

AlphaDroid® Defensive Sector Rotation ETF (EZRO)

Listed on NASDAQ Stock Market, LLC

Summary Prospectus

April 30, 2026

www.teucrium.com

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund’s prospectus and statement of additional information (“SAI”), which contain more information about the Fund and its risks. The current prospectus and SAI dated April 30, 2026, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus. You can find the Fund’s prospectus, reports to shareholders, and other information about the Fund online at www.teucrium.com. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-800-617-0004 or by sending an e-mail request to ETF@usbank.com.

Investment Objective

The AlphaDroid® Defensive Sector Rotation ETF (the “Defensive Sector ETF” or the “Fund”) seeks to track the total return performance, before fees and expenses, of the AlphaDroid® EZ-RO Defensive Sector Rotation Index (“Defensive Sector Index” or the “Index”).

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund (“Shares”). **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and Example below.**

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)	None
Annual Fund Operating Expenses <i>(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</i>	
Management Fee	0.95%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses ¹	0.00%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ¹	0.06%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses²	1.01%

¹ Estimated for current fiscal year.

² The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses will not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund’s Financial Highlights and financial statements because the Financial Highlights and financial statements include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses, which are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other 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. The Example does not take into account brokerage commissions that you may pay on your purchases and sales of Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year \$103 3 Years \$322

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. For the fiscal period October 15, 2025 (commencement of operations) through December 31, 2025, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 82% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund employs a “passive management” (or indexing) investment approach designed to track the total return performance, before fees and expenses, of the Index. The Fund invests in various types of U.S. publicly traded ETFs that comprise the Index (“Underlying ETFs”) and therefore operates as a “fund-of-funds.”

AlphaDroid® EZ-RO Defensive Sector Rotation Index

The Index consists of a portfolio of underlying momentum strategies, each represented by a particular “Strategic Category” and an assigned allocation weight, as follows:

<u>Strategic Category</u>	<u>Weight</u>	<u>Strategy Candidates (by ticker)</u>
Sectors - SPDR*	12.5%	XLB, XLE, XLF, XLK, XLP, XLI, XLC, XLV, XLY, MDY, SPY®
Sectors - iShares*	12.5%	IYM, IYW, IYE, IYF, IYH, IYK, IYJ, IYZ, IWY, IYC
Sectors - Vanguard*	12.5%	VGT, VHT, VFH, VIS, VDE, VCR, VDC, VOX, VNQ, VOO, VUG
Sectors - Dissimilar	12.5%	XLE, DIA, IYF, PEJ, ITA, MDYG, PJP, XRT, IWY, ITB, XLK
Subsectors - SPDR	12.5%	XAR, XPH, XHE, XNTK, XTL, XTN, XRT, DIA, SPYG, MDYG
Subsectors - iShares*	12.5%	IHI, IWY, IYE, IYK, IYZ, ITA, ITB, IYR, IGV, IHE
AI Champions	12.5%	IYW, ARKK, XLC, BOTZ, THNQ, WISE, PSI, WTAI, ROBT, SOXX, CHAT
Global Prudence	12.5%	QQQ®, IWY, SPY®, SPYG, EEM, SPEU

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Each momentum strategy selects one ETF from within its Strategic Category of candidate ETFs to represent the strategy in the portfolio. Momentum strategies seek to identify ETFs having the highest expected subsequent monthly return performance (the “Momentum Leader”) relative to other candidates within its Strategic Category. The Index seeks to determine whether U.S. equity markets appear to be in an advancing market (a “Bull” indicator) or appear to have an elevated risk of market decline (a “Bear” indicator). The Index Provider employs a proprietary algorithm to make this assessment utilizing numerical market data. The Index utilizes artificial intelligence (“AI”) as well as third-party data and information to select Underlying ETFs. See “Additional Information About the Funds - Utilization of AI in Each Index’s Methodology” for more information.

The Index will remain in a Bull mode (or a Bear mode), as the case may be, until the algorithm determines to shift from Bull to Bear (or vice versa). When a Bull market is indicated, the Index identifies a portfolio of ETFs, one selected by the momentum strategy from each of its Strategic Categories. When a Bear market is indicated, each underlying momentum strategy automatically switches its model to a Bear market strategy by replacing the strategic candidate ETFs with a set of defensive candidate ETFs that are expected to perform better in Bear markets. These defensive candidate ETFs may be other candidate ETFs from the Strategic Category or may be ETFs outside of the candidate ETFs noted above, including exchange-traded products (“ETPs”) registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “1933 Act”). Shifts between Bull or Bear mode generally occur at calendar month end, but may occur mid-month if the algorithm anticipates significant market shifts. The Index is reconstructed and rebalanced at each month-end and following each shift of the Bull/Bear Indicator.

During Bull markets, the Index selects a portfolio of eight ETFs comprising the Momentum Leaders of each of its eight underlying strategies. During faltering Bull markets, the Index further considers the momentum of “defensive backstop” (e.g., fixed income, commodities, U.S. Treasury, primary sector ETFs) or “broad U.S. equity markets” Strategic Categories intended to provide a performance floor for the Momentum Leader selection process. Defensive backstop categories generally exclude ETFs with a small asset size, limited operating history, leveraged or inverse ETFs and foreign ETFs. During Bear markets, the Index employs a Bear market strategy that seeks to avoid risk and secure a positive return by selecting Momentum Leaders from among a selection of bond, treasury, gold, and other defensive ETFs. The scope of each of these strategic categories inherently overlap, and a single ETF may be included in multiple Strategic Categories.

