

MARKETFIELD ASSET MANAGEMENT

MARKETFIELD FUND

Class A (MFADX)

Class C (MFCDX)

Class I (MFLDX)

Class R6 (MFRIX)

Prospectus

April 10, 2017

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Marketfield Fund

A Series of Trust for Professional Managers (the “Trust”)

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Summary Section

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Marketfield Fund (the “Fund”) is capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. You may qualify for discounts on sales charge if you or your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$50,000 in the Fund. Certain financial intermediaries may also offer variations in Fund sales charges to their customers as described in Appendix A to the Prospectus. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and under “Shareholder Information – Choosing a Share Class” on page 26 of the Prospectus, in Appendix A to the Prospectus, and under “Sales Charges; Sales Charge Reductions and Waivers” on page 103 of the Statement of Additional Information (the “SAI”).

Shareholder Fees <i>(fees paid directly from your investment)</i>	Class A	Class C	Class I	Class R6
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	5.50%	None	None	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of shares redeemed within 12 months of purchase)	None ⁽¹⁾	1.00%	None	None
Annual Fund Operating Expenses <i>(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</i>				
Management Fees	1.40%	1.40%	1.40%	1.40%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	1.00%	None	None
Other Expenses				
Shareholder Servicing Plan Fees	None	None	None	None
Short Sale Expenses	1.01%	1.00%	1.00%	1.11%
Remainder of Other Expenses	0.22%	0.25%	0.21%	0.13%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	<u>0.10%</u>	<u>0.10%</u>	<u>0.10%</u>	<u>0.10%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses ⁽²⁾	2.98%	3.75%	2.71%	2.74%
Less: Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement	<u>-0.07%</u>	<u>-0.08%</u>	<u>-0.05%</u>	<u>-0.10%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	2.91%	3.67%	2.66%	2.64%

⁽¹⁾ A contingent deferred sales charge of 1.00% may be imposed on certain redemptions made within one year of the date of purchase on shares that were purchased without an initial sales charge.

⁽²⁾ Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets found within the “Financial Highlights” section of this Prospectus, because Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are not included in the ratio.

⁽³⁾ Pursuant to an operating expense limitation agreement between Marketfield Asset Management LLC, the Fund’s investment adviser (the “Adviser”), and the Fund, the Adviser has agreed to waive its management fees and/or reimburse Fund expenses to ensure that Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (exclusive of front-end or contingent deferred loads, taxes, leverage, interest, brokerage commissions, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, dividends or interest expenses on short positions, acquired fund fees and expenses or extraordinary expenses such as litigation) do not exceed 1.80%, 2.57%, 1.56% and 1.43% of the Fund’s average daily net assets for Class A, Class C, Class I and Class R6 shares, respectively, through at least April 8, 2019. The operating expense limitation agreement can be terminated only by, or with the consent of, the Trust’s Board of Trustees (the “Board of Trustees”). The Adviser may request recoupment of previously waived fees and paid expenses from the Fund for three years from the date such fees and expenses were waived or paid, subject to the operating expense limitation agreement, if such reimbursement will not cause the Fund to exceed the lesser of: (1) the expense limitation in place at the time of the waiver and/or expense payment; or (2) the expense limitation in place at the time of the recoupment.

⁽⁴⁾ Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement ratios have been adjusted to reflect the current expense limitation cap for each respective share class plus Short Sale Expenses and Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the costs of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and that you 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 operating expense limitation agreement discussed in the table above is reflected only through April 8, 2019. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

	One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
Class A	\$828	\$1,408	\$2,019	\$3,658
Class C	\$468	\$1,131	\$1,921	\$3,982
Class I	\$269	\$832	\$1,426	\$3,034
Class R6	\$267	\$831	\$1,431	\$3,055

If you did not redeem your Class C shares, you would pay the following expenses:

Class C	\$369	\$1,131	\$1,921	\$3,982
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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 Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These transaction costs and potentially higher taxes, which are not reflected in Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 86% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund seeks long-term growth of capital above that of the broad equity market over a full market cycle, with volatility that is lower than that of the broad equity market. Correlation between the Fund and the broad equity market may vary considerably over the course of an investment cycle.

To achieve the Fund's investment objective, the Adviser allocates the Fund's assets among investments in equity securities, fixed-income securities and other investment companies, including exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), in proportions consistent with the Adviser's evaluation of their expected risks and returns.

The Fund's equity securities investments may include common and preferred stocks of United States companies of any size. The Fund may take long and short positions in equity securities of foreign companies of any size, including securities issued by corporations or governments located in developing or emerging markets. The amount of Fund assets invested in foreign securities may vary based on market conditions. However, under normal market conditions, the Adviser expects the Fund may invest up to 50% of the Fund's net assets in foreign securities, including securities of issuers located in emerging markets. The Adviser has discretion to determine the countries considered to be emerging market countries, taking into consideration factors such as the development of a country's financial and capital markets, inclusion of a country in an index representative of emerging markets, and country classifications used by the World Bank, International Monetary Fund or United Nations. The Fund's investments in foreign securities may include, but are not limited to, American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), European Depositary Receipts ("EDRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs"). The Fund's investments in other investment companies, including ETFs, and derivative type transactions will be considered "foreign" if the underlying assets represented by the investment are determined to have exposure to foreign securities, including emerging market securities. Also, under normal market

conditions, the Fund may engage in short sales of securities or other derivative type transactions (specifically options, forward contracts, forward foreign currency contracts entered into for other than bona fide hedging purposes, futures contracts and swap agreements), representing up to 50% of the Fund's net assets, to profit from an anticipated decline in the price of the securities sold short.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund's investments in fixed-income securities consist of investment grade corporate bonds and debentures, mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities, United States Treasury obligations, municipal securities, obligations issued by the U.S. Government and its agencies or instrumentalities and convertible securities. The Fund may also invest in fixed income securities of foreign issuers (including issuers in emerging markets). The Fund may invest up to 30% of its net assets in fixed-income securities that are below investment grade. Below investment grade securities are generally securities that receive low ratings from independent rating agencies, such as securities rated lower than BBB- by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services ("S&P") and Baa3 by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's"), or if unrated, are determined to be of equivalent quality by the Adviser. If independent rating agencies assign different ratings to the same security, the Fund will use the higher rating for purposes of determining the security's credit quality. Securities that are rated below investment grade by an independent rating agency are commonly referred to as "high yield debt" or "junk bonds."

In addition, the Fund may invest up to 50% of its net assets in equity or fixed-income options, futures contracts and convertible securities and may invest up to 30% of its net assets in interest rate, credit default, index, equity (including total return), and currency exchange rate swap agreements. The Adviser shall manage the Fund so that the Fund will not be deemed to be a "commodity pool" under the Commodity Exchange Act.

When reviewing investment opportunities for the Fund, the Adviser considers various factors, including macroeconomic conditions, corporate earnings at a macroeconomic level, anticipated inflation and interest rates, consumer risk and its perception of the outlook of the capital markets as a whole. A macroeconomic strategy focuses on broad trends and is generally distinguished from a strategy that focuses on the prospects of particular companies or issuers. The Adviser may allocate the Fund's investments between equity and fixed-income securities at its discretion, without limitation. The Adviser may engage in active trading with high portfolio turnover of the Fund's portfolio investments to achieve the Fund's investment objective.

Security selection for the Fund is driven by the Adviser's top-down analysis of economic issues, the Adviser's perception of investor sentiment and investment flows. Once the Adviser has identified a theme that is expected to either benefit or disadvantage a specific sector or country, it seeks to implement an investment strategy that is appropriate for the Fund. In some cases, the Adviser may utilize a sector- or country-specific ETF that offers exposure to a broad range of securities. In other situations, the Adviser may select a single issue that is perceived by the Adviser to be particularly germane to a specific concern or a small group of issues with characteristics that match the goal of creating portfolio exposure to a macroeconomic theme.

The Adviser may sell a security if it no longer believes the security will contribute to meeting the investment objective of the Fund or when the security is deemed less attractive relative to another security on a return/risk basis. The Adviser may also sell or reduce a position in a security if it sees the investment theme failing to materialize.

Principal Risks

In addition to possibly not achieving your investment goals, **you could lose money by investing in the Fund.** The principal risks of investing in the Fund are:

- *Market Changes Risk:* The value of the Fund's investments may change because of broad changes in the markets in which the Fund invests, which could cause the Fund to underperform other funds with similar objectives. From time to time, markets may experience periods of acute stress that may result in (i) increased volatility; and (ii) increased redemptions. Such conditions may add significantly to the risk of volatility in the net asset value ("NAV") of the Fund's shares.
- *Management Risk:* The investment strategies, practices and risk analysis used by the Adviser may not produce the desired results.
- *Macroeconomic Strategy Risk:* The investment strategies of the Fund rely on, among other things, the Adviser's assessment of macroeconomic conditions and trends across multiple geographies and asset classes. As such, the success of the investment strategies of the Fund depends, in part, on the accuracy of Adviser's assessment of macroeconomic conditions and trends. Macroeconomic conditions may include, among others, unanticipated changes in economic and political conditions, corporate profits and other business related indicators, inflation and interest rate levels and performance of broad markets across asset classes.
- *Equity Securities Risk:* Investments in common stocks and other equity securities are particularly subject to the risk of changing economic, stock market, industry and company conditions and the risks inherent in a portfolio manager's ability to anticipate such changes that can adversely affect the value of the Fund's holdings. Opportunity for greater gain often comes with greater risk of loss.
- *Convertible Securities Risk:* Convertible securities may be subordinate to other securities. In part, the total return for a convertible security depends upon the performance of the underlying stock into which it can be converted. Also, issuers of convertible securities are often not as strong financially as those issuing securities with higher credit ratings, are more likely to encounter financial difficulties and typically are more vulnerable to changes in the economy, such as a recession or a sustained period of rising interest rates, which could affect their ability to make interest and principal payments. If an issuer stops making interest and/or principal payments, the Fund could lose its entire investment.
- *Foreign Securities Risk:* Investments in foreign securities may be riskier than investments in U.S. securities. Differences between U.S. and foreign regulatory regimes and securities markets, including less stringent investor protections and disclosure standards of some foreign markets, less liquid trading markets and political and economic developments in foreign countries, may affect the value of the Fund's investments in foreign securities. Foreign securities may also subject the Fund's investments to changes in currency rates.
- *Emerging Markets Risk:* The risks related to investing in foreign securities are generally greater with respect to securities of companies that conduct their business activities in emerging markets or whose securities are traded principally in emerging markets. The risks of investing in emerging markets include the risks of illiquidity, increased price volatility, smaller market capitalizations, less government regulation, less extensive and less frequent accounting, financial and other reporting requirements, risk of loss resulting from problems in share registration and custody, substantial economic and political disruptions and the nationalization of foreign deposits or assets.
- *Small-Cap and Mid-Cap Stock Risk:* Stocks of small-cap and mid-cap companies may be subject to greater price volatility, significantly lower trading volumes, cyclical, static or moderate growth prospects and greater spreads between their bid and ask prices than stocks of larger companies. Because these businesses frequently rely on narrower product lines and niche markets, they can suffer isolated setbacks. Smaller capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse business or market developments.

- *Short Selling Risk:* If a security sold short increases in price, the Fund may have to cover its short position at a higher price than the short sale price, resulting in a loss. Because losses on short sales arise from increases in the value of the security sold short, such losses are theoretically unlimited. The Fund also may be required to pay a premium and other transaction costs, which would increase the cost of the security sold short. The amount of any gain will be decreased, and the amount of any loss increased, by the amount of the premium, dividends, interest or expenses the Fund may be required to pay in connection with the short sale.

By investing the proceeds received from selling securities short, the Fund could be deemed to be employing a form of leverage, which creates special risks. The use of leverage may increase the Fund's exposure to long positions and make any change in the Fund's NAV greater than it would be without the use of leverage. This could result in increased volatility of returns.

- *Depository Receipts Risk:* Investments in depository receipts may entail the special risks of foreign investing, including currency exchange fluctuations, government regulations, and the potential for political and economic instability.
- *Debt or Fixed-Income Securities Risk:* The risks of investing in debt or fixed-income securities include (without limitation): (i) credit risk, *i.e.*, the issuer may not repay the loan created by the issuance of that debt security; (ii) maturity risk, *i.e.*, a debt security with a longer maturity may fluctuate in value more than one with a shorter maturity; (iii) market risk, *i.e.*, low demand for debt securities may negatively impact their price; (iv) interest rate risk, *i.e.*, when interest rates go up, the value of a debt security goes down, and when interest rates go down, the value of a debt security goes up (long-term debt securities will normally have more price volatility than short-term debt securities because long-term debt securities are generally more susceptible to interest rate risk than short-term debt securities); (v) selection risk, *i.e.*, the securities selected by the Adviser may underperform the market or other securities selected by other funds; and (vi) call risk, *i.e.*, during a period of falling interest rates, the issuer may redeem a security by repaying it early, which may reduce the Fund's income if the proceeds are reinvested at lower interest rates.

Interest rates in the United States are at, or near, historic lows, which may increase the Fund's exposure to risks associated with rising interest rates. Moreover, rising interest rates or lack of market participants may lead to decreased liquidity in the bond markets, making it more difficult for the Fund to sell its holdings at a time when the Adviser might wish to sell. Decreased liquidity in the markets also may make it more difficult to value some or all of the Fund's holdings.

Additional risks associated with an investment in the Fund include the following: (i) not all U.S. government securities are insured or guaranteed by the U.S. government—some are backed only by the issuing agency, which must rely on its own resources to repay the debt; and (ii) the Fund's yield will fluctuate with changes in short-term interest rates.

- *High-Yield Securities Risk:* Investments in high-yield securities or non-investment grade securities (commonly referred to as "junk bonds") are sometimes considered speculative because they present a greater risk of loss than higher quality securities. Such securities may, under certain circumstances, be less liquid than higher rated securities. These securities pay investors a premium (a high interest rate or yield) because of the increased risk of loss. These securities can also be subject to greater price volatility. In times of unusual or adverse market, economic or political conditions, these securities may experience higher than normal default rates.

- *Other Investment Companies Risk:* The risks of owning another investment company are generally similar to the risks of investment directly in the securities in which that investment company invests. However, an investment company may not achieve its investment objective or execute its investment strategy effectively, which may adversely affect the Fund's performance.
- *Exchange-Traded Fund Risk:* The risks of owning an ETF generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying securities they are designed to track, although lack of liquidity in an ETF could result in it being more volatile than the underlying portfolio of securities. Disruptions in the markets for the securities underlying ETFs purchased or sold by the Fund could result in losses on the Fund's investment in ETFs. ETFs also have management fees that increase their costs versus the costs of owning the underlying securities directly.
- *Mortgage-Backed/Asset-Backed Securities Risk:* Prepayment risk is associated with mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities. If interest rates fall, the underlying debt may be repaid ahead of schedule, reducing the value of the Fund's investments. If interest rates rise, there may be fewer prepayments, which would cause the average bond maturity to rise, increasing the potential for the Fund to lose money. The value of these securities may be significantly affected by changes in interest rates, the market's perception of issuers, and the creditworthiness of the parties involved. The ability of the Fund to successfully utilize these instruments may depend on the ability of the Adviser to forecast interest rates and other economic factors correctly. These securities may have a structure that makes their reaction to interest rate changes and other factors difficult to predict, making their value highly volatile.
- *Municipal Bond Risk:* Municipal bond risks include the ability of the issuer to repay the obligation, the relative lack of information about certain issuers, and the possibility of future tax and legislative changes, which could affect the market for and value of municipal securities. Municipalities continue to experience economic and financial difficulties in the current economic environment. The ability of a municipal issuer to make payments and the value of municipal bonds can be affected by uncertainties in the municipal securities market. Such uncertainties could cause increased volatility in the municipal securities market and could negatively impact the Fund's NAV.
- *Derivatives Risk:* Derivatives are investments whose value depends on (or is derived from) the value of an underlying instrument, such as a security, asset, reference rate or index. Derivative strategies often involve leverage, which may exaggerate a loss, potentially causing the Fund to lose more money than it would have lost had it invested in the underlying instrument. Derivatives may be difficult to sell, unwind or value. Derivatives may also be subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the counterparty (the party on the other side of the transaction) on a derivative transaction will be unable to honor its contractual obligations to the Fund. Swap transactions tend to shift the Fund's investment exposure from one type of investment to another, and therefore entail the risk that a party will default on its payment obligations to the Fund.

Futures may be more volatile than direct investments in the instrument underlying the futures, and may not correlate perfectly to the underlying instrument. Futures also may involve a small initial investment relative to the risk assumed, which could result in losses greater than if they had not been used. Due to fluctuations in the price of the underlying security, the Fund may not be able to profitably exercise an option and may lose its entire investment in an option. Forward commitments entail the risk that the instrument may be worth less when it is issued or received than the price the Fund agreed to pay when it made the commitment. The use of foreign currency forwards may result in currency exchange losses due to fluctuations in currency exchange rates or an imperfect correlation between portfolio holdings denominated in a particular currency and the forward contracts entered into by the Fund.

