

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 ETF Trust (the “Trust”)

Elkhorn Commodity Rotation Strategy ETF (the “Fund”)

(Nasdaq — DWAC)



ELKHORN

PROSPECTUS

August 1, 2017

The Fund lists and principally trades its shares on The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC (“Nasdaq” or the “Exchange”). Shares of the Fund trade on the Exchange at market prices that may be below, at or above the Fund’s net asset value. Unlike mutual funds, the Fund issues and redeems shares at net asset value only in large specified blocks each consisting of 50,000 shares (each such block of shares called a “Creation Unit,” and, collectively, the “Creation Units”). The Creation Units are issued for securities in which the Fund invests and/or cash, and redeemed for securities and/or cash, and only to and from broker-dealers and large institutional investors that have entered into participation agreements.

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund and except when aggregated in Creation Units, the shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

NOT FDIC INSURED. MAY LOSE VALUE. NO BANK GUARANTEE.

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) and the Commodities Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”) have not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

ELKHORN
COMMODITY ROTATION STRATEGY ETF
Summary Information

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.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund that seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in financial instruments that provide economic exposure to a diverse group of the world's most heavily traded commodities. Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests in exchange-traded commodity futures contracts, centrally cleared and non-centrally cleared swaps, exchange-traded options on futures contracts and exchange-traded commodity linked instruments through a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Fund organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands.

Unlike securities, commodities are assets that have tangible properties, such as oil, metal or agricultural products. The Fund's investment in Commodities Instruments provide exposure to these commodities without requiring a direct investment. Federal tax laws limit registered investment companies, such as the Fund, from investing directly in physical commodities or Commodities Instruments. Therefore, the Fund will invest indirectly in Commodities Instruments via its wholly-owned Subsidiary. Such investment is expected to provide the Fund with exposure from Commodities Instruments within the limits of the federal tax laws, including Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

The Subsidiary is organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands. The Fund is the sole shareholder of the Subsidiary, which will not be sold or offered to other investors. The Subsidiary is overseen by its own board of directors. The Adviser serves as the Subsidiary's investment adviser and manages the Subsidiary to comply with the compliance policies and procedures of the Fund. The Fund's investment in the Subsidiary may not exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets at each quarter end of the Fund's fiscal year. The Subsidiary has the same investment objective as the Fund, but unlike the Fund, it is not an investment company registered under the 1940 Act and may invest without limitation in commodity-linked futures contracts. Like the Fund, the Subsidiary also may invest in cash or highly liquid securities intended to promote liquidity, serve as margin or collateralize the Subsidiary's positions in Commodities Instruments.

The Subsidiary invests in exchange-traded commodity futures contracts, which generally are agreements between two parties where one party agrees to buy, and the counterparty to sell, a set amount of a physical commodity (or, in some contracts, a cash equivalent) at a pre-determined future date and price. The value of these futures contracts is based upon the price movements of their underlying commodities.

Futures contracts, by their terms, reflect the expected future value of a reference asset. Commodity-linked futures contracts reflect the value of price movements of the underlying commodity (which serves as the reference asset) on which the contract is based. These contracts are agreements between two parties where one party agrees to buy, and the other to sell, a set amount of reference asset (or, in some instances, a cash equivalent) at pre-determined price (the "spot price") on a pre-determined future date (the "expiration date"). As the expiration date for a futures contract draws closer, an investor wishing to maintain its exposure to that commodity will close out its position in the expiring futures contract and open a new position in a futures contract with a later expiration date. This process is referred to as "rolling."

The Subsidiary will, under normal market circumstance, invest in those exchange-traded futures contracts that generally are components of the Benchmark. 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 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 Adviser or the Fund into consideration in connection with its licensing of the Benchmark and the Benchmark Model. The inception date of the Benchmark was August 8, 2016.

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" (*i.e.* 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, 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 and are equally weighted. 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.

Although the Subsidiary generally holds all the components of the Benchmark, the Fund is not an "index tracking" exchange-traded fund and instead seeks to exceed the performance of the Benchmark. Therefore, the Subsidiary may not invest in all of the Benchmark's components or in the same proportion, may invest in Commodities Instruments outside the Benchmark, and, at times, may emphasize investments in some commodity sectors more than others.

The Subsidiary may also invest in commodity-related assets that are expected to provide investment returns that are highly correlated to those of the Benchmark. These commodity-related assets have values linked to the price movement of a commodity, commodity index, or futures contract. The Subsidiary will only invest in those commodity-related assets that are based on the price of a relevant commodities future, and if such instruments tend to exhibit trading prices or returns that correlate with commodity futures that

comprise the Benchmark and that further the investment objective of the Fund. The Fund is subject to legal requirements applicable to all mutual funds that are designed to reduce the effects of any leverage created by the use of derivative 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.

The Fund's investment objective is a fundamental policy that may only be changed with shareholder approval. Unless an investment policy is identified as being fundamental, all investment policies included in the prospectus and the Fund's Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") are non-fundamental and may be changed by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of Elkhorn ETF Trust (the "Trust"), of which the Fund is a series, without shareholder approval. If there is a material change to the Fund's principal investment strategies, you should consider whether the Fund remains an appropriate investment for you. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

The CFTC has adopted certain requirements that subject registered investment companies and their advisers to regulation by the CFTC if a registered investment company invests more than a prescribed level of its NAV in CFTC-related futures, options and swaps, or if a registered investment company markets itself as providing investment exposure to such instruments. Because of the Fund's use of these instruments above levels prescribed by the CFTC, it is considered a "commodity pool." The Adviser is registered as a commodity pool operator and a commodity trading advisor and will manage both the Fund and the Subsidiary in accordance with CFTC rules, as well as the rules that apply to registered investment companies.

Concentration Policy. The Fund may not concentrate its investments (*i.e.*, invest more than 25% of the value of its total assets) in securities of issuers in any one industry or group of industries. This restriction will not apply to obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities or securities of other investment companies.

Fund Investments

Commodities Instruments

The Fund, through the Subsidiary, invests in a combination of exchange-listed commodity futures contracts, centrally cleared and non-centrally cleared swaps, exchange-traded options on futures contracts and exchange-traded commodity-linked instruments. A futures contract is a financial instrument in which a party agrees to pay a fixed price for securities or commodities at a specified future date. Futures contracts are traded at market prices on exchanges pursuant to terms common to all market participants. A commodity swap is an agreement between two parties to exchange cash flows or returns on a commodity,

basket of commodities or commodity index. An option on a futures contract gives the holder the right to enter into a specified futures contract; if the option is exercised, the initial holder of the option would enter into the long side of the contract and would buy the underlying asset at the futures price.

The Fund is not an index tracking exchange-traded fund and is not required to invest in all the components of the Benchmark. However, the Fund will generally seek to hold futures contracts that are similar to the holdings of the Benchmark. These instruments will provide exposure to the following commodities: corn, cocoa, WTI crude oil, Brent crude oil, cotton, gold, NY Harbor ULSD, coffee, HRW wheat, aluminum, live cattle, lean hogs, copper, zinc, natural gas, gasoil, soybeans, sugar, silver, SRW wheat and “RBOB” gasoline.

Commodity-linked instruments include: (1) exchange-traded funds that provide exposure to commodities; and (2) pooled investment vehicles that invest primarily in commodities and commodity-related instruments.

Government Securities

The Fund may invest in short-term U.S. government securities. U.S. government securities 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. In addition, the Fund may invest in sovereign debt obligations of non-U.S. countries.

Cash Equivalents and Short-Term Investments

Normally, the Fund invests substantially all of its assets to meet its investment objective. The Fund may invest the remainder of its assets in securities with maturities of less than one year or cash equivalents, or it may hold cash, in order to collateralize its (or the Subsidiary’s) investments or for temporary defensive purposes. In addition, the Fund may invest in repurchase agreements. A repurchase agreement is a transaction where a party purchases securities and simultaneously commits to resell them at an agreed-upon date at a price reflecting a market rate of interest unrelated to the coupon rate or maturity of the securities. The percentage of the Fund invested in such holdings varies and depends on several factors, including market conditions. For temporary defensive purposes and during periods of high cash inflows or outflows, the Fund may depart from its principal investment strategies and invest part or all of its assets in these securities or it may hold cash. During such periods, the Fund may not be able to achieve its investment objective. The Fund may adopt a defensive strategy when the portfolio managers believe instruments in which the Fund normally invests have elevated risks due to political or economic factors and in other extraordinary circumstances. For more information on eligible short-term investments, see the SAI.

