

ADVISORSHARESTM
Actively Managed ETFs



NYSE Area Ticker: MATH



MEIDELL

Sub-advised by:
American Wealth Management

ADVISORSHARES TRUST

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Prospectus dated November 1, 2017

This Prospectus provides important information about the AdvisorShares Meidell Tactical Advantage ETF, a series of AdvisorShares Trust. Before you invest, please read this Prospectus and the Fund's Statement of Additional Information carefully and keep them for future reference.

The shares of the Fund have not been approved or disapproved by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission nor has the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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ADVISORSHARES MEIDELL TACTICAL ADVANTAGE ETF
NYSE Arca Ticker: MATH

FUND SUMMARY

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The AdvisorShares Meidell Tactical Advantage ETF (the “Fund”) seeks to provide long-term capital appreciation with a secondary emphasis on capital preservation.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. Most investors will incur customary brokerage commissions when buying or selling shares of the Fund, which are not reflected in the table below.

SHAREHOLDER FEES (<i>fees paid directly from your investment</i>)	None
ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (<i>expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment</i>)	
MANAGEMENT FEES	1.20%
DISTRIBUTION (12b-1) FEES	0.00%
OTHER EXPENSES	0.87%
ACQUIRED FUND FEES AND EXPENSES ^(a)	0.21%
TOTAL ANNUAL OPERATING EXPENSES	2.28%
FEE WAIVER/EXPENSE REIMBURSEMENT ^(b)	-0.72%
TOTAL ANNUAL OPERATING EXPENSES AFTER FEE WAIVER/EXPENSE REIMBURSEMENT	1.56%

- (a) *Total Annual Operating Expenses and Total Annual Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver/Expense Reimbursement in this fee table may not correlate to the expense ratios in the Fund’s financial highlights (and the Fund’s financial statements) because the financial highlights include only the Fund’s direct operating expenses and do not include Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses, which represent the Fund’s pro rata share of the fees and expenses of the exchange-traded funds in which it invests.*
- (b) *AdvisorShares Investments, LLC (the “Advisor”) has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or reimburse expenses to keep net expenses (excluding amounts payable pursuant to any plan adopted in accordance with Rule 12b-1, interest expense, taxes, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses, other expenditures which are capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and extraordinary expenses) from exceeding 1.35% of the Fund’s average daily net assets for at least one year from the date of this Prospectus. The expense limitation agreement may be terminated without payment of any penalty (i) by the Trust for any reason and at any time and (ii) by the Advisor, for any reason, upon ninety (90) days’ prior written notice to the Trust, such termination to be effective as of the close of business on the last day of the then-current one-year period.*

EXAMPLE

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the shares of the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. This Example does not take into account creation or redemption transaction fees, or the brokerage commissions that you pay when purchasing or selling shares of the Fund. If these fees and commissions were included, your costs would be higher.

The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 YEAR	3 YEARS	5 YEARS	10 YEARS
AdvisorShares Meidell Tactical Advantage ETF	\$159	\$643	\$1,155	\$2,560

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 costs, which are not reflected in Total Annual Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance. This rate excludes the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of in-kind creations or redemptions of the Fund's shares. During the most recent fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 1,123% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund is considered a "fund of funds" that seeks to achieve its investment objective by primarily investing in other exchange-traded funds ("Underlying ETFs") that offer diversified exposure to global regions, countries, styles (market capitalization, value, growth, etc.) or sectors, and other exchange-traded products, including, but not limited to, exchange-traded notes ("ETNs"), exchange-traded currency trusts, and closed-end funds (collectively with Underlying ETFs and ETNs, "ETPs"). The Fund primarily invests in U.S.-listed domestic and foreign equity, fixed income, and commodity ETPs. The Fund may also invest in repurchase agreements.

American Wealth Management (the "Sub-Advisor") seeks to achieve the Fund's investment objective by managing a tactical strategy that has the ability to dynamically rebalance the Fund's portfolio from as much as 100% equity assets to 100% fixed income assets or cash and cash equivalents depending on market trends. This is a long-only tactical strategy that seeks to minimize portfolio losses by rotating out of higher volatility assets and into lower volatility assets when the Sub-Advisor believes there are significant risks in the equity markets. Risk management is an integral part of the Sub-Advisor's investment strategy. The Fund will not invest in leveraged or inverse exchange-traded funds.

The Sub-Advisor uses a quantitative tactical methodology to identify the ETPs believed to be participating in long-term "durable trends" within the market. This model enables the Sub-Advisor to evaluate, rank and select the appropriate mix of investments in ETPs given market conditions. The Fund's strategy may frequently involve buying and selling securities, which may lead to relatively high portfolio turnover.

PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND

The Fund is subject to a number of risks, as described below, that may affect the value of its shares, including, the possible loss of money. As with any fund, there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

Allocation Risk. The Fund's particular allocations may have a significant effect on the Fund's performance. Allocation risk is the risk that the selection of ETPs and the allocation of assets among such ETPs will cause the Fund to underperform other funds with a similar investment objective that do not allocate their assets in the same manner or the market as a whole.

Exchange-Traded Note Risk. ETNs are senior, unsecured, unsubordinated debt securities issued by an underwriting bank that are designed to provide returns that are linked to a particular reference asset or benchmark less investor fees. ETNs have a maturity date and generally are backed only by the creditworthiness of the issuer. As a result, the value of an ETN may be influenced by time to maturity, level of supply and demand for the ETN, volatility and lack of liquidity in the underlying market (*e.g.*, the commodities market), changes in the applicable interest rates, and changes in the issuer's credit rating and economic, legal, political or geographic events that affect the underlying market. ETNs also may be subject to commodities market risk and credit risk.

Exchange-Traded Product Risk. Through its investments in ETPs, the Fund is subject to the risks associated with the ETPs' investments or reference assets/benchmark components, including the possibility that the value of the securities or instruments held by or linked to an ETP could decrease. These risks include any combination of the risks described below, as well as certain of the other risks described in this section. The Fund's exposure to a particular risk will be proportionate to the Fund's overall allocation and the ETPs' asset allocation.

Commodity Risk. The commodities industries can be significantly affected by the level and volatility of commodity prices; world events including international monetary and political developments; import controls and worldwide competition; exploration and production spending; and tax and other government regulations and economic conditions.

Concentration Risk. An ETP may, at various times, concentrate in the securities of a particular industry, group of industries, or sector, and when a fund is over-weighted in an industry, group of industries, or sector, it may be more sensitive to any single economic, business, political, or regulatory occurrence than a fund that is not over-weighted in an industry, group of industries, or sector.

Credit Risk. Certain of the ETPs are subject to the risk that a decline in the credit quality of a portfolio investment could cause the ETP's share price to fall. The ETPs could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a portfolio investment or the counterparty to a derivatives contract fails to make timely principal or interest payments or otherwise honor its obligations.

Emerging Markets Risk. There is an increased risk of price volatility associated with an ETP's investments in emerging market countries, which may be magnified by currency fluctuations relative to the U.S. dollar.

Equity Risk. The prices of equity securities in which an ETP invests in or is exposed to rise and fall daily. These price movements may result from factors affecting individual companies, industries or the securities market as a whole. In addition, equity markets tend to move in cycles which may cause stock prices to fall over extended periods of time.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. An ETP's investments in fixed income securities are subject to the risk that the securities may be paid off earlier or later than expected. Either situation could cause the ETP to hold securities paying lower- than-market rates of interest, which could hurt the Fund's yield or share price.

Foreign Currency Risk. Currency movements may negatively impact the value of an ETP security even when there is no change in the value of the security in the issuer's home country. Under normal circumstances, the ETPs do not intend to hedge against the risk of currency exchange rate fluctuations, but some ETPs may reserve the right to do so if there is extreme volatility in currency exchange rates.

