SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

FORM 497K

Summary Prospectus for certain open-end management investment companies filed pursuant to Securities Act Rule 497(K)

Filing Date: **2013-01-28**
SEC Accession No. 0001081400-13-000021

(HTML Version on secdatabase.com)

FILER

WELLS FARGO FUNDS TRUST

CIK:**1081400**| IRS No.: **000000000** | State of Incorp.:**DE** | Fiscal Year End: **1231**
Type: **497K** | Act: **33** | File No.: **333-74295** | Film No.: **13550856**

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WELLS FARGO | ADVANTAGE FUNDS

Strategic Income Fund Summary

Class/Ticker: Class A - WSIAX; Class C - WSICX

Summary Prospectus

February 1, 2013

Link to Prospectus **Link to SAI**

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's prospectus and other information about the Fund online at wellsfargoadvantagefunds.com/ reports. You can also get information at no cost by calling 1-800-222-8222, or by sending an email request to wfaf@wellsfargo.com. The current prospectus ("Prospectus") and statement of additional information ("SAI") dated February 1, 2013 are incorporated by reference into this summary prospectus. The Fund's SAI may be obtained, free of charge, in the same manner as the Prospectus.

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks total return, consisting of a high level of current income and capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses

These tables are intended to help you understand the various costs and expenses you will pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least $50,000 in the aggregate in specified classes of certain *Wells Fargo Advantage Funds*®. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and in "A Choice of Share Classes" and "Reductions and Waivers of Sales Charges" on pages 16 and 18 of the Prospectus and "Additional Purchase and Redemption Information" on page 46 of the Statement of Additional Information.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

	Class A	**Class C**
Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	4.50%	None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load) (as a percentage of offering price)	None[1]	1.00%

1. Investments of $1 million or more are not subject to a front-end sales charge but generally will be subject to a deferred sales charge of 1.00% if redeemed within 18 months from the date of purchase.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

	Class A	**Class C**
Management Fees	0.48%	0.48%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	0.00%	0.75%
Other Expenses[1]	0.63%	0.63%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.11%	1.86%
Fee Waivers	0.21%	0.21%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver[2]	0.90%	1.65%

1. Expenses are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.
2. The Adviser has committed through February 28, 2014, to waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to cap the Fund's Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver at the amounts shown above. Brokerage commissions, stamp duty fees, interest, taxes, acquired fund fees and expenses, and extraordinary expenses are excluded from the cap. After this time, the cap may be increased or the commitment to maintain the cap may be terminated only with the approval of the Board of Trustees.

Example of Expenses

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The example below is intended to help you compare the costs of investing in the Fund with the costs of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes a $10,000 initial investment, 5% annual total return, and that operating expenses remain the same as in the tables above. The example also assumes that the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver shown above will only be in place for the length of the current waiver commitment. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

After:	Assuming Redemption at End of Period Class A	Class C	Assuming No Redemption Class C
1 Year	$538	$268	$168
3 Years	$767	$564	$564

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. Since the Fund commenced operations on or around the date of this prospectus, no history of the portfolio turnover rate is available.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, we invest:

- at least 80% of the Fund's net assets in income-producing securities;
- up to 100% of the Fund's total assets in debt securities of foreign issuers, including emerging markets issuers, and up to 50% of the Fund's total assets in non-dollar denominated debt securities;
- up to 100% of the Fund's total assets in debt securities that are below investment-grade;
- up to 25% of the Fund's total assets in preferred stocks; and
- up to 10% of the Fund's total assets in debt securities that are in default at the time of purchase.

We invest principally in income-producing securities, including corporate, mortgage- and asset-backed securities, bank loans, convertible securities, preferred stocks, foreign corporate debt, foreign sovereign debt, supranational agencies and U.S. Government obligations. We may invest a significant portion of the Fund's assets in mortgage-backed securities, including those issued by agencies and instrumentalities of the U.S. Government. We may invest in below investment-grade debt securities (often called "high yield" securities or "junk bonds") of any credit quality, including unrated securities that we deem to be of comparable quality, as well as securities that are in default at the time of purchase.

We may invest in debt securities of foreign issuers, including emerging markets issuers, denominated in any currency. Emerging market countries generally are those countries defined as having an emerging or developing economy by the World Bank or its related organizations, or the United Nations or its authorities. The emerging market countries in which the Fund may invest currently include, but are not limited to, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Thailand, Turkey and Uruguay. We may seek to add yield by having exposures to a variety of credits, mortgages, and higher yielding countries and currencies.

