

# Yields for You Income Strategy A ETF (YFYA)

Listed on NYSE Arca, Inc.

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](http://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](mailto:ETF@usbank.com).

## Investment Objective

The Yields for You Income Strategy A ETF (the “Strategy A ETF” or the “Fund”) seeks total return (*i.e.* income and capital appreciation) consistent with the preservation of capital.

## 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 ( <i>fees paid directly from your investment</i> )	None
<b>Annual Fund Operating Expenses</b> ( <i>expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment</i> )	
Management Fee	1.00%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.25%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>1.25%</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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** \$127      **3 Years** \$397      **5 Years** \$686      **10 Years** \$1,511

## 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 January 30, 2025 (commencement of operations) through December 31, 2025, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 12% of the average value of its portfolio.

## Principal Investment Strategies

The Strategy A ETF is an actively managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that operates as a “fund-of-funds.” Under normal market conditions the Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily in a combination of other exchange-traded funds (“Underlying ETFs”). Such Underlying ETFs may pursue a variety of investment strategies and in some cases, be managed or sponsored by an entity affiliated with the Adviser. The Underlying ETFs, in turn, primarily invest in a core portfolio of investment

grade debt securities, high-quality government bonds and preferred stock, U.S. Government and agency securities, other fixed income securities (described below), and cash and cash equivalents. The Fund may also invest in Underlying ETFs that invest in equity securities and utilize equity-related derivatives, such as options, futures and swaps.

The Adviser determines specific investments for the Fund by first examining the current economic environment, interest rate trends, and overall market conditions using a variety of quantitative measures (e.g., beta, standard deviation, alpha, Sharpe ratio, tracking error, maximum drawdown, up/down capture ratios, expense ratios, average holding period/turnover, durations, fund holdings, and weights) to determine an allocation or weighting framework among the various asset classes described above (e.g., government bonds, preferred stock, and government and agency securities). The Adviser then selects Underlying ETFs with holdings generally consistent with these asset class exposures and whose investment objectives and strategies are generally in line with the Adviser's market outlook expectations.

The Adviser may adjust the asset class framework and/or the narrower asset class allocations, or the allocations to individual Underlying ETFs, at any time based on the Adviser's views of market conditions, its outlook for various asset classes or other factors that it determines are relevant in seeking to achieve the Fund's investment objective ("dynamic rebalancing"). For example, the Adviser may engage in dynamic rebalancing by adjusting the asset class framework during periods of rising interest rates to favor short-term government bonds or, conversely, when rates are expected to stabilize or decline, the Fund may adjust the asset class framework to emphasize longer-duration bonds to lock in higher yields for extended periods. The Adviser would then make the appropriate adjustments to its Underlying ETF allocations to reflect the updated asset class allocations. As market conditions shift, the Adviser may also employ actively managed strategies to buy and sell Underlying ETFs, invest in individual securities, or make other tactical adjustments to the Fund's portfolio to seek to achieve the Fund's investment objective.

Fixed income securities in an Underlying ETF's portfolio may include investment grade debt securities, including U.S. Government securities (e.g., Treasury bills, notes, bonds and other debt obligations issued by the Treasury or U.S. government-sponsored enterprises), 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. While the Underlying ETFs may invest in securities with any maturity or duration, the Adviser seeks to maintain an effective duration for the Fund of one year or less under normal market conditions. Effective duration is a measure of a security's price volatility or the risk associated with changes in interest rates. An Underlying ETF may have a portion of its assets invested in non-investment-grade debt securities, often referred to as "junk bonds," which are considered speculative. The Fund and the Underlying ETFs also may invest in cash equivalents, including repurchase agreements, commercial paper and variable rate demand notes.

Equity securities in an Underlying ETF's portfolio will primarily consist of preferred stock of large- and mid-capitalization companies with strong fundamentals. Some Underlying ETFs may also invest in equity-related derivatives to both increase the return and to hedge or protect against adverse movements in interest rates and/or the securities markets. The Underlying ETFs in which the Fund invests may also invest in real estate investment trusts ("REITs").

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. The Fund, indirectly through the Underlying ETFs, may at times be heavily invested in one or more sectors.

## 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:

- **Active Management Risk.** The Fund is actively managed and its performance reflects investment decisions that the Adviser makes for the Fund. Such judgments about the Fund's investments may prove to be incorrect. If the investments selected and the strategies employed by the Fund fail to produce the intended results, the Fund could underperform as compared to other funds with similar investment objectives and/or strategies, or could have negative returns. In addition, the Adviser's evaluations and assumptions regarding investments, interest rates, inflation, and other factors may not successfully achieve the Fund's investment objective given actual market conditions.
- **Asset Allocation Fund of Funds Risk.** Asset allocation decisions, techniques, or analyses, or models implemented by the Adviser 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 and the Adviser's assumptions about 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.

- **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.
- **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 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.
- **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 NYSE Arca, Inc. (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.
  - *Event Risk.* Event risk is the risk that corporate issuers may undergo restructurings, such as mergers, leveraged buyouts, takeovers, or similar events financed by increased debt. As a result of the added debt, the credit quality and market value of a company's bonds and/or other debt securities may decline significantly.
  - *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.
  - *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.
  - *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.
  - *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.
- **Floating and Variable Rate Securities Risk.** These securities pay interest at rates that change periodically to reflect changes in market interest rates. Because these securities adjust the interest they pay, they may be beneficial when interest rates are rising

because of the additional return the Underlying ETF will receive, and they may be detrimental when interest rates are falling because of the reduction in interest payments to the Underlying ETF.

- **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.
- **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.
- **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-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.** 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.
- **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.
- **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 Risk.** The risks of investment in other investment companies, including ETFs, typically reflect the risks of the types of instruments in which the investment companies invest. By investing in another investment company, the Fund becomes a shareholder of that investment company and bears its proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the other investment company. The Fund will incur higher and duplicative expenses when it invests in other investment companies, however, the Adviser will not collect management fees for managing Fund assets invested in affiliated ETFs. Investments in ETFs are also subject to the "ETF Risks" described above.
- **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.
- **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's investing approach may result in an emphasis on certain sectors or sub-sectors of the market at any given time. To the extent the Fund invests more heavily in one sector or sub-sector of the market, it thereby presents a more concentrated risk and its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors or sub-sectors. In addition, the value of Shares may change at different rates compared to the value of shares of a fund with investments in a more diversified mix of sectors and industries. An individual sector or sub-sector of the market may have above-average performance during particular periods, but may also move up and down more than the broader market. The several industries that

constitute a sector may all react in the same way to economic, political or regulatory events. The Fund's performance could also be affected if the sectors or sub-sectors do not perform as expected. Alternatively, the lack of exposure to one or more sectors or sub-sectors may adversely affect performance.

- **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 because the asset or security does not trade on a centralized exchange, or 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.

## **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](http://www.teucrium.com).

## **Management**

*Investment Adviser:* Teucrium Investment Advisors, LLC

*Portfolio Managers:* Yehoshua "Leibel" Sternbach, Springer Harris, and Joran Haugens, each a Portfolio Manager of the Adviser, have been portfolio managers of the Fund since its inception in January 2025. Chris Small, a Portfolio Manager of the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since July 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](http://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.