Foreign Securities Risk. An ETP's investments in securities of foreign issuers involve certain risks including, but not limited to, risks of adverse changes in foreign economic, political, regulatory and other conditions, or changes in currency exchange rates or exchange control regulations (including limitations on currency movements and exchanges). In certain countries, legal remedies available to investors may be more limited than those available with respect to investments in the United States. In addition, the securities of some foreign companies may be less liquid and, at time, more volatile than securities of comparable U.S. companies.

Growth Investing Risk. An ETP may pursue a "growth style" of investing. Growth stocks can be volatile for several reasons. Since those companies usually invest a high portion of earnings in their businesses, they may lack the dividends of value stocks that can cushion stock prices in a falling market. The prices of growth stocks are based largely on projections of the issuer's future earnings and revenues. If a company's earnings or revenues fall short of expectations, its stock price may fall dramatically.

High-Yield Risk. An ETP may invest in high-yield securities and unrated securities of similar credit quality (commonly known as "junk bonds"). High-yield securities generally pay higher yields (greater income) than investment in higher quality securities; however, high-yield securities and junk bonds may be subject to greater levels of interest rate, credit and liquidity risk than funds that do not invest in such securities, and are considered predominantly speculative with respect to an issuer's continuing ability to make principal and interest payments.

Income Risk. An ETP may derive dividend and interest income from certain of its investments. This income can vary widely over the short- and long-term. If prevailing market interest rates drop, distribution rates of an ETP's income producing investments may decline which then may adversely affect the Fund's value.

Interest Rate Risk. An ETP's investments in fixed income securities are subject to the risk that interest rates rise and fall over time. As with any investment whose yield reflects current interest rates, an ETP's yield will change over time. During periods when interest rates are low, an ETP's yield (and total return) also may be low. To the extent that the investment advisor (or sub-advisor) of an ETP anticipates interest rate trends imprecisely, the ETP could miss yield opportunities or its share price could fall.

Large-Capitalization Risk. An ETP may invest in large-cap companies. Returns on investments in securities of large U.S. companies could trail the returns on investments in securities of smaller and mid-sized companies.

Mid-Capitalization Risk. An ETP may invest in mid-cap companies. Mid-sized companies may be more volatile and more likely than large-cap companies to have limited product lines, markets or financial resources, or depend on a few key employees. Returns on investments in securities of mid-size companies could trail the returns on investments in securities of larger or smaller companies.

Small-Capitalization Risk. An ETP may invest in small-cap companies. Small-cap companies may be more vulnerable than larger, more established organizations to adverse business or economic developments. In particular, small-cap companies may have limited product lines, markets, and financial resources and may be dependent upon a relatively small management group. These securities may be listed on an exchange or trade over-the-counter, and may or may not pay dividends. During a period when small-cap securities fall behind other types of investments — large-cap securities, for instance — the ETP's performance could be reduced.

Value Investing Risk. Because it may invest indirectly in value stocks, the Fund could suffer losses or produce poor results relative to other funds, even in a rising market, if the Underlying ETF's investment advisor or Underlying ETP's issuers assessment of a company's value or prospects for exceeding earnings expectations or market conditions is wrong.

Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk exists when particular Fund investments are difficult to purchase or sell. This can reduce the Fund's returns because the Fund may be unable to transact at advantageous times or prices.

Management Risk. The Sub-Advisor continuously evaluates the Fund's holdings, purchases and sales with a view to achieving the Fund's investment objective. However, the achievement of the stated investment objective cannot be guaranteed. The Sub-Advisor's judgments about the markets, the economy, or companies may not anticipate actual market movements, economic conditions or company performance, and these judgments may affect the return on your investment.

Market Risk. Due to market conditions, the value of the Fund's investments may fluctuate significantly from day to day. Price fluctuations may be temporary or may last for extended periods. This volatility may cause the value of your investment in the Fund to decrease. Because of its link to the markets, an investment in the Fund may be more suitable for long-term investors who can bear the risk of short-term principal fluctuations, which at times may be significant.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may experience relatively high portfolio turnover, which may result in increased transaction costs and Fund performance that is lower than expected.

Repurchase Agreement Risk. The Fund will be subject to credit risk with respect to the counterparties with which the Fund enters into repurchase agreements, including with respect to recovering or realizing on collateral.

Tax Risk. In order to qualify for the favorable U.S. federal income tax treatment accorded to regulated investment companies ("RICs"), the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income in each taxable year from certain categories of income ("qualifying income") and must satisfy certain asset diversification requirements. Certain of the Fund's investments may generate income that is not qualifying income. If the Fund were to fail to meet the qualifying income test or asset diversification requirements and fail to qualify as a RIC, it would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation, and distributions to its shareholders would not be deductible by the Fund in computing its taxable income.

Trading Risk. Shares of the Fund may trade above or below their net asset value ("NAV"). The trading price of the Fund's shares may deviate significantly from their NAV during periods of market volatility and, in such instances, you may pay significantly more or receive significantly less than the underlying value of the Fund's shares. There can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Fund's shares will develop or be maintained. In addition, trading in shares of the Fund may be halted because of market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the NYSE Arca, Inc. (the "Exchange"), make trading in shares inadvisable.

FUND PERFORMANCE

The bar chart and table that follow show how the Fund has performed on a calendar year basis and provides an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The table also shows how the Fund's performance compares to the S&P 500 Index, which is a broad-based, unmanaged measurement of changes in stock market conditions based on the average of 500 widely held common stocks. Both the bar chart and the table assume the reinvestment of all dividends and distributions. Past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future.

Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.advisorshares.com.



The Fund's year-to-date total return as of September 30, 2017 was 9.45%.

Best and Worst Quarter Returns (for the period reflected in the bar chart above)

	Return	Quarter/Year
Highest Return	9.41%	1Q/2012
Lowest Return	-6.97%	3Q/2015

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS FOR THE PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

ADVISORSHARES MEIDELL TACTICAL ADVANTAGE ETF	1 Year	5 Year	Since Inception (6/22/2011)
Return Before Taxes Based on NAV	5.39%	3.99%	3.27%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	5.39%	3.90%	3.18%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	3.05%	3.09%	2.53%
S&P 500 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	11.96%	14.66%	12.94%

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 and are not relevant if you hold your shares through tax-advantaged arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts. In some cases the return after taxes on distributions and sale of fund shares may exceed other average annual total returns due to an assumed tax benefit from any losses on a sale of shares at the end of the measurement period.

MANAGEMENT

Name	Title
AdvisorShares Investments, LLC	Advisor
American Wealth Management	Sub-Advisor

PORTFOLIO MANAGER

Name and Title	Length of Service with Sub-Advisor
Laif Meidell, Founder and Portfolio Manager	since 1995

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

The Fund issues and redeems shares on a continuous basis at NAV only in a large specified number of shares called a “Creation Unit.” The shares of the Fund that trade on the Exchange are “created” at their NAV by market makers, large investors and institutions only in block-size Creation Units of at least 25,000 shares. A “creator” enters into an authorized participant agreement (“Participant Agreement”) with the Distributor or uses a Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) participant who has executed a Participant Agreement (an “Authorized Participant”), and deposits into the Fund a basket of shares of specific ETPs and a specified amount of cash, together totaling the NAV of the Creation Unit(s), in exchange for at least 25,000 shares of the Fund (or multiples thereof).

Individual Fund shares may only be purchased and sold in secondary market transactions through brokers. The shares of the Fund are listed on the Exchange, and because shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, shares may trade at a value greater than or less than their NAV.

TAX INFORMATION

The Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxed as ordinary income, qualified dividend income or capital gains (or a combination thereof), unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account (“IRA”), which may be taxed upon withdrawal.

PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

Investors purchasing shares in the secondary market through a brokerage account or with the assistance of a broker may be subject to brokerage commissions and charges. If you purchase Fund shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund, the Advisor or the Sub-Advisor may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing broker-dealers or other intermediaries and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE TRUST AND THE FUND

AdvisorShares Trust (the “Trust”) is a Delaware statutory trust offering a number of professionally managed investment portfolios or funds.

Section 12(d)(1) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the “1940 Act”) restricts investments by investment companies in the securities of other investment companies, including shares of the Fund or an Underlying ETF. However, under certain circumstances and subject to certain terms and conditions, a registered investment company may invest in other investment companies (“underlying investment companies”) beyond the limits set forth in Section 12(d)(1). In particular, if an underlying investment company has obtained a Section 12(d)(1) exemptive order from the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”), the Fund may enter into an agreement with the underlying investment company pursuant to which the Fund may invest in the underlying investment company beyond the Section 12(d)(1) limits subject to the terms and conditions of the underlying investment company’s exemptive order. The Fund may enter into such agreements with certain Underlying ETFs to permit the Fund to invest in the Underlying ETFs to an unlimited extent.

Creation Units of the Fund are issued and redeemed principally in-kind for shares of specific ETPs and a specific cash payment.

EXCEPT WHEN AGGREGATED IN CREATION UNITS, SHARES OF THE FUND ARE NOT REDEEMABLE SECURITIES.

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND’S INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The investment goal of the Fund is non-fundamental and may be changed by the Trust’s Board of Trustees (the “Board”) without a shareholder vote.

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND’S PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund is an actively managed ETF and, thus, does not seek to replicate the performance of a specified passive index of securities. An actively managed ETF primarily uses an active investment strategy in seeking to meet its investment objective. Accordingly, the Sub-Advisor, subject to the oversight of the Advisor and the Board, has discretion on a daily basis to manage the Fund’s portfolio in accordance with the Fund’s investment objective and investment policies.

The Sub-Advisor’s investment philosophy emphasizes purchasing investments which the Sub-Advisor believes are an efficient way of investing in broad market indexes and market sector indexes. In general, the Fund will purchase or increase its exposure to ETPs that track equity markets or market sectors when the Sub-Advisor’s quantitative tactical asset allocation model and risk analysis indicates that the applicable market or sector is at low risk of losing value or presents opportunity for growth and appreciation. The Fund will generally sell interests in, or reduce investment exposure to, ETPs tracking equity markets or market sectors in favor of fixed-income ETPs or cash positions when the Sub-Advisor’s quantitative tactical asset allocation model and risk analysis indicates that such markets have become or are becoming risky.

The Sub-Advisor uses a quantitative metric to rank and select the appropriate mix of investments given prevailing market conditions. The Sub-Advisor’s quantitative tactical asset allocation model solves for asset allocation between bonds and stocks, equity selection, sector concentration, as well as limiting portfolio drawdown. The general guidelines for the Fund’s portfolio are as follows:

Equity	0% - 100%
Fixed Income/Cash	0% - 100%

Depending on the economic and market climate, the portfolio may increase or decrease portfolio concentrations within the ranges shown below.

Large-Cap	0% - 75%
Foreign	0% - 50%
Mid-Cap	0% - 30%
Small-Cap	0% - 30%
Commodities	0% - 20%
Currencies	0% - 10%

The Fund's portfolio may temporarily exceed these percentage ranges for short periods without notice, and the Sub-Advisor may alter the percentage ranges when it deems appropriate.

Additional quantitative tools are used to evaluate the probability of investment success within the equity market. These tools allow the Sub-Advisor to get into or out of equity positions, and include but are not limited to:

- interest rates spreads
- option activity
- market breadth
- equity index trends

The Underlying ETFs are themselves investment companies registered under the 1940 Act, the shares of which trade on a national securities exchange. The Underlying ETFs primarily will seek to track the performance of a securities index representing an asset class, sector or other market segment. However, the Advisor also may invest in Underlying ETFs that are actively managed to achieve similar exposure. The Underlying ETFs may be managed by a third-party investment advisor not affiliated with the Advisor or Sub-Advisor or by the Advisor, Sub-Advisor or an affiliated party of either.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund will purchase shares of ETPs in the secondary market. When the Fund invests in an ETP (except an ETN), in addition to directly bearing the expenses associated with its own operations, it will bear a pro rata portion of the ETP's expenses (including operating costs and management fees). Because ETNs are debt securities and not pools of securities, the Fund pays a specific investor fee for its investments in ETNs. Consequently, an investment in the Fund entails more direct and indirect expenses than a direct investment in an ETP.

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND

The Fund is subject to a number of risks that may affect the value of its shares. This section provides additional information about the Fund's principal risks. The degree to which the risks described below apply to the Fund varies according to its investment allocation. Through its investments in ETPs, the Fund will be subject to the risks associated with the ETPs. Please see "Overview of the Principal Risks of ETPs" for a description of these risks. Each investor should review the complete description of the principal risks before investing in the Fund. As with investing in other securities whose prices increase and decrease in market value, you may lose money by investing in the Fund.

Allocation Risk. The Fund's particular allocations may have a significant effect on the Fund's performance. Allocation risk is the risk that the selection of ETPs and the allocation of assets among such ETPs will cause the Fund to underperform other funds with a similar investment objective that seek to achieve their investment objectives by investing directly in the securities or instruments held by ETPs, by investing in a different selection of ETPs, or by pursuing a different allocation of assets among such ETPs. Because the risks and returns of different ETPs can vary widely over any given time period, the Fund's performance could suffer if a particular ETP does not perform as expected.

Exchange-Traded Note Risk. The value of an ETN may be influenced by time to maturity, level of supply and demand for the ETN, volatility and lack of liquidity in the underlying market, changes in the applicable interest rates, and changes in the issuer's credit rating and economic, legal, political or geographic events that affect the underlying market. It is expected that the issuer's credit rating will be investment-grade at the time of investment, however, the credit rating may be revised or withdrawn at any time and there is no assurance that a credit rating will remain in effect for any given time period. If a rating agency lowers the issuer's credit rating or there is a decline in the perceived creditworthiness of the issuer, the value of the ETN will decline as a lower credit rating reflects a greater risk that the issuer will default on its obligation to ETN investors. The Fund must pay an investor fee when investing in an ETN, which will reduce the amount of return on investment at maturity or upon redemption. There may be restrictions on the Fund's right to redeem its investment in an ETN, which is meant to be held until maturity. There are no periodic interest payments for ETNs and principal typically is not protected. As is the case with other ETPs, an investor could lose some of or the entire amount invested in ETNs. The Fund's decision to sell its ETN holdings may be limited by the availability of a secondary market.

Liquidity Risk. In certain circumstances, it may be difficult for the Fund to purchase and sell particular portfolio investments due to infrequent trading in such investments. The prices of such securities may experience significant volatility, make it more difficult for the Fund to transact significant amounts of such securities without an unfavorable impact on prevailing market prices, or make it difficult for the Sub-Advisor to dispose of such securities at a fair price at the time the Sub-Advisor believes it is desirable to do so. In addition, the Fund's investments in ETNs and certain other ETPs may be subject to restrictions on the amount and timing of any redemptions. The Fund's investments in such securities may restrict the Fund's ability to take advantage of other market opportunities and adversely affect the value of the Fund's portfolio holdings. The Fund's investments in certain ETPs also may be subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to "circuit breaker" rules.

