

ELKHORN ETF TRUST
(the “Trust”)

ELKHORN COMMODITY ROTATION STRATEGY ETF
ELKHORN FUNDAMENTAL COMMODITY STRATEGY ETF
ELKHORN LUNT LOW VOL/HIGH BETA TACTICAL ETF
ELKHORN S&P HIGH QUALITY PREFERRED ETF
ELKHORN S&P MIDCAP CONSUMER DISCRETIONARY PORTFOLIO
ELKHORN S&P MIDCAP CONSUMER STAPLES PORTFOLIO
ELKHORN S&P MIDCAP ENERGY PORTFOLIO
ELKHORN S&P MIDCAP FINANCIALS PORTFOLIO
ELKHORN S&P MIDCAP HEALTH CARE PORTFOLIO
ELKHORN S&P MIDCAP INDUSTRIALS PORTFOLIO
ELKHORN S&P MIDCAP INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY PORTFOLIO
ELKHORN S&P MIDCAP MATERIALS PORTFOLIO
ELKHORN S&P MIDCAP UTILITIES PORTFOLIO
(each a “Fund,” and collectively, the “Funds”)

SUPPLEMENT TO EACH FUND’S SUMMARY PROSPECTUS, PROSPECTUS AND STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL
INFORMATION

DATED AUGUST 3, 2017

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Trust (the “Board”) held on August 2, 2017, the Board approved an ETF Distribution Agreement appointing Foreside Fund Services, LLC (“Foreside Fund Services”) as the distributor for the Funds. Effective immediately, Foreside Fund Services will replace ALPS Distributors, Inc., the Funds’ current distributor, as distributor for the Funds. All references to ALPS Distributors, Inc. in each Fund’s prospectus and statement of additional information are replaced with Foreside Fund Services, LLC. Foreside Fund Service’s principal address is Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, ME 04101.

Additionally, at the same meeting, the Board approved a Fund CCO and AMLO Agreement between Foreside Fund Officer Services, LLC (“Foreside Officer Services”) and the Trust under which Foreside Officer Services will perform certain compliance services for the Funds, including providing a chief compliance officer (“CCO”) to the Funds. Foreside Officer Services will replace ALPS Fund Services, Inc. who provided similar compliance services and had designated Melanie Zimdars as CCO to the Funds. Pursuant to new agreement, the Funds and Foreside Officer Services have designated James Nash as the CCO to the Funds. Effectively immediately, James Nash will replace Melanie Zimdars as each Fund’s CCO and all references to Melanie Zimdars in each Fund’s prospectus and statement of additional information is replaced with James Nash, and all references to ALPS Fund Services, Inc. are replaced with Foreside Fund Officer Services, LLC.

PLEASE KEEP THIS SUPPLEMENT WITH YOUR SUMMARY PROSPECTUS, PROSPECTUS AND STATEMENT OF
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR FUTURE REFERENCE



ELKHORN COMMODITY ROTATION STRATEGY ETF (DWAC)

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, including the statement of additional information and most recent reports to shareholders, online at www.elkhorn.com. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-844-355-3837 or by sending an e-mail request to info@elkhorn.com. The Fund's prospectus and statement of additional information, both dated August 1, 2017, are incorporated by reference into this summary prospectus.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Elkhorn Commodity Rotation Strategy ETF seeks to provide investors with total return.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund ("Shares"). Investors may pay brokerage commissions on their purchases and sales of Shares, which are not reflected in the table or the example below.

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

Management Fees	0.99%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Total Other Expenses	0.00%
Other Expenses of the Fund	0.00%
Other Expenses of the Subsidiary	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.99%

EXAMPLE

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

This example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain at current levels until March 31, 2019, and thereafter to represent the imposition of the 12b-1 fee of an additional 0.25% per annum of the Fund's average daily net assets. This example does not include the brokerage commissions that investors may pay to buy and sell Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, your costs, based on these assumptions, would be:

<u>1 YEAR</u>	<u>3 YEARS</u>	<u>5 YEARS</u>	<u>10 YEARS</u>
\$101	\$343	\$632	\$1,455

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities, or through the Subsidiary, as defined below, when it buys and sells Commodities Instruments, as defined below (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account.

