage major Index changes. In these situations, which are expected to be infrequent and of limited duration, an International Fund may not have less than 90% of its total assets invested in securities of its underlying Index. WisdomTree Asset Management expects that, over time, the correlation between each Fund's performance and that of its underlying Index, before fees and expenses, will be 95% or better.

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Each of Fund intends to use a Representative Sampling strategy to invest a substantial portion of its assets in securities of its underlying Index. Representative Sampling means that the Fund selects from the underlying Index a sample of securities that closely resembles the underlying Index in terms of key performance and risk factors and other characteristics. These factors and characteristics include, for example, total dividends paid, trading volume and liquidity, industry weightings, country weightings, market capitalization, and other financial characteristics. To the extent that a Fund's underlying Index concentrates (i.e., holds 25% or more of its total assets) in the securities of a particular industry or group of industries, a Fund may similarly concentrate its investments.

As a matter of general policy, each Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in the types

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of securities suggested by its name. If, subsequent to an investment, the 80% requirement is no longer met, a Fund's future investments will be made in a manner that will bring the Fund into compliance with this policy. The Trust will provide shareholders with sixty (60) days prior notice of any change to this policy for a Fund.

GENERAL RISKS. An investment in a Fund should be made with an understanding that the value of a Fund's portfolio securities may fluctuate in accordance with changes in the financial condition of an issuer or counterparty, changes in specific economic or political conditions that affect a particular security or issuer and changes in general economic or political conditions.

An investment in a Fund should also be made with an understanding of the risks inherent in an investment in equity securities, including the risk that the financial condition of issuers may become impaired or that the general condition of the stock market may deteriorate (either of which may cause a decrease in the value of the portfolio securities and thus in the value of shares of the Trust). Common stocks are susceptible to general stock market fluctuations and to volatile increases and decreases in value as market confidence and perceptions of their issuers change. These investor perceptions are based on various and unpredictable factors, including expectations regarding government, economic, monetary and fiscal policies, inflation and interest rates, economic expansion or contraction, and global or regional political, economic or banking crises.

Holders of common stocks incur more risk than holders of preferred stocks and debt obligations because common stockholders, as owners of the issuer generally have inferior rights to receive payments from the issuer in comparison with the rights of creditors, or holders of debt obligations or preferred stocks. Further, unlike debt securities, which typically have a stated principal amount payable at maturity (whose value, however, is subject to market fluctuations prior thereto), or preferred stocks, which typically have a liquidation preference and which may have stated optional or mandatory redemption provisions, common stocks have neither a fixed principal amount nor a maturity. Common stock values are subject to market fluctuations as long as the common stock remains outstanding.

Although all of the securities in the Indexes are listed on major U.S. or non-U.S. stock exchanges, there can be no guarantees that a liquid market for such securities will be maintained. The existence of a liquid trading market for certain securities may depend on whether dealers will make a market in such securities. There can be no assurance that a market will be made or maintained or that any such market will be or remain liquid. The price at which securities may be sold and the value of a Fund's shares will be adversely affected if trading markets for a Fund's portfolio securities are limited or absent, or if bid/ask spreads are wide.

A discussion of some of the other risks associated with an investment in a Fund is contained in each Fund's Prospectus.

LACK OF DIVERSIFICATION. Each Fund is considered to be "non-diversified." A "non-diversified" classification means that a Fund is not limited by the 1940 Act with regard to the percentage of its assets that may be invested in the securities of a single issuer. As a result, each of the Funds may invest more of its assets in the

securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were classified as a diversified fund. Therefore, each Fund may be more exposed to

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the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer or a small number of issuers than a fund that invests more widely, which may have a greater impact on the Fund's volatility and performance.