Management Risk. The Sub-Advisor continuously evaluates the Fund's holdings, purchases and sales with a view to achieving the Fund's investment objective. However, the achievement of the stated investment objective cannot be guaranteed. The Sub-Advisor's judgments about the markets, the economy, or companies may not anticipate actual market movements, economic conditions or company performance, and these judgments may affect the return on your investment. In fact, no matter how good a job the Sub-Advisor does, you could lose money on your investment in the Fund, just as you could with other investments. If the Sub-Advisor is incorrect in its assessment of the income, growth or price realization potential of the Fund's holdings or incorrect in its assessment of general market or economic conditions, then the value of the Fund's shares may decline.

Market Risk. Investments in securities in general are subject to market risks that may cause their prices to fluctuate over time. The Fund's and an ETPs' investments may decline in value due to factors affecting securities or commodities markets generally, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions or changes in interest or currency rates, or particular countries, segments, economic sectors, industries or companies within those markets. The value of securities convertible into equity securities, such as warrants or convertible debt, is also affected by prevailing interest rates, the credit quality of the issuer and any call provision. Fluctuations in the value of securities and financial instruments in which the Fund, an ETP invests will cause the NAV of the Fund, ETP to fluctuate. Historically, the markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's and an ETP's securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Because of its link to the markets, an investment in the Fund may be more suitable for long-term investors who can bear the risk of short-term principal fluctuations, which at times may be significant.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund's strategy may frequently involve buying and selling securities, which may lead to relatively high portfolio turnover. Higher portfolio turnover may result in the Fund paying increased transaction costs and generating greater tax liabilities for shareholders. Portfolio turnover also may cause the Fund's performance to be less than you expect.

Repurchase Agreement Risk. The Fund will be subject to credit risk with respect to the counterparties with which the Fund enters into repurchase agreements. If a counterparty fails to meet its contractual obligations, the Fund may be unable to terminate or realize any gain on the transaction, or to recover collateral posted to the counterparty, resulting in a loss to the Fund. If the Fund holds collateral posted by its counterparty, it may be delayed or prevented from realizing on the collateral in the event of a bankruptcy or insolvency proceeding relating to the counterparty. Due to the limited number of banks handling clearing and settlement of certain repurchase agreements, parties entering into repurchase agreement transactions also could have increased exposure to risks associated with cyberattacks.

Tax Risk. In order to qualify for the favorable U.S. federal income tax treatment accorded to RICs, the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income in each taxable year from certain categories of income (“qualifying income”). The Fund’s investments in ETPs are generally expected to generate qualifying income. Certain of the Fund’s investments, however, may generate income that is not qualifying income. The Fund might generate more non-qualifying income than anticipated, might not be able to generate qualifying income in a particular taxable year at levels sufficient to meet the qualifying income test, or might not be able to determine the percentage of qualifying income it derives for a taxable year until after year-end. In addition, the Fund must satisfy a quarterly asset diversification test. If the Fund were to fail to meet the qualifying income test or the asset diversification test and fail to qualify as a RIC, it would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation, and distributions to its shareholders would not be deductible by the Fund in computing its taxable income. Under certain circumstances, the Fund may be able to cure a failure to meet the qualifying income test or the asset diversification test if such failure was due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect, but in order to do so the Fund may incur significant fund-level taxes, which would effectively reduce (and could eliminate) the Fund’s returns.

Trading Risk. Shares of the Fund may trade above or below their NAV. The NAV of shares will fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Fund’s holdings. The trading prices of shares will fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV as well as market supply and demand. When the market price of the Fund’s shares deviates significantly from NAV, you may pay significantly more or receive significantly less than the underlying value of the Fund’s shares. However, given that shares can be created and redeemed only in Creation Units at NAV, the Advisor does not believe that large discounts or premiums to NAV will exist for extended periods of time. Although the Fund’s shares are currently listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for shares will develop or be maintained. In addition, trading in shares of the Fund may be halted because of market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in shares inadvisable.

OVERVIEW OF THE PRINCIPAL RISKS OF ETPs

The value of your investment in the Fund is based primarily on the prices of the ETPs that the Fund purchases. In turn, the price of each ETP is based on the value of its holdings or, in the case of ETNs, its reference assets/benchmark components. The prices of these securities change daily and each ETP’s performance reflects the risks of investing in a particular asset class or classes. ETFs also may trade below their NAV or at a discount, which may adversely affect the Fund’s performance. An overview of certain of the principal risks of the ETPs is provided below. ETPs also may be subject to certain of the risks described above. The degree to which the risks described below apply to the Fund varies according to its asset allocation. A complete list of each ETP in which the Fund invests can be found daily on the Trust’s website. Each investor should review the complete description of the principal risks of each ETP before investing in the Fund.

Commodity Risk. The Fund’s exposure to the commodities markets may subject the Fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. The value of commodity-linked financial instruments may be affected by changes in overall market movements, commodity benchmarks, volatility, changes in interest rates, or factors affecting a particular industry, commodity or currency, such as drought, floods, fires, weather, livestock disease, pipeline ruptures or spills, embargoes, tariffs and international economic political and regulatory developments.

Concentration Risk. An ETP may, at various times, concentrate in the securities of a particular industry, group of industries, or sector, and when a fund is over-weighted in an industry, group of industries, or sector, it may be more sensitive to any single economic, business, political, or regulatory occurrence than a fund that is not over-weighted in an industry, group of industries, or sector.

Credit Risk. Certain of the ETPs are subject to the risk that a decline in the credit quality of a portfolio investment could cause the Fund's share price to fall. The ETPs could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a portfolio investment or the counterparty to a derivatives contract fails to make timely principal or interest payments or otherwise honor its obligations. Below investment-grade bonds (junk bonds) involve greater risks of default or downgrade and are more volatile than investment-grade bonds. Below investment-grade bonds also involve greater risk of price declines than investment-grade securities due to actual or perceived changes in an issuer's creditworthiness. In addition, issuers of below investment-grade bonds may be more susceptible than other issuers to economic downturns. Such bonds are subject to the risk that the issuer may not be able to pay interest or dividends and ultimately to repay principal upon maturity. Discontinuation of these payments could substantially adversely affect the market value of the bonds.

Emerging Markets Risk. An ETP's investments in securities of emerging markets may be more likely to experience political turmoil or rapid changes in market or economic conditions than more developed countries. Emerging market countries often have less uniformity in accounting and reporting requirements and unreliable securities valuation. It is sometimes difficult to obtain and enforce court judgments in such countries and there is often a greater potential for nationalization and/or expropriation of assets by the government of an emerging market country. In addition, the financial stability of issuers (including governments) in emerging market countries may be more precarious than in other countries. As a result, there will tend to be an increased risk of price volatility associated with an ETP's investments in emerging market countries, which may be magnified by currency fluctuations relative to the U.S. dollar.

Equity Risk. The prices of equity securities in which the ETPs invest or are exposed rise and fall daily. These price movements may result from factors affecting individual companies, industries or the securities market as a whole. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may decline in response. In addition, the equity market tends to move in cycles which may cause stock prices to fall over short or extended periods of time.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. An ETP's investments in or exposure to fixed income securities are subject to the risk that the securities may be paid off earlier or later than expected. Either situation could cause the ETP to hold securities paying lower-than-market rates of interest, which could hurt the Fund's yield or share price. In addition, rising interest rates tend to extend the duration of certain fixed income securities, making them more sensitive to changes in interest rates. As a result, in a period of rising interest rates, an ETP that holds these securities may exhibit additional volatility. This is known as extension risk. When interest rates decline, borrowers may pay off their fixed income securities sooner than expected. This can reduce the returns of an ETP because it will have to reinvest that money at the lower prevailing interest rates. This is known as prepayment risk.