These costs, which are not reflected in Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example, may affect the Fund's performance. During the fiscal period from September 20, 2016 to March 31, 2017, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 0% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund that seeks to provide total return which exceeds that of a benchmark, the Elkhorn Dorsey Wright Commodity Rotation Index (the “Benchmark”). The Benchmark tracks a proprietary model of commodity futures (the “Benchmark Model”) that is developed, maintained and sponsored by Dorsey Wright & Associates (“Dorsey Wright”). The Fund seeks excess return above the Benchmark, before Fund expenses are taken into account, solely through the active management of a short duration portfolio of highly liquid, high quality bonds. The Fund is not an index tracking exchange-traded fund and is not required to invest in all components of the Benchmark. However, the Fund generally seeks to hold similar interests to those included in the Benchmark and seeks exposure to commodities included in the Benchmark.

The Fund is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by Dorsey Wright. Dorsey Wright’s only relationship to the Fund is the licensing of certain service marks and service names of Dorsey Wright in connection with the Benchmark and the Benchmark Model. Dorsey Wright has no obligation to take the needs of the Fund’s investment advisor or the Fund into consideration in connection with its licensing of the Benchmark and the Benchmark Model.

The selection universe of the Benchmark Model consists of twenty-one commodity indices that each track an individual commodity. Commodities indices are used as Benchmark Model constituents because of the nature of the relative strength methodology utilized by Dorsey Wright in the Benchmark Model. Commodities futures contracts expire after too short a period of time to provide adequate historical information to calculate and compare performance over time. However, indices that track the futures of a single commodity and “rolls” (*ie.* purchases and subsequently sells prior to expiration) futures within the index provide pricing information that does not terminate upon the expiration of a single contract.

Dorsey Wright believes that the most adaptive tool to achieve the goal of discerning the strongest momentum versus that of the weakest is relative strength. Relative strength measures the price performance of a security versus a market average, another security or a universe of securities. The Benchmark Model uses the historical price data made available by the indices to perform relative strength analysis, taking into account, among other characteristics, the performance of a commodity as compared to the broad commodity market and the relative performance of each single commodity versus all of the other commodities. The five commodities with the highest relative strength are chosen for inclusion in the Benchmark. Once the five commodities comprising the Benchmark have been selected, the Benchmark determines which futures contract on the five commodities to purchase based on a methodology embedded within the underlying indices that seeks to minimize the effects of negative roll yields and ensure that the chosen futures contracts are sufficiently liquid. Roll yield refers to the amount of return generated by rolling a futures contract. The Benchmark is rebalanced and reconstituted on a monthly basis.

The Benchmark regularly rolls individual commodity futures contracts so as to maintain a fully invested position. This frequent buying and selling of futures contracts, in addition to attempts by the Fund to rebalance its exposure to various market sectors, may cause the Fund to experience higher levels of portfolio turnover.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests in exchange-traded commodity futures contracts through a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Fund organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands (the “Subsidiary”). As a means to provide investment returns that are highly correlated to those of the Benchmark, the Subsidiary may also invest directly in commodity-linked instruments, including pooled investment vehicles, exchange-traded funds and other investment companies, and swaps and exchange-traded options on futures contracts, to the extent permitted under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”) and any applicable exemptive relief (collectively, “Commodities-Related Assets”) and, together with exchange-traded commodities futures contracts, “Commodities Instruments”).

The remainder of the Fund’s assets are primarily invested in: (1) short-term investment grade fixed income securities that include U.S. government and agency securities, corporate debt obligations and repurchase agreements; (2) money market instruments; (3) certain bank instruments; and (4) cash and other cash equivalents. The Fund uses such instruments as investments to seek to exceed the performance of the Benchmark and to provide liquidity, serve as margin or otherwise collateralize the Subsidiary’s Commodities Instruments exposure on a day-to-day basis.

Although the Fund, through the Subsidiary, generally holds the components included in the Benchmark, the Fund and the Subsidiary are actively managed and are not be obligated to invest in all or (or to limit investments solely to) such futures contracts. In addition, with respect to investments in exchange-traded futures contracts, the Fund and the Subsidiary are

not obligated to invest in the same amount or proportion as the Benchmark, nor obligated to track the investment of the Benchmark. There can be no assurance that the Fund's performance will exceed the performance of the Benchmark at any time.