More information about the Index can be found under “Additional Information About the Funds.” As of March 31, 2026, the Index was weighted as follows: iShares 10-20 Year Treasury Bond ETF (12.5%), iShares Ultra Short Duration Bond Active ETF (12.5%), iShares 7-10 Year Treasury Bond ETF (50.0%), and PIMCO Broad US TIPS Index ETF (25.0%).

The Fund's Investment Strategy

The Fund typically uses a “replication” strategy to seek to achieve its investment objective, meaning the Fund will invest in all or a substantial portion of the component securities of the Index in the same approximate proportions as in the Index, but may, when the Adviser believes it is in the best interests of the Fund, such as when replicating the Index involves practical difficulties, substantial costs or when an Index constituent becomes temporarily unavailable or illiquid, use a “representative sampling” strategy, meaning the Fund may invest in a sample of the Underlying ETFs in the Index whose risk, return and other characteristics closely resemble the risk, return and other characteristics of the Index as a whole. Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund’s net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purpose, will be invested in the component Underlying ETFs of the Index or other investments that provide exposure that is substantially similar to that of the component Underlying ETFs.

The Underlying ETFs in which the Fund may invest may pursue a wide variety of investment strategies and in some cases, be managed or sponsored by an entity affiliated with the Adviser. The Underlying ETFs primarily invest in a broad range of equity, fixed-income and other securities (*e.g.*, U.S. Government securities, commodities, etc.), and may include a variety of asset classes, and represent a range of sectors and market capitalizations. Underlying ETFs may be actively or passively managed. Underlying ETFs that operate as passively managed index funds may invest directly in the component securities of the benchmark index or may seek to track the performance of the benchmark index by investing in a representative sample of benchmark index components. To the extent the Fund engages in representative sampling to seek to achieve its investment objective, the Fund may sell securities that are represented in the Index, purchase securities that are not represented in the Index, or make other adjustments to the Fund’s portfolio when the Adviser believes such transactions and/or adjustments will better enable the Fund to seek to achieve its investment objective.

Equity securities in an Underlying ETF’s portfolio may consist of preferred stock; growth and value common stocks; the stock of companies of any capitalization; sector-specific stocks; and domestic and foreign stocks, including emerging markets stocks. An Underlying ETF may also invest in equity-related derivatives, such as options, futures and swaps, to increase the return or to hedge, or protect, against adverse movements in interest rates and/or the securities markets, or a combination thereof. The Underlying ETFs in which the Fund invests may also invest in real estate investment trusts (“REITs”).

Fixed income securities in an Underlying ETF’s portfolio may include investment and non-investment grade debt securities, including U.S. Government securities (*e.g.*, Treasury bills, notes, bonds and other debt obligations issued by the Treasury); corporate bonds; mortgage-related securities and other asset-backed securities; foreign debt securities; debt instruments of varying duration; convertible securities; variable and floating rate loans; and inflation-indexed bonds.

The Fund may also invest a portion of its assets in sector, commodity and other specialty or focused equity Underlying ETFs, which may invest in more concentrated portfolios or in small-cap, mid-cap or less-seasoned companies, or make significant use of complex investment techniques, such as leverage, short sales and margin. These Underlying ETFs may be riskier than other equity Underlying ETFs, but may hold the potential for higher reward. These ETFs may allow the Fund to participate in more specialized stock market trends, such as rotations between specific sectors or within emerging markets. The Fund may hold up to 40% of its assets in Underlying ETFs that focus on emerging markets. While the definition may vary somewhat across Underlying ETFs, the Fund generally considers “emerging market countries” to be those countries that have one or more of the following characteristics relative to more developed countries: (i) economies in the process of rapid growth or industrialization, (ii) lower income levels, (iii) underdeveloped but maturing infrastructures, and (iv) functioning but still developing financial systems or markets. The Fund may also invest in ETFs designed to capture the inverse of broad equity market indexes (*i.e.*, Inverse ETFs).

Up to 20% of the Fund’s assets may be held in cash and cash equivalents (including U.S. treasury bills), or in other ETFs not included in the Index but which the Adviser believes will help the Fund pursue its investment strategy or as may be necessary for the Fund to comply with regulatory constraints (for example, potential limitations on investments in some underlying ETFs).

The Fund is expected to be as fully invested as practical, although it may maintain liquidity reserves to meet redemption requests. The Fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in any single Underlying ETF. To the extent the Index concentrates (*i.e.*, holds more than 25% of its total assets) in the securities of a particular industry or group of related industries, the Fund will concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent as the Index through the Underlying ETFs, and may at times be heavily invested in one or more sectors.

The Fund is considered to be “non-diversified,” which means that it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund.

The Fund may lend its portfolio securities to brokers, dealers and other financial organizations. These loans, if and when made, may not exceed 33 1/3% of the total asset value of the Fund (including the loan collateral). By lending its securities, the Fund may increase its income by receiving payments from the borrower.

