



Vivaldi Multi-Strategy Fund

Class A Shares
(Ticker Symbol: OMOAX)
Class I Shares
(Ticker Symbol: OMOIX)

PROSPECTUS
February 1, 2018

The Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") has 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.

Vivaldi Multi-Strategy Fund

A series of Investment Managers Series Trust II (the "Trust")

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUMMARY SECTION	1
MORE ABOUT THE FUND'S INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES, PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISKS.....	12
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND.....	26
DISTRIBUTION AND SHAREHOLDER SERVICE PLAN	31
YOUR ACCOUNT WITH THE FUND.....	32
DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS.....	43
FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES	43
FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS.....	45
APPENDIX A –WAIVERS AND DISCOUNTS AVAILABLE FROM INTERMEDIARIES	47

This Prospectus sets forth basic information about the Fund that you should know before investing. It should be read and retained for future reference.

The date of this Prospectus is February 1, 2018.

SUMMARY SECTION

Investment Objective

The primary investment objective of the Vivaldi Multi-Strategy Fund (the “Fund”) is to seek long-term capital appreciation by pursuing positive absolute returns across market cycles. In pursuing its objective, the Fund seeks to generate attractive long-term returns with low sensitivity to traditional equity and fixed-income indices.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$50,000 in Class A shares of the Fund. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and in the section titled “Sales Charge Schedule” on page 34 of this Prospectus and in “APPENDIX A – Waivers and Discounts Available from Intermediaries” of this Prospectus.

	Class A Shares	Class I Shares
Shareholder Fees		
<i>(fees paid directly from your investment)</i>		
Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	5.00%	None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load)	None	None
Redemption fee	None	None
Wire fee	\$20	\$20
Overnight check delivery fee	\$25	\$25
Retirement account fees (annual maintenance fee)	\$15	\$15
Annual Fund Operating Expenses		
<i>(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</i>		
Management fees	1.60%	1.60%
Distribution and service (Rule 12b-1) fees	0.25%	None
Other expenses	1.82%	1.77%
Shareholder servicing fee	0.15%	0.10%
Dividend and interest expenses on short sales	1.42%	1.42%
All other expenses	0.25%	0.25%
Acquired fund fees and expenses	0.51%	0.51%
Total annual fund operating expenses^{1,2}	4.18%	3.88%

- 1 The Fund’s advisor has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or pay for operating expenses of the Fund to ensure that total annual fund operating expenses (excluding any taxes, leverage interest, brokerage commissions, dividend and interest expenses on short sales, acquired fund fees and expenses (as determined in accordance with SEC Form N-1A), expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, and extraordinary expenses such as litigation expenses) do not exceed 2.25% and 1.95% of the average daily net assets of Class A and Class I shares of the Fund, respectively. This agreement is in effect until February 1, 2019, and it may be terminated before that date only by the Trust’s Board of Trustees. The Fund’s advisor is permitted to seek reimbursement from the Fund, subject to certain limitations, of fees waived or payments made to the Fund for a period ending three full fiscal years after the date of the waiver or payment. This reimbursement may be requested from the Fund if the reimbursement will not cause the Fund’s annual expense ratio to exceed the lesser of (a) the expense limitation in effect at the time such fees were waived or payments made, or (b) the expense limitation in effect at the time of the reimbursement.
- 2 The total annual fund operating expenses does not correlate to the ratio of expense to average net assets appearing in the financial highlights table, which reflects only the operating expenses of the Fund and does not include acquired fund fees and expenses.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem 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 the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
Class A	\$899	\$1,706	\$2,527	\$4,638
Class I	\$390	\$1,184	\$1,995	\$4,104

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example above, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the portfolio turnover rate was 198% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Vivaldi Asset Management, LLC ("Vivaldi" or the "Advisor"), the Fund's advisor, seeks to achieve the Fund's investment objective by delegating the management of a portion of Fund assets to a group of experienced investment managers that utilize a variety of investment strategies and styles (the "Sub-Advisors"). The Advisor will also manage a portion of the Fund's assets directly. When appropriate, the terms "Advisor" or "Advisors" refer to Vivaldi and the Sub-Advisors. Vivaldi retains overall supervisory responsibility for the general management and investment of the Fund's securities portfolio and is responsible for selecting and determining the percentage of Fund assets to allocate to itself and each Sub-Advisor. Each Advisor has complete discretion to invest its portion of the Fund's assets as it deems appropriate, based on its particular philosophy, style, strategies and views. While each Sub-Advisor is subject to the oversight of the Advisor, the Advisor does not attempt to manage the day-to-day investments of the Sub-Advisors.

In seeking to achieve the Fund's investment objective, the Advisors implement both fundamentally and technically driven strategies. These strategies may include, without limitation, global macro, relative value, arbitrage and asset-backed fixed income strategies that invest in different asset classes, securities, and derivative instruments, as discussed below. These strategies seek to target positive absolute returns and may exhibit different degrees of volatility, as well as exposure to equity, fixed income, currency, and interest rate markets. Certain strategies used by the Advisors may include exposure to different market risk factors including, but not limited to, value, growth, dividend yield, market cap and volatility.

Global Macro: Crescat Portfolio Management, LLC ("Crescat"), one of the Fund's current sub-advisors, has a broad investment mandate to invest in liquid asset classes globally, including publicly traded equity securities, fixed income securities, exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), futures and other derivative contracts, with a goal of generating positive absolute returns over a full market cycle. Crescat seeks to generate realized gains, and in turn, positive performance for the Fund, not to manage the portfolio to a benchmark or to minimize tracking error. Crescat seeks profitable trades, both long and short, across a wide range of markets, asset classes and securities, and accordingly, long-term performance does not generally depend on the direction of any particular market or sector, or the course of economic trends. In selecting investments using the Global Macro strategy, Crescat analyzes a variety of macroeconomic factors, including fiscal and monetary policy, historical price data, country specific fundamental economic data, as well as social and demographic trends, and political events.

Relative Value: Vivaldi may invest globally, long or short, in stocks of companies of any size or market capitalization, as well as government and corporate bonds and other fixed income securities, with a goal of generating positive risk adjusted returns. Vivaldi may also invest in derivatives to seek either to manage risk or to enhance return. In selecting investments using the Relative Value strategy, Vivaldi seeks to identify securities that are mispriced or undervalued.

Vivaldi employs a bottom-up analysis for individual security selection, and/or a top-down approach to capital allocation amongst various asset classes, while employing risk management strategies designed to mitigate downside risk.

Arbitrage. Vivaldi and RiverNorth Capital Management, LLC (“RiverNorth”), one of the Fund’s current sub-advisors, may seek to take advantage of inefficient pricing in the markets by engaging in certain arbitrage strategies. In particular, Vivaldi utilizes a merger arbitrage strategy, which typically involves purchasing the stock of a target company while shorting the stock of the acquiring company after the announcement of a merger or acquisition. In selecting investments using the Arbitrage strategy, Vivaldi analyzes the attractiveness of the merger or acquisition, the length of time until the proposed transaction closes and the potential downside risk to the portfolio in the event the merger or acquisition does not occur. RiverNorth utilizes a closed-end fund arbitrage strategy, which involves identifying closed-end funds that are trading at a premium or discount to their underlying net-asset values, and taking long and/or short positions accordingly.

Asset-Backed Fixed Income. Angel Oak Capital Advisors, LLC (“Angel Oak”), one of the Fund’s current sub-advisors, invests in various asset classes within the asset-backed fixed income market. In particular, Angel Oak invests primarily in mortgage-backed securities, including agency and non-agency residential mortgage-backed securities (“RMBS”) and commercial mortgage-backed securities (“CMBS”), and other asset-backed fixed income securities, including securities backed by assets such as credit card receivables, student loans and automobile loans. In addition, Angel Oak may invest in collateralized loan obligations (“CLOs”), which are backed by a pool of corporate debt. Angel Oak may also invest in bank subordinated debt, repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements, high-yield (also known as “junk”) and investment-grade corporate bonds and government securities when it believes such investments offer similar or superior returns to asset-backed fixed income securities. With respect to the asset-backed fixed income strategy, the Fund may invest in securities of any maturity.

Angel Oak seeks to invest in securities it considers to be undervalued and have relatively low volatility. Angel Oak analyzes a variety of factors when selecting investments for the Fund, such as maturity, yield, ratings, collateral quality, credit support, structure and market conditions, and attempts to diversify risks that arise from position sizes, geography, ratings, duration, deal structure and collateral values. Asset allocations can change over time as Angel Oak’s views on the global economy, interest rates, and capital market conditions change. For investment or hedging purposes Angel Oak may utilize (i) short selling, (ii) borrowing, and (iii) various types of derivative instruments, including structured products, swaps, futures contracts, and options. From time to time, Angel Oak may allocate Fund assets so as to focus on particular types of asset-backed fixed income securities. At the outset of this strategy, Angel Oak intends to invest its portion of the Fund’s assets significantly in non-agency RMBS and CMBS.

General. The Fund invests, both long and short, in a wide range of U.S. and non-U.S. publicly traded securities including, but not limited to, equity securities, fixed-income securities, currencies and derivatives. The Fund’s allocation to these various security types and various asset classes will vary over time in response to changing market opportunities. The Fund may:

- Invest without limit in equity securities of issuers of any market capitalization including common stocks, and American Depository Receipts (“ADRs”), European Depository Receipts (“EDRs”) and Global Depository Receipts (“GDRs”);
- Invest in shares of other registered investment companies and ETFs;
- Invest up to 10% of its net assets in initial public offerings (“IPOs”);
- Invest without limit in foreign securities, including up to 50% of its net assets in securities of issuers located in emerging markets. The Fund’s Advisor defines issuers located in emerging markets as those companies that have a majority of their assets located in, or derive a majority of their revenues from, emerging market countries;

- Invest up to 80% of its net assets in fixed income securities of any maturity, including corporate bonds, debt issued by the U.S. government and its agencies and exchange-traded notes (“ETNs”). Such fixed income investments may include high-yield or “junk” bonds and may be of any maturity;
- Invest up to 15% of its net assets in CLOs;
- Invest up to 85% of its net assets in derivatives including structured products, options, futures (including commodities futures), forward currency contracts and swaps, including credit-default swaps. These derivative instruments may be used for investment purposes or to modify or hedge the Fund’s exposure to a particular investment market related risk, as well as to manage the volatility of the Fund;
- Invest up to 60% of its net assets in currencies and forward currency contracts;
- Utilize leverage (by borrowing against a line of credit for investment purposes) of up to 10% of the Fund’s total assets as part of the portfolio management process;
- Invest a significant portion of its assets in the securities of companies in the same sector of the market; and
- Sell securities short with respect to 100% of its net assets. A short sale is the sale by the Fund of a security which it does not own in anticipation of purchasing the same security in the future at a lower price to close the short position.

For either investment or hedging purposes, or to manage the volatility of the Fund, the Advisors may invest substantially in a broad range of the derivatives instruments described above, particularly futures contracts. The Advisors may be highly dependent on the use of futures and other derivative instruments, and to the extent that they become unavailable, this may limit an Advisor from fully implementing its investment strategy.

Vivaldi expects that the Fund will have a portfolio turnover significantly in excess of 100% on an annual basis.

The Advisors invest in the securities described above when they believe the securities have a strong appreciation potential (long investing, or actually owning a security) or potential to decline in value (short investing, or borrowing a security from a broker and selling it, with the understanding that it must later be bought back and returned to the broker). The Fund sells (or closes a position in) a security when the Advisor or a Sub-Advisor determines that a particular security has achieved its investment expectations or the reasons for maintaining that position are no longer valid, including: (1) if the Advisor’s or Sub-Advisor’s view of the business fundamentals or management of the underlying company changes; (2) if the Advisor or Sub-Advisor believes a more attractive investment opportunity is found; (3) if general market conditions trigger a change in the Advisor’s or Sub-Advisor’s assessment criteria; or (4) for other portfolio management reasons.

Principal Risks of Investing

Risk is inherent in all investing and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. A summary description of certain principal risks of investing in the Fund is set forth below. Before you decide whether to invest in the Fund, carefully consider these risk factors associated with investing in the Fund, each of which may cause investors to lose money. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objectives.

Closed-end funds (“CEFs”) risk. The Fund may invest in shares of CEFs. Investments in CEFs are subject to various risks, including reliance on management’s ability to meet a CEF’s investment objective and to manage a CEF’s portfolio, and fluctuation in the market value of a CEF’s shares compared to the changes in the value of the underlying securities that the CEF owns. In addition, the Fund bears a pro rata share of the management fees and expenses of each underlying CEF in addition to the Fund’s management fees and expenses, which results in the Fund’s shareholders being subject to higher expenses than if they invested directly in the CEFs.

Collateralized loan obligations (“CLO”) risk. The Fund is subject to asset manager, legal and regulatory, limited recourse, liquidity, redemption, and reinvestment risks as a result of the structure of CLOs in which the Fund may invest. A CLO’s performance is linked to the expertise of the CLO manager and its ability to manage the CLO portfolio. Changes in the regulation of CLOs may adversely affect the value of the CLO investments held by the Fund and the ability of the Fund to execute its investment strategy. CLO debt is payable solely from the proceeds of the CLO’s underlying assets and, therefore, if the income from the underlying loans is insufficient to make payments on the CLO debt, no other assets will be available for payment. CLO debt securities may be subject to redemption and the timing of redemptions may adversely affect the returns on CLO debt. The CLO manager may not find suitable assets in which to invest and the CLO manager’s opportunities to invest may be limited.

Credit risk. If an issuer or guarantor of a debt security held by the Fund, or a counterparty to a financial contract with the Fund, defaults or is downgraded or is perceived to be less creditworthy, or if the value of the assets underlying a security declines, the value of the Fund’s portfolio will typically decline.

Currency risk. The values of investments in securities denominated in foreign currencies increase or decrease as the rates of exchange between those currencies and the U.S. Dollar change. Currency conversion costs and currency fluctuations could erase investment gains or add to investment losses. Currency exchange rates can be volatile and are affected by factors such as general economic conditions, the actions of the United States and foreign governments or central banks, the imposition of currency controls, and speculation.

Derivatives risk. Derivatives include instruments and contracts that are based on and valued in relation to one or more underlying securities, financial benchmarks, indices, or other reference obligations or measures of value. Major types of derivatives include futures, options, swaps and forward contracts. Using derivatives can have a leveraging effect and increase fund volatility. Derivatives transactions can be highly illiquid and difficult to unwind or value, and changes in the value of a derivative held by the Fund may not correlate with the value of the underlying instrument or the Fund’s other investments. Many of the risks applicable to trading the instruments underlying derivatives are also applicable to derivatives trading. However, additional risks are associated with derivatives trading that are possibly greater than the risks associated with investing directly in the underlying instruments. These additional risks include, but are not limited to, illiquidity risk and counterparty credit risk. For derivatives that are required to be cleared by a regulated clearinghouse, other risks may arise from the Fund’s relationship with a brokerage firm through which it submits derivatives trades for clearing, including in some cases from other clearing customers of the brokerage firm.

Emerging market risk. Many of the risks with respect to foreign investments are more pronounced for investments in issuers in developing or emerging market countries. Emerging market countries tend to have more government exchange controls, more volatile interest and currency exchange rates, less market regulation, and less developed economic, political and legal systems than those of more developed countries. In addition, emerging market countries may experience high levels of inflation and may have less liquid securities markets and less efficient trading and settlement systems.

Equity risk. The value of the equity securities held by the Fund may fall due to general market and economic conditions, perceptions regarding the industries in which the issuers of securities held by the Fund participate, or factors relating to specific companies in which the Fund invests.

ETF risk. Investing in an ETF will provide the Fund with exposure to the securities comprising the index on which the ETF is based and will expose the Fund to risks similar to those of investing directly in those securities. Shares of ETFs typically trade on securities exchanges and may at times trade at a premium or discount to their net asset values. In addition, an ETF may not replicate exactly the performance of the benchmark index it seeks to track for a number of reasons, including transaction costs incurred by the ETF, the temporary unavailability of certain index securities in the secondary market or discrepancies between the ETF and the index with respect to the weighting of securities or the number of securities held. Investing in ETFs, which are investment companies, involves duplication of advisory fees and certain other expenses. The Fund will pay brokerage commissions in connection with the purchase and sale of shares of ETFs.

ETN risk. ETNs are debt securities that combine certain aspects of ETFs and bonds. ETNs are not investment companies and thus are not regulated under the 1940 Act. ETNs, like ETFs, are traded on stock exchanges and generally track specified market indices, and their value depends on the performance of the underlying index and the credit rating of the issuer. ETNs may be held to maturity, but unlike bonds there are no periodic interest payments.

Extension risk. If interest rates rise, repayments of fixed income securities may occur more slowly than anticipated by the market. This may drive the prices of these securities down because their interest rates are lower than the current interest rate and they remain outstanding longer.

Fixed income securities risk. The prices of fixed income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to changes in an issuer's credit rating or market perceptions about the creditworthiness of an issuer. Generally, fixed income securities decrease in value if interest rates rise and increase in value if interest rates fall, and longer-term and lower rated securities are more volatile than shorter-term and higher rated securities.

Foreign investment risk. The prices of foreign securities may be more volatile than the prices of securities of U.S. issuers because of economic and social conditions abroad, political developments, and changes in the regulatory environments of foreign countries. In addition, changes in exchange rates and interest rates may adversely affect the values of the Fund's foreign investments. Foreign companies are generally subject to different legal and accounting standards than U.S. companies, and foreign financial intermediaries may be subject to less supervision and regulation than U.S. financial firms. Foreign securities include ADRs and GDRs. Unsponsored ADRs and GDRs are organized independently and without the cooperation of the foreign issuer of the underlying securities, and involve additional risks because U.S. reporting requirements do not apply. In addition, the issuing bank may deduct shareholder distribution, custody, foreign currency exchange, and other fees from the payment of dividends.

Futures risk. The value of a futures contract tends to increase and decrease in correlation with the value of the underlying instrument. Risks of futures contracts may arise from an imperfect correlation between movements in the price of the futures and the price of the underlying instrument. The Fund's use of futures contracts (and related options) exposes the Fund to leverage risk because of the small margin requirements relative to the value of the futures contract. A relatively small market movement will have a proportionately larger impact on the funds that the Fund has deposited or will have to deposit with a broker to maintain its futures position. Leverage can lead to large losses as well as gains. While futures contracts are generally liquid instruments, under certain market conditions they may become illiquid. Futures exchanges may impose daily or intraday price change limits and/or limit the volume of trading. Additionally, government regulation may further reduce liquidity through similar trading restrictions. As a result, the Fund may be unable to close out its futures contracts at a time that is advantageous. The price of futures can be highly volatile; using them could lower total return, and the potential loss from futures could exceed the Fund's initial investment in such contracts.

Government-sponsored entities risk. The Fund's investment in U.S. government obligations may include securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. government, or its agencies or instrumentalities. There can be no assurance that the U.S. government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities (including government-sponsored enterprises) when it is not obligated to do so.