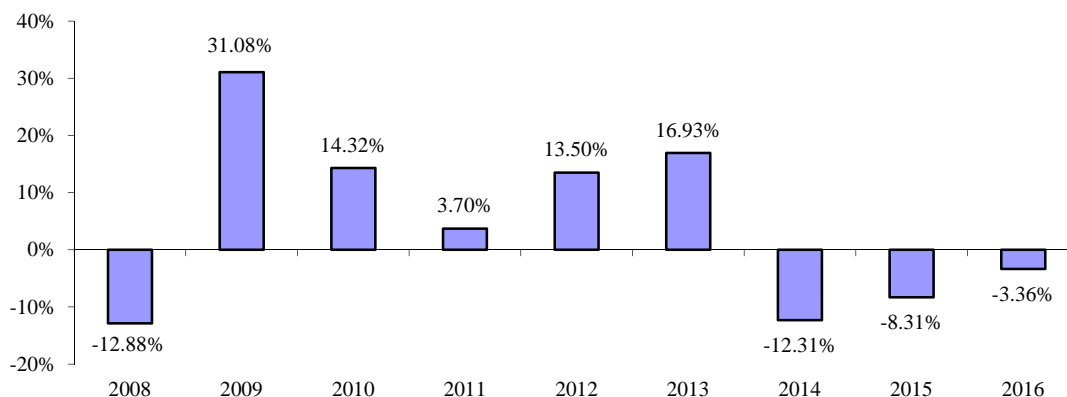
- Liquidity and Valuation Risk:* Securities purchased by the Fund may be illiquid at the time of purchase or liquid at the time of purchase and subsequently become illiquid due to, among other things, events relating to the issuer of the securities, market events, economic conditions, investor perceptions or lack of market participants. The lack of an active trading market may make it difficult to obtain an accurate price for a security. If market conditions make it difficult to value securities, the Fund may value these securities using more subjective methods, such as fair value pricing. In such cases, the value determined for a security could be different than the value realized upon such security's sale. As a result, an investor could pay more than the market value when buying Fund shares or receive less than the market value when selling Fund shares. Liquidity risk may also refer to the risk that the Fund may not be able to pay redemption proceeds within the allowable time period because of unusual market conditions, unusually high volume of redemptions, or other reasons. To meet redemption requests, the Fund may be forced to sell securities at an unfavorable time and/or under unfavorable conditions.
- Portfolio Turnover Risk:* Portfolio turnover measures the amount of trading the Fund does during the year. The Fund may experience a portfolio turnover rate of over 100%. The Fund's portfolio turnover rate for its fiscal year ended December 31st is found in the Summary Section and in the Financial Highlights section of this Prospectus. The use of certain investment strategies may generate increased portfolio turnover. Funds with high turnover rates (at or over 100%) often will have higher transaction costs (which are paid by the Fund) and may generate more capital gains, including short-term capital gains taxable at ordinary income rates (on which you'll pay taxes, even if you don't sell any shares by year-end).
- Tax Risk:* The Fund's investments and investment strategies, including transactions in options and futures contracts, may be subject to special and complex federal income tax provisions, the effect of which may be, among other things: (i) to disallow, suspend, defer or otherwise limit the allowance of certain losses or deductions; (ii) to accelerate income to the Fund; (iii) to convert long-term capital gain, which is currently subject to lower tax rates, into short-term capital gain or ordinary income, which are currently subject to higher tax rates; (iv) to convert an ordinary loss or a deduction into a capital loss (the deductibility of which is more limited); (v) to treat dividends that would otherwise constitute qualified dividend income as non-qualified dividend income; and (vi) to produce income that will not qualify as good income under the gross income requirements that must be met for the Fund to qualify as a regulated investment company (a "RIC") under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). Furthermore, to the extent that any futures contract or option on a futures contract held by the Fund is a "section 1256 contract" under Section 1256 of the Code, the contract will be marked to market annually, and any gain or loss will be treated as 60% long-term and 40% short-term, regardless of the holding period for such contract. Section 1256 contracts may include Fund transactions involving call options on a broad-based securities index, certain futures contracts and other financial contracts.
- Cybersecurity Risk.* With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet to conduct business, the Fund is susceptible to operational, information security, and related risks. Cyber incidents affecting the Fund or its service providers may cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, interference with the Fund's ability to calculate its NAV, impediments to trading, the inability of shareholders to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, or additional compliance costs.

Performance

The bar chart demonstrates the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year. The Average Annual Total Returns table also demonstrates these risks by showing how the Fund's average annual returns for the one year, five year, and since inception periods compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The Fund has selected the S&P 500[®] Index as its primary benchmark. The S&P 500[®] Index is widely regarded as the standard index for measuring large-cap U.S. stock market performance.

Performance data for the classes varies based on differences in their fee and expense structures. The performance figures for Class I shares reflect the historical performance of the then-existing shares of the MainStay Marketfield Fund, a series of Mainstay Funds Trust (the "MainStay Marketfield Fund") (the predecessor to the Fund, for which the Adviser served as the investment sub-advisor) for periods from October 5, 2012 to April 8, 2016. The performance figures for Class I shares also reflect the historical performance of the then-existing shares of the predecessor fund to the MainStay Marketfield Fund (which was subject to a different fee structure, and for which a predecessor entity to the Adviser served as the investment adviser) for periods prior to October 5, 2012. The returns in the table below for periods prior to October 5, 2012 have been calculated using the expenses of the predecessor fund to the MainStay Marketfield Fund. Performance figures for Class A and Class C shares, first offered on October 5, 2012, include the historical performance of Class I shares through October 4, 2012 and are adjusted to reflect differences in fees and expenses. Performance figures for Class R6 shares, first offered on June 17, 2013, include the historical performance of Class I shares through June 16, 2013. Performance data for the classes varies based on differences in their fee and expense structures. Unadjusted, the performance for the newer classes would likely have been different because of differences in certain fees and expenses attributable to each share class. The Fund's past performance, before and after taxes, is not necessarily an indication of how it will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.marketfieldfund.com or by calling the Fund at 1-800-311-MKTD (6583) (toll free).

Calendar Year Total Return for Class I Shares as of December 31



During the period of time shown in the bar chart, the Fund's highest quarterly return for Class I shares was 15.89% for the quarter ended June 30, 2009, and the lowest quarterly return for Class I shares was -13.05% for the quarter ended December 31, 2008.

**Average Annual Total Returns
(for the Periods Ended December 31, 2016)**

	1 Year	5 Year	Since Inception (7/31/07)
Return Before Taxes			
Class A	-8.88%	-0.74%	3.16%
Class C	-5.32%	-0.37%	2.99%
Class I	-3.36%	0.62%	4.02%
Class R6	-3.28%	0.72%	4.07%
Return After Taxes on Distributions			
Class I	-3.36%	0.60%	4.00%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares			
Class I	-1.90%	0.48%	3.18%
S&P 500® Index	11.96%	14.66%	6.98%
(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)			

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

In certain cases, the figure representing “Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares” may be higher than the other return figures for the same period. A higher after-tax return results when a capital loss occurs upon redemption and provides an annual tax deduction that benefits the investor.

Management

The Adviser

Marketfield Asset Management LLC is the Fund’s investment adviser.

Portfolio Managers

Michael C. Aronstein and Michael Shaoul, Ph.D., are the Fund’s Portfolio Managers. Mr. Aronstein has been President and Chief Investment Officer of the Adviser and Portfolio Manager of the Fund and its predecessors since it commenced operations in July 2007. Mr. Shaoul has been Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Adviser since July 2007. He has co-managed the Fund since April 2016.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

You may purchase or redeem shares by mail addressed to Marketfield Fund, c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201-0701, by telephone at 1-800-311-MKTD (6583) (toll free), on any day the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) is open for trading, or through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) approved by the Fund (an “Authorized Intermediary”). You may also purchase or redeem Fund shares by wire transfer. Purchases and redemptions by telephone are permitted if you have previously established these options for your account. Investors who wish to purchase or redeem Fund shares through an Authorized Intermediary should contact the Authorized Intermediary directly.

Minimum Investment Amounts

	<u>Initial Investment</u>	<u>Subsequent Investments</u>
Class A Shares	\$2,500	\$0
Class C Shares	\$2,500	\$50
Class I Shares – individual investors	\$1,000,000	\$0
Class I Shares – institutional investors	\$0	\$0
Class R6 Shares	\$250,000	\$0

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions will be taxed primarily as ordinary income unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an IRA. A portion of the Fund's distributions may also be taxable as long-term capital gain. You may be taxed later upon withdrawal of monies from such tax-deferred arrangements.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

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

Investment Strategies, Related Risks and Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Fund is capital appreciation.

Changes in Investment Objective. The Fund's investment objective may be changed without the approval of the Fund's shareholders upon 60 days' written notice to shareholders.

Principal Investment Strategies

To achieve the Fund's investment objective, the Adviser allocates the Fund's assets among investments in equity securities, fixed-income securities, derivatives, currencies, commodity-linked instruments and other investment companies, including ETFs, in proportions consistent with the Adviser's evaluation of their expected risks and returns.

Investments in Equity Securities. The Fund may take both long and short positions in equity securities, including common and preferred stock of U.S. and foreign companies (including issuers located in emerging markets), convertible securities, depositary receipts, warrants, rights and derivatives that are linked to equity securities. The Fund is generally not constrained among the types of equity securities in which it may invest. The Fund may invest in equity securities of companies with market capitalizations of any size. In addition to direct investments in equity securities and other equity-linked instruments, the Fund may invest in shares of other investment companies, including ETFs, that invest in equity securities and other equity-linked instruments.

Investments in Fixed-Income Securities. The Fund may invest in fixed-income securities of U.S. and foreign issuers (including issuers located in emerging markets), and derivatives that are linked to fixed-income securities. "Fixed-income securities" in which the Fund may invest include, but are not limited to, corporate bonds, convertible bonds, debt securities and other fixed-income instruments issued by various U.S. and non-U.S. governments (including their agencies or instrumentalities), municipal securities, partnership securities, commercial and residential mortgage-backed securities, asset backed securities, and when issued securities. These investments may include securities of varying maturities, durations and ratings, including securities that have been rated below investment grade by an independent rating agency, commonly referred to as "junk bonds" or "high yield bonds." Fixed-income securities may also be secured or unsecured, or have various rankings (such as senior or subordinate) to other debt securities of the same issuer. In addition to direct investments in fixed-income securities and other instruments that are linked to fixed-income securities, the Fund may invest in shares of other investment companies that invest in fixed-income securities and other instruments that are linked to fixed-income securities, including shares of ETFs.

Investments in Derivatives. The Fund may invest in derivatives for hedging purposes, to maintain liquidity or to seek total return. Derivatives have a return tied to a formula based upon an interest rate, index, price of a security or other measurement. Derivatives include options, futures contracts, forward foreign currency contracts, swaps and related products.

Options. An option is a contract in which the "holder" (the buyer) pays a certain amount ("premium") to the "writer" (the seller) to obtain the right, but not the obligation, to buy from the writer (in a "call") or sell to the writer (in a "put") a specific asset at an agreed upon price at or before a certain time. The holder pays the premium at inception and has no further financial obligation. The holder of an option-based derivative generally will benefit from favorable movements in the price of the underlying asset but is not exposed to corresponding losses due to adverse movements in the value of the underlying asset. The writer of an option-based derivative generally will receive fees or premiums but generally is exposed to losses due to changes in the value of the underlying asset. The Fund's investments in options may include the loss of the entire premium and the value of the underlying asset.

Futures. A futures contract provides for the future sale by one party and purchase by another party of a specified amount of a specific financial instrument, index, security or commodity for a specified price at a designated date, time and place. An index futures contract is an agreement pursuant to which the parties agree to take or make delivery of an amount of cash equal to the difference between the value of the index at the close of the last trading day of the contract and the price at which the index futures contract was originally written. Transaction costs are incurred when a futures contract is bought or sold and margin deposits must be maintained. A futures contract may be satisfied by delivery or purchase, as the case may be, of the instrument, security or commodity or by payment of the change in the cash value of the index. More commonly, futures contracts are closed out prior to delivery by entering into an offsetting transaction in a matching futures contract. If the offsetting purchase price is less than the original sale price, the Fund realizes a gain; if it is more, the Fund realizes a loss. Conversely, if the offsetting sale price is more than the original purchase price, the Fund realizes a gain; if it is less, the Fund realizes a loss. The transaction costs must also be included in these calculations. There can be no assurance, however, that the Fund will be able to enter into an offsetting transaction with respect to a particular futures contract at a particular time.

Forward Foreign Currency Contracts. A forward foreign currency contract is an agreement to purchase or sell a specific currency at a specified future date and price agreed to by the parties at the time of entering into the contract. The Fund may enter into forward foreign currency exchange contracts for purposes of increasing exposure to a foreign currency or to shift exposure to foreign currency fluctuations from one currency to another. To the extent that it does so, the Fund will be subject to the additional risk that the relative value of currencies will be different than anticipated by the Adviser. The use of currency transactions can result in the Fund incurring losses as a result of a number of factors including the imposition of exchange controls, suspension of settlements, or the inability to deliver or receive a specified currency.

Swaps. Swap agreements typically are two-party contracts entered into primarily by institutional investors for periods ranging from a few weeks to several years. Cleared swaps are transacted through futures commission merchants that are members of central clearinghouses with the clearinghouse serving as a central counterparty. In a standard “swap” transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined investments or instruments. The gross returns to be exchanged or “swapped” between the parties are calculated with respect to a “notional amount” (*i.e.*, the change in the value of a particular dollar amount invested at a particular interest rate, in a particular foreign currency, or in a “basket” of securities representing a particular index). The swaps market was largely unregulated prior to the enactment of the Dodd-Frank Act. Pursuant to rules promulgated under the Dodd-Frank Act, central clearing of swap agreements is currently required for certain market participants trading certain instruments, and central clearing for additional instruments is expected to be implemented by regulators until the majority of the swaps market is ultimately subject to central clearing.

Credit Default Swaps. A credit default swap is a contract between a buyer and a seller of protection against a pre-defined credit event (e.g., a ratings downgrade or default) on an underlying reference obligation, which may be a single debt instrument or baskets or indices of securities. Credit default swaps are used as a means of “buying” credit protection (*i.e.*, attempting to mitigate the risk of default or credit quality deterioration in some portion of the Fund’s holdings) or “selling” credit protection (*i.e.*, attempting to gain exposure to an underlying issuer’s credit quality characteristics without directly investing in that issuer). The Fund may be a buyer or seller of a credit default swap. Where the Fund is a seller of credit protection, it adds leverage to its portfolio because the Fund is subject to investment exposure on the notional amount of the swap which would be offset to the extent of its uncommitted cash or cash equivalents. The Fund will only sell credit protection with respect to securities in which it would be authorized to invest directly.

If the Fund is a buyer of a credit default swap and no credit event occurs, the Fund will lose its premium payment and recover nothing. However, if the Fund is a buyer and a credit event occurs, the Fund will receive the full notional amount, or “par value,” of the reference obligation in exchange for the reference obligation or a payment equal to the difference in value between the full notional amount, or “par value,” of the reference obligation and the market value of the reference obligation. As a seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income reflecting the buyer’s premium payments through the term of the contract (typically between six months and three years), provided that there is no credit event. If a credit event occurs, the Fund must pay the buyer the full notional amount, or “par value,” of the reference obligation in exchange for the reference obligation or the difference in value between the full notional amount, or “par value,” of the reference obligation and the market value of the reference obligation. Credit default swaps may involve greater risks than if the Fund had invested in the reference obligation directly. In addition to the risks applicable to derivatives generally, credit default swaps involve special risks because they may be difficult to value and may be more susceptible to liquidity and credit risk.

Currencies. The Fund may invest in securities denominated in U.S. dollars or foreign currencies (including those of issuers located in emerging markets). In addition, the Fund may purchase and sell foreign currencies in the spot market or by entering into forward foreign currency contracts, and may invest in currency futures contracts, and options on foreign currencies.

Commodity Markets Investments. The Fund may invest in commodity-linked instruments, including commodity-linked swaps, futures, options and options on futures, commodity-linked debt and other investment companies and ETFs that invest in commodity-linked instruments. The Fund’s investments in commodity-linked instruments represent underlying tangible assets such as oil, minerals, metals and agricultural products. In addition to investments in commodity-linked instruments, the Fund may invest in fixed income or equity securities of issuers that are engaged in a commodities-based industry (such as manufacturers of mining or agricultural equipment, producers of oil or other fossil fuels, or producers of forest products). The Adviser shall manage the Fund so that the Fund will not be deemed to be a “commodity pool” under the Commodity Exchange Act.

Temporary Strategies; Cash or Similar Investments. For temporary defensive purposes, up to 100% of the Fund’s total assets may be invested in high-quality, short-term debt securities and money market instruments. For longer periods of time, the Fund may hold a substantial cash position. These short-term debt securities and money market instruments include shares of corporate and government money market mutual funds and U.S. Government securities. Taking a temporary defensive position in cash or holding a large cash position for an extended period of time may result in the Fund not achieving its investment objective. Furthermore, to the extent that the Fund invests in money market mutual funds for its cash position, there will be some duplication of expenses because the Fund would bear its pro rata portion of such money market funds’ management fees and operational expenses.

Principal Risks

Before investing in the Fund, you should carefully consider your own investment goals, the amount of time that you are willing to leave your money invested and the amount of risk that you are willing to take. In addition to possibly not achieving your investment goals, **you could lose money by investing in the Fund.** Information about the Fund’s objective, principal investment strategies, investment practices and principal risks appears at the beginning of this Prospectus. Additional information about the investment practices of the Fund and risks pertinent to these practices is included in the Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”). The information below describes in greater detail the other risks pertinent to the Fund. The following risks are provided in alphabetical order and not necessarily in order of importance.

American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”). The Fund may invest in ADRs. ADRs, which are typically issued by a U.S. financial institution (a “depository”), evidence ownership interests in a security or pool of securities issued by a foreign company which are held by the depository. ADRs are denominated in U.S. dollars and trade in the U.S. securities markets. Because ADRs are not denominated in the same currency as the underlying securities into which they may be converted, they are subject to currency risks. In addition, depository receipts involve many of the same risks of investing directly in foreign securities. Generally, ADRs are treated by the Fund the same as foreign securities.

Convertible Securities Risk. Convertible securities, until converted, have the same general characteristics as debt securities insofar as they generally provide a stable stream of income with generally higher yields than those of equity securities of the same or similar issuers. By permitting the holder to exchange an investment for common stock or the cash value of a security or a basket or index of securities, convertible securities may also enable the investor to benefit from increases in the market price of the underlying securities. Therefore, convertible securities generally offer lower interest or dividend yields than non-convertible securities of similar quality.