Principal Investment Risks

The principal risks of investing in the Fund are summarized below. In addition to the Fund’s direct investment, because the Fund is a “fund of funds,” the principal risks of investing in the Fund are closely related to the principal risks associated with the Underlying ETFs and their investments. To the extent a reference refers to the Fund, it should be read to refer to the Underlying ETFs where the

context requires. The principal risks are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with the risks of other funds. Each risk summarized below is considered a “principal risk” of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. As with any investment, there is a risk that you could lose all or a portion of your investment in the Fund. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund’s net asset value (“NAV”), trading price, yield, total return and/or ability to meet its investment objective. The following risks could affect the value of your investment in the Fund:

- **Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning and Deep Learning Investment Risk.** Companies across a wide variety of industries, primarily in the technology sector, are exploring the possible applications of AI, machine learning and other deep learning technologies. The extent of such technologies’ versatility has not yet been fully explored. Consequently, the Fund’s holdings may include equity securities of operating companies that focus on or have exposure to a wide variety of activities in addition to their AI, machine learning and deep learning activities, and the economic fortunes of such companies may be tied to such other activities. Currently, there are few public companies for which AI, machine learning and deep learning technologies represent an attributable and significant revenue or profit stream, and such technologies may not ultimately have a material effect on the economic returns of companies in which the Fund invests. Companies that do have a focus on such technologies may rely on a combination of patents, copyrights, trademarks and trade secret laws to establish and protect their proprietary rights in their products and technologies. These companies also tend to engage in significant amounts of spending on research and development, and there is no guarantee that these products or services will be successful. The securities of such companies, especially smaller, start-up companies, also are typically more volatile than those of companies that do not rely heavily on technology.
- **Asset Allocation Fund of Funds Risk.** Asset allocation decisions, techniques, or analyses, or models implemented by the Index may not produce the expected returns, may cause the Fund’s shares to lose value or may cause the Fund to underperform other funds with similar investment goals. Although the theory behind asset allocation is that diversification among asset classes can help reduce volatility over the long term, you still may lose money and/or experience price volatility. Performance of asset classes and Underlying ETFs may diverge from historical performance and assumptions used to develop allocations in light of actual market conditions. There is a risk that you could achieve better returns by investing in individual ETFs or funds representing a single asset class rather than investing in a fund of funds. The Fund’s performance is also closely related to the Underlying ETFs’ performance and ability to meet their investment goals. Shareholders bear indirectly the expenses of the Underlying ETFs in which the Fund invests in addition to the Fund’s management fee so there is a risk of an additional layer or layers of fees. The Fund’s actual asset class allocations may deviate from the intended allocation because an Underlying ETF’s investments can change due to market movements, the Underlying ETF manager’s investment decisions or other factors, which could result in the Underlying ETF’s risk/return target not being met. As a fund of funds, the Fund is exposed to the same risks as the Underlying ETFs in proportion to the Fund’s allocation to those Underlying ETFs. To the extent that the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in a single Underlying ETF, it may be more susceptible to risks associated with that ETF and its investments.
- **Bear Market Bond Risk.** When the Bull/Bear Indicator reflects a “Bear” designation, the Fund will be subject to bond and fixed income risks.

Changes in interest rates generally will cause the value of fixed-income and bond instruments held by Underlying ETFs to vary inversely to such changes. Prices of longer-term fixed-income instruments generally fluctuate more than the prices of shorter-term fixed income instruments as interest rates change. Fixed-income instruments that are fixed-rate are generally more susceptible than floating rate loans to price volatility related to changes in prevailing interest rates. The prices of floating rate fixed-income instruments tend to have less fluctuation in response to changes in interest rates, but will have some fluctuation, particularly when the next interest rate adjustment on such security is further away in time or adjustments are limited in amount over time. Underlying ETFs may invest in short-term securities that, when interest rates decline, affect the ETF’s yield as these securities mature or are sold and the ETF purchases new short-term securities with lower yields. An obligor’s willingness and ability to pay interest or to repay principal due in a timely manner may be affected by, among other factors, its cash flow.

In addition, Underlying ETFs may invest in various fixed income and floating rate securities (such as municipal securities and high-yield (junk) bond securities) that are subject to additional risks. Those risks may be material and the risks differ for each of the types of underlying investments.

- **Cash and Cash Equivalents Risk.** Holding cash or cash equivalents rather than securities or other instruments, even strategically, may cause the Fund to risk losing opportunities to participate in market appreciation, and may cause the Fund to experience potentially lower returns than other funds that remain fully invested.
- **Concentration Risk.** Because the Fund’s assets will be concentrated in an industry or group of industries to the extent the Index concentrates in a particular industry or group of industries, the Fund is subject to loss due to adverse occurrences that may affect that industry or group of industries.
- **Convertible Securities Risk.** Convertible securities are subject to the risks affecting both equity and fixed income securities, including market, credit, liquidity and interest rate risk.
- **Counterparty Risk.** Investing in derivatives involves entering into contracts with third parties (*i.e.*, counterparties). The use of derivatives involves risks that are different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The Underlying

ETFs will be subject to credit risk (*i.e.*, the risk that a counterparty is or is perceived to be unwilling or unable to make timely payments or otherwise meet its contractual obligations) with respect to the amount they expect to receive from counterparties to derivatives entered into by the Fund. If a counterparty becomes bankrupt or fails to perform its obligations, or if any collateral posted by the counterparty for the benefit of the Underlying ETF is insufficient or there are delays in the Underlying ETF's ability to access such collateral, the value of an investment in the Underlying ETFs may decline. The counterparty to a listed futures contract is the derivatives clearing organization for the listed future. The listed future is held through a futures commission merchant ("FCM") acting on behalf of the Underlying ETF. Consequently, the counterparty risk on a listed futures contract is the creditworthiness of the FCM and the exchange's clearing corporation.