We pursue the Fund's investment objective by creating an integrated strategy that combines income-producing securities from a variety of sectors. Portfolio managers meet regularly to review and assess the overall portfolio risk level, the allocation of assets among the different sectors, and the role played by each sector in the portfolio. Wells Capital Management Incorporated determines the allocation of assets, and these allocations can change at any time. Each portfolio manager provides overall asset allocation and/or day-to-day portfolio management, and is responsible for security selection within the portfolio managers' assigned sectors.

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The investment process for both asset allocation and security selection focuses on the value-driven measures that are used by the portfolio managers when managing sector assignments such as high yield bonds, global bonds, emerging markets, investment-grade bonds, and mortgages. We seek to add return by allocating assets to sectors that we believe offer better opportunities and by using rigorous credit research to identify attractive individual securities. The portfolio managers utilize proprietary tools when measuring opportunities and risks associated with country, currency, credit and mortgage exposures. Securities are sold and allocations to various sectors are reduced when prices rise significantly above our estimates of underlying value, when changes in the financial environment indicate that securities or sectors at current prices no longer offer attractive risk-adjusted returns, or due to cash flow needs.

While we may purchase securities of any maturity or duration, under normal circumstances, we expect the Fund's overall dollar-weighted average effective duration to be between 0 and 6 years. "Dollar-weighted average effective duration" is an aggregate measure of the sensitivity of a fund's fixed income portfolio securities to changes in interest rates. As a general matter, the price of a fixed income security with a longer effective duration will fluctuate more in response to changes in interest rates than the price of a fixed income security with a shorter effective duration. We may use futures to manage duration exposure. There are no fixed weights for the Fund's allocation across various sectors or markets. The pursuit of the Fund's investment objective of total return, a component of which consists of a high level of current income, however, implies that the Fund will normally seek to have significant holdings of securities offering higher yields relative to U.S. Treasuries.

In addition to currency exposures stemming from our management of non-dollar denominated bonds, including the hedging and cross-hedging of currency exposures associated with these securities, we can manage currency as a separate asset class. We may purchase a foreign currency on a spot or forward basis in order to benefit from potential appreciation of such currency relative to the U.S. dollar or to other currencies. The Fund may enter into foreign currency exchange contracts to gain or hedge currency exposure or control risk.

Principal Investment Risks

An investment in the Fund may lose money, is not a deposit of Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. or its affiliates, is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency, and is primarily subject to the risks briefly summarized below.

Convertible Securities Risk. Convertible securities have characteristics of both equity and debt securities and, as a result, are exposed to risks that are typically associated with both types of securities. The market value of a convertible security tends to decline as interest rates increase but also tends to reflect the market price of the common stock of the issuing company.

Counter-Party Risk. A Fund may incur a loss if the other party to an investment contract, such as a derivative or a repurchase or reverse repurchase agreement, fails to fulfill its contractual obligation to the Fund.

Debt Securities Risk. The issuer of a debt security may fail to pay interest or principal when due, and changes in market interest rates may reduce the value of debt securities or reduce the Fund's returns.

Derivatives Risk. The use of derivatives such as futures, options and swap agreements, can lead to losses, including those magnified by leverage, particularly when derivatives are used to enhance return rather than offset risk.

Emerging Markets Risk. Foreign investment risks are typically greater for securities in emerging markets, which can be more vulnerable to recessions, currency volatility, inflation and market failure.

Foreign Currency Transactions Risk. Foreign securities are often denominated in foreign currencies. As a result, the value of a Fund's shares is affected by changes in exchange rates. Use of hedging techniques cannot protect against exchange rate risk perfectly. If the Fund's adviser is incorrect in its judgment of future exchange rate relationships, the Fund could be in a less advantageous position than if such a hedge had not been established.

Foreign Investment Risk. Foreign investments face the potential of heightened illiquidity, greater price volatility and adverse effects of political, regulatory, tax, currency, economic or other macroeconomic developments.

Futures Risk. Because the futures utilized by a Fund are standardized and exchange-traded, where the exchange serves as the ultimate counterparty for all contracts, the primary credit risk on futures contracts is the creditworthiness of the exchange itself. Futures are also subject to market risk, interest rate risk (in the case of futures contracts relating to income producing securities) and index tracking risk (in the case of stock index futures).

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High Yield Securities Risk. High yield securities, i.e. "junk bonds," are debt securities that are rated below investment-grade, are unrated and deemed by us to be below investment-grade, or are in default at the time of purchase. These securities are considered speculative by major credit rating agencies, have a much greater risk of default or of not returning principal and tend to be more volatile and less liquid than higher-rated securities of similar maturity.