Other Investment Companies and Pooled Investment Vehicles

The Fund may invest in securities of other investment companies, including registered investment companies that are exchange-traded funds. Exchange-traded funds trade on a securities exchange and their shares may, at times, trade at a premium or discount to their NAV. The Fund may also invest a portion of its assets in pooled investment vehicles other than registered investment companies. For example, some vehicles which are commonly referred to as “exchange-traded funds” may not be registered investment companies because of the nature of their underlying investments. As a stockholder in an investment company or other pooled vehicle, the Fund will bear its ratable share of that investment company’s or vehicle’s expenses, and would remain subject to payment of the Fund’s or vehicle’s advisory and administrative fees with respect to assets so invested.

PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND

The following provides additional information about certain of the principal risks identified under “Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund” in the Fund’s “Summary Information” section.

Risk is inherent in all investing. Investing in the Fund involves risk, including the risk that you may lose all or part of your investment. There can be no assurance that the Fund will meet its stated objectives. Before you invest, you should consider the following risks in addition to the Principal Risks set forth above in this prospectus.

Active Market Risk. Although the Fund principally trades the Shares on Nasdaq, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will develop or be maintained. Shares trade on Nasdaq at market prices that may be below, at or above the Fund’s NAV. 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 AP may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund has a limited number of institutions that act as APs. 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 AP is able to step forward to create or redeem, in either of these cases, Shares may trade at a discount to the Fund’s NAV 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, in part, on historical price trends. There can be no assurance that such trends will be reflected in future market movements.

The Benchmark and the Subsidiary are not proxies for “spot” price investments. The Benchmark and the Subsidiary seek to provide returns based on price trends in commodity futures. Futures contracts reflect the expected future value of a commodity. Spot prices reflect the immediate delivery value of a commodity, currency or equity security. The price movements of futures contracts typically are correlated with the

movement of spot prices, but the correlation is imperfect and price moves in the spot market may not be reflected in the futures market. The Benchmark and the Subsidiary do not track spot prices and should not be used by investors seeking exposure to the spot price of commodities.

The Benchmark has been structured based on, among other things, the general expectation that commodity prices will exhibit tendencies to trend over the intermediate term (periods of months to years). The market features and correlations which the Benchmark has been designed to capture may not be reflected in market price movements over certain periods – particularly short periods – and the Benchmark and the Subsidiary may sustain losses during such periods.

Cash Transactions Risk. The Fund intends to effect a significant portion of 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 redemptions for in-kind securities. Exchange-traded funds are able to make in-kind redemptions and avoid being taxed on gains on the distributed portfolio securities at the fund level. Because the Fund intends to effect a significant portion of redemptions for cash, it may be required to sell portfolio securities in order to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. Any recognized gain on these sales by the Fund will generally cause the Fund to recognize gain it might not otherwise have recognized, or to recognize such gain sooner than would otherwise be required if it were to distribute portfolio securities in-kind. The Fund distributes these gains to shareholders to avoid being taxed on this gain at the fund level and otherwise comply with the special tax rules that apply to it. This strategy may cause shareholders to be subject to tax on gains they would not otherwise be subject to, or at an earlier date than if they had made an investment in a different exchange-traded fund. Moreover, cash transactions may have to be carried out over several days if the securities market is relatively illiquid, and such transactions may involve considerable brokerage fees and taxes. These brokerage fees and taxes, which will be higher than if the Fund sold and redeemed its Shares principally in-kind, will be passed on to those purchasing and redeeming Creation Units in the form of creation and redemption transaction fees. In addition, these factors may result in wider spreads between the bid and the offered prices of the Fund's Shares than for exchange-traded funds that distribute portfolio securities in-kind.

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 that secure commodity futures positions 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 and commodity-linked derivative instruments typically is based upon the price movements of a physical commodity or an economic variable linked to such price movements. Therefore, the value of commodities and commodity-linked derivative instruments may be affected by, for example, changes in overall economic conditions, changes in interest rates, or factors affecting a particular commodity or industry, such as production, supply, demand, drought, floods, weather,

political, economic and regulatory developments. The prices of commodities and commodity-linked derivative instruments may fluctuate quickly and dramatically and may not correlate to price movements in other asset classes, such as stocks, bonds and cash. An active trading market may not exist for certain commodities. This may impair the ability of the Subsidiary to sell its portfolio holdings quickly or for full value. Each of these factors and events could have a significant negative impact on the Fund.

Counterparty Risk. The Fund intends to engage in investment transactions or enter into futures or other contracts with third parties (*i.e.*, “counterparties”). The Fund bears the risk that the counterparty to such contracts may default on its obligations or otherwise fail to honor its obligations. If a counterparty defaults on its payment obligations, the Subsidiary will lose money and the value of an investment in Fund Shares may decrease. In addition, the Subsidiary may engage in such investment transactions with a limited number of counterparties, which may increase the Subsidiary’s exposure to counterparty credit risk. Futures contracts can be traded on futures exchanges without material counterparty credit. After a trade is cleared, the exchange is the ultimate counterparty for all contracts, so the counterparty risk on a futures contract ultimately is the credit worthiness of the exchange’s clearing corporation.

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

Currency Risk. Changes in currency exchange rates and the relative value of non-U.S. currencies will affect the value of the Fund and Subsidiary’s investments and the value of Fund Shares. Generally, when the U.S. dollar rises in value against a foreign currency, an investment in that currency loses value because the currency is worth fewer U.S. dollars. The value of the U.S. dollar measured against other currencies is influenced by a variety of factors. These factors include: interest rates, national debt levels and trade deficits, changes in balances of payments and trade, global commodity and energy prices, global interest rates and global inflation rates. Government intervention and monetary policy will have a significant impact on currency exchange rates.

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, custodian, or sub-adviser, 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 Investment Risk. The Fund, through the Subsidiary, invests in products generally referred to as “derivatives.” Derivatives are financial instruments whose value depends upon, or is derived from, an underlying reference asset, such as a commodity. Derivatives are subject to a number of risks described elsewhere in this prospectus, such as credit risk, interest rate risk and market risk. In addition, they involve the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly or substantially with the underlying asset. Fund losses are likely to occur if the values do not correlate as expected. Derivatives can be volatile and may be less liquid than other securities. A lack of liquidity could result in the Fund being unable to close out a derivatives transaction in a cost-efficient manner. Moreover, unlike a publicly traded security for which the value is readily ascertainable, derivatives may at times be difficult to value.

The use of derivatives can lead to losses because of adverse movements in the price or value of the underlying asset, which may be magnified by certain features of the derivatives. Derivative instruments also involve the risk that the other party to the derivative transaction will not meet its obligations. These risks are heightened when derivatives are used to enhance the Fund’s return or as a substitute for a position or security, rather than solely to hedge (or offset) the risk of a position or security held by the Fund.

The Fund’s use of certain derivatives may create investment leverage. This means that the derivative position may provide the Fund with investment exposure greater than the value of the Fund’s investment in the derivative. As a result, these derivatives may magnify losses to the Fund, and even a small market movement may result in significant losses to the Fund. The risk of loss from certain short derivative positions is theoretically unlimited. The Fund may at times be required to liquidate portfolio positions, including when it is not advantageous to do so, in order to comply with the guidance from the SEC regarding asset segregation requirements to cover certain derivative positions. The success of the Fund’s derivatives strategies will depend on the Adviser’s ability to manage these sophisticated instruments.

The U.S. government has recently enacted legislation which includes new regulation of derivatives markets. Because the legislation leaves much to rule making, and many rules are not yet final, the ultimate impact remains unclear. Regulatory changes could restrict the ability of the Fund and Subsidiary to engage in derivative transactions or increase the cost of these transactions, which may make it difficult or impossible for the Fund to pursue its investment strategy.