- **Cybersecurity Risk.** Cybersecurity incidents may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to Fund assets or proprietary information, or cause the Fund, the Adviser, and/or other service providers (including custodians and financial intermediaries) to suffer data breaches or data corruption. Additionally, cybersecurity failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund, the Adviser, the Fund's other service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants ("APs"), the Fund's primary listing exchange, or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests have the ability to disrupt and negatively affect the Fund's business operations, including the ability to purchase and sell Shares, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders.
- **Derivatives Risk.** The Underlying ETF's derivative investments have risks, including the imperfect correlation between the value of such instruments and the underlying assets or index; the loss of principal, including the potential loss of amounts greater than the initial amount invested in the derivative instrument; and illiquidity of the derivative investments. The derivatives used by the Underlying ETF may give rise to a form of leverage. Leverage magnifies the potential for gain; however it may result in greater losses, which in some cases may cause the Underlying ETF to liquidate other portfolio investments at inopportune times (*e.g.*, at a loss to comply with limits on leverage and derivatives risk limits imposed by the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "1940 Act") and the rules thereunder or when the Adviser otherwise would have preferred to hold the investment) or to meet redemption requests. Certain of the Underlying ETF's transactions in derivatives could also affect the amount, timing, and character of distributions to shareholders, which may result in the Underlying ETF realizing more short-term capital gain and ordinary income subject to tax at ordinary income tax rates than it would if it did not engage in such transactions, which may adversely impact the Underlying ETF's after-tax returns. To the extent the Underlying ETF invests in such derivative instruments, the value of the Underlying ETF's portfolio is likely to experience greater volatility over short-term periods.
- **Early Close/Trading Halt Risk.** An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific investments, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may result in the Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. In such circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments, and/or may incur substantial trading losses.
- **Emerging Markets Risk.** Emerging markets are subject to greater market volatility, lower trading volume, political and economic instability, increased potential for market manipulation, uncertainty regarding the existence of trading markets and more governmental limitations on foreign investment than more developed markets. In addition, securities in emerging markets may be subject to greater price fluctuations than securities in more developed markets. Differences in regulatory, accounting, auditing, and financial reporting and recordkeeping standards could impede the Adviser's ability to evaluate local companies and impact the Fund's performance.
- **Equity Securities Risk.** The equity securities held in the Fund's portfolio may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors that affect securities markets generally or factors affecting specific issuers, industries, sectors or companies in which the Fund invests. Common stocks are susceptible to general stock market fluctuations and to volatile increases and decreases in value as market confidence in and perceptions of their issuers change. Preferred stocks are subject to the risk that the dividend on the stock may be changed or omitted by the issuer, and that participation in the growth of an issuer may be limited.
- **ETF Risks.** The Fund is an ETF and invests in other ETFs. As a result of its structure, it is exposed, directly or indirectly, to the following risks:
 - *Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as APs. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting if either: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.
 - *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares Risk.* Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

- *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV Risk.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant. Because securities held by the Fund may trade on foreign exchanges that are closed when the Fund's primary listing exchange is open, the Fund is likely to experience premiums or discounts greater than those of ETFs that invest in and hold only securities and other investments that are listed and trade in the U.S.
- *Trading Risk.* Although Shares are listed for trading on The Nasdaq Stock Market, LLC (the "Exchange") and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than the Shares.
- **Fixed Income Securities Risk.** Generally, the value of fixed income securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of fixed income securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of fixed income securities tends to increase. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities. In recent periods, governmental financial regulators, including the U.S. Federal Reserve, have taken steps to decrease interest rates. Changes in government intervention may have adverse effects on investments, volatility, and the liquidity of debt markets.
 - *Call Risk.* During periods of falling interest rates, an issuer of a callable bond held by an Underlying ETF may "call" or repay the security prior to its stated maturity, and the Fund may have to reinvest the proceeds at lower interest rates, resulting in a decline in an Underlying ETF's income.
 - *Credit Risk.* Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer of a security will not be able to make payments of interest and principal when due. Changes in an issuer's credit rating or the market's perception of an issuer's creditworthiness may also affect the value of an investment in that issuer.
 - *Extension Risk.* When interest rates rise, certain obligations will be paid off by the obligor more slowly than anticipated, causing the value of these securities to fall.
 - *Interest Rate Risk.* Generally, the value of fixed income securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of fixed income securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of fixed income securities tends to increase. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities. Changes in government intervention may have adverse effects on investments, volatility, and illiquidity in debt markets.
 - *Floating Rate Securities Risk.* These securities pay interest at rates that change periodically to reflect changes in market interest rates. Securities with floating or variable interest rates can be less sensitive to interest rate changes than securities with fixed interest rates, but may decline in value if their interest rates do not rise as much, or as quickly, as interest rates in general. Conversely, floating rate securities will not generally increase in value if interest rates decline. A decline in interest rates may result in a reduction of income received from floating rate securities held by the Fund and may adversely affect the value of the Fund's shares. Generally, floating rate securities carry lower yields than fixed notes of the same maturity. The interest rate for a floating rate note resets or adjusts periodically by reference to a benchmark interest rate. The impact of interest rate changes on floating rate investments is typically mitigated by the periodic interest rate reset of the investments. Securities with longer durations tend to be more sensitive to interest rate changes, usually making them more volatile than securities with shorter durations. Floating rate notes generally are subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale, may trade infrequently, and their value may be impaired when the Fund needs to liquidate such loans. Benchmark interest rates, such as the SOFR, may not accurately track market interest rates.
 - *Income Risk.* The Fund's income may decline if interest rates fall. The risk of decline in income is heightened when fixed income instruments held by the Fund have floating or variable interest rates.
 - *Inflation Risk.* The market price of debt securities generally falls as inflation increases because the purchasing power of the future income and repaid principal is expected to be worth less when received by the Fund. Debt securities that pay a fixed rather than variable interest rate are especially vulnerable to inflation risk because variable-rate debt securities may be able to participate, over the long term, in rising interest rates which have historically corresponded with long-term inflationary trends.
 - *Prepayment Risk.* When interest rates fall, certain obligations will be paid off by the obligor more quickly than originally anticipated, and the proceeds may have to be invested in securities with lower yields.