Each Fund intends to maintain the required level of diversification and otherwise conduct its operations so as to qualify as a "regulated investment company" under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended ("IRC"), and to relieve the Fund of any liability for federal income tax to the extent that its earnings are distributed to shareholders. Subchapter M generally requires the Fund to invest no more than 25% of its total assets in securities of any one issuer and to invest at least 50% of its total assets so that (a) no more than 5% of the Fund's total assets are invested in securities in any one issuer, and (b) the Fund does not hold more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of that issuer. Subchapter M allows unlimited investments in cash, cash items, government securities (as defined in Subchapter M) and securities of other regulated investment companies. These tax requirements are generally applied at the end of each quarter of the Fund's taxable year. Compliance with the diversification requirements of the IRC may limit the investment flexibility of the Funds and may make it less likely that the Funds will meet their investment objectives.

SPECIFIC INVESTMENT STRATEGIES. A description of certain investment strategies and types of investments used by some or all of the Funds is set forth below.

SECURITIES LENDING. Each Fund may lend portfolio securities to certain creditworthy borrowers, including the Funds' securities lending agent. Loans of portfolio securities provide the Funds with the opportunity to earn additional income on the Fund's portfolio securities. All securities loans will be made pursuant to agreements requiring the loans to be continuously secured by collateral in cash or high grade debt obligations at least equal at all times to the market value of the loaned securities. The borrower pays to the Funds an amount equal to any dividends or interest received on loaned securities. The Funds retain all or a portion of the interest received on investment of cash collateral or receives a fee from the borrower. Lending portfolio securities involves risks of delay in recovery of the loaned securities or in some cases loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower fail financially. Furthermore, because of the risks of delay in recovery, the Fund may lose the opportunity to sell the securities at a desirable price. A Fund will generally not have the right to vote securities while they are being loaned.

MONEY MARKET INSTRUMENTS. Each Fund may invest a portion of its assets in high-quality money market instruments on an ongoing basis to provide liquidity or for other reasons. The instruments in which a Fund may invest include: (i) short-term obligations issued by the U.S. Government; (ii) negotiable certificates of deposit ("CDs"), fixed time deposits and bankers' acceptances of U.S. and foreign banks and similar institutions; (iii) commercial paper rated at the date of purchase "Prime-1" by Moody's or "A-1+" or "A-1" by S&P or, if unrated, of comparable quality as determined by the Fund; and (iv) repurchase agreements. CDs are short-term negotiable obligations of commercial banks. Time deposits are non-negotiable deposits maintained in banking institutions for specified periods of time at stated interest rates. Banker's acceptances are time drafts drawn on commercial banks by borrowers, usually in connection with international transactions.

REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS. Each Fund may enter into repurchase agreements with counterparties that are deemed to present acceptable credit risks. A repurchase agreement is a transaction in which a Fund purchases securities or other obligations from a bank or securities dealer (or its affiliate) 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. A Fund maintains custody of the underlying obligations prior to their repurchase, either through

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its regular custodian or through a special "triparty" custodian or sub-custodian that maintains separate accounts for both the Fund and its counterparty. Thus, the obligation of the counterparty to pay the repurchase price on the date agreed to or upon demand is, in effect, secured by such obligations.

Repurchase agreements carry certain risks not associated with direct investments in securities, including a possible decline in the market value of the underlying obligations. If their value becomes less than the repurchase price, plus any agreed upon additional amount, the counterparty must provide additional collateral so that at all times the collateral is at least equal to the repurchase price plus any agreed upon additional amount. The difference between

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the total amount to be received upon repurchase of the obligations and the price that was paid by a Fund upon acquisition is accrued as interest and included in its net investment income. Repurchase agreements involving obligations other than U.S. government securities (such as commercial paper and corporate bonds) may be subject to special risks and may not have the benefit of certain protections in the event of the counterparty's insolvency. If the seller or guarantor becomes insolvent, the Fund may suffer delays, costs and possible losses in connection with the disposition of collateral.

REVERSE REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS. Each Fund may enter into reverse repurchase agreements, which involve the sale of securities held by a Fund subject to its agreement to repurchase the securities at an agreed upon date or upon demand and at a price reflecting a market rate of interest. Reverse repurchase agreements are subject to each Fund's limitation on borrowings and may be entered into only with banks or securities dealers or their affiliates. While a reverse repurchase agreement is outstanding, a Fund will maintain the segregation, either on its records or with the Trust's custodian, of cash or other liquid securities, marked to market daily, in an amount at least equal to its obligations under the reverse repurchase agreement.

