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INTELLIGENT INVESTING.

May 1, 2018

Altegris/AACA Opportunistic Real Estate Fund

Class A (RAAAX)

Class C (RAACX)

Class I (RAAIX)

Class N (RAANX)

a Series of Northern Lights Fund Trust

Prospectus

ADVISED BY
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This Prospectus provides important information about the Fund that you should know before investing. Please read it carefully and keep it for future reference.

These securities have not been approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission nor has the 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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ALTEGRIS/AACA OPPORTUNISTIC REAL ESTATE FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objectives

The Fund seeks to provide total return through long term capital appreciation and current income by investing, both long and short, in equity securities of real estate and real estate related companies.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts on purchases of Class A shares if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$25,000 in the Fund. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and in **How to Purchase Shares** on page 23 of this Prospectus and **Purchase, Redemption and Pricing of Shares** on page [69] of the Statement of Additional Information.

Shareholder Fees (Fees paid directly from your investment)	Class A	Class C	Class I	Class N
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a % of offering price)	5.75%	None	None	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a % of original purchase price)	1.00%	1.00%	None	None
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and Other Distributions	None	None	None	None
Redemption Fee (as a % of amount redeemed, if sold within 30 days)	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (Expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)				
Management Fees	1.30%	1.30%	1.30%	1.30%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	1.00%	0.00%	0.25%
Other Expenses	1.04%	0.97%	1.04%	1.02%
Interest and Dividends on Securities Sold Short	0.79%	0.78%	0.78%	0.78%
Remaining Other Expenses	0.25%	0.19%	0.26%	0.24%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	2.59%	3.27%	2.34%	2.57%

Example: This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

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

Class	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
A	\$822	\$1,321	\$1,844	\$3,271
C	\$430	\$1,007	\$1,707	\$3,567
I	\$237	\$716	\$1,221	\$2,611
N	\$260	\$785	\$1,337	\$2,841

You would pay the following expenses if you did not redeem your Class C Shares:

Class	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
C	\$330	\$1,007	\$1,707	\$3,567

Portfolio Turnover: The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 34% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (defined as net assets plus the amount of any borrowing for investment purposes) in both long and short positions in equity securities of “real estate” companies and “real estate related” companies (collectively “real estate companies”) (“80% investment policy”). For purposes of the 80% investment policy, the Fund defines real estate companies are those that derive a significant portion of their revenues from the ownership, construction, development, financing, leasing, management and/or sale of commercial, industrial or residential real estate, companies that have a significant portion of their assets invested these types of real estate related companies, including, for example, real estate investment trusts (“REITs”), or companies that may not participate directly in real estate, but which may present an attractive investment opportunity based on the inherent value of their real estate holdings or exposure, or provide sales, leasing or other strategic services to real estate companies. Equity securities of real estate companies will include (1) common stocks, (2) preferred stocks, (3) stock warrants, (4) stock rights and (5) debt securities that are convertible into stock.

The Fund may invest in equity and equity derivative securities of both U.S. and non-U.S. real estate companies, as well as companies located in emerging markets and developing economies, and issuers of any capitalization and in any style (from growth to value). The Fund may invest in convertible debt securities of any maturity or credit quality, including those rated below investment grade (“high yield securities” or “junk bonds”). Below investment grade debt securities are those rated below Baa3 by Moody’s Investors Service or equivalently by another nationally recognized statistical rating organization (NRSRO). The Fund may invest a portion of its assets in private placement offerings of real estate companies which may be illiquid. The Fund may also invest in preferred stock, options (both covered and uncovered or “naked”), convertible securities, or rights or warrants to buy stocks, and may create long or short positions in exchange traded funds (“ETFs”), other investment companies, or ADRs. The Fund’s investments in ETFs may be made (i) as part of the management of portfolio investments, (ii) to hedge various investments for risk management (see below) and/or (iii) for income enhancement, which is also known as speculation. The Fund concentrates investments in the real estate industry, meaning that under normal circumstances, it invests over 25% of its assets in real estate industry securities.

In addition, the Fund may engage in transactions for the purpose of hedging against changes in the price of other Fund portfolio securities, such as purchasing put options, selling securities short or writing covered call options. Such defensive or hedged positions may also include investments in equity securities of real estate as well as non-real estate companies. Additionally, the Fund may employ leverage by borrowing from banks in an amount of up to 33% of the Fund’s assets (defined as net assets plus borrowing for investment purposes). The Fund is “non-diversified” for purposes of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (“1940 Act”), which means that the Fund may invest more than 5% of its total assets in the securities of one or more issuers and therefore have its investments focused in fewer securities at any one time than a diversified fund. The Fund may engage in frequent trading of the Fund’s portfolio securities.

Altegris Advisors, L.L.C. (the “Adviser”) is the investment adviser to the Fund and provides investment advisory and management services, including the selection and monitoring of the sub-adviser to the Fund. The Adviser has selected American Assets Capital Advisors, LLC (“AACA”) to sub-advise the Fund and manage the Fund’s real estate long short investment portfolio. In managing the Fund’s portfolio, the sub-adviser will seek to produce above average, risk-adjusted total returns, including capital appreciation, dividend and interest income and option premiums, through investments both long and short in real estate related securities, including publicly traded securities, REITs, other equities and equity-related derivatives and may also invest in debt and convertible debt and preferred securities. To the extent allowable under applicable regulations, the Fund will use leverage to obtain greater exposure to markets in its investment portfolio. The Fund will not purchase real estate directly, or acquire other forms of direct ownership in real estate.

The Adviser, on behalf of itself and on behalf of the Fund and other funds it advises or may advise in the future that are each a series of Northern Lights Fund Trust, was granted an exemptive order from the SEC that permits the Adviser, with Board of Trustees’ approval, to enter into or amend sub-advisory agreements with sub-advisers without obtaining shareholder approval. Shareholders will be notified within 90 days of the engagement of any different or additional sub-adviser or sub-advisers to manage the Fund’s portfolio.

Principal Investment Risks:

As with all mutual funds, there is the risk that you could lose money through your investment in the Fund. The Fund is not intended to be a complete investment program. Many factors affect the Fund's net asset value and performance.

- *Active and Frequent Trading Risk:* Executing the strategies of the Fund may from time to time require frequent trading by the Fund, resulting in substantial brokerage commissions and other transaction fees and expenses. These expenses must be offset by investment gains in order for the Fund to be profitable. Furthermore, because a sub-adviser may utilize "soft dollars" to pay research and brokerage expenses to the extent that the sub-adviser believes is consistent with the "safe harbor" provided by Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the sub-adviser has an incentive to trade the Fund's assets in higher volumes than the sub-adviser otherwise would. Active and frequent trading may lead to a greater proportion of the Fund's gains being treated for federal income tax purposes as short-term capital gains (which are generally taxable as ordinary income when distributed to shareholders) or may cause the Fund to distribute taxable income to its shareholders sooner than it would have distributed income if the investments were held for longer periods of time.
- *Alternative Strategies Risk:* Alternative investment strategies pursued by the Fund may be subject to risks including, but not limited to, derivatives risk, liquidity risk, credit risk, commodities risk and risks associated with the use of leverage.
- *Convertible Security Risk:* The value of convertible securities tends to decline as interest rates rise and, because of the conversion feature, tends to vary with fluctuations in the market value of the underlying securities.
- *Credit Risk:* There is a risk that convertible debt issuers will not make payments on securities held by the Fund, resulting in losses to the Fund. In addition, the credit quality of convertible debt securities held by the Fund may be lowered if an issuer's financial condition changes.
- *Derivatives Risk:* The use of derivatives such as options involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities including leverage risk and tracking risk. Long options positions may expire worthless.
- *Developing and Emerging Markets Risk:* In addition to the risks generally associated with investing in foreign securities described below, countries with emerging markets may also have relatively unstable governments, fewer shareholder protections, and more limited economies and securities markets. Securities of issuers in emerging markets securities also tend to be less liquid.
- *Equity Markets Risk:* Common and preferred stocks are susceptible to general stock market fluctuations and to volatile increases and decreases in value as market confidence in and perceptions of their issuers change. Warrants and rights may expire worthless if the price of a common stock is below the conversion price of the warrant or right. Convertible bonds may decline in value if the price of a common stock falls below the conversion price. Investor perceptions are based on various and unpredictable factors, including expectations regarding government, economic, monetary and fiscal policies; inflation and interest rates; economic expansion or contraction and global or regional political, economic and banking crises.
- *Exchange-Traded Funds (ETF) Risk:* An ETF may represent a portfolio of securities, or may use derivatives in pursuit of its stated objective. The risks of owning an ETF generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying securities held by the ETF, although a lack of liquidity in an ETF could result in it being more volatile. ETFs have management fees and other expenses which the Fund will indirectly bear.
- *Exchange Traded Notes (ETN) Risk:* ETNs are subject to the risk that the value of the index may decline sharply or unpredictably. In addition, ETNs are subject to risk of default by the issuer. This is the major distinction between ETFs and ETNs: while ETFs are subject to market risk, ETNs are subject to both market risk and the risk of default by the issuer. ETNs are also subject to the risk that a liquid secondary market for any particular ETN might not be established or maintained.
- *Foreign Currency Risk:* Currency trading risks include market risk, credit risk and country risk. Market risk results from adverse changes in exchange rates in the currencies the Fund is long or short. Credit risk results because a currency-trade counterparty may default. Country risk arises because a government may interfere with transactions in its currency.
- *Foreign Investment and Foreign Exchange Risk:* Foreign investing involves risks not typically associated with U.S. investments, including adverse fluctuations in foreign currency values, adverse political, social and economic developments, less liquidity, greater volatility, less developed or less efficient trading markets, political instability and differing auditing and legal standards. Investing in emerging markets imposes risks different from, or greater than, risks of investing in foreign developed countries.
- *Hedging Risks:* Although derivative instruments may be used to offset or hedge against losses on an opposite position, such hedges can also potentially offset any gains on the opposite position. The Fund may also be exposed to the risk it may be required to segregate assets or enter into offsetting positions in connection with investments in derivatives, but such segregation will not limit the Fund's exposure to loss. The Fund may also incur risk with respect to the segregated assets to the extent that, but for the applicable segregation requirement in connection with its investments in derivatives, the Fund would sell the segregated assets.