Cybersecurity Risk. With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet to conduct business, the Fund is susceptible to operational, information security, and related risks. In general, cyber incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events. Cyber attacks include, but are not limited to, gaining unauthorized access to digital systems (e.g., through “hacking” or malicious software coding) for purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data, or causing operational disruption. Cyber attacks may also be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorized access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks on websites (i.e., efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users). Cyber incidents affecting the Fund or its service providers may cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, interference with the Fund’s ability to calculate its NAV, impediments to trading, the inability of shareholders to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, or additional compliance costs. Similar adverse consequences could result from cyber incidents affecting issuers of securities in which the Fund invests, counterparties with which the Fund engages in transactions, governmental and other regulatory authorities, exchange and other financial market operators, banks, brokers, dealers, insurance companies and other financial institutions (including financial intermediaries and service providers for shareholders) and other parties. In addition, substantial costs may be incurred in order to prevent any cyber incidents in the future. While the Fund’s service providers have established business continuity plans in the event of, and risk management systems to prevent, such cyber incidents, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems, including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified. Furthermore, the Fund cannot control the cyber security plans and systems put in place by its service providers or any other third parties whose operations may affect the Fund or its shareholders. As a result, the Fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted.

Debt or Fixed-Income Securities Risk. Investors buy debt securities, also referred to as fixed-income securities, primarily to profit through interest payments. Governments, banks and companies raise cash by issuing or selling debt securities to investors. Debt securities may be bought directly from those issuers or in the secondary trading markets. There are many different types of debt securities, including (without limitation) bonds, notes, and debentures.

Interest may be paid at different intervals. Some debt securities do not make regular interest payments, but instead are initially sold at a discount to the principal amount that is to be paid at maturity.

The risks involved with investing in debt securities include (without limitation):

- Credit risk: The purchaser of a debt security lends money to the issuer of that security. If the issuer does not pay back the loan, the holder of the security may experience a loss on its investment.
- Maturity risk: A debt security with a longer maturity may fluctuate in value more than a debt security with a shorter maturity. Therefore, the NAV of the Fund that holds debt securities with a longer average maturity may fluctuate in value more than the NAV of the Fund that holds debt securities with a shorter average maturity.
- Market risk: Like other securities, debt securities are subject to the forces of supply and demand. Low demand may negatively impact the price of a debt security.
- Interest rate risk: The value of debt securities usually changes when interest rates change. Generally, when interest rates go up, the value of a debt security goes down and when interest rates go down, the value of a debt security goes up.

Debt securities rated below investment grade by an independent rating agency, such as S&P or Moody's, are considered to have speculative characteristics and some may be commonly referred to as "junk bonds." Junk bonds entail default and other risks greater than those associated with higher-rated securities.

The duration of a bond or mutual fund portfolio is an indication of sensitivity to changes in interest rates. In general, the longer the Fund's duration, the more it will react to changes in interest rates and the greater the risk and return potential. Duration takes into account a security's cash flows over time, including the possibility that a security might be prepaid by the issuer or redeemed by the holder prior to its stated maturity date. In contrast, maturity measures only the time until final payment is due. The duration of the Fund's portfolio is expressed in years and measures the portfolio's change in value for changes in interest rates. The Fund's target duration with respect to each investment will vary from investment to investment and may change over time.

A ladder maturity schedule means a portfolio is structured so that a certain percentage of the securities will mature each year. This helps the Fund manage duration and risk, and attempts to create a more consistent return.

Derivative Transactions Risk. The Fund may enter into derivative transactions, or "derivatives," which may include options, forwards, futures, options on futures and swap agreements. The value of derivatives is based on certain underlying equity or fixed-income securities, interest rates, currencies or indices. The use of these transactions is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques, tax planning and risks that are different from those of ordinary securities transactions. Derivatives may be hard to sell at an advantageous price or time and typically are very sensitive to changes in the underlying security, interest rate, currency or index. As a result, derivatives can be highly volatile. If the Adviser is incorrect about its expectations of changes to the underlying securities, interest rates, currencies, indices or market conditions, the use of derivatives could result in a loss, which in some cases may be unlimited. When using derivatives, there is a risk that the Fund will lose money if the contract counterparty does not make the required payments or otherwise fails to comply with the terms of the contract. In the event of the bankruptcy or insolvency of a counterparty, the Fund could experience the loss of some or all of its investment in a derivative or experience delays in liquidating its positions, including declines in the value of its investment during the period in which the Fund seeks to enforce its rights, and an inability to realize any gains on its investment during such period. The Fund may also incur fees and expenses in enforcing its rights. In addition, certain derivative transactions can result in leverage. Leverage involves investment exposure in an amount exceeding the initial investment. Leverage can cause increased volatility by magnifying gains or losses. Investments in derivatives may increase or accelerate the amount of taxable income of the Fund or result in the deferral of losses that would otherwise be

recognized by the Fund in determining the amount of dividends distributable to shareholders. As a series of an investment company registered with the SEC, the Fund must maintain reserves of liquid assets to “cover” obligations with respect to certain kinds of derivative instruments.

Emerging Markets Risk. The risks of foreign investments are usually much greater when they are made in emerging markets. Investments in emerging markets may be considered speculative. Emerging markets are riskier than more developed markets because they tend to develop unevenly and may never fully develop. They are more likely to experience high rates of inflation and currency devaluations, which may adversely affect returns. In addition, many emerging markets have far lower trading volumes and less liquidity than developed markets. Since these markets are often small, they may be more likely to suffer sharp and frequent price changes or long-term price depression because of adverse publicity, investor perceptions or the actions of a few large investors. In addition, traditional measures of investment value used in the U.S., such as price to earnings ratios, may not apply to certain emerging markets. Also, there may be less publicly available information about issuers in emerging markets than would be available about issuers in more developed capital markets, and such issuers may not be subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and requirements comparable to those to which companies in developed countries are subject.

Many emerging markets have histories of political instability and abrupt changes in policies. As a result, their governments may be more likely to take actions that are hostile or detrimental to private enterprise or foreign investment than those of more developed countries, including expropriation of assets, confiscatory taxation or unfavorable diplomatic developments. Some emerging countries have pervasive corruption and crime that may hinder investments. Certain emerging markets may also face other significant internal or external risks, including the risk of war, and ethnic, religious and racial conflicts. In addition, governments in many emerging market countries participate to a significant degree in their economies and securities markets, which may impair investment and economic growth. National policies that may limit the Fund’s investment opportunities include restrictions on investment in issuers or industries deemed sensitive to national interests.

Emerging markets may also have differing legal systems and the existence or possible imposition of exchange controls, custodial restrictions or other laws or restrictions applicable to investments differ from those found in more developed markets. Sometimes, they may lack, or be in the relatively early development of, legal structures governing private and foreign investments and private property. In addition to withholding taxes on investment income, some emerging market countries may impose different capital gains taxes on foreign investors.

Practices in relation to settlement of securities transactions in emerging market countries involve higher risks than those in developed markets, in part because the Fund will need to use brokers and counterparties that are less well capitalized, and custody and registration of assets in some countries may be unreliable. The possibility of fraud, negligence, undue influence being exerted by the issuer or refusal to recognize ownership exists in some emerging markets, and, along with other factors, could result in ownership registration being completely lost. The Fund would absorb any loss resulting from such registration problems and may have no successful claim for compensation. In addition, communications between parties in the U.S. and parties in emerging market countries may be unreliable, increasing the risk of delayed settlements or losses of security certificates.

Equity Securities Risk. Publicly held corporations may raise needed cash by issuing or selling equity securities to investors. When the Fund buys the equity securities of a corporation it becomes a part owner of the issuing corporation. Equity securities may be bought on domestic stock exchanges, foreign stock exchanges, or in the over-the-counter market. There are many different types of equity securities, including (without limitation) common stocks, preferred stocks, ADRs, and real estate investment trusts.

Investors buy equity securities to make money through dividend payments and/or selling them for more than they paid. The risks involved with investing in equity securities include (without limitation):

- Changing economic conditions: Equity securities may fluctuate as a result of general economic conditions, including changes in interest rates.
- Industry and company conditions: Certain industries or individual companies may come in and out of favor with investors. In addition, changing technology and competition may make the equity securities of a company or industry more volatile.
- Security selection: A portfolio manager may not be able to consistently select equity securities that appreciate in value, or anticipate changes that can adversely affect the value of the Fund's holdings. Investments in smaller and mid-size companies may be more volatile than investments in larger companies.

Exchange-Traded Funds ("ETFs") Risk. To the extent the Fund may invest in securities of other investment companies, the Fund may invest in shares of ETFs. ETFs are investment companies that trade like stocks. The price of an ETF is derived from and based upon the securities held by the ETF. However, like stocks, shares of ETFs are not traded at NAV, but may trade at prices above or below the value of their underlying portfolios. The level of risk involved in the purchase or sale of an ETF is similar to the risk involved in the purchase or sale of a traditional common stock, except that the pricing mechanism for an ETF is based on a basket of securities. Thus, the risks of owning an ETF generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying securities they are designed to track, although lack of liquidity in an ETF could result in it being more volatile than the underlying portfolio of securities. Disruptions in the markets for the securities underlying ETFs purchased or sold by the Fund could result in losses on the Fund's investment in ETFs. ETFs are subject to management fees and other fees that may increase their costs versus the costs of owning the underlying securities directly. The Fund may from time-to-time invest in ETFs, primarily as a means of gaining exposure for its portfolio to the market without investing in individual securities, particularly in the context of managing cash flows into the Fund.

The Fund may invest in certain ETFs that have obtained exemptive orders from the SEC that permit registered investment companies, such as the Fund, to invest in those ETFs beyond the limits of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "1940 Act"), subject to certain conditions. Ordinarily, the 1940 Act limits a Fund's investments in a single ETF to 5% of its total assets and in all ETFs to 10% of its total assets. In reliance on such exemptive orders, the Fund may generally invest in excess of these 5% and 10% limitations in a single ETF or in multiple ETFs, respectively.

Foreign Securities Risk. Generally, foreign securities are issued by companies organized outside the U.S. and are traded primarily in markets outside the U.S., but foreign debt securities may be traded on bond markets or over-the-counter markets in the U.S. Foreign securities may be more difficult to sell than U.S. securities. Investments in foreign securities may involve difficulties in receiving or interpreting financial and economic information, possible imposition of taxes, higher brokerage and custodian fees, possible currency exchange controls or other government restrictions, including possible seizure or nationalization of foreign deposits or assets. Foreign securities may also be less liquid and more volatile than U.S. securities. There may also be difficulty in invoking legal protections across borders. In addition, investments in emerging market countries present risks to a greater degree than those presented by investments in countries with developed securities markets and more advanced regulatory systems. See "Emerging Markets Risk" above.

Many of the foreign securities in which the Fund invests will be denominated or quoted in a foreign currency. Changes in foreign currency exchange rates will affect the value of securities denominated or quoted in foreign currencies. Exchange rate movements can be large and can endure for extended periods of time, affecting either favorably or unfavorably the value of the Fund's assets. However, the Fund may

engage in foreign currency transactions to attempt to protect itself against fluctuations in currency exchange rates in relation to the U.S. dollar. See “Risk Management Techniques” below.

Futures Transactions. The Fund may purchase and sell single stock futures or stock index futures to hedge the equity portion of its investment portfolio with regard to market (systemic) risk or to gain market exposure to that portion of the market represented by the futures contracts. The Fund may also purchase and sell other futures when deemed appropriate, in order to hedge the equity or non-equity portions of its portfolio. In addition, to the extent that it invests in foreign securities, and subject to any applicable restriction on the Fund’s ability to invest in foreign currencies, the Fund may enter into contracts for the future delivery of foreign currencies to hedge against changes in currency exchange rates. Subject to compliance with applicable rules and restrictions, the Fund also may enter into futures contracts traded on foreign futures exchanges.

The Fund may purchase and sell futures contracts on debt securities and on indices of debt securities in order to hedge against anticipated changes in interest rates that might otherwise have an adverse effect upon the value of the Fund’s securities. The Fund may also enter into such futures contracts for other appropriate risk management, income enhancement and investment purposes.

There are several risks associated with the use of futures contracts and options on futures contracts as hedging techniques. There can be no assurance that a liquid market will exist at the time when the Fund seeks to close out a futures contract. If no liquid market exists, the Fund would remain obligated to meet margin requirements until the position is closed. Futures may involve a small initial investment relative to the risk assumed, which could result in losses greater than if they had not been used. There can be no guarantee that there will be a correlation between price movements in the hedging vehicle and in the Fund’s securities being hedged, even if the hedging vehicle closely correlates with the Fund’s investments, such as with single stock futures contracts. If the price of a futures contract changes more than the price of the securities or currencies, the Fund will experience either a loss or a gain on the futures contracts that will not be completely offset by changes in the price of the securities or currencies that are the subject of the hedge. In addition, there are significant differences between the securities and futures markets that could result in an imperfect correlation between the markets, causing a given hedge not to achieve its objectives.

Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”) and European Depositary Receipts (“EDRs”) Risk. To the extent the Fund may invest in foreign securities, the Fund may invest in GDRs and EDRs. GDRs and EDRs are receipts issued by foreign banks or trust companies, or foreign branches of U.S. banks that represent an interest in shares of either a foreign or U.S. corporation. GDRs and EDRs may not be denominated in the same currency as the underlying securities into which they may be converted, and are subject to currency risks. Depositary receipts involve many of the same risks of investing directly in foreign securities.

High-Yield Securities Risk. High-yield or non-investment grade securities (commonly referred to as “junk bonds”) are typically rated below investment grade by one or more independent rating agencies, such as S&P or Moody’s, or, if not rated, are determined to be of equivalent quality by the Adviser and are sometimes considered speculative.

Investments in high-yield securities involve special risks in addition to the risks associated with investments in higher rated securities. High-yield securities may be regarded as predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer’s continuing ability to meet principal and interest payments. Moreover, such securities may, under certain circumstances, be less liquid than higher rated securities. In times of unusual or adverse market, economic or political conditions, these securities may experience higher than normal default rates.

Large Transaction Risks. From time to time, the Fund may receive large purchase or redemption orders from affiliated or unaffiliated mutual funds or other investors. Such large transactions could have adverse effects on the Fund's performance if the Fund were required to sell securities or invest cash at times when it otherwise would not do so. This activity could also accelerate the realization of capital gains and increase the Fund's transaction costs.

Liquidity Risk. The Fund is subject to liquidity risk. Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell, possibly preventing the Fund from selling these illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price. Generally, funds with principal investment strategies that involve securities of companies with smaller market capitalizations, foreign securities, derivatives or securities with substantial market and/or credit risk tend to have the greatest exposure to liquidity risk.

Mortgage-Related and Asset-Backed Securities Risk. Mortgage-related (including mortgage-backed) and asset-backed securities are securities whose values are based on underlying pools of loans or other assets that may include interests in pools of lower-rated debt securities, consumer loans or mortgages, or complex instruments such as collateralized mortgage obligations and stripped mortgage-backed securities. The value of these securities may be significantly affected by changes in interest rates, the market's perception of the issuers and the creditworthiness of the parties involved. The Adviser's ability to correctly forecast interest rates and other economic factors will impact the success of investments in mortgage-related and asset-backed securities. Some securities may have a structure that makes their reaction to interest rate changes and other factors difficult to predict, making their value highly volatile. These securities may also be subject to prepayment risk if interest rates fall, and if the security has been purchased at a premium the amount of some or all of the premium may be lost in the event of prepayment. On the other hand, if interest rates rise, there may be less of the underlying debt prepaid, which would cause the average bond maturity to rise and increase the potential for the Fund to lose money.

Municipal Bonds. Municipal bonds are bonds issued by, or on behalf of, the District of Columbia, the states, the territories, commonwealths and possessions of the United States and their political subdivisions, and agencies, authorities and instrumentalities.

The Fund may invest more heavily in bonds from certain cities, states or regions than others, which may increase the Fund's exposure to losses resulting from economic, political, or regulatory occurrences impacting these particular cities, states or regions.

Unless more than 50% of the value of the Fund's assets at the close of each quarter of its taxable year consists of qualifying municipal bonds, the Fund will not be eligible to pay tax-exempt distributions to its shareholders, even if the Fund receives income from municipal bonds.

Options Risk. An option is a contract that gives the purchaser (holder) of the option, in return for a premium, the right to buy from (call) or sell to (put) the seller (writer) of the option the security or currency underlying the option at a specified exercise price at any time during the term of the option. If the Fund's Adviser judges market conditions incorrectly or employs a strategy that does not correlate well with the Fund's investments, these techniques could result in a loss, regardless of whether the intent was to reduce risk or increase return.

Other Investment Companies Risk. The Fund may invest in other investment companies, including open-end funds and ETFs. See "Exchange-Traded Funds Risk" above.

The Fund may purchase the securities of another investment company to temporarily gain exposure to a portion of the market while awaiting purchase of securities or as an efficient means of gaining exposure to

a particular asset class. The Fund might also purchase shares of another investment company to gain exposure to the securities in the investment company's portfolio at times when the Fund may not be able to buy those securities directly. Any investment in another investment company would be consistent with the Fund's objective and investment program.

The risks of owning another investment company are generally similar to the risks of investment directly in the securities in which that investment company invests. However, an investment company may not achieve its investment objective or execute its investment strategy effectively, which may adversely affect the Fund's performance. In addition, because ETFs trade on a secondary market, their shares may trade at a premium or discount to the actual NAV of their portfolio securities and their shares may have greater volatility because of the potential lack of liquidity.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. Portfolio turnover measures the amount of trading the Fund does during the year. The Fund may experience a portfolio turnover rate of over 100%. The Fund's portfolio turnover rate for its fiscal year ended December 31st is found in the Summary Section and the Financial Highlights section of this Prospectus. The use of certain investment strategies may generate increased portfolio turnover. Funds with high turnover rates (at or over 100%) often will have higher transaction costs (which are paid by the Fund) and may generate more capital gains, including short-term capital gains taxable at ordinary income rates (on which you'll pay taxes, even if you don't sell any shares by year-end).