Growth-oriented investment strategies risk. Growth funds generally focus on stocks of companies believed to have above-average potential for growth in revenue and earnings. Growth securities typically are very sensitive to market movements because their market prices frequently reflect projections of future earnings or revenues, and when it appears that those expectations will not be met, the prices of growth securities typically fall.

High yield ("junk") bond risk. High yield bonds are debt securities rated below investment grade (often called "junk bonds"). Junk bonds are speculative, involve greater risks of default, downgrade, or price

declines, are more volatile, and tend to be less liquid than investment-grade securities. Companies issuing high yield bonds are less financially strong, are more likely to encounter financial difficulties, and are more vulnerable to adverse market events and negative sentiments than companies with higher credit ratings.

IPO risk. The market value of IPO shares will fluctuate considerably due to factors such as the absence of a prior public market, unseasoned trading, the small number of shares available for trading and limited information about the issuer. The purchase of IPO shares may involve high transaction costs. IPO shares are subject to market risk and liquidity risk.

Interest rate risk. Generally fixed income securities decrease in value if interest rates rise and increase in value if interest rates fall. For example, the price of a security with a three-year duration would be expected to drop approximately 3% in response to a 1% increase in interest rates. Generally, the longer the maturity and duration of a bond or fixed rate loan, the more sensitive it is to this risk. Falling interest rates also create the potential for a decline in the Fund's income. Changes in governmental policy and general economic developments, among other factors, could cause interest rates to increase and could have a substantial and immediate effect on the values of the Fund's investments. In addition, a potential rise in interest rates may result in periods of volatility and increased redemptions that might require the Fund to liquidate portfolio securities at disadvantageous prices and times.

Large-cap company risk. Larger, more established companies may be unable to attain the high growth rates of successful, smaller companies during periods of economic expansion.

Leveraging risk. Certain Fund transactions, including entering into futures contracts and taking short positions in financial instruments, may give rise to a form of leverage. Leverage can magnify the effects of changes in the value of the Fund's investments and make the Fund more volatile. Leverage creates a risk of loss of value on a larger pool of assets than the Fund would otherwise have had. The Fund may also have to sell assets at inopportune times to satisfy its obligations in connection with such transactions.

Management and strategy risk. The value of your investment depends on the judgment of the Fund's Advisors about the quality, relative yield, value or market trends affecting a particular security, industry, sector or region, which may prove to be incorrect.

Market risk. The market price of a security or instrument may decline, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic or political conditions throughout the world, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. The market value of a security or instrument also may decline because of factors that affect a particular industry or industries, such as labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry.

Merger arbitrage transactions risk. The Fund may invest or take short positions in securities of companies that are the subject of an acquisition. When the Advisor determines that it is probable that an acquisition will be consummated, the Fund may seek to purchase securities at prices below the anticipated value to be paid or exchanged for such securities in the merger, exchange offer or cash tender offer (and above the price at which such securities traded immediately prior to the announcement of the merger, exchange offer or cash tender offer). Likewise, when the Advisor believes it is likely that a transaction will not be consummated, the Fund may take short positions in such securities in order to seek to capture the difference attributable to the perceived market overvaluation of the acquisition target. In the case of an investment in a potential acquisition target, if the proposed merger, exchange offer or cash tender offer appears likely not to be consummated, in fact is not consummated, or is delayed, the market price of the security to be tendered or exchanged will usually decline sharply, resulting in a loss to the Fund.

Micro-cap, small-cap and mid-cap company risk. The securities of micro-capitalization, small-capitalization and mid-capitalization companies may be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements and may have lower trading volumes or more erratic trading than securities of larger, more established

companies or market averages in general. In addition, such companies typically are more likely to be adversely affected than large capitalization companies by changes in earning results, business prospects, investor expectations or poor economic or market conditions.

Mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities risk. Mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities represent interests in “pools” of mortgages or other assets, including consumer loans or receivables held in trust. Mortgage-backed securities are subject to “prepayment risk” (the risk that borrowers will repay a loan more quickly in periods of falling interest rates) and “extension risk” (the risk that borrowers will repay a loan more slowly in periods of rising interest rates). The Fund may invest in mortgage-backed or asset-backed securities that are subordinated to other interests in the same pool which are generally classified as senior-support or mezzanine tranches. If the Fund invests in mortgage-backed or asset-backed securities that are subordinated to other interests in the same pool, the Fund may only receive payments after the pool’s obligations to other investors have been satisfied. An unexpectedly high rate of defaults on the assets held by a pool may limit substantially the pool’s ability to make payments of principal or interest to the Fund, reducing the values of those securities or in some cases rendering them worthless. The Fund’s investments in other asset-backed securities are subject to risks similar to those associated with mortgage-backed securities, as well as additional risks associated with the nature of the assets and the servicing of those assets.

Multi-style management risk. Because portions of the Fund’s assets are managed by different advisors using different styles, the Fund could enter into overlapping securities transactions. For example, one advisor may be purchasing securities at the same time another advisor may be selling those same securities, which may lead to higher transaction expenses than a fund managed by one advisor.

Portfolio turnover risk. Active and frequent trading of the Fund’s portfolio securities may lead to higher transaction costs and may result in a greater number of taxable transactions than would otherwise be the case, which could negatively affect the Fund’s performance. A high rate of portfolio turnover is 100% or more.

Prepayment or call risk. Many issuers have a right to prepay their securities. If interest rates fall, an issuer may exercise this right. If this happens, the Fund will not benefit from the rise in market price that normally accompanies a decline in interest rates, and will be forced to reinvest prepayment proceeds at a time when yields on securities available in the market are lower than the yield on the prepaid security. The Fund may also lose any premium it paid on the security.

Repurchase agreement risk. Repurchase agreements typically involve the acquisition by the Fund of fixed-income securities from a selling financial institution such as a bank or broker-dealer. The Fund may incur a loss if the other party to a repurchase agreement is unwilling or unable to fulfill its contractual obligations to repurchase the underlying security.

Reverse repurchase agreement risk. A reverse repurchase agreement is the sale by the Fund of a debt obligation to a party for a specified price, with the simultaneous agreement by the Fund to repurchase that debt obligation from that party on a future date at a higher price. Similar to borrowing, reverse repurchase agreements provide the Fund with cash for investment purposes, which creates leverage and subjects the Fund to the risks of leverage. Reverse repurchase agreements also involve the risk that the other party may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. The Fund could lose money if it is unable to recover the securities and/or if the value of collateral held by the Fund, including the value of the investments made with cash collateral, is less than the value of securities.

Sector focus risk. The Fund may invest a larger portion of its assets in one or more sectors than many other mutual funds, and thus will be more susceptible to negative events affecting those sectors.

Short sales risk. A short sale is a transaction in which the Fund sells a security it does not own in anticipation that the market price of that security will decline. In connection with a short sale of a security or other instrument, the Fund is subject to the risk that instead of declining, the price of the security or other instrument sold short will rise. If the price of the security or other instrument sold short increases between the date of the short sale and the date on which the Fund replaces the security or other instrument borrowed

to make the short sale, the Fund will experience a loss, which is theoretically unlimited since there is a theoretically unlimited potential for the market price of a security or other instrument sold short to increase.

Structured products risks. The CLOs in which the Fund may invest are structured products. Holders of structured products bear risks of the underlying assets and are subject to issuer repayment or counterparty risk. Certain structured products may be thinly traded or have a limited trading market and as a result may be characterized by the Fund as illiquid securities.

Subordinated securities risk. The Fund may invest in securities that are subordinated in right of payment to more senior securities of the issuer. The Fund is more likely to suffer a credit loss on subordinated securities of an issuer than on non-subordinated securities of the same issuer.

Valuation risk. The sales price the Fund could receive for any particular portfolio investment may differ from the Fund's valuation of the investment, particularly for securities that trade in thin or volatile markets or that are valued by the Fund using a fair value methodology. Investors who purchase or redeem Fund shares on days when the Fund is holding fair-valued securities may receive fewer or more shares or lower or higher redemption proceeds than they would have received if the Fund had not fair-valued the security or had used a different valuation methodology.

Value-oriented investment strategies risk. Value stocks are those that are believed to be undervalued in comparison to their peers due to adverse business developments or other factors. Value investing is subject to the risk that the market will not recognize a security's inherent value for a long time or at all, or that a stock judged to be undervalued may actually be appropriately priced or overvalued. In addition, during some periods (which may be extensive) value stocks generally may be out of favor in the markets.

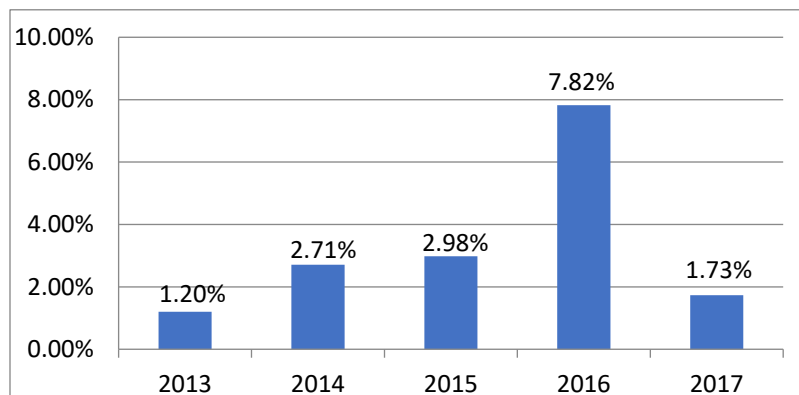
Performance

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year for Class I Shares and by showing how the average annual total returns of each class of the Fund compare with the average annual total returns of a broad-based market index. Performance for classes other than those shown may vary from the performance shown to the extent the expenses for those classes differ. Updated performance information is available at the Fund's website, www.vivaldifunds.com, or by calling the Fund at 1-877-779-1999.

The Fund commenced operations and acquired the assets and liabilities of the Vivaldi Orinda Macro Opportunities Fund (the "Predecessor Fund"), a series of Advisors Series Trust, on December 16, 2016. As a result of the acquisition, the Fund is the accounting successor of the Predecessor Fund. Performance results shown in the bar chart and the performance table below for periods prior to December 16, 2016 reflect the performance of the Predecessor Fund. The Fund's past performance, before and after taxes, is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

Calendar-Year Total Return (before taxes) for Class I Shares

For each calendar year at NAV



Highest Calendar Quarter Return at NAV	2.54%	Quarter Ended 9/30/17
Lowest Calendar Quarter Return at NAV	(4.60)%	Quarter Ended 6/30/13

Average Annual Total Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2017	One Year	Five Years	Since Inception (4/30/2012)
Class I Shares - Return Before Taxes	1.73%	3.26%	3.07%
Class I Shares - Return After Taxes on Distributions*	0.83%	2.53%	2.42%
Class I Shares - Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares*	1.38%	2.29%	2.17%
Class A Shares - Return Before Taxes	(3.66%)	1.89%	1.83%
BofA Merrill Lynch 3 Month US Treasury Bill Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	0.86%	0.27%	0.25%

* After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts. After-tax returns are shown for Class I Shares only and after-tax returns for classes other than Class I will vary from returns shown for Class I.

Investment Advisor and Sub-Advisors

Vivaldi Asset Management, LLC is the Fund's Advisor. Crescat Portfolio Management, LLC, RiverNorth Capital Management, LLC and Angel Oak Capital Advisors, LLC are the Fund's Sub-Advisors.

Portfolio Managers

The portfolio management teams for the Advisor and Sub-Advisors are comprised of the individuals listed below. Messrs. Peck, Hergott and Murphy are jointly and primarily responsible for the overall management of the Fund, including the determination of the allocation of the Fund's assets to each Sub-Advisor. The portfolio managers within each team are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the portion of the Fund's portfolio managed by the Advisor or applicable Sub-Advisor.

Investment Advisor	Portfolio Managers	Managed the Predecessor Fund/Fund Since:
Vivaldi Asset Management, LLC	Michael Peck, CFA, President, Co-CIO, PM	2014
	Scott Hergott, Director of Research, Co-CIO, PM	2014
	Jeff O'Brien, PM	2015
	Kyle Mowery, PM	2015
	Brian Murphy, PM	2015

Sub-Advisors	Portfolio Managers	Managed the Predecessor Fund/Fund Since:
Crescat Portfolio Management, LLC	Kevin Smith, CFA, CEO, CIO, PM	2012
RiverNorth Capital Management, LLC	Patrick W. Galley, CFA, PM	2016
	Stephen O'Neill, CFA, PM	2016
Angel Oak Capital Advisors, LLC	Brad A. Friedlander	2017
	Sam Dunlap	2017
	Berkin Kologlu	2017
	Sreenivas V. Prabhu	2017
	Kin Lee	2017
	Colin McBurnette	2017

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

To purchase shares of the Fund, you must invest at least the minimum amount.

Minimum Investments	To Open Your Account	To Add to Your Account
Class A		
Direct Regular Accounts	\$5,000	None
Direct Retirement Accounts	\$5,000	None
Automatic Investment Plan	\$5,000	None
Gift Account For Minors	\$5,000	None
Class I		
Direct Regular Accounts	\$100,000	None
Direct Retirement Accounts	\$100,000	None
Automatic Investment Plan	\$100,000	None
Gift Account For Minors	\$100,000	None

Fund shares are redeemable on any business day the New York Stock Exchange (the “NYSE”) is open for business, by written request or by telephone.

Tax Information

The Fund’s distributions are generally taxable, and will ordinarily be taxed as ordinary income, qualified dividend income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account. Shareholders investing through such tax-advantaged arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of monies from those arrangements.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

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

MORE ABOUT THE FUND'S INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES, PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISKS

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks to achieve long-term capital appreciation by pursuing positive absolute returns across market cycles. In pursuing its objective, the Fund seeks to generate attractive long-term returns with low sensitivity to traditional equity and fixed-income indices.

The Fund's investment objective is not fundamental and may be changed by the Board of Trustees without shareholder approval, upon at least 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders. The Fund's investment strategies and policies may be changed from time to time without shareholder approval or prior written notice, unless specifically stated otherwise in this Prospectus or the SAI.

Principal Investment Strategies

In seeking its investment objectives, the Fund invests in a wide range of U.S. and non-U.S. publicly traded securities including, but not limited to, equity securities, fixed-income securities, currencies and derivatives. The Fund's allocation to these various security types and various asset classes will vary over time in response to changing market opportunities. The Fund may:

- Invest without limit in equity securities of issuers of any market capitalization, including common stocks, and ADRs, EDRs and GDRs;
- Invest in shares of other registered investment companies and ETFs;
- Invest up to 10% of its net assets in IPOs;
- Invest without limit in foreign securities, including up to 50% of its net assets in securities of issuers located in emerging markets. The Fund's Advisor defines issuers located in emerging markets as those companies that have a majority of their assets located in, or derive a majority of their revenues from, emerging market countries;
- Invest up to 80% of its net assets in fixed income securities, including sovereign debt, corporate bonds, debt issued by the U.S. government and its agencies, and ETNs. Such fixed income investments may include high-yield or "junk" bonds and may be of any maturity;
- Invest up to 15% of its net assets in CLOs;
- Invest up to 85% of its net assets in derivatives including structured products, options, futures (including commodities futures), forward currency contracts and swaps, including credit-default swaps. These derivative instruments may be used for investment purposes or to modify or hedge the Fund's exposure to a particular investment market related risk, as well as to manage the volatility of the Fund;
- Invest up to 60% of its net assets in currencies and forward currency contracts;
- Utilize leverage (by borrowing against a line of credit for investment purposes) of no more than 10% of the Fund's total assets as part of the portfolio management process;
- Invest a significant portion of its assets in the securities of companies in the same sector of the market; and
- Sell securities short with respect to 100% of its net assets.

For either investment or hedging purposes, or to manage the volatility of the Fund, the Advisors may invest substantially in a broad range of the derivatives instruments described above, particularly futures contracts. The Advisors may be highly dependent on the use of futures and other derivative instruments, and to the extent that they become unavailable, this may limit an Advisor from fully implementing its investment strategy.

Vivaldi expects that the Fund will have a portfolio turnover significantly in excess of 100% on an annual basis.

Portfolio Management

The Advisor seeks to achieve the Fund's investment objective by delegating the management of a portion of Fund assets to a group of experienced Sub-Advisors that utilize a variety of investment strategies and styles. The Advisor will also manage a portion of the Fund's assets directly. The Advisor selects Sub-Advisors who satisfy a stringent selection process which may include, but is not limited to: ability to produce attractive long-term, risk-adjusted investment results; ability to manage risks; ability to perform well in markets where investment conditions are difficult; and operational competence. The Advisor also considers additional criteria including, but not limited to: relevant investment management experience; the degree to which a specific Sub-Advisor's investment style complements and balances the Fund's portfolio with respect to the strategies employed by the Advisor or Sub-Advisors; the quality of the Sub-Advisor's organization; and the ability of a Sub-Advisor to consistently and effectively apply its investment approach.

The Advisors invest in the securities described above based upon their respective investment strategies. Each Advisor has complete discretion to invest its portion of the Fund's assets as it deems appropriate, based on its particular philosophy, style, strategies and views. While each Sub-Advisor is subject to the oversight of the Advisor, the Advisor does not attempt to manage the day-to-day investments of the Sub-Advisors.

When selecting individual securities for the Fund, the Advisors implement both fundamentally and technically driven strategies, including, but not limited to, the following:

Global Macro: Crescat, one of the Fund's current sub-advisors, has a broad investment mandate to invest in liquid asset classes globally, including futures and other derivative contracts, with a goal of generating positive absolute returns over a full market cycle, with the potential to generate these returns with lower correlation to traditional equity and fixed income indices. Crescat seeks to generate realized gains, and in turn, positive performance for the Fund, not to manage the portfolio to a benchmark or to minimize tracking error. Crescat seeks profitable trades, both long and short, across a wide range of markets, asset classes and securities, and accordingly, long-term performance does not generally depend on the direction of any particular market or sector, or the course of economic trends. In selecting investments using the Global Macro strategy, Crescat analyzes a variety of macro-economic factors, including fiscal and monetary policy, historical price data, country specific fundamental economic data, as well as social and demographic trends, and political events.

Relative Value: Vivaldi may invest globally, long or short, in stocks of companies of any size or market capitalization, as well as government and corporate bonds and other fixed income securities, with a goal of generating positive risk adjusted returns. Vivaldi may also invest in derivatives to seek either to manage risk or to enhance return. In selecting investments using the Relative Value strategy, Vivaldi seeks to identify securities that are mispriced or undervalued. Vivaldi employs a bottom-up analysis for individual security selection, and/or a top-down approach to capital allocation amongst various asset classes, while employing risk management strategies designed to mitigate downside risk.

Arbitrage: Vivaldi and RiverNorth, one of the Fund's current sub-advisors, may seek to take advantage of inefficient pricing in the markets by engaging in certain arbitrage strategies. In particular, Vivaldi utilizes a merger arbitrage strategy, which typically involves purchasing the stock of a target company while shorting the stock of the acquiring company after the announcement of a merger or acquisition. In selecting investments using the Arbitrage strategy, Vivaldi analyzes the attractiveness of the merger or acquisition, the length of time until the proposed transaction closes and the potential downside risk to the portfolio in the event the merger or acquisition does not occur. RiverNorth utilizes a closed-end fund arbitrage strategy, which involves identifying closed-end funds that are trading at a premium or discount to their underlying net-asset values, and taking long and/or short positions accordingly.