Reverse repurchase agreements involve the risk that the buyer of the securities sold by a Fund might be unable to deliver them when that Fund seeks to repurchase. If the buyer of securities under a reverse repurchase agreement files for bankruptcy or becomes insolvent, the buyer or trustee or receiver may receive an extension of time to determine whether to enforce a Fund's obligation to repurchase the securities, and the Fund's use of the proceeds of the reverse repurchase agreement may effectively be restricted pending such decision.

INVESTMENT COMPANY SECURITIES. Each Fund may invest in the securities of other investment companies (including money market funds). The 1940 Act generally prohibits a fund from acquiring more than 3% of the outstanding voting shares of an investment company and limits such investments to no more than 5% of the fund's total assets in any single investment company and no more than 10% in any combination of two or more investment companies. All Funds may invest in the securities of open-end funds (including money market funds) as permitted under the 1940 Act. Each Fund may purchase shares of affiliated exchange traded funds in secondary market transactions.

REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUSTS. Each Fund may invest in the securities of real estate investment trusts ("REITs") to the extent allowed by law. Risks associated with investments in securities of REITs include: decline in the value of real estate; risks related to general and local economic conditions; overbuilding and increased competition; increases in property taxes and operating expenses; changes in zoning laws; casualty or condemnation losses; variations in rental income; changes in neighborhood values; the appeal of

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properties to tenants; and increases in interest rates. In addition, equity REITs may be affected by changes in the values of the underlying property owned by the trusts, while mortgage REITs may be affected by the quality of credit extended. REITs are dependent upon management skills, may not be diversified and are subject to the risks of financing projects. REITs are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers, self liquidation and the possibility of failing to qualify for tax-free pass-through of income and net gains under the IRC, and to maintain exemption from the 1940 Act. If an issuer of debt securities collateralized by real estate defaults, it is conceivable that the REITs could end up holding the underlying real estate. Unlike the other Funds, the International Real Estate Fund may invest in Passive Foreign Investment Companies ("PFICs"). Investments in PFICs may decrease the tax efficiency of this Fund.

NON-U.S. SECURITIES. The Funds invest a significant portion of their assets in non-U.S. equity securities. Investments in non-U.S. equity securities involve certain risks that may not be present in investments in U.S. securities. For example, non-U.S. securities may be subject to currency risks or to foreign government taxes that reduce their attractiveness. There may be less information publicly available about a non-U.S. issuer than about a U.S. issuer, and a foreign issuer may or may not be subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and practices comparable to those in the U.S. Other risks of investing in such securities include political or economic instability in the country involved, the difficulty of predicting international trade patterns and the possibility of imposition of exchange controls. The prices of such securities may be more volatile than those of domestic securities. With respect to certain foreign countries, there is a possibility of expropriation of assets or nationalization, imposition of withholding taxes on dividend or interest payments, difficulty in obtaining and enforcing judgments against foreign entities or diplomatic developments which could affect investment in these

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countries. Losses and other expenses may be incurred in converting between various currencies in connection with purchases and sales of foreign securities.

Non-U.S. stock markets may not be as developed or efficient as, and may be more volatile than, those in the U.S. While the volume of shares traded on non-U.S. stock markets generally has been growing, such markets usually have substantially less volume than U.S. markets. Therefore, a Fund's investment in non-U.S. equity securities may be less liquid and subject to more rapid and erratic price movements than comparable securities listed for trading on U.S. exchanges. Non-U.S. equity securities may trade at price/earnings multiples higher than comparable U.S. securities and such levels may not be sustainable. There may be less government supervision and regulation of foreign stock exchanges, brokers, banks and listed companies abroad than in the U.S. Moreover, settlement practices for transactions in foreign markets may differ from those in U.S. markets. Such differences may include delays beyond periods customary in the U.S. and practices, such as delivery of securities prior to receipt of payment, which increase the likelihood of a failed settlement, which can result in losses to a Fund.