Issuer Risk. The value of a security may decline because of adverse events or circumstances that directly relate to conditions at the issuer or any entity providing it credit or liquidity support.

Leverage Risk. Leverage created by borrowing or certain investments, such as derivatives and reverse repurchase agreements, can diminish the Fund's performance and increase the volatility of the Fund's net asset value.

Liquidity Risk. A security may not be able to be sold at the time desired or without adversely affecting the price.

Loan Risk. In addition to the same general risks as debt securities, loans in which a Fund invests may be exposed to highly leveraged borrowers, restrictions on transfer and illiquidity, difficulty in fair valuation, limitations on the exercise of remedies, the inability or unwillingness of assignor(s) on whom a Fund relies to demand and receive loan payments, the absence of credit ratings, and potential co-lender liability.

Management Risk. There is no guarantee of the Fund's performance or that the Fund will meet its objective. The market value of your investment may decline and you may suffer investment loss.

Market Risk. The market price of securities owned by the Fund may rapidly or unpredictably decline due to factors affecting securities markets generally or particular industries.

Mortgage- and Asset-Backed Securities Risk. Mortgage- and asset-backed securities may decline in value when defaults on the underlying mortgage or assets occur and may exhibit additional volatility in periods of changing interest rates. When interest rates decline, the prepayment of mortgages or assets underlying such securities may require the Fund to reinvest such prepaid funds at lower prevailing interest rates, resulting in reduced returns.

Regional Risk. The Fund's investments may be concentrated in a specific geographical region and thus, may be more adversely affected by events in that region than investments of a fund that does not have such a regional focus.

Regulatory Risk. Changes in government regulations may adversely affect the value of a security. An insufficiently regulated industry or market might also permit inappropriate practices that adversely affect an investment.

U.S. Government Obligations Risk. U.S. Government obligations may be adversely impacted by changes in interest rates, and may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government.

Performance

Since the Fund does not have annual returns for at least one calendar year, no performance information is shown.

Fund Management

Adviser	Sub-Advisers	Portfolio Managers, Title/Managed Since
Wells Fargo Funds Management, LLC	First International Advisors, LLC	**Tony Norris,** Portfolio Manager / 2013
	Wells Capital Management Incorporated	**Michael J. Bray, CFA**, Portfolio Manager / 2013 **David Germany, Ph.D.**, Portfolio Manager / 2013 **Niklas Nordenfelt, CFA**, Portfolio Manager / 2013 **Margaret D. Patel**, Portfolio Manager / 2013 **Thomas M. Price, CFA**, Portfolio Manager / 2013 **Scott M. Smith, CFA**, Portfolio Manager / 2013

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

In general, you can buy or sell shares of the Fund by mail, internet, phone or wire on any day the New York Stock Exchange is open for regular trading. You also may buy and sell shares through a financial professional.

Minimum Investments	To Buy or Sell Shares

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Minimum Initial Investment

Regular Accounts: $1,000

IRAs, IRA Rollovers, Roth IRAs: $250

UGMA/UTMA Accounts: $50

Employer Sponsored Retirement Plans: No Minimum

Minimum Additional Investment

Regular Accounts, IRAs, IRA Rollovers, Roth IRAs: $100

UGMA/UTMA Accounts: $50

Employer Sponsored Retirement Plans: No Minimum

Mail: *Wells Fargo Advantage Funds*

P.O. Box 8266

Boston, MA 02266-8266

Internet: wellsfargoadvantagefunds.com

Phone or Wire: 1-800-222-8222

Contact your financial professional.

Tax Information

Any distributions you receive from the Fund may be taxable as ordinary income or capital gains, except when your investment is in an IRA, 401(k) or other tax advantaged investment plan. However, subsequent withdrawals from such a tax advantaged investment plan may be subject to federal income tax. You should consult your tax adviser about your specific tax situation.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase a Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Consult your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's Web site for more information.

Link to Prospectus **Link to SAI**

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Strategic Income Fund Summary

Class/Ticker: Administrator Class - WSIDX

Summary Prospectus

February 1, 2013

Link to Prospectus **Link to SAI**

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's prospectus and other information about the Fund online at wellsfargoadvantagefunds.com/reports. You can also get information at no cost by calling 1-800-222-8222, or by sending an email request to wfaf@wellsfargo.com. The current prospectus ("Prospectus") and statement of additional information ("SAI") dated February 1, 2013 are incorporated by reference into this summary prospectus. The Fund's SAI may be obtained, free of charge, in the same manner as the Prospectus.