Asset-Backed Fixed Income. Angel Oak, one of the Fund's current sub-advisors, invests in various asset classes within the asset-backed fixed income market. In particular, Angel Oak invests primarily in mortgage-backed securities, including agency and non-agency RMBS and CMBS, and other asset-backed fixed income

securities, including securities backed by assets such as credit card receivables, student loans and automobile loans. In addition, Angel Oak may invest in CLOs, which are backed by a pool of corporate debt. Angel Oak may also invest in bank subordinated debt, repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements, high-yield (also known as “junk”) and investment-grade corporate bonds and government securities when it believes such investments offer similar or superior returns to asset-backed fixed income securities. With respect to the asset-backed fixed income strategy, the Fund may invest in securities of any maturity.

Angel Oak seeks to invest in securities it considers to be undervalued and have relatively low volatility. Angel Oak analyzes a variety of factors when selecting investments for the Fund, such as maturity, yield, ratings, collateral quality, credit support, structure and market conditions, and attempts to diversify risks that arise from position sizes, geography, ratings, duration, deal structure and collateral values. Asset allocations can change over time as Angel Oak’s views on the global economy, interest rates, and capital market conditions change. For investment or hedging purposes Angel Oak may utilize (i) short selling, (ii) borrowing, and (iii) various types of derivative instruments, including structured products, swaps, futures contracts, and options. From time to time, Angel Oak may allocate Fund assets so as to focus on particular types of asset-backed fixed income securities. At the outset of this strategy, Angel Oak intends to invest its portion of the Fund’s assets significantly in non-agency RMBS and CMBS. Additionally, these strategies may involve investment techniques, including, but not limited to, the following:

- **Fundamental Analysis.** Advisors using fundamental analysis seek to obtain their return objectives by utilizing current information or insightful analysis of the current financial position and anticipated future performance of individual companies. Fundamental analysis may include both growth and value orientations.
 - *Growth Orientation.* Growth-oriented advisors emphasize investment in companies that demonstrate or hold out the promise of earnings growth superior to market expectations.
 - *Value Orientation.* Value-oriented advisors emphasize investment in companies that appear inexpensive based on financial ratios, such as price to earnings, price to book value, or other financial analysis, that establishes a value not yet recognized by the market at large.
- **Technical Analysis.** Advisors using technical analysis seek to discern and evaluate patterns of price change in individual equities, market segments, or markets in general. The recurrence of certain patterns, or changes in those patterns, may suggest a course of action for an advisor.
- **Quantitative Analysis.** Quantitative investment techniques include various statistical and mathematical methods for estimating the expected return of a security and for measuring the risk characteristics of a portfolio.
- **Event Driven.** Involves attempting to capture price movements generated by anticipated corporate events such as investing in companies involved in special situations, including, but not limited to, mergers, acquisitions, asset sales, spin-offs, balance sheet restructuring, bankruptcy and other situations. When using this technique, an advisor may take a long position in the company being acquired and a short position in the acquiring company or the reverse.
- **Risk Arbitrage.** Involves arbitrage in securities that are the subject of tender offers, exchange offers or mergers, liquidations, reorganizations, bankruptcies and other extraordinary corporate transactions. This technique may also include the purchase of creditors’ claims against companies in bankruptcy or financial distress at less than face value. The success or failure of this technique depends on whether the advisor accurately predicts the outcome of a proposed merger, tender offer, financial restructuring or other extraordinary transaction.
- **Market Neutral.** Involves investing in a diversified basket of stocks that the advisor selects as undervalued and selling short a diversified basket of stocks that the advisor believes are overvalued. The two baskets are chosen to maximize return and minimize expected risk. This technique tends to have a low correlation with movements in the equity and fixed income markets.

- **Convertible and Diversified Hedging.** Involves buying long positions in convertible bonds or preferred stocks and selling short the corresponding common stock or call option. This technique includes option hedging, option spreading, commodity option hedging, international risk arbitrage, and interest rate spreading.
- **Futures and Options Investing.** Investing in a diversified portfolio of financial, currency and commodity options and futures (but only if and to the extent the Fund and the Advisors meet the requirements of the Commodity Exchange Act and the rules and regulations of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission).

Although the Advisors may engage from time-to-time in some or all of the activities described above, there is no one ideal mix of these investment strategies and techniques; rather, the Advisors seek to allocate the Fund's resources among the various strategies and techniques in response to changing market opportunities. In addition to the strategies and techniques described above, the Advisors may also take advantage of opportunities presented by the development of new investment strategies and techniques to the extent they are consistent with the Fund's investment objective.

The Fund sells (or closes a position in) a security when the Advisor or a Sub-Advisor determines that a particular security has achieved its investment expectations or the reasons for maintaining that position are no longer valid, including: (1) if the Advisor's or Sub-Advisor's view of the business fundamentals or management of the underlying company changes; (2) if the Advisor or Sub-Advisor believes a more attractive investment opportunity is found; (3) if general market conditions trigger a change in the Advisor's or Sub-Advisor's assessment criteria; or (4) for other portfolio management reasons.

Temporary Defensive Strategy

When adverse market, economic, political or other conditions dictate a more defensive investment strategy, the Fund may, on a temporary basis, hold cash or invest a portion or all of its assets in money market instruments including obligations of the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities, obligations of foreign sovereignties, or other high-quality debt securities, including prime commercial paper, repurchase agreements and bank obligations, such as bankers' acceptances and certificates of deposit. Under normal market conditions, the potential for capital appreciation on these securities will tend to be lower than the potential for capital appreciation on other securities that may be owned by the Fund. In taking such a defensive position, the Fund would temporarily not be pursuing its principal investment strategies and may not achieve its investment objective.

Please refer to the SAI for more information about the Fund's investment policies and restrictions.

Principal Risks of Investing

The Fund's principal risks are set forth below. Before you decide whether to invest in the Fund, carefully consider these risk factors and special considerations associated with investing in the Fund, each of which may cause you to lose money.

- **Closed-end funds ("CEFs") risk.** The Fund may invest in shares of CEFs. A CEF is a pooled investment vehicle that is registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 and whose shares are listed and traded on U.S. national securities exchanges. Investments in CEFs are subject to various risks, including reliance on management's ability to meet a CEF's investment objective and to manage a CEF's portfolio, and fluctuation in the market value of a CEF's shares compared to the changes in the value of the underlying securities that the CEF owns. In addition, the Fund bears a pro rata share of the management fees and expenses of each underlying CEF in addition to the Fund's management fees and expenses, which results in the Fund's shareholders being subject to higher expenses than if they invested directly in the CEFs.
- **Collateralized loan obligations risk.** The Fund is subject to the following risks as a result of its investments in CLOs:

Asset Manager Risk. A CLO's performance is linked to the expertise of the CLO manager and its ability to manage the CLO portfolio. The experience of a CLO manager plays an important role in the rating and risk

assessment of CLO debt securities. One of the primary risks to investors of a CLO is the potential change in CLO manager, over which the Fund will have no control.

Legal and Regulatory Risk. The Fund may be adversely affected by new (or revised) laws or regulations that may be imposed by government regulators or self-regulatory organizations that supervise the financial markets. These agencies are empowered to promulgate a variety of rules pursuant to financial reform legislation in the United States. Changes in the regulation of CLOs may adversely affect the value of the investments held by the Fund and the ability of the Fund to execute one of its investment strategies.

Limited Recourse Risk. CLO debt securities are limited recourse obligations of their issuers. CLO debt is payable solely from the proceeds of its underlying assets. Consequently, CLO investors must rely solely on distributions from the underlying assets for payments on the CLO debt they hold. No party or entity other than the issuer will be obligated to make payments on CLO debt. CLO debt is not guaranteed by the issuer or any other party or entity involved in the organization and management of a CLO.

Redemption Risk. CLO debt securities may be subject to redemption. For example, certain tranches of CLO debt may be redeemed if the CLO manager is unable to identify assets suitable for investment during the period when it has the ability to reinvest the principal proceeds from the sale of assets, scheduled redemptions and prepayments in additional assets (the “Reinvestment Period”). Additionally, holders of subordinated CLO debt may cause the redemption of senior CLO debt. In the event of an early redemption, holders of the CLO debt being redeemed will be repaid earlier than the stated maturity of the debt. The timing of redemptions may adversely affect the returns on CLO debt.

Reinvestment Risk. The CLO manager may not find suitable assets in which to invest during the Reinvestment Period or to replace assets that the manager has determined are no longer suitable for investment (for example, if a security has been downgraded by a rating agency). Additionally, the reinvestment period is a pre-determined finite period of time; however, there is a risk that the reinvestment period may terminate early if, for example, the CLO defaults on payments on the securities which it issues or if the CLO manager determines that it can no longer reinvest in underlying assets. Early termination of the Reinvestment Period could adversely affect a CLO investment.

- **Credit risk.** If an obligor (such as the issuer itself or a party offering credit enhancement) for a security held by the Fund fails to pay amounts due when required by the terms of the security, otherwise defaults, is perceived to be less creditworthy, becomes insolvent or files for bankruptcy, a security’s credit rating is downgraded or the credit quality or value of any underlying assets declines, the value of the Fund’s investment could decline. If the Fund enters into financial contracts (such as certain derivatives, repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements, and when-issued, delayed delivery and forward commitment transactions), the Fund will be subject to the credit risk presented by the counterparties. Credit risk is broadly gauged by the credit ratings of the securities in which the Fund invests.
- **Currency risk.** The values of investments in securities denominated in foreign currencies increase or decrease as the rates of exchange between those currencies and the U.S. Dollar change. Currency conversion costs and currency fluctuations could erase investment gains or add to investment losses. Currency exchange rates can be volatile and are affected by factors such as general economic conditions, the actions of the United States and foreign governments or central banks, the imposition of currency controls, and speculation.
- **Derivatives risk.** Derivatives include instruments and contracts that are based on and valued in relation to one or more underlying securities, financial benchmarks, indices, or other reference obligations or measures of value. Major types of derivatives include futures, options, swaps and forward contracts. Depending on how the Fund uses derivatives and the relationship between the market value of the derivative and the underlying instrument, the use of derivatives could increase or decrease the Fund’s exposure to the risks of the underlying instrument. Using derivatives can have a leveraging effect and increase fund volatility. A small investment in derivatives could have a potentially large impact on the Fund’s performance. Derivatives transactions can be highly illiquid and difficult to unwind or value, and changes in the value of a derivative

held by the Fund may not correlate with the value of the underlying instrument or the Fund's other investments. Many of the risks applicable to trading the instruments underlying derivatives are also applicable to derivatives trading. However, additional risks are associated with derivatives trading that are possibly greater than the risks associated with investing directly in the underlying instruments. These additional risks include, but are not limited to, illiquidity risk, operational leverage risk and counterparty credit risk. For derivatives that are required to be cleared by a regulated clearinghouse, other risks may arise from the Fund's relationship with a brokerage firm through which it submits derivatives trades for clearing. The Fund would also be exposed to counterparty risk with respect to the clearinghouse. Financial reform laws have changed many aspects of financial regulation applicable to derivatives. Once implemented, new regulations, including margin, clearing, and trade execution requirements, may make derivatives costlier, may limit their availability, may present different risks or may otherwise adversely affect the value or performance of these instruments. The extent and impact of these regulations are not yet fully known and may not be known for some time. Certain risks relating to various types of derivatives in which the Fund may invest are described below.

Hedging Transactions. The Fund may employ hedging techniques that involve a variety of derivative transactions, including futures contracts, swaps, exchange-listed and over-the-counter put and call options on securities or on financial indices, and various interest rate and foreign-exchange transactions (collectively, "Hedging Instruments"). Hedging techniques involve risks different than those of underlying investments. In particular, the variable degree of correlation between price movements of Hedging Instruments and price movements in the position being hedged means that losses on the hedge may be greater than gains in the value of the Fund's positions, or that there may be losses on both parts of a transaction. In addition, certain Hedging Instruments and markets may not be liquid in all circumstances. As a result, in volatile markets, the Fund may not be able to close out a transaction in certain of these instruments without incurring losses. The Advisors may use Hedging Instruments to minimize the risk of total loss to the Fund by offsetting an investment in one security with a comparable investment in a contrasting security. However, such use may limit any potential gain that might result from an increase in the value of the hedged position. Whether the Fund hedges successfully will depend on an Advisor's ability to predict pertinent market movements. In addition, it is not possible to hedge fully or perfectly against currency fluctuations affecting the value of securities denominated in foreign currencies, because the value of those securities is likely to fluctuate as a result of independent factors not related to currency fluctuations. The daily variation margin requirements in futures contracts might create greater financial risk than would options transactions, where the exposure is limited to the cost of the initial premium and transaction costs paid by the Fund.

Forward Contracts. The Fund may enter into forward contracts that are not traded on exchanges and may not be regulated. There are no limitations on daily price moves of forward contracts. Banks and other dealers with which the Fund maintains accounts may require that the Fund deposit margin with respect to such trading. The Fund's counterparties are not required to continue making markets in such contracts. There have been periods during which certain counterparties have refused to continue to quote prices for forward contracts or have quoted prices with an unusually wide spread (the difference between the price at which the counterparty is prepared to buy and that at which it is prepared to sell). Arrangements to trade forward contracts may be made with only one or a few counterparties, and liquidity problems therefore might be greater than if such arrangements were made with numerous counterparties. The imposition of credit controls by governmental authorities might limit such forward trading to less than the amount that the Advisors would otherwise prefer, to the possible detriment of the Fund.

Futures Contracts. The Fund may invest in futures that trade on either an exchange or over-the-counter. A futures contract obligates the seller to deliver (and the purchaser to take delivery of) the specified security, commodity or currency underlying the contract on the expiration date of the contract at an agreed upon price. An index futures contract obligates the seller to deliver (and the purchaser to take) an amount of cash equal to a specific dollar amount multiplied by the difference between the value of a specific index at the close of the last trading day of the contract and the price at which the agreement is made. No physical delivery of the underlying securities in the index is made. Generally, these futures contracts are closed out prior to the expiration date of the contracts. The value of a futures contract

tends to increase and decrease in correlation with the value of the underlying instrument. Risks of futures contracts may arise from an imperfect correlation between movements in the price of the instrument and the price of the underlying instrument. The Fund's use of futures contracts (and related options) exposes the Fund to leverage risk because of the small margin requirements relative to the value of the futures contract. A relatively small market movement will have a proportionately larger impact on the funds that the Fund has deposited or will have to deposit with a broker to maintain its futures position. Leverage can lead to large losses as well as gains. While futures contracts are generally liquid instruments, under certain market conditions they may become illiquid. Futures exchanges may impose daily or intraday price change limits and/or limit the volume of trading. Additionally, government regulation may further reduce liquidity through similar trading restrictions. As a result, the Fund may be unable to close out its futures contracts at a time that is advantageous. The price of futures can be highly volatile; using them could lower total return, and the potential loss from futures can exceed the Fund's initial investment in such contracts.

Foreign Futures Transactions. Foreign futures transactions involve the execution and clearing of trades on a foreign exchange. This is the case even if the foreign exchange is formally "linked" to a domestic exchange, whereby a trade executed on one exchange liquidates or establishes a position on the other exchange. No domestic organization regulates the activities of a foreign exchange, including the execution, delivery, and clearing of transactions on such an exchange, and no domestic regulator has the power to compel enforcement of the rules of the foreign exchange or the laws of the foreign country. Moreover, such laws or regulations will vary depending on the foreign country in which the transaction occurs. For these reasons, the Fund may not be afforded certain of the protections that apply to domestic transactions, provided that with respect to transactions on a foreign exchange that is formally linked to a domestic exchange, certain domestic disclosure and anti-fraud provisions may apply. In addition, the price of any foreign futures or option contract may be affected by any fluctuation in the foreign exchange rate between the time the order is placed and the foreign futures contract is liquidated or the foreign option contract is liquidated or exercised.

Liquidity of Futures Contracts. In connection with the Fund's use of futures, the Advisors will determine and pursue all steps that are necessary and advisable to ensure compliance with the Commodity Exchange Act and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder. Under certain market conditions, the Fund may find it difficult or impossible to liquidate a position. Futures positions may be illiquid because certain commodity exchanges limit fluctuations in certain futures contract prices during a single day (each a "daily limit"). Under such daily limits, during a single trading day no trades may be executed at prices beyond the daily limits. Once the price of a particular futures contract has increased or decreased by an amount equal to the daily limit, positions in that contract can neither be entered into nor liquidated unless traders are willing to effect trades at or within the limit. Futures prices have occasionally moved beyond the daily limits for several consecutive days with little or no trading. Over-the-counter instruments generally are not as liquid as instruments traded on recognized exchanges. These constraints could prevent the Fund from promptly liquidating unfavorable positions, thereby subjecting the Fund to substantial losses. In addition, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission and various exchanges limit the number of positions that the Fund may indirectly hold or control in particular commodities.

Swap Transactions. The Fund may enter into swap transactions. A swap contract is a commitment between two parties to make or receive payments based on agreed upon terms, and whose value and payments are derived by changes in the value of an underlying financial instrument. Swap transactions can take many different forms and are known by a variety of names. Depending on their structure, swap transactions may increase or decrease the Fund's exposure to long-term or short-term interest rates, foreign currency values, corporate borrowing rates, or other factors such as security prices, values of baskets of securities, or inflation rates. Interest rate swaps are contracts involving the exchange between two contracting parties of their respective commitments to pay or receive interest (e.g., an exchange of floating rate payments for fixed rate payments). Credit default swaps are contracts whereby one party makes periodic payments to a counterparty in exchange for the right to receive from the counterparty a payment equal to the par (or other agreed-upon) value of an underlying debt obligation in the event of default by the issuer of the debt security. Total return swaps are contracts in which one party agrees to

make periodic payments based on the change in market value of the underlying assets, which may include a specified security, basket of securities or security indexes during the specified period, in return for periodic payments based on a fixed or variable interest rate of the total return from other underlying assets. Depending on how they are used, swap transactions may increase or decrease the overall volatility of the Fund's portfolio. The most significant factor in the performance of a swap transaction is the change in the specific interest rate, currency, individual equity values or other factors that determine the amounts of payments due to and from the Fund.

Call Options. The seller (writer) of a call option which is covered (e.g., for which the writer holds the underlying security) assumes the risk of a decline in the market price of the underlying security below the purchase price of the underlying security less the premium received, and gives up the opportunity for gain on the underlying security above the exercise price of the option. The seller of an uncovered call option assumes the risk of a theoretically unlimited increase in the market price of the underlying security above the exercise price of the option. The buyer of a call option assumes the risk of losing its entire investment in the call option. However, if the buyer of the call sells short the underlying security, the loss on the call will be offset in whole or in part by the gain on the short sale of the underlying security.