Fluctuation of Net Asset Value Risk. The NAV 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 NAV 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 NAV. 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 NAV of the Shares, or sells at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV of the Shares, the shareholder may sustain losses.

Foreign Commodity Markets Risk. The Fund, through the Subsidiary, will engage 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. In a number of foreign markets, a substantial volume of trades which in the United States could only be executed on a regulated exchange are executed wholly off-exchanges, in privately negotiated transactions. In some cases, the intermediaries through which the Fund may deal on foreign markets may in effect take the opposite side of trades made for the Fund. 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 will be 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.

Foreign Currency Risk. The Fund's investments that require foreign currency are exposed to the risk of adverse changes of value of that currency in relation to other currencies including the U.S. dollar. The currency of any country continuously fluctuates in value in relation to other currencies, due to a vast array of factors including interest rates, political developments, government deficits, balances of trade, economic developments and governmental policies.

Futures Risk. Futures contracts may be highly volatile. Price movements may be sudden and extreme, and are influenced by a variety of factors including, 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. Such intervention is often intended to influence prices directly. None of these factors can be controlled by the Fund and no assurances can be given that the value of these investments will appreciate or that the Fund will be profitable.

Although the Fund will not borrow money in order to increase the amount of its trading, the low margin deposits normally required in futures trading permit an extremely high degree of leverage on the investment itself; margin requirements for futures trading being in some cases as little as 2% of the face value of the contracts traded. For example, if at the time of purchase 10% of the price of the futures contract is deposited as margin, a 10% decrease in the price of the futures contract would, if the contract was then closed out, result in a total loss of the margin deposit before any deduction for the trading commission. A decrease of more than 10% would result in a loss of more than the total margin deposit. Accordingly, a relatively small price movement in a futures contract may result in immediate and substantial losses to the Fund. Like other leveraged investments, any trade may result in losses in excess of the amount invested.

Certain commodities exchanges may limit the maximum net long or net short speculative positions that a party may hold or control in any particular futures contracts. Generally, all accounts (proprietary or client) owned or managed by the Adviser will be combined for purposes of such limits, and the Fund could be required to liquidate positions in order to comply with such limits. Any such liquidation could result in substantial costs to Fund investors. Similar risks would apply should the CFTC adopt final rules limiting futures positions.

Another risk of futures trading is that the futures markets can become illiquid. United States futures exchanges impose “daily limits” on the amount by which the price of most futures contracts traded on such exchanges may vary during a single day. Daily limits prevent trades from being executed during a given trading day at a price above or below the daily limit. Once the price of a futures contract has moved to the limit price, it may be difficult, costly or impossible to liquidate a position. Such limits could prevent prompt liquidation of unfavorable positions. It is also possible for an exchange or the CFTC to suspend trading in a particular contract (as, in fact, occurred in the case of stock index futures on October 20, 1987), order immediate settlement of a particular contract or order that trading in a particular contract be conducted for liquidation only.

Another risk of futures trading is the possible insolvency of a futures commission merchant (“FCM”). In such event, the Subsidiary may be subject to a risk of loss of its funds and would be able to recover only a pro rata share, specifically traceable to its trading account. In commodity broker insolvencies, customers have, in fact, been unable to recover from the broker’s estate the full amount of their “customer” funds. In addition, under certain circumstances, such as the inability of another client of the FCM or the FCM itself to satisfy substantial deficiencies in such other client’s account, a customer may be subject to a risk of loss of his or her funds on deposit with the FCM, even if such funds are properly segregated. In the case of any such bankruptcy or client loss, a client might recover, even in respect of property specifically traceable to the client, only a pro rata share of all property available for distribution to all of the FCM’s customers.

Income Risk. The Fund’s income from its fixed income investments could decline due to falling market interest rates. This is because, in a falling interest rate environment, the Fund generally will have to invest the proceeds from sales of Fund Shares, as well as the proceeds from maturing debt securities, in lower-yielding securities.

Interest Rate Risk. Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of the Fund’s fixed income investments will decline because of rising market interest rates. Interest rate risk is generally lower for shorter-term investments and higher for longer-term investments. Duration is a common measure of interest rate risk. Duration measures a bond’s expected life on a present value basis, taking into account the bond’s yield, interest payments and final maturity. Duration is a reasonably accurate measure of a bond’s price sensitivity to changes in interest rates. The longer the duration of a bond, the greater the bond’s price sensitivity is to changes in interest rates.

Liquidity Risk. The Fund may invest in Commodities Instruments and other instruments that may be less liquid than other types of investments. Investments that are less liquid or that trade less can be more difficult or more costly to buy, or to sell, compared to other more liquid or active investments. This liquidity risk is a factor of the trading volume of a particular investment, as well as the size and liquidity of the market for such an investment. The Commodities Instruments in which the Fund invests may not always be liquid. This could have a negative effect on the Fund’s ability to achieve its investment objective and may result in losses to Fund shareholders.

Also, U.S. commodity exchanges impose “daily limits” on the amount by which the price of most futures contracts traded on such exchanges may vary during a single day. Daily limits prevent trades from being executed during a given trading day at a price above or below the daily limit. Once the price of a

futures contract has moved to the limit price, it may be difficult, costly or impossible to liquidate a position. Such limits could prevent the Fund from promptly liquidating unfavorable positions held in the Fund's account. In addition, even if futures prices have not moved the daily limit, the Fund may be unable to execute trades at favorable prices if the liquidity of the market is not adequate.

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 NAV and the price at which the Fund's Shares are trading on Nasdaq which could result in a decrease in value of the Fund's Shares. In addition, decisions by market makers or APs 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 NAV and also in greater than normal intraday bid-ask spreads for Fund Shares.

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 may invest in securities of other investment companies, including exchange-traded funds, and other pooled investment vehicles. As a shareholder in a pooled investment vehicle, the Fund will bear its ratable share of that vehicle'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 pooled investment vehicles. In addition, the Fund will incur brokerage costs when purchasing and selling shares of exchange-traded funds or other exchange-traded pooled investment vehicles. Securities of other pooled investment vehicles may be leveraged, in which case the value and/or yield of such securities will tend to be more volatile than securities of unleveraged vehicles.

Regulatory Change Risk. The regulation of the United States futures and Forex markets has undergone substantial change in recent years, and such change is expected to continue for the foreseeable future. In addition, there are indications of substantial regulatory changes pending in certain foreign markets. The effect of regulatory change on the Fund, while impossible to predict, could be substantial and adverse.

Regulatory Risk. The CFTC has adopted amendments to CFTC Rule 4.5, which subject the Fund and the Subsidiary to regulation by the CFTC and impose additional disclosure, reporting and recordkeeping rules on the Fund and the Subsidiary. Compliance with these additional rules may increase the Fund's expenses. In addition, certain exchanges may limit the maximum net long or net short speculative positions that a party may hold or control in any particular futures or options contracts, and it is possible that other regulatory authorities may adopt similar limits. Position limits are currently the subject of disputes being resolved in the U.S. court system. 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, 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 on the Fund is impossible to predict, but could be substantial and adverse to the Fund. Suspension or termination of the Adviser's registration as a commodity pool operator would prevent it, until such time (if any) as such registration was reinstated, from managing the Fund, and might result in the termination of the Fund.

Also, the Fund may have limited recourse to non-registered CFTC entities. An investor in the Fund should be aware that a non-registered entity may be subject to a level of regulatory oversight that could limit the Fund's ability to select a proper venue if a dispute should arise.

Repurchase Agreement Risk. The Fund will enter into repurchase agreements only with counterparties that are deemed to present acceptable credit risks, and the collateral securing the repurchase agreements generally will be limited to U.S. government securities and cash. If the market value of the underlying obligations of a repurchase agreement declines, the counterparty must provide additional collateral so that at all times the value of the collateral is greater than the repurchase price of the underlying obligations. Nonetheless, should a counterparty become insolvent or otherwise default, there could be a delay before the Fund is able to liquidate the collateral, which would subject the collateral and the Fund to market risk during that period.