- **Foreign Securities Risk.** Investments in non-U.S. securities involve certain risks that may not be present with investments in U.S. securities. These include risks of adverse changes in foreign economic, political, regulatory and other conditions; changes in currency exchange rates or exchange control regulations (including limitations on currency movements and exchanges); differing accounting, auditing, financial reporting, and legal standards and practices; differing securities market structures; and higher transaction costs. In addition, the securities of some foreign companies may be less liquid and, at times, more volatile than securities of comparable U.S. companies.
- **Fund of Funds Risk.** Because it invests primarily in other funds, the Fund's investment performance largely depends on the investment performance of the selected Underlying ETFs. An investment in the Fund is subject to the risks associated with the ETFs that comprise the Index. At times, certain of the segments of the market represented by constituent ETFs in the Index may be out of favor and underperform other segments. The Fund will indirectly pay a proportional share of the expenses of the Underlying ETFs in which it invests (including operating expenses and management fees), which are identified in the fee schedule above as "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses."
- **Geopolitical/Natural Disaster Risks.** The Fund's investments are subject to geopolitical and natural disaster risks, such as war, terrorism, trade disputes, political or economic dysfunction within some nations, public health crises and related geopolitical events, as well as environmental disasters, epidemics and/or pandemics, which may add to instability in world economies and volatility in markets. The impact may be short-term or may last for extended periods.
- **Gold Risk.** The Fund may, from time to time, invest in Underlying ETFs that, in turn, invest primarily in the gold industry. The prices of gold and gold operation companies are affected by the price of gold as well as other prevailing market conditions. These prices may be volatile, fluctuating substantially over short periods of time. In times of stable economic growth, traditional equity and debt investments could offer greater appreciation potential and the price of gold may be adversely affected.
- **Government Obligations Risk.** No assurance can be given that the U.S. government will provide financial support to U.S. government-sponsored agencies or instrumentalities where it is not obligated to do so by law, such as the Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae") and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac"). Securities issued by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac have historically been supported only by the discretionary authority of the U.S. government. While the U.S. government provides financial support to various U.S. government-sponsored agencies and instrumentalities, such as Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, no assurance can be given that it will always do so. In September 2008, at the direction of the U.S. Department of the Treasury, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac were placed into conservatorship under the Federal Housing Finance Agency ("FHFA"), an independent regulator, and they remain in such status as of the date of this Prospectus. The U.S. government also took steps to provide additional financial support to Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac.
- **Growth Investing Risk.** Growth stocks can be volatile for several reasons. Since those companies usually invest a high portion of earnings in their businesses, they may lack the dividends of value stocks that can cushion stock prices in a falling market. The prices of growth stocks are based largely on projections of the issuer's future earnings and revenues. If a company's earnings or revenues fall short of expectations, its stock price may fall dramatically.
- **Hedging Risk.** Derivatives used by the Underlying ETFs to reduce volatility and generate returns may not perform as intended. There can be no assurance that the Underlying ETFs' strategies will be effective. Such derivatives may expose the Underlying ETF, and therefore, the Fund, to losses, e.g., option premiums, to which it would not have otherwise been exposed. Further, the use of derivatives to hedge may not fully protect the Underlying ETF, and therefore, the Fund, against declines in the value of its portfolio securities.
- **High Portfolio Turnover Risk.** The Fund may frequently buy and sell investments. Higher portfolio turnover may result in the Fund paying higher levels of transaction costs and generating greater tax liabilities for shareholders. Portfolio turnover risk may cause the Fund's performance to be less than you expect.
- **High-Yield Securities Risk.** The fixed income investments held by an Underlying ETF that are rated below investment grade, also known as "junk bonds", are subject to additional risk factors such as increased possibility of default, illiquidity of the security, and changes in value based on public perception of the issuer. The price of high yield securities tends to be subject to greater volatility due to issuer-specific factors, such as operating results and outlook and to real or perceived adverse economic and competitive industry conditions. Such securities are generally considered speculative because they present a greater risk of loss, including default, than higher quality fixed income investments.
- **Index Tracking Risk.** The Fund and certain Underlying ETFs or other investment companies in which the Fund invests are not actively managed and instead attempt to track the performance of an unmanaged index of securities. This differs from an actively managed fund, which typically seeks to outperform a benchmark index. As a result, its holdings will hold constituent securities of the applicable index regardless of the current or projected performance of a specific security or a particular industry or market sector. Maintaining investments in securities regardless of market conditions or the performance of individual securities could cause the Underlying ETF's or Fund's return to be lower than if it had employed an active strategy. In addition, the return may not match or achieve a high degree of correlation with the return of the applicable index due to expenses and transaction costs incurred in adjusting its portfolio. It is possible it may not always fully replicate the performance of the index.