The Fund will not invest directly in exchange-traded commodity futures contracts. The Fund expects to gain exposure to these investments exclusively by investing in the Subsidiary. The Subsidiary is advised by Elkhorn Investments, LLC, the Fund's investment advisor (the "Adviser"). The Fund's investment in the Subsidiary is intended to provide the Fund with exposure to commodity markets within the limits of current federal income tax laws applicable to investment companies such as the Fund, which limit the ability of investment companies to invest directly in exchange-traded commodity futures contracts. The Subsidiary has the same investment objective as the Fund, but unlike the Fund, it may invest without limitation in Commodities Instruments. Except as otherwise noted, for purposes of this prospectus, references to the Fund's investments include the Fund's indirect investments through the Subsidiary. The Fund will invest up to 25% of its total assets in the Subsidiary.

The Adviser uses its discretion to determine the percentage of the Fund's assets allocated to the Commodities Instruments held by the Subsidiary that are invested in exchange-traded commodity futures contracts or Commodities-Related Assets. In this regard, under normal market conditions, the Subsidiary is expected to invest in futures contracts in proportional weights and allocations that are similar to the Benchmark. The Fund does not seek leveraged returns; however, the Fund's use of instruments to collateralize the Subsidiary's investments in Commodity Instruments have a leveraging effect and is a means to achieve the investment performance of the Benchmark.

The remainder of the Fund's assets are primarily be invested in: (1) short-term investment grade fixed income securities that include U.S. government and agency securities, corporate debt obligations and repurchase agreements; (2) money market instruments; (3) certain bank instruments and (4) cash and other cash equivalents. The Fund uses such instruments as investments to exceed the performance of the Benchmark and to collateralize the Subsidiary's Commodities Instruments exposure on a day-to-day basis. The Fund may also invest directly in exchange-traded commodity-linked instruments, including pooled investment vehicles and exchange-traded funds, closed-end funds and other investment companies that provide exposure to commodities, equity securities and fixed income securities to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act and any applicable exemptive relief.

The Fund may enter into repurchase agreements with counterparties that are deemed to present acceptable credit risks. A repurchase agreement is a transaction in which the Fund purchases securities or other obligations from a bank or securities dealer and simultaneously commits to resell them to a counterparty at an agreed-upon date or upon demand and at a price reflecting a market rate of interest unrelated to the coupon rate or maturity of the purchased obligations.

The Fund is classified as "non-diversified" under the 1940 Act.

PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND

You could lose money by investing in the Fund. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency. There can be no assurance that the Fund's investment objective will be achieved. The risks of the Fund result from both the Fund's direct investments and its indirect investments made through the Subsidiary. Accordingly, the risks that result from the Subsidiary's activities are described herein as the Fund's risks.

Active Market Risk. Although Shares are listed for trading on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will develop or be maintained. Shares trade on the Exchange at market prices that may be below, at or above the Fund's net asset value. Securities, including the Shares, are subject to market fluctuations and liquidity constraints that may be caused by such factors as economic, political, or regulatory developments, changes in interest rates, and/or perceived trends in securities prices. Shares of the Fund could decline in value or underperform other investments.

Authorized Participant Concentration Risk. Only an authorized participant (as discussed in detail below) may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund has a limited number of institutions that act as authorized participants. To the extent that these institutions exit the business or are unable to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders with respect to the Fund and no other authorized participant is able to step forward to create or redeem, in either of these cases, Shares may trade at a discount to the Fund's net asset value and possibly face delisting.

Benchmark Risk. The Fund seeks to exceed the performance of the Benchmark. The Benchmark is entirely model-based. As market dynamics shift over time, the model may become outdated or inaccurate. The Benchmark is based on historical price trends. There can be no assurance that such trends will be reflected in future market movements. In markets without sustained price trends, or markets with significant price movements that quickly reverse, the Benchmark and the Fund may suffer significant losses. The Benchmark is based on the price of futures contracts. Futures contracts reflect the expected future value of a commodity, currency or equity index. The Benchmark and the Fund do not reflect “spot” prices. Spot prices reflect immediate delivery value, not expected future value.

Cash Transactions Risk. The Fund will, under most circumstances, effect creations and redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind securities. As a result, an investment in the Fund may be less tax-efficient than an investment in an exchange-traded fund that effects its creations and redemption for in-kind securities. Because the Fund may effect a portion of redemptions for cash, it may be required to sell portfolio securities in order to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. A sale of Shares may result in capital gains or losses and may also result in higher brokerage costs.