Risk Management Techniques Risk. Various techniques can be used to increase or decrease the Fund's exposure to changing security prices, interest rates, currency exchange rates, commodity prices or other factors that affect security values. These techniques may involve derivative transactions such as buying and selling futures contracts and options on futures contracts, entering into foreign currency transactions (such as foreign currency forward contracts and options on foreign currencies) and purchasing put or call options on securities and securities indices.

These practices can be used in an attempt to adjust the risk and return characteristics of the Fund's portfolio of investments. For example, to gain exposure to a particular market, the Fund may be able to purchase a futures contract with respect to that market. The use of such techniques in an attempt to reduce risk is known as "hedging." If the Adviser judges market conditions incorrectly or employs a strategy that does not correlate well with the Fund's investments, these techniques could result in a loss, which in some cases may be unlimited, regardless of whether the intent was to reduce risk or increase return. These techniques may increase the volatility of the Fund and may involve a small investment of cash relative to the magnitude of the risk assumed. In addition, these techniques could result in a loss if the counterparty to the transaction does not perform as promised.

Short Sales Risk. If a security sold short increases in price, the Fund may have to cover its short position at a higher price than the short sale price, resulting in a loss. The Fund may have substantial short positions and may borrow those securities to make delivery to the buyer. The Fund may not be able to borrow a security that it needs to deliver or it may not be able to close out a short position at an acceptable price and may have to sell related long positions before it had intended to do so. Thus, the Fund may not be able to successfully implement its short sale strategy due to the limited availability of desired securities or for other reasons. Because losses on short sales arise from increases in the value of the security sold short, such losses are theoretically unlimited. By contrast, a loss on a long position arises from decreases in the value of the security and is limited by the fact that a security's value cannot go below zero. The Fund also may be required to pay a premium and other transaction costs, which would increase the cost of the security sold short. The amount of any gain will be decreased, and the amount of any loss increased, by the amount of the premium, dividends, interest or expenses the Fund may be required to pay in connection with the short sale.

When borrowing a security for delivery to a buyer, the Fund also may be required to pay a premium and other transaction costs, which would increase the cost of the security sold short. The Fund must normally repay to the lender an amount equal to any dividends or interest that accrues while the loan is outstanding. The amount of any gain will be decreased, and the amount of any loss increased, by the amount of the premium, dividends, interest or expenses the Fund may be required to pay in connection with the short sale. The lender of a security may terminate the loan at a time when the Fund is unable to borrow the same security for delivery. In that case, the Fund would need to purchase a replacement security at the then current market price or “buy in” by paying the lender an amount equal to the cost of purchasing the security.

Until the Fund replaces a borrowed security, it is required to maintain a segregated account of cash or liquid assets with a broker or custodian to cover the Fund’s short position. Generally, securities held in a segregated account cannot be sold unless they are replaced with other liquid assets. The Fund’s ability to access the pledged collateral may also be impaired in the event the broker fails to comply with the terms of the contract. In such instances, the Fund may not be able to substitute or sell the pledged collateral. Additionally, the Fund must maintain sufficient liquid assets (less any additional collateral held by or pledged to the broker), marked-to-market daily, to cover the short sale obligation. This may limit the Fund’s investment flexibility, as well as its ability to meet redemption requests or other current obligations.

By investing the proceeds received from selling securities short, the Fund is employing a form of leverage, which creates special risks. The use of leverage may increase the Fund’s exposure to long equity positions and make any change in the Fund’s NAV greater than without the use of leverage. This could result in increased volatility of returns. There is no guarantee that the Fund will leverage its portfolio, or if it does, that the Fund’s leveraging strategy will be successful. The Fund cannot guarantee that the use of leverage will produce a higher return on an investment.

Regulatory authorities in the U.S. or other countries may prohibit or restrict the ability of the Fund to fully implement its short-selling strategy, either generally or with respect to certain industries or countries, which may impact the Fund’s ability to fully implement its investment strategies.

Small-Cap and Mid-Cap Stocks Risk. The general risks associated with equity securities and liquidity risk are particularly pronounced for stocks of companies with market capitalizations that are small compared to other publicly traded companies. These companies may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources or they may depend on a few key employees. Stocks of small-capitalization and mid-capitalization companies may trade less frequently and in lesser volume than more widely held securities, and their values may fluctuate more sharply than other securities. They may also trade in the over-the-counter market or on a regional exchange, or may otherwise have limited liquidity. Generally, the smaller the company, the greater these risks become.

Swap Agreements Risk. The Fund may enter into swap agreements, including but not limited to, interest rate, credit default, index, equity (including total return), and currency exchange rate swap agreements to attempt to obtain a desired return at a lower cost than a direct investment in an instrument yielding that desired return. In a typical swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns (or differentials in rates of returns) earned or realized on particular investments or instruments. The payments may be adjusted for transaction costs, interest payments, the amount of interest paid on the investment or instrument or other factors.

Whether the use of swap agreements will be successful will depend on whether the Adviser correctly predicts movements in the value of particular securities, interest rates, indices and currency exchange rates. In addition, swap agreements entail the risk that a party will default on its payment obligations to the Fund. For example, credit default swaps can result in losses if the Fund does not correctly evaluate

the creditworthiness of the company on which the credit default swap is based. Such instruments are not afforded the same protections as may apply to participants trading futures or options on organized exchanges, such as the performance guarantee of an exchange clearinghouse. Because they are two-party contracts and because they may have terms of greater than seven days, swap agreements may be considered to be illiquid. There is a risk that the other party could go bankrupt and the Fund would lose the value of the security it should have received in the swap. For additional information on swaps, see “Derivative Transactions” above. Also, see the “Tax Information” section in the SAI for information regarding the tax considerations relating to swap agreements.

Temporary Defensive Investments. In times of unusual or adverse market, economic or political conditions, for temporary defensive purposes or for liquidity purposes, the Fund may invest outside the scope of its principal investment strategies. Under such conditions, the Fund may not invest in accordance with its investment objective or principal investment strategies and, as a result, there is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. Under such conditions, the Fund may also invest without limit in cash or money market securities or other investments.

Growth Stocks. The Fund may invest in equity securities of companies that a portfolio manager believes will experience relatively rapid earnings growth. Such “growth stocks” typically trade at higher multiples of current earnings than other securities. Therefore, the values of growth stocks may be more sensitive to changes in current or expected earnings than the values of other securities.

The principal risk of investing in growth stocks is that investors expect growth companies to increase their earnings at a certain rate that is generally higher than the rate expected for non-growth companies. If these expectations are not met, the market price of the stock may decline significantly, even if earnings showed an absolute increase. Growth stocks also typically lack the dividend yield that can cushion stock prices in market downturns.

Initial Public Offerings (“IPOs”) Risk. The Fund may invest in securities that are made available in IPOs. IPO securities may be volatile, and the Fund cannot predict whether investments in IPOs will be successful. As the Fund grows in size, the positive effect of IPO investments on the Fund may decrease.

Loan Participation Interests Risk. Loan participation interests, also referred to as Participations, are fractional interests in an underlying corporate loan and may be purchased from an agent bank, co-lenders or other holders of Participations. There are three types of Participations which the Fund may purchase. A Participation in a novation of a corporate loan involves the Fund assuming all of the rights of the lender in a corporate loan, including the right to receive payments of principal and interest and other amounts directly from the borrower and to enforce its rights as a lender directly against the borrower. Second, the Fund may purchase a Participation in an assignment of all or a portion of a lender’s interest in a corporate loan, in which case the Fund may be required generally to rely on the assigning lender to demand payment and to enforce its rights against the borrower, but would otherwise be entitled to all of such lender’s rights in the underlying corporate loan. Third, the Fund may also purchase a Participation in a portion of the rights of a lender in a corporate loan, in which case, the Fund will be entitled to receive payments of principal, interest and fees, if any, but generally will not be entitled to enforce its rights against the agent bank or borrower. The Fund must rely on the lending institution for that purpose.

The principal credit risk associated with acquiring Participations from a co-lender or another Participant is the credit risk associated with the underlying corporate borrower. The Fund may incur additional credit risk, however, when it is in the position of Participant rather than co-lender because the Fund must then assume the risk of insolvency of the co-lender from which the Participation was purchased and that of any person interposed between the Fund and the co-lender.

Money Market/Short-Term Securities Risk. To the extent that the Fund invests in money market or short-term securities, the Fund may be subject to certain risks associated with such investments. An investment in a money market fund or short-term securities is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by any bank, the FDIC or any other government agency. Although money market funds seek to preserve the value of investments at \$1.00 per share, it is possible for the Fund to lose money by investing in money market funds. A money market fund may not achieve its investment objective. The Fund, through its investment in the money market fund or short-term securities, may not achieve its investment objective. Changes in government regulations may affect the value of an investment in a money market fund.

Real Estate Investment Trusts (“REITs”) Risk. The Fund may invest in REITs. REITs are pooled investment vehicles that invest primarily in either real estate or real estate-related loans. Investment in REITs carries with it many of the risks associated with direct ownership of real estate, including declines in property values, extended vacancies, increases in property taxes, and changes in interest rates. In addition to these risks, REITs are dependent upon management skills, may not be diversified, may experience substantial cost in the event of borrower or lessee defaults, and are subject to heavy cash flow dependency. A REIT could possibly fail to qualify for tax free pass-through of income under the Code, or could fail to maintain its exemption from registration under the 1940 Act. The failure of a company to qualify as a REIT under federal tax law may have adverse consequences.

Regulatory Risk. Legal and regulatory changes could occur that may adversely affect the Fund. The Dodd-Frank Act, which was signed into law in July 2010, has resulted in significant changes to the U.S. financial regulatory framework and additional changes to the regulatory framework are expected in the future. The Dodd-Frank Act covers a broad range of topics, including, among many others, a reorganization of federal financial regulators; a process designed to ensure financial system stability and the resolution of potentially insolvent financial firms; new rules for derivatives trading; the creation of a consumer financial protection watchdog; the registration and regulation of managers of private funds; the regulation of credit rating agencies; and new federal requirements for residential mortgage loans. The regulation of various types of derivative instruments pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Act may adversely affect issuers in which the Fund invests that utilize derivatives strategies for hedging or other purposes. The ultimate impact of the Dodd-Frank Act, and any resulting regulation, is not yet certain and issuers in which the Fund invests may also be affected by the legislation and regulation in ways that are currently unforeseeable. The effect of any future regulatory change on the Fund could be substantial and adverse.

In December 2015, the SEC proposed a new rule that would change the regulation of the use of derivatives by registered investment companies, such as the Fund. If the proposed rule is adopted and goes into effect, it may require modifications to the Fund’s investment strategies to continue to invest in, or remain invested in, derivatives, which could have an adverse impact on the Fund. The Adviser cannot predict the effects of these regulations on the Fund’s portfolio. The Adviser intends to monitor developments and seeks to manage the Fund’s portfolio in a manner consistent with achieving the Fund’s investment objective, but there can be no assurance that they will be successful in doing so.

At any time after the date of this Prospectus, legislation may be enacted that could negatively affect the assets of the Fund. Legislation or regulation may change the way in which the Fund is regulated. The Adviser cannot predict the effects of any new governmental regulation that may be implemented, and there can be no assurance that any new governmental regulation will not adversely affect the Fund’s ability to achieve its investment objective.

Rights and Warrants Risk. To the extent that the Fund invests in equity securities, the Fund may invest in rights and warrants. The holder of a stock purchase right or a warrant has the right to purchase a given number of shares of a particular issuer at a specified price until expiration of the warrant. Such investments can provide a greater potential for profit or loss than an equivalent investment in the

underlying security. Prices of rights and warrants do not necessarily move in tandem with the prices of the underlying securities, and warrants are speculative investments. Rights and warrants pay no dividends and confer no rights other than a purchase option. If a right or warrant is not exercised by the date of its expiration, the Fund will lose its entire investment in such right or warrant.

Value Stocks Risk. The Fund may invest in companies that may not be expected to experience significant earnings growth in the immediate future, but whose securities the Adviser believes are selling at a price lower than their true value. Companies that issue such “value stocks” may have experienced adverse business developments or may be subject to special risks that have caused their securities to be out of favor. The principal risk of investing in value stocks is that they may never reach what the Fund’s Adviser believes is their full value or that they may go down in value. If the Adviser’s assessment of a company’s prospects is wrong, or if the market does not recognize the value of the company, the price of that company’s stocks may decline or may not approach the value that the Adviser anticipates.

When-Issued Securities and Forward Commitments Risk. Debt securities are often issued on a when-issued or forward commitment basis. The price (or yield) of such securities is fixed at the time a commitment to purchase is made, but delivery and payment for the securities take place at a later date. During the period between purchase and settlement, no payment is made by the Fund and no interest accrues to the Fund. There is a risk that the security could be worth less when it is issued than the price the Fund agreed to pay when it made the commitment. Similarly, the Fund may commit to purchase a security at a future date at a price determined at the time of the commitment. The same procedure and risks exist for forward commitments as for when-issued securities.

Tax Risk. The Fund’s investments and investment strategies, including transactions in options and futures contracts, may be subject to special and complex federal income tax provisions, the effect of which may be, among other things: (i) to disallow, suspend, defer or otherwise limit the allowance of certain losses or deductions; (ii) to accelerate income to the Fund; (iii) to convert long-term capital gain, which is currently subject to lower tax rates, into short-term capital gain or ordinary income, which are currently subject to higher tax rates; (iv) to convert an ordinary loss or a deduction into a capital loss (the deductibility of which is more limited); (v) to treat dividends that would otherwise constitute qualified dividend income as non-qualified dividend income; and (vi) to produce income that will not qualify as good income under the gross income requirements that must be met for the Fund to qualify as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. Furthermore, to the extent that any futures contract or option on a futures contract held by the Fund is a “section 1256 contract” under Section 1256 of the Code, the contract will be marked to market annually, and any gain or loss will be treated as 60% long-term and 40% short-term, regardless of the holding period for such contract. Section 1256 contracts may include Fund transactions involving call options on a broad-based securities index, certain futures contracts and other financial contracts.

Portfolio Holdings Information

A description of the Fund’s policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund’s portfolio holdings is available in the Fund’s SAI. Currently, disclosure of the Fund’s holdings is required to be made quarterly within 60 days after the end of each fiscal quarter in the annual and semi-annual reports to Fund shareholders and in the quarterly holdings report on Form N-Q. The annual and semi-annual reports to Fund shareholders are available free of charge by contacting Marketfield Fund, c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201-0701, by telephone at 1-800-311-MKTD (6583) (toll free), or at www.marketfieldfund.com. Form N-Q is available on the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov.

Management of the Fund

The Adviser

The Fund has entered into an Investment Advisory Agreement (the “Advisory Agreement”) with the Adviser, Marketfield Asset Management LLC, located at 60 East 42nd Street, 36th Floor, New York, New York 10165, under which the Adviser manages the Fund’s investments subject to the supervision of the Board of Trustees. The Fund compensates the Adviser for its services at the annual rate of 1.40% of the Fund’s average daily net assets, payable on a monthly basis.

Subject to the general supervision of the Board of Trustees, the Adviser is responsible for managing the Fund in accordance with its investment objective and policies and for making decisions with respect to and placing orders for all purchases and sales of portfolio securities. The Adviser also maintains related records for the Fund.

Fund Expenses

The Fund is responsible for its own operating expenses. Pursuant to an operating expense limitation agreement between the Adviser and the Fund, the Adviser has agreed to waive its fees and/or reimburse expenses to ensure that Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (excluding any front-end or contingent deferred loads, taxes, leverage, interest, brokerage commissions, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, dividends or interest expenses on short positions, acquired fund fees and expenses, or extraordinary expenses such as litigation) do not exceed an annual rate of 1.80%, 2.57%, 1.56% and 1.43% of the Fund’s average daily net assets for Class A shares, Class C shares, Class I shares and Class R6 shares, respectively. To the extent the Fund incurs Excluded Expenses, Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement may be greater than 1.80%, 2.57%, 1.56% and 1.43% of the Fund’s average daily net assets for Class A shares, Class C shares, Class I shares and Class R6 shares, respectively. Any waiver in advisory fees or payment of expenses made by the Adviser may be reimbursed by the Fund in subsequent years if the Adviser so requests. This reimbursement may be requested if the aggregate amount actually paid by the Fund toward operating expenses for such fiscal year (taking into account the reimbursement) does not exceed the applicable limitation on Fund expenses at the time of waiver. The Adviser may request recoupment of previously waived fees and paid expenses from the Fund for three years from the date such fees and expenses were waived or paid, subject to the operating expense limitation agreement, if such reimbursement will not cause the Fund to exceed the lesser of: (1) the expense limitation in place at the time of the waiver and/or expense payment; or (2) the expense limitation in place at the time of the recoupment. Any such reimbursement will be reviewed by the Board of Trustees. The Fund must pay its current ordinary operating expenses before the Adviser is entitled to any reimbursement of fees and/or expenses. This agreement is in effect through at least April 8, 2019, and may be terminated only by the Board of Trustees.

A discussion regarding the basis of the Board of Trustees’ approval of the Advisory Agreement between the Adviser and the Trust, on behalf of the Fund, is included in the Fund’s semi-annual report to shareholders dated June 30, 2016.

The Fund, as a series of the Trust, does not hold itself out as related to any other series of the Trust for purposes of investment and investor services, nor does it share the same investment adviser with any other series of the Trust.