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. The Subsidiary is not registered under the 1940 Act and is not subject to all of the investor protections of the 1940 Act. Thus, the Fund, as an investor in the Subsidiary, does not have all of the protections offered to investors in registered investment companies. In addition, changes

in the laws of the United States and/or the Cayman Islands, under which the Fund and the Subsidiary is organized, respectively, could result in the inability of the Fund and/or the Subsidiary to operate as intended and could negatively affect the Fund and its shareholders.

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 NAV. 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.

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 APs 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.

Volatility Risk. The Fund is designed to capture the long-term economic benefits of rising or declining market trends. Frequent or significant short-term price movements could adversely impact the performance of the Fund. "Whipsaw" markets (as opposed to choppy or stable markets), in which significant price movements develop but then repeatedly reverse, could cause substantial losses due to prices moving against the Fund's long or short positions (which are based on prior trends) and generally are not adjusted on an intra-quarter basis.

ADDITIONAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND

The following section provides additional risk information regarding investing in the Fund.

Brokerage Firms Risk. Even given proper segregation, in the event of the insolvency of a FCM, the Fund may be subject to a risk of loss of its funds and would be able to recover only a pro rata share, specifically traceable to the Fund's account. In commodity broker insolvencies customers have, in fact,

been unable to recover from the broker's estate the full amount of their "customer" funds. In addition, under certain circumstances, such as the inability of another client of the FCM or the FCM itself to satisfy substantial deficiencies in such other client's account, the Fund may be subject to a risk of loss of its funds on deposit with its FCM, even if such funds are properly segregated. In the case of any such bankruptcy or client loss, the Fund might recover, even in respect of property specifically traceable to the client, only a pro rata share of all property available for distribution to all of the FCM's clients. The financial failure of the parties with which the Fund trades in the securities or cash or forward markets could also result in substantial losses for the Fund, as the Fund deals with such persons as principals, and, furthermore, there is no requirement that such parties segregate funds of the Fund held by them in respect of such trading.

Call Risk. Many bonds may be redeemed at the option of the issuer, or "called," before their stated maturity date. In general, an issuer will call its bonds if they can be refinanced by issuing new bonds which bear a lower interest rate. The Fund is subject to the possibility that during periods of falling interest rates, a bond issuer will call its high-yielding bonds. The Fund would then be forced to invest the unanticipated proceeds at lower interest rates, resulting in a decline in the Fund's income.

Failure to Qualify as a Regulated Investment Company Risk. If, in any year, the Fund fails to qualify as a regulated investment company under the applicable tax laws, the Fund would be taxed as an ordinary corporation. In such circumstances, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest and make substantial distributions before requalifying as a regulated investment company that is accorded special tax treatment. If the Fund fails to qualify as a regulated investment company, distributions to the Fund's shareholders generally would be eligible for the dividends received deduction in the case of corporate shareholders.

Inflation Risk. Inflation may reduce the intrinsic value of increases in the value of the Fund. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the value of the Fund's assets can decline as can the value of the Fund's distributions. Preferred stock prices may be particularly sensitive to rising interest rates, as the cost of capital rises and borrowing costs increase.

Legislation and Litigation Risk. Legislation or litigation that affects the value of securities held by the Fund may reduce the value of the Fund. From time to time, various legislative initiatives are proposed that may have a negative impact on certain securities in which the Fund invests. In addition, litigation regarding any of the securities owned by the Fund may negatively impact the value of the Shares. Such legislation or litigation may cause the Fund to lose value or may result in higher portfolio turnover if the Adviser determines to sell such a holding.

Security Issuer Risk. Issuer-specific attributes may cause a security held by the Fund to be more volatile than the market generally. The value of an individual security or particular type of security may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Portfolio Holdings

A description of the Trust's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund's portfolio holdings is available in the Fund's SAI, which is available at www.elkhorn.com.

Management of the Fund

FUND ORGANIZATION

The Fund is a series of the Trust, an investment company registered under the 1940 Act. The Fund is treated as a separate fund with its own investment objective and policies. The Trust is organized as a Massachusetts business trust. Its Board is responsible for the overall management and direction of the Trust. The Board elects the Trust's officers and approves all significant agreements, including those with the Adviser, custodian and fund administrative and accounting agent.

Elkhorn Investments, LLC is a registered investment adviser with its offices at 207 Reber Street, Suite 201, Wheaton, Illinois 60187.

As the Fund's investment adviser, the Adviser has overall responsibility for selecting and continuously monitoring the Fund's investments, managing the Fund's business affairs and providing certain clerical, bookkeeping and other administrative services for the Trust.

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. Mr. Fulton has served as Chief Executive Officer and President of the Adviser since 2013. From 2005 to 2013, Mr. Fulton was Managing Director of Invesco PowerShares Capital Management LLC. Mr. Fulton received a B.A. in Business Administration from Taylor University in Upland, Indiana.
- Jeff Wynsma, Senior Portfolio Manager. Mr. Wynsma joined the Adviser in 2013. From 2010 to 2013, Mr. Wynsma was a financial consultant with Benjamin F. Edwards & Co. Mr. Wynsma received a B.A. in Economics and Business from Hope College in Holland, Michigan.
- Jordan Golz, Product Development & Research Associate. Mr. Golz joined the Adviser in 2014. Prior to joining the Adviser, Mr. Golz received a B.A. in Economics from Wheaton College in Wheaton, Illinois.
- Derek Babb, Portfolio Manager. Mr. Babb joined the Adviser in 2015. Prior to joining the Adviser, Mr. Babb received a B.A. in Business/Economics from Wheaton College in Wheaton, Illinois.

The Fund's SAI provides additional information about the compensation structure for the members of the Investment Committee, other accounts that they manage and their ownership of Shares.

Pursuant to an investment advisory agreement, the Fund pays the Adviser an annual management fee equal to 0.99% of its average daily net assets. Out of the management fee, the Adviser pays substantially all expenses of the Fund, including the cost of transfer agency, custody, fund administration, legal, audit and other service and license fees, except for distribution and service fees payable pursuant to a Rule 12b-1 plan, if any, brokerage commissions and other expenses connected with the execution of portfolio transactions, taxes, interest, and extraordinary expenses.

The Adviser's management fee is designed to pay the Fund's expenses and to compensate the Adviser for providing services to the Fund.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Trust's investment advisory agreement on behalf of the Fund is available in the Fund's Semi-Annual Report to shareholders for the period ended September 30, 2016.

Management of the Subsidiary

The Subsidiary is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Fund. The Subsidiary is organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands and overseen by its own board of directors. The Fund is the sole shareholder of the Subsidiary, and it is currently expected that shares of the Subsidiary will not be sold or offered to other investors. The Fund and the Subsidiary in the aggregate are managed to comply with the compliance policies and procedures of the Fund. As a result, in managing the Fund's and the Subsidiary's portfolios, the Adviser will comply with the investment policies and restrictions that apply to the management of the Fund and the Subsidiary (on a consolidated basis), and, in particular, to the requirements relating to leverage, liquidity, brokerage and the timing and method of the valuation of the Fund's and the Subsidiary's portfolio investments. The Trust's Chief Compliance Officer oversees implementation of the Subsidiary's policies and procedures and makes periodic reports to the Trust's Board of Trustees regarding the Subsidiary's compliance with its policies and procedures. Elkhorn Investments, LLC serves as the investment advisor of the Subsidiary and manages the investment of the Subsidiary's assets on a discretionary basis. The Subsidiary does not pay Elkhorn Investments, LLC a management fee for its services. The Subsidiary has also entered into separate contracts for the provision of custody, transfer agency and audit services.

How to Buy and Sell Shares

The Fund issues or redeems its Shares at NAV per Share only in Creation Units.

Most investors will buy and sell Shares in secondary market transactions through brokers. Shares are listed for trading on the secondary market on Nasdaq. Shares can be bought and sold throughout the trading day like other publicly traded shares. There is no minimum investment. When buying or selling Shares through a broker, you will incur customary brokerage commissions and charges, and you may pay some or all of the spread between the bid and the offered price in the secondary market on each leg of a round trip (purchase and sale) transaction. The Shares trade under the symbol DWAC.