Clearing Broker Risk. The failure or bankruptcy of the Fund’s and the Subsidiary’s clearing broker could result in a substantial loss of Fund assets. Under current CFTC regulations, a clearing broker maintains customers’ assets in a bulk segregated account. If a clearing broker fails to do so, or is unable to satisfy a substantial deficit in a customer account, its other customers may be subject to risk of loss of their funds in the event of that clearing broker’s bankruptcy. In that event, the clearing broker’s customers, such as the Fund and the Subsidiary, are entitled to recover, even in respect of property specifically traceable to them, only a proportional share of all property available for distribution to all of that clearing broker’s customers.

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

Counterparty Risk. Certain of the Fund’s investments (such as swaps and forward contracts) may trade OTC directly with another party (the “counterparty”). Generally, OTC markets are not as transparent as exchange-traded markets. The Fund may be subject to volatility risk, as the value of OTC instruments may be more volatile than their exchange-listed counterparts, and to liquidity risk, which may cause the Fund to experience difficulty in purchasing or selling these instruments in a timely manner. OTC transactions also subject the Fund to counterparty risk in the event that a counterparty is unwilling or unable to honor its obligations. In that event, the Fund will have contractual remedies pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction. However, the Fund could experience lengthy delays in recovering its assets and may not receive any recovery at all.

Credit Risk. Credit risk is the risk that an issuer of a security will be unable or unwilling to make dividend, interest and/or principal payments when due and the related risk that the value of a security may decline because of concerns about the issuer’s ability to make such payments.

Currency Risk. The Fund may hold investments that are denominated in non-U.S. currencies, or in securities that provide exposure to such currencies, currency exchange rates or interest rates denominated in such currencies. Changes in currency exchange rates and the relative value of non-U.S. currencies will affect the value of the Fund’s investment and the value of Fund Shares. Currency exchange rates can be very volatile and can change quickly and unpredictably. As a result, the value of an investment in the Fund may change quickly and without warning and you may lose money.

Cyber Security Risk. As the use of Internet technology has become more prevalent in the course of business, the Fund has become more susceptible to potential operational risks through breaches in cyber security. A breach in cyber security refers to both intentional and unintentional events that may cause the Fund to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption or lose operational capacity. Such events could cause the Fund to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs associated with corrective measures and/or financial loss. Cyber security breaches may involve unauthorized access to the Fund’s digital information systems through “hacking” or malicious software coding, but may also result from outside attacks such as denial-of-service attacks through efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users. In addition, cyber security breaches of the Fund’s third party service providers, such as its administrator, transfer agent or custodian as applicable, or issuers in which the Fund invests, can also subject the Fund to many of the same

risks associated with direct cyber security breaches. The Fund has established risk management systems designed to reduce the risks associated with cyber security. However, there is no guarantee that such efforts will succeed, especially because the Fund does not directly control the cyber security systems of issuers or third party service providers.

Derivatives Risk. The Fund's use of derivative instruments (including options, futures contracts, options on futures contracts and swap agreements) involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other more traditional investments. Certain derivative transactions may have a leveraging effect on the Fund. For example, a small investment in a derivative instrument may have a significant impact on the Fund's exposure to commodities or other investments. As a result, a relatively small price movement in a derivative instrument may cause an immediate and substantial loss or gain.

Exchange-Traded Fund Risk. An exchange-traded fund trades like common stock and represents a portfolio of securities. The risks of owning an exchange-traded fund generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying securities, although lack of liquidity in an exchange-traded fund could result in it being more volatile and exchange-traded funds have management fees that increase their costs.

Fluctuation of Net Asset Value Risk. The net asset value of Shares will generally fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The market prices of Shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in net asset value as well as the relative supply of and demand for Shares on the Exchange. The Fund cannot predict whether Shares will trade below, at or above their net asset value. Price differences may be due, in large part, to the fact that supply and demand forces at work in the secondary trading market for Shares will be closely related to, but not identical to, the same forces influencing the prices of the holdings of the Fund trading individually or in the aggregate at any point in time. If a shareholder purchases at a time when the market price is at a premium to the net asset value of the Shares, or sells at a time when the market price is at a discount to the net asset value of the Shares, the shareholder may sustain losses.