Portfolio Managers

Michael C. Aronstein is President, Chief Investment Officer and a co-founding partner of the Adviser (and its predecessor firm, which was created in 2007). He is also a portfolio manager of the Fund. In 2004, Mr. Aronstein joined Oscar Gruss & Son Incorporated, where he held the position of Chief Investment Strategist until 2012. Prior to joining Oscar Gruss, Mr. Aronstein was Chief Investment Strategist at Preservation Group, a provider of independent macroeconomic and strategic advice to professional investors. Mr. Aronstein began his investment career in 1979 at Merrill Lynch, serving positions as Senior Market Analyst, Senior Investment Strategist, and Manager of Global Investment Strategy. Mr. Aronstein spent six years as President of Comstock Partners, a diversified investment advisor, and left to found West Course Capital, a discretionary commodity management firm. Mr. Aronstein graduated from Yale College with a Bachelor of Arts in 1974.

Michael Shaoul, Ph.D. is Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and a co-founding partner of the Adviser (and its predecessor firm). He is also a portfolio manager of the Fund. In 1996 Mr. Shaoul joined Oscar Gruss & Son Incorporated. He became its Chief Executive Officer in 2001 and held this position until 2014. He is Treasurer of American Friends of Tel Aviv University and a member of the Board of North American Friends of Manchester University. He was awarded a Ph.D. in Accounting and Finance from the University of Manchester (UK) in 1992.

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

Shareholder Information

Choosing a Share Class

Below is information about the manner in which the Fund offers shares.

A financial intermediary may offer Fund shares subject to variations in or elimination of the Fund sales charges (“variations”), provided such variations are described in this Prospectus. Sales charge variations may apply to purchases, sales, exchanges and reinvestments of Fund shares and a shareholder transacting in Fund shares through a financial intermediary identified in Appendix A should read the terms and conditions of Appendix A carefully. A variation that is specific to a particular financial intermediary is not applicable to shares held directly with the Fund or through another financial intermediary.

The Fund offers Class A, Class C, Class I and Class R6 shares in this prospectus. The different classes represent investments in the same portfolio of securities, but the classes are subject to different expenses and may have different share prices as outlined below. Each class of shares has different expenses and distribution arrangements to provide for different investment needs. You should always discuss the suitability of your investment with your broker-dealer or financial adviser.

	Class A	Class C	Class I	Class R6
Initial sales charge	Yes	None	None	None
Contingent deferred sales charge (“CDSC”)	None ⁽¹⁾	1.00% on sale of shares held for one year or less	None	None

	Class A	Class C	Class I	Class R6
Ongoing distribution and/or shareholder service (Rule 12b-1) fees	0.25%	0.75% distribution fee and 0.25% shareholder servicing fee (1.00% total)	None	None
Shareholder service fee	None	None	None	None
Conversion feature ⁽¹⁾	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Purchase maximum ⁽²⁾	None	\$1,000,000	None	None

⁽¹⁾ See the sections discussing “Converting Shares” for more information on the voluntary and/or automatic conversions that apply to each share class.

⁽²⁾ Does not apply to purchases by certain retirement plans (or certain institutions purchasing Class I shares).

Class A Shares. Class A shares of the Fund are retail shares that require that you pay a sales charge when you invest in the Fund unless you qualify for a reduction or waiver of the sales charge. There are several ways to reduce this charge. See the section “Sales Charge Reductions And Waivers On Class A Shares” below. You do not pay a sales charge on purchases of Class A shares in amounts of \$1 million or more. Class A shares of the Fund are subject to a Rule 12b-1 distribution fee of 0.25% of the average daily net assets of the Fund attributable to Class A shares, computed on an annual basis.

Class C Shares. Class C shares of the Fund are offered for sale at NAV, without the imposition of a sales charge. Class C shares are subject to a 0.75% Rule 12b-1 distribution fee and a 0.25% shareholder servicing fee on an annual basis. As a result, Class C shareholders pay higher annual expenses than the Fund’s other share classes. You do not pay a sales charge on purchases of Class C shares; however, you may be subject to a CDSC of 1.00% if you redeem these shares within 12 months of purchase. The CDSC will be calculated based on the lower of original cost or current market value of the shares being sold. In the case of a partial redemption, the first shares redeemed are any shares acquired through reinvested dividends and capital gain distributions. After that, shares are redeemed on a “first in first out” basis.

Class C CDSC	
Months since purchase	CDSC on Shares Being Sold
12	1.00%
Thereafter	0.00%

Investors are not permitted to purchase \$1,000,000 or more of Class C shares as a single investment per account. There may be certain exceptions to this restriction for omnibus and other nominee accounts. In these instances, investors may want to consider the lower operating expense of Class A shares.

Class I Shares. Class I shares of the Fund are offered for sale at NAV without the imposition of a sales charge or Rule 12b-1 distribution and shareholder servicing fees. Class I shares also pay lower annual expenses than the Fund’s Class A and Class C shares. Class I shares are offered only to certain institutional investors or through certain financial intermediary accounts or retirement plans, subject to the applicable investment minimums. Class I shares are available to the following:

- institutional investors
- certain IRAs if the amounts invested represent rollover distributions from investments by any of the retirement plans invested in the Fund;
- certain financial institutions, endowments, foundations, government entities or corporations investing on their own behalf;
- existing Class I shareholders;

- Trustees of the Trust, former Fund trustees, employees of affiliates of the Fund and the Adviser and other individuals who are affiliated with the Fund (this also applies to any spouse, parents, children, siblings, grandparents, grandchildren and in-laws of those mentioned) and Adviser affiliate employee benefit plans; and
- wrap fee programs of certain broker-dealers. Please consult your financial representative to determine if your wrap fee program is subject to additional or different conditions or fees.

Class R6 Shares. Class R6 shares of each Fund are offered for sale at NAV without the imposition of a sales charge or Rule 12b-1 distribution and shareholder servicing fees. Class R6 shares are generally available only to certain retirement plans that trade on an omnibus level.

Class R6 shares are available in certain individual retirement accounts, including the following, provided that in each case the plan trades on an omnibus level:

- Section 401(a) and 457 plans;
- Certain Section 403(b)(7) plans;
- Section 401(k), profit sharing, money purchase pension and defined benefit plans; and
- Non-qualified deferred compensation plans.

Sales Charges on Class A Shares

Without a reduction or waiver, the price that you pay when you buy Class A shares (the “offering price”) is its NAV plus a sales charge (sometimes called a “front-end sales charge” or “load”), which varies depending upon the size of your purchase. The sales charge for Class A shares is calculated as follows:

Purchase Amount	Sales Charge as a % of Offering Price⁽¹⁾	Sales Charge as a % of Net Amount Invested⁽¹⁾	Typical dealer concession as a % of offering price
Less than \$50,000	5.50%	5.82%	4.75%
\$50,000 to \$99,999	4.50%	4.71%	4.00%
\$100,000 to \$249,999	3.50%	3.63%	3.00%
\$250,000 to \$499,999	2.50%	2.56%	2.00%
\$500,000 to \$999,999	2.00%	2.04%	1.75%
\$1,000,000 or more ⁽²⁾	None	None	None

⁽¹⁾ The sales charge you pay may differ slightly from the amounts listed here due to rounding calculations.

⁽²⁾ No sales charge applies on investments of \$1 million or more, but a CDSC of 1.00% may be imposed on certain redemptions of such shares within one year of the date of purchase. The Distributor may pay a commission to financial intermediary firms on these purchases from its own resources. See “Sales Charge Reductions and Waivers on Class A Shares” below.

Additional information concerning sales load breakpoints is available in the SAI.

Sales Charge Reductions And Waivers On Class A Shares

Reducing Front-End Sales Charges. There are several ways you can lower your sales charge for Class A shares of the Fund at one of the reduced sales charge rates shown in the tables above.

Rights of Accumulation. You may combine your current purchase of Class A shares of the Fund with other existing Class A and Class C shares currently owned for the purpose of qualifying for the lower initial sales charge rates that apply to larger purchases. The applicable sales charge for the new purchase is based on the total of your current purchase and the current value of all other Class A shares purchased in accounts at the public offering price and the value of the Class C shares you own at the NAV at the financial intermediary at which you are making the current purchase. You may not aggregate shares held

at different financial intermediaries. If the current purchase is made directly through the Fund's Transfer Agent, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (the "Transfer Agent"), only those shares held directly at the Transfer Agent may apply toward the right of accumulation. You may aggregate shares that you own and that are currently owned by members of your "immediate family" including your spouse, child, stepchild, parent, stepparent, sibling, grandchild and grandparent, including in-law and adoptive relationships residing at the same address. Shares held in the name of a nominee or custodian under pension, profit sharing or employee benefit plans may not be combined with other shares to qualify for the right of accumulation. You must notify the Transfer Agent or your financial intermediary at the time of purchase in order for the right of accumulation to apply. The Fund is not liable for any difference in purchase price if you fail to notify the Transfer Agent of your intent to exercise your right of accumulation and the Fund reserves the right to modify or terminate this right at any time.

Reinstatement Privilege. If you redeem Class A shares of the Fund, and within 60 days purchase and register new Class A shares, you will not pay a sales charge on the new purchase amount. The amount eligible for this privilege may not exceed the amount of your redemption proceeds. To exercise this privilege, contact the Transfer Agent or your financial intermediary.

Letter of Intent. By signing a Letter of Intent ("LOI"), you can reduce your Class A sales charge. Your individual purchases will be made at the applicable sales charge based on the amount you intend to invest over a 13-month period. The LOI will apply to all purchases of Class A shares. Any Class A shares purchased within 90 days of the date you sign the letter of intent may be used as credit toward completion, but the reduced sales charge will only apply to new purchases made on or after that date. Purchases resulting from the reinvestment of distributions do not apply toward fulfillment of the LOI. Shares equal to 5.00% of the amount of the LOI will be held in escrow during the 13-month period. If at the end of that time the total amount of purchases made is less than the amount intended, you will be required to pay the difference between the reduced sales charge and the sales charge applicable to the individual purchases had the LOI not been in effect. This amount will be obtained from redemption of the escrow shares. Any remaining escrow shares will be released to you.

Investments of \$1,000,000 or More. There is no initial sales charge on a lump sum Class A share purchase of \$1,000,000 or more, nor on any purchase into a Class A account with an accumulated value of \$1,000,000 or more. However, if you have taken advantage of this waiver and redeem your shares within 12 months of purchase, there is a CDSC of 1.00% imposed on such shares based on the lesser of original cost or current market value. The CDSC will not apply if you are otherwise entitled to a waiver of the initial sales charge as listed in "Initial Sales Charge Waivers" below. Also, the CDSC will not apply if you are entitled to a waiver as listed in "Contingent Deferred Sales Charge Waivers," below.

Financial Intermediary-Defined Sales Charge Variation Policies. A financial intermediary may impose different sales charge variations. Sales charge discount variations specific to certain financial intermediaries are described in Appendix A to this Prospectus.

Initial Sales Charge Waivers. Sales charges for Class A shares may be waived under certain circumstances for some investors or for certain purchases. You will not have to pay a sales charge on purchases of Class A shares if:

- you are an affiliate of the Adviser or any of its or the Fund's officers, directors, trustees, employees or retirees;
- you are a registered representative of any broker-dealer authorized to sell Fund shares, subject to the internal policies and procedures of the broker-dealer;

- you are a member of the immediate family of any of the foregoing (i.e., parent, child, spouse, domestic partner, sibling, step or adopted relationships, grandparent, grandchild and UTMA accounts naming qualifying persons);
- you are a fee-based registered investment adviser, financial planner, bank trust department or registered broker-dealer and are purchasing shares on behalf of your customers;
- you are purchasing shares for retirement (not including IRA accounts) and deferred compensation plans or the trusts used to fund such plans (including, but not limited to, those defined in Sections 401(k), 403(b) and 457 of the Code, and “rabbi trusts”), for which an affiliate of the Adviser acts as trustee or administrator;
- you are purchasing shares for a 401(k), 403(b) or 457 plan, and profit sharing and pension plans that invest \$500,000 or more or have more than 100 participants;
- you are a current shareholder whose aggregate investment in Class A shares of the Fund exceeds \$500,000 subject to the conditions noted above; or
- you are an individual on certain accounts under investment programs managed by the Adviser.

You may be eligible for a waiver of the initial sales charge if you purchase shares through a financial intermediary firm (such as a broker/dealer, financial adviser or financial institution) that has a contractual arrangement with the Adviser or an affiliate. Whether a sales charge waiver is available for your retirement plan or charitable account depends upon the policies and procedures of your intermediary. Sales charge waiver variations specific to certain financial intermediaries are described in Appendix A to this Prospectus.

To receive a reduction in your Class A sales charge, you must let your financial institution or shareholder services representative know at the time you purchase shares that you qualify for such a reduction. You may be asked by your financial adviser or shareholder services representative to provide account statements or other information regarding your related accounts or related accounts of your immediate family in order to verify your eligibility for a reduced sales charge. Your investment professional or financial institution must notify the Fund if your share purchase is eligible for the sales load waiver. Initial sales charges will not be applied to shares purchased by reinvesting distributions.

Information about sales charges, including applicable waivers, breakpoints, and discounts to the sales charges, is fully disclosed in this Prospectus, which is available, free of charge, on the Fund’s website at www.marketfieldfund.com. The Fund believes that it is very important that an investor fully consider all aspects of their investment and be able to access all relevant information in one location. Therefore, the Fund does not make all sales charge information available to investors on the website independent of the Prospectus. If you would like information about sales charge waivers, call your financial representative or contact the Fund at 1-800-311-MKTD (6583).

The Fund reserves the right to modify or eliminate these programs at any time.

Contingent Deferred Sales Charge Waivers. For Class A shares, a CDSC is imposed on shares purchased at the \$1,000,000 breakpoint (as described in “Sales Charges on Class A Shares,” above) that are redeemed within 12 months of purchase. For Class C shares, a CDSC is imposed if you redeem your shares within 12 months of purchase. In the case of a partial redemption, the first shares redeemed are any reinvested shares. After that, shares are always redeemed on a “first in first out” basis. If the first shares redeemed have been held for longer than 12 months from the date of purchase, then no sales charge is imposed on the redemption. The sales charge is imposed on a lot by lot basis on the market value or initial purchase price, whichever is lower. This deferred sales charge may be waived under the following circumstances:

- death of the shareholder;
- divorce, where there exists a court decree that requires redemption of the shares;
- return of IRA excess contributions;
- shares redeemed by the Fund due to low balance or other reasons; and
- required minimum distributions at age 70½ (waivers apply only to amounts necessary to meet the required minimum amount based on assets held within the Fund).

Information about the Fund's Class A sales charges is available, free of charge, on the Fund's website at www.marketfieldfund.com.

Distribution and Shareholder Servicing (Rule 12b-1) Plan

The Fund has adopted a Distribution and Shareholder Servicing Plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 (the "Plan") under the 1940 Act. Under the Plan, the Fund is authorized to pay the Distributor, or other such entities as approved by the Board of Trustees, Rule 12b-1 distribution fees for the sale and distribution of its shares and services provided to shareholders. The maximum amount of the Rule 12b-1 fee authorized is 0.25% of the Fund's average daily net assets attributable to Class A shares, annually, and 1.00% of the Fund's average daily net assets attributable to Class C shares, annually. The fee for Class C shares represents a 0.75% Rule 12b-1 distribution fee and a 0.25% shareholder servicing fee. The Distributor may pay any or all amounts received under the Plan to other persons, including the Adviser, for any distribution or service activity. Because these fees are paid out of the Fund's assets attributable to Class A and Class C shares on an on-going basis, over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment in Fund shares and may cost you more than paying other types of sales charges.

Share Price

The price of a Fund's shares is its NAV, plus any applicable sales charges. The NAV is calculated by dividing the value of the Fund's total assets, less its liabilities, by the number of its shares outstanding. In calculating the NAV, portfolio securities are valued using current market values or official closing prices, if available. The NAV is calculated at the close of regular trading on the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time). The NAV will not be calculated on days on which the NYSE is closed for trading. If the NYSE closes early, the Fund will calculate the NAV as of the closing of trading on the NYSE on that day. If an emergency exists as permitted by the SEC, the NAV may be calculated at a different time.

Each equity security owned by the Fund that is listed on a securities exchange, except securities listed on the NASDAQ Stock Market, Inc. (the "NASDAQ"), is valued at its last sale price on that exchange on the date as of which assets are valued. If a security is listed on more than one exchange, the Fund will use the price on the exchange that the Fund generally considers to be the principal exchange on which the security is traded. Portfolio securities listed on the NASDAQ will be valued at the NASDAQ Official Closing Price, which may not necessarily represent the last sale price. If there has been no sale on such exchange or on NASDAQ on such day, the security is valued at the mean between the most recent bid and asked prices on such day.

Exchange traded options are valued at the composite price, using the National Best Bid and Offer quotes. If there are no trades for the option on a given business day composite option pricing calculates the mean of the highest bid price and lowest ask price across the exchanges where the option is traded. Option contracts on securities, currencies and other financial instruments traded in the Over-the-Counter ("OTC") market with less than 180 days remaining until their expiration shall be valued at the evaluated price provided by the broker-dealer with which the option was traded. Option contracts on securities, currencies and other financial instruments traded in the OTC market with 180 days or more remaining until their expiration shall be valued at the prices provided by a recognized independent broker-dealer.

Debt securities, including short-term instruments having a maturity of 60 days or less, are valued at the mean in accordance with prices supplied by an approved pricing service. Pricing services may use various valuation methodologies such as the mean between the bid and ask prices, matrix pricing method or other analytical pricing models as well as market transactions and dealer quotations. If a price is not available from a pricing service, the most recent quotation obtained from one or more broker-dealers known to follow the issue will be obtained. Quotations will be valued at the mean between the bid and the offer. Fixed income securities purchased on a delayed-delivery basis are typically marked to market daily until settlement at the forward settlement date. Any discount or premium is accreted or amortized on a straight-line basis until maturity.

Money market funds, demand notes and repurchase agreements are valued at cost. If cost does not represent current market value the securities will be priced at fair value.