Foreign Currency Risk. The Fund may invest in ETPs that hold securities denominated in foreign currency. The value of securities denominated in foreign currencies can change when foreign currencies strengthen or weaken relative to the U.S. dollar. These currency movements may negatively impact the value of an ETP security even when there is no change in the value of the security in the issuer's home country. Under normal circumstances, the ETPs do not intend to hedge against the risk of currency exchange rate fluctuations, but some ETPs may reserve the right to do so if there is extreme volatility in currency exchange rates.

Foreign Securities Risk. An ETP's investments in securities of foreign issuers involve certain risks that are greater than those associated with investments in securities of U.S. issuers. These include risks of adverse changes in foreign economic, political, regulatory and other conditions, or changes in currency exchange rates or exchange control regulations (including limitations on currency movements and exchanges). In certain countries, legal remedies available to investors may be more limited than those available with respect to investments in the United States. The securities of some foreign companies may be less liquid and, at times, more volatile than securities of comparable U.S. companies. An ETP with foreign investments may also experience more rapid or extreme changes in value than a fund that invests solely in securities of U.S. companies because the securities markets of many foreign countries are relatively small, with a limited number of companies representing a small number of industries. Foreign withholdings taxes may be imposed on income earned by an ETP's investment in foreign securities which may reduce the return on such investments. There also is the risk that the cost of buying, selling, and holding foreign securities, including brokerage, tax, and custody costs, may be higher than those involved in domestic transactions.

Growth Investing Risk. An ETP may pursue a growth style of investing. Growth stocks can be volatile for several reasons. Since those companies usually invest a high portion of earnings in their businesses, they may lack the dividends of value stocks that can cushion stock prices in a falling market. The prices of growth stocks are based largely on projections of the issuer's future earnings and revenues. If a company's earnings or revenues fall short of expectations, its stock price may fall dramatically. Growth stocks may be more expensive relative to their earnings or assets compared to value or other stocks.

High-Yield Risk. An ETP may invest in high-yield securities and unrated securities of similar credit quality (commonly known as "junk bonds"). High-yield securities generally pay higher yields (greater income) than investment in higher quality securities; however, high-yield securities and junk bonds may be subject to greater levels of interest rate, credit and liquidity risk than funds that do not invest in such securities, and are considered predominantly speculative with respect to an issuer's continuing ability to make principal and interest payments. The value of these securities often fluctuates in response to company, political or economic developments and declines significantly over short periods of time or during periods of general economic difficulty. An economic downturn or period of rising interest rates could adversely affect the market for these securities and reduce the ability of certain of the underlying funds to sell these securities (liquidity risk). These securities can also be thinly traded or have restrictions on resale, making them difficult to sell at an acceptable price. If the issuer of a security is in default with respect to interest or principal payments, the ETP may lose its entire investment.

Income Risk. An ETP may derive dividend and interest income from certain of its investments. This income can vary widely over the short- and long-term. If prevailing market interest rates drop, distribution rates of an ETP's income producing investments may decline which then may adversely affect the Fund's value. The dividend and interest income produced by certain of the ETP's portfolio holdings also may be adversely affected by the particular circumstances and performance of the individual issuers of such investments.

Interest Rate Risk. An ETP's investments in fixed income securities are subject to the risk that interest rates rise and fall over time. As with any investment whose yield reflects current interest rates, an ETP's yield will change over time. During periods when interest rates are low, an ETP's yield (and total return) also may be low. Changes in interest rates also may affect an ETP's share price: a sharp rise in interest rates could cause the Fund's share price to fall. This risk is greater when the ETP holds bonds with longer maturities. To the extent that the investment advisor (or sub-advisor) of an ETP anticipates interest rate trends imprecisely, the ETP could miss yield opportunities or its share price could fall.

Large-Capitalization Risk. An ETP may invest in large-cap companies. Large-cap stocks tend to go in and out of favor based on market and economic conditions. During a period when large-cap stocks fall behind other types of investments — small-cap stocks, for instance — the ETP's performance could be reduced.

Mid-Capitalization Risk. An ETP may invest in mid-cap companies. Historically, mid-cap stocks have been riskier than large-cap stocks. Stock prices of mid-cap companies may be based in substantial part on future expectations rather than current achievements and may move sharply, especially during market upturns and downturns. Mid-cap companies themselves may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. During a period when mid-cap stocks fall behind other types of investments — large-cap stocks, for instance — the ETP's performance could be reduced.

Small-Capitalization Risk. Historically, small-cap stocks have been riskier than large- and mid-cap stocks. Accordingly, ETPs that invest in small-cap securities may be more volatile than ETP that invest in large- and mid-cap securities. Stock prices of smaller companies may be based in substantial part on future expectations rather than current achievements and may move sharply, especially during market upturns and downturns. Small-cap companies themselves may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In addition, smaller companies may have limited financial resources, product lines and markets, and their securities may trade less frequently and in more limited volumes than the securities of larger companies. Further, smaller companies may have less publicly available information and, when available, it may be inaccurate or incomplete. These risks are even greater for the micro-cap companies that the ETPs may own. Micro-cap companies are followed by relatively few securities analysts and there tends to be less information about them. Their securities generally have limited trading volumes and are subject to even more abrupt, erratic price movements. Micro-cap companies are even more vulnerable to adverse business and market developments. During a period when small-cap stocks fall behind other types of investments — large-cap stocks, for instance — the ETP's performance could be reduced.

Value Investing Risk. An ETP may employ a value style of investing that emphasizes undervalued companies with characteristics for improved valuations. This style of investing is subject to the risk that the valuations never improve or that the returns on “value” equity securities are less than returns on other styles of investing or the overall stock market. Due to investments in value stocks, the Fund could suffer losses or produce poor results relative to other funds, even in a rising market, if the Underlying ETF’s investment advisor’s or Underlying ETP’s issuers assessment of a company’s value or prospects for exceeding earnings expectations or market conditions is wrong.

OTHER INVESTMENT PRACTICES AND STRATEGIES

Temporary Defensive Positions. To respond to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions, the Fund may invest up to 100% of its total assets, without limitation, in high-quality debt securities and money market instruments either directly or through ETPs. The Fund may be invested in this manner for extended periods, depending on the Sub-Advisor’s assessment of market conditions. Debt securities and money market instruments include shares of other mutual funds, commercial paper, certificates of deposit, bankers’ acceptances, U.S. government securities, repurchase agreements, and bonds that are rated BBB or higher. While the Fund is in a defensive position, the Fund may not achieve its investment objective. Furthermore, to the extent that the Fund invests in other investment companies, such as money market funds and ETFs, the Fund would bear its pro rata portion of each such investment company’s advisory fees and operational expenses.

Please see the Fund’s Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) for a more complete list of portfolio investment strategies, permitted investments and related risks.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

A description of the Fund’s policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of Fund portfolio securities is available (i) in the SAI and (ii) on the Trust’s website at www.advisorshares.com. The Fund’s portfolio holdings will be disclosed on the Trust’s website daily after the close of trading on the Exchange and prior to the opening of trading on the Exchange the following day.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

INVESTMENT ADVISOR

AdvisorShares Investments, LLC, located at 4800 Montgomery Lane, Suite 150, Bethesda, Maryland 20814, serves as investment advisor of the Fund. As of September 30, 2017, the Advisor had approximately \$1.12 billion in assets under management.

The Advisor continuously reviews, supervises, and administers the Fund’s investment program. In particular, the Advisor provides investment and operational oversight of the Sub-Advisor. The Board supervises the Advisor and establishes policies that the Advisor must follow in its day-to-day management activities. Pursuant to an investment advisory agreement between the Trust and the Advisor, the Advisor is entitled to receive an annual advisory fee of 1.20% based on the average daily net assets of the Fund. The Advisor pays the Sub-Advisor out of the advisory fee it receives from the Fund. For the most recent fiscal year, the Fund paid the Advisor 0.48% after waivers based on its average daily net assets.