Foreign Commodity Markets Risk. The Fund, through the Subsidiary, engages in trading on commodity markets outside the United States on behalf of the Fund. Trading on such markets is not regulated by any United States government agency and may involve certain risks not applicable to trading on United States exchanges. The Fund may not have the same access to certain trades as do various other participants in foreign markets. Furthermore, as the Fund determines its net assets in U.S. dollars, with respect to trading in foreign markets the Fund is subject to the risk of fluctuations in the exchange rate between the local currency and U.S. dollars as well as the possibility of exchange controls. Certain futures contracts traded on foreign exchanges are treated differently for federal income tax purposes than are domestic contracts.

Frequent Trading Risk. The Fund regularly purchases and subsequently sells, *i.e.*, "rolls," individual commodity futures contracts throughout the year so as to maintain a fully invested position. As the commodity contracts near their expiration dates, the Fund rolls them into new contracts. This frequent trading of contracts may increase the amount of commissions or mark-ups to broker-dealers that the Fund pays when it buys and sells contracts, which may detract from the Fund's performance.

Futures Risk. The Fund invests in futures through the Subsidiary. All futures and futures-related products are highly volatile. Price movements are influenced by, among other things, changing supply and demand relationships; climate; government agricultural, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and policies; national and international political and economic events; crop diseases; the purchasing and marketing programs of different nations; and changes in interest rates. In addition, governments from time to time intervene, directly and by regulation, in certain markets, particularly those in currencies.

Gap Risk. The Fund is subject to the risk that a commodity price will change from one level to another with no trading in between. Usually such movements occur when there are adverse news announcements, which can cause a commodity price to drop substantially from the previous day's closing price.

Income Risk. Income from the Fund's fixed income investments could decline during periods of falling interest rates.

Interest Rate Risk. Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of the securities in the Fund will decline because of rising market interest rates. The Fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates than would normally be the case due to the recent period of historically low rates and the effect of potential government fiscal policy initiatives and resulting market reaction to those initiatives. Interest rate risk is generally lower for shorter-term investments and higher for longer-term investments.

Investment Companies Risk. The Fund may invest in securities of other investment companies, including exchange-traded funds. As a shareholder in other investment companies, the Fund will bear its ratable share of that investment company's expenses, and would remain subject to payment of the Fund's advisory and administrative fees with respect to assets so invested. Shareholders would therefore be subject to duplicative expenses to the extent the Fund invests in other investment companies. In addition, the Fund will incur brokerage costs when purchasing and selling Shares of exchange-traded funds or other exchange-traded investment companies.

Liquidity Risk. The Fund invests in Commodities Instruments, which may be less liquid than other types of investments. The illiquidity of Commodities Instruments could have a negative effect on the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective and may result in losses to Fund shareholders.

Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. The Adviser will apply investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Fund, but there can be no guarantee that the Fund will meet its investment objective.

Market Maker Risk. If the Fund has lower average daily trading volumes, it may rely on a small number of third-party market makers to provide a market for the purchase and sale of Shares. Any trading halt or other problem relating to the trading activity of these market makers could result in a dramatic change in the spread between the Fund's net asset value and the price at which the Fund's Shares are trading on the Exchange which could result in a decrease in value of the Fund's Shares. In addition, decisions by market makers or authorized participants to reduce their role or step away from these activities in times of market stress could inhibit the effectiveness of the arbitrage process in maintaining the relationship between the underlying values of the Fund's portfolio securities and the Funds' market price. This reduced effectiveness could result in Fund Shares trading at a discount to net asset value and also in greater than normal intraday bid-ask spreads for Fund Shares.

Market Risk. The trading prices of commodities futures, fixed income securities and other instruments fluctuate in response to a variety of factors. The Fund's net asset value and market price may fluctuate significantly in response to these factors. As a result, an investor could lose money over short or long periods of time.

Non-Diversification Risk. Because the Fund is non-diversified and can invest a greater portion of its assets in securities of individual issuers than a diversified fund, changes in the market value of a single investment could cause greater fluctuations in Share price than would occur in a diversified fund. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively small number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.