If market quotations are not readily available, any security or other asset will be valued at its fair value as determined under fair value pricing procedures approved by the Board of Trustees. These fair value pricing procedures will also be used to price a security when corporate events, events in the securities market or world events cause the Adviser to believe that the security's last sale price may not reflect its actual market value. The intended effect of using fair value pricing procedures is to ensure that the Funds' shares are accurately priced. The Board of Trustees will regularly evaluate whether the Funds' fair value pricing procedures continue to be appropriate in light of the specific circumstances of the Funds and the quality of prices obtained through their application by the Trust's valuation committee.

When fair value pricing is employed, the prices of securities used by the Fund to calculate its NAV may differ from quoted or published prices for the same securities. Due to the subjective and variable nature of fair value pricing, it is possible that the fair value determined for a particular security may be materially different from the price of the security quoted or published by others or the value when trading resumes or is realized upon sale. Therefore, if a shareholder purchases or redeems Fund shares when it holds securities priced at a fair value, the number of shares purchased or redeemed may be higher or lower than it would be if the Fund were using market value pricing.

In the case of foreign securities, the occurrence of certain events after the close of foreign markets, but prior to the time the Fund's NAV is calculated (such as a significant surge or decline in the U.S. or other markets) often will result in an adjustment to the trading prices of foreign securities when foreign markets open on the following business day. If such events occur, the Fund will value foreign securities at fair value, taking into account such events, in calculating the NAV. In such cases, use of fair valuation can reduce an investor's ability to seek to profit by estimating the Fund's NAV in advance of the time the NAV is calculated. The Adviser anticipates that the Funds' portfolio holdings will be fair valued only if market quotations for those holdings are considered unreliable. In the event the Fund holds portfolio securities that trade in foreign markets or that are primarily listed on foreign exchanges that trade on weekends or other days when the Fund does not price its shares, the Fund's NAV may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or redeem the Fund's shares.

How to Purchase Shares

All purchase requests received in good order by the Fund's transfer agent, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (the "Transfer Agent"), or by an Authorized Intermediary before the close of the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) will be processed at that day's NAV per share. Purchase requests received by the Transfer Agent or an Authorized Intermediary after the close of the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) will receive the next business day's NAV per share. An Authorized Intermediary is a financial intermediary that has made arrangements with the Fund to receive purchase and redemption orders on its behalf. For additional information about purchasing shares through financial intermediaries, see "Purchasing Shares Through a Financial Intermediary" below.

Each account application (an “Account Application”) to purchase Fund shares is subject to acceptance by the Fund and is not binding until so accepted. The Fund reserves the right to reject any purchase order if, in its discretion, it is in the Fund’s best interest to do so. For example, a purchase order may be refused if it appears to be so large that it would disrupt the management of the Fund. Purchases may also be rejected from persons believed to be “market timers.” See “Tools to Combat Frequent Transactions” below. A service fee, currently \$25, as well as any loss sustained by the Fund, will be deducted from a shareholder’s account for any payment that is returned to the Transfer Agent unpaid. The Fund and the Transfer Agent are not responsible for any losses, liability, cost or expense resulting from rejecting any purchase order. Your order will not be accepted until a completed Account Application is received by the Fund or the Transfer Agent.

Minimum Investment Amounts

	<u>Initial Investment</u>	<u>Subsequent Investments</u>
Class A Shares	\$2,500	\$0
Class C Shares	\$2,500	\$50
Class I Shares – individual investors	\$1,000,000	\$0
Class I Shares – institutional investors	\$0	\$0
Class R6 Shares	\$250,000	\$0

The Fund reserves the right to waive the minimum initial investment or minimum subsequent investment amounts at its discretion. Shareholders will be given at least 30 days’ written notice of any increase in the minimum dollar amount of initial or subsequent investments.

Purchase Requests Must Be Received in Good Order. Your share price will be the next NAV per share calculated after the Transfer Agent or your Authorized Intermediary receives your purchase request in good order. “Good order” means that your purchase request includes:

- the name of the Fund;
- the dollar amount of shares to be purchased;
- your account application or, for subsequent investments, an investment stub; and
- a check payable to “Marketfield Fund.”

The Fund reserves the right to change the requirements of “good order.” Shareholders will be given advance notice if the requirements of “good order” change.

The offering and sale of shares of the Fund have not been registered outside of the United States. The Fund generally does not sell shares to investors residing outside the United States, even if they are United States citizens or lawful permanent residents, except to investors with United States military APO or FPO addresses.

Investing by Telephone. If you accepted telephone options (on the Account Application or by subsequent arrangement in writing), and your account has been open for 15 calendar days, you may purchase additional shares by telephoning the Fund at 1-800-311-MKTD (6583) (toll free). This option allows shareholders to move money from their bank accounts to their Fund accounts upon request. Only bank accounts held at U.S. financial institutions that are Automated Clearing House (“ACH”) members may be used for telephone transactions. The minimum telephone purchase amount is \$100. If your order is received prior to the close of regular trading on the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time), shares will be purchased in your account at the NAV determined on the day that your order is placed. During periods of high market activity, shareholders may encounter higher than usual call waiting times. Please allow sufficient time to place your telephone transaction.

Purchase by Mail. To purchase Fund shares by mail, complete and sign the Account Application and mail it, along with a check made payable to Marketfield Fund, to:

Regular Mail

Marketfield Fund
c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC
P.O. Box 701
Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701

Overnight or Express Mail

Marketfield Fund
c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC
615 East Michigan Street, 3rd Floor
Milwaukee, WI 53202

The Fund does not consider the U.S. Postal Service or other independent delivery services to be its agents. Therefore, deposit in the mail or with such services, of purchase orders or redemption requests does not constitute receipt by the Transfer Agent. Receipt of purchase orders or redemption requests is based on when the order is received at the Transfer Agent's offices. All purchases by check must be in U.S. dollars drawn on a U.S. financial institution. The Fund will not accept payment in cash or money orders. To prevent check fraud, the Fund will not accept third-party checks, Treasury checks, credit-card checks, traveler's checks or starter checks for the purchase of shares. The Fund is unable to accept post-dated checks or any conditional order or payment.

The Transfer Agent will charge a \$25 fee against a shareholder's account, in addition to any loss sustained by the Fund, for any payment that is returned. It is the policy of the Fund not to accept applications under certain circumstances or in amounts considered disadvantageous to other shareholders. The Fund reserves the right to reject any application.

Purchase by Wire Transfer. If you are making your first investment in the Fund, before you wire funds, the Transfer Agent must have received a completed Account Application. You may mail or use an overnight service to deliver your Account Application to the Transfer Agent at one of the above addresses. Upon receipt of your completed Account Application, the Transfer Agent will establish an account for you. Once your account has been established, you may instruct your financial institution to send the wire transfer. Prior to sending the wire transfer, please call the Transfer Agent at 1-800-311-MKTD (6583) (toll-free) to advise it of the wire transfer and to ensure proper credit upon receipt. Your financial institution must include the name of the Fund, your name and your account number so that monies may be correctly applied. Your financial institution should transmit immediately available funds by wire to:

Wire to:	U.S. Bank, N.A.
ABA Number:	075000022
Credit:	U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC
Account:	112-952-137
Further Credit:	Marketfield Fund (Shareholder Name/Account Registration) (Shareholder Account Number)

Wired funds must be received prior to the close of regular trading on the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) to be eligible for same day pricing. The Fund and U.S. Bank, N.A. are not responsible for the consequences of delays from the banking or Federal Reserve wire systems or from incomplete wiring instructions.

Subsequent Investments. The minimum subsequent investment for Class C shares is \$50. Class A shares, Class I shares and Class R6 shares have no subsequent investment minimums. Shareholders will be given at least 30 days' notice of any increase in the minimum dollar amount of subsequent investments. You may add to your account at any time by purchasing shares by mail, by telephone or by wire transfer. You

must call to notify the Fund at 1-800-311-MKTD (6583) (toll-free) before wiring. A remittance form, which is attached to your individual account statement, should accompany any subsequent investments made through the mail. All purchase requests must include your shareholder account number.

Automatic Investment Plan. For your convenience, the Fund offers an Automatic Investment Plan (the “AIP”). Under the AIP, after your initial investment, you may authorize the Fund to withdraw automatically from your personal checking or savings account an amount that you wish to invest, which must be at least \$100, on a monthly basis. In order to participate in the AIP, your financial institution must be a member of the ACH network. If you wish to enroll in the AIP, complete the appropriate section in the Account Application. The Fund may terminate or modify this privilege at any time. You may terminate your participation in the AIP at any time by notifying the Transfer Agent five days prior to the effective date of the request. A fee (currently \$25) will be charged if your bank does not honor an AIP draft for any reason.

Purchasing Shares Through a Financial Intermediary. Investors may be charged a fee if they effect transactions through a financial intermediary. If you are purchasing shares through a financial intermediary, you must follow the procedures established by your financial intermediary. Your financial intermediary is responsible for sending your purchase order and wiring payment to the Transfer Agent. Your financial intermediary holds the shares in your name and receives all confirmations of purchases and sales. Financial intermediaries placing orders for themselves or on behalf of their customers should call the Fund at 1-800-311-MKTD (6583) (toll-free) or follow the instructions listed in the sections above entitled “Investing by Telephone,” “Purchase by Mail” and “Purchase by Wire.”

If you place an order for the Fund’s shares through a financial intermediary that is not an Authorized Intermediary in accordance with such financial intermediary’s procedures, and the financial intermediary then transmits your order to the Transfer Agent in accordance with the Transfer Agent’s instructions, your purchase will be processed at the NAV next calculated after the Transfer Agent receives your order. The financial intermediary must promise to send to the Transfer Agent immediately available funds in the amount of the purchase price in accordance with the Transfer Agent’s procedures. If payment is not received within the time specified, the Transfer Agent may rescind the transaction and the financial intermediary will be held liable for any resulting fees or losses. In the case of Authorized Intermediaries that have made satisfactory payment or redemption arrangements with the Fund, orders will be processed at the NAV next calculated after receipt by the Authorized Intermediary, consistent with applicable laws and regulations. An order is deemed to be received when the Fund or an Authorized Intermediary accepts the order. Authorized Intermediaries may be authorized to designate other intermediaries to receive purchase and redemption requests on behalf of the Fund.

Financial intermediaries, including Authorized Intermediaries, may set cut-off times for the receipt of orders that are earlier than the cut-off times established by the Fund. Purchase requests submitted to an Authorized Intermediary after the Authorized Intermediary’s imposed cut-off time may not be received by the Fund prior to the Fund’s cut-off time at the close of regular trading (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) on that day. Such purchase requests will be processed at the NAV calculated at the close of regular trading on the next day that the NYSE is open for business. For more information about your financial intermediary’s rules and procedures, whether your financial intermediary is an Authorized Intermediary, and whether your financial intermediary imposes cut-off times for the receipt of orders that are earlier than the cut-off times established by the Fund, you should contact your financial intermediary directly.

Anti-Money Laundering Program. The Trust has established an Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Program (the “AML Program”) as required by the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (the “USA PATRIOT Act”) and related anti-money laundering laws and regulations. To ensure compliance with these laws, the

Account Application asks for, among other things, the following information for all “customers” seeking to open an “account” (as those terms are defined in rules adopted pursuant to the USA PATRIOT Act):

- full name;
- date of birth (individuals only);
- Social Security or taxpayer identification number; and
- permanent street address (a post office box alone is not acceptable).

If any information listed above is missing, your Account Application will be returned, and your account will not be opened. Accounts opened by entities, such as corporations, limited liability companies, partnerships or trusts, will require additional documentation. In compliance with the USA PATRIOT Act and other applicable anti-money laundering laws and regulations, the Transfer Agent will verify the information on your application as part of the AML Program. The Fund reserves the right to request additional clarifying information and may close your account if clarifying information is not received by the Fund within a reasonable time of the request or if the Fund cannot form a reasonable belief as to the true identity of a customer. If you require additional assistance when completing your application, please contact the Transfer Agent at 1-800-311-MKTD (6583) (toll-free).

How to Redeem Shares

In general, orders to sell or “redeem” shares may be placed either directly with the Fund or through an Authorized Intermediary. However, if you originally purchased your shares through an Authorized Intermediary, your redemption order must be placed with the same Authorized Intermediary that placed the original purchase order in accordance with the procedures established by that Authorized Intermediary. Your Authorized Intermediary is responsible for sending your order to the Transfer Agent and for crediting your account with the proceeds. You may redeem all or part of your Fund shares on any business day that the Fund calculates its NAV. To redeem shares directly through the Fund, you must contact the Fund either by mail or by telephone to place a redemption request. Your redemption request must be received in good order (as discussed under “Payment of Redemption Proceeds,” below) prior to the close of regular trading on the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) by the Transfer Agent or your Authorized Intermediary. Redemption requests received by the Transfer Agent or an Authorized Intermediary after the close of regular trading on the NYSE will be treated as though received on the next business day.

Shareholders who hold their shares in an IRA or other retirement plan must indicate on their written redemption request whether to withhold federal income tax. Redemption requests failing to indicate an election not to have tax withheld will generally be subject to 10% withholding. Shares held in IRA or other retirement plan accounts may be redeemed by telephone at 1-800-311-MKTD (6583) (toll-free). Investors will be asked whether or not to withhold taxes from any distribution.

Payment of Redemption Proceeds. You may redeem your Fund shares at the NAV per share next determined after the Transfer Agent or your Authorized Intermediary receives your redemption request in good order. Your redemption request will not be processed on days on which the NYSE is closed. All requests received by the Fund in good order before the close of regular trading on the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) will usually be sent on the next business day.

A redemption request will be deemed in “good order” if it includes:

- the shareholder’s name;
- the name of the Fund;
- the account number;

- the share or dollar amount to be redeemed; and
- the signatures of all shareholders on the account (for written redemption requests, with signature(s) guaranteed if applicable).

The Fund reserves the right to change the requirements of “good order.” Shareholders will be given advance notice if the requirements of “good order” change.

You may have the proceeds sent by check to the address of record, wired to your pre-established bank account, or sent by electronic funds transfer through the ACH network using the bank instructions previously established for your account. Redemption proceeds will typically be sent on the business day following your redemption. Wires are subject to a \$15 service fee. There is no charge to have proceeds sent via ACH; however, funds are typically credited to your bank within two to three days after redemption. In all cases, proceeds will be processed within seven calendar days after the Fund receives your redemption request.

If the Transfer Agent has not yet collected payment for recently purchased shares that you are selling, it may delay sending the proceeds until the payment is collected, which may take up to 12 calendar days from the purchase date. Furthermore, there are certain times when you may be unable to sell Fund shares or receive proceeds. Specifically, the Fund may suspend the right to redeem shares or postpone the date of payment upon redemption for more than seven business days (1) during any period in which the NYSE is closed (other than customary weekend or holiday closings) or trading on the NYSE is restricted, (2) during any period in which an emergency exists as a result of which disposal by the Fund of securities owned by it is not reasonably practicable or it is not reasonably practicable for the Fund to fairly determine the value of its net assets or (3) during such other periods as the SEC prescribes for the protection of shareholders. Your ability to redeem shares by telephone may be delayed or restricted after you change your address online or by telephone. You may change your address at any time by a written request, addressed to the Transfer Agent. Confirmation of an address change will be sent to both your old and new address.

Redemption proceeds will be sent to the address of record. The Fund is not responsible for interest lost on redemption amounts due to lost or misdirected mail.

Signature Guarantees. The Transfer Agent may require a signature guarantee for some redemption requests. A signature guarantee ensures that your signature is genuine and protects you from unauthorized account redemptions. Signature guarantees may be obtained from domestic banks, brokers, dealers, credit unions, national securities exchanges, registered securities associations, clearing agencies and savings associations, as well as from participants in the New York Stock Exchange Medallion Signature Program and the Securities Transfer Agents Medallion Program (“STAMP”) but not from a notary public. A signature guarantee, from either a Medallion program member or a non-Medallion program member, of each owner is required in the following situations:

- if ownership is being changed on your account;
- when redemption proceeds are payable or sent to any person, address or bank account not on record;
- if a change of address request has been received by the Transfer Agent within the last 15 calendar days; and
- for all redemptions in excess of \$100,000 from any shareholder account.

Non-financial transactions, including establishing or modifying certain services on an account, may require a signature guarantee, signature verification from a Signature Validation Program member or other acceptable form of authentication from a financial intermediary source.

In addition to the situations described above, the Fund and the Transfer Agent reserve the right to require a signature guarantee or other acceptable signature verification in other instances based on the circumstances relative to the particular situation.

Redemption by Mail. You may execute most redemption requests by furnishing an unconditional written request to the Fund to redeem your shares at the current NAV per share. Redemption requests in writing should be sent to the Transfer Agent at:

Regular Mail

Marketfield Fund
c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC
P.O. Box 701
Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701

Overnight or Express Mail

Marketfield Fund
c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC
615 East Michigan Street, 3rd Floor
Milwaukee, WI 53202

The Fund does not consider the U.S. Postal Service or other independent delivery services to be its agents. Therefore, deposit in the mail or with such services, of purchase orders or redemption requests does not constitute receipt by the Transfer Agent. Receipt of purchase orders or redemption requests is based on when the order is received at the Transfer Agent's offices.

Telephone Redemption. If you accepted telephone options (on the Account Application or by subsequent arrangement in writing), you may redeem shares in amounts of \$50,000 or less by instructing the Fund by telephone at 1-800-311-MKTD (6583) (toll-free). A signature guarantee, a signature verification from a Signature Validation Program member or other acceptable form of authentication from a financial intermediary source may be required of all shareholders in order to qualify for or to change telephone redemption privileges on an existing account. Telephone redemptions will not be made if you have notified the Transfer Agent of a change of address within 15 days before the redemption request. Once a telephone transaction has been placed, it may not be cancelled or modified.

Neither the Fund nor any of its service providers is liable for any loss or expense in acting upon instructions that are reasonably believed to be genuine. To confirm that all telephone instructions are genuine, the Fund uses reasonable procedures, such as requesting:

- that you correctly state your Fund account number;
- the name in which your account is registered; or
- the Social Security or taxpayer identification number under which the account is registered.