Put Options. The seller (writer) of a put option which is covered (e.g., the writer holds or has a short position in the underlying security) assumes the risk of an increase in the market price of the underlying security above the exercise price of the option plus the premium received, and gives up the opportunity for gain on the underlying security above the exercise price of the option. The seller of an uncovered put option assumes the risk of an increase in the market price of the underlying security above the exercise price of the option plus the premium received. The buyer of a put option assumes the risk of losing its entire investment in the put option.

Over-the-Counter, Non-Cleared Derivatives Transactions. The Fund may enter into derivatives that are not traded on an exchange or other organized facility or contract market. Many of these instruments are also not required to be cleared or are not cleared on a voluntary basis. The risk of nonperformance by the obligor on such an instrument may be greater than the risk associated with an instrument traded on an exchange or other organized trading facility and centrally cleared. In addition, the Fund may not be able to dispose of, or enter into a closing transaction with respect to, such an instrument as easily as in the case of an instrument traded on an exchange or other organized trading facility. Significant disparities may exist between "bid" and "asked" prices for derivative instruments that are not traded on an exchange or other organized facility. Derivatives not traded on exchanges or other organized facilities may be subject to less regulation than exchange-traded and on-facility instruments, and many of the protections afforded to participants on an exchange or other organized facility may not be available with respect to these instruments. In situations where the Fund is required to post margin or other collateral with a counterparty, the counterparty may fail to segregate the collateral or may commingle the collateral with the counterparty's own assets. As a result, in the event of the counterparty's bankruptcy or insolvency, the Fund's collateral may be subject to the conflicting claims of the counterparty's creditors and the Fund may be exposed to the risk of being treated as a general unsecured creditor of the counterparty, rather than as the owner of the collateral.

Over-the-counter derivatives trading has become subject to increased regulation under recent financial reform laws, and further proposed measures – such as margin requirements for non-cleared transactions – may offer market participants additional protections once implemented. Nonetheless, the Fund will not be fully protected from risks that are present in an over-the-counter, non-cleared trading environment.

Cleared Derivatives Transactions. Transactions in certain derivatives, including some classes of swaps, that are traded on exchanges or other organized regulated trading facilities must be settled ("cleared") by a regulated clearinghouse. For cleared derivatives transactions, the Fund will be subject to risks that may arise from its relationship with a brokerage firm through which it submits derivatives trades for clearing, including counterparty risk. A brokerage firm typically imposes margin requirements with respect to open derivatives positions, and it is generally able to require termination of those positions in specified circumstances. These margin requirements and termination provisions may adversely affect the Fund's

ability to trade derivatives. The Fund may not be able to recover the full amount of its margin from a brokerage firm if the firm were to go into bankruptcy. The Fund would also be exposed to the credit risk of the clearinghouse. In addition, it is possible that the Fund would not be able to enter into a swap transaction that is required to be cleared if no clearinghouse will accept the swap for clearing.

On-Facility Trading of Swaps. Swaps that are required to be cleared must be traded on a regulated swap execution facility or contract market that makes them available for trading. Other swaps may be traded through such a facility or contract market on a voluntarily basis. The transition from entering into swaps bilaterally to trading them on a facility or contract market may not result in swaps being easier to trade or value and may present certain execution risks if the facilities and contract markets do not operate properly. On-facility trading of swaps is also expected to lead to greater standardization of contract terms. It is possible that the Fund may not be able to enter into swaps that fully meet its investment or hedging needs, or that the costs of entering into customized swaps, including any applicable margin requirements, will be significant.

Illiquidity. Derivatives, especially when traded in large amounts, may not always be liquid. In such cases, in volatile markets the Fund may not be able to close out a position without incurring a loss. Daily limits on price fluctuations and speculative position limits on exchanges on which the Fund may conduct its transactions in derivatives may prevent profitable liquidation of positions, subjecting the Fund to potentially greater losses.

Counterparty Credit Risk. Certain purchases, sales, financing arrangements, and derivative transactions in which the Fund may engage involve instruments that are not traded on an exchange. Rather, these instruments are traded between counterparties based on contractual relationships. As a result, the Fund is subject to the risk that a counterparty will not perform its obligations under the related contract. Although the Fund expects to enter into transactions only with counterparties believed by the Advisors to be creditworthy, there can be no assurance that a counterparty will not default and that the Fund will not sustain a loss on a transaction as a result.

In situations where the Fund is required to post margin or other collateral with a counterparty, the counterparty may fail to segregate the collateral or may commingle the collateral with the counterparty's own assets. As a result, in the event of the counterparty's bankruptcy or insolvency, the Fund's collateral may be subject to the conflicting claims of the counterparty's creditors and the Fund may be exposed to the risk of being treated as a general unsecured creditor of the counterparty, rather than as the owner of the collateral.

The Fund is subject to the risk that issuers of the instruments in which it invests and trades may default on their obligations, and that certain events may occur that have an immediate and significant adverse effect on the value of those instruments. There can be no assurance that an issuer will not default, or that an event that has an immediate and significant adverse effect on the value of an instrument will not occur, and that the Fund will not sustain a loss on a transaction as a result.

- **Emerging market risk.** Many of the risks with respect to foreign investments are more pronounced for investments in issuers in developing or emerging market countries. Emerging market countries tend to have more government exchange controls, more volatile interest and currency exchange rates, less market regulation, and less developed economic, political and legal systems than those of more developed countries. In addition, emerging market countries may experience high levels of inflation and may have less liquid securities markets and less efficient trading and settlement systems. Their economies also depend heavily upon international trade and may be adversely affected by protective trade barriers and the economic conditions of their trading partners. Emerging market countries may have fixed or managed currencies that are not free-floating against the U.S. Dollar and may not be traded internationally. Some countries with emerging securities markets have experienced high rates of inflation for many years. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had, and may continue to have, negative effects on the economies and securities markets of certain countries. Emerging securities markets typically have substantially less volume than U.S. markets, securities in these markets are less liquid, and their prices often are more volatile than

those of comparable U.S. companies. Delays may occur in settling securities transactions in emerging market countries, which could adversely affect the Fund's ability to make or liquidate investments in those markets in a timely fashion. In addition, it may not be possible for the Fund to find satisfactory custodial services in an emerging market country, which could increase the Fund's costs and cause delays in the transportation and custody of its investments.

- **Equity risk.** The value of equity securities held by the Fund may fall due to general market and economic conditions, perceptions regarding the industries in which the issuers of securities held by the Fund participate, or factors relating to specific companies in which the Fund invests. The price of common stock of an issuer in the Fund's portfolio may decline if the issuer fails to make anticipated dividend payments because, among other reasons, the financial condition of the issuer declines. Common stock is subordinated to preferred stocks, bonds and other debt instruments in a company's capital structure in terms of priority with respect to corporate income, and therefore will be subject to greater dividend risk than preferred stocks or debt instruments of such issuers. In addition, while broad market measures of common stocks have historically generated higher average returns than fixed income securities, common stocks have also experienced significantly more volatility in those returns.
- **ETF risk.** Investing in an ETF will provide the Fund with exposure to the securities comprising the index on which the ETF is based and will expose the Fund to risks similar to those of investing directly in those securities. Shares of ETFs typically trade on securities exchanges and may at times trade at a premium or discount to their net asset values. In addition, an ETF may not replicate exactly the performance of the benchmark index it seeks to track for a number of reasons, including transaction costs incurred by the ETF, the temporary unavailability of certain index securities in the secondary market or discrepancies between the ETF and the index with respect to the weighting of securities or the number of securities held. Investing in ETFs, which are investment companies, involves duplication of advisory fees and certain other expenses. The Fund will pay brokerage commissions in connection with the purchase and sale of shares of ETFs.
- **ETN risk.** ETNs are debt securities that combine certain aspects of ETFs and bonds. ETNs are not investment companies and thus are not regulated under the 1940 Act. ETNs, like ETFs, are traded on stock exchanges and generally track specified market indices, and their value depends on the performance of the underlying index and the credit rating of the issuer. ETNs may be held to maturity, but unlike bonds there are no periodic interest payments.
- **Extension risk.** When interest rates rise, repayments of fixed income securities, particularly asset- and mortgage-backed securities, may occur more slowly than anticipated, extending the effective duration of these fixed income securities at below market interest rates and causing their market prices to decline more than they have declined due to the rise in interest rates alone. This may cause the Fund's share price to be more volatile.
- **Fixed income securities risk.** The prices of fixed income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to changes in an issuer's credit rating or market perceptions about the creditworthiness of an issuer. Prices of fixed income securities tend to move inversely with changes in interest rates. Generally fixed income securities decrease in value if interest rates rise and increase in value if interest rates fall, with lower rated securities more volatile than higher rated securities. The longer the effective maturity and duration of the Fund's portfolio, the more the Fund's share price is likely to react to changes in interest rates. (Duration is a weighted measure of the length of time required to receive the present value of future payments, both interest and principal, from a fixed income security.) Some fixed income securities give the issuer the option to call, or redeem, the securities before their maturity dates. If an issuer calls its security during a time of declining interest rates, the Fund might have to reinvest the proceeds in an investment offering a lower yield, and therefore might not benefit from any increase in value of the security as a result of declining interest rates. During periods of market illiquidity or rising interest rates, prices of callable issues are subject to increased price fluctuation. In addition, the Fund may be subject to extension risk, which occurs during a rising interest rate environment because certain obligations may be paid off by an issuer more slowly than anticipated, causing the value of those securities held by the Fund to fall.

- **Foreign investment risk.** Investments in foreign securities are affected by risk factors generally not thought to be present in the United States. The prices of foreign securities may be more volatile than the prices of securities of U.S. issuers because of economic and social conditions abroad, political developments, and changes in the regulatory environments of foreign countries. Special risks associated with investments in foreign markets include less liquidity, less developed or less efficient trading markets, lack of comprehensive company information, less government supervision of exchanges, brokers and issuers, greater risks associated with counterparties and settlement, and difficulty in enforcing contractual obligations. In addition, changes in exchange rates and interest rates, and imposition of foreign taxes, may adversely affect the value of the Fund's foreign investments. Foreign companies are generally subject to different legal and accounting standards than U.S. companies, and foreign financial intermediaries may be subject to less supervision and regulation than U.S. financial firms. The Fund's investments in depository receipts (including ADRs) are subject to these risks, even if denominated in U.S. Dollars, because changes in currency and exchange rates affect the values of the issuers of depository receipts. In addition, the underlying issuers of certain depository receipts, particularly unsponsored or unregistered depository receipts, are under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications to the holders of such receipts, or to pass through to them any voting rights with respect to the deposited securities.
- **Government-sponsored entities risk.** The Fund's investment in U.S. government obligations may include securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. government, or its agencies or instrumentalities. Payment of principal and interest on U.S. government obligations may be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States or may be backed solely by the issuing or guaranteeing agency or instrumentality itself. There can be no assurance that the U.S. government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities (including government-sponsored enterprises) when it is not obligated to do so.
- **Growth-oriented investment strategies risk.** Growth funds generally focus on stocks of companies believed to have above-average potential for growth in revenue and earnings. Growth securities typically are very sensitive to market movements because their market prices frequently reflect projections of future earnings or revenues, and when it appears that those expectations will not be met the prices of growth securities typically fall. Prices of these companies' securities may be more volatile than those of other securities, particularly over the short term.
- **High yield ("junk") bond risk.** High yield bonds (often called "junk bonds") are speculative, involve greater risks of default or downgrade and are more volatile and tend to be less liquid than investment-grade securities. High yield bonds involve a greater risk of price declines than investment-grade securities due to actual or perceived changes in an issuer's creditworthiness. Companies issuing high yield fixed-income securities are less financially strong, are more likely to encounter financial difficulties, and are more vulnerable to adverse market events and negative sentiments than companies with higher credit ratings. These factors could affect such companies' abilities to make interest and principal payments and ultimately could cause such companies to stop making interest and/or principal payments. In such cases, payments on the securities may never resume, which would result in the securities owned by the Fund becoming worthless. The market prices of junk bonds are generally less sensitive to interest rate changes than higher rated investments, but more sensitive to adverse economic or political changes or individual developments specific to the issuer.
- **IPO risk.** The market value of IPO shares will fluctuate considerably due to factors such as the absence of a prior public market, unseasoned trading, the small number of shares available for trading and limited information about the issuer. The purchase of IPO shares may involve high transaction costs. IPO shares are subject to market risk and liquidity risk.
- **Interest rate risk.** Prices of fixed income securities tend to move inversely with changes in interest rates. Generally fixed income securities decrease in value if interest rates rise and increase in value if interest rates fall. For example, the approximate percentage change in the price of a security with a three-year duration would be expected to drop by approximately 3% in response to a 1% increase in interest rates. Duration is a

weighted measure of the length of time required to receive the present value of future payments, both interest and principal, from a fixed income security. Generally, the longer the maturity and duration of a bond or fixed rate loan, the more sensitive it is to this risk. Falling interest rates also create the potential for a decline in the Fund's income. Changes in governmental policy and general economic developments, among other factors, could cause interest rates to increase and could have a substantial and immediate effect on the values of the Fund's investments. These risks are greater during periods of rising inflation. In addition, a potential rise in interest rates may result in periods of volatility and increased redemptions that might require the Fund to liquidate portfolio securities at disadvantageous prices and times.

- **Large-cap company risk.** Larger, more established companies may be unable to attain the high growth rates of successful, smaller companies during periods of economic expansion. In addition, large-capitalization companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes, and may be more prone to global economic risks.
- **Leveraging risk.** The use of leverage, such as entering into futures contracts, options, and short sales, may magnify the Fund's gains or losses. Because many derivatives have a leverage component, adverse changes in the value or level of the underlying instrument can result in a loss substantially greater than the amount invested in the derivative itself. Certain derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment.
- **Management and strategy risk.** The value of your investment depends on the judgment of the Advisors about the quality, relative yield, value or market trends affecting a particular security, industry, sector or region, which may prove to be incorrect. Investment strategies employed by the Advisors in selecting investments for the Fund may not result in an increase in the value of your investment or in overall performance equal to other investments.
- **Market risk.** The market price of a security or instrument may decline, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic or political conditions throughout the world, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. The market value of a security or instrument also may decline because of factors that affect a particular industry or industries, such as labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. For example, the financial crisis that began in 2008 caused a significant decline in the value and liquidity of many securities, in particular, the values of some sovereign debt and of securities of issuers that invest in sovereign debt and related investments fell, credit became more scarce worldwide and there was significant uncertainty in the markets. Such environments could make identifying investment risks and opportunities especially difficult for the Advisors. In response to the crisis, the United States and other governments have taken steps to support financial markets. The withdrawal of this support or failure of efforts in response to a crisis could negatively affect financial markets generally as well as the value and liquidity of certain securities. In addition, policy and legislative changes in the United States and in other countries are changing many aspects of financial regulation. The impact of these changes on the markets, and the practical implications for market participants, may not be fully known for some time.
- **Merger arbitrage transactions risk.** The Fund may invest or take short positions in the securities of companies that are the subject of an acquisition. When the Advisor determines that it is probable that an acquisition will be consummated, the Fund may seek to purchase securities at prices below the anticipated value to be paid or exchanged for such securities in the merger, exchange offer or cash tender offer (and above the price at which such securities traded immediately prior to the announcement of the merger, exchange offer or cash tender offer). In the case of an investment in a potential acquisition target, if the proposed merger, exchange offer or cash tender offer appears likely not to be consummated, in fact is not consummated, or is delayed, the market price of the security to be tendered or exchanged will usually decline sharply, resulting in a loss to the Fund. In addition, the Advisor may determine that the proposed consideration for a security that is the subject of a change of control is likely to be increased, either by the original bidder or by another party. In those circumstances, the Fund may purchase securities above the

current proposed consideration, thereby exposing the Fund to an even greater degree of risk. When the Advisor believes it is likely that a transaction will not be consummated, the Fund may sell the securities of the target company short, at times significantly below the announced consideration for the securities in the transaction. If the transaction (or another transaction, such as a defensive merger or a friendly tender offer) is consummated at or above the announced consideration, the Fund may be forced to cover the short position in the market at a higher price than the short sale price, with a resulting loss.

The consummation of mergers, exchange offers, cash tender offers and other change of control events can be prevented or delayed by a variety of factors, including: (i) regulatory and antitrust restrictions; (ii) political motivations; (iii) industry weakness; (iv) stock specific events; (v) failed financings and (vi) general market declines. The risks of investing in securities related to a merger or acquisition transaction include the risk that the transaction is renegotiated, the risk that the transaction takes longer to complete than originally planned, and/or the risk that the transaction is never completed.

- **Micro-cap, small-cap and mid-cap company risk.** Investing in micro-capitalization, small-capitalization and mid-capitalization companies generally involves greater risks than investing in large-capitalization companies. Micro-, small- or mid-cap companies may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources or may depend on the expertise of a few people and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements than securities of larger, more established companies or market averages in general. Many small capitalization companies may be in the early stages of development. Given that equity securities of smaller companies may lack sufficient market liquidity and may not be regularly traded, it may be difficult or impossible to sell securities at an advantageous time or a desirable price.
- **Mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities risk.** Mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities are subject to certain risks, including extension risk and prepayment risk. The Fund's investments in asset-backed securities are also subject to additional risks associated with the nature of the assets and the servicing of those assets.

The Fund may invest in mortgage-backed securities issued by the U.S. government or by non-governmental issuers. To the extent that the Fund invests in mortgage-backed securities offered by non-governmental issuers, such as commercial banks, savings and loan institutions, private mortgage insurance companies, mortgage bankers and other secondary market issuers, the Fund may be subject to additional risks. Timely payment of interest and principal of non-governmental issuers are supported by various forms of private insurance or guarantees, including individual loan, title, pool and hazard insurance purchased by the issuer. There can be no assurance that the private insurers can meet their obligations under the policies. An unexpectedly high rate of defaults on the mortgages held by a mortgage pool may adversely affect the value of a mortgage-backed security and could result in losses to the Fund. The risk of such defaults is generally higher in the case of mortgage pools that include subprime mortgages. Subprime mortgages refer to loans made to borrowers with weakened credit histories or with a lower capacity to make timely payments on their mortgages.

- **Multi-style management risk.** Because portions of the Fund's assets are managed independently by different advisors using different styles, the Fund could enter into overlapping securities transactions. For example, one advisor may be purchasing securities at the same time another advisor may be selling the same securities, which may lead to higher transaction expenses than a fund managed by one advisor.
- **Portfolio turnover risk.** Active and frequent trading of the Fund's securities may lead to higher transaction costs and may result in a greater number of taxable transactions, which could negatively affect the Fund's performance. A high rate of portfolio turnover is 100% or more.
- **Prepayment or call risk.** Many fixed income securities give the issuer the option to repay or call the security prior to its maturity date. Issuers often exercise this right when interest rates fall. Accordingly, if the Fund holds a fixed income security subject to prepayment or call risk, it may not benefit fully from the increase in value that other fixed income securities generally experience when interest rates fall. Upon prepayment of the

security, the Fund would also be forced to reinvest the proceeds at then current yields, which would be lower than the yield of the security that was paid off. In addition, if the Fund purchases a fixed income security at a premium (at a price that exceeds its stated par or principal value), the Fund may lose the amount of the premium paid in the event of prepayment.