- *High Yield or Junk Bond Risk:* Lower-quality convertible debt securities, known as “high yield” or “junk” bonds, present greater risk than bonds of higher quality, including an increased risk of default. An economic downturn or period of rising interest rates could adversely affect the market for these bonds and reduce the Fund’s ability to sell its bonds. The lack of a liquid market for these bonds could decrease the Fund’s share price.
- *High-Growth Company-Related Risks:* The Fund may invest in high-growth companies, which may allocate, or may have allocated, greater than usual amounts to research and product development. The securities of these companies may experience above-average price movements associated with the perceived prospects of success of their research and development programs.
- *Impairment of Collateral Risk:* The value of non-cash collateral securing an investment may fluctuate and diverge from the value of the investment. If the value of collateral declines, it may become insufficient to meet an investment counterparty’s obligations to the Fund and/or make it more difficult for the Fund to liquidate collateral. In addition, the Fund’s access to collateral may be limited by bankruptcy or other insolvency laws.
- *Issuer Concentration Risk:* The Fund may hold securities of a single issuer representing up to 5% of that issuer’s total outstanding securities. As such, the Fund has a greater potential to realize losses upon the occurrence of adverse events affecting that issuer or in the event that Fund has to quickly sell its position in that issuer.
- *Issuer-Specific Risk:* The value of a specific security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.
- *Leverage Risk:* The use of leverage by the Fund, such as borrowing money to purchase securities or the use of options, will cause the Fund to incur additional expenses and magnify the Fund’s gains or losses.
- *Liquidity Risk:* Liquidity risk exists when particular investments of the Fund would be difficult to purchase or sell, possibly preventing the Fund from selling such illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price, or possibly requiring the Fund to dispose of other investments at unfavorable times or prices in order to satisfy its obligations.
- *Management Risk:* The Adviser’s judgments about the investment expertise of the sub-adviser may prove to be inaccurate and may not produce the desired results. The sub-adviser’s judgments about the attractiveness, value and potential appreciation or depreciation of a particular security in which the Fund invests or sells short may prove to be inaccurate and may not produce the desired results.
- *Market Risk:* Overall securities market risks may affect the value of individual instruments in which the Fund invests. Factors such as domestic and foreign economic growth and market conditions, interest rate levels, and political events affect the securities and derivatives markets. When the value of the Fund’s investments goes down, your investment in the Fund decreases in value and you could lose money.
- *Non-Diversification Risk:* As a non-diversified fund, the Fund may invest more than 5% of its total assets in the securities of one or more issuers. The Fund’s performance may be more sensitive to any single economic, business, political or regulatory occurrence than the value of shares of a diversified investment company.
- *Options Risk:* Because option premiums paid or received by the Fund are small in relation to the market value of the investments underlying the options, buying and selling put and call options can be more speculative than investing directly in securities. The Fund will incur a loss as a result of a written option (also known as a short position) if the price of the written option increases in value between the date when the Fund writes the option and the date on which the Fund purchases an offsetting position. The Fund’s losses are potentially significant in a written put transaction and potentially unlimited in a written call transaction.
- *Other Investment Companies Risk:* Other Investment Companies are subject to their own expenses which will be indirectly paid by the Fund, thereby increasing the cost of investing in the Fund.
- *Preferred Stock Risk:* Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of preferred stock. Preferred stocks are also subject to credit and default risk, which is the possibility that an issuer of preferred stock will fail to make its dividend payments.
- *Real Estate Sector Concentration Risk:* Under normal circumstances, the Fund will concentrate its investments in securities of real estate or real estate related companies. As such, its portfolio will likely be significantly impacted by the performance of the real estate market and may experience more volatility and be exposed to greater risk than a more diversified portfolio. The value of real estate companies may be affected by various factors, including, but not limited to the following: (i) changes in general economic and market conditions; (ii) changes in the value of real estate properties; (iii) risks related to local economic conditions, overbuilding and increased competition; (iv) increases in property taxes and operating expenses; (v) changes in zoning laws; (vi) casualty and condemnation losses; (vii) variations in rental income, neighborhood values or the appeal of property to tenants; (viii) the availability of financing and (ix) changes in interest rates and leverage. As a result of the Fund’s concentration in securities of real estate companies, investing in the Fund may entail greater risk and experience more volatility than other funds that diversify across multiple sectors.

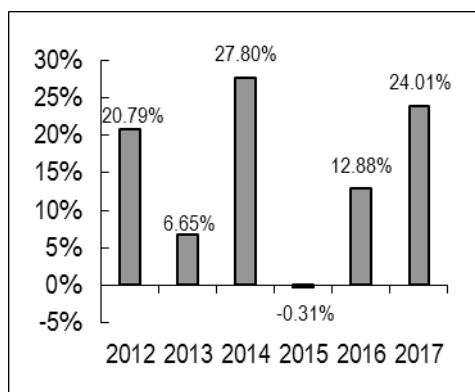
- *REIT Risk:* Investing in real estate investment trusts, or “REITs”, involves certain unique risks in addition to those associated with the real estate sector generally. REITs whose underlying properties are concentrated in a particular industry or region are also subject to risks affecting such industries and regions. REITs (especially mortgage REITs) are also subject to interest rate risks. By investing in REITs through the Fund, a shareholder will bear expenses of the REITs in addition to Fund expenses.
- *Reliance on Corporate Management and Financial Reporting Risk:* A sub-adviser necessarily relies on the financial information made available by the issuers of the equities in which it invests. The sub-adviser has no ability to independently verify the financial information disseminated by the issuers in which it invests.
- *Restricted Securities Risk:* Rule 144A securities, which are restricted securities, may not be readily marketable in broad public markets. A Rule 144A restricted security carries the risk that the Fund may not be able to sell a security when the portfolio manager considers it desirable to do so and/or may have to sell the security at a lower price.
- *Short Selling and Short Position Risk:* The Fund will engage in short selling and short position derivative activities, which are significantly different from the investment activities commonly associated with conservative stock funds. Positions in shorted securities and derivatives are speculative and more risky than “long” positions (purchases) because the cost of the replacement security or derivative is unknown. Therefore, the potential loss on an uncovered short is unlimited, whereas the potential loss on long positions is limited to the original purchase price. You should be aware that any strategy that includes selling securities short could suffer significant losses. Shorting will also result in higher transaction costs (such as interest and dividends), which reduce the Fund’s return, and may result in higher taxes. In compliance with Section 18(f) of the 1940 Act, a Fund shareholder’s potential loss can only equal the value of Fund shares held at that time.
- *Small and Medium Capitalization Company Risk:* Small and mid-sized companies may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources, and they may be dependent on a limited management group. Equities of smaller companies may be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements than those of larger, more established companies or the market averages in general.
- *Trade Execution Risk:* The ability to enter into or exit from derivative trades may be materially impacted by fast moving and volatile markets. There is no guarantee that such trades can be executed.

Performance

The bar chart and performance table below show the variability of the Fund’s Class I returns, which is some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows performance of the Fund’s Class I shares for each full calendar year since the Fund’s inception in 2011, which includes performance of the Predecessor Fund (as defined below) for periods prior to January 9, 2014. Returns for Class A and N, which are not presented, will vary from the returns of Class I shares. The performance table compares the performance of the Fund’s Class I, Class A, and Class N shares over time to the performance of a broad-based securities market index. Class C Shares of the Opportunistic Real Estate Fund have not yet commenced operations. You should be aware that the Fund’s past performance (before and after taxes) may not be an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information will be available at no cost by visiting www.altegris.com or by calling 1-877-772-5838.

The prior performance shown below includes performance of the Fund’s predecessor limited partnership, American Assets Real Estate Securities Fund, L.P. (“Predecessor Fund”) which was managed by American Assets Investment Management, LLC, (“AAIM”) an affiliate and predecessor firm of AACA Fund’s sub-adviser. The Predecessor Fund was not registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 Act (“1940 Act”), and was reorganized as a series of the Trust effective January 9, 2014. The Predecessor Fund, since its inception on February 1, 2011, was managed by AAIM in the same style, and pursuant to substantially identical real estate long-short strategies, investment goals and guidelines, as are presently pursued on behalf of the Fund by AACA as its sub-adviser, as further described herein. The prior annual returns and performance track record that follows includes performance of the Predecessor Fund since its inception (while it was a limited partnership), and is net of applicable management fees (1.50% annually), performance fees and other actual expenses of the Predecessor Fund. The method used to calculate the Predecessor Fund’s performance differs from the Securities and Exchange Commission’s (“SEC”) standardized method of calculating performance because the Predecessor Fund employed monthly, rather than daily, valuation and this may produce different results. From its inception on February 1, 2011 through January 9, 2014, the inception date of the Fund, the Predecessor Fund was not subject to certain investment restrictions, diversification requirements, limitations on leverage and other restrictions of the 1940 Act and of the Internal Revenue Code (“Code”), which if they had been applicable, might have adversely affected its performance. In addition, the Predecessor Fund was not subject to sales loads which are applicable to certain classes of Fund shares, and which also would have adversely affected performance.

**Performance Bar Chart For Class I Shares
Calendar Years Ended December 31**



Best Quarter	First Quarter 2012	10.93%
Worst Quarter	Second Quarter 2015	(4.70)%

The following table shows the average annual returns for the Fund's Class I shares, which includes performance of the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to January 9, 2014 over various periods ended December 31, 2016. The Predecessor Fund was an unregistered limited partnership, did not qualify as a regulated investment company for federal income tax purposes, did not have a distribution policy, and did not pay annual dividends and distributions. The index information is intended to permit you to compare the Fund's performance to a broad measure of market performance.

**Average Annual Total Returns
For Periods ended December 31, 2017**

Altegris/AACA Opportunistic Real Estate Fund	One Year	Five Years	Since Inception (1/09/14)	Since Inception (2/11/2011)*
Class I shares return before taxes*	24.01%	13.72%	N/A	13.43%
Class I shares return after taxes on distributions	23.76%	12.91%	N/A	12.84%
Class I shares return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund shares	13.59%	10.62%	N/A	10.70%
Class A shares return before taxes	16.52%	N/A	13.58%	N/A
Class N shares return before taxes	23.69%	N/A	15.29%	N/A
Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Total Return Index**	9.84%	9.34%	11.12%	9.64%
Standard & Poor's 500 Total Return Index***	21.83%	15.79%	12.20%	13.29%

After-tax returns were calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold shares of the Fund through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs). After tax returns for Class A and Class N shares will vary from Class I shares.

* The performance of Class I shares reflects performance which includes performance of the Predecessor Fund, since inception February 11, 2011 as described above, and presented on an annualized basis.