Wire Redemption. Wire transfers may be arranged to redeem shares. The Transfer Agent charges a fee, currently \$15, per wire redemption against your account on dollar-specific trades and from proceeds on complete redemptions and share-specific trades.

Systematic Withdrawal Plan. The Fund offers a systematic withdrawal plan (the "SWP") through which you or your representatives may request that a redemption in a specific dollar amount be sent to you each month, calendar quarter or year. You may choose to have a check sent to the address of record, or proceeds may be sent to a pre-designated bank account via the ACH network. To start this program, your account must have a value of at least \$2,500. The minimum amount that may be withdrawn each month, quarter or year is \$100. The SWP may be terminated or modified by a shareholder or the Fund at any time. Any request to change or terminate an SWP should be communicated in writing or by telephone to

the Transfer Agent no later than five days before the next scheduled withdrawal. A withdrawal under the SWP involves a redemption of Fund shares and may result in a taxable capital gain or loss for federal income tax purposes. In addition, if the amount withdrawn exceeds the amounts credited to your account, the account ultimately may be depleted. To establish the SWP, complete the SWP section of the Account Application. Please call 1-800-311-MKTD (6583) (toll-free) for additional information regarding the SWP.

The Fund's Right to Redeem an Account. The Fund reserves the right to redeem the shares of any shareholder whose account balance is less than \$1,000, other than as a result of a decline in the NAV. The Fund will provide you with written notice at least 30 days prior to redeeming your account.

Converting Shares

Share class conversions are based on the relevant NAVs of the applicable share classes at the time of the conversion and no sales load or other charge is imposed. The Fund expects all share class conversions to be made on a tax-free basis. The Fund reserves the right to modify or eliminate the share class conversion feature. When a conversion occurs, reinvested dividends and capital gains convert with the shares that are converting.

You generally may elect on a voluntary basis to convert your Class A or Class C shares that are no longer subject to a CDSC into Class A or Class I shares of the Fund, subject to satisfying the eligibility requirements of Class A or Class I shares. Also, you generally may elect on a voluntary basis to convert your Class A or Class C shares that are no longer subject to a CDSC, or Class I shares into Class R6 shares of the Fund, subject to satisfying the eligibility requirements of Class R6 shares.

Tools to Combat Frequent Transactions

The Fund is intended for long-term investors. Short-term market timers who engage in frequent purchases and redemptions may disrupt the Fund's investment program and create additional transaction costs that are borne by all of the Fund's shareholders. The Board of Trustees has adopted policies and procedures that are designed to discourage excessive short-term trading and other abusive trading practices that may disrupt portfolio management strategies and harm performance. The Fund takes steps to reduce the frequency and effect of these activities in the Fund. These steps may include, among other things, monitoring trading activity and using fair value pricing, as determined by the Board of Trustees, when the Adviser determines that current market prices are not readily available. Although these efforts are designed to discourage abusive trading practices, they cannot eliminate the possibility that such activity will occur. The Fund seeks to exercise its judgment in implementing these tools to the best of its abilities and in a manner that it believes is consistent with shareholder interests. Except as noted herein, the Fund applies all restrictions uniformly in all applicable cases.

Monitoring Trading Practices. The Fund monitors selected trades in an effort to detect excessive short-term trading activities. If, as a result of this monitoring, the Fund believes that you have engaged in excessive short-term trading, it may, in its discretion, ask you to stop such activities or refuse to process purchases in your accounts. In making such judgments, the Fund seeks to act in a manner that it believes is consistent with the best interests of its shareholders. The Fund uses a variety of techniques to monitor for and detect abusive trading practices. These techniques may change from time to time as determined by the Fund in its sole discretion. To minimize harm to the Fund and its shareholders, the Fund reserves the right to reject any purchase order (but not a redemption request), in whole or in part, for any reason and without prior notice. The Fund may decide to restrict purchase and sale activity in its shares based on various factors, including whether frequent purchase and sale activity will disrupt portfolio management strategies and adversely affect Fund performance.

Fair Value Pricing. The Fund employs fair value pricing selectively to ensure greater accuracy in its daily NAV and to prevent dilution by frequent traders or market timers who seek to take advantage of temporary market anomalies. The Board of Trustees has developed procedures which utilize fair value pricing when reliable market quotations are not readily available or the Fund's pricing service does not provide a valuation (or provides a valuation that, in the judgment of the Adviser, does not represent the security's fair value), or when, in the judgment of the Adviser, events have rendered the market value unreliable. Valuing securities at fair value involves reliance on judgment. Fair value determinations are made in good faith in accordance with procedures adopted by the Board of Trustees. There can be no assurance that the Fund will obtain the fair value assigned to a security if it were to sell the security at approximately the time at which a Fund determines its NAV per share. More detailed information regarding fair value pricing can be found in this Prospectus under the heading "Share Price."

Due to the complexity and subjectivity involved in identifying abusive trading activity and the volume of shareholder transactions that the Fund handles, there can be no assurance that the Fund's efforts will identify all trades or trading practices that may be considered abusive. In particular, since the Fund receives purchase and sale orders through Authorized Intermediaries that use non-disclosed or omnibus accounts, the Fund may not always detect frequent trading. However, the Fund will work with Authorized Intermediaries as necessary to discourage shareholders from engaging in abusive trading practices and to impose restrictions on excessive trades. In this regard, the Fund has entered into information-sharing agreements with its Authorized Intermediaries pursuant to which the Authorized Intermediaries are required to provide to the Fund, at the Fund's request, certain information relating to their customers investing in the Fund through non-disclosed or omnibus accounts. The Fund will use this information to attempt to identify abusive trading practices. Authorized Intermediaries are contractually required to follow any instructions from the Fund to restrict or prohibit future purchases from shareholders who are found to have engaged in abusive trading in violation of the Fund's policies. However, the Fund cannot guarantee the accuracy of the information provided to it from Authorized Intermediaries and cannot ensure that it will always be able to detect abusive trading practices that occur through non-disclosed and omnibus accounts. As a result, the Fund's ability to monitor and discourage abusive trading practices in non-disclosed and omnibus accounts may be limited.

Other Fund Policies

Telephone Transactions. If you accepted telephone privileges on the Account Application or in a letter to the Fund, you may be responsible for any fraudulent telephone orders as long as the Fund has taken reasonable precautions to verify your identity. In addition, once you place a telephone transaction request, it may not be canceled or modified.

During periods of significant economic or market change, telephone transactions may be difficult to complete. If you are unable to contact the Fund by telephone, you may also mail your requests to the Fund at one of the addresses previously listed in "How to Purchase Shares – Purchase by Mail" or "How to Redeem Shares – Redemption by Mail" above.

Telephone transactions must be received by or prior to the close of regular trading on the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time). During periods of high market activity, shareholders may encounter higher than usual call-waiting times. Please allow sufficient time to ensure that you will be able to complete your telephone transaction prior to the close of regular trading on the NYSE.

Redemption in-Kind. The Fund generally pays redemption proceeds in cash. However, the Trust has filed with the SEC a notice of election pursuant to Rule 18f-1 under the 1940 Act in order to reserve the right to satisfy redemption requests in kind under certain circumstances. In-kind redemption proceeds will be paid in liquid securities with a fair market value equal to the redemption price. If the Fund pays

your redemption proceeds by a distribution of securities, you could incur brokerage or other charges when converting the securities to cash. These securities received in-kind remain subject to general market risks until sold. For federal income tax purposes, redemptions in-kind are taxed in the same manner as redemptions made in cash. In addition, sales of such securities received in-kind may generate taxable gains.

Policies of Authorized Intermediaries. An Authorized Intermediary or its designee may establish policies that differ from those of the Fund. For example, an Authorized Intermediary may charge transaction fees, set higher or lower minimum investments or impose certain limitations on buying or selling shares in addition to those identified in this Prospectus. Please contact your Authorized Intermediary for details.

Householding. In an effort to decrease costs, the Fund intends to reduce the number of duplicate prospectuses and annual and semi-annual reports that you receive by sending only one copy of each to those addresses shared by two or more accounts and to shareholders that the Fund reasonably believes are from the same family or household. If you would like to discontinue householding for your accounts, please call the Transfer Agent at 1-800-311-MKTD (6583) (toll-free) to request individual copies of these documents. The Transfer Agent will begin sending individual copies within 30 days after receiving your request. This policy does not apply to account statements.

Inactive Accounts. Your account may escheat to your state of residence if no activity occurs within your account during the “inactivity period” specified in your state’s abandoned property laws and the Fund is unable to contact you by mail or other methods. If the Fund is unable to locate you, it will determine whether your account can legally be considered abandoned. The Fund is legally obligated to escheat (or transfer) abandoned property to the appropriate state’s unclaimed property administrator in accordance with statutory requirements. Your last known address of record determines which state has jurisdiction.

Distribution of Fund Shares

The Distributor

The Trust has entered into a Distribution Agreement (the “Distribution Agreement”) with Quasar Distributors, LLC (the “Distributor”), located at 777 East Wisconsin Avenue, 6th Floor, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, pursuant to which the Distributor acts as the Fund’s principal underwriter, provides certain administration services and promotes and arranges for the sale of the Fund’s shares. The offering of the Fund’s shares is continuous, and the Distributor distributes the Fund’s shares on a best efforts basis. The Distributor is not obligated to sell any certain number of shares of the Fund. The Distributor, and the Fund’s administrator and custodian, are affiliated companies. The Distributor is a registered broker-dealer and member of FINRA.

Payments to Financial Intermediaries

The Fund may pay fees to intermediaries such as banks, broker-dealers, financial advisers or other financial institutions, including affiliates of the Adviser, for recordkeeping, sub-administration, sub-accounting, sub-transfer agency and other shareholder services (collectively, “sub-TA services”) associated with shareholders whose shares are held of record in omnibus and networked accounts, retirement plans, other group accounts or accounts traded through registered securities clearing agents in lieu of the transfer agent providing such services.

The Adviser, out of its own resources and legitimate profits and without additional cost to the Fund or its shareholders, may provide additional cash payments to certain intermediaries. These payments, sometimes referred to as revenue sharing, are in addition to Rule 12b-1 fees and sub-TA fees paid by the Fund, if any. Revenue sharing payments may be made to intermediaries for sub-TA services or

distribution-related services, such as marketing support; access to third party platforms; access to sales meetings, sales representatives and management representatives of the intermediary; inclusion of the Fund on a sales list, including a preferred or select sales list, and in other sales programs. The Adviser may also pay cash compensation in the form of finder's fees that vary depending on the dollar amount of the shares sold. From time to time, and in accordance with applicable rules and regulations, the Adviser may also provide non-cash compensation to representatives of various intermediaries who sell Fund shares or provide services to Fund shareholders.

The Adviser has also entered in an agreement with an unaffiliated broker-dealer to provide distribution consulting services to the Adviser. Compensation to the broker-dealer under this agreement will be paid by the Adviser, out of its own resources and without additional cost to the Fund or its shareholders.

Distributions and Taxes

Distributions

The Fund will make distributions of net investment income and net capital gain, if any, at least annually, typically during the month of December. The Fund may make additional distributions if it deems a distribution to be desirable at other times during any year.

All distributions will be reinvested in additional Fund shares unless you choose one of the following options: (1) to receive distributions of net capital gain in cash, while reinvesting net investment income distributions in additional Fund shares; (2) to receive all distributions in cash; or (3) to reinvest net capital gain distributions in additional Fund shares while receiving distributions of net investment income in cash.

If you wish to change your distribution option, write to or call the Transfer Agent in advance of the payment date of the distribution. However, any such change will be effective only as to distributions for which the record date is five or more calendar days after the Transfer Agent receives the written request.

If you elect to receive distributions in cash and the U.S. Postal Service is unable to deliver your check, or if a check remains uncashed for six months, the Fund reserves the right to reinvest the distribution check in your account at the Fund's then current NAV per share and to reinvest all subsequent distributions.

Federal Income Tax Consequences

Changes in income tax laws, potentially with retroactive effect, could impact the Fund's investments or the tax consequences to you of investing in the Fund.

The Fund intends to qualify and elect to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code, provided that it complies with all applicable requirements regarding the source of its income, diversification of its assets and the timing and amount of its distributions. However, there can be no assurance that the Fund will satisfy all requirements to be taxed as a RIC.

At December 31, 2016, the Fund had short-term capital losses of \$541,073,490, which will be carried forward indefinitely to offset future realized capital gains. To the extent the Fund realizes future net capital gains, taxable distributions to its shareholders will be first offset by any unused capital loss carryovers from the year ended December 31, 2016.

Distributions of the Fund's investment company taxable income (which includes, but is not limited to, interest, dividends, net short-term capital gain and net gain from foreign currency transactions), if any, are generally taxable to the Fund's shareholders as ordinary income (for a non-corporate shareholder,

currently taxable at a maximum federal income tax rate of 39.6%). For a non-corporate shareholder, to the extent that the Fund's distributions of investment company taxable income are attributable to and reported as "qualified dividend" income, such income may be subject to tax at the reduced federal income tax rates applicable to net long-term capital gain, if certain holding period requirements have been satisfied by the shareholder. For corporate shareholders, a portion of the Fund's distributions of investment company taxable income may qualify for the intercorporate dividends-received deduction to the extent the Fund receives dividends directly or indirectly from U.S. corporations, reports the amount distributed as eligible for the deduction and the corporate shareholder meets certain holding period requirements with respect to its shares. To the extent that the Fund's distributions of investment company taxable income are attributable to net short-term capital gain, such distributions will be treated as ordinary income and cannot be offset by a shareholder's capital losses from other investments.

Distributions of the Fund's net capital gain (net long-term capital gain less net short-term capital loss) are generally taxable as long-term capital gain (for non-corporate shareholders, currently taxable at a maximum federal income tax rate of 20%) regardless of the length of time that a shareholder has owned Fund shares. Distributions of net capital gain are not eligible for qualified dividend income treatment or the dividends-received deduction referred to in the previous paragraph.

You will be taxed in the same manner whether you receive your distributions (of investment company taxable income or net capital gain) in cash or reinvest them in additional Fund shares. Distributions are generally taxable when received. However, distributions declared in October, November or December to shareholders of record and paid the following January are taxable as if received on December 31.

In addition to the federal income tax, certain individuals, trusts and estates may be subject to a net investment income ("NII") tax of 3.8%. The NII tax is imposed on the lesser of: (i) a taxpayer's investment income, net of deductions properly allocable to such income, or (ii) the amount by which the taxpayer's modified adjusted gross income exceeds certain thresholds (\$250,000 for married individuals filing jointly, \$200,000 for unmarried individuals and \$125,000 for married individuals filing separately). The Fund's distributions are includable in a shareholder's investment income for purposes of this NII tax. In addition, any capital gain realized by a shareholder upon a sale or redemption of Fund shares is includable in such shareholder's investment income for purposes of this NII tax.

Shareholders that sell or redeem shares generally will have a capital gain or loss from the sale or redemption. The amount of the gain or loss and the applicable rate of federal income tax will depend generally upon the amount paid for the shares, the amount received from the sale or redemption (including in-kind redemptions) and how long the shares were held by a shareholder. Gain or loss realized upon a sale or redemption of Fund shares will generally be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for more than one year and, if held for one year or less, as short-term capital gain or loss. Any loss arising from the sale or redemption of shares held for six months or less, however, is treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any distributions of net capital gain received or deemed to be received with respect to such shares. In determining the holding period of such shares for this purpose, any period during which your risk of loss is offset by means of options, short sales or similar transactions is not counted. If you purchase Fund shares (through reinvestment of distributions or otherwise) within 30 days before or after selling or redeeming other Fund shares at a loss, all or part of that loss will not be deductible and will instead increase the basis of the new shares.

The Fund is required to report to certain shareholders and the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") the cost basis of Fund shares when those shareholders subsequently sell or redeem those shares. The Fund will determine cost basis using the average cost method unless you elect in writing any alternate IRS-approved cost basis method. Please see the SAI for more information regarding cost basis reporting.

The federal income tax status of all distributions made by the Fund for the preceding year will be annually reported to shareholders. Distributions made by the Fund may also be subject to state and local taxes. Additional tax information may be found in the SAI.

This section is not intended to be a full discussion of federal income tax laws and the effect of such laws on you. There may be other federal, state, foreign or local tax considerations applicable to a particular investor. You are urged to consult your own tax adviser.

Financial Highlights

The financial highlights for the Fund include the historical financial highlights of the MainStay Marketfield Fund, a series of MainStay Funds Trust (the “MainStay Marketfield Fund”). Upon completion of the reorganization of MainStay Marketfield Fund with and into the Fund, which occurred after the close of business on April 8, 2016, the Class A shares, Class C shares, Class I shares and Class R6 shares of the Fund assumed the performance, financial and other historical information of the then-existing Class A shares, Class C shares, Class I shares and Class R6 shares of the MainStay Marketfield Fund, respectively.

Per-share information reflects financial results for a single share of the Fund outstanding throughout the relevant period. The total return in the table represents the rate of return that you would have experienced on an investment in the Fund (assuming that you reinvested all Fund distributions). This information as of and for the year ended December 31, 2016 was derived from the 2016 financial statements audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, whose report, along with the Fund’s financial statements, is included in the Fund’s 2016 Annual Report to Shareholders, which is available upon request. The financial statements containing the financial highlights for each of the periods presented ended December 31, 2012 through December 31, 2015, were audited by the independent registered public accounting firm for the MainStay Marketfield Fund (the “Predecessor Accounting Firm”). The report of the Predecessor Accounting Firm, along with the MainStay Marketfield Fund’s financial statements (which have been adopted by the Fund), are included in the annual report of the MainStay Marketfield Fund for the year ended December 31, 2015, which is available upon request.