- **Inflation-Indexed Bonds Risk.** Inflation-indexed bonds are debt securities whose principal value is periodically adjusted according to the rate of inflation. Two structures are common. The U.S. Treasury and some other issuers use a structure that accrues inflation into the principal value of the bond. Most other issuers pay out the Consumer Price Index (“CPI”) accruals as part of a semi-annual coupon. Although inflation-indexed bonds may be somewhat less liquid than Treasury Securities, they are generally as liquid as most other government securities. If the periodic adjustment rate measuring inflation falls, the principal value of inflation-indexed bonds will be adjusted downward, and consequently the interest payable on these securities (calculated with respect to a smaller principal amount) will be reduced. Repayment of the original bond principal upon maturity (as adjusted for inflation) is guaranteed in the case of U.S. Treasury inflation-indexed bonds, even during a period of deflation. However, the current market value of the bonds is not guaranteed and will fluctuate. An Underlying ETF may also invest in other inflation related bonds which may or may not provide a similar guarantee. If a guarantee of principal is not provided, the adjusted principal value of the bond repaid at maturity may be less than the original principal.
- **Limited Operating History Risk.** The Fund is a recently organized investment company with a limited operating history. As a result, prospective investors have a limited track record or history on which to base their investment decision.
- **Liquidity Risk.** Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. This can reduce the Fund's returns because the Fund may be unable to transact at advantageous times or prices.
- **Market Capitalization Risk.**
 - *Large-Capitalization Investing Risk.* The securities of large-capitalization companies may be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and, therefore, subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion. Large-capitalization companies also may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes.
 - *Mid-Capitalization Investing Risk.* The securities of mid-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of large-capitalization companies. The securities of mid-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than large-capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole. Some mid-capitalization companies have limited product lines, markets, financial resources, and management personnel and tend to concentrate on fewer geographical markets relative to large-capitalization companies.
 - *Small-Capitalization Investing Risk.* The securities of small-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of large- or mid-capitalization companies. The securities of small-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than large- or mid-capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole. There is typically less publicly available information concerning smaller-capitalization companies than for larger, more established companies.
- **Market Risk.** The trading prices of securities and other instruments fluctuate in response to a variety of factors. These factors include events impacting the entire market or specific market segments, such as political, market and economic developments, as well as events that impact specific issuers. The Fund’s NAV and market price, like security and commodity prices generally, may fluctuate significantly in response to these and other factors. As a result, an investor could lose money over short or long periods of time. In addition, government actions or interventions (including, but not limited, to the threat or imposition of tariffs, trade restrictions, currency restrictions or similar actions) as well as developments related to economic, political (including geopolitical), social, public health, market, extreme weather, natural or man-made disasters, or other conditions or events have in the past and may in the future result in volatility in financial markets and reduced liquidity in equity, credit, and/or debt markets, which could adversely impact the Fund and its investments and their value and performance. These developments as well as other events could result in further market volatility and negatively affect financial asset prices, the liquidity of certain securities and the normal operations of securities exchanges and other markets.
- **Momentum Investing Risk.** Securities that exhibit momentum characteristics may be more volatile than the market as a whole. In addition, the returns of securities that previously have exhibited price momentum may be less than the returns of other styles of investing. Momentum can turn quickly, and stocks that previously have exhibited high momentum may not experience continued positive momentum, and they may also experience rapid and substantial declines in value. In addition, there may be periods when the momentum style of investing is out of favor, and the investment performance of the Fund may be negatively affected compared to the returns from other styles of investing.
- **Monthly Rebalance Risk.** Because the Index generally changes its exposure based on data only as of the last business day of each month, (i) the Index’s exposure may be affected by significant market movements at or near month end that are not predictive of the market’s performance for the subsequent month and (ii) changes to the Index’s exposure may lag a significant change in the market’s direction (up or down) by as long as a month if such changes first take effect at or near the beginning of a month. Such lags between market performance and changes to the Index’s exposure may result in significant underperformance relative to the broader equity or fixed income market.