** The Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Total Return Index ("DJUSRET") is an unmanaged index considered to be representative of REITs and other companies that invest directly or indirectly in real estate, and reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes.

*** The Standard & Poor's 500 Total Return Index ("S&P 500 TR") Index is an unmanaged index consisting of 500 stocks chosen for their market size, liquidity and industry representation, and is considered to be representative of the U.S. equity market, and reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes.

Unlike mutual funds investors cannot invest in an index and the index does not reflect any trading costs or management fees.

Investment Adviser

Altegris Advisors, L.L.C.

Sub-Adviser

American Assets Capital Advisers, LLC.

Portfolio Manager

Burland B. East III, CFA, has served the Fund as the Portfolio Manager since its commencement of operations in 2014, and also served as portfolio manager of the Predecessor Fund.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

You may purchase and redeem shares of the Fund on any day that the New York Stock Exchange is open for trading by written request, telephone, www.altegris.com, or through your broker. Redemptions will be paid by automated clearing house funds ("ACH"), check or wire transfer. The Fund or its Adviser may waive any of the minimum initial and subsequent investment amounts.

Class	Minimum Investment	
	Initial	Subsequent
A	\$2,500	\$250
C	\$5,000	\$250
I	\$1,000,000	\$250
N	\$2,500	\$250

Tax Information

Dividend and capital gain distributions you receive from the Fund, whether you reinvest your distributions in additional Fund shares or receive them in cash, are taxable to you at either ordinary income or capital gains tax rates unless you are investing through a tax-deferred plan such as an IRA or 401(k) plan. However, these dividend and capital gain distributions may be taxable upon their eventual withdrawal from tax-deferred plans.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RELATED RISKS

The investment objective and principal strategies of the Fund are described in this section. The Fund’s investment objective(s) are non-fundamental policies and the Fund’s investment objective(s) may be changed without shareholder approval by the Board of Trustees (the “Board” or “Trustees” or “Board of Trustees”) upon 60 days written notice to shareholders. If the Fund’s investment objective is changed, the prospectus will be supplemented to reflect the new investment objective. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its objective(s). Please see the statement of additional information (“SAI”) for additional information about the securities and investment strategies described in this prospectus and about additional securities and investment strategies that may be used by the Fund.

The 80% investment policies of the Fund may be changed by the Board of Trustees, without shareholder approval upon 60 days’ written notice to the Fund’s shareholders.

Investment Objectives

Fund	Investment Objective(s)
Altegris/AACA Opportunistic Real Estate Fund (“Opportunistic Real Estate Fund”)	The Fund seeks to provide total return through long term capital appreciation and current income by investing, both long and short, in equity securities of real estate and real estate related companies.

Principal Investment Strategies

Adviser’s Investment Process

The Adviser’s investment process with respect to the Fund consists of five primary stages: (1) asset allocation; (2) sourcing; (3) evaluating investment managers; (4) portfolio construction; and (5) ongoing investment monitoring, risk management and reallocation. The Adviser applies this same process as it relates to its analysis of the Other Investment Companies and/or Underlying Pools (and their respective strategies, sub-advisers and investments) into which the Fund will invest a portion of its assets as described above.

The Adviser’s investment process includes what the Adviser believes is a rigorous methodology for sourcing, evaluating and qualifying prospective equity long short, fixed income long short, and real estate long short investment manager candidates for selection to serve as sub-advisers of the respective Funds. This process is coordinated in conjunction with the Adviser’s procedures within asset allocation and portfolio construction. Once an investment manager has been engaged as a sub-adviser to the Fund and begins managing a portion of the assets in the Fund’s portfolio, the Adviser performs extensive ongoing monitoring to assess performance, identify potential style drift, and evaluate core components of risk management. A summary of the Adviser’s process is as follows:

ASSET ALLOCATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of top down and bottom-up factors affecting asset class • Determine, as applicable, Multi-Strategy Alternative sub-strategy weightings
SOURCING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze investment managers that represent asset class and sub-strategies • Initial investment and operational reviews • Analyze investment vehicles and instruments including Underlying Pools, swaps, and structured notes, as applicable
EVALUATING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rigorous due diligence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Document collection and review – Investment due diligence – Operational due diligence
PORTFOLIO CONSTRUCTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select and engage sub-advisers from among qualified prospective investment • Quantitative portfolio optimization • Qualitative assessment

MONITORING, RISK MANAGEMENT & REALLOCATION

- Ongoing monitoring of sub-adviser and portfolio investment managers
- Assess investment results of sub-advisers by assessing:
 - Returns
 - Standard deviations
 - Performance attribution
 - Style drift
 - Correlation changes
 - Counterparty and/or issuer credit quality
 - Management changes
- Rebalance between sub-adviser strategies and/or reallocate to new sub-advisers
- Rebalance between sub-adviser strategies and Underlying Pools, swaps, structured notes or other investments, and/or reallocate to new Underlying Pools, swaps, structured notes or other investments, as applicable

Asset Allocation: The Adviser opportunistically determines the relevant sub-strategies that should comprise the portfolio within an asset allocation framework for the Fund. To determine recommended sub-strategy ranges, the process incorporates a combination of top-down and bottom-up analysis that includes quantitative and qualitative factors. The experience of the Adviser is critical in determining the qualitative rationale of relevant drivers for sub-strategies within available investment options.

Sourcing: The next step in the investment process is the sourcing of initially, and in the case of multi-manager funds, on an ongoing basis, of investment managers as prospective sub-advisers from the large and growing universe of relevant managers. The sourcing of sub-advisers is derived from years of alternative industry experience of the Portfolio Managers, and the Adviser's management. The Adviser's network of relationships with investment professionals plays an important role. Specific sources can include alternative investment managers, traders, research analysts, other industry contacts and existing investment manager relationships. Other resources include proprietary and public databases and prime brokers. Once the Adviser has identified investment managers that are of initial interest as candidates for potential engagement as sub-advisers, these managers are presented to an Investment Committee composed of the Adviser's Portfolio Managers and key members from the Adviser's research group and management of the Adviser and its affiliates. The Investment Committee reviews the initial due diligence of the prospective sub-advisers performed by the research group to determine which of these initially-reviewed investment managers advance for further evaluation as candidates for engagement as sub-advisers in the next stage of review, or for further evaluation as candidates for engagement of implementation into a Fund's investment portfolio.

Evaluating: For prospective sub-adviser candidates that advance from the initial review process, the Adviser performs a rigorous due diligence process. In addition to qualitative discussions with the sub-advisers and their respective portfolio managers as well as quantitative analysis of the investment strategies performed during the initial review process, the Adviser conducts further reviews that include (1) documentation collection and review, (2) investment due diligence and (3) operational due diligence.

The list of documentation required and reviewed by the Adviser is lengthy. However, as each investment is unique, not all documentation is required for Investment Committee approval, nor are all documents requested applicable to or available from each prospective sub-adviser candidate. Requested documentation typically encompasses offering or promotional materials for other funds or accounts advised by the sub-adviser candidate pursuant to the same or a similar strategy to that under evaluation by the Adviser, reporting and annual audits for such other funds or accounts, a due diligence questionnaire, investor communications and other materials. The investment and operational due diligence process includes one or more onsite manager visits and multiple interviews, quantitative analysis, background checks and review of the investment strategy, process and risk management as well as business management issues. While due diligence varies across investment managers and investment strategies, the process includes detailed analysis into the investment and operational foundation of a prospective sub-adviser candidate. Among the specifics reviewed by the Adviser are:

1. Ability of the manager to generate returns within specific risk parameters;
2. stability of manager's investment process and its ability to sustain return;
3. expertise of the manager's firm and its employees;
4. differentiating factors that give the manager an investment edge;
5. infrastructure of the manager's firm from research to trading to operations;
6. the manager's risk control procedures, both from a business and investment standpoint; and
7. the manager's overall business organization.

After numerous contact points, all investment manager information for prospective sub-adviser candidates is documented within a formal report for review and subject to final approval by the Investment Committee.

Portfolio Construction: Investment managers and investment strategies approved by the Investment Committee, within predefined sub-strategies or manager styles, are then available for possible engagement by the Fund as sub-advisers. The construction process includes a combination of quantitative review, along with a qualitative assessment of each prospective sub-adviser and its respective portfolio management personnel.

Monitoring, Risk Management and Reallocation: Upon engagement as sub-adviser to the Fund, tracking and monitoring is a critical component of the Adviser's approach to maintaining a portfolio designed to capture returns related to manager skill beyond available market beta. The Adviser's research staff and Portfolio Managers closely monitor the investment results for the Fund and sub-adviser. From a risk management perspective, the Adviser will review underlying daily portfolio holdings and their associated statistical risk at both a total portfolio level and from an individual sub-adviser standpoint. On an ongoing basis, the Adviser performs quantitative analyses of performance against predefined parameters, looking for unexplained differences, including any material sub-adviser portfolio management changes in business or investment strategy (style drift), material changes in operations, service providers and key personnel as well as any other piece of information that may cause the Adviser to re-evaluate a particular sub-adviser. Additionally, the Adviser monitors each sub-adviser's volatility relative to historical performance and benchmarks, trading frequency, changes in the management and changes in correlation among the returns of the various long short or multi-strategy sub-strategies used by the Fund. The Adviser may, based on market conditions and its assessment of various quantitative and qualitative factors, opportunistically reallocate Fund assets among other sub-advisers approved by the Investment Committee.

Generally, the Adviser's investment process narrows the universe of potential investment managers through a rigorous screening and assessment process that includes the quantitative and qualitative information regarding prospective investment strategies deployed. The Adviser expects to allocate the Fund's assets to sub-advisers that represent a diversified portfolio. However, asset allocation will vary by sector and sub-strategy, as determined by the Adviser from time to time. The Fund's investment portfolio is rebalanced among existing or additional approved sub-advisers as a result of the Adviser's asset allocation, sourcing, evaluating, portfolio construction and monitoring policies.

Sub-Adviser

The Adviser determines the various percentages of the Fund's assets to be allocated among each of the sub-advisers and retains the ability to override the sub-adviser's selection of securities if it believes an investment or allocation is not consistent with the Fund's investment guidelines. In the case of the Fund, the Adviser has delegated management of the entire portfolio to one sub-adviser. The Adviser is also responsible for ongoing performance evaluation and monitoring of the sub-adviser of the Fund. The Adviser, on behalf of itself and on behalf of the Fund and other funds it advises or may advise in the future that are each a series of the Trust, was granted an exemptive order from the SEC that permits the Adviser, with Board of Trustees' approval, to enter into, replace, or amend, sub-advisory agreements with sub-advisers without obtaining shareholder approval. Shareholders will be notified within 90 days of the engagement of an additional sub-adviser or sub-advisers to manage a portion of the Fund's portfolios.