Marketfield Fund – Class A

Per Share Data for a Share Outstanding Throughout Each Year/Period

	Year Ended December 31,				October 5, 2012* through December 31,
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	<u>\$14.79</u>	<u>\$16.16</u>	<u>\$18.47</u>	<u>\$15.84</u>	<u>\$15.80⁽¹⁾</u>
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment loss ⁽²⁾	(0.22)	(0.17)	(0.20)	(0.28)	(0.04)
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments and foreign currency	<u>(0.31)</u>	<u>(1.20)</u>	<u>(2.11)</u>	<u>2.91</u>	<u>0.15</u>
Total from investment operations	<u>(0.53)</u>	<u>(1.37)</u>	<u>(2.31)</u>	<u>2.63</u>	<u>0.11</u>
Less distributions paid:					
From net investment income	—	—	—	(0.00) ⁽³⁾	—
From net realized gain on investments	—	—	—	—	(0.07)
Total distributions paid	—	—	—	<u>(0.00)⁽³⁾</u>	<u>(0.07)</u>
Net Asset Value, End of Period	<u>\$14.26</u>	<u>\$14.79</u>	<u>\$16.16</u>	<u>\$18.47</u>	<u>\$15.84</u>
Total return⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	<u>(3.58)%</u>	<u>(8.48)%</u>	<u>(12.51)%</u>	<u>16.60%⁽⁶⁾</u>	<u>0.72%</u>
Supplemental Data and Ratios:					
Net assets, end of period (in 000's)	\$101,876	\$283,906	\$793,299	\$1,718,301	\$137,056
Ratio of expenses to average net assets: ⁽⁷⁾					
Before waivers and reimbursements of expenses	2.88%	2.54%	2.65%	2.87%	4.07%
Excluding dividend and interest expense on short positions	1.87%	1.80%	1.78%	1.78%	1.80%
After waivers and reimbursements or recoupment of expenses	2.84% ⁽¹⁰⁾	2.54%	2.65%	2.87%	4.07%
Excluding dividend and interest expense on short positions	1.83% ⁽¹⁰⁾	1.80%	1.78%	1.78%	1.80%
Ratio of net investment loss to average net assets: ⁽⁷⁾⁽⁸⁾					
Before waivers and reimbursements of expenses	(1.60)%	(1.08)%	(1.15)%	(1.59)%	(1.13)%
After waivers and reimbursements of expenses ⁽⁹⁾	(1.56)%	(1.08)%	(1.15)%	(1.59)%	(1.13)%
Portfolio turnover rate ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁹⁾	86%	93%	98%	32%	66%

* Inception date.

(1) Based on the net asset value of Class I shares as of October 5, 2012.

(2) Per share net investment loss was calculated using average shares outstanding.

(3) Rounds to less than 0.5 cent per share.

(4) Total return in the table represents the rate that the investor would have earned or lost on an investment in the Fund, assuming reinvestment of dividends. Based on net asset value, which does not reflect the applicable sales charges.

(5) Not annualized for periods less than one year.

(6) Total investment return may reflect adjustments to conform to generally accepted accounting principles.

(7) Annualized for periods less than one year.

(8) The net investment loss ratios include dividend and interest expense on short positions.

(9) Consists of long-term investments only; excludes securities sold short and derivative instruments.

(10) Effective after the close of business on April 8, 2016, Class A shares were subject to an expense limitation cap of 1.80%

Marketfield Fund – Class C

Per Share Data for a Share Outstanding Throughout Each Year/Period

	Year Ended December 31,				October 5, 2012* through December 31,
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Net Asset Value at Beginning of Period	<u>\$14.43</u>	<u>\$15.89</u>	<u>\$18.30</u>	<u>\$15.81</u>	<u>\$15.80⁽¹⁾</u>
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment loss ⁽²⁾	(0.31)	(0.28)	(0.33)	(0.41)	(0.07)
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments and foreign currency	<u>(0.32)</u>	<u>(1.18)</u>	<u>(2.08)</u>	<u>2.90</u>	<u>0.15</u>
Total from investment operations	<u>(0.63)</u>	<u>(1.46)</u>	<u>(2.41)</u>	<u>2.49</u>	<u>0.08</u>
Less distributions paid:					
From net investment income	—	—	—	(0.00) ⁽³⁾	—
From net realized gain on investments	—	—	—	—	(0.07)
Total distributions paid	—	—	—	<u>(0.00)⁽³⁾</u>	<u>(0.07)</u>
Net Asset Value, End of Period	<u>\$13.80</u>	<u>\$14.43</u>	<u>\$15.89</u>	<u>\$18.30</u>	<u>\$15.81</u>
Total return⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	<u>(4.37)%</u>	<u>(9.19)%</u>	<u>(13.17)%</u>	<u>15.75%⁽⁶⁾</u>	<u>0.53%</u>
Supplemental Data and Ratios:					
Net assets, end of period (000's)	\$123,651	\$315,894	\$1,003,835	\$1,582,396	\$124,430
Ratio of expenses to average net assets: ⁽⁷⁾					
Before waivers and reimbursements of expenses	3.65%	3.29%	3.38%	3.62%	4.82%
Excluding dividend and interest expense on short positions	2.65%	2.57%	2.53%	2.53%	2.50%
After waivers and reimbursements or recoupment of expenses	3.59% ⁽¹⁰⁾	3.29%	3.38%	3.62%	4.82%
Excluding dividend and interest expense on short positions	2.59% ⁽¹⁰⁾	2.57%	2.53%	2.53%	2.50%
Ratio of net investment loss to average net assets: ⁽⁷⁾⁽⁸⁾					
Before waivers and reimbursements of expenses	(2.36)%	(1.84)%	(1.89)%	(2.35)%	(1.85)%
After waivers and reimbursements or recoupment of expenses	(2.30)%	(1.84)%	(1.89)%	(2.35)%	(1.85)%
Portfolio turnover rate ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁹⁾	86%	93%	98%	32%	66%

* Inception date.

(1) Based on the net asset value of Class I shares as of October 5, 2012.

(2) Per share net investment loss was calculated using average shares outstanding.

(3) Rounds to less than 0.5 cent per share.

(4) Total return in the table represents the rate that the investor would have earned or lost on an investment in the Fund, assuming reinvestment of dividends. Based on net asset value, which does not reflect the applicable sales charges.

(5) Not annualized for periods less than one year.

(6) Total investment return may reflect adjustments to conform to generally accepted accounting principles.

(7) Annualized for periods less than one year.

(8) The net investment loss ratios include dividend and interest expense on short positions.

(9) Consists of long-term investments only; excludes securities sold short and derivative instruments.

(10) Effective after the close of business on April 8, 2016, Class C shares were subject to an expense limitation cap of 2.57%.

Marketfield Fund – Class I

	Per Share Data for a Share Outstanding Throughout Each Year Year Ended December 31,				
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Net Asset Value at Beginning of Period	<u>\$14.89</u>	<u>\$16.24</u>	<u>\$18.51</u>	<u>\$15.84</u>	<u>\$14.02</u>
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment loss ⁽¹⁾	(0.19)	(0.13)	(0.16)	(0.23)	(0.06)
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments and foreign currency	<u>(0.31)</u>	<u>(1.22)</u>	<u>(2.11)</u>	<u>2.90</u>	<u>1.95</u>
Total from investment operations	<u>(0.50)</u>	<u>(1.35)</u>	<u>(2.27)</u>	<u>2.67</u>	<u>1.89</u>
Less distributions paid:					
From net investment income	—	—	—	(0.00) ⁽²⁾	—
From net realized gain on investments	==	==	==	==	<u>(0.07)</u>
Total distributions paid	==	==	==	<u>(0.00)</u>	<u>(0.07)</u>
Paid-in capital from redemption fees	==	==	==	==	==
Net Asset Value, End of Period	<u>\$14.39</u>	<u>\$14.89</u>	<u>\$16.24</u>	<u>\$18.51</u>	<u>\$15.84</u>
Total return⁽³⁾	(3.36)%	(8.31)%	(12.26)%	16.86% ⁽⁴⁾	13.50%
Supplemental Data and Ratios:					
Net assets, end of period (000's)	\$376,791	\$1,698,033	\$7,062,935	\$15,867,200	\$4,144,927
Ratio of expenses to average net assets:					
Before waivers and reimbursements of expenses	2.61%	2.26%	2.39%	2.60%	2.86%
Excluding dividend and interest expense on short positions	1.61%	1.56%	1.53%	1.52%	1.53%
After waivers and reimbursements or recoupment of expenses	2.56% ⁽⁷⁾	2.26%	2.39%	2.60%	2.86%
Excluding dividend and interest expense on short positions	1.56% ⁽⁷⁾	1.56%	1.53%	1.52%	1.53%
Ratio of net investment loss to average net assets: ⁽⁵⁾					
Before waivers and reimbursements of expenses	(1.38)%	(0.82)%	(0.90)%	(1.33)%	(1.28)%
After waivers and reimbursements or recoupment of expenses	(1.33)%	(0.82)%	(0.90)%	(1.33)%	(1.28)%
Portfolio turnover rate ⁽⁶⁾	86%	93%	98%	32%	66%

(1) Per share net investment loss was calculated using average shares outstanding.

(2) Rounds to less than 0.5 cent per share.

(3) Total return in the table represents the rate that the investor would have earned or lost on an investment in the Fund, assuming reinvestment of dividends. Based on net asset value, which does not reflect the applicable sales charges.

(4) Total investment return may reflect adjustments to conform to generally accepted accounting principles.

(5) The net investment loss ratios include dividend and interest expense on short positions.

(6) Consists of long-term investments only; excludes securities sold short and derivative instruments.

(7) Effective after the close of business on April 8, 2016, Class I shares were subject to an expense limitation cap of 1.56%.

Marketfield Fund – Class R6

Per Share Data for a Share Outstanding Throughout Each Year/Period

	Year Ended December 31,			June 17, 2013* through December 31,
	2016	2015	2014	2013
Net Asset Value at Beginning of Period	<u>\$14.94</u>	<u>\$16.27</u>	<u>\$18.53</u>	<u>\$17.08⁽¹⁾</u>
Income (loss) from investment operations:				
Net investment loss ⁽²⁾	(0.17)	(0.12)	(0.13)	(0.10)
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments and foreign currency	<u>(0.31)</u>	<u>(1.21)</u>	<u>(2.13)</u>	<u>1.55</u>
Total from investment operations	<u>(0.48)</u>	<u>(1.33)</u>	<u>(2.26)</u>	<u>1.45</u>
Less distributions paid:				
From net investment income	=	=	=	<u>(0.00)⁽³⁾</u>
Total distributions paid	=	=	=	<u>(0.00)⁽³⁾</u>
Net Asset Value, End of Period	<u>\$14.46</u>	<u>\$14.94</u>	<u>\$16.27</u>	<u>\$18.53</u>
Total return⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	<u>(3.21)%</u>	<u>(8.17)%</u>	<u>(12.20)%</u>	<u>8.49%⁽⁶⁾</u>
Supplemental Data and Ratios:				
Net assets, end of period (000's)	\$2,793	\$5,749	\$6,365	\$1,957
Ratio of expenses to average net assets: ⁽⁷⁾				
Before waivers and reimbursements of expenses	2.64%	2.25%	2.34%	2.66%
Excluding dividend and interest expense on short positions	1.53%	1.43%	1.42%	1.44%
After waivers and reimbursements or recoupment of expenses	2.55% ⁽¹⁰⁾	2.55%	2.34%	2.66%
Excluding dividend and interest expense on short positions	1.44% ⁽¹⁰⁾	1.43%	1.42%	1.44%
Ratio of net investment loss to average net assets: ⁽⁷⁾⁽⁸⁾				
Before waivers and reimbursements of expenses	(1.33)%	(0.78)%	(0.75)%	(1.04)%
After waivers and reimbursements or recoupment of expenses	(1.24)%	(0.78)%	(0.75)%	(1.04)%
Portfolio turnover rate ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁹⁾	86%	93%	98%	32%

* Inception date.

(1) Based on the net asset value of Class I shares as of June 17, 2013.

(2) Per share net investment loss was calculated using average shares outstanding.

(3) Rounds to less than 0.5 cent per share.

(4) Total return in the table represents the rate that the investor would have earned or lost on an investment in the Fund, assuming reinvestment of dividends. Based on net asset value, which does not reflect the applicable sales charges.

(5) Not annualized for periods less than one year.

(6) Total investment return may reflect adjustments to conform to generally accepted accounting principles.

(7) Annualized for periods less than one year.

(8) The net investment loss ratios include dividend and interest expense on short positions.

(9) Consists of long-term investments only; excludes securities sold short and derivative instruments.

(10) Effective after the close of business on April 8, 2016, Class R6 shares were subject to an expense limitation cap of 1.43%.

PRIVACY NOTICE

The Fund collects non-public personal information about you from the following sources:

- information we receive about you on applications or other forms;
- information you give us orally; and/or
- information about your transactions with us or others.

We do not disclose any non-public personal information about our shareholders or former shareholders without the shareholder's authorization, except as permitted by law or in response to inquiries from governmental authorities. We may share information with affiliated parties and unaffiliated third parties with whom we have contracts for servicing the Fund. We will provide unaffiliated third parties with only the information necessary to carry out their assigned responsibilities. All shareholder records will be disposed of in accordance with applicable law. We maintain physical, electronic and procedural safeguards to protect your non-public personal information and require third parties to treat your non-public personal information with the same high degree of confidentiality.

In the event that you hold shares of the Fund through a financial intermediary, including but not limited to a broker-dealer, bank or trust company, the privacy policy of your financial intermediary governs how your non-public personal information is shared with unaffiliated third parties.

Investment Adviser

Marketfield Asset Management LLC
60 East 42nd Street, 36th Floor
New York, New York 10165

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Deloitte & Touche LLP
555 East Wells Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202

Legal Counsel

Godfrey & Kahn, S.C.
833 East Michigan Street, Suite 1800
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202

Custodian

U.S. Bank, N.A.
Custody Operations
1555 North River Center Drive, Suite 302
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212

Transfer Agent, Fund Accountant and Fund Administrator

U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC
615 East Michigan Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202

Distributor

Quasar Distributors, LLC
777 East Wisconsin Avenue, 6th Floor
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202

Marketfield Fund
A Series of Trust for Professional Managers

FOR MORE INFORMATION

You may find more information about the Fund in the following documents:

Statement of Additional Information

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

Annual and Semi-Annual Reports

The Fund's annual and semi-annual reports provide the most recent financial reports and portfolio listings. The annual report contains a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that affected the Fund's performance during the Fund's most recently ended fiscal year.

You may obtain a free copy of these documents, request other information or make general inquiries about the Fund by calling the Fund at 1-800-311-MKTD (6583) (toll-free), by visiting www.marketfieldfund.com or by writing to:

Marketfield Fund
c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC
P.O. Box 701
Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701

You may review and copy information, including the Fund's shareholder reports and its SAI, at the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C. You may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling 1-202-551-8090. Reports and other information about the Fund are also available:

- free of charge from the SEC's EDGAR database on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>;
- for a fee, by writing to the SEC's Public Reference Room, 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549-1520; or
- for a fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

(The Trust's SEC Investment Company Act of 1940 file number is 811-10401.)

APPENDIX A

Financial Intermediary-Defined Sales Charge Variation Policies

Effective April 10, 2017, shareholders purchasing Fund shares through a Merrill Lynch platform or account will be eligible only for the following sales charge waivers (initial sales charge waivers and contingent deferred sales charge (“CDSC”) waivers) and discounts, which may differ from those disclosed elsewhere in the Fund’s Prospectus or SAI.

Initial Sales Charge Waivers on Class A Shares Available at Merrill Lynch

Employer-sponsored retirement, deferred compensation and employee benefit plans (including health savings accounts) and trusts used to fund those plans, provided that the shares are not held in a commission-based brokerage account and shares are held for the benefit of the plan

Shares purchased by or through a 529 Plan

Shares purchased through a Merrill Lynch affiliated investment advisory program

Shares purchased by third party investment advisors on behalf of their advisory clients through Merrill Lynch’s platform

Shares purchased through the Merrill Edge Self-Directed platform (if applicable)

Shares purchased through reinvestment of capital gains distributions and dividend reinvestment when purchasing shares of the Fund

Shares exchanged from Class C shares of the same Fund in the month of or following the 10-year anniversary of the purchase date

Employees and registered representatives of Merrill Lynch or its affiliates and their family members

Directors or Trustees of the Fund, and employees of the Fund’s investment adviser or any of its affiliates, as described in this Prospectus

Shares purchased from the proceeds of redemptions of the Fund, provided (1) the repurchase occurs within 90 days following the redemption, (2) the redemption and purchase occur in the same account, and (3) redeemed shares were subject to an initial sales charge or CDSC (known as Rights of Reinstatement)

CDSC Waivers Available on A and C Shares Available at Merrill Lynch

Death or disability of the shareholder

Shares sold as part of a systematic withdrawal plan as described in the Fund’s Prospectus

Return of excess contributions from an IRA Account

Shares sold as part of a required minimum distribution for IRA and retirement accounts due to the shareholder reaching age 70½

Shares sold to pay Merrill Lynch fees but only if the transaction is initiated by Merrill Lynch

Shares acquired through a Right of Reinstatement

Shares held in retirement brokerage accounts, that are exchanged for a lower cost share class due to transfer to certain fee based accounts or platforms (applicable to Class A and C shares only)

Shares acquired with reinvested dividends or capital gains

Initial Sales Charge Discounts on Class A Shares Available at Merrill Lynch

Breakpoints as described in this Prospectus.

Rights of Accumulation (ROA) which entitle shareholders to breakpoint discounts will be automatically calculated based on the aggregated holding of fund family assets held by accounts within the purchaser’s household at Merrill Lynch. Eligible fund family assets not held at Merrill Lynch may be included in the ROA calculation only if the shareholder notifies his or her financial advisor about such assets

Letters of Intent (LOI) which allow for breakpoint discounts based on anticipated purchases within a fund family, through Merrill Lynch, over a 13-month period of time (if applicable)