Share prices are reported in dollars and cents per Share.

For purposes of the 1940 Act, the Fund is treated as a registered investment company, and the acquisition of Shares by other registered investment companies is subject to the restrictions of Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act. The Trust, on behalf of the Fund, has received an exemptive order from the SEC that permits certain registered investment companies to invest in the Fund beyond the limits set forth in Section 12(d)(1), subject to certain terms and conditions, including that any such investment companies enter into an agreement with the Fund regarding the terms of any investment.

APs may acquire Shares directly from the Fund, and APs may tender their Shares for redemption directly to the Fund, at NAV per Share only in Creation Units or Creation Unit Aggregations, and in accordance with the procedures described in the SAI.

The Fund may liquidate and terminate at any time without shareholder approval.

BOOK ENTRY

Shares are held in book-entry form, which means that no stock certificates are issued. The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) or its nominee is the record owner of all outstanding Shares and is recognized as the owner of all Shares for all purposes.

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

FUND SHARE TRADING PRICES

The trading prices of Shares on Nasdaq may differ from the Fund’s daily NAV. Market forces of supply and demand, economic conditions and other factors may affect the trading prices of Shares.

The approximate value of Shares, an amount representing on a per Share basis the sum of the current market price of the securities accepted by the Fund in exchange for Shares and an estimated cash component, will be disseminated every 15 seconds throughout the trading day through the facilities of the Consolidated Tape Association. This approximate value should not be viewed as a “real-time” update of the NAV per Share of the Fund because the approximate value may not be calculated in the same manner as the NAV, which is computed once a day, generally at the end of the business day. The Fund is not involved in, or responsible for, the calculation or dissemination of the approximate value and the Fund does not make any warranty as to its accuracy.

FREQUENT PURCHASES AND REDEMPTIONS OF FUND SHARES

Shares may be purchased and redeemed directly from the Fund only in Creation Units by APs that have entered into agreements with the Fund's distributor. The vast majority of trading in Shares occurs on the secondary market and does not involve the Fund directly. In-kind purchases and redemptions of Creation Units by APs and cash trades on the secondary market are unlikely to cause many of the harmful effects of frequent purchases and/or redemptions of Shares. Cash purchases and/or redemptions of Creation Units, however, can result in increased tracking error, disruption of portfolio management, dilution to the Fund and increased transaction costs, which could negatively impact the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective, and may lead to the realization of capital gains. These consequences may increase as the frequency of cash purchases and redemptions of Creation Units by APs increases. However, direct trading by APs is critical to ensuring that Shares trade at or close to NAV.

To minimize these potential consequences of frequent purchases and redemptions of Shares, the Fund imposes transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Creation Units to cover the custodial and other costs the Fund incurs in effecting trades. In addition, the Fund reserves the right to not accept orders from APs that the Adviser has determined may be disruptive to the management of the Fund or otherwise are not in the best interests of the Fund. For these reasons, the Board has not adopted policies and procedures with respect to frequent purchases and redemptions of Shares.

Dividends, Distributions and Taxes

Ordinarily, dividends from net investment income, if any, are declared and paid at least annually by the Fund. The Fund distributes its net realized capital gains, if any, to shareholders annually.

Distributions in cash may be reinvested automatically in additional whole Shares only if the broker through whom you purchased Shares makes such option available.

TAXES

This section summarizes some of the main U.S. federal income tax consequences of owning Shares of the Fund. This section is current as of the date of this prospectus. Tax laws and interpretations change frequently, and these summaries do not describe all of the tax consequences to all taxpayers. For example, these summaries generally do not describe your situation if you are a corporation, a non-U.S. person, a broker-dealer or other investor with special circumstances. In addition, this section does not describe your state, local or non-U.S. tax consequences.

This federal income tax summary is based in part on the advice of counsel to the Fund. The Internal Revenue Service could disagree with any conclusions set forth in this section. In addition, counsel to the Fund was not asked to review, and has not reached a conclusion with respect to, the federal income tax treatment of the assets to be included in the Fund. This may not be sufficient for you to use for the purpose of avoiding penalties under federal tax law.

As with any investment, you should seek advice based on your individual circumstances from your own tax advisor.

Fund Status

The Fund intends to continue to qualify as a “regulated investment company” under the federal tax laws. If the Fund qualifies as a regulated investment company and distributes its income as required by the tax law, the Fund generally will not pay federal income taxes.

For federal income tax purposes, you are treated as the owner of Fund Shares and not of the assets held by the Fund. Taxability issues are taken into account at the Fund level. Your federal income tax treatment of income from the Fund is based on the distributions paid by the Fund.

Subject to certain reasonable cause and de minimis exceptions, to qualify for the favorable U.S. federal income tax treatment generally accorded to regulated investment companies, the Fund must, among other things, (i) derive in each taxable year at least 90% of its gross income from dividends, interest, payments with respect to securities loans and gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities or foreign currencies, other income derived with respect to its business of investing in such stock, securities or currencies or net income derived from interests in certain publicly traded partnerships; (ii) diversify its holdings so that, at the end of each quarter of the taxable year, (a) at least 50% of the value of the Fund’s total assets is represented by cash and cash items (including receivables), U.S. government securities, the securities of other regulated investment companies and other securities, with such other securities of any one issuer generally limited for the purposes of this calculation to an amount not greater than 5% of the value of the Fund’s total assets and not greater than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, and (b) not more than 25% of the value of its total assets is invested in the securities (other than U.S. government securities or the securities of other regulated investment companies) of any one issuer, the securities (other than the securities of other regulated investment companies) of two or more issuers which the Fund controls (*i.e.*, owns 20% or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock entitled to vote) and which are engaged in the same, similar or related trades or businesses or the securities of one or more certain publicly traded partnerships; and (iii) distribute at least 90% of its investment company taxable income (determined without regard to capital gain dividends and exempt interest dividends) and at least 90% of its net tax-exempt interest income each taxable year.

Income from commodities is generally not qualifying income for RICs. The Fund intends to treat any income it may derive from commodity-linked derivatives received from the Subsidiary as “qualifying income” for RICs, based on a tax opinion from special tax counsel which was based, in part, on numerous PLRs provided to third parties not associated with the Fund or its affiliates (which only those parties may cite 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.

The Fund has undertaken to not hold more than 25% of its assets in the Subsidiary at the end of any quarter. If the Fund fails to limit itself to the 25% ceiling and fails to correct the issue within 30 days after the end of the quarter, the Fund may fail the RIC diversification tests described above.

Subject to certain reasonable cause and de minimis exceptions, if the Fund fails to qualify as a RIC or fails to satisfy the 90% distribution requirement in any taxable year, the Fund will be taxed as an ordinary corporation on its taxable income (even if such income were distributed to its shareholders) and all distributions out of earnings and profits will be taxed to you as dividend income, which, in general and subject to limitations under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, under current law will constitute qualified dividend income in the case of individual shareholders and would be eligible for corporate dividends received deduction. 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.

Distributions

The Fund's distributions are generally taxable. After the end of each year, you will receive a tax statement that separates the distributions of the Fund into two categories, ordinary income distributions and capital gain dividends. Ordinary income distributions are generally taxed at your ordinary tax rate, however, as further discussed below, certain ordinary income distributions received from the Fund may be taxed at the capital gains tax rates. Generally, you will treat all capital gain dividends as long-term capital gains regardless of how long you have owned your Shares. To determine your actual tax liability for your capital gain dividends, you must calculate your total net capital gain or loss for the tax year after considering all of your other taxable transactions, as described below. In addition, the Fund may make distributions that represent a return of capital for tax purposes. These return of capital distributions are generally not immediately taxable to you; however, such distributions may reduce your tax basis in your Shares, which could result in you having to pay higher taxes in the future when Shares are sold, even if you sell the Shares at a loss from your original investment. The tax status of your distributions from the Fund is not affected by whether you reinvest your distributions in additional Shares or receive them in cash. The income from the Fund that you must take into account for federal income tax purposes is not reduced by amounts used to pay a deferred sales fee, if any. The tax laws may require you to treat distributions made to you in January as if you had received them on December 31 of the previous year.