While each sub-adviser is subject to the oversight of the Adviser, the Adviser will not attempt to coordinate or manage the day-to-day investments of the sub-advisers. Each sub-adviser has discretion to invest the portion of the Fund's assets allocated to it by the Adviser as it deems appropriate, based on its particular philosophy, style, strategies and views.

Opportunistic Real Estate Fund

Investment Strategies and Process

The Adviser has delegated to AACA, as the Fund's sub-adviser, discretion to invest the Fund's assets based on the sub-adviser's particular real estate long short philosophies, styles, strategies and views, as described below, subject to the ultimate oversight of the Adviser. In its selection and engagement of AACA as sub-adviser of the Fund, and in its continuing monitoring and evaluation of the Fund's investment portfolio, the Adviser applies what it believes to be a rigorous methodology for sourcing, evaluation, qualification and selection of effective managers within the real estate long short investment space. This selection and oversight process is coordinated in conjunction with the Adviser's procedures within asset allocation and portfolio construction, which includes, performing extensive ongoing monitoring to assess performance, identifying potential style drift, and evaluating core components of risk management.

A critical component of the Adviser's role, in close coordination with the sub-adviser's implementation of the investment strategies described below, is that of tracking and monitoring portfolio investments to ensure that returns captured by the Fund relate to manager skill beyond available market beta. The Adviser's research staff and Portfolio Manager closely monitor the investment results from a risk management perspective and review underlying daily portfolio holdings and their associated statistical risks. On an ongoing basis, the Adviser performs quantitative analyses of performance against predefined parameters, looking for any unexplained differences,

including any material sub-adviser portfolio management changes in business or investment strategy (style drift), material changes in operations, service providers and key personnel as well as any other piece of information. The Adviser also monitors volatility relative to historical performance and benchmarks and trading frequency.

In managing the Fund's real estate long short investments portfolio, AACA's goal as the Fund's sub-adviser is generation of above-average, risk-adjusted total returns by identifying opportunities of real estate securities trading at less than intrinsic values. In sourcing investment candidates, both long and short, the sub-adviser screens companies and their securities with reference to six key factors: (i) value and characteristics of underlying real estate ownership; (ii) reliability and performance of management teams; (iii) valuation of securities issued by the companies; (iv) financial analysis; (v) transparency of reporting; and (vi) liquidity.

Once potential investment candidates are identified, the sub-adviser pursues a process of fundamental analysis to determine appropriate valuations and selection criteria of securities applying the factors described above, including review of publicly available information including SEC filings, press releases, and conference call records. If determined appropriate, the sub-adviser will also (i) conduct interviews with management, (ii) conduct field research and on-site diligence, and (iii) contact Wall Street securities analysts and other industry experts for their views of the company and any "institutional" bias that may exist. The sub-adviser screens and re-screens securities on a constant basis looking for relative under and over valuation as compared primarily to underlying or intrinsic net asset value, and remains flexible to adjust as economic environments and specific conditions of a company's buying, selling, building or managing of real estate assets and locations may change.

Selection of portfolio investments will reflect an emphasis on the pursuit of total return, which is a combination of dividends and interest, capital appreciation and options premiums, with dividends and interest given relative priority over potential appreciation. As a result, one of the largest sector components of the portfolio is expected to be the REIT markets, as they must pay out 90% of their taxable income in the form of dividends in order to satisfy REIT qualification requirements. In addition, derivatives, primarily options, will be used to hedge open positions and create additional exposure or income.

It is anticipated that the Fund's investment portfolio will include at various times approximately 25 to 50 different types of real estate company securities, held both long and short, in addition to index related investment vehicles comprised of multiple underlying securities, such as ETFs, although the Fund may at times be less than fully invested, depending on then-existing market conditions. The Fund generally expects to be long biased and net long, particularly in light of the sub-adviser's long-term expectation that recovery in commercial real estate markets will continue to occur. Investments in real estate companies will be diversified across sectors and issuers within limitations under the 1940 Act applicable to "non-diversified" mutual funds.

At the portfolio and position level, AACA views risk management to be as critical as individual security selection, and intends to control risk by carefully selling securities that it believes are overpriced, since fully priced or over-priced securities are more likely to experience greater price declines in falling markets than undervalued securities. Exposure to sectors and securities, including on a look-through basis to the underlying tenants of the real estate companies whose securities the Fund owns, will be monitored. Specific fundamental characteristics of portfolio company securities holdings, including company business plans, are analyzed to establish baseline levels of company-specific or security-specific risk, with heightened attention to financial leverage, which could lead a company to report excellent results in good economic climates and very poor results in weak economic environments. Risk may also managed through hedging both specific securities and the investment portfolio as a whole in a variety of manners, including shorting stocks, shorting ETFs, and purchasing negatively correlated ETFs, as well as implementing purchase and sale limit orders and out of the money sell orders on a selective basis.

Temporary Investments

To respond to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions, the Fund may invest 100% of its total assets, without limitation, in high-quality short-term debt securities and money market instruments. These short-term debt securities and money market instruments include: shares of money market mutual funds, commercial paper, certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances, and U.S. Government securities. While the Fund is in defensive positions, the opportunity to achieve its investment objectives will be limited. Furthermore, to the extent that the Fund invests in money market mutual funds for cash positions, there will be some duplication of expenses because the Fund pays its pro-rata portion of such money market funds' advisory fees and operational fees. The Fund may also invest a substantial portion of its assets in such instruments at any time to maintain liquidity or pending selection of investments in accordance with its policies.

Description of Principal Investment Risks

The following risks may apply to the Fund's direct investments as well the Fund's indirect risks through investing in Underlying Pools, or a Subsidiary.

Active and Frequent Trading Risk: Executing the strategies of the Fund may from time to time require frequent trading by the Fund, resulting in substantial brokerage commissions and other transaction fees and expenses. These expenses must be offset by investment gains in order for the Fund to be profitable. Furthermore, because a sub-adviser may utilize "soft dollars" to pay research and brokerage expenses to the extent that the sub-adviser believes is consistent with the "safe harbor" provided by Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the sub-adviser has an incentive to trade the Fund's assets in higher volumes than the sub-adviser otherwise would. Active and frequent trading may lead to a greater proportion of the Fund's gains being treated for federal income tax purposes as short-term capital gains (which are generally taxable as ordinary income when distributed to shareholders) or may cause the Fund to distribute taxable income to its shareholders sooner than it would have distributed income if the investments were held for longer periods of time.

Alternative Strategies Risk: Alternative investment strategies pursued by the Fund may be subject to risks including, but not limited to, derivatives risk, liquidity risk, credit risk and commodities risk. Certain alternative strategies involve the risk that a counterparty to a transaction will not perform as promised, which would result in losses to the Fund. Furthermore, alternative strategies may employ leverage, involve extensive short positions and/or focus on narrow segments of the market, which may magnify the overall risks and volatility associated with such investments.

Convertible Securities Risk: Convertible securities are hybrid securities that have characteristics of both bonds and common stocks and are subject to debt security risk and conversion value-related equity risk. Convertible bonds are similar to other fixed-income securities because they usually pay a fixed interest rate and are obligated to repay principal on a given date in the future. The market value of fixed-income securities tends to decline as interest rates increase. Convertible bonds are particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates when their conversion to equity feature is small relative to the interest and principal value of the bond. Convertible issuers may not be able to make principal and interest payments on the bond as they become due. Convertible bonds may also be subject to prepayment or redemption risk. If a convertible bond held by the Fund is called for redemption, the Fund will be required to surrender the security for redemption, convert it into the issuing company's common stock or cash at a time that may be unfavorable to the Fund. Convertible securities have characteristics similar to common stocks especially when their conversion value is greater than the interest and principal value of the bond. The price of equity securities may rise or fall because of economic or political changes. Stock prices in general may decline over short or even extended periods of time. Market prices of equity securities in broad market segments may be adversely affected by a prominent issuer having experienced losses or by the lack of earnings or such an issuer's failure to meet the market's expectations with respect to new products or services, or even by factors wholly unrelated to the value or condition of the issuer, such as changes in interest rates. When a convertible bond's value is more closely tied to its conversion to stock feature, it is sensitive to the underlying stock's price.

Credit Risk: There is a risk that issuers will not make payments on securities held by the Fund, resulting in losses to the Fund. In determining the credit quality of fixed income securities, the Fund relies in part upon rating agencies which assign ratings based on their analysis of the issuer's financial condition, economic and debt characteristics, and specific revenue sources securing the bond. There is a risk that the national credit rating agencies may be wrong in their determination of an issuer's financial condition, or the risks associated with a particular security. A change in either the issuer's credit rating or the market's perception of the issuer's business prospects will affect the value of its outstanding securities. Ratings are not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold and may be subject to review, revision, suspension or reduction, or may be withdrawn at any time. In addition, the credit quality of securities held by the Fund may be lowered if an issuer's financial condition changes. Lower credit quality may lead to greater volatility in the price of a security and in shares of the Fund. Lower credit quality also may affect liquidity and make it difficult for the Fund to sell the security. Default, or the market's perception that an issuer is likely to default, could reduce the value and liquidity of securities held by the Fund, thereby reducing the value of your investment in Fund shares. In addition, default may cause the Fund to incur expenses in seeking recovery of principal or interest on its portfolio holdings. Credit risk also exists whenever the Fund enters into a foreign exchange or derivative contract, because the counterparty may not be able or may choose not to perform under the contract. When the Fund invests in foreign currency contracts, or other over-the-counter derivative instruments (including options), it is assuming a credit risk with regard to the party with which it trades and also bears the risk of settlement default. These risks may differ materially from risks associated with transactions effected on an exchange, which generally are backed by clearing organization guarantees, daily mark-to-market and settlement, segregation and minimum capital requirements applicable to intermediaries. Transactions entered into directly between two counterparties generally do not benefit from such protections. Relying on a counterparty exposes the Fund to the risk that a counterparty will not settle a transaction in accordance with its terms and conditions because of a dispute over the terms of the contract (whether or not bona fide) or because of a credit or liquidity problem, thus causing the Fund to suffer a loss. If a counterparty defaults on its payment obligations to the Fund, this default will cause the value of an investment in the Fund to decrease. In addition, to the extent the Fund deals with a limited number of counterparties, it will be more susceptible to the credit risks associated with those counterparties. The Fund is neither restricted from dealing with any particular counterparty nor from concentrating any or all of its transactions with one counterparty. The ability of the Fund to transact business with any one or number of counterparties and the absence of a regulated market to facilitate settlement may increase the potential for losses by the Fund.