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks total return, consisting of a high level of current income and capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses

These tables are intended to help you understand the various costs and expenses you will pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)	
Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load) (as a percentage of offering price)	None

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Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	0.48%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses[1]	0.57%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.05%
Fee Waivers	0.30%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver[2]	0.75%

1. Expenses are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.
2. The Adviser has committed through February 28, 2014, to waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to cap the Fund's Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver at the amounts shown above. Brokerage commissions, stamp duty fees, interest, taxes, acquired fund fees and expenses, and extraordinary expenses are excluded from the cap. After this time, the cap may be increased or the commitment to maintain the cap may be terminated only with the approval of the Board of Trustees.

Example of Expenses

The example below is intended to help you compare the costs of investing in the Fund with the costs of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes a $10,000 initial investment, 5% annual total return, and that operating expenses remain the same as in the tables above. The example also assumes that the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver shown above will only be in place for the length of the current waiver commitment. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

After:	
1 Year	$77
3 Years	$304

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. Since the Fund commenced operations on or around the date of this prospectus, no history of the portfolio turnover rate is available.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, we invest:

- at least 80% of the Fund's net assets in income-producing securities;
- up to 100% of the Fund's total assets in debt securities of foreign issuers, including emerging markets issuers, and up to 50% of the Fund's total assets in non-dollar denominated debt securities;
- up to 100% of the Fund's total assets in debt securities that are below investment-grade;
- up to 25% of the Fund's total assets in preferred stocks; and
- up to 10% of the Fund's total assets in debt securities that are in default at the time of purchase.

We invest principally in income-producing securities, including corporate, mortgage- and asset-backed securities, bank loans, convertible securities, preferred stocks, foreign corporate debt, foreign sovereign debt, supranational agencies and U.S. Government obligations. We may invest a significant portion of the Fund's assets in mortgage-backed securities, including those issued by agencies and instrumentalities of the U.S. Government. We may invest in below investment-grade debt securities (often called "high yield" securities or "junk bonds") of any credit quality, including unrated securities that we deem to be of comparable quality, as well as securities that are in default at the time of purchase.

We may invest in debt securities of foreign issuers, including emerging markets issuers, denominated in any currency. Emerging market countries generally are those countries defined as having an emerging or developing economy by the World Bank or its related organizations, or the United Nations or its authorities. The emerging market countries in which the Fund may invest currently include, but are not limited to, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Thailand,

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Turkey and Uruguay. We may seek to add yield by having exposures to a variety of credits, mortgages, and higher yielding countries and currencies.

We pursue the Fund's investment objective by creating an integrated strategy that combines income-producing securities from a variety of sectors. Portfolio managers meet regularly to review and assess the overall portfolio risk level, the allocation of assets among the different sectors, and the role played by each sector in the portfolio. Wells Capital Management Incorporated determines the allocation of assets, and these allocations can change at any time. Each portfolio manager provides overall asset allocation and/or day-to-day portfolio management, and is responsible for security selection within the portfolio managers' assigned sectors.

The investment process for both asset allocation and security selection focuses on the value-driven measures that are used by the portfolio managers when managing sector assignments such as high yield bonds, global bonds, emerging markets, investment-grade bonds, and mortgages. We seek to add return by allocating assets to sectors that we believe offer better opportunities and by using rigorous credit research to identify attractive individual securities. The portfolio managers utilize proprietary tools when measuring opportunities and risks associated with country, currency, credit and mortgage exposures. Securities are sold and allocations to various sectors are reduced when prices rise significantly above our estimates of underlying value, when changes in the financial environment indicate that securities or sectors at current prices no longer offer attractive risk-adjusted returns, or due to cash flow needs.

While we may purchase securities of any maturity or duration, under normal circumstances, we expect the Fund's overall dollar-weighted average effective duration to be between 0 and 6 years. "Dollar-weighted average effective duration" is an aggregate measure of the sensitivity of a fund's fixed income portfolio securities to changes in interest rates. As a general matter, the price of a fixed income security with a longer effective duration will fluctuate more in response to changes in interest rates than the price of a fixed income security with a shorter effective duration. We may use futures to manage duration exposure. There are no fixed weights for the Fund's allocation across various sectors or markets. The pursuit of the Fund's investment objective of total return, a component of which consists of a high level of current income, however, implies that the Fund will normally seek to have significant holdings of securities offering higher yields relative to U.S. Treasuries.