Income from the Fund may also be subject to a 3.8% "Medicare tax." This tax generally applies to your net investment income if your adjusted gross income exceeds certain threshold amounts, which are \$250,000 in the case of married couples filing joint returns and \$200,000 in the case of single individuals.

Dividends Received Deduction

A corporation that owns Shares generally will not be entitled to the dividends received deduction with respect to many dividends received from the Fund because the dividends received deduction is generally not available for distributions from regulated investment companies. However, certain ordinary income dividends on Shares that are attributable to qualifying dividends received by the Fund from certain corporations may be reported by the Fund as being eligible for the dividends received deduction.

Capital Gains and Losses and Certain Ordinary Income Dividends

If you are an individual, the maximum marginal stated federal tax rate for net capital gain is generally 20% for taxpayers in the 39.6% tax bracket, 15% for taxpayers in the 25%, 28%, 33% and 35% tax brackets and 0% for taxpayers in the 10% and 15% tax brackets. Some portion of your capital gain dividends may be taxed at a higher maximum stated tax rate. Capital gains may also be subject to the Medicare tax described above.

Net capital gain equals net long-term capital gain minus net short-term capital loss for the taxable year. Capital gain or loss is long-term if the holding period for the asset is more than one year and is short-term if the holding period for the asset is one year or less. You must exclude the date you purchase your Shares to determine your holding period. However, if you receive a capital gain dividend from the Fund and sell your Shares at a loss after holding them for six months or less, the loss will be recharacterized as long-term capital loss to the extent of the capital gain dividend received. The tax rates for capital gains realized from assets held for one year or less are generally the same as for ordinary income. The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, treats certain capital gains as ordinary income in special situations.

Ordinary income dividends received by an individual shareholder from a regulated investment company such as the Fund are generally taxed at the same rates that apply to net capital gain (as discussed above), *provided* certain holding period requirements are satisfied and *provided* the dividends are attributable to qualifying dividends received by the Fund itself. Dividends from foreign corporations are qualifying dividends only in limited circumstances. The Fund will provide notice to its shareholders of the amount of any distribution which may be taken into account as a dividend which is eligible for the capital gains tax rates.

Sale of Shares

If you sell or redeem your Shares, you will generally recognize a taxable gain or loss. To determine the amount of this gain or loss, you must subtract your tax basis in your shares from the amount you receive in the transaction. Your tax basis in your shares is generally equal to the cost of your Shares, generally including sales charges. In some cases, however, you may have to adjust your tax basis after you purchase your Shares.

Taxes on Purchase and Redemption of Creation Units

If you exchange securities for Creation Units, you will generally recognize a gain or a loss. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the market value of the Creation Units at the time and your aggregate basis in the securities surrendered and the cash component paid. If you exchange Creation Units for securities, you will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between your basis in the Creation Units and the aggregate market value of the securities received and the cash redemption amount. The Internal Revenue Service, however, may assert that a loss realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units or Creation Units for securities cannot be deducted currently under the rules governing “wash sales,” or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position.

Deductibility of Fund Expenses

Expenses incurred and deducted by the Fund will generally not be treated as income taxable to you. In some cases, however, you may be required to treat your portion of these Fund expenses as income. In these cases you may be able to take a deduction for these expenses. However, certain miscellaneous itemized deductions, such as investment expenses, may be deducted by individuals only to the extent that all of these deductions exceed 2% of the individual's adjusted gross income. Some individuals may also be subject to further limitations on the amount of their itemized deductions, depending on their income.

Non-U.S. Tax Credit

Because the Fund invests in non-U.S. securities, the tax statement that you receive may include an item showing non-U.S. taxes the Fund paid to other countries. In this case, dividends taxed to you will include your share of the taxes the Fund paid to other countries. You may be able to deduct or receive a tax credit for your share of these taxes.

Non-U.S. Investors

If you are a non-U.S. investor (*i.e.*, an investor other than a U.S. citizen or resident or a U.S. corporation, partnership, estate or trust), you should be aware that, generally, subject to applicable tax treaties, distributions from the Fund will be characterized as dividends for federal income tax purposes (other than dividends which the Fund properly reports as capital gain dividends) and will be subject to U.S. federal income taxes, including withholding taxes, subject to certain exceptions described below. However, distributions received by a non-U.S. investor from the Fund that are properly reported by the Fund as capital gain dividends may not be subject to U.S. federal income taxes, including withholding taxes, *provided* that the Fund makes certain elections and certain other conditions are met. Distributions from the Fund that are properly reported by the Fund as an interest-related dividend attributable to certain interest income received by the Fund or as a short-term capital gain dividend attributable to certain net short-term capital gain income received by the Fund may not be subject to U.S. federal income taxes, including withholding taxes when received by certain foreign investors, provided that the Fund makes certain elections and certain other conditions are met.

Distributions may be subject to a U.S. withholding tax of 30% in the case of distributions to (i) certain non-U.S. financial institutions that have not entered into an agreement with the U.S. Treasury to collect and disclose certain information and are not resident in a jurisdiction that has entered into such an agreement with the U.S. Treasury and (ii) certain other non-U.S. entities that do not provide certain certifications and information about the entity's U.S. owners. Dispositions of Shares by such persons may be subject to such withholding after December 31, 2018.

Investments in Certain Non-U.S. Corporations

If the Fund holds an equity interest in any passive foreign investment companies ("PFICs"), which are generally certain non-U.S. corporations that receive at least 75% of their annual gross income from passive sources (such as interest, dividends, certain rents and royalties or capital gains) or that hold at least 50% of their assets in investments producing such passive income, the Fund could be subject to U.S. federal

income tax and additional interest charges on gains and certain distributions with respect to those equity interests, even if all the income or gain is timely distributed to its shareholders. The Fund will not be able to pass through to its shareholders any credit or deduction for such taxes. The Fund may be able to make an election that could ameliorate these adverse tax consequences. In this case, the Fund would recognize as ordinary income any increase in the value of such PFIC shares, and as ordinary loss any decrease in such value to the extent it did not exceed prior increases included in income. Under this election, the Fund might be required to recognize in a year income in excess of its distributions from PFICs and its proceeds from dispositions of PFIC stock during that year, and such income would nevertheless be subject to the distribution requirement and would be taken into account for purposes of the 4% excise tax. Dividends paid by PFICs are not treated as qualified dividend income.

Investment in the Subsidiary

One of the requirements for qualification as a RIC is that the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from “qualifying income.” Qualifying income includes dividends, interest, payments with respect to certain securities loans, and gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities or foreign currencies or other income derived with respect to its business of investing in such stock, securities or currencies. The Internal Revenue Service has issued a revenue ruling which concludes that income derived from certain commodity-linked swaps is not qualifying income under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

However, the Internal Revenue Service has in recent years issued PLRs to other RICs in which it concluded that income from certain commodity index-linked notes is qualifying income and that income derived from subsidiaries similar to the Subsidiary will be qualifying income whether received in the form of current distributions or as undistributed subpart F income. There is no authority directly addressing some of the issues of the law considered in these rulings. There can be no assurance that the Internal Revenue Service will not change its position with respect to some or all of these issues or, if the Internal Revenue Service did so, that a court would not sustain, such contrary positions. If the Internal Revenue Service were to change its position on some or all of these issues, and if such contrary positions were upheld, the Fund might cease to qualify as a RIC. A PLR may only be relied upon by the taxpayer to whom it was provided. The Fund does not plan to seek a PLR. The Fund has obtained an opinion from special tax counsel that if the Subsidiary distributes income in the same year that Fund must include the Subsidiary’s income in the Fund’s income, the income from the Subsidiary will be qualifying income for the Fund, and, if the Subsidiary does not make such distributions, the income from the Subsidiary should be qualifying income for the Fund. However, such an opinion is not binding on the Internal Revenue Service. Therefore, to the extent the Fund invests directly in commodity-index-linked derivative instruments or in the Subsidiary, the Internal Revenue Service may contest the Fund’s characterization of the income produced by such assets as qualifying income which, if successful, could cause the Fund to fail to qualify as a RIC. 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. The Fund and the Adviser plan to direct investments of the Fund's assets in conformance with Internal Revenue Service guidance, and the advice of counsel.