Derivatives Risk: The Fund may use derivatives (including swaps, options and futures) to enhance returns or hedge against market declines. The Fund's use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. These risks include: (i) the risk that the counterparty to a derivative transaction may not fulfill its contractual obligations; (ii) risk of mispricing or improper valuation; and (iii) the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index. Derivative prices are highly volatile and may fluctuate substantially during a short period of time. Such prices are influenced by numerous factors that affect the markets, including, but not limited to: changing supply and demand relationships; government programs and policies; national and international political and economic events; changes in interest rates; inflation and deflation and changes in supply and demand relationships. Trading derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities including:

- *Leverage and Volatility Risk:* Derivative contracts ordinarily have leverage inherent in their terms. The low margin deposits normally required in trading derivatives, including futures contracts, permit a high degree of leverage. Accordingly, a relatively small price movement may result in an immediate and substantial loss to the Fund. The use of leverage may also cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it would not be advantageous to do so in order to satisfy its obligations or to meet collateral segregation requirements. The use of leveraged derivatives can magnify the Fund's potential for gain or loss and, therefore, amplify the effects of market volatility on the Fund's share price. Valuation may be more difficult in times of market turmoil since many investors and market makers may be reluctant to purchase complex instruments or quote prices for them.
- *Liquidity Risk:* Although it is anticipated that the derivatives traded by the Fund will be actively traded, it is possible that particular investments might be difficult to purchase or sell, possibly preventing the Fund from executing positions at an advantageous time or price, or possibly requiring them to dispose of other investments at unfavorable times or prices in order to satisfy their obligations. Certain derivatives, such as futures, can become illiquid due to exchange-imposed price fluctuation limits.
- *Risk of Options and Futures:* The primary risks associated with the use of options and futures contracts are (a) the imperfect correlation between the change in market value of the instruments held by a Fund and the price of the futures contract or option; (b) possible lack of a liquid secondary market for a futures contract and the resulting inability to close a futures contract when desired; (c) losses caused by unanticipated market movements, which are potentially unlimited; (d) the Adviser's or sub-adviser's inability to predict correctly the direction of securities prices, interest rates, currency exchange rates and other economic factors; and (e) the possibility that the counterparty will default in the performance of its obligations. Because option premiums paid or received by the Fund are small in relation to the market value of the investments underlying the options, buying and selling put and call options can be more speculative than investing directly in securities.
- *Hedging Risks:* Although derivative instruments may be used to offset or hedge against losses on an opposite position, such hedges can also potentially offset any gains on the opposite position. Hedges are sometimes subject to imperfect matching between the derivative and the underlying security, and there can be no assurance that the Fund's hedging transactions will be effective. The Fund may also be exposed to the risk it may be required to segregate assets or enter into offsetting positions in connection with investments in derivatives, but such segregation will not limit the Fund's exposure to loss. The Fund may also incur risk with respect to the segregated assets to the extent that, but for the applicable segregation requirement in connection with its investments in derivatives, the Fund would sell the segregated assets.
- *Tax Risk:* The federal income tax treatment of a derivative may not be as favorable as a direct investment in an underlying asset and may adversely affect the timing, character and amount of income the Fund realizes from its investments. As a result, a larger portion of the Fund's distributions may be treated as ordinary income rather than capital gains. In addition, certain derivatives are subject to mark-to-market or straddle provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). If such provisions are applicable, there could be an increase (or decrease) in the amount of taxable dividends paid by the Fund. In addition, the tax treatment of certain derivatives, such as swaps, is unsettled and be subject to future legislature, regulation or administrative pronouncements issued by the Code.

Developing and Emerging Markets Risk: The Fund may invest a portion of its assets in issuers from countries with newly organized or less developed securities markets. There are typically greater risks involved in investing in emerging markets securities. Generally, economic structures in these countries are less diverse and mature than those in developed countries and their political systems tend to be less stable. Emerging market economies may be based on only a few industries, therefore, security issuers, including governments, may be more susceptible to economic weakness and more likely to default. Emerging market countries also may have relatively unstable governments, weaker economies, and less-developed legal systems with fewer security holder rights. Investments in emerging markets countries may be affected by government policies that restrict foreign investment in certain issuers or industries. The potentially smaller size of their securities markets and lower trading volumes can make investments relatively illiquid and potentially more volatile than investments in developed countries, and such securities may be subject to abrupt and severe price declines. Due to this relative lack of liquidity, the Fund may have to accept a lower price or may not be able to sell a portfolio security at all. An inability to sell a portfolio position can adversely affect the Fund's value or prevent the Fund from being able to meet cash obligations or take advantage of other investment opportunities.

Equity Securities Risk: The Fund will invest primarily in equity securities, including common stock which is susceptible to general stock market fluctuations, and to volatile increases and decreases in value as market confidence in and perceptions of their issuers change. The equity markets are speculative and highly issuer-specific. Mismanagement or misconduct by corporate offices can cause the complete loss of an equity investment, and the equity markets may be particularly susceptible to subjective investment factors and market sentiment. An equity security, or stock, represents a proportionate share of the ownership of a company; its value is based on the success of the company's business, any income paid to stockholders, the value of its assets and general market conditions. Common stocks and preferred stocks are examples of equity securities. While both represent proportional share ownership of a company, preferred stocks often pay dividends at a specific rate and have a preference over common stocks in dividend payments and liquidation of assets.

Exchange-Traded Funds (ETF) Risk: ETFs are a type of investment company bought and sold on a securities exchange. An ETF may represent a portfolio of securities, or may use derivatives in pursuit of its stated objective. The Fund may use ETFs to hedge its portfolio and there is a risk such investments may not perform as intended. The risks of owning an ETF generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying securities held by the ETF, although a lack of liquidity in an ETF could result in it being more volatile. ETFs have management fees and other expenses which the Fund will indirectly bear. The market price of an ETF may be different from the net asset value of such ETF (i.e., an ETF may trade at a discount or premium to its net asset value) and the Fund's performance may be adversely affected by such a differential. In some cases, an ETF may seek to replicate the performance of a particular index by identifying and holding only a subset of the securities in the index or by holding one or more derivative instruments related to the index. In such cases, an investment in the ETF is subject to the risk that the replication strategy used by the ETF will fail to accurately track the performance of the index. In addition, ETFs that use derivatives may be subject to counterparty risk, liquidity risk, and other risks commonly associated with investments in derivatives.

Exchange-Traded Notes (ETN) Risk: ETNs are a type of unsecured, unsubordinated debt security that have characteristics and risks similar to those of fixed income securities and trade on a major exchange similar to shares of ETFs. This type of debt security differs, however, from other types of bonds and notes because ETN returns are based upon the performance of a market index minus applicable fees, no period coupon payments are distributed, and no principal protections exist. The purpose of ETNs is to create a type of security that combines the aspects of both bonds and ETFs. 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 underlying commodities or securities markets, changes in the applicable interest rates, changes in the issuer's credit rating and economic, legal, political or geographic events that affect the referenced commodity or security. The Fund's decision to sell its ETN holdings also may be limited by the availability of a secondary market. If the Fund must sell some or all of its ETN holdings and the secondary market is weak, it may have to sell such holdings at a discount. If the Fund holds its investment in an ETN until maturity, the issuer will give the Fund a cash amount that would be equal to principal amount, less any applicable charges. ETNs also are subject to counterparty credit risk and fixed income risk.

Foreign Currency Risk: Currency trading involves significant risks, including market risk, interest rate risk, country risk, counterparty credit risk and short sale risk. Market risk results from the price movement of foreign currency values in response to shifting market supply and demand. Since exchange rate changes can readily move in one direction, a currency position carried overnight or over a number of days may involve greater risk than one carried a few minutes or hours. Interest rate risk arises whenever a country changes its stated interest rate target associated with its currency. Country risk arises because virtually every country has interfered with international transactions in its currency. Interference has taken the form of regulation of the local exchange market, restrictions on foreign investment by residents or limits on inflows of investment funds from abroad. Restrictions on the exchange market or on international transactions are intended to affect the level or movement of the exchange rate. This risk could include the country issuing a new currency, effectively making the "old" currency worthless.

Foreign Investment and Foreign Exchange Risk: Foreign investing involves risks not typically associated with U.S. investments, including adverse fluctuations in foreign currency values, adverse political, social and economic developments, less liquidity, greater volatility, less developed or less efficient trading markets, political instability and differing auditing and legal standards. Derivatives trades may take place on foreign markets or on a foreign exchange. Neither existing CFTC regulations nor regulations of any other U.S. governmental agency apply to transactions on foreign markets. Some of these foreign markets, in contrast to U.S. exchanges, are so-called principals' markets in which performance is the responsibility only of the individual counterparty with whom the trader has entered into a commodity interest transaction and not of the exchange or clearing corporation. In these kinds of markets, there is a credit risk, including risk of bankruptcy or other failure or refusal to perform by the counterparty.

- *Special Risks of Developing and Emerging Markets:* The economies of developing or emerging market countries may be more dependent on relatively few industries that may be highly vulnerable to local and global changes. The governments of developing and emerging market countries may also be more unstable than the governments of more developed countries and those countries are more likely to experience instability resulting from rapid changes or developments in social, political and economic conditions. These countries generally have less developed securities markets or exchanges, and less developed legal and accounting systems. Securities may be more difficult to sell at an acceptable price and may be more volatile than securities in countries with more mature markets. The value of developing or emerging market currencies may fluctuate more than the currencies of countries with more mature markets. Investments in developing or emerging market countries may be subject to greater risks of government restrictions, including confiscatory taxation, expropriation or nationalization of a company's assets, restrictions on foreign ownership of local companies and restrictions on withdrawing assets from the country. Investments in securities of issuers in developing or emerging market countries may be considered speculative.

- *Currency Risks:* The Fund's investments that are denominated in a foreign currency are subject to the risk that the value of a particular currency will change in relation to one or more other currencies. Among the factors that may affect currency values are trade balances, the level of short-term interest rates, differences in relative values of similar assets in different currencies, long-term opportunities for investment and capital appreciation and political developments.