In addition to currency exposures stemming from our management of non-dollar denominated bonds, including the hedging and cross-hedging of currency exposures associated with these securities, we can manage currency as a separate asset class. We may purchase a foreign currency on a spot or forward basis in order to benefit from potential appreciation of such currency relative to the U.S. dollar or to other currencies. The Fund may enter into foreign currency exchange contracts to gain or hedge currency exposure or control risk.

Principal Investment Risks

An investment in the Fund may lose money, is not a deposit of Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. or its affiliates, is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency, and is primarily subject to the risks briefly summarized below.

Convertible Securities Risk. Convertible securities have characteristics of both equity and debt securities and, as a result, are exposed to risks that are typically associated with both types of securities. The market value of a convertible security tends to decline as interest rates increase but also tends to reflect the market price of the common stock of the issuing company.

Counter-Party Risk. A Fund may incur a loss if the other party to an investment contract, such as a derivative or a repurchase or reverse repurchase agreement, fails to fulfill its contractual obligation to the Fund.

Debt Securities Risk. The issuer of a debt security may fail to pay interest or principal when due, and changes in market interest rates may reduce the value of debt securities or reduce the Fund's returns.

Derivatives Risk. The use of derivatives such as futures, options and swap agreements, can lead to losses, including those magnified by leverage, particularly when derivatives are used to enhance return rather than offset risk.

Emerging Markets Risk. Foreign investment risks are typically greater for securities in emerging markets, which can be more vulnerable to recessions, currency volatility, inflation and market failure.

Foreign Currency Transactions Risk. Foreign securities are often denominated in foreign currencies. As a result, the value of a Fund's shares is affected by changes in exchange rates. Use of hedging techniques cannot protect against

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exchange rate risk perfectly. If the Fund's adviser is incorrect in its judgment of future exchange rate relationships, the Fund could be in a less advantageous position than if such a hedge had not been established.

Foreign Investment Risk. Foreign investments face the potential of heightened illiquidity, greater price volatility and adverse effects of political, regulatory, tax, currency, economic or other macroeconomic developments.

Futures Risk. Because the futures utilized by a Fund are standardized and exchange-traded, where the exchange serves as the ultimate counterparty for all contracts, the primary credit risk on futures contracts is the creditworthiness of the exchange itself. Futures are also subject to market risk, interest rate risk (in the case of futures contracts relating to income producing securities) and index tracking risk (in the case of stock index futures).

High Yield Securities Risk. High yield securities, i.e. "junk bonds," are debt securities that are rated below investment-grade, are unrated and deemed by us to be below investment-grade, or are in default at the time of purchase. These securities are considered speculative by major credit rating agencies, have a much greater risk of default or of not returning principal and tend to be more volatile and less liquid than higher-rated securities of similar maturity.

Issuer Risk. The value of a security may decline because of adverse events or circumstances that directly relate to conditions at the issuer or any entity providing it credit or liquidity support.

Leverage Risk. Leverage created by borrowing or certain investments, such as derivatives and reverse repurchase agreements, can diminish the Fund's performance and increase the volatility of the Fund's net asset value.

Liquidity Risk. A security may not be able to be sold at the time desired or without adversely affecting the price.

Loan Risk. In addition to the same general risks as debt securities, loans in which a Fund invests may be exposed to highly leveraged borrowers, restrictions on transfer and illiquidity, difficulty in fair valuation, limitations on the exercise of remedies, the inability or unwillingness of assignor(s) on whom a Fund relies to demand and receive loan payments, the absence of credit ratings, and potential co-lender liability.

Management Risk. There is no guarantee of the Fund's performance or that the Fund will meet its objective. The market value of your investment may decline and you may suffer investment loss.

Market Risk. The market price of securities owned by the Fund may rapidly or unpredictably decline due to factors affecting securities markets generally or particular industries.

Mortgage- and Asset-Backed Securities Risk. Mortgage- and asset-backed securities may decline in value when defaults on the underlying mortgage or assets occur and may exhibit additional volatility in periods of changing interest rates. When interest rates decline, the prepayment of mortgages or assets underlying such securities may require the Fund to reinvest such prepaid funds at lower prevailing interest rates, resulting in reduced returns.

Regional Risk. The Fund's investments may be concentrated in a specific geographical region and thus, may be more adversely affected by events in that region than investments of a fund that does not have such a regional focus.