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.

The Subsidiary intends to conduct its affairs in a manner such that it will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax. It will, however, be considered a controlled foreign corporation, and the Fund will be required to include as income annually amounts earned by the Subsidiary during that year, whether or not distributed by the Subsidiary. Furthermore, the Fund will be subject to the RIC qualification distribution requirements with respect to the Subsidiary's income, whether or not the Subsidiary makes a distribution to the Fund during the taxable year and thus the Fund may not have sufficient cash on hand to make such distribution.

Changes in the laws of the United States and/or the Cayman Islands, under which the Fund and the Subsidiary is organized, respectively, could result in the inability of the Fund and/or the Subsidiary to operate as described in this prospectus and could negatively affect the Fund and its shareholders. For example, Cayman Islands law does not currently impose any income, corporate or capital gains tax, estate duty, inheritance tax, gift tax or withholding tax on the Subsidiary. If Cayman Islands law changes such that the Subsidiary must pay Cayman Islands governmental authority taxes, the Fund's shareholders would likely suffer decreased investment returns. There remains a risk that the tax treatment of swap agreements and other derivative instruments, such as commodity-linked notes, swap agreements, commodity options, futures and options on futures, may be affected by future regulatory or legislative changes that could affect the character, timing and/or amount of the Fund's taxable income or gains and distributions.

Distribution Plan

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

The Board has adopted a Distribution and Service Plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act. In accordance with its Rule 12b-1 plan, the Fund is authorized to pay an amount up to 0.25% of its average daily net assets each year to reimburse the Distributor for amounts expended to finance activities primarily intended to result in the sale of Creation Units or the provision of investor services. The Distributor may also use this amount to compensate securities dealers or other persons that are APs for providing distribution assistance, including broker-dealer and shareholder support and educational and promotional services.

The Fund does not currently pay 12b-1 fees, and the Fund will not pay 12b-1 fees any time before March 31, 2019. However, in the event 12b-1 fees are charged in the future, because these fees are paid out of the Fund's assets, over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than certain other types of sales charges.

Net Asset Value

The Fund's NAV is determined as of the close of trading (normally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) on each day the New York Stock Exchange is open for business. NAV is calculated for the Fund by taking the market price of the Fund's total assets, including interest or dividends accrued but not yet collected, less all liabilities, and dividing such amount by the total number of Shares outstanding. The result, rounded to the nearest cent, is the NAV per Share. All valuations are subject to review by the Trust's Board or its delegate.

The Fund's investments are valued daily in accordance with valuation procedures adopted by the Board, and in accordance with provisions of the 1940 Act. Certain securities in which the Fund may invest are not listed on any securities exchange or board of trade. Such securities are typically bought and sold by institutional investors in individually negotiated private transactions that function in many respects like an over the counter secondary market, although typically no formal market makers exist. Certain securities, particularly debt securities, have few or no trades, or trade infrequently, and information regarding a specific security may not be widely available or may be incomplete. Accordingly, determinations of the fair value of debt securities may be based on infrequent and dated information. Because there is less reliable, objective data available, elements of judgment may play a greater role in valuation of debt securities than for other types of securities. Typically, debt securities are valued using information provided by a third-party pricing service. The third-party pricing service primarily uses broker quotes to value the securities.

The Fund's investments are valued daily at market value or, in the absence of market value with respect to any investment, at fair value in accordance with valuation procedures adopted by the Board and in accordance with the 1940 Act. Market value prices represent last sale or official closing prices from a national or foreign exchange (*i.e.*, a regulated market) and are primarily obtained from third-party pricing services.

Certain securities may not be able to be priced by pre-established pricing methods. Such securities may be valued by the Board or its delegate at fair value. The use of fair value pricing by the Fund is governed by valuation procedures adopted by the Board and in accordance with the provisions of the 1940 Act. These securities generally include, but are not limited to, certain restricted securities (securities which may not be publicly sold without registration under the Securities Act) for which a pricing service is unable to provide a market price; securities whose trading has been formally suspended; a security whose market price is not available from a pre-established pricing source; a security with respect to which an event has occurred that is likely to materially affect the value of the security after the market has closed but before the calculation of the Fund's NAV or make it difficult or impossible to obtain a reliable market quotation; and a security whose price, as provided by the pricing service, does not reflect the security's "fair value." As a general principle, the current "fair value" of a security would appear to be the amount which the owner might reasonably expect to receive for the security upon its current sale. The use of fair value prices by the Fund generally results in the prices used by the Fund that may differ from current market quotations or official

closing prices on the applicable exchange. A variety of factors may be considered in determining the fair value of such securities. Valuing the Fund's securities using fair value pricing will result in using prices for those securities that may differ from current market valuations. See the Fund's SAI for details.

Even when market quotations are available for portfolio securities, they may be stale or unreliable because the security is not traded frequently, trading on the security ceased before the close of the trading market or issuer-specific events occurred after the security ceased trading or because of the passage of time between the close of the market on which the security trades and the close of Nasdaq and when the Fund calculates its NAV. Events that may cause the last market quotation to be unreliable include a merger or insolvency, events which affect a geographical area or an industry segment, such as political events or natural disasters, or market events, such as a significant movement in the U.S. market. Where market quotations are not readily available, including where the Adviser determines that the closing price of the security is unreliable, the Adviser will value the security at fair value in good faith using procedures approved by the Board. Fair value pricing involves subjective judgments and it is possible that a fair value determination for a security is materially different than the value that could be realized upon the sale of the security. In addition, fair value pricing could result in a difference between the prices used to calculate the Fund's NAV and the prices used by the Benchmark. This may adversely affect the Fund's ability to track the Benchmark.

Because foreign securities exchanges may be open on different days than the days during which an investor may purchase or sell Shares of the Fund, the value of the Fund's securities may change on days when investors are not able to purchase or sell Shares of the Fund. The value of securities denominated in foreign currencies is converted into U.S. dollars at the exchange rates in effect at the time of valuation.

Exchange-traded futures contracts will be valued at the closing price in the market where such contracts are principally traded. If no closing price is available, exchange-traded futures contracts will be fair valued at the mean of the last bid and asked prices, if available, and otherwise at the closing bid price.

Fund Service Providers

The Bank of New York Mellon, 101 Barclay Street, New York, New York 10286, is the administrator, custodian and fund accounting and transfer agent for the Fund.

Chapman and Cutler LLP, 111 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois 60603, serves as legal counsel to the Trust.

Grant Thornton LLP, 171 North Clark Street, Suite 200, Chicago, Illinois 60601, serves as the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm and is responsible for auditing the annual financial statements of the Fund.

Financial Highlights

The financial highlights table is intended to help you understand the Fund's financial performance for the period of the Fund's operations. The total return in the table represents the rate than an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). This information has been derived from the Fund's financial statements, which have been audited by Grant Thornton LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with this information and additional Fund performance and portfolio information appears in the Fund's 2017 Annual Report, which is available at www.elkhorn.com.

	<u>For the Period September 20, 2016¹ to March 31, 2017</u>
Per Share Operating Performance:	
(for a share of capital stock outstanding throughout the period)	
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 25.00
Income from Investment Operations:	
Net investment loss ²	(0.09)
Net realized and unrealized loss on investments	(0.39) ³
Total loss from investment operations	<u>(0.48)</u>
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 24.52
Market Value, end of period	\$ 24.48
Total Return at Net Asset Value	(1.91)% ^{3,4}
Total Return at Market Value	(2.77)% ⁴
Ratios/ Supplemental Data	
Net assets, end of period (000's omitted)	\$ 2,452
Ratio to average net assets of:	
Expenses	0.99% ⁵
Net Investment Income (loss)	(0.69)% ⁵
Portfolio turnover rate ⁶	0%

¹ Commencement of Operations.