Hedging Risks: Although derivative instruments may be used to offset or hedge against losses on an opposite position, such hedges can also potentially offset any gains on the opposite position. The Fund may also be exposed to the risk it may be required to segregate assets or enter into offsetting positions in connection with investments in derivatives, but such segregation will not limit the Fund's exposure to loss. The Fund may also incur risk with respect to the segregated assets to the extent that, but for the applicable segregation requirement in connection with its investments in derivatives, the Fund would sell the segregated assets.

High-Growth Company-Related Risks: The Fund may invest in high-growth companies, which may allocate, or may have allocated, greater than usual amounts to research and product development. The securities of these companies may experience above-average price movements associated with the perceived prospects of success of their research and development programs. In addition, companies in which the Fund invests could be adversely affected by the lack of commercial acceptance of a new product or products or by technological change and obsolescence. Many of these companies may participate in undeveloped or limited markets, have limited products, rely on proprietary technology that may be difficult to protect from competitors, have no proven profit-making history, operate at a loss or with substantial variations in operating results from period to period, have limited access to capital and/or be in the developmental stages of their businesses.

High Yield or Junk Bond Risk: Lower-quality convertible debt securities, known as "high yield" or "junk" bonds, present greater risk than bonds of higher quality, including an increased risk of default and are considered speculative. An economic downturn or period of rising interest rates could adversely affect the market for these bonds and reduce the Fund's ability to sell its bonds. The lack of a liquid market for these bonds could decrease the Fund's share price. These bonds offer the potential for higher return, but also involve greater risk than bonds of higher quality, including an increased possibility that the bond's issuer, obligor or guarantor may not be able to make its payments of interest and principal (credit quality risk). If that happens, the value of the bond may decrease, and the Fund's share price may decrease and its income distribution may be reduced. An economic downturn or period of rising interest rates (interest rate risk) could adversely affect the market for these bonds and reduce the Fund's ability to sell its bonds (liquidity risk). Such securities may also include "Rule 144A" securities, which are subject to resale restrictions. The lack of a liquid market for these bonds could decrease the Fund's share price.

Impairment of Collateral Risk: The value of collateral that may secure various forms of loans, swaps or other derivatives contracts may result in such transactions being viewed as safer as compared to those that may be unsecured. However, if the collateral posted is non-cash collateral, then what is known as collateral risk may be present. The value of non-cash collateral securing an investment may fluctuate and diverge from the value of the investment. This can happen for a variety of reasons, including credit quality, liquidity, price volatility, and exchange rate fluctuations. If the value of collateral declines, it may become insufficient to meet an investment counterparty's obligations to the Fund and/or make it more difficult for the Fund to liquidate collateral. In addition, the Fund's access to collateral may be limited by bankruptcy or other insolvency laws.

Issuer Concentration Risk: The Fund may hold securities of a single issuer representing up to 5% of that issuer's total outstanding securities. As such, the Fund has a greater potential to realize losses upon the occurrence of adverse events affecting that issuer or in the event that Fund has to quickly sell its position in that issuer.

Issuer-Specific Risk: The value of a specific security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole. The value of securities of smaller issuers can be more volatile than those of larger issuers. The value of certain types of securities can be more volatile due to increased sensitivity to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments. For example, technology companies are often characterized by above-average growth rates combined with rapid technological change and intense competition, causing their valuation to be difficult to predict and their stocks significantly more volatile than the overall equities markets.

Leverage Risk: Using borrowing or derivatives to increase the Fund's combined long and short position exposure creates leverage, which can amplify the effects of market volatility on the Fund's share price and make the Fund's returns more volatile. The use of leverage may cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it would not be advantageous to do so in order to satisfy its obligations. The use of leverage also may cause the Fund to have higher expenses than those of mutual funds that do not use leverage. The Fund's entry into swap contracts will involve indirect leverage because swap contract payments are based upon notional value rather than the amount invested.

Liquidity Risk: The Fund is subject to liquidity risk. Liquidity risk exists when particular investments of the Fund would be difficult to purchase or sell; possibly preventing the Fund from selling such illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price, or possibly requiring the Fund to dispose of other investments at unfavorable times or prices in order to satisfy obligations. A portion of the Fund's assets will be invested in securities of investment vehicles that are not being traded on public or electronic exchanges. Funds with principal investment strategies that involve securities of companies with smaller market capitalizations, non-U.S. securities, Rule 144A securities, derivatives or securities with substantial market and/or credit risk tend to have the greatest exposure to liquidity risk.

Management Risk: The Adviser's and sub-advisers' judgments about the attractiveness, value and potential appreciation of particular asset classes and securities in which the Fund invests or allocations among sub-advisers, strategies, or investments may prove to be incorrect and may not produce the desired results. Additionally, the Adviser's judgments about the potential performance of the sub-advisers may also prove incorrect and may not produce the desired results. There can be no assurance that either the sub-advisers selected by the adviser or the securities selected by the sub-advisers will produce positive returns. While the investment strategies employed by the sub-advisers are intended to be complementary, they may not in fact be complementary. The interplay of the various strategies employed by the sub-advisers may result in the Fund holding a significant amount of certain types of securities. The degree of correlation among the investment strategies of the sub-advisers and the market as a whole will vary as a result of market conditions and other factors, and certain sub-advisers could have a greater degree of correlation with each other and with the market than other sub-advisers.

- *Fundamental Analysis Risk:* Fundamental analysis — which is based on the theory that market mispricings exist because market prices do not incorporate all knowable economic and other relevant data is subject to the risk of inaccurate or incomplete market information, as well as the difficulty of predicting future prices based upon analysis of all known information. Investments made on the basis of fundamental analysis are subject to significant losses when market sentiment leads to investments' market prices being materially discounted from the expected prices indicated by fundamental analysis (as in the case of "flights to quality" when the demand for valuing certain risky investments plummets) or when technical factors, such as price momentum encouraged by trend following, dominate the market. Fundamental analysis is inherently subject to the risk of not having identified all the relevant economic factors. This risk may be exacerbated by the difficulty of even being aware of all relevant idiosyncratic factors (there may, for example, be dissension among management, illness of one or more key persons, or inaccurate accounting procedures, none of which is within the scope of the universe of data). Also, the macro-economic factors considered by a sub-adviser are difficult to evaluate or implement even by those traders who base their strategies on doing so. Fundamental analysis is also inherently subject to the unpredictable duration of periods during which market prices and "true value" as determined by such analysis will change. A sub-adviser may be entirely correct in its analysis of the idiosyncratic factors affecting the price of a stock, but the market may not reflect "true value" during the period that the sub-adviser determines a position in such stock can be held. Although a sub-adviser's conviction in a particular position factors into the sub-adviser's analysis of a likely "event path" through which value will be realized, there can be no assurance that the sub-adviser will correctly identify such "exit strategy" or "event path."
- *Limited Use of Technical Analysis Risk:* A sub-adviser may use technical analysis (i.e., the analysis of historical and current market data into its investment decisions) only sparingly and as a means of selecting issuers for detailed fundamental analysis. Technical analysis posits that at any point in time the market price movements and patterns represent the collective judgments of likely millions of market participants and are the best source for predicting short- to mid-term price movements. This may be in direct contrast to a sub-adviser's approach which posits that its analysis of the idiosyncratic factors affecting individual issuers will be able to identify material mispricings in the prevailing market prices. Periods during which technical factors dominate market pricing recur frequently. During such periods, the sub-adviser's strategy may incur material losses despite having itself been successfully implemented.
- *Resource-Intensive Strategy Risk:* A sub-adviser's focus on detailed fundamental analysis is resource-intensive. In seeking to identify investment opportunities for the Fund, a sub-adviser may be competing with other managers with resources many times greater than those of the sub-adviser.

Market Risk: The net asset value of the Fund will fluctuate based on changes in the value of the securities and derivatives in which the Fund invests. The Fund invests in securities and derivatives, which may be more volatile and carry more risk than some other forms of investment. The price of securities and derivatives may rise or fall because of economic or political changes. Security and derivative prices in general may decline over short or even extended periods of time. Market prices of securities and derivatives in broad market segments may be adversely affected by price trends in commodities, interest rates, exchange rates or other factors wholly unrelated to the value or condition of an issuer.

Non-Diversification Risk: As a non-diversified fund, the Fund may invest more than 5% of its total assets in the securities of one or more issuers, and the Multi-Strategy Alternative may also invest in Other Investment Companies and Underlying Pools that are non-diversified. Because a relatively high percentage of the assets of the Fund may be invested in the securities of a limited number of issuers, the value of shares of the Fund may be more sensitive to any single economic, business, political or regulatory occurrence than the value of shares of a diversified investment company. This fluctuation, if significant, may affect the performance of the Fund.

Options Risk: Because option premiums paid or received by the Fund are small in relation to the market value of the investments underlying the options, buying and selling put and call options can be more speculative than investing directly in securities. The Fund will incur a loss as a result of a written option (also known as a short position) if the price of the written option increases in value between the date when the Fund writes the option and the date on which the Fund purchases an offsetting position. The Fund's losses are potentially significant in a written put transaction and potentially unlimited in a written call transaction.

Other Investment Companies Risk: Other Investment Companies are subject to their own expenses which will be indirectly paid by the Fund. The cost of investing in the Fund will be higher than the cost of investing directly in the Other Investment Companies and may be higher than funds that invest directly in only stocks and bonds. Other Investment Companies are subject to their own specific risks, depending on the nature of the strategies they pursue.

Preferred Stock Risk: The value of preferred stocks will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of preferred stock. Preferred stocks are also subject to credit risk, which is the possibility that an issuer of preferred stock will fail to make its dividend payments. Preferred stock prices tend to move more slowly upwards than common stock prices.

Real Estate Sector Concentration Risk: Under normal circumstances, the Real Estate Fund will concentrate its investments in securities of real estate or real estate related companies. As such, its portfolio will likely be significantly impacted by the performance of the real estate market and may experience more volatility and be exposed to greater risk than a more diversified portfolio. The value of real estate companies may be affected by various factors, including, but not limited to the following: (i) changes in general economic and market conditions; (ii) changes in the value of real estate properties; (iii) risks related to local economic conditions, overbuilding and increased competition; (iv) increases in property taxes and operating expenses; (v) changes in zoning laws; (vi) casualty and condemnation losses; (vii) variations in rental income, neighborhood values or the appeal of property to tenants; (viii) the availability of financing and (ix) changes in interest rates and leverage. As a result of the Fund's concentration in securities of real estate companies, investing in the Fund may entail greater risk and experience more volatility than other funds that diversify across multiple sectors.