The Advisor bears all of its own costs associated with providing these advisory services and the expenses of the members of the Board who are affiliated with the Advisor. The Advisor may make payments from its own resources to broker-dealers and other financial institutions in connection with the sale of Fund shares.

The Advisor has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or reimburse expense in order to keep net expenses (excluding amounts payable pursuant to any plan adopted in accordance with Rule 12b-1, interest expense, taxes, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses, other expenditures which are capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and extraordinary expenses) from exceeding 1.35% of the Fund's average daily net assets for at least one year from the date of this Prospectus. The expense limitation agreement may be terminated without payment of any penalty (i) by the Trust for any reason and at any time and (ii) by the Advisor, for any reason, upon ninety (90) days' prior written notice to the Trust, such termination to be effective as of the close of business on the last day of the then-current one-year period. If at any point it becomes unnecessary for the Advisor to waive fees or make expense reimbursements, the Board may permit the Advisor to retain the difference between the Fund's total annual operating expenses and the expense limitation currently in effect, or, if lower, the expense limitation that was in effect at the time of the waiver and/or reimbursement, to recapture all or a portion of its prior fee waivers or expense reimbursements made during the immediately preceding three-year period.

Subject to shareholder approval, the Advisor will have the right, pursuant to an exemptive order from the SEC and subject to certain conditions, to hire a new unaffiliated sub-advisor or materially amend the terms of a sub-advisory agreement with an unaffiliated sub-advisor when the Board and the Advisor believe that a change would benefit the Fund. The Prospectus will be supplemented when such shareholder approval is obtained.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's most recent approval of the Fund's investment advisory agreement will be available in the Trust's Semi-Annual Report to Shareholders dated December 31, 2017. A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's previous approval of the Fund's investment advisory agreement is available in the Trust's Annual Report to Shareholders dated June 30, 2017.

INVESTMENT SUB-ADVISOR

American Retirement Planners II, Inc., doing business as "American Wealth Management," located at 570 Hammill Lane, Reno, Nevada 89511, serves as investment sub-advisor to the Fund. The Sub-Advisor is responsible for selecting the Fund's investments in accordance with the Fund's investment objectives, policies and restrictions. American Wealth Management was established in 1989. American Wealth Management serves as an investment manager to individuals, corporations and profit sharing plans. As of September 30, 2017, American Wealth Management had approximately \$331.2 million in assets under management.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's most recent approval of the Fund's investment sub-advisory agreement will be available in the Trust's Semi-Annual Report to Shareholders dated December 31, 2017. A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's previous approval of the Fund's investment sub-advisory agreement is available in the Trust's Annual Report to Shareholders dated June 30, 2017.

PORTFOLIO MANAGER

The following portfolio manager is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund.

Laif Meidell, Founder and Portfolio Manager

Mr. Meidell is a Portfolio Manager of the Sub-Advisor's separate accounts. Prior to joining the Sub-Advisor in 1995, Mr. Meidell was an active duty officer in the U.S. Army. He graduated with honors from the Regis University (Denver, CO) with an M.B.A. in Finance and Accounting in 1993. Mr. Meidell received a B.S. in Finance from Brigham Young University (Provo, UT) in 1989. He holds the Series 7, 63, and 65 licenses. Mr. Meidell is a Chartered Market Technician ("CMT") and an Accredited Investment Fiduciary (AIF).

Additional information about the portfolio manager's compensation, other accounts managed by the portfolio manager, and the portfolio manager's ownership of securities in the Fund is available in the SAI.

OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS

Foreside Fund Services, LLC (the "Distributor") is the principal underwriter and distributor of the Fund's shares. The Distributor's principal address is Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, Maine 04101. The Distributor will not distribute shares in less than whole Creation Units, and it does not maintain a secondary market in the shares. The Distributor is a broker-dealer registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. ("FINRA"). The Distributor is not affiliated with the Advisor, Sub-Advisor, The Bank of New York Mellon or any of their respective affiliates.

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

Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP, located at 1111 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20004, serves as legal counsel to the Trust.

Tait, Weller & Baker LLP, located at 1818 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103, serves as the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm. The independent registered public accounting firm is responsible for auditing the annual financial statements of the Fund.

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

CALCULATING NET ASSET VALUE

The Fund calculates NAV by (i) taking the current market value of its total assets, (ii) subtracting any liabilities, and (iii) dividing that amount by the total number of shares owned by shareholders.

The Fund calculates NAV once each business day as of the regularly scheduled close of normal trading on the New York Stock Exchange, LLC (the "NYSE") (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time). The NYSE is typically closed on weekends and most national holidays.

In calculating NAV, the Fund generally values its portfolio investments at market prices. If market prices are unavailable or the Fund thinks that they are unreliable, or when the value of a security has been materially affected by events occurring after the relevant market closes, the Fund will price those securities at fair value as determined in good faith using methods approved by the Board. Because the Fund invests primarily in U.S.-traded securities with readily available pricing, it is expected that there would be limited circumstances in which the Fund would use fair value pricing – for example, if the exchange on which a portfolio security is principally traded closed early or if trading in a particular security was halted during the day and did not resume prior to the time the Fund calculated its NAV. The use of fair valuation in pricing a security involves the consideration of a number of subjective factors and, therefore, is susceptible to the unavoidable risk that the valuation may be higher or lower than the price at which the security might actually trade if a reliable market price were readily available.

More information about the valuation of the Fund's holdings can be found in the SAI.

SHARE TRADING PRICES

The price of the Fund's shares is based on market price, which may differ from the Fund's daily NAV per share and can be affected by market forces of supply and demand, economic conditions and other factors. The Exchange intends to disseminate the approximate value (also known as the "indicative optimized portfolio value" or IOPV) of the portfolio underlying a share of the Fund every fifteen seconds. This approximate value should not be viewed as a "real-time" update of the NAV per share of the Fund because the approximate value may not be calculated in the same manner as the NAV per share, which is computed once per day. The approximate value generally is determined by using current market quotations, price quotations obtained from broker-dealers that may trade in the securities and instruments held by the Fund, and/or amortized cost for securities with remaining maturities of 60 days or less, based on securities and/or cash as reflected in the basket for a Creation Unit. If applicable, each approximate value also reflects changes in currency exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and the applicable currency. The approximate value is based on applicable quotes or closing prices from the securities' local market and may not reflect events that occur subsequent to the local market's close. The approximate value does not necessarily reflect the precise composition of the current portfolio of securities held by the Fund at a particular point in time (*e.g.*, the securities in the basket for a Creation Unit may include securities that are not part of the Fund's portfolio) or the precise valuation of the current portfolio. The Fund is not involved in, or responsible for, the calculation or dissemination of such values and makes no warranty as to their accuracy.

PREMIUM/DISCOUNT INFORMATION

Information showing the number of days that the market price of the Fund's shares was greater than the Fund's NAV per share (*i.e.*, at a premium) and the number of days it was less than the Fund's NAV per share (*i.e.*, at a discount) for various time periods is available by visiting the Fund's website at www.advisorshares.com.

DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

The Fund pays out dividends and distributes its net capital gains, if any, to shareholders at least annually.