- **Repurchase agreement risk.** The Fund may enter into repurchase agreements, which are transactions 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's investment in repurchase agreements may be subject to market and credit risk with respect to the collateral securing the repurchase agreements. 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. If the Fund's counterparty should default on its obligations and the Fund is delayed or prevented from recovering the collateral, or if the value of the collateral is insufficient, the Fund may realize a loss.
- **Reverse repurchase agreement risk.** A reverse repurchase agreement is the sale by the Fund of a debt obligation to a party for a specified price, with the simultaneous agreement by the Fund to repurchase that debt obligation from that party on a future date at an agreed upon price. Similar to borrowing, reverse repurchase agreements provide the Fund with cash for investment purposes, which creates leverage and subjects the Fund to the risks of leverage. Reverse repurchase agreements also involve the risk that the other party may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. The Fund could lose money if it is unable to recover the securities and the value of collateral held by the Fund, including the value of the investments made with cash collateral, is less than the value of securities. Reverse repurchase agreements also create Fund expenses and require that the Fund have sufficient cash available to purchase the debt obligations when required. Reverse repurchase agreements also involve the risk that the market value of the debt obligation that is the subject of the reverse repurchase agreement could decline significantly below the price at which the Fund is obligated to repurchase the security.
- **Sector focus risk.** The Fund may invest a larger portion of its assets in one or more sectors than many other mutual funds and thus will be more susceptible to negative events affecting those sectors. At times the performance of the Fund's investments may lag the performance of other sectors or the broader market as a whole. Such underperformance may continue for extended periods of time.
- **Short sales risk.** A short sale is a transaction in which the Fund sells a security it does not own in anticipation that the market price of that security will decline. In connection with a short sale of a security or other instrument, the Fund is subject to the risk that instead of declining, the price of the security or other instrument sold short will rise. If the price of the security or other instrument sold short increases between the date of the short sale and the date on which the Fund replaces the security or other instrument borrowed to make the short sale, the Fund will experience a loss, which is theoretically unlimited since there is a theoretically unlimited potential for the market price of a security or other instrument sold short to increase. By investing the proceeds received from selling securities short, the Fund is employing leverage, which creates special risks. Furthermore, until the Fund replaces a security borrowed, or sold short, it must pay to the lender amounts equal to any dividends that accrue during the period of the short sale. In addition, the Fund will incur certain transaction fees associated with short selling.
- **Structured products risks.** The CLOs in which the Fund may invest are structured products. Holders of structured products bear risks of the underlying assets and are subject to issuer repayment or counterparty risk. Certain structured products may be thinly traded or have a limited trading market and as a result may be characterized by the Fund as illiquid securities.

- **Subordinated securities risk.** Holders of securities that are subordinated or “junior” to more senior securities of an issuer are entitled to payment after holders of more senior securities of the issuer. Subordinated securities are more likely to suffer a credit loss than non-subordinated securities of the same issuer, any loss incurred by the subordinated securities is likely to be proportionately greater, and any recovery of interest or principal may take more time. As a result, even a perceived decline in creditworthiness of the issuer is likely to have a greater impact on the market value of these securities. Subordinated loans generally have greater price volatility than senior loans and may be less liquid. The risks associated with subordinated unsecured loans, which are not backed by a security interest in any specific collateral, are higher than those for comparable loans that are secured by specific collateral
- **Valuation risk.** Many factors may influence the price at which the Fund could sell any particular portfolio investment. The sales price may well differ—higher or lower—from the Fund’s last valuation, and such differences could be significant, particularly for illiquid securities and securities that trade in relatively thin markets and/or markets that experience extreme volatility. If market conditions make it difficult to value some investments, the Fund may value these investments using more subjective methods, such as fair value methodologies. Investors who purchase or redeem Fund shares on days when the Fund is holding fair-valued securities may receive fewer or more shares, or lower or higher redemption proceeds, than they would have received if the Fund had not fair-valued the securities or had used a different valuation methodology. The value of foreign securities, certain fixed income securities, and currencies may be materially affected by events after the close of the market on which they are valued but before the Fund determines its net asset value.
- **Value-oriented investment strategies risk.** Value stocks are those that are believed to be undervalued in comparison to their peers due to adverse business developments or other factors. Value investing carries the risk that the market will not recognize a security’s inherent value for a long time or at all, or that a stock judged to be undervalued may actually be appropriately priced or overvalued. In addition, during some periods (which may be extensive) value stocks generally may be out of favor in the markets. Therefore, the Fund is most suitable for long-term investors who are willing to hold their shares for extended periods of time through market fluctuations and the accompanying changes in share prices.

Portfolio Holdings Information

A description of the Fund’s policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund’s portfolio securities is available in the Fund’s SAI. Currently, disclosure of the Fund’s holdings is required to be made quarterly within sixty (60) days of the end of each fiscal quarter in the Fund’s Annual Report and Semi-Annual Report to Fund shareholders and in its quarterly holdings report on Form N-Q.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

Investment Advisor and Sub-Advisors

Vivaldi Asset Management, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company formed in 2013 which maintains its principal offices at 225 West Wacker Drive, Suite 2100, Chicago Illinois 60606, acts as the investment advisor to the Fund pursuant to an investment advisory agreement (the “Advisory Agreement”) with the Trust. The Advisor is an investment advisor registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) and provides investment advice to open-end and closed-end funds. As of November 30, 2017, the Advisor had approximately \$1.05 billion in assets under management.

Pursuant to the Advisory Agreement and effective December 16, 2016 (the date of the acquisition of the Predecessor Fund), the Fund pays the Advisor an annual advisory fee of 1.60% of the Fund’s average daily net assets for the services and facilities it provides, payable on a monthly basis. Effective July 20, 2017, the Fund changed its fiscal year from February 28 to September 30. For the period December 16, 2016 to February 28, 2017, and the period March 1, 2017 to September 30, 2017, the Advisor received advisory fees of 1.60% of the Fund’s average daily net assets, after waiving fees pursuant to its expense limitation agreement with the Trust on behalf of the Fund.

Pursuant to an exemptive order received from the SEC, the Fund’s Advisor is permitted, subject to Board approval, to enter into or materially amend sub-advisory agreements (each a “Sub-Advisory Agreement”) with existing or new unaffiliated sub-advisors for the Fund without approval of Fund shareholders (“Exemptive Relief”). The Fund is required to notify shareholders of the retention of a new sub-advisor within 90 days of the hiring of the new sub-advisor. In addition, the Exemptive Relief permits the Fund to make modified disclosures regarding its sub-advisory fees.

Crescat Portfolio Management, LLC, a Colorado limited liability company located at 1560 Broadway, Suite 2270, Denver, CO 80202, serves as the Fund’s Sub-Advisor. Crescat is an SEC-registered investment advisory firm that manages capital for institutions and family offices based on a value-driven approach. As of November 30, 2017, Crescat had approximately \$71 million in assets under management.

RiverNorth Capital Management, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company located at 325 N. LaSalle Street, Suite 645, Chicago, IL 60654, serves as the Fund’s Sub-Advisor. RiverNorth is an SEC-registered investment advisory firm that manages capital for investment companies, pooled investment vehicles and other investment advisors. As of November 30, 2017, RiverNorth had approximately \$3.7 billion in assets under management.

Angel Oak Capital Advisors, LLC (“Angel Oak”), a Delaware limited liability company located at One Buckhead Plaza, 3060 Peachtree Road NW, Suite 500, Atlanta, Georgia 30305, serves as the Fund’s Sub-Advisor. Angel Oak was formed in 2009 and is an SEC-registered investment advisor that provides advisory services to high net worth individuals and institutions. As of November 30, 2017, Angel Oak had approximately \$7.9 billion in assets under management.

Vivaldi has engaged the Sub-Advisors to make the day-to-day investment decisions for portions of the Fund. While a Sub-Advisor makes the day-to-day investment decisions for its portion of the Fund, Vivaldi retains ultimate responsibility (subject to the Board of Trustees’ oversight) for overseeing each Sub-Advisor and evaluating the Fund’s needs and the Sub-Advisor’s skills and performance on an ongoing basis. Based on its evaluation, Vivaldi may recommend to the Board of Trustees that the Fund: (i) change, add or terminate a Sub-Advisor; (ii) continue to retain a Sub-Advisor even though the Sub-Advisor’s ownership or corporate structure has changed; or (iii) materially change a sub-advisory agreement with a Sub-Advisor. In addition to the oversight of the Fund’s Sub-Advisors, Vivaldi is responsible for managing a portion of the Fund’s assets and for determining the allocation of the Fund’s assets to each Sub-Advisor. Messrs. Peck, Hergott and Murphy are jointly and primarily responsible for the overall management of the Fund, including the determination of the allocation of the Fund’s assets to each Sub-Advisor.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board’s approval of the Advisory Agreement and Sub-Advisory Agreements for RiverNorth Capital Management, LLC and Crescat Portfolio Management, LLC is available in the Fund’s Annual Report to shareholders dated as of February 28, 2017. A discussion regarding the basis for the Board’s approval of the Advisory Agreement and Sub-Advisory Agreement for Angel Oak Capital Advisors, LLC will be available in the Fund’s Semi-Annual Report to shareholders dated as of March 31, 2018.

Portfolio Managers

The portfolio management teams for the Advisor and Sub-Advisors are comprised of the individuals listed below. The portfolio managers within each team are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the portion of the Fund’s portfolio managed by the applicable Advisor or Sub-Advisor.

Investment Advisor	Portfolio Managers	Managed the Predecessor Fund/Fund Since:
Vivaldi Asset Management, LLC	Michael Peck, CFA, President, Co-CIO, PM	2014
	Scott Hergott, Director of Research, Co-CIO, PM	2014
	Jeff O’Brien, PM	2015
	Kyle Mowery, PM	2015
	Brian Murphy, PM	2015

Sub-Advisors	Portfolio Managers	Managed the Predecessor Fund/Fund Since:
Crescat Portfolio Management, LLC	Kevin Smith, CFA, CEO, CIO, PM	2012
RiverNorth Capital Management, LLC	Patrick W. Galley, CFA, PM Stephen O'Neill, CFA, PM	2016 2016
Angel Oak Capital Advisors, LLC	Brad A. Friedlander Sam Dunlap Berkin Kologlu Sreeniwas V. Prabhu Kin Lee Colin McBurnette	2017 2017 2017 2017 2017 2017

Mr. Michael Peck, CFA, joined Vivaldi in February 2012 and is currently President and Co-Chief Investment Officer. Prior to Vivaldi, Mr. Peck was a Portfolio Manager at Coe Capital, LLC, a Chicago-based registered investment advisor, from March 2010 to December 2011. From June 2007 through March 2009, Mr. Peck was a paid consultant at various real estate and investment companies. From 2006 to 2008, Mr. Peck was a Senior Financial Analyst/Risk Manager at The Bond Companies. Mr. Peck graduated from Lehigh University with a Bachelor of Science in Accounting. Mr. Peck also holds a Master of Arts in Finance and a Masters in Business Administration (Real Estate Analysis and Financial Analysis) from DePaul University.

Mr. Scott Hergott joined Vivaldi in January 2013 and currently serves as both the Director of Research and Co-Chief Investment Officer. From 2010 to 2012, Mr. Hergott held both risk management and business development roles at Citadel – specifically the Pioneer Path platform of portfolio managers. Prior to Citadel, from 2003 to 2010, Mr. Hergott was a Portfolio Manager at Iron Partners, LLC, a fund of hedge funds, where he was responsible for sourcing managers and performing investment due-diligence. Mr. Hergott has a Bachelor of Arts degree in Business from Northeastern Illinois University.

Mr. Jeff O'Brien joined Vivaldi in 2014 and currently serves as portfolio manager to the Fund. Mr. O'Brien also serves as a portfolio manager for the Vivaldi Merger Arbitrage Fund, Highland Capital Management, LP and Highland Capital Institutional Fund II, LLC. Prior to joining Vivaldi, Mr. O'Brien was the Founder and Managing Member of Glenfinnen Capital, LLC ("Glenfinnen") which served as the investment advisor for two merger arbitrage hedge funds. Prior to founding Glenfinnen in April 2000, Mr. O'Brien served as a portfolio manager and research analyst on the risk arbitrage desk at First Capital Alliance for five years and before that as a credit analyst at NationsBank. Mr. O'Brien earned a Bachelor of Science in Finance from Indiana University.

Mr. Kyle Mowery joined Vivaldi in February 2015 and currently serves as portfolio manager to the Fund. Mr. Mowery is also Managing Partner of GrizzlyRock Capital, LLC ("GrizzlyRock"). Prior to founding GrizzlyRock in 2012, Mr. Mowery was part of BMO Capital Markets' middle market leveraged finance team. Previously, Mr. Mowery was an Analyst at McDonnell Investment Management, LLC from 2007 to 2010. Before joining McDonnell Investment Management, Mr. Mowery was an Analyst at Pacific Alternative Asset Management Company. Mr. Mowery graduated from the University of Chicago Booth School of Business with a Master of Business Administration degree and from the University of California, Los Angeles with a Bachelor of Arts in Economics.

Mr. Brian Murphy joined Vivaldi in March 2014 as a Senior Research Analyst and currently serves as portfolio manager to the Fund. Mr. Murphy was previously a Director at Voyager Management, LLC ("Voyager Management"), a fund of hedge fund firm, from 2010 to 2014. Prior to Voyager Management, from 2009 to 2010, Mr. Murphy was Derivatives Product Specialist at Analytic Investors, specializing in quantitative derivative hedge fund strategies. Mr. Murphy was also an Analyst at Iron Partners, LLC, a fund of hedge fund firm, from 2007 to 2009, where he was primarily responsible for covering hedged equity, equity trading, derivative and structured product services. Mr. Murphy graduated from Miami University with a Bachelor of Science in Finance.

Mr. Kevin Smith, CFA, CEO and Chief Investment Officer, has served as managing partner and Chief Investment Officer for Crescat since inception in January 2006. Mr. Smith earned his BA in Economics from Stanford University

in 1986 and an MBA with a specialization in finance from the University of Chicago's Booth School of Business in 1992.

Mr. Patrick W. Galley, CFA is a co-portfolio manager of the Fund's closed-end fund arbitrage strategy. Mr. Galley is the Chief Investment Officer for RiverNorth. Mr. Galley heads the firm's research and investment team and oversees all portfolio management activities at RiverNorth. Mr. Galley also serves as the President and Chairman of RiverNorth Funds. Prior to joining RiverNorth in 2004, he was most recently a Vice President at Bank of America in the Global Investment Bank's Portfolio Management group, where he specialized in analyzing and structuring corporate transactions for investment management firms in addition to closed-end and open-end funds, hedge funds, funds of funds, structured investment vehicles and insurance/reinsurance companies. Mr. Galley graduated with honors from Rochester Institute of Technology with a B.S. in Finance. He has received the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation, is a member of the CFA Institute and is a member of the CFA Society of Chicago.

Mr. Stephen O'Neill, CFA is a co-portfolio manager of the Fund's closed-end fund arbitrage strategy. Mr. O'Neill is a Portfolio Manager for RiverNorth. Mr. O'Neill conducts qualitative and quantitative analysis of closed-end funds and their respective asset classes. Prior to joining RiverNorth, he was most recently an Assistant Vice President at Bank of America in the Global Investment Bank's Portfolio Management group. At Bank of America, he specialized in the corporate real estate, asset management, and structured finance industries. Mr. O'Neill graduated magna cum laude from Miami University in Oxford, Ohio with a B.S. in finance and a minor in economics. Mr. O'Neill has received the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation, is a member of the CFA Institute and is a member of the CFA Society of Chicago.

Mr. Brad A. Friedlander is a Managing Partner of Angel Oak and a portfolio manager of the Fund's asset-backed fixed income strategy. Mr. Friedlander also serves as the Lead Portfolio Manager for the Angel Oak Multi-Strategy Income Fund and Angel Oak Flexible Income Fund, each a series of Angel Oak Funds Trust. Mr. Friedlander has over 15 years of capital markets and asset management experience across an array of fixed income products. Prior to co-founding Angel Oak in 2009, Mr. Friedlander spent five years as a portfolio manager with Washington Mutual Bank in Seattle, Washington, where he managed over \$8 billion across residential mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities, U.S. government and agency portfolios. He also served as the chief strategist behind the institution's \$25 billion investment portfolio. Mr. Friedlander's previous experience includes four years on the trading desk of J.P. Morgan in New York. Mr. Friedlander received a Bachelor's degree in Economics from the University of Rochester.

Mr. Sam Dunlap is a Managing Director and Senior Portfolio Manager of Angel Oak and a portfolio manager of the Fund's asset-backed fixed income strategy. Mr. Dunlap also serves as a Portfolio Manager of the Angel Oak Multi-Strategy Income Fund, a series of Angel Oak Funds Trust. At Angel Oak, Mr. Dunlap is responsible for managing mutual funds and separately managed accounts for Angel Oak clients, which are primarily depository institutions. He also focuses on building and managing strategies within the RMBS market as well as managing the interest rate risk exposure across Angel Oak's funds and managed accounts. Mr. Dunlap began his capital markets career in 2002 and has investment experience across multiple sectors of fixed income markets. Prior to joining Angel Oak in 2009, Mr. Dunlap spent six years marketing and structuring interest rate derivatives with SunTrust Robinson Humphrey where he focused on both interest rate hedging products and interest rate linked structured notes. Mr. Dunlap's previous experience included two years at Wachovia in Charlotte, North Carolina supporting the agency mortgage pass-through trading desk. Mr. Dunlap received a B.A. in Economics from the University of Georgia.

Mr. Berkin Kologlu is a Managing Director of Angel Oak and portfolio manager of the Fund's asset-backed fixed income strategy. Mr. Kologlu also serves as a Portfolio Manager to the Angel Oak Multi-Strategy Income Fund and Angel Oak High Yield Opportunities Fund, each a series of Angel Oak Funds Trust. Mr. Kologlu has over 15 years' experience with fixed income products and focuses on building and managing strategies within the collateralized loan obligation market. Prior to joining Angel Oak in 2013, he spent the previous six years as an Executive Director at UBS, covering structured products and client solutions. Prior to UBS, Mr. Kologlu worked at Bank of America, where he focused on the structuring and marketing of CLOs and synthetic CDOs backed by corporate credit. Before Bank of America, Mr. Kologlu worked in Turkey as a commercial banker, where he was responsible for lending to large cap corporations. He received his MBA from Duke University's Fuqua School of Business and his B.S. in Civil Engineering from Bogazici University in Istanbul, Turkey.