REIT Risk: Investing in real estate investment trusts, or "REITs", involves certain unique risks in addition to those associated with the real estate sector generally. REITs whose underlying properties are concentrated in a particular industry or region are also subject to risks affecting such industries and regions. REITs (especially mortgage REITs) are also subject to interest rate risks. By investing in REITs through the Fund, a shareholder will bear expenses of the REITs in addition to Fund expenses.

Reliance on Corporate Management and Financial Reporting Risk: A sub-adviser necessarily relies on the financial information made available by the issuers of the equities in which it invests. The sub-adviser has no ability to independently verify the financial information disseminated by the issuers in which it invests and is dependent upon the integrity of both the management of these issuers and the financial reporting process in general. Past and recurring events have demonstrated that investors such as the Fund can incur material losses as a result of corporate mismanagement, fraud and accounting irregularities.

Restricted Securities Risk: Rule 144A securities, which are restricted securities, may not be readily marketable in broad public markets. A Rule 144A restricted security carries the risk that the Fund may not be able to sell a security when the portfolio manager considers it desirable to do so and/or may have to sell the security at a lower price. In addition, transaction costs may be higher for Rule 144A securities than for more liquid securities. Although there is a substantial institutional market for Rule 144A securities, it is not possible to predict exactly how the market for Rule 144A securities will develop. A restricted security that when purchased was liquid in the institutional markets may subsequently become illiquid.

Short Selling and Short Position Risk: A short sale is effected by selling a security that the Fund does not own, or selling a security which the Fund owns but that it does not deliver upon consummation of the sale. In order to initiate a "short" sale, a seller must "locate" a source from which the seller can borrow the securities to be sold short and, in order to make delivery to the buyer of a security sold short, the seller must borrow the security. In so doing, the seller incurs the obligation to replace that security, whatever its price may be, at the time it is required to deliver it to the lender. The Fund's long positions could decline in value at the same time that the value of short positions increase, thereby increasing the Fund's overall potential for loss. If the Fund sells a security short and subsequently has to buy the security back at a higher price, the Fund will lose money on the transaction. In contrast to the Fund's long positions, for which the risk of loss is typically limited to the amount invested, the potential loss on short positions is theoretically higher. However, the Fund will be in compliance with Section 18(f) of the 1940 Act, to ensure that a Fund shareholder will not lose more than the amount invested in the Fund. The use of short sales, which has the effect of leveraging the Fund, could increase the exposure of the Fund to the market, increase losses and increase the volatility of returns. Market factors may prevent the Fund from closing out a short position at the most desirable time or at a favorable price. "Short squeezes" are recurrent market events in which certain traders drive up the price and attempt to acquire a substantial percentage of the trading market in a stock, forcing the short sellers to incur major losses in closing out their short positions. A lender may request that borrowed securities be returned to it on short notice, and the Fund may have to buy the borrowed securities at an unfavorable price. If this occurs at the same that other short sellers of the same security also want to close out their positions, it is more likely that the Fund will have to cover its short sale at an unfavorable price and potentially reduce or eliminate any gain, or cause a loss, as a result of the short sale. When the Fund sells a security, the Fund must also pay to the lender of the security any dividends or interest payable on the security during the borrowing period and may have to pay a premium for the right to borrow the security. This obligation must, unless the Fund then owns or has the right to obtain, without payment, securities identical to those sold short — which the Fund will generally not do — be collateralized by a deposit of cash or marketable securities with the lender. From time to time, various regulatory authorities have imposed "short-selling bans" in selected securities (often, however, a wide population of securities), making it difficult if not impossible to continue to implement certain long-short (as well as other) equity strategies. In compliance with Section 18(f) of the 1940 Act, a Fund shareholder's potential loss can only equal the value of Fund shares held at that time.

Small and Medium Capitalization Company Risk: The value of small or medium capitalization company securities may be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements than those of larger, more established companies or the market in general. These companies may have narrower markets, limited product lines, fewer financial resources, and they may be dependent on a limited management group. Investing in lesser-known, small and medium capitalization companies involves greater risk of volatility of the Fund's net asset value than is customarily associated with larger, more established companies.

Trade Execution Risk: The ability to enter into or exit from derivative trades may be materially impacted by fast moving and volatile markets. There is no guarantee that such trades can be executed.

Portfolio Holdings Disclosure

A description of the Fund's policies regarding the release of portfolio holdings information is available in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information. The Fund may, from time-to-time, make available month-end portfolio holdings information on the website www.altegris.com, including as applicable, information about the Fund's portfolio holdings, investments in Other Investment Companies, securities issued by Underlying Pools, swaps and structured notes, as well as the alternative investment managers accessed through such investments, to the extent applicable. If month-end portfolio holdings are posted to the website, they are expected to be approximately 30 days old and remain available until new information for the next month is posted. Shareholders may request portfolio holdings schedules at no charge by calling 1-877-772-5838. The Adviser may also make available certain information about the Fund's portfolio prior to the public dissemination of portfolio holdings, including, but not limited to, a Fund's portfolio characteristics data; currency and sector exposures; a Fund's asset class and instrument exposures; and a Fund's performance attribution, by posting such information on the website www.altegris.com or upon reasonable request made to the Fund or the Adviser.

Cybersecurity

The computer systems, networks and devices used by the Fund and its service providers to carry out routine business operations employ a variety of protections designed to prevent damage or interruption from computer viruses, network failures, computer and telecommunication failures, infiltration by unauthorized persons and security breaches. Despite the various protections utilized by the Funds and their service providers, systems, networks, or devices potentially can be breached. The Funds and their shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result of a cybersecurity breach.

Cybersecurity breaches can include unauthorized access to systems, networks, or devices; infection from computer viruses or other malicious software code; and attacks that shut down, disable, slow, or otherwise disrupt operations, business processes, or website access or functionality. Cybersecurity breaches may cause disruptions and impact the Fund's business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses; interference with the Fund's ability to calculate their NAV; impediments to trading; the inability of the Fund, the Adviser, and other service providers to transact business; violations of applicable privacy and other laws; regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, or additional compliance costs; as well as the inadvertent release of confidential information.

Similar adverse consequences could result from cybersecurity breaches affecting issuers of securities in which the Fund invest; counterparties with which the Fund engage 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 the Fund's shareholders); and other parties. In addition, substantial costs may be incurred by these entities in order to prevent any cybersecurity breaches in the future.

MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser

Altegris Advisors, L.L.C., 1200 Prospect Street, Suite 400, La Jolla, CA 92037, serves as investment Adviser to the Fund. Subject to the authority of the Board of Trustees, the Adviser is responsible for management of the Fund's investment portfolio including through the sub-advisers. The Adviser is responsible for selecting the Fund's sub-advisers and assuring that investments are made according to the Fund's investment objectives, policies and restrictions. The Adviser was established in 2010 for the purpose of advising mutual funds. As of December 31, 2017, the Adviser had approximately \$2.51 billion in assets under management. However, management of the Adviser and its affiliates, and the Fund's Portfolio Managers, have substantial experience in both the selection and evaluation of alternative investment managers, portfolios and strategies, and the structuring, management and distribution of alternative investment products. The Advisory Agreement may be terminated without penalty on 60 days' written notice by a vote of a majority of the Trustees or by the Adviser, or by holders of a majority of a Fund's outstanding shares. The Advisory Agreement shall terminate automatically in the event of its assignment.

The Adviser is wholly-owned and controlled by (1) private equity funds managed by Aquiline Capital Partners LLC and its affiliates ("Aquiline"), and by Genstar Capital Management, LLC and its affiliates ("Genstar"), and (2) certain senior management of Altegris and certain of its affiliates. Established in 2005, Aquiline focuses its investments exclusively in the financial services industry. Established in 1988, Genstar focuses its investment efforts across a variety of industries and sectors, including financial services.

Opportunistic Real Estate Fund: Pursuant to an advisory agreement between the Trust and the Adviser, with respect to the Fund, the Adviser is entitled to receive, on a monthly basis, an annual advisory fee equal to 1.30% of the Fund's average daily net assets, but in 2017 received an annual advisory fee equal to 1.36% of the Fund's average daily net assets. During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017, the Adviser earned \$2,667,077 in advisory fees, of which \$134,803 were recaptured.

The Adviser has contractually agreed to reduce its fees and/or absorb expenses of the Fund as described in the Fund Summary, until at least December 31, 2019, to ensure that total Annual Fund operating expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement (exclusive of (i) any front-end or contingent deferred loads; (ii) brokerage fees and commissions; (iii) acquired fund fees and expenses; (iv) fees and expenses associated with instruments in other collective investment vehicles or derivative instruments (including for example options and swap fees and expenses); (v) borrowing costs (such as interest and dividend expense on securities sold short), (vi) taxes, (vii) expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization; and (viii) extraordinary expenses, such as litigation expenses (which may include indemnification of Fund officers and Trustees and contractual indemnification of Fund service providers (other than the adviser)) will not exceed certain levels. Waived fees and absorbed expenses are subject to possible recoupment from the Funds in future years on a rolling three-year basis (within the three years after the fees have been waived or reimbursed) if such recoupment can be achieved within the foregoing expense limits. This agreement may only be terminated only by the Board of Trustees, on 60 days written notice to the Adviser.

Fee waiver and reimbursement arrangements can decrease the Fund's expenses and boost its performance. A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the advisory and sub-advisory agreements are available in the annual shareholder report for the period ended December 31, 2017.

Investment Adviser Portfolio Managers

Sub-Adviser and Sub-Adviser Portfolio Managers

Opportunistic Real Estate Fund: American Assets Capital Advisers, LLC, ("AACA"), 11455 El Camino Real, Suite 140, San Diego, CA 92130, serves as the sub-adviser to the Fund. Subject to the authority of the Board of Trustees and oversight by the Adviser, AACA is responsible for management of the Fund's real estate company securities portfolio investments according to the Fund's investment objectives, policies and restrictions. Pursuant to a sub-advisory agreement between the Adviser and AACA, as a sub-adviser, AACA is entitled to receive an annual sub-advisory fee based on the Fund's average daily net assets that is paid by the Adviser, not the Fund. AACA is an SEC-registered investment advisory firm offering multiple strategies, including real estate long short investment strategies. The firm focuses on providing total returns through long term capital appreciation and current income. Effective September 2, 2014, as a result of an internal corporate restructuring of American Assets Investment Management, LLC ("AAIM", the previously appointed sub-adviser to the Fund), AAIM's real estate related advisory accounts were transferred to AACA, an entity registered with the SEC, in which AAIM is a 50% owner. AAIM served as the general partner and investment manager of the Predecessor Fund, and has served institutional investors since 2002. As of December 31, 2017, AACA had approximately \$293.7 million in assets under management.