The value of non-U.S. investments and the investment income derived from them may also be affected unfavorably by changes in currency exchange control regulations. Although the Funds will invest only in securities denominated in foreign currencies that are fully exchangeable into U.S. dollars without legal restriction at the time of investment, there can be no assurance that currency controls will not be imposed subsequently.

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Foreign brokerage commissions, custodial expenses and other fees are also generally higher than for securities traded in the U.S. This may cause the International Funds to incur higher portfolio transaction costs than domestic equity funds.

Fluctuations in exchange rates may also affect the earning power and asset value of the foreign entity issuing a security, even one denominated in U.S. dollars. Dividend and interest payments may be repatriated based on the exchange rate at the time of disbursement, and restrictions on capital flows may be imposed.

Set forth below for certain markets in which the Funds may invest are brief descriptions of some of the conditions and risks in each such market.

INVESTMENTS IN EMERGING MARKETS. The WisdomTree Emerging Markets SmallCap Dividend Fund invests substantially all of its assets in markets that are considered to be "emerging." Investing in securities listed and traded in emerging markets may be subject to additional risks associated with emerging market economies. Such risks may include: (i) greater market volatility, (ii) lower trading volume, (iii) greater social, political and economic uncertainty, (iv) governmental controls on foreign investments and limitations on repatriation of invested capital, (v) the risk that companies may be held to lower disclosure, corporate governance, auditing and financial reporting standards than companies in more developed markets, and (vi) the risk that there may be less protection of property rights than in other countries. Emerging markets are generally less liquid and less efficient than developed securities markets.

INVESTMENTS IN BRAZIL. The Emerging Markets SmallCap Dividend Fund may invest a portion of its assets in companies organized and listed in Brazil. Investing in securities of Brazilian companies involves certain considerations not typically associated with investing in securities of United States companies or the United States government, including (i) investment and repatriation controls, which could affect the Fund's ability to operate, and to qualify for the favorable tax treatment afforded to regulated investment companies for U.S. Federal income tax purposes, (ii) fluctuations in the rate of exchange between the Brazilian Real and the U.S. Dollar, (iii) the generally greater price volatility and lesser liquidity that characterize Brazilian securities markets, as compared with U.S. markets, (iv) the effect that a trade deficit could have on economic stability and the Brazilian government's economic policy, (v) high rates of inflation, (vi) governmental involvement in and influence on the private sector, (vii) Brazilian accounting, auditing and financial standards and requirements, which differ from those in the United States, and (viii) political and other considerations, including changes in applicable Brazilian tax laws.

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INVESTMENTS IN CHINA AND HONG KONG. The Emerging Market SmallCap Dividend Fund may invest a portion of its assets in securities of companies organized in China and listed and traded on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. In addition to the aforementioned risks of investing in non-U.S. securities, investing in securities listed and traded in Hong Kong involves special considerations not typically associated with investing in countries with more democratic governments or more established economies or securities markets. Such risks may include:

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(i) the risk of nationalization or expropriation of assets or confiscatory taxation; (ii) greater social, economic and political uncertainty (including the risk of war); (iii) dependency on exports and the corresponding importance of international trade; (iv) the increasing competition from Asia's other low-cost emerging economies; (v) currency exchange rate fluctuations and the lack of available currency hedging instruments; (vi) higher rates of inflation; (vii) controls on foreign investment and limitations on repatriation of invested capital and on the Fund's ability to exchange local currencies for U.S. dollars; (viii) greater governmental involvement in and control over the economy; (ix) the risk that the Chinese government may decide not to continue to support the economic reform programs implemented since 1978 and could return to the prior, completely centrally planned, economy; (x) the fact that China companies, particularly those located in China, may be smaller, less seasoned and newly-organized companies; (xi) the difference in, or lack of, auditing and financial reporting standards which may result in unavailability of material information about issuers, particularly in China; (xii) the fact that statistical information regarding the economy of China may be inaccurate or not comparable to statistical information regarding the U.S. or other economies; (xiii) the less extensive, and still developing, regulation of the securities markets, business entities and commercial transactions; (xiv) the fact that the settlement period of securities transactions in foreign markets may be longer; (xv) the willingness and ability of the Chinese government to support the Chinese and Hong Kong economies and markets is uncertain; (xvi) the risk that it may be more difficult, or impossible, to obtain and/or enforce a judgment than in other countries; (xvii) the rapidity and erratic nature of growth, particularly in China, resulting in inefficiencies and dislocations; (xviii) the risk that, because of the degree of interconnectivity between the economies and financial markets of China and Hong Kong, any sizable reduction in the demand for goods from China, or an economic downturn in China, could negatively affect the economy and financial market of Hong Kong, as well; and (ixx) the risk that certain companies in the Fund's Index may have dealings with countries subject to sanctions or embargoes imposed by the U.S. government or identified as state sponsors of terrorism.

Investments in Hong Kong are also subject to certain political risks. Following the establishment of the People's Republic of China by the Communist Party in 1949, the Chinese government renounced various debt obligations incurred by China's predecessor governments, which obligations remain in default, and expropriated assets without compensation. There can be no assurance that the Chinese government will not take similar action in the future. An investment in the Fund involves risk of a total loss. China has committed by treaty to preserve Hong Kong's autonomy and its economic, political and social freedoms for fifty years from the July 1, 1997 transfer of sovereignty from Great Britain to China. However, if China would exert its authority so as to alter the economic, political or legal structures or the existing social policy of Hong Kong, investor and business confidence in Hong Kong could be negatively affected, which in turn could negatively affect markets and business performance. These and other factors could have a negative impact on a Fund's performance.

INVESTMENTS IN ISRAEL. Investing in securities listed and traded in Israel may be subject to additional risks. Such risks may include: (i) greater market volatility, (ii) greater social, political, military and economic uncertainty relating to Israel's interactions with bordering countries, and (iii) a significant dependence on external trade with the United States and European Union countries. Other domestic and geopolitical factors may also have a significant impact on the Israeli economy. These and other factors could have a negative impact on the Fund's performance.

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INVESTMENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA. The WisdomTree Emerging Markets SmallCap Dividend Fund may invest a portion of its assets in companies organized and listed in South Africa. Although South Africa is a developing country with a solid economic infrastructure (in some regards rivaling other developed countries) certain issues, such as unemployment, access to healthcare, limited economic opportunity, and other financial constraints, continue to present obstacles towards full economic development. There can be no assurance that initiatives by the government to address these issues will achieve the desired results. South Africa's currency may be vulnerable to devaluation. These and other factors could have a negative impact on the Fund's performance.

INVESTMENTS IN SOUTH KOREA. The WisdomTree Emerging Markets SmallCap Dividend Fund may invest a portion of its assets in companies organized and listed in South Korea. The economy of South Korea is heavily dependent on exports and the demand for certain finished goods. South Korea's main industries include electronics, automobile production, chemicals, shipbuilding, steel, textiles, clothing, footwear, and food processing. Conditions that weaken demand for such products worldwide or in other Asian countries could have a negative impact on the South Korean economy as a whole. Relations with North Korea could also have a significant impact on the economy of South Korea. These and other factors could have a negative impact on the Fund's performance.

INVESTMENTS IN TAIWAN. The WisdomTree Emerging Markets SmallCap Dividend Fund may invest a portion of its assets in companies organized and listed in Taiwan. The economy of Taiwan is heavily dependent on exports. Currency fluctuations, increasing competition from Asia's other emerging economies, and conditions that weaken demand for Taiwan's export products worldwide could have a negative impact on the Taiwanese economy as a whole. Concerns over Taiwan's history of political contention and its current relationship with China may also have a significant impact on the economy of Taiwan. These and other factors could have a negative impact on the Fund's performance.