- **Mortgage- and Asset-Backed Securities Risk.** The Underlying ETFs may invest in U.S. government agency-backed mortgage- and asset-backed securities. Mortgage- and asset-backed securities are subject to interest rate risk. Modest movements in interest rates (both increases and decreases) may quickly and significantly reduce the value of certain types of these securities. When interest rates fall, mortgage- and asset-backed securities may be subject to prepayment risk. When interest rates rise, certain types of mortgage- and asset-backed securities are subject to extension risk. Mortgage- and asset-backed securities can also be subject to the risk of default on the underlying residential or commercial mortgage(s) or other assets.
- **Non-Diversification Risk.** The Fund is considered to be non-diversified, which means that it may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund. As a result, the Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer or a smaller number of issuers than a fund that invests more widely. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively smaller number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.
- **Other Investment Companies and ETPs Risk.** The risks of investment in other investment companies, including ETFs registered under the 1940 Act, and ETPs registered under the 1933 Act, typically reflect the risks of the types of instruments in which the investment companies invest. By investing in another investment company or ETP, the Fund becomes a shareholder of that investment company or ETP and bears its proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the other investment company or ETP. The Fund will incur higher and duplicative expenses when it invests in other investment companies and ETPs. Investments in ETFs are also subject to the "ETF Risks" described above. The Fund may also invest in investment companies that pursue inverse investment strategies. Such investment companies are very different from most mutual funds or ETFs in that they seek to provide inverse investment results on a daily basis and are intended to be used as short-term trading vehicles. Such funds are not intended to be used by, and are not appropriate for, investors who do not intend to actively manage and monitor their portfolios. Because the ETPs in which the Fund may invest may have a significant portion of their assets exposed directly or indirectly to commodities or commodity-linked securities, developments affecting commodities may have a disproportionate impact on such ETPs and may subject the ETPs to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. The shares of ETPs are not registered under the 1940 Act, and therefore, do not afford the Fund the investor protections of 1940 Act registered funds.
- **Passive Investment Risk.** The Fund is not actively managed and its Adviser would not sell shares of an equity security due to current or projected underperformance of a security industry or sector unless that security is removed from the Index or the selling of shares of that security is otherwise required upon a rebalancing of the Index as addressed in the Index methodology.
- **Preferred Stock Risk.** Preferred stock is subject to the risk that the dividend on the stock may be changed or omitted by the issuer, and that participation in the growth of an issuer may be limited.
- **Privately Issued Securities Risk.** The Fund may invest in privately-issued securities, including those that are normally purchased pursuant to Rule 144A or Regulation S under the 1933 Act. Privately-issued securities typically may be resold only to qualified institutional buyers, in a privately negotiated transaction, to a limited number of purchasers, or in limited quantities after they have been held for a specified period of time and other conditions are met for an exemption from registration. Because there may be relatively few potential purchasers for such securities, especially under adverse market or economic conditions or in the event of adverse changes in the financial condition of the issuer, the Fund may find it more difficult to sell such securities when it may be advisable to do so or it may be able to sell such securities only at lesser prices than if such securities were more widely held and traded. At times, it also may be more difficult to determine the fair value of such securities for purposes of computing the Fund's NAV due to the absence of an active trading market. There can be no assurance that a privately-issued security previously deemed to be liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid for as long as it is held by the Fund, and its value may decline as a result.
- **Quantitative Security Selection Risk.** The Index relies on a quantitative model that utilizes AI as well as third-party data and information to select Underlying ETFs. To the extent the model does not perform as designed or as intended, the Fund's strategy may not be successfully implemented, and the Fund may lose value. In addition, if the underlying data used to construct the model is incorrect or incomplete, for reasons such as, but not limited to, market disruptions, accounting practices, regulatory matters, or acts of God, any decisions made in reliance thereon may lead to the inclusion or exclusion of Underlying ETFs that would have been excluded or included had the model or data been correct and complete.
- **Rebalance Postponement & Ad Hoc Rebalance Risk.** Unusual market conditions may cause the Index Provider (defined herein) to postpone a scheduled Index rebalance. A postponement could cause the performance and constituents of the Index, and therefore the Fund, to vary from those expected under normal conditions. Also, the Index Provider may rebalance the Index on an ad hoc basis. The Fund may also rebalance its portfolio to attempt to maintain its tracking of the Index. Any transaction costs and market exposure arising from such portfolio rebalancing will be borne directly by the Fund and its shareholders. Therefore, additional ad hoc rebalances may increase the costs to and the tracking error risk of the Fund.
- **REIT Risk.** Investment in real estate companies, including REITs, exposes the Fund to the risks of owning real estate directly. Real estate is highly sensitive to general and local economic conditions and developments. The U.S. real estate market may experience and has, in the past, experienced a decline in value, with certain regions experiencing significant losses in property values. Many real estate companies, including REITs, utilize leverage (and some may be highly leveraged), which increases

investment risk and the risk normally associated with debt financing, and could potentially increase the Fund's volatility and losses. Exposure to such real estate may adversely affect Fund performance. Further, REITs are dependent upon specialized management skills, and their investments may be concentrated in relatively few properties, or in a small geographic area or a single property type. REITs also are subject to heavy cash flow dependency and, as a result, are particularly reliant on the proper functioning of capital markets. A variety of economic and other factors may adversely affect a lessee's ability to meet its obligations to a REIT. In the event of a default by a lessee, the REIT may experience delays in enforcing its rights as a lessor and may incur substantial costs associated in protecting its investments. In addition, a REIT could fail to qualify for favorable regulatory treatment.