² Based on average daily shares outstanding.

³ Net realized and unrealized loss on investments includes an increase in per share net asset value of \$0.07 related to a voluntary reimbursement by the adviser for commission expenses on futures transactions. This reimbursement increased total return at net asset value by 0.28%.

⁴ Not Annualized.

⁵ Annualized for periods less than one year.

⁶ Portfolio turnover rate is not annualized and excludes the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of in-kind creations or redemptions of the Fund's capital shares.

Disclaimers

The Fund is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by Dorsey Wright. Dorsey Wright makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of the Fund or any member of the public regarding the advisability of trading in the Fund. Dorsey Wright's only relationship to the Adviser is the licensing of certain trademarks and trade names of Dorsey Wright and the Benchmark Model which is determined, composed and calculated by Dorsey Wright, or its agent, without regard to the Adviser or the Fund. Dorsey Wright has no obligation to take the needs of the Adviser or the owners of the Fund into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the Benchmark Model. Dorsey Wright is not responsible for and has not participated in the determination of the timing of, prices at, or quantities of the Fund to be listed or in the determination or calculation of the equation by which Shares of the Fund are to be converted into cash. Dorsey Wright has no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the Fund.

DORSEY WRIGHT DOES NOT GUARANTEE THE ACCURACY AND/OR THE COMPLETENESS OF THE BENCHMARK MODEL OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN AND DORSEY WRIGHT SHALL HAVE NO LIABILITY FOR ANY ERRORS, OMISSIONS, OR INTERRUPTIONS THEREIN. DORSEY WRIGHT MAKES NO WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AS TO RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED BY THE ADVISER, OWNERS OF THE FUND, OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY FROM THE USE OF THE BENCHMARK MODEL OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. DORSEY WRIGHT MAKES NO EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, AND EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES, OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE WITH RESPECT TO THE BENCHMARK MODEL OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN, WITHOUT LIMITING ANY OF THE FOREGOING, IN NO EVENT SHALL DORSEY WRIGHT HAVE ANY LIABILITY FOR ANY LOST PROFITS OR INDIRECT, PUNITIVE, SPECIAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING LOST PROFITS), EVEN IF NOTIFIED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES. THERE ARE NO THIRD PARTY BENEFICIARIES OF ANY AGREEMENTS OR ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN DORSEY WRIGHT AND THE ADVISER.

The Adviser does not guarantee the accuracy and/or the completeness of the Benchmark Model or any data included therein, and the Adviser shall have no liability for any errors, omissions, restatements, re-calculations or interruptions therein. The Adviser makes no warranty, express or implied, as to results to be obtained by the Fund, owners of the Shares any other person or entity from the use of the Benchmark Model or any data included therein. The Adviser makes no express or implied warranties, and expressly disclaims all warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose or use with respect to the Benchmark Model or any data included therein. Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall the Adviser have any liability for any special, punitive, direct, indirect or consequential damages (including lost profits) arising out of matters relating to the use of the Benchmark Model even if notified of the possibility of such damages.

Premium/Discount Information

The market prices of the Shares generally will fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV, as well as the relative supply of and demand for Shares on NASDAQ. The Adviser cannot predict whether the Shares will trade below, at or above their NAV. The approximate value of the Shares, which is an amount representing on a per share basis the sum of the current market price of the securities (and an estimated cash component) accepted by the Fund in exchange for Shares, will be disseminated every 15 seconds throughout the trading day through the facilities of the Consolidated Tape Association. This approximate value should not be viewed as a “real-time” update of the NAV per Share of the Fund because the approximate value may not be calculated in the same manner as the NAV, which is computed once a day, generally at the end of the business day. The Fund is not involved with, or responsible for, the calculation or dissemination of the approximate value, and the Fund does not make any warranty as to its accuracy.

Information regarding how often the Shares traded on Nasdaq at a price above (at a premium) or below (at a discount) the NAV of the Fund for completed calendar periods can be found at www.elkhorn.com.

Other Information

Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act restricts investments by investment companies in the securities of other investment companies, including Shares. Registered investment companies are permitted to invest in the Fund beyond the limits set forth in Section 12(d)(1) subject to certain terms and conditions set forth in an SEC exemptive order issued to the Trust, including that such investment companies enter into an agreement with the Trust on behalf of the Fund prior to exceeding the limits imposed by Section 12(d)(1).

CONTINUOUS OFFERING

The method by which Creation Unit Aggregations of Shares are created and traded may raise certain issues under applicable securities laws. Because new Creation Unit Aggregations of Shares are issued and sold by the Fund on an ongoing basis, a “distribution,” as such term is used in the Securities Act, may occur at any point. Broker-dealers and other persons are cautioned that some activities on their part may, depending on the circumstances, result in their being deemed participants in a distribution in a manner which could render them statutory underwriters and subject them to the prospectus delivery requirement and liability provisions of the Securities Act.

For example, a broker-dealer firm or its client may be deemed a statutory underwriter if it takes Creation Unit Aggregations after placing an order with the Distributor, breaks them down into constituent Shares and sells such Shares directly to customers, or if it chooses to couple the creation of a supply of new Shares with an active selling effort involving solicitation of secondary market demand for Shares. A determination of whether one is an underwriter for purposes of the Securities Act must take into account all the facts and circumstances pertaining to the activities of the broker-dealer or its client in the particular case, and the examples mentioned above should not be considered a complete description of all the activities that could lead to a characterization as an underwriter.

Broker-dealer firms also should note that dealers who are not “underwriters” but are effecting transactions in Shares, whether or not participating in the distribution of Shares, generally are required to deliver a prospectus. This is because the prospectus delivery exemption in Section 4(a)(3)(C) of the Securities Act is not available in respect of such transactions as a result of Section 24(d) of the 1940 Act. As a result, broker-dealer firms should note that dealers who are not “underwriters” but are participating in a distribution (as contrasted with engaging in ordinary secondary market transactions), and thus dealing with the Shares that are part of an over-allotment within the meaning of Section 4(a)(3)(C) of the Securities Act, will be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(3) of the Securities Act. For delivery of prospectuses to exchange members, the prospectus delivery mechanism of Rule 153 under the Securities Act only is available with respect to transactions on a national exchange.

DELIVERY OF SHAREHOLDER DOCUMENTS—HOUSEHOLDING

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

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For More Information

For more detailed information on the Trust, Fund and Shares, you may request a copy of the Fund's SAI. The SAI provides detailed information about the Fund and is incorporated by reference into this prospectus. This means that the SAI legally is a part of this prospectus. Additional information about the Fund's investments is available in the Fund's Annual and Semi-Annual Reports to Shareholders. In the Fund's Annual Report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during the last fiscal year. If you have questions about the Fund or Shares or you wish to obtain the SAI, Annual Report and/or Semi-Annual Report, free of charge, or to make shareholder inquiries, please:

Call: Elkhorn ETF Trust at 1-844-355-3837
Monday through Friday
8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Central Time

Write: Elkhorn ETF Trust c/o Elkhorn Investments, LLC
207 Reber Street, Suite 201
Wheaton, IL 60187

Visit: www.elkhorn.com

Information about the Fund (including the SAI) can be reviewed and copied at the SEC's Public Reference Room, 100 F Street NE, Washington, D.C. 20549, and information on the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the SEC at 1-202-551-8090. Reports and other information about the Fund are available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet site at www.sec.gov, and copies of this information may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov, or by writing the SEC's Public Reference Section, Washington, D.C. 20549-1520.

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

Dealers effecting transactions in the Shares, whether or not participating in this distribution, generally are required to deliver a prospectus. This is in addition to any obligation of dealers to deliver a prospectus when acting as underwriters.

The Trust's registration number under the 1940 Act is 811-22926.

PROSPECTUS
ETF

Elkhorn Commodity
Rotation Strategy ETF

DATED August 1, 2017

Elkhorn ETF Trust
207 Reber Street, Suite 201
Wheaton, IL 60187

Phone: 1-844-355-3837
E-mail: info@elkhorn.com
www.elkhorn.com