ACTIVE INVESTORS AND MARKET TIMING

Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on the Exchange, which allows retail investors to purchase and sell individual shares at market prices throughout the trading day similar to other publicly traded securities. Because these secondary market trades do not involve the Fund directly, it is unlikely that secondary market trading would cause any harmful effects of market timing, such as dilution, disruption of portfolio management, increases in the Fund's trading costs or realization of capital gains. The Board has determined not to adopt policies and procedures designed to prevent or monitor for frequent purchases and redemptions of the Fund's shares because the Fund sells and redeems its shares at NAV only in Creation Units pursuant to the terms of a Participant Agreement between the Distributor and an Authorized Participant, principally in exchange for a basket of securities that mirrors the composition of the Fund's portfolio and a specified amount of cash. Direct trading by Authorized Participants is critical to ensuring that the Fund's shares trade at or close to NAV. The Fund also imposes transaction fees on such Creation Unit transactions that are designed to offset the Fund's transfer and other transaction costs associated with the issuance and redemption of the Creation Unit shares.

BOOK-ENTRY

Shares of the Fund are held in book-entry form, which means that no stock certificates are issued. DTC, or its nominee, is the record owner of all outstanding shares of the Fund and is recognized as the owner of all shares.

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

INVESTING IN THE FUND

For more information on how to buy and sell shares of the Fund, call the Trust at 877.843.3831 or visit the Fund's website at www.advisorshares.com.

DISTRIBUTION PLAN

The Fund has adopted a Distribution Plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act that allows the Fund to pay distribution fees to the distributor and other firms that provide distribution services. The Fund will pay distribution fees to the Distributor at an annual rate not to exceed 0.25% of its average daily net assets. If a service provider provides distribution services, the Distributor will pay the service provider out of its distribution fees.

No distribution fees are currently charged to the Fund; there are no plans to impose distribution fees, and no distribution fees will be charged for at least one year from the date of this Prospectus. However, to the extent distribution fees are charged in the future, because the Fund would pay these fees out of assets on an ongoing basis, over time these fees may cost you more than other types of sales charges and would increase the cost of your investment. At such time as distribution fees are charged, the Fund will notify investors by adding disclosure to the Fund's website and in the Fund's Prospectus. Any distribution fees will be approved by the Board.

ADDITIONAL TAX INFORMATION

The following is a summary of some important tax issues that affect the Fund and its shareholders. The summary is based on current tax law, which may be changed by legislative, judicial or administrative action. The summary is very general, and does not address investors subject to special rules, such as investors who hold shares through an IRA, 401(k) or other tax-advantaged account. More information about taxes is located in the SAI. You are urged to consult your tax advisor regarding specific questions as to U.S. federal, state and local income taxes.

Tax Status of the Fund

The Fund is treated as a separate entity for U.S. federal income tax purposes and intends to qualify for the special tax treatment afforded to RICs under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Internal Revenue Code"). As long as the Fund qualifies for treatment as a RIC, it pays no federal income tax on the earnings it timely distributes to shareholders. However, the Fund's failure to qualify as a RIC or to meet minimum distribution requirements would result (if certain relief provisions were not available) in fund-level taxation and, consequently, a reduction in income available for distribution to shareholders.

Tax Status of Distributions

- The Fund intends to distribute, at least annually, substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gains income.
- The Fund's distributions from income and net short-term capital gains will generally be taxed to you as ordinary income or qualified dividend income. For non-corporate shareholders, dividends reported by the Fund as qualified dividend income are generally eligible for reduced tax rates applicable to long-term capital gains, provided holding period and other requirements are met. Qualified dividend income generally is income derived from dividends paid by U.S. corporations or certain foreign corporations. In general, dividends received by the Fund from an ETP taxable as a RIC may be distributed and reported as qualified dividend income by the Fund to the extent the dividend distributions are distributed and reported as qualified dividend income by the ETP.
- Corporate shareholders may be entitled to a dividends-received deduction for the portion of dividends they receive that are attributable to dividends received by the Fund (directly or in some cases indirectly) from U.S. corporations, subject to certain limitations.
- Any distributions of net capital gain (the excess of the Fund's net long-term capital gains over its net short-term capital losses) that you receive from the Fund generally are taxable as long-term capital gains regardless of how long you have owned your shares. Long-term capital gains are taxed to non-corporate shareholders at reduced tax rates.
- Dividends and distributions are generally taxable to you whether you receive them in cash or reinvest them in additional shares.
- Distributions paid in January but declared by the Fund in October, November or December of the previous year may be taxable to you in the previous year.
- Shortly after the close of each calendar year, the Fund will inform you of the amount of your ordinary income dividends, qualified dividend income, foreign tax credits, and net capital gain distributions received from the Fund.
- You may wish to avoid investing in the Fund shortly before a dividend or other distribution, because such a distribution will generally be taxable even though it may economically represent a return of a portion of your investment.

Taxes on Exchange-Listed Share Sales

Any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of shares is generally treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for more than one year and as short-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for one year or less, except that any capital loss on the sale of shares held for six months or less is treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of amounts treated as distributions of long-term capital gains to the shareholder with respect to such shares.

Derivatives and Complex Securities

The ETPs in which the Fund invests may invest in complex securities such as equity options, index options, repurchase agreements, foreign currency contracts, hedges and swaps, transactions treated as straddles for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and futures contracts. These investments may be subject to numerous special and complex tax rules. These rules could affect the Fund's or the ETPs in which the Fund invests that are taxed as RICs ability to qualify as a RIC, affect whether gains and losses recognized by the Fund or the ETPs are treated as ordinary income or loss or capital gain or loss, accelerate the recognition of income to the Fund or the ETPs, cause income or gain to be recognized even though corresponding cash is not received by the Fund or the ETPs and/or defer the Fund's or the ETPs' ability to recognize losses. In turn, those rules may affect the amount, timing or character of the income distributed by the Fund. Additional information regarding the ETPs' investments in complex securities can be found in the Fund's SAI.

Investment in Foreign Securities

The Fund and the ETPs in which the Fund invests may be subject to withholding and other taxes imposed by foreign countries on dividends, interest, and other income they may earn from investing in foreign securities which may reduce the return on such investments. The U.S. has entered into tax treaties with certain foreign countries that may entitle the Fund or the ETPs in which the Fund invests to a reduced rate of, or exemption from, foreign taxes on certain income. The Fund may need to file special claims for refunds to secure the benefits of a reduced rate. The effective rate of foreign tax cannot be determined in advance because the amount of the Fund's assets to be invested within various countries is not known. In addition, the Fund's or an ETP's investments in foreign currencies may increase or accelerate the Fund's recognition of ordinary income and may affect the timing or amount of the Fund's distributions. If as of the close of a taxable year more than 50% of the total assets of the Fund consist of stock or securities of foreign corporations the Fund may elect to permit shareholders to claim a foreign tax credit or deduction (but not both) on their U.S. income tax returns for their pro rata portion of qualified taxes paid by the Fund to foreign countries in respect of foreign securities the Fund has held for at least the minimum period specified in the Internal Revenue Code. For the purposes of the foreign tax credit, each such shareholder would include in gross income from foreign sources its pro rata share of such taxes. Certain limitations imposed by the Internal Revenue Code may prevent shareholders from receiving a full foreign tax credit or deduction for their allocable amount of such taxes.

Medicare Tax

U.S. individuals with income exceeding certain thresholds are subject to a 3.8% Medicare contribution tax on all or a portion of their "net investment income," including interest, dividends, and certain capital gains (generally including capital gain distributions and capital gains realized on the sale or exchange of shares). This 3.8% tax also applies to all or a portion of the undistributed net investment income of certain shareholders that are estates and trusts.

Non-U.S. Investors

If you are not a citizen or permanent resident of the United States, the Fund's ordinary income dividends will generally be subject to a 30% U.S. withholding tax, unless a lower treaty rate applies or unless such income is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business. The 30% withholding tax generally will not apply to distributions of net capital gain. The Fund may, under certain circumstances, report all or a portion of a dividend as an "interest-related dividend" or a "short-term capital gain dividend," which would generally be exempt from this 30% U.S. withholding tax, provided certain other requirements are met. Short-term capital gain dividends received by a nonresident alien individual who is present in the U.S. for a period or periods aggregating 183 days or more during the taxable year are not exempt from this 30% withholding tax.