Non-U.S. Investment Risk. The Fund may invest in commodity futures contracts traded on non-U.S. exchanges or enter into over-the-counter derivative contracts with non-U.S. counterparties. Transactions on non-U.S. exchanges or with non-U.S. counterparties present risks because they may not be subject to the same degree of regulation as their U.S. counterparts.

Options Risk. Options on futures contracts give the purchaser the right, in return for the premium paid, to assume a position in a futures contract at a specified exercise price at any time during the period of the option. The risk of loss in trading uncovered call options in some strategies is potentially unlimited. There also is the risk of loss by the Fund of margin deposits in the event of bankruptcy of a broker with whom the Fund has an open position in the option. The purchase of put or call options could be based upon predictions by the Adviser as to anticipated trends; such predictions could prove incorrect and a part or all of the premium paid therefore could be lost.

Pooled Investment Vehicle Risk. The Fund faces the risk that a pooled investment vehicle will not achieve its investment objective. The Fund also is subject to the risks of the underlying commodities in which the pooled vehicles invest. As a shareholder in such a vehicle, the Fund will incur duplicative expenses, bearing its share of that vehicle's expenses while also paying its own advisory and administrative fees. In addition, the Fund will incur brokerage costs when purchasing and selling Shares of pooled investment vehicles.

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

Regulatory Risk. The Fund's investment decisions may need to be modified, and commodity contract positions held by the Fund may have to be liquidated at disadvantageous times or prices, to avoid exceeding any applicable position limits established by the CFTC, potentially subjecting the Fund to substantial losses. The regulation of commodity transactions in the United States is a rapidly changing area of law and is subject to ongoing modification by government, self-regulatory and judicial action. The effect of any future regulatory change with respect to any aspect of the Fund is impossible to predict, but could be substantial and adverse to the Fund.

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

Small Fund Risk. The Fund currently has fewer assets than larger funds, and like other smaller funds, large inflows and outflows may impact the Fund's market exposure for limited periods of time. This impact may be positive or negative, depending on the direction of market movement during the period affected.

Strategy Risk. As a futures contract approaches its settlement date, the Fund may sell that futures contract and replace it with a similar contract with a more distant settlement date. This process is referred to as "rolling" a futures contract. The successful use of such a strategy depends upon the Adviser's skill and experience. Although the Fund will attempt to roll from an expiring futures contract to another contract that the Adviser believes will generate the greatest yield for the Fund, the Fund nevertheless may endure a cost to "roll" the contracts. The Adviser may not be successful in selecting futures contracts to achieve the Fund's investment objective.

Subsidiary Investment Risk. Changes in the laws of the United States and/or the Cayman Islands, under which the Fund and the Subsidiary are organized, respectively, could result in the inability of the Fund to operate as intended and could negatively affect the Fund and its shareholders. The Subsidiary is not registered under the 1940 Act and is not subject to all the investor protections of the 1940 Act. Thus, the Fund, as an investor in the Subsidiary, does not have all the protections offered to investors in registered investment companies.

Swaps Risk. Swaps are highly specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analyses different from those associated with stocks, bonds, and other traditional investments. The use of swap agreements entails certain risks that may be different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in the reference instrument that underlies the swap agreement. The use of swap agreements, can lead to losses, including those magnified by leverage, particularly when derivatives are used to enhance return rather than mitigate risk.

Swaps can involve greater risks than a direct investment in an underlying asset, such as a commodity, because swaps typically include a certain amount of embedded leverage and, as such, are subject to leveraging risk. Swaps are subject to liquidity risk and counterparty risk and also may be difficult to value. A swap agreement can increase or decrease the volatility of a Fund's investments and its net asset value. The value of swaps, like many other derivatives, may move in unexpected ways and may result in losses for the Fund. Adverse changes in the value or level of an underlying commodity can result in gains or losses that are substantially greater than the amount invested in the swap itself. Certain swaps have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment.

Tax Risk. The Fund intends to treat any income it may derive from Commodities Instruments received by the Subsidiary as "qualifying income" under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, applicable to "regulated investment companies" ("RICs"), based on a tax opinion received from special counsel which was based, in part, on numerous private letter rulings ("PLRs") provided to third parties not associated with the Fund or its affiliates (which only those parties may rely on as precedent). However, in September 2016 the Internal Revenue Service released proposed Regulations that, if finalized in the form proposed, would limit the qualifying income from the Subsidiary to the income distributed in the same year in which the income is required to be included in the income of the Fund under the controlled foreign corporation rules. The Fund intends to distribute the income in the same year as the income is required to be included, but a failure to do so could cause the Fund to have non-qualifying income and potentially lose RIC status.