Regulatory Risk. Changes in government regulations may adversely affect the value of a security. An insufficiently regulated industry or market might also permit inappropriate practices that adversely affect an investment.

U.S. Government Obligations Risk. U.S. Government obligations may be adversely impacted by changes in interest rates, and may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government.

Performance

Since the Fund does not have annual returns for at least one calendar year, no performance information is shown.

Fund Management

Adviser	Sub-Advisers	Portfolio Managers, Title/Managed Since
Wells Fargo Funds Management, LLC	First International Advisors, LLC	**Tony Norris,** Portfolio Manager / 2013
	Wells Capital Management Incorporated	**Michael J. Bray, CFA**, Portfolio Manager / 2013 **David Germany, Ph.D.**, Portfolio Manager / 2013 **Niklas Nordenfelt, CFA**, Portfolio Manager / 2013 **Margaret D. Patel**, Portfolio Manager / 2013 **Thomas M. Price, CFA**, Portfolio Manager /

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2013

Scott M. Smith, CFA, Portfolio Manager / 2013

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Administrator Class shares are offered primarily for direct investment by institutions such as pension and profit sharing plans, employee benefit trusts, endowments, foundations and corporations. Administrator Class shares may also be offered through certain financial intermediaries that may charge their customers transaction or other fees. In general, you can buy or sell shares of the Fund by mail, internet, phone or wire on any day the New York Stock Exchange is open for regular trading. You also may buy and sell shares through a financial professional.

Minimum Investments	To Buy or Sell Shares
Minimum Initial Investment Administrator Class: $1 million (certain eligible investors may not be subject to a minimum initial investment) **Minimum Additional Investment** Administrator Class: None	**Mail:** *Wells Fargo Advantage Funds* P.O. Box 8266 Boston, MA 02266-8266 **Internet:** wellsfargoadvantagefunds.com **Phone or Wire:** 1.800.222.8222 **Contact your investment representative.**

Tax Information

Any distributions you receive from the Fund may be taxable as ordinary income or capital gains, except when your investment is in an IRA, 401(k) or other tax advantaged investment plan. However, subsequent withdrawals from such a tax advantaged investment plan may be subject to federal income tax. You should consult your tax adviser about your specific tax situation.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase a Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Consult your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's Web site for more information.

Link to Prospectus **Link to SAI**

WELLS FARGO ADVANTAGE FUNDS

Strategic Income Fund Summary

Class/Ticker: Institutional Class - WSINX

Summary Prospectus

February 1, 2013

Link to Prospectus **Link to SAI**

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Investment Objective

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Fees and Expenses

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These tables are intended to help you understand the various costs and expenses you will pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load) (as a percentage of offering price)	None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	0.48%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses[1]	0.30%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.78%
Fee Waivers	0.18%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver[2]	0.60%

1. Expenses are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.
2. The Adviser has committed through February 28, 2014, to waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to cap the Fund's Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver at the amounts shown above. Brokerage commissions, stamp duty fees, interest, taxes, acquired fund fees and expenses, and extraordinary expenses are excluded from the cap. After this time, the cap may be increased or the commitment to maintain the cap may be terminated only with the approval of the Board of Trustees.

Example of Expenses

The example below is intended to help you compare the costs of investing in the Fund with the costs of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes a $10,000 initial investment, 5% annual total return, and that operating expenses remain the same as in the tables above. The example also assumes that the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver shown above will only be in place for the length of the current waiver commitment. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

After:

1 Year	$61
3 Years	$231

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. Since the Fund commenced operations on or around the date of this prospectus, no history of the portfolio turnover rate is available.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, we invest:

- at least 80% of the Fund's net assets in income-producing securities;
- up to 100% of the Fund's total assets in debt securities of foreign issuers, including emerging markets issuers, and up to 50% of the Fund's total assets in non-dollar denominated debt securities;
- up to 100% of the Fund's total assets in debt securities that are below investment-grade;
- up to 25% of the Fund's total assets in preferred stocks; and
- up to 10% of the Fund's total assets in debt securities that are in default at the time of purchase.

We invest principally in income-producing securities, including corporate, mortgage- and asset-backed securities, bank loans, convertible securities, preferred stocks, foreign corporate debt, foreign sovereign debt, supranational agencies and U.S. Government obligations. We may invest a significant portion of the Fund's assets in mortgage-backed securities, including those issued by agencies and instrumentalities of the U.S. Government. We may invest in below investment-

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grade debt securities (often called "high yield" securities or "junk bonds") of any credit quality, including unrated securities that we deem to be of comparable quality, as well as securities that are in default at the time of purchase.