Mr. Sreenivas (Sreeni) V. Prabhu is Chief Investment Officer of Angel Oak and a portfolio manager of the Fund's asset-backed fixed income strategy. Mr. Prabhu also serves as a Portfolio Manager to the Angel Oak Multi-Strategy Income Fund, Angel Oak Flexible Income Fund and Angel Oak High Yield Opportunities Fund, each a series of Angel Oak Funds Trust. Prior to co-founding Angel Oak in 2009, Mr. Prabhu was the Chief Investment Officer of the \$25 billion investment portfolio at Washington Mutual Bank for three years and was also part of the macro asset strategy team at the bank. Prior to joining Washington Mutual Bank, Mr. Prabhu worked for six years at SunTrust Bank in Atlanta, where he was responsible for investment strategies and served as head portfolio manager for its \$3 billion commercial mortgage backed securities portfolio. He began his career at SunTrust in 1998 as a bank analyst focused on asset/liability management and liquidity strategies. Mr. Prabhu holds a B.B.A. in Economics from Georgia College and State University and an M.B.A. in Finance from Georgia State University.

Mr. Kin Lee is a Senior Portfolio Manager of Angel Oak and portfolio manager of the Fund's asset-backed fixed income strategy. Mr. Lee also serves as a Portfolio Manager to the Angel Oak Multi-Strategy Income Fund, a series of Angel Oak Funds Trust. Mr. Lee focuses on building and managing strategies within the commercial mortgage-backed securities market. Mr. Lee began his career in 1993 and most recently served as Executive Director at Nomura Securities International from 2012 until he joined Angel Oak in 2014. He was previously Head of CMBS Trading for both Mizuho Securities and RBS Greenwich Capital. Mr. Lee also worked in CMBS trading with Credit Suisse and Donaldson, Lufkin, & Jenrette. Mr. Lee holds a B.S. in Industrial Management and Economics from Carnegie Mellon University.

Mr. Colin McBurnette is a Portfolio Manager of Angel Oak and portfolio manager of the Fund's asset-backed fixed income strategy. He also serves a Portfolio Manager to the Angel Oak Multi-Strategy Income Fund, a series of Angel Oak Funds Trust. Mr. McBurnette focuses on security and portfolio analytics. Prior to joining Angel Oak in 2012, Mr. McBurnette worked for Prodigus Capital Management, where he served on the investment committee and ran the analytics group. He was responsible for acquisition and management of its distressed debt portfolio, as well as the development of its proprietary financial technology platform. Previously, Mr. McBurnette worked in the Real Estate Capital Markets group for Wachovia Bank and Wells Fargo. Mr. McBurnette holds a B.B.A. in Finance and in Real Estate from the University of Georgia.

The SAI provides additional information about the portfolio managers' methods of compensation, other accounts managed by the portfolio managers and the portfolio managers' ownership of Fund securities.

Other Service Providers

IMST Distributors, LLC (the "Distributor") is the Trust's principal underwriter and acts as the Trust's distributor in connection with the offering of Fund shares. The Distributor may enter into agreements with banks, broker-dealers, or other financial intermediaries through which investors may purchase or redeem shares. The Distributor is not affiliated with the Trust, the Advisor, the Sub-Advisors or any other service provider for the Fund.

Fund Expenses

The Fund is responsible for its own operating expenses (all of which will be borne directly or indirectly by the Fund's shareholders), including among others, legal fees and expenses of counsel to the Fund and the Fund's independent trustees; insurance (including trustees' and officers' errors and omissions insurance); auditing and accounting expenses; taxes and governmental fees; listing fees; fees and expenses of the Fund's custodians, administrators, transfer agents, registrars and other service providers; expenses for portfolio pricing services by a pricing agent, if any; expenses in connection with the issuance and offering of shares; brokerage commissions and other costs of acquiring or disposing of any portfolio holding of the Fund; and any litigation expenses.

The Advisor has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or pay for operating expenses of the Fund to ensure that the total annual fund operating expenses (excluding any taxes, leverage interest, brokerage commissions, dividend and interest expenses on short sales, acquired fund fees and expenses (as determined in accordance with Form N-1A), expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, and extraordinary expenses such as litigation expenses) do not exceed 2.25% and 1.95% of the average daily net assets of Class A and Class I shares of the Fund, respectively. This agreement is in effect until February 1, 2019, and it may be terminated before that date only by the Trust's Board of Trustees.

Any reduction in advisory fees or payment of the Fund's expenses made by the Advisor in a fiscal year may be reimbursed by the Fund for a period ending three full fiscal years after the date of reduction or payment if the Advisor so requests. This reimbursement may be requested from the Fund if the reimbursement will not cause the Fund's annual expense ratio to exceed the lesser of (a) the expense limitation in effect at the time such fees were waived or payments made, or (b) the expense limitation in effect at the time of the reimbursement. However, the reimbursement amount may not exceed the total amount of fees waived and/or Fund expenses paid by the Advisor and will not include any amounts previously reimbursed to the Advisor by the Fund. Any such reimbursement is contingent upon the Board's subsequent review of the reimbursed amounts. The Fund must pay current ordinary operating expenses before the Advisor is entitled to any reimbursement of fees and/or Fund expenses.

DISTRIBUTION AND SHAREHOLDER SERVICE PLAN

Distribution and Service (Rule 12b-1) Fees (For Class A Shares)

The Trust has adopted a plan on behalf of the Fund pursuant to Rule 12b-1 of the 1940 Act (the "12b-1 Plan") which allows the Fund to pay distribution fees for the sale and distribution of its Class A shares and/or shareholder liaison service fees in connection with the provision of personal services to shareholders of Class A shares and the maintenance of their shareholder accounts. The 12b-1 Plan provides for the payment of such fees at the annual rate of up to 0.25% of average daily net assets attributable to Class A shares. Because these fees are paid out of the Fund's assets attributable to the Fund's Class A shares, these fees will increase the cost of your investment and, over time, may cost you more than paying other types of sales charges. The net income attributable to Class A shares will be reduced by the amount of distribution and shareholder liaison service fees and other expenses of the Fund associated with that class of shares.

To assist investors in comparing classes of shares, the table under the Prospectus heading "Fees and Expenses of the Fund" provides a summary of expenses and an example of the sales charges and expenses of the Fund applicable to each class of shares offered in this Prospectus.

Class I shares are not subject to any distribution fees under the 12b-1 Plan.

Shareholder Service Fee

The Fund may pay a fee at an annual rate of up to 0.15% and 0.10% of its average daily net assets attributable to Class A shares and Class I shares, respectively, to shareholder servicing agents. Shareholder servicing agents provide non-distribution administrative and support services to their customers, which may include establishing and maintaining accounts and records relating to shareholders, processing dividend and distribution payments from the Fund on behalf of shareholders, forwarding communications from the Fund, providing sub-accounting with respect to Fund shares, and other similar services.

Additional Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

The Advisor or Sub-Advisors may pay service fees to intermediaries such as banks, broker-dealers, financial advisors or other financial institutions, some of which may be affiliates, for sub-administration, sub-transfer agency and other shareholder services associated with shareholders whose shares are held of record in omnibus accounts, other group accounts or accounts traded through registered securities clearing agents.

The Advisor, out of its own resources, and without additional cost to the Fund or its shareholders, may provide additional cash payments or non-cash compensation to broker-dealers or intermediaries that sell shares of the Fund. These additional cash payments are generally made to intermediaries that provide shareholder servicing, marketing support and/or access to sales meetings, sales representatives and management representatives of the intermediary. The Advisor may pay cash compensation for inclusion of the Fund on a sales list, including a preferred or select sales list, or in other sales programs, or may pay an expense reimbursement in cases where the intermediary provides shareholder services to the Fund's shareholders.

YOUR ACCOUNT WITH THE FUND

Share Price

The offering price of each class of the Fund's shares is the net asset value per share ("NAV") of that class (plus any sales charges, as applicable). The difference among the classes' NAVs reflects the daily expense accruals of the distribution fees applicable to Class A Shares and the differences in shareholder service fees. The Fund's NAVs are calculated as of 4:00 p.m. Eastern time, the normal close of regular trading on the NYSE on each day the NYSE is open for trading. If for example, the NYSE closes at 1:00 p.m. New York time, the Fund's NAVs would still be determined as of 4:00 p.m. New York time. In this example, portfolio securities traded on the NYSE would be valued at their closing prices unless the Trust's Valuation Committee determines that a "fair value" adjustment is appropriate due to subsequent events. The NAV for each class is determined by dividing the value of the Fund's portfolio securities, cash and other assets (including accrued interest) allocable to such class, less all liabilities (including accrued expenses) allocable to such class, by the total number of outstanding shares of such class. The Fund's NAVs may be calculated earlier if permitted by the SEC. The NYSE is closed on weekends and most U.S. national holidays. However, foreign securities listed primarily on non-U.S. markets may trade on weekends or other days on which the Fund does not value its shares, which may significantly affect the Fund's NAVs on days when you are not able to buy or sell Fund shares.

The Fund's securities generally are valued at market price. Securities are valued at fair value when market quotations are not readily available. The Board has adopted procedures to be followed when the Fund must utilize fair value pricing, including when reliable market quotations are not readily available, when the Fund's pricing service does not provide a valuation (or provides a valuation that, in the judgment of the Advisor, does not represent the security's fair value), or when, in the judgment of the Advisor, events have rendered the market value unreliable (see, for example, the discussion of fair value pricing of foreign securities in the paragraph below). Valuing securities at fair value involves reliance on the judgment of the Advisor and the Board (or a committee thereof), and may result in a different price being used in the calculation of the Fund's NAVs from quoted or published prices for the same securities. Fair value determinations are made in good faith in accordance with procedures adopted by the Board. There can be no assurance that the Fund will obtain the fair value assigned to a security if it sells the security.

In certain circumstances, the Fund employs fair value pricing to ensure greater accuracy in determining daily NAVs and to prevent dilution by frequent traders or market timers who seek to exploit temporary market anomalies. Fair value pricing may be applied to foreign securities held by the Fund upon the occurrence of an event after the close of trading on non-U.S. markets but before the close of trading on the NYSE when the Fund's NAVs are determined. If the event may result in a material adjustment to the price of the Fund's foreign securities once non-U.S. markets open on the following business day (such as, for example, a significant surge or decline in the U.S. market), the Fund may value such foreign securities at fair value, taking into account the effect of such event, in order to calculate the Fund's NAVs.

Other types of portfolio securities that the Fund may fair value include, but are not limited to: (1) investments that are illiquid or traded infrequently, including "restricted" securities and private placements for which there is no public market; (2) investments for which, in the judgment of the Advisor, the market price is stale; (3) securities of an issuer that has entered into a restructuring; (4) securities for which trading has been halted or suspended; and (5) fixed income securities for which there is no current market value quotation.

Purchase of Shares

This Prospectus offers two classes of shares of the Fund, designated as Class A and Class I Shares.

- Class A shares generally incur sales loads at the time of purchase and are subject to annual distribution and shareholder service fees.
- Class I shares are not subject to any sales loads and do not incur distribution fees, but may incur shareholder service fees.

By offering multiple classes of shares, the Fund permits each investor to choose the class of shares that is most beneficial given the type of investor, the amount to be invested and the length of time the investor expects to hold the shares.

Before you invest, you should compare the features of each share class, so that you can choose the class that is right for you. When selecting a share class, you should consider the following:

- which share classes are available to you;
- how long you expect to own your shares;
- how much you intend to invest;
- total costs and expenses associated with a particular share class; and
- whether you qualify for any reduction or waiver of sales charges.

Class A shares are generally available to all investors; however, share class availability depends upon your financial intermediary's policies and procedures. Class I shares are subject to different eligibility requirements, fees and expenses, and have a different minimum investment requirement. For eligible investors, Class I shares may be more suitable than Class A shares. You should consult with your financial advisor for more information to determine which share class is most appropriate for your situation.

Each class of shares generally has the same rights, except for the distribution fees, and related expenses associated with each class of shares, and the exclusive voting rights by each class with respect to any distribution plan or service plan for such class of shares. Please see the specific features available to each class of shares as discussed below.

To purchase shares of the Fund, you must invest at least the minimum amount indicated in the following table.

Minimum Investments	To Open Your Account	To Add to Your Account
Class A		
Direct Regular Accounts	\$5,000	None
Direct Retirement Accounts	\$5,000	None
Automatic Investment Plan	\$5,000	None
Gift Account For Minors	\$5,000	None
Class I		
Direct Regular Accounts	\$100,000	None
Direct Retirement Accounts	\$100,000	None
Automatic Investment Plan	\$100,000	None
Gift Account For Minors	\$100,000	None

Shares of the Fund may be purchased by check, by wire transfer of funds via a bank or through an approved financial intermediary (*i.e.*, a supermarket, investment advisor, financial planner or consultant, broker, dealer or other investment professional and their agents) authorized by the Fund to receive purchase orders. Financial intermediaries may provide varying arrangements for their clients to purchase and redeem shares, which may include different sales charges as described in this Prospectus, additional fees and different investment minimums. In addition, from time to time, a financial intermediary may modify or waive the initial and subsequent investment minimums. You may make an initial investment in an amount greater than the minimum amounts shown in the preceding table and the Fund may, from time to time, reduce or waive the minimum initial investment amounts. The minimum initial investment amount is automatically waived for Fund shares purchased by Trustees of the Trust and current or retired directors and employees of the Advisor and its affiliates.

To the extent allowed by applicable law, the Fund reserves the right to discontinue offering shares at any time or to cease operating entirely.

Sales Charge Schedule

Class A shares of the Fund are sold at the public offering price, which is the NAV plus an initial maximum sales charge which varies with the amount you invest as shown in the following chart. This means that part of your investment in the Fund will be used to pay the sales charge.

Class A Shares—Sales Charge Schedule			
Your Investment	Front-End Sales Charge As a % Of Offering Price*	Front-End Sales Charge As a % Of Net Investment	Dealer Reallowance As a % Of Offering Price
Less than \$50,000	5.00%	5.26%	5.00%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	4.50%	4.71%	4.50%
\$100,000-\$249,999	3.50%	3.63%	3.50%
\$250,000-\$499,999	2.50%	2.56%	2.50%
\$500,000-\$750,000	2.25%	2.30%	2.25%
\$750,000-\$1,000,000	1.75%	1.78%	1.75%
\$1,000,000 and above	None	None	None

* The offering price includes the sales charge.

Because of rounding in the calculation of front-end sales charges, the actual front-end sales charge paid by an investor may be higher or lower than the percentages noted above. No sales charge is imposed on Class A shares received from reinvestment of dividends or capital gain distributions.

Class A Shares Purchase Programs

Eligible purchasers of Class A shares also may be entitled to reduced sales charges through certain purchase the **Quantity Discounts** program offered by the Fund as discussed below. Eligible purchasers of Class A shares also may be entitled to waived sales charges as discussed below under **Net Asset Value Purchases**. The availability of certain sales charge waivers and discounts will depend on whether you purchase your shares directly from the Fund or through a financial intermediary. As described in Appendix A to this Prospectus, financial intermediaries may have different policies and procedures regarding the availability of front-end sales load waivers. In all instances, it is the purchaser's responsibility to notify the Fund or the purchaser's financial intermediary at the time of purchase of any relationship or other facts qualifying the purchaser for sales charge waivers or discounts. For waivers and discounts not available through a particular intermediary, purchasers will have to purchase Fund shares directly from the Fund or through another intermediary to receive these waivers or discounts. Please see **"Appendix A – Waivers and Discounts Available from Intermediaries"** of the Prospectus for a description of waivers or discounts available through certain intermediaries.

Quantity Discounts.

When purchasing Class A shares, if the dollar amount of your purchase reaches a specified level, known as a *breakpoint*, you are entitled to pay a discounted initial sales charge. For example, a purchase of up to \$49,999 of Class A shares of the Fund would pay an initial charge of 5.00%, while a purchase of \$50,000 would pay an initial charge of 4.50%. There are several breakpoints for the Fund, as shown in the **Class A Shares - Sales Charge Schedule** table above. The greater the investment, the greater the sales charge discount.

You may lower your Class A sales charges if:

- you assure the Fund in writing that you intend to invest at least \$50,000 in Class A shares of the Fund over the next thirteen (13) months in exchange for a reduced sales charge ("Letter of Intent") (see below); or
- the amount of Class A shares you already own in the Fund plus the amount you intend to invest in Class A shares is at least \$50,000 ("Cumulative Discount") (see below).

By signing a Letter of Intent you can purchase shares of the Fund at a lower sales charge level. Your individual purchases will be made at the applicable sales charge based on the amount you intend to invest over a 13-month period as stated in the Letter of Intent. Any shares purchased within ninety (90) days prior to the date you sign the Letter of Intent may be used as credit toward completion of the stated amount, but the reduced sales charge will only apply to new purchases made on or after the date of the Letter of Intent. Purchases resulting from the reinvestment of dividends and capital gains do not apply toward fulfillment of the Letter of Intent. Shares equal to 5.00% of the amount stated in the Letter of Intent will be held in escrow during the 13-month period. If, at the end of the period, the total net amount invested is less than the amount stated in the Letter of Intent, you will be required to pay the difference between the reduced sales charge and the sales charge applicable to the individual net amounts invested had the Letter of Intent not been in effect. This amount will be obtained from redemption of the escrowed shares. Any remaining escrowed shares after payment to the Fund of the difference in applicable sales charges will be released to you. If you establish a Letter of Intent with the Fund, you can aggregate your accounts as well as the accounts of your immediate family members. You will need to provide written instructions with respect to the other accounts whose purchases should be considered in fulfillment of the Letter of Intent.

The Letter of Intent and Cumulative Discount are intended to let you combine investments made at other times for purposes of calculating your present sales charge. Any time you can use any of these quantity discounts to "move" your investment into a lower sales charge level, it is generally beneficial for you to do so.

For purposes of determining whether you are eligible for a reduced Class A sales charge, you and your immediate family members (*i.e.*, your spouse or domestic partner and your children or stepchildren age 21 or younger) may aggregate your investments in the Fund. This includes, for example, investments held in a retirement account, an employee benefit plan, or through a financial advisor other than the one handling your current purchase. These combined investments will be valued at their current offering price to determine whether your current investment amount qualifies for a reduced sales charge.

You must notify the Fund or an approved financial intermediary at the time of purchase whenever a quantity discount is applicable to purchases and you may be required to provide the Fund, or an approved financial intermediary, with certain information or records to verify your eligibility for a quantity discount. Such information or records may include account statements or other records regarding the shares of the Fund held in all accounts (*e.g.*, retirement accounts) by you and other eligible persons, which may include accounts held at the Fund or at other approved financial intermediaries. Upon such notification, you will pay the sales charge at the lowest applicable sales charge level. You should retain any records necessary to substantiate the purchase price of the Fund's shares, as the Fund and approved financial intermediary may not retain this information.

Information about sales charges can be found on the Fund's website www.vivaldifunds.com or you can consult with your financial representative.

Net Asset Value Purchases.

Class A shares are available for purchase without a sales charge when you are:

- reinvesting dividends or distributions;
- making additional investments for your 401(k) or other retirement or direct accounts;
- participating in an investment advisory or agency commission program under which you pay a fee to an investment advisor or other firm for portfolio management or brokerage services;
- a financial intermediary purchasing on behalf of its clients that: (i) is compensated by clients on a fee-only basis, including but not limited to investment advisors, financial planners, and bank trust departments; or (ii) has entered into an agreement with the Fund to offer Class A shares through a no-load network or platform (please see Appendix A for a list of financial intermediaries that have these arrangements);
- a current Trustee of the Trust; or

- an employee (including the employee's spouse, domestic partner, children, grandchildren, parents, grandparents, siblings and any dependent of the employee, as defined in Section 152 of the Internal Revenue Code) of the Advisor, the Sub-Advisors or of a broker-dealer authorized to sell shares of the Fund.