If the Fund did not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions were not available, the Fund's taxable income would be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. In such event, in order to re-qualify for taxation as a RIC, the Fund might be required to recognize unrealized

gains, pay substantial taxes and interest and make certain distributions. This would cause investors to incur higher tax liabilities than they otherwise would have incurred and would have a negative impact on Fund returns. In such event, the Fund's Board of Trustees may determine to reorganize or close the Fund or materially change the Fund's investment objective and strategies. In the event that the Fund fails to qualify as a RIC, the Fund will promptly notify shareholders of the implications of that failure.

The Fund may invest a portion of its assets in equity repurchase agreements. Recent changes in the law have the potential of changing the character and source of such instruments potentially subjecting them to unexpected U.S. taxation. Depending upon the terms of the contracts, the Fund may be required to indemnify the counterparty for such increased tax.

Trading Issues Risk. Although the Shares are listed for trading on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for such Shares will develop or be maintained. Trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to Exchange "circuit breaker" rules. Market makers are under no obligation to make a market in the Shares, and authorized participants are not obligated to submit purchase or redemption orders for Creation Units. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. The Fund may have difficulty maintaining its listing on the Exchange in the event the Fund's assets are small or the Fund does not have enough shareholders.

U.S. Government and Agency Securities Risk. The Fund may invest in U.S. government obligations. U.S. government obligations include U.S. Treasury obligations and securities issued or guaranteed by various agencies of the U.S. government or by various instrumentalities which have been established or sponsored by the U.S. government. U.S. Treasury obligations are backed by the "full faith and credit" of the U.S. government. Securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies and U.S. government sponsored instrumentalities may or may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.

Valuation Risk. During periods of reduced market liquidity or readily available market quotations, the Fund's ability to obtain reliable, objective pricing data and to value its holdings becomes more difficult. Consequently, while valuation determinations made by the Adviser (using fair value procedures adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Elkhorn ETF Trust) may be done in good faith, it may be difficult for the Fund to accurately assign a daily value to its holdings.

Volatility Risk. Frequent or significant short-term price movements could adversely impact the performance of the Fund. In addition, the net asset value of the Fund over short-term periods may be more volatile than other investment options because of the Fund's significant use of financial instruments that have a leveraging effect. For example, because of the low margin deposits required, futures trading involves an extremely high degree of leverage and as a result, a relatively small price movement in a Commodities Instrument may result in immediate and substantial losses to the Fund.

Whipsaw Markets Risk. The Fund may be subject to the forces of "whipsaw" markets (as opposed to choppy or stable markets), in which significant price movements develop but then repeatedly reverse. Such market conditions could cause substantial losses to the Fund.

The Shares will change in value, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

PERFORMANCE

The Fund's performance information is only shown in the Fund summary when the Fund has had a full calendar year of operations.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

Investment Adviser. Elkhorn Investments, LLC

Investment Committee. There is no one individual primarily responsible for portfolio management decisions for the Fund. Investments are made under the direction of the Investment Committee. The Investment Committee consists of:

- Benjamin Fulton, Chair of the Investment Committee and Chief Executive Officer of the Adviser;

- Jeff Wynsma, Senior Portfolio Manager;
- Jordan Golz, Product Development & Research Associate; and
- Derek Babb, Portfolio Manager.

Each member of the Investment Committee has served as a part of the portfolio management team of the Fund since inception.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF SHARES

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at net asset value (“NAV”) only with authorized participants (“APs”) that have entered into agreements with the Fund’s distributor and only in Creation Units (large blocks of 50,000 Shares) or multiples thereof (“Creation Unit Aggregations”), in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of securities in which the Fund invests and/or cash. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

Individual Shares may be purchased and sold only on a national securities exchange through brokers. Shares are listed for trading on the Exchange and because the Shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at prices greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV, or less than NAV (at a discount).

TAX INFORMATION

The Fund’s distributions will generally be taxable as ordinary income or capital gains. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.

PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

If you purchase Shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Adviser and ALPS Distributors, Inc., the Fund’s distributor, may pay the intermediary for the sale of 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. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.