We may invest in debt securities of foreign issuers, including emerging markets issuers, denominated in any currency. Emerging market countries generally are those countries defined as having an emerging or developing economy by the World Bank or its related organizations, or the United Nations or its authorities. The emerging market countries in which the Fund may invest currently include, but are not limited to, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Thailand, Turkey and Uruguay. We may seek to add yield by having exposures to a variety of credits, mortgages, and higher yielding countries and currencies.

We pursue the Fund's investment objective by creating an integrated strategy that combines income-producing securities from a variety of sectors. Portfolio managers meet regularly to review and assess the overall portfolio risk level, the allocation of assets among the different sectors, and the role played by each sector in the portfolio. Wells Capital Management Incorporated determines the allocation of assets, and these allocations can change at any time. Each portfolio manager provides overall asset allocation and/or day-to-day portfolio management, and is responsible for security selection within the portfolio managers' assigned sectors.

The investment process for both asset allocation and security selection focuses on the value-driven measures that are used by the portfolio managers when managing sector assignments such as high yield bonds, global bonds, emerging markets, investment-grade bonds, and mortgages. We seek to add return by allocating assets to sectors that we believe offer better opportunities and by using rigorous credit research to identify attractive individual securities. The portfolio managers utilize proprietary tools when measuring opportunities and risks associated with country, currency, credit and mortgage exposures. Securities are sold and allocations to various sectors are reduced when prices rise significantly above our estimates of underlying value, when changes in the financial environment indicate that securities or sectors at current prices no longer offer attractive risk-adjusted returns, or due to cash flow needs.

While we may purchase securities of any maturity or duration, under normal circumstances, we expect the Fund's overall dollar-weighted average effective duration to be between 0 and 6 years. "Dollar-weighted average effective duration" is an aggregate measure of the sensitivity of a fund's fixed income portfolio securities to changes in interest rates. As a general matter, the price of a fixed income security with a longer effective duration will fluctuate more in response to changes in interest rates than the price of a fixed income security with a shorter effective duration. We may use futures to manage duration exposure. There are no fixed weights for the Fund's allocation across various sectors or markets. The pursuit of the Fund's investment objective of total return, a component of which consists of a high level of current income, however, implies that the Fund will normally seek to have significant holdings of securities offering higher yields relative to U.S. Treasuries.

In addition to currency exposures stemming from our management of non-dollar denominated bonds, including the hedging and cross-hedging of currency exposures associated with these securities, we can manage currency as a separate asset class. We may purchase a foreign currency on a spot or forward basis in order to benefit from potential appreciation of such currency relative to the U.S. dollar or to other currencies. The Fund may enter into foreign currency exchange contracts to gain or hedge currency exposure or control risk.

Principal Investment Risks

An investment in the Fund may lose money, is not a deposit of Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. or its affiliates, is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency, and is primarily subject to the risks briefly summarized below.

Convertible Securities Risk. Convertible securities have characteristics of both equity and debt securities and, as a result, are exposed to risks that are typically associated with both types of securities. The market value of a convertible security tends to decline as interest rates increase but also tends to reflect the market price of the common stock of the issuing company.

Counter-Party Risk. A Fund may incur a loss if the other party to an investment contract, such as a derivative or a repurchase or reverse repurchase agreement, fails to fulfill its contractual obligation to the Fund.

Debt Securities Risk. The issuer of a debt security may fail to pay interest or principal when due, and changes in market interest rates may reduce the value of debt securities or reduce the Fund's returns.

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Derivatives Risk. The use of derivatives such as futures, options and swap agreements, can lead to losses, including those magnified by leverage, particularly when derivatives are used to enhance return rather than offset risk.

Emerging Markets Risk. Foreign investment risks are typically greater for securities in emerging markets, which can be more vulnerable to recessions, currency volatility, inflation and market failure.

Foreign Currency Transactions Risk. Foreign securities are often denominated in foreign currencies. As a result, the value of a Fund's shares is affected by changes in exchange rates. Use of hedging techniques cannot protect against exchange rate risk perfectly. If the Fund's adviser is incorrect in its judgment of future exchange rate relationships, the Fund could be in a less advantageous position than if such a hedge had not been established.

Foreign Investment Risk. Foreign investments face the potential of heightened illiquidity, greater price volatility and adverse effects of political, regulatory, tax, currency, economic or other macroeconomic developments.