DEPOSITARY RECEIPTS. To the extent a Fund invests in stocks of foreign corporations, a Fund's investment in such stocks may also be in the form of Depositary Receipts or other securities convertible into securities of foreign issuers. Depositary Receipts may not necessarily be denominated in the same currency as the underlying

securities into which they may be converted. American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") are receipts typically issued by an American bank or trust company that evidence ownership of underlying securities issued by a foreign corporation. European Depositary Receipts ("EDRs") are receipts issued in Europe that evidence a similar ownership arrangement. Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs") are receipts issued throughout the world that evidence a similar arrangement. Generally, ADRs, in registered form, are designed for use in the U.S. securities markets, and EDRs, in bearer form, are designed for use in European securities markets. GDRs are tradable both in the United States and in Europe and are designed for use throughout the world. Depositary Receipts will not necessarily be denominated in the same currency as their underlying securities.

A Fund will not invest in any unlisted Depositary Receipts or any Depositary Receipt that WisdomTree Asset Management or the Sub-Adviser deems to be illiquid or for which pricing information is not readily available. In addition, all

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Depository Receipts generally must be sponsored. However, a Fund may invest in unsponsored Depository Receipts under certain limited circumstances. The issuers of unsponsored Depository Receipts are not obligated to disclose material information in the United States, and, therefore, there may be less information available regarding such issuers and there may not be a correlation between such information and the market value of the Depository Receipts.

CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS. The Funds may enter into foreign currency forward and foreign currency futures contracts to facilitate local securities settlements or to protect against currency exposure in connection with distributions to shareholders. The Funds do not expect to engage in currency transactions for the purpose of hedging against declines in the value of a Fund's assets that are denominated in one or more foreign currencies. The Funds may not enter into such contracts for speculative purposes.

FORWARD FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS. A forward foreign currency exchange contract ("forward contract") involves an obligation to purchase or sell a specific currency at a future date, which may be any fixed number of days from the date of the contract agreed upon by the parties, at a price set at the time of the contract. These contracts are principally traded in the interbank market conducted directly between currency traders (usually large, commercial banks) and their customers. A forward contract generally has no margin deposit requirement, and no commissions are charged at any stage for trades.

FOREIGN CURRENCY FUTURES CONTRACTS. A foreign currency futures contract is a contract involving an obligation to deliver or acquire the specified amount of a specific currency, at a specified price and at a specified future time. Futures contracts may be settled on a net cash payment basis rather than by the sale and delivery of the underlying currency.

Foreign exchange transactions involve a significant degree of risk and the markets in which foreign exchange transactions are effected are highly volatile, highly specialized and highly technical. Significant changes, including changes in liquidity and prices, can occur in such markets within very short periods of time, often within minutes. Foreign exchange trading risks include, but are not limited to, exchange rate risk, maturity gap, interest rate risk, and potential interference by foreign governments through regulation of local exchange markets, foreign investment or particular transactions in foreign currency. If a Fund utilizes foreign exchange transactions at an inappropriate time, such transactions may not serve their intended purpose of improving the correlation of a Fund's return with the performance of its underlying Index and may lower the Fund's return. A Fund could experience losses if the value of any currency forwards, options and futures positions is poorly correlated with its other investments or if it could not close out its positions because of an illiquid market. In addition, each Fund will incur transaction costs, including trading commissions, in connection with certain foreign currency transactions.

ILLIQUID SECURITIES. Each Fund may invest up to an aggregate amount of 15% of its net assets in illiquid securities. Illiquid securities include securities subject to contractual or other restrictions on resale and other instruments that lack readily available markets. The inability of a Fund to dispose of illiquid or not readily marketable investments readily or at a reasonable price could impair a Fund's ability to raise cash for redemptions or other purposes. The liquidity of securities purchased by a Fund which are eligible for resale pursuant to Rule 144A will be monitored by each Fund on an ongoing basis. In the event that such a security is deemed to be no longer liquid, a Fund's holdings will be reviewed to determine what action, if any, is required to ensure that the retention of such security does not result in a Fund having more than 15% of its assets invested in illiquid or not readily marketable securities.