- **Sector Risk.** The Fund will be subject to economic sector risks. To the extent the Index is weighted more heavily in particular sectors of the economy (such as healthcare, materials, energy, financial services, insurance, etc.), the Fund's performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors. Those risks may be material and the risks differ for each of the various sectors.
- **Securities Lending Risk.** There are certain risks associated with securities lending, including the risk that the borrower may fail to return the securities on a timely basis or even the loss of rights in the collateral deposited by the borrower, if the borrower should fail financially. The Fund could also lose money in the event of a decline in the value of collateral provided for loaned securities or a decline in the value of any investments made with cash collateral. As a result, the Fund may lose money.
- **Special Tax Risk.** The Fund intends to qualify as a "regulated investment company" ("RIC"); however, the federal income tax treatment of certain aspects of the proposed operations of the Fund are not entirely clear. In particular, at least 90% of the Fund's gross income each taxable year must be derived from dividends, interest, payments with respect to certain securities loans, gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities or foreign currencies, or other income derived with respect to its business of investing in such stock, securities or foreign currencies and net income derived from interests in qualified publicly traded partnerships (the "Qualifying Income Requirement"). Similar to other ETFs, when the Fund disposes of appreciated property by distributing such appreciated property in-kind pursuant to redemption requests of AP shareholders under Section 852(b)(6) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), the Fund does not expect to recognize any built-in gain in such appreciated property. Accordingly, the Fund expects to treat the gain realized from the disposition of such appreciated property as not factoring into the Qualifying Income Requirement regardless of whether such gain would have generated non-qualifying income in a taxable disposition. The Fund has not received an opinion of counsel or guidance from the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") regarding whether Section 852(b)(6) will be available when the Fund distributes such appreciated property in a redemption transaction. If the IRS or a court were to disagree with the Fund's position as to the applicability of this nonrecognition rule to the Fund's dispositions, the Fund could be under-distributed with respect to its income or gains and/or potentially fail to satisfy the Qualifying Income Requirement. If the Fund is under-distributed, it could be subject to an excise tax, subject to a corporate level tax, and potentially causing the character of the amounts reported to shareholders to be incorrect. Moreover, if the Fund fails to distribute at least 90% of its investment company taxable income and net tax-exempt income for the taxable year, the Fund would be subject to tax as a regular corporation for the taxable year. Alternatively, the Fund may be required to pay a deficiency dividend (without having received additional cash) and applicable interest, and such dividend would be paid to the then current shareholders of the Fund. In addition, unless the Fund is able to avail itself of a savings provision, a failure of the Qualifying Income Requirement would cause the Fund to fail to qualify as a RIC. If, for any year, the Fund fails to qualify as a RIC, the Fund itself generally would be subject to regular corporate U.S. federal income tax, and distributions received by its shareholders would be subject to further U.S. federal income tax. Failure to comply with the requirements for qualification as a RIC would have significant negative economic consequences to the Fund's shareholders.
- **Tracking Error Risk.** As with all index funds, the performance of the Fund and its Index may differ from each other for a variety of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses and portfolio transaction costs not incurred by the Index. In addition, the Fund may not be fully invested in the securities of the Index at all times or may hold securities not included in the Index.
- **Valuation Risk.** The Underlying ETFs may hold securities or other assets that may be valued on the basis of factors other than readily available market quotations. This may occur, for example, in times of market turmoil or reduced liquidity. There are multiple methods that can be used to value a portfolio holding when market quotations are not readily available. The value established for any portfolio holding at a point in time might differ from what would be produced using a different methodology or if it had been priced using market quotations. Portfolio holdings that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including "fair valued" assets or securities, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their valuations from one day to the next than if market quotations were used. In addition, there is no assurance that an Underlying ETF could sell or close out a portfolio position for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that an Underlying ETF would incur a loss because a portfolio position is sold or closed out at a discount to the valuation established by the Underlying ETF at that time. The ability to value investments may be impacted by technological issues or errors by pricing services or other third-party service providers.
- **Value Investing Risk.** Because the Fund may utilize a value style of investing, the Fund could suffer losses or produce poor results relative to other funds, even in a rising market, if the Adviser's assessment of a company's value or prospects for exceeding earnings expectations or market conditions is incorrect.

Performance

Performance information for the Fund is not included because the Fund did not have a full calendar year of performance prior to the date of this Prospectus. In the future, performance information for the Fund will be presented in this section. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.teucrium.com.

Management

Investment Adviser: Teucrium Investment Advisors, LLC

Portfolio Managers: Springer Harris, Joran Haugens, and Chris Small each a Portfolio Manager of the Adviser, have been portfolio managers of the Fund since its inception in October 2025.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in large blocks known as "Creation Units," which only APs (typically, broker-dealers) may purchase or redeem. The Fund generally issues and redeems Creation Units in exchange for a portfolio of securities and/or a designated amount of U.S. cash.

Shares are listed on the Exchange, and individual Shares may only be bought and sold in the secondary market through a broker or dealer at market prices, rather than NAV. Because Shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount).

An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares (the "bid" price) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares (the "ask" price) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market. The difference in the bid and ask prices is referred to as the "bid-ask spread."

Recent information regarding the Fund's NAV, market price, how often Shares traded on the Exchange at a premium or discount, and bid-ask spreads can be found on the Fund's website at www.teucrium.com.

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions are generally taxable as ordinary income, qualified dividend income, or capital gains (or a combination), unless your investment is held in an individual retirement account ("IRA") or other tax-advantaged account. Distributions on investments made through tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of assets from those accounts.

Financial Intermediary Compensation

If you purchase Shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an "Intermediary"), the Adviser or its affiliates may pay Intermediaries for certain activities related to the Fund, including participation in activities that are designed to make Intermediaries more knowledgeable about exchange-traded products, including the Fund, or for other activities, such as marketing, educational training or other initiatives related to the sale or promotion of Shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary's website for more information.