Backup Withholding

The Fund (or financial intermediaries, such as brokers, through which shareholders own Fund shares) generally is required to withhold and to remit to the U.S. Treasury a percentage of the taxable distributions and the sale or redemption proceeds paid to any shareholder who fails to properly furnish a correct taxpayer identification number, who has under-reported dividend or interest income, or who fails to certify that he, she or it is not subject to such withholding.

Taxes on Creation and Redemption of Creation Units

An Authorized Participant who purchases a Creation Unit by exchanging securities in-kind generally will recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between (a) the sum of the market value of the Creation Units at the time and any net cash received, and (b) the sum of the purchaser's aggregate basis in the securities surrendered and any net cash paid for the Creation Units. An Authorized Participant who redeems Creation Units will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between (x) the sum of the redeemer's basis in the Creation Units and any net cash paid, and (y) the sum of the aggregate market value of the securities received and any net cash received. The Internal Revenue Service, however, may assert that a loss that is realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units may not be currently deducted under the rules governing "wash sales" by an Authorized Participant that does not mark-to-market its holdings, or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position.

The Fund has the right to reject an order for Creation Units if the purchaser (or a group of purchasers) would, upon obtaining the shares so ordered, own 80% or more of the outstanding shares of the Fund and if, pursuant to section 351 of the Internal Revenue Code, the Fund would have a basis in the deposit securities different from the market value of such securities on the date of deposit. The Fund also has the right to require information necessary to determine beneficial share ownership for purposes of the 80% determination. If the Fund does issue Creation Units to a purchaser (or a group of purchasers) that would, upon obtaining the Creation Units so ordered, own 80% or more of the outstanding shares of the Fund, the purchaser (or a group of purchasers) will not recognize gain or loss upon the exchange of securities for Creation Units.

The Fund may include cash when paying the redemption price for Creation Units in addition to, or in place of, the delivery of a basket of securities. The Fund may be required to sell portfolio securities in order to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize investment income and/or capital gains or losses that it might not have recognized if it had completely satisfied the redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may be less tax efficient if it includes such a cash payment than if the in-kind redemption process was used.

Persons exchanging securities or non-U.S. currency for Creation Units should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the tax treatment of any creation or redemption transaction. If you purchase or redeem Creation Units, you will be sent a confirmation statement showing how many Fund shares you purchased or redeemed and at what price

The foregoing discussion summarizes some of the consequences under current federal tax law of an investment in the Fund. It is not a substitute for personal tax advice. Consult your personal tax advisor about the potential tax consequences to you of an investment in the Fund under all tax laws applicable to you.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The financial highlights table is intended to help you understand the Fund's financial performance for the past five years. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned or lost, on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). This information has been derived from the financial statements audited by Tait, Weller & Baker LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the Fund's financial statements, are included in the Fund's Annual Report, which is available upon request.

Financial Highlights

	Year ended June 30, 2017	Year ended June 30, 2016	Year ended June 30, 2015	Year ended June 30, 2014	Year ended June 30, 2013
Selected Data for a Share of Capital Stock Outstanding					
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Year/Period	\$ 26.63	\$ 30.86	\$ 30.00	\$ 28.33	\$ 25.12
Investment Operations					
Net Investment Income (Loss) ⁽¹⁾	0.01	(0.07)	0.17	0.14	0.14
Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss)	3.61	(4.07)	0.87	1.53	3.30
Distribution of Net Realized Gains by other investment companies	—	0.01	—	—	—
Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Resulting from Investment Operations ⁽²⁾	3.62	(4.13)	1.04	1.67	3.44
Distributions from Net Investment Income	—	(0.10)	(0.18)	—	(0.23)
Distributions from Realized Capital Gains	—	—	—	—	—
Total Distributions	—	(0.10)	(0.18)	—	(0.23)
Net Asset Value, End of Year/Period	\$ 30.25	\$ 26.63	\$ 30.86	\$ 30.00	\$ 28.33
Market Value, End of Year/Period	\$ 30.27	\$ 26.56	\$ 30.87	\$ 30.00	\$ 28.37
Total Return					
Total Investment Return Based on Net Asset Value ⁽³⁾	13.61%	(13.40)%	3.47%	5.89%	13.81%
Total Investment Return Based on Market Value ⁽³⁾	13.97%	(13.63)%	3.52%	5.75%	12.33%
Ratios/Supplemental Data					
Net Assets, End of Year/Period (000's omitted)	\$ 13,613	\$ 18,639	\$ 16,972	\$ 15,750	\$ 9,209
Ratio to Average Net Assets of:					
Expenses, net of expense waivers and reimbursements ⁽⁴⁾	1.35%	1.35%	1.35%	1.35%	1.35%
Expenses, prior to expense waivers and reimbursements ⁽⁴⁾	2.07%	1.88%	1.99%	2.12%	2.99%
Net Investment Income (Loss) ⁽⁴⁾	0.02%	(0.26)%	0.57%	0.49%	0.51%
Portfolio Turnover Rate ⁽⁵⁾	1,123%	1,428%	434%	687%	605%

(1) Based on average shares outstanding.

(2) The amount shown for a share distribution throughout the period may not correlate with the Statement of Operations for the period due to the timing of sales and repurchases of Fund Shares in relation to income earned and/or fluctuating fair value of the investments of the Fund.

(3) Net asset value total investment return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions on ex-date, if any, at net asset value during the period, and redemption on the last day of the period. Periods less than one year are not annualized. Market value total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the market value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at market value during the period on pay date, and sale at the market value on the last day of the period.

(4) Ratios of periods of less than one year have been annualized. Excludes expenses incurred by the underlying investments in other funds.

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

ADVISORSHARES MEIDELL TACTICAL ADVANTAGE ETF

Advisor	AdvisorShares Investments, LLC 4800 Montgomery Lane, Suite 150 Bethesda, Maryland 20814
Sub-Advisor	American Wealth Management 570 Hammill Lane Reno, Nevada 89511
Distributor	Foreside Fund Services, LLC Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100 Portland, Maine 04101
Legal Counsel	Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP 1111 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20004
Administrator, Custodian & Transfer Agent	The Bank of New York Mellon 101 Barclay Street New York, New York 10286

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional and more detailed information about the Fund is included in the Fund's SAI. The SAI has been filed with the SEC and is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus and, therefore, legally forms a part of this Prospectus. The SEC maintains the EDGAR database on its website (<http://www.sec.gov>), which contains the SAI, material incorporated by reference, and other information regarding registrants that file electronically with the SEC. You may also review and copy documents at the SEC Public Reference room in Washington, D.C. (for information on the operation of the Public Reference Room, call 202.551.8090). You may request documents from the SEC by mail, upon payment of a duplication fee, by writing to U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, Public Reference Section, Washington, D.C. 20549-1520 or by emailing the SEC at publicinfo@sec.gov.

You may obtain a copy of the SAI or the Annual or Semi-Annual Reports without charge by calling 877.843.3831, visiting the website at advisorshares.com, or writing to the Trust at 4800 Montgomery Lane, Suite 150, Bethesda, Maryland 20814. Additional information about the Fund's investments is available in the Fund's Annual and Semi-Annual Reports. Also, in the Fund's Annual Report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during the last fiscal year.

No one has been authorized to give any information or to make any representations not contained in this Prospectus or in the SAI in connection with the offering of Fund shares. Do not rely on any such information or representations as having been authorized by the Fund. This Prospectus does not constitute an offering by the Fund in any jurisdiction where such an offering is not lawful.

The Trust's SEC Investment Company Act File Number is 811-22110.