Your financial advisor or the Fund's transfer agent (the "Transfer Agent") can answer your questions and help you determine if you are eligible.

Class I Shares

To purchase Class I Shares of the Fund, you generally must invest at least \$100,000. Class I Shares are not subject to any initial sales charge.

Class I Shares are available for purchase by clients of financial intermediaries who charge such clients an ongoing fee for advisory, investment, consulting or similar services. Such clients may include individuals, corporations, endowments and foundations.

In-Kind Purchases and Redemptions

The Fund reserves the right to accept payment for shares in the form of securities that are permissible investments for the Fund. The Fund also reserves the right to pay redemptions by an "in-kind" distribution of portfolio securities (instead of cash) from the Fund. In-kind purchases and redemptions are taxable events and may result in the recognition of gain or loss for federal income tax purposes. See the SAI for further information about the terms of these purchases and redemptions.

Additional Investments

Additional subscriptions in the Fund generally may be made by investing at least the minimum amount shown in the table above. Exceptions may be made at the Fund's discretion. You may purchase additional shares of the Fund by sending a check together with the investment stub from your most recent account statement to the Fund at the applicable address listed in the table below. Please ensure that you include your account number on the check. If you do not have the investment stub from your account statement, list your name, address and account number on a separate sheet of paper and include it with your check. You may also make additional investments in the Fund by wire transfer of funds or through an approved financial intermediary. The minimum additional investment amount is automatically waived for shares purchased by Trustees of the Trust and current or retired directors and employees of the Advisor and its affiliates. Please follow the procedures described in this Prospectus.

Dividend Reinvestment

You may reinvest dividends and capital gains distributions in shares of the Fund. Such shares are acquired at NAV (without a sales charge) on the applicable payable date of the dividend or capital gain distribution. Unless you instruct otherwise, dividends and distributions on Fund shares are automatically reinvested in shares of the same class of the Fund paying the dividend or distribution. This instruction may be made by writing to the Transfer Agent or by telephone by calling 1-877-779-1999. You may, on the account application form or prior to any declaration, instruct that dividends and/or capital gain distributions be paid in cash or be reinvested in the Fund at the next determined NAV. If you elect to receive dividends and/or capital gain distributions in cash and the U.S. Postal Service cannot deliver the check, or if a check remains outstanding for six (6) months or more, the Fund reserves the right to reinvest the distribution check in your account at the Fund's current NAV and to reinvest all subsequent distributions.

Customer Identification Information

To help the government fight the funding of terrorism and money laundering activities, federal law requires all financial institutions to obtain, verify and record information that identifies each person who opens an account. When you open an account, you will be asked for your name, date of birth (for a natural person), your residential address or principal place of business, and mailing address, if different, as well as your Social Security Number or Taxpayer Identification Number. Additional information is required for corporations, partnerships and other entities. Applications without such information will not be considered in good order. The Fund reserves the right to deny any application if the application is not in good order.

This Prospectus should not be considered a solicitation to purchase or as an offer to sell shares of the Fund in any jurisdiction where it would be unlawful to do so under the laws of that jurisdiction. Please note that the value of your account may be transferred to the appropriate state if no activity occurs in the account within the time period specified by state law.

Timing and Nature of Requests

The purchase price you will pay for the Fund's shares will be the next NAV (plus any sales charge, as applicable) calculated after the Transfer Agent or your authorized financial intermediary receives your request in good order. "Good order" means that your purchase request includes: (1) the name of the Fund, (2) the dollar amount of shares to be purchased, (3) your purchase application or investment stub, and (4) a check payable to the ***Vivaldi Multi-Strategy Fund***. All requests received in good order before 4:00 p.m. (Eastern Time) on any business day will be processed on that same day. Requests received at or after 4:00 p.m. (Eastern Time) will be transacted at the next business day's NAV. All purchases must be made in U.S. Dollars and drawn on U.S. financial institutions.

Methods of Buying

Through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary

The Fund is offered through certain approved financial intermediaries (and their agents). The Fund is also offered directly. A purchase order placed with a financial intermediary or its authorized agent is treated as if such order was placed directly with the Fund, and will be deemed to have been received by the Fund when the financial intermediary or its authorized agent received the order and will be executed at the next NAV (plus any sales charge, as applicable) calculated by the Fund. Your financial intermediary will hold your shares in a pooled account in its (or its agent's) name. The Fund may pay your financial intermediary (or its agent) to maintain your individual ownership information, maintain required records, and provide other shareholder services. A financial intermediary which offers shares may charge its individual clients transaction fees which may be in addition to those described in this Prospectus. If you invest through your financial intermediary, its policies and fees may be different than those described in this Prospectus. For example, the financial intermediary may charge transaction fees or set different minimum investments. Your financial intermediary is responsible for processing your order correctly and promptly, keeping you advised of the status of your account, confirming your transactions and ensuring that you receive copies of the Fund's Prospectus. Please contact your financial intermediary to determine whether it is an approved financial intermediary of the Fund or for additional information.

By mail

The Fund will not accept payment in cash, including cashier's checks. Also, to prevent check fraud, the Fund will not accept third party checks, Treasury checks, credit card checks, traveler's checks, money orders or starter checks for the purchase of shares. All checks must be made in U.S. Dollars and drawn on U.S. financial institutions.

To buy shares directly from the Fund by mail, complete an account application and send it together with your check for the amount you wish to invest to the Fund at the address indicated below. To make additional investments once you have opened your account, write your account number on the check and send it to the Fund together with the most recent confirmation statement received from the Transfer Agent. If your check is returned for insufficient funds, your purchase will be canceled and a \$25 fee will be assessed against your account by the Transfer Agent.

Regular Mail
Vivaldi Multi-Strategy Fund
P.O. Box 2175
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201

Overnight Delivery
Vivaldi Multi-Strategy Fund
235 West Galena Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212

The Fund does not consider the U.S. Postal Service or other independent delivery services to be its agents.

By telephone

To make additional investments by telephone, you must authorize telephone purchases on your account application. If you have given authorization for telephone transactions and your account has been open for at least fifteen (15) days, call the Transfer Agent toll-free at 1-877-779-1999 and you will be allowed to move money in amounts of at least \$100, but not greater than \$50,000, from your bank account to the Fund's account upon request. Only bank accounts held at U.S. institutions that are ACH members may be used for telephone transactions. If your order is placed before 4:00 p.m. (Eastern Time) on a business day shares will be purchased in your account at the NAV (plus any sales charge, as applicable) calculated on that day. Orders received at or after 4:00 p.m. (Eastern Time) will be transacted at the next business day's NAV. For security reasons, requests by telephone will be recorded.

By wire

To open an account by wire, a completed account application form must be received by the Fund before your wire can be accepted. You may mail or send by overnight delivery your account application form to the Transfer Agent. Upon receipt of your completed account application form, an account will be established for you. The account number assigned to you will be required as part of the wiring instruction that should be provided to your bank to send the wire. Your bank must include the name of the Fund, the account number, and your name so that monies can be correctly applied. Your bank should transmit monies by wire to:

UMB Bank, n.a.

ABA Number 101000695

For credit to Vivaldi Multi-Strategy Fund

A/C # 987 218 9450

For further credit to:

Your account number

Fund Name

Name(s) of investor(s)

Social Security Number or Taxpayer Identification Number

Before sending your wire, please contact the Transfer Agent at 1-877-779-1999 to notify it of your intention to wire funds. This will ensure prompt and accurate credit upon receipt of your wire. Your bank may charge a fee for its wiring service.

Wired funds must be received prior to 4:00 p.m. (Eastern Time) on a business day to be eligible for same day pricing. **The Fund and UMB Bank, n.a. are not responsible for the consequences of delays resulting from the banking or Federal Reserve wire system, or from incomplete wiring instructions.**

Selling (Redeeming) Fund Shares***Through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary***

If you purchased your shares through an approved financial intermediary, your redemption order must be placed through the same financial intermediary. The Fund will be deemed to have received a redemption order when a financial intermediary (or its authorized agent) receives the order. The financial intermediary must receive your redemption order prior to 4:00 p.m. (Eastern Time) on a business day for the redemption to be processed at the current day's NAV. Orders received at or after 4:00 p.m. (Eastern Time) on a business day or on a day when the Fund does not value its shares will be transacted at the next business day's NAV. Please keep in mind that your financial intermediary may charge additional fees for its services. In the event your approved financial intermediary is no longer available or in operation, you may place your redemption order directly with the Fund as described below.

By mail

You may redeem shares purchased directly from the Fund by mail. Send your written redemption request to ***Vivaldi Multi-Strategy Fund*** at the address indicated below. Your request must be in good order and contain the Fund name, the name(s) on the account, your account number and the dollar amount or the number of shares to be redeemed. The redemption request must be signed by all shareholders listed on the account. Additional documents are required for certain types of shareholders, such as corporations, partnerships, executors, trustees, administrators, or guardians (*i.e.*, corporate resolutions dated within sixty (60) days, or trust documents indicating proper authorization).

Regular Mail***Vivaldi Multi-Strategy Fund***

P.O. Box 2175
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201

Overnight Delivery***Vivaldi Multi-Strategy Fund***

235 West Galena Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212

A Medallion signature guarantee must be included if any of the following situations apply:

- You wish to redeem more than \$50,000 worth of shares;
- When redemption proceeds are sent to any person, address or bank account not on record;
- If a change of address was received by the Transfer Agent within the last fifteen (15) days;
- If ownership is changed on your account; or
- When establishing or modifying certain services on your account.

By telephone

To redeem shares by telephone, call the Fund at 1-877-779-1999 and specify the amount of money you wish to redeem. You may have a check sent to the address of record, or, if previously established on your account, you may have proceeds sent by wire or electronic funds transfer through the ACH network directly to your bank account. Wire transfers are subject to a \$20 fee paid by the shareholder and your bank may charge a fee to receive wired funds. Checks sent via overnight delivery are subject to a \$25 charge. You do not incur any charge when proceeds are sent via the ACH network; however, credit may not be available for two to three business days.

If you are authorized to perform telephone transactions (either through your account application form or by subsequent arrangement in writing with the Fund), you may redeem shares worth up to \$50,000, by instructing the Fund by phone at 1-877-779-1999. Unless noted on the initial account application, a Medallion signature guarantee is required of all shareholders in order to qualify for or to change telephone redemption privileges.

Note: The Fund and all of its service providers will not be liable for any loss or expense in acting upon instructions that are reasonably believed to be genuine. To confirm that all telephone instructions are genuine, the caller must verify the following:

- The Fund account number;
- The name in which his or her account is registered;
- The Social Security Number or Taxpayer Identification Number under which the account is registered; and
- The address of the account holder, as stated in the account application form.

Medallion Signature Guarantee

In addition to the situations described above, the Fund reserves the right to require a Medallion signature guarantee in other instances based on the circumstances relative to the particular situation.

Shareholders redeeming more than \$50,000 worth of shares by mail should submit written instructions with a Medallion signature guarantee from an eligible institution acceptable to the Transfer Agent, such as a domestic bank or trust company, broker, dealer, clearing agency or savings association, or from any participant in a Medallion program recognized by the Securities Transfer Association. The three currently recognized Medallion programs are

Securities Transfer Agents Medallion Program, Stock Exchanges Medallion Program and New York Stock Exchange, Inc. Medallion Signature Program. Signature guarantees that are not part of these programs will not be accepted. Participants in Medallion programs are subject to dollar limitations which must be considered when requesting their guarantee. The Transfer Agent may reject any signature guarantee if it believes the transaction would otherwise be improper. *A notary public cannot provide a signature guarantee.*

Payment of Redemption Proceeds

You may redeem shares of the Fund at a price equal to the NAV next determined after the Transfer Agent and/or authorized agent receives your redemption request in good order. Generally your redemption request cannot be processed on days the NYSE is closed. Redemption proceeds for requests received in good order by the Transfer Agent and/or authorized agent before the close of the regular trading session of the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time) will usually be sent on the following business day to the address of record or the bank you indicate or wired using the wire instructions on record. Payment of redemption proceeds may take longer than typically expected, but will be sent within seven (7) calendar days after the Fund receives your redemption request, except as specified below.

If you purchase shares using a check and request a redemption before the check has cleared, the Fund may postpone payment of your redemption proceeds up to fifteen (15) calendar days while the Fund waits for the check to clear. Furthermore, the Fund may suspend the right to redeem shares or postpone the date of payment upon redemption for more than seven (7) calendar days: (1) for any period during which the NYSE is closed (other than customary weekend or holiday closings) or trading on the NYSE is restricted; (2) for any period during which an emergency exists affecting the sale of the Fund's securities or making such sale or the fair determination of the value of the Fund's net assets not reasonably practicable; or (3) for such other periods as the SEC may permit for the protection of the Fund's shareholders.

Other Redemption Information

Shareholders who hold shares of the Fund through an IRA or other retirement plan must indicate on their redemption requests whether to withhold federal income tax. Redemption requests failing to indicate an election not to have taxes withheld will generally be subject to a 10% federal income tax withholding. In addition, if you are a resident of certain states, state income tax also applies to non-Roth IRA distributions when federal withholding applies. Please consult with your tax professional.

The Fund generally pays sale (redemption) proceeds in cash. The Fund typically expects to satisfy redemption requests by selling portfolio assets or by using holdings of cash or cash equivalents. The Fund uses these methods during both normal and stressed market conditions. During conditions that make the payment of cash unwise and/or in order to protect the interests of the Fund's remaining shareholders, the Fund may pay all or part of a shareholder's redemption proceeds in portfolio securities with a market value equal to the redemption price (redemption-in-kind) in lieu of cash. The Fund may redeem shares in kind during both normal and stressed market conditions. Generally, in-kind redemptions will be effected through a pro rata distribution of the Fund's portfolio securities. If the Fund redeems your shares in kind, you will bear any market risks associated with investment in these securities, and you will be responsible for the costs (including brokerage charges) of converting the securities to cash.

The Fund may redeem all of the shares held in your account if your balance falls below the Fund's minimum initial investment amount due to your redemption activity. In these circumstances, the Fund will notify you in writing and request that you increase your balance above the minimum initial investment amount within thirty (30) days of the date of the notice. If, within thirty (30) days of the Fund's written request, you have not increased your account balance, your shares will be automatically redeemed at the current NAV. The Fund will not require that your shares be redeemed if the value of your account drops below the investment minimum due to fluctuations of the Fund's NAV.

Cost Basis Information

Federal tax law requires that regulated investment companies, such as the Fund, report their shareholders' cost basis, gain/loss, and holding period to the IRS on the shareholders' Consolidated Form 1099s when "covered" shares of the regulated investment companies are sold. Covered shares are any shares acquired (including pursuant to a dividend reinvestment plan) on or after January 1, 2012.

The Fund has chosen “first-in, first-out” as its standing (default) tax lot identification method for all shareholders, which means this is the method the Fund will use to determine which specific shares are deemed to be sold when there are multiple purchases on different dates at differing net asset values and the entire position is not sold at one time. The Fund’s standing tax lot identification method is the method it will use to report the sale of covered shares on your Consolidated Form 1099 if you do not select a specific tax lot identification method. Redemptions are taxable and you may realize a gain or a loss upon the sale of your shares. Certain shareholders may be subject to backup withholding.

Subject to certain limitations, you may choose a method other than the Fund’s standing method at the time of your purchase or upon the sale of covered shares. Please refer to the appropriate Treasury regulations or consult your tax advisor with regard to your personal circumstances.

Tools to Combat Frequent Transactions

The Trust’s Board of Trustees has adopted policies and procedures with respect to frequent purchases and redemptions of Fund shares by Fund shareholders. The Trust discourages excessive, short-term trading and other abusive trading practices that may disrupt portfolio management strategies and harm the Fund’s performance. The Trust takes steps to reduce the frequency and effect of these activities on the Fund. These steps may include monitoring trading activity and using fair value pricing. In addition, the Trust may take action, which may include using its best efforts to restrict a shareholder’s trading privileges in the Fund, if that shareholder has engaged in four (4) or more “round trips” in the Fund during a 12-month period. Although these efforts (which are described in more detail below) are designed to discourage abusive trading practices, these tools cannot eliminate the possibility that such activity may occur. Further, while the Trust makes efforts to identify and restrict frequent trading, the Trust receives purchase and sale orders through financial intermediaries and cannot always know or detect frequent trading that may be facilitated by the use of intermediaries or the use of group or omnibus accounts by those intermediaries. The Trust seeks to exercise its judgment in implementing these tools to the best of its ability in a manner that the Trust believes is consistent with the interests of Fund shareholders.

Monitoring Trading Practices The Trust may monitor trades in Fund shares in an effort to detect short-term trading activities. If, as a result of this monitoring, the Trust believes that a shareholder of the Fund has engaged in excessive short-term trading, it may, in its discretion, ask the shareholder to stop such activities or refuse to process purchases in the shareholder’s accounts. In making such judgments, the Trust seeks to act in a manner that it believes is consistent with the best interest of Fund shareholders. Due to the complexity and subjectivity involved in identifying abusive trading activity, there can be no assurance that the Trust’s efforts will identify all trades or trading practices that may be considered abusive.

General Transaction Policies

Some of the following policies are mentioned above. In general, the Fund reserves the right to:

- vary or waive any minimum investment requirement;
- refuse, change, discontinue, or temporarily suspend account services, including purchase or telephone redemption privileges (if redemption by telephone is not available, you may send your redemption order to the Fund via regular or overnight delivery), for any reason;
- reject any purchase request for any reason (generally the Fund does this if the purchase is disruptive to the efficient management of the Fund due to the timing of the investment or an investor’s history of excessive trading);
- delay paying redemption proceeds for up to seven (7) calendar days after receiving a request, if an earlier payment could adversely affect the Fund;
- reject any purchase or redemption request that does not contain all required documentation; and
- subject to applicable law and with prior notice, adopt other policies from time to time requiring mandatory redemption of shares in certain circumstances.

If you elect telephone privileges on the account application or in a letter to the Fund, you may be responsible for any fraudulent telephone orders as long as the Fund and/or its service providers have taken reasonable precautions to verify your identity. In addition, once you place a telephone transaction request, it cannot be canceled or modified.

During periods of significant economic or market change, telephone transactions may be difficult to complete. If you are unable to contact the Fund by telephone, you may also mail your request to the Fund at the address listed under “Methods of Buying.”

Your broker or other financial intermediary may establish policies that differ from those of the Fund. For example, the organization may charge transaction fees, set higher minimum investments, or impose certain limitations on buying or selling shares in addition to those identified in this Prospectus. Contact your broker or other financial intermediary for details.

Please note that the value of your account may be transferred to the appropriate state if no activity occurs in the account within the time period specified by state law.