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FUTURES, OPTIONS AND OPTIONS ON FUTURES CONTRACTS. Each Fund may enter into U.S. or foreign futures contracts and options and options on futures contracts. When a Fund purchases a futures contract, it agrees to purchase a specified underlying instrument at a specified future date. When a Fund sells a futures contract, it agrees to sell the underlying instrument at a specified future date. The price at which the purchase and sale will take place is fixed when the Fund enters into the contract. Futures can be held until their delivery dates, or can be closed out before then if a liquid secondary market is available. To the extent a Fund uses futures and options, it will do so only in accordance with Rule 4.5 of the Commodity Exchange Act ("CEA"). The Trust, on behalf of each Fund, has filed a notice of eligibility for exclusion from the definition of the term "commodity pool operator" in accordance with Rule 4.5 so that each Fund is not subject to registration or regulation as a commodity pool operator under the CEA.

RISKS OF FUTURES AND OPTIONS TRANSACTIONS. The risk of loss in trading futures contracts or uncovered call options in some strategies (e.g., selling uncovered stock index futures contracts) is potentially unlimited. The Funds do not plan to use futures and options contracts in this way. The risk of a futures position may still be large as traditionally measured due to the low margin deposits required. In many cases, a relatively small price movement in a futures contract may result in immediate and substantial loss or gain to the investor relative to the size of a required margin deposit. The Funds, however, intend to utilize futures and options contracts in a manner designed to limit their risk exposure to levels comparable to direct investment in stocks.

Utilization of futures and options on futures by a Fund involves the risk of imperfect or even negative correlation to the underlying Index if the index underlying the futures contract differs from the underlying Index. There is also the risk of loss by a Fund of margin deposits in the event of bankruptcy of a broker with whom a Fund has an open position in the futures contract or option. The purchase of put or call options will be based upon predictions by the Fund as to anticipated trends, which predictions could prove to be incorrect.

The potential for loss related to the purchase of an option on a futures contract is limited to the premium paid for the option plus transaction costs. Because the value of the option is fixed at the point of sale, there are no daily cash payments by the purchaser to reflect changes in the value of the underlying contract; however, the value of the option changes daily and that change would be reflected in the NAV of each Fund. The potential for loss related to writing options is unlimited.

Although each Fund intends to enter into futures contracts only if there is an active market for such contracts, there is no assurance that an active market will exist for the contracts at any particular time.

SWAP AGREEMENTS. Swap agreements can be individually negotiated and structured to include exposure to a variety of different types of investments or market factors. Depending on their structure, swap agreements may increase or decrease a Fund's exposure to long or short-term interest rates (in the United States or abroad), foreign currency values, mortgage securities, corporate borrowing rates, or other factors such as security prices or inflation rates. Swap agreements can take many different forms and are known by a variety of names.

Swap agreements will tend to shift a Fund's investment exposure from one type of investment to another. For example, if the Fund agreed to exchange payments in dollars for payments in foreign currency, the swap agreement would tend to decrease the Fund's exposure to U.S. interest rates and increase its exposure to foreign currency and interest rates. Caps and floors have an effect similar to

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buying or writing options. Depending on how they are used, swap agreements may increase or decrease the overall volatility of a Fund's investments and its share price.

Swap agreements also may allow a Fund to acquire or reduce credit exposure to a particular issuer. The most significant factor in the performance of swap agreements is the change in the factors that determine the amounts of payments due to and from a Fund. If a swap agreement calls for payments by the Fund, the Fund must be prepared to make such payments when due. If a swap counterparty's creditworthiness declines, the risk that they may not perform may increase, potentially resulting in a loss to the Fund. Although there can be no assurance that the Fund will be able to do so, the Fund may be able to reduce or eliminate its exposure under a swap agreement either by assignment or other disposition, or by entering into an offsetting swap agreement with the same party or a similarly creditworthy party.

TRACKING STOCKS. A