Futures Risk. Because the futures utilized by a Fund are standardized and exchange-traded, where the exchange serves as the ultimate counterparty for all contracts, the primary credit risk on futures contracts is the creditworthiness of the exchange itself. Futures are also subject to market risk, interest rate risk (in the case of futures contracts relating to income producing securities) and index tracking risk (in the case of stock index futures).

High Yield Securities Risk. High yield securities, i.e. "junk bonds," are debt securities that are rated below investment-grade, are unrated and deemed by us to be below investment-grade, or are in default at the time of purchase. These securities are considered speculative by major credit rating agencies, have a much greater risk of default or of not returning principal and tend to be more volatile and less liquid than higher-rated securities of similar maturity.

Issuer Risk. The value of a security may decline because of adverse events or circumstances that directly relate to conditions at the issuer or any entity providing it credit or liquidity support.

Leverage Risk. Leverage created by borrowing or certain investments, such as derivatives and reverse repurchase agreements, can diminish the Fund's performance and increase the volatility of the Fund's net asset value.

Liquidity Risk. A security may not be able to be sold at the time desired or without adversely affecting the price.

Loan Risk. In addition to the same general risks as debt securities, loans in which a Fund invests may be exposed to highly leveraged borrowers, restrictions on transfer and illiquidity, difficulty in fair valuation, limitations on the exercise of remedies, the inability or unwillingness of assignor(s) on whom a Fund relies to demand and receive loan payments, the absence of credit ratings, and potential co-lender liability.

Management Risk. There is no guarantee of the Fund's performance or that the Fund will meet its objective. The market value of your investment may decline and you may suffer investment loss.

Market Risk. The market price of securities owned by the Fund may rapidly or unpredictably decline due to factors affecting securities markets generally or particular industries.

Mortgage- and Asset-Backed Securities Risk. Mortgage- and asset-backed securities may decline in value when defaults on the underlying mortgage or assets occur and may exhibit additional volatility in periods of changing interest rates. When interest rates decline, the prepayment of mortgages or assets underlying such securities may require the Fund to reinvest such prepaid funds at lower prevailing interest rates, resulting in reduced returns.

Regional Risk. The Fund's investments may be concentrated in a specific geographical region and thus, may be more adversely affected by events in that region than investments of a fund that does not have such a regional focus.

Regulatory Risk. Changes in government regulations may adversely affect the value of a security. An insufficiently regulated industry or market might also permit inappropriate practices that adversely affect an investment.

U.S. Government Obligations Risk. U.S. Government obligations may be adversely impacted by changes in interest rates, and may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government.

Performance

Since the Fund does not have annual returns for at least one calendar year, no performance information is shown.

Fund Management

Adviser	Sub-Advisers	Portfolio Managers, Title/Managed Since
Wells Fargo Funds Management, LLC	First International Advisors, LLC	**Tony Norris,** Portfolio Manager / 2013

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Wells Capital Management Incorporated	**Michael J. Bray, CFA**, Portfolio Manager / 2013 **David Germany, Ph.D.**, Portfolio Manager / 2013 **Niklas Nordenfelt, CFA**, Portfolio Manager / 2013 **Margaret D. Patel**, Portfolio Manager / 2013 **Thomas M. Price, CFA**, Portfolio Manager / 2013 **Scott M. Smith, CFA**, Portfolio Manager / 2013

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Institutional Class shares are offered primarily for direct investment by institutions such as pension and profit sharing plans, employee benefit trusts, endowments, foundations and corporations. Institutional Class shares may also be offered through certain financial intermediaries that may charge their customers transaction or other fees. In general, you can buy or sell shares of the Fund by mail, internet, phone or wire on any day the New York Stock Exchange is open for regular trading. You also may buy and sell shares through a financial professional.

Minimum Investments	To Buy or Sell Shares
Minimum Initial Investment Institutional Class: $5 million (certain eligible investors may not be subject to a minimum initial investment)	**Mail:** *Wells Fargo Advantage Funds* P.O. Box 8266 Boston, MA 02266-8266 **Internet:** wellsfargoadvantagefunds.com
Minimum Additional Investment Institutional Class: None	**Phone or Wire:** 1.800.222.8222 **Contact your investment representative.**

Tax Information

Any distributions you receive from the Fund may be taxable as ordinary income or capital gains, except when your investment is in an IRA, 401(k) or other tax advantaged investment plan. However, subsequent withdrawals from such a tax advantaged investment plan may be subject to federal income tax. You should consult your tax adviser about your specific tax situation.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase a Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Consult your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's Web site for more information.

Link to Prospectus **Link to SAI**

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