Exchange Privilege

You may exchange Class A and Class I shares of the Fund for the same class of shares of the Vivaldi Merger Arbitrage Fund, or the WV Concentrated Equities Fund, each a series of the Trust managed by the Advisor which is offered in a separate prospectus. Please contact the Fund at 1-877-779-1999 to receive the prospectus for the Vivaldi Merger Arbitrage Fund and the WV Concentrated Equities Fund. The amount of the exchange must be equal to or greater than the required minimum initial investment of the other fund, as stated in that fund’s prospectus (see “Minimum Investment” table). You may realize either a gain or loss on those shares and will be responsible for paying the appropriate taxes. If you exchange shares through a broker, the broker may charge you a transaction fee. You may exchange shares by sending a written request to the Fund or by telephone. Be sure that your written request includes the dollar amount or number of shares to be exchanged, the name(s) on the account and the account number(s), and is signed by all shareholders on the account. In order to limit expenses, the Fund reserves the right to limit the total number of exchanges you can make in any year. There are no sales charges for exchanges of Class A shares.

Conversion of Shares

A share conversion is a transaction in which shares of one class of the Fund are exchanged for shares of another class of the Fund. Share conversions can occur between Class A and Class I shares of the Fund. Generally, share conversions occur when a shareholder becomes eligible for another share class of the Fund or no longer meets the eligibility criteria of the share class owned by the shareholder (and another class exists for which the shareholder would be eligible). Please note that a share conversion is generally a non-taxable event, but you should consult with your personal tax advisor on your particular circumstances. Please also note, all share conversion requests must be approved by the Advisor.

A request for a share conversion will not be processed until it is received in “good order” (as defined above) by the Fund or your financial intermediary. To receive the NAV of the new class calculated that day, conversion requests must be received in good order by the Fund or your financial intermediary before 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time or the financial intermediary’s earlier applicable deadline. Please note that, because the NAV of each class of the Fund will generally vary from the NAV of the other class due to differences in expenses, you will receive a number of shares of the new class that is different from the number of shares that you held of the old class, but the total value of your holdings will remain the same.

The Fund’s frequent trading policies will not be applicable to share conversions. If you hold your shares through a financial intermediary, please contact the financial intermediary for more information on share conversions. Please note that certain financial intermediaries may not permit all types of share conversions. The Fund reserves the right to terminate, suspend or modify the share conversion privilege for any shareholder or group of shareholders.

The Fund reserves the right to automatically convert shareholders from one class to another if they either no longer qualify as eligible for their existing class or if they become eligible for another class. Such mandatory conversions may be as a result of a change in value of an account due to market movements, exchanges or redemptions. The Fund will notify affected shareholders in writing prior to any mandatory conversion.

Availability of Information

Information regarding sales charges of the Fund and the applicability and availability of discounts from sales charges is available free of charge on the Fund's website at www.vivaldifunds.com. The Prospectus and SAI are also available on the website.

Prospectus and Shareholder Report Mailings

In order to reduce the amount of mail you receive and to help reduce expenses, we generally send a single copy of any shareholder report and Prospectus to each household. If you do not want the mailing of these documents to be combined with those of other members of your household, please contact your authorized dealer or the Transfer Agent.

Additional Information

The Fund enters into contractual arrangements with various parties, including among others the Fund's Advisor, who provide services to the Fund. Shareholders are not parties to, or intended (or "third party") beneficiaries of, those contractual arrangements.

The Prospectus and the SAI provide information concerning the Fund that you should consider in determining whether to purchase shares of the Fund. The Fund may make changes to this information from time to time. Neither this prospectus nor the SAI is intended to give rise to any contract rights or other rights in any shareholder, other than any rights conferred by federal or state securities laws that may not be waived.

DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

The Fund will make distributions of net investment income and net capital gains, if any, at least annually, typically in December. The Fund may make additional payments of dividends or distributions if it deems it desirable at any other time during the year.

All dividends and distributions will be reinvested in Fund shares unless you choose one of the following options: (1) to receive net investment income dividends in cash, while reinvesting capital gain distributions in additional Fund shares; or (2) to receive all dividends and distributions in cash. If you wish to change your distribution option, please write to the Transfer Agent before the payment date of the distribution.

If you elect to receive distributions in cash and the U.S. Postal Service cannot deliver your check, or if your distribution check has not been cashed for six months, the Fund reserves the right to reinvest the distribution check in your account at the Fund's then current NAV and to reinvest all subsequent distributions.

FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES

The following discussion is very general and does not address investors subject to special rules, such as investors who hold Fund shares through an IRA, 401(k) plan or other tax-advantaged account. The SAI contains further information about taxes. Because each shareholder's circumstances are different and special tax rules may apply, you should consult your tax advisor about your investment in the Fund.

You will generally have to pay federal income taxes, as well as any state or local taxes, on distributions received from the Fund, whether paid in cash or reinvested in additional shares. If you sell Fund shares, it is generally considered a taxable event. If you exchange shares of the Fund for shares of another fund, the exchange will be treated as a sale of the Fund's shares and any gain on the transaction may be subject to federal income tax.

Distributions of net investment income, other than "qualified dividend income," and distributions of net short-term capital gains, are taxable for federal income tax purposes at ordinary income tax rates. Distributions from the Fund's net capital gain (i.e., the excess of its net long-term capital gain over its net short-term capital loss) are taxable for federal income tax purposes as long-term capital gain, regardless of how long the shareholder has held Fund shares.

Dividends paid by the Fund (but none of the Fund's capital gain distributions) may qualify in part for the dividends-received deduction available to corporate shareholders, provided certain holding period and other requirements are satisfied. Distributions of investment income that the Fund reports as "qualified dividend income" may be eligible to be taxed to non-corporate shareholders at the reduced rates applicable to long-term capital gain if derived from the Fund's qualified dividend income and if certain other requirements are satisfied. "Qualified dividend income" generally is income derived from dividends paid by U.S. corporations or certain foreign corporations that are either incorporated in a U.S. possession or eligible for tax benefits under certain U.S. income tax treaties. In addition, dividends that the Fund receives in respect of stock of certain foreign corporations may be qualified dividend income if that stock is readily tradable on an established U.S. securities market.

You may want to avoid buying shares of the Fund just before it declares a distribution (on or before the record date), because such a distribution will be taxable to you even though it may effectively be a return of a portion of your investment.

Although distributions are generally taxable when received, dividends declared in October, November or December to shareholders of record as of a date in such month and paid during the following January are treated as if received on December 31 of the calendar year when the dividends were declared.

Information on the federal income tax status of dividends and distributions is provided annually.

Dividends and distributions from the Fund and net gain from redemptions of Fund shares will generally be taken into account in determining a shareholder's "net investment income" for purposes of the Medicare contribution tax applicable to certain individuals, estates and trusts.

If you do not provide the Fund with your correct taxpayer identification number and any required certifications, you will be subject to backup withholding on your redemption proceeds, dividends and other distributions. The backup withholding rate is currently 24%.

Dividends and certain other payments made by the Fund to a non-U.S. shareholder are subject to withholding of federal income tax at the rate of 30% (or such lower rate as may be determined in accordance with any applicable treaty). Dividends that are reported by the Fund as "interest-related dividends" or "short-term capital gain dividends" are generally exempt from such withholding. In general, the Fund may report interest-related dividends to the extent of its net income derived from U.S.-source interest and the Fund may report short-term capital gain dividends to the extent its net short-term capital gain for the taxable year exceeds its net long-term capital loss. Backup withholding will not be applied to payments that have been subject to the 30% withholding tax described in this paragraph.

Unless certain non-U.S. entities that hold shares comply with IRS requirements that will generally require them to report information regarding U.S. persons investing in, or holding accounts with, such entities, a 30% withholding tax may apply to distributions and, after December 31, 2018, to redemption proceeds and certain capital gain dividends payable to such entities. A non-U.S. shareholder may be exempt from the withholding described in this paragraph under an applicable intergovernmental agreement between the United States and a foreign government, provided that the shareholder and the applicable foreign government comply with the terms of the agreement.

Some of the Fund's investment income may be subject to foreign income taxes that are withheld at the country of origin. Tax treaties between certain countries and the United States may reduce or eliminate such taxes, but there can be no assurance that the Fund will qualify for treaty benefits.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The following tables are intended to help you understand the Fund's and the Predecessor Fund's financial performance. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund or Predecessor Fund share. The total return figures represent the percentage that an investor in the Fund or Predecessor Fund would have earned (or lost) on an investment in the Fund or Predecessor Fund class (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). The financial information for the period March 1, 2017 through September 30, 2017 and the fiscal year ended February 28, 2017 has been audited by Tait, Weller & Baker LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm whose report, along with the Fund's financial statements, is included in the Fund's annual report, which is available upon request (see back cover). The financial information for the fiscal years ended February 28, 2016, February 28, 2015, February 28, 2014 and for the period April 30, 2012 through February 28, 2013 has been audited by the Predecessor Fund's independent registered public accounting firm.

Vivaldi Multi-Strategy Fund - Class A*

Per share operating performance.

For a capital share outstanding throughout each period.

	For the Period March 1, 2017 through September 30, 2017**	For the Year Ended February 28, 2017	For the Year Ended February 29, 2016	For the Year Ended February 28, 2015	For the Year Ended February 28, 2014	For the Period April 30, 2012*** through February 28, 2013
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 26.28	\$ 25.88	\$ 26.07	\$ 26.31	\$ 25.22	\$ 25.00
Income from Investment Operations:						
Net investment loss ¹	(0.08)	(0.54)	(0.17)	(0.56)	(0.56)	(0.32)
Net realized and unrealized gain on investments	0.72	1.38	1.25	0.61	1.70	0.56
Total from investment operations	0.64	0.84	1.08	0.05	1.14	0.24
Less Distributions:						
From net realized gain	-	(0.44)	(1.27)	(0.29)	(0.05)	(0.02)
Total distributions	-	(0.44)	(1.27)	(0.29)	(0.05)	(0.02)
Redemption fee proceeds¹	-	-	²	²	²	-
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 26.92	\$ 26.28	\$ 25.88	\$ 26.07	\$ 26.31	\$ 25.22
Total return³	2.40% ⁴	3.22%	4.30%	0.21%	4.54%	0.96% ⁴
Ratios and Supplemental Data:						
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	\$ 27,016	\$ 30,800	\$ 30,888	\$ 18,949	\$ 20,932	\$ 17,347
Ratio of expenses to average net assets (including dividends on securities sold short and interest expense):						
Before fees waived and expenses absorbed	3.67% ^{5,6}	3.71% ⁶	4.66% ⁶	3.89% ⁶	4.42% ⁶	5.49% ^{5,6}
After fees waived and expenses absorbed	3.67% ^{5,6}	3.66% ⁶	4.02% ⁶	3.26% ⁶	3.74% ⁶	3.80% ^{5,6}
Ratio of net investment loss to average net assets (including dividends on securities sold short and interest expense):						
Before fees waived and expenses absorbed	(0.49)% ⁵	(2.08)%	(3.31)%	(2.52)%	(3.10)%	(4.20)% ⁵
After fees waived and expenses absorbed	(0.49)% ⁵	(2.03)%	(2.67)%	(1.89)%	(2.42)%	(2.51)% ⁵
Portfolio turnover rate	198% ⁴	323%	393%	360%	270%	205% ⁴

* Financial information from April 30, 2012 through December 18, 2016 is for the Vivaldi Orinda Macro Opportunities Fund, which was reorganized into the Vivaldi Multi-Strategy Fund as of the close of business December 18, 2016.

** Fiscal year end changed to September 30, effective July 20, 2017.

*** Commencement of operations.

¹ Based on average daily shares outstanding for the period.

² Amount represents less than \$0.01 per share.

³ Total returns would have been lower had expenses not been waived or absorbed by the Advisor. Returns shown include Rule 12b-1 fees of up to 0.25% and do not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on Fund distributions or the redemption of Fund shares. Returns shown do not include payment of sales load of 5.00% of offering price which is reduced on sales of \$50,000 or more. If the sales charge was included total returns would be lower.

⁴ Not annualized.

⁵ Annualized.

⁶ If interest expense and dividends on securities sold short had been excluded, the expense ratios would have been lowered by 1.42% for the period ended September 30, 2017. For the prior periods, the ratios would have been lowered by 1.20%, 1.22%, 0.58%, 0.81% and 0.84%, respectively.

**Vivaldi Multi-Strategy Fund
Class I***

Per share operating performance.

For a capital share outstanding throughout each period.

	For the Period March 1, 2017 through September 30, 2017**	For the Year Ended February 28, 2017	For the Year Ended February 29, 2016	For the Year Ended February 28, 2015	For the Year Ended February 28, 2014	For the Period April 30, 2012*** through February 28, 2013
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 26.71	\$ 26.21	\$ 26.29	\$ 26.45	\$ 25.28	\$ 25.00
Income from Investment Operations:						
Net investment loss ¹	(0.03)	(0.47)	(0.51)	(0.41)	(0.50)	(0.16)
Net realized and unrealized gain on investments	0.72	1.41	1.70	0.54	1.72	0.46
Total from investment operations	0.69	0.94	1.19	0.13	1.22	0.30
Less Distributions:						
From net realized gain	-	(0.44)	(1.27)	(0.29)	(0.05)	(0.02)
Total distributions	-	(0.44)	(1.27)	(0.29)	(0.05)	(0.02)
Redemption fee proceeds¹	-	-	²	²	²	-
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 27.40	\$ 26.71	\$ 26.21	\$ 26.29	\$ 26.45	\$ 25.28
Total return³	2.58% ⁴	3.56%	4.69%	0.52%	4.85%	1.20% ⁴
Ratios and Supplemental Data:						
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	\$ 128,676	\$ 111,728	\$ 28,648	\$ 16,360	\$ 20,190	\$ 12,875
Ratio of expenses to average net assets (including dividends on securities sold short and interest expense):						
Before fees waived and expenses absorbed	3.37% ^{5,6}	3.41% ⁶	4.45% ⁶	3.58% ⁶	4.12% ⁶	5.77% ^{5,6}
After fees waived and expenses absorbed	3.37% ^{5,6}	3.36% ⁶	3.74% ⁶	2.95% ⁶	3.44% ⁶	3.46% ^{5,6}
Ratio of net investment loss to average net assets (including dividends on securities sold short and interest expense):						
Before fees waived and expenses absorbed	(0.19)% ⁵	(1.78)%	(3.21)%	(2.19)%	(2.80)%	(4.41)% ⁵
After fees waived and expenses absorbed	(0.19)% ⁵	(1.73)%	(2.50)%	(1.56)%	(2.12)%	(2.10)% ⁵
Portfolio turnover rate	198% ⁴	323%	393%	360%	270%	205% ⁴

* Financial information from April 30, 2012 through December 18, 2016 is for the Vivaldi Orinda Macro Opportunities Fund, which was reorganized into the Vivaldi Multi-Strategy Fund as of the close of business December 18, 2016.

** Fiscal year end changed to September 30, effective July 20, 2017.

*** Commencement of operations.

¹ Based on average daily shares outstanding for the period.

² Amount represents less than \$0.01 per share.

³ Total returns would have been lower had expenses not been waived or absorbed by the Advisor. Returns shown do not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on Fund distributions or the redemption of Fund shares.

⁴ Not annualized.

⁵ Annualized.

⁶ If interest expense and dividends on securities sold short had been excluded, the expense ratios would have been lowered by 1.42% for the period ended September 30, 2017. For the prior periods, the ratios would have been lowered by 1.20%, 1.27%, 0.57%, 0.81% and 0.80%, respectively.

APPENDIX A – WAIVERS AND DISCOUNTS AVAILABLE FROM INTERMEDIARIES

The availability of certain sales charge waivers and discounts will depend on whether you purchase your shares directly from the Fund or through a financial intermediary. Intermediaries may have different policies and procedures regarding the availability of front-end sales load waivers or contingent deferred sales load (“CDSC”) waivers, which are discussed below. In all instances, it is the purchaser’s responsibility to notify the Fund or the purchaser’s financial intermediary at the time of purchase of any relationship or other facts qualifying the purchaser for sales charge waivers or discounts. For waivers and discounts not available through a particular intermediary, shareholders will have to purchase Fund shares directly from the Fund or through another intermediary to receive these waivers or discounts.

Waiver of Initial Sales Charge on Purchases of Class A Shares by Certain Financial Institutions:

No initial sales charge is imposed on purchases of Class A shares by the following financial institutions that (i) are compensated by clients on a fee-only basis, or (iii) have entered into an agreement with the Fund to offer Class A shares through no-load network or platforms as described in “Net Asset Value Purchases” beginning on page 35 of this Prospectus:

Charles Schwab & Co. GWN Securities Inc.
LPL Financial Corporation
Matrix Trust Company
National Financial Services Corporation
Pershing LLC
TD Ameritrade Clearing, Inc.
UBS Financial Services, Inc.

Investment Advisor

Vivaldi Asset Management, LLC
225 West Wacker Drive, Suite 2100
Chicago, Illinois 60606

Sub-Advisor

Angel Oak Capital Advisors, LLC
1560 Broadway, Suite 2270
Denver, CO 80202

Sub-Advisor

Crescat Portfolio Management, LLC
1560 Broadway, Suite 2270
Denver, CO 80202

Sub-Advisor

RiverNorth Capital Management, LLC
325 N. LaSalle Street, Suite 645
Chicago, IL 60654

Fund Co-Administrator

Mutual Fund Administration, LLC
2220 E. Route 66, Suite 226
Glendora, California 91740

Fund Co-Administrator, Transfer Agent and Fund Accountant

UMB Fund Services, Inc.
235 West Galena Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212

Custodian

UMB Bank, n.a.
928 Grand Boulevard, 5th Floor
Kansas City, Missouri 64106

Distributor

IMST Distributors, LLC
Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100
Portland, Maine 04101
www.foreside.com

Independent Counsel

Morgan, Lewis & Bockius, LLP
600 Anton Boulevard, Suite 1800
Costa Mesa, California 92626

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Tait, Weller & Baker LLP
1818 Market Street, Suite 2400
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103

Vivaldi Multi-Strategy Fund
A series of Investment Managers Series Trust II

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Statement of Additional Information (SAI)

The SAI provides additional details about the investments and techniques of the Fund and certain other additional information. A current SAI is on file with the SEC and is incorporated into this Prospectus by reference. This means that the SAI is legally considered a part of this Prospectus even though it is not physically within this Prospectus.

Shareholder Reports

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 its most recent fiscal year.

The Fund's SAI is available and annual and semi-annual reports are available, free of charge, on the Fund's website at www.vivaldifunds.com. You can also obtain a free copy of the Fund's SAI or annual and semi-annual reports, request other information, or inquire about the Fund by contacting a broker that sells shares of the Fund or by calling the Fund (toll-free) at 1-877-779-1999 or by writing to:

Vivaldi Multi-Strategy Fund
P.O. Box 2175
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201

Information about the Fund (including the SAI) can be reviewed and copied at the Public Reference Room of the SEC in Washington, DC. You can obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-202-551-8090. Reports and other information about the Fund are also available:

- Free of charge, on the SEC's EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>;
- For a duplication fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov, or;
- For a duplication fee, by writing to the SEC's Public Reference Section, Washington, DC 20549-1520.

(Investment Company Act file no. 811- 22894.)