Mr. Burland B. East III, CFA
Chief Executive Officer

Mr. East has served as the Chief Executive Officer and a portfolio manager of the sub-adviser since October 2010. From October 2001 to July 2010, he was a Managing Principal of Silver Portal Capital, LLC, a FINRA regulated investment bank specializing in institutional real estate. From August 1992 to February 2001, he served as a Managing Director, Senior Equity Analyst and Group Co-Head at Wachovia Securities (and its predecessor companies, First Union Securities, EVEREN Securities, Inc., Research Division and Kemper Securities Inc.), with primary responsibility for equity research coverage of all forms of publicly traded real estate companies and related investment banking. Mr. East serves on the Board of Advisors of Comunidad Realty Partners. Mr. East served as Independent Director at Excel Trust, Inc. (NYSE: EXL) from April 2010 to 2015. Mr. East is a former NAREIT member and was a Board Associate in 1998/1999. Mr. East served on the Leadership Council of the Lusk Center for Real Estate at the University of Southern California from 2003 to 2014. In 1996, 1997 and 1998, he was recognized among outstanding sell-side analysts by Dow Jones Publishing/Realty Stock Review. He holds a Chartered Financial Analyst designation. Mr. East received a Bachelor's of Arts in Business and Master's Degree in Business Administration from Loyola College in Maryland.

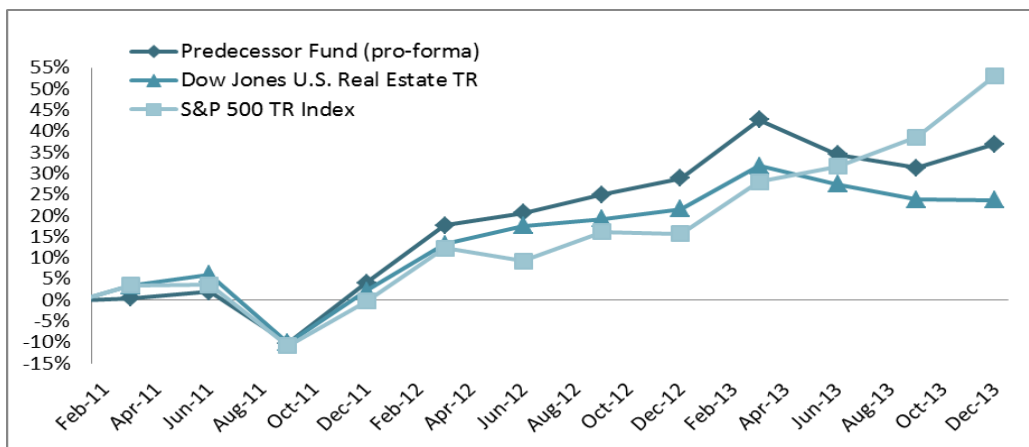
The Fund's "Statement of Additional Information" provides additional information about the portfolio managers' compensation, other accounts managed by the portfolio managers and each portfolio manager's ownership of Fund shares.

Opportunistic Real Estate Fund: Supplemental Prior Performance Information

The following performance chart shows the cumulative returns for the S&P 500 TR Index, the DJUSRET and the Predecessor Fund from the inception of the Predecessor Fund through December 31, 2013. In this chart, the performance of the Predecessor Fund is presented on a pro forma basis reflecting its performance net of the initial estimated fees and expenses of Class I Shares of the Fund (2.07%) – rather than presented net of the Predecessor Fund's applicable management fees, performance fees and other actual expenses of the Predecessor Fund during this time period. Investors should be aware that from its inception on February 1, 2011 through the date of this Prospectus, the Predecessor Fund was not subject to certain investment restrictions, diversification requirements, limitations on leverage and other restrictions of the 1940 Act and of the Code, which if they had been applicable, might have adversely affected its performance. The method used to calculate the Predecessor Fund's performance differs from the SEC's standardized method of calculating performance because the Predecessor Fund employed monthly, rather than daily, valuation and this may produce different results. In addition, the Predecessor Fund was not subject to sales loads which are applicable to certain classes of Fund shares, and which also would have adversely affected performance.

The index information is intended to permit you to compare the Predecessor Fund to broad measures of market performance. The Adviser believes this chart may show investors the risk-management benefits of an investment in the real estate long short strategies previously pursued by the Predecessor Fund, and which are substantially identical to those pursued by the Fund as described herein.

Cumulative Performance Chart



Returns calculated beginning on February 1, 2011 through December 31, 2013, on a pro forma basis to reflect performance net of the initial estimated fees and expenses of Class I Shares of the Fund (2.07%).

The following table shows the average annual returns for the Predecessor Fund, from its inception through the calendar quarter ended December 31, 2013, also presented on a pro forma basis, as described above, reflecting its performance net of the initial estimated fees and expenses of Class I Shares of the Fund (2.07%) – rather than presented net of the Predecessor Fund’s applicable management fees, performance fees and other actual expenses of the Predecessor Fund during this time period.

Average Annual Total Returns
From Inception of Predecessor Fund
through Quarter Ended December 31, 2013

	2011*	2012	2013	Since Inception** (2-1-11)
Predecessor Fund	4.03%	23.81%	6.32%	11.38%
Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Total Return Index	2.20%	18.94%	1.78%	7.57%
Standard & Poor’s 500 Total Return Index	-0.25%	15.98%	32.41%	15.75%

* Partial year, from February 1, 2011; not annualized.

** Performance since inception presented on an annualized basis.

The DJUSRET is an unmanaged index considered to be representative of REITs and other companies that invest directly or indirectly in real estate, and reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes.

The S&P 500 TR Index is an unmanaged index consisting of 500 stocks chosen for their market size, liquidity and industry representation, and is considered to be representative of the U.S. equity market. Unlike mutual funds, indices do not reflect any trading costs or management fees and reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes.

Updated performance information will also be available at no cost by visiting www.altegris.com or by calling 1 (877) 772-5838.

HOW SHARES ARE PRICED

The net asset value (“NAV”) and offering price (NAV plus any applicable sales charges) of each class of shares is determined at the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time) on each day the NYSE is open for business. NAV is computed by determining, on a per-class basis, the aggregate market value of all assets of the Fund, less its liabilities, divided by the total number of shares outstanding (assets-liabilities)/number of shares = NAV). The NYSE is closed on weekends and New Year’s Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents’ Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. The NAV takes into account, on a per-class basis, the expenses and fees of the Fund, including management, administration, and distribution fees (if any), which are accrued daily. The determination of NAV for a share class for a particular day is applicable to all applications for the purchase of shares, as well as all requests for the redemption of shares, received by the Fund (or an authorized broker or agent, or its authorized designee) before the close of trading on the NYSE on that day.

Generally, the Fund’s securities are valued each day at the last quoted sales price on each security’s primary exchange. Securities traded or dealt in upon one or more securities exchanges (whether domestic or foreign) for which market quotations are readily available and not subject to restrictions against resale shall be valued at the last quoted sales price on the primary exchange or, in the absence of a sale on the primary exchange, at the mean between the current bid and ask prices on such exchange. Securities primarily traded in the National Association of Securities Dealers’ Automated Quotation System (“NASDAQ”) National Market System for which market quotations are readily available shall be valued using the NASDAQ Official Closing Price. Securities that are not traded or dealt in any securities exchange (whether domestic or foreign) and for which over-the-counter market quotations are readily available generally shall be valued at the last sale price or, in the absence of a sale, at the mean between the current bid and ask price on such over-the-counter market. Debt securities not traded on an exchange may be valued at prices supplied by a pricing agent(s) based on broker or dealer supplied valuations or matrix pricing, a method of valuing securities by reference to the value of other securities with similar characteristics, such as rating, interest rate and maturity.

If the security is not traded on an exchange, securities will be valued at their fair market value as determined using the “fair value” procedures approved by the Board. If market quotations are otherwise not readily available, or deemed unreliable for a security, or if a security’s value may have been materially affected by events occurring after the close of a securities market on which the security principally trades, but before the Fund calculates its NAV, securities will be valued at their fair market value as determined in good faith by the Adviser and/or relevant sub-adviser in accordance with such procedures approved by the Board. In this respect, the Adviser and/or sub-adviser participate in the valuation process by preparing the fair valuation for any such securities as per approved procedures and pursuant to a fair value process developed in coordination with the Fund’s administrator, auditors, and in some cases certain service providers to the issuers of securities subject to the fair valuation. This process is tested and subject to ongoing and periodic monitoring by the adviser and/or sub-adviser, the Fund’s administrator, and the Board.

Fair value pricing involves subjective judgments and it is possible that the fair value determined for a security may be materially different than the value that could be realized upon the sale of that security. This fair value may also vary from valuations determined by other funds using their own fair valuation procedures. The fair value prices can differ from market prices when they become available or when a price becomes available. The Board has delegated execution of these procedures to a fair value team composed of one or more representatives from each of the (i) Trust, (ii) administrator, and (iii) adviser and/or sub-adviser. The team may also enlist third party consultants such as an audit firm or financial officer of a security issuer on an as-needed basis to assist in determining a security-specific fair value. The Board reviews and ratifies the execution of this process and the resultant fair value prices at least quarterly to assure the process produces reliable results.

The Fund and the adviser may use independent pricing services to assist in calculating the value of the Fund’s securities. In addition, market prices for foreign securities are not determined at the same time of day as the NAV for the Fund. Because the Fund may invest in Underlying Pools which hold portfolio securities primarily listed on foreign exchanges, and these exchanges may trade on weekends or other days when the Underlying Pools do not price their shares, the value of some of the Fund’s portfolio securities may change on days when you may not be able to buy or sell Fund shares. In computing the NAV, the Fund values foreign securities held by the Fund at the latest closing price on the exchange in which they are traded immediately prior to closing of the NYSE. Prices of foreign securities quoted in foreign currencies are translated into U.S. dollars at current rates. If events materially affecting the value of a security in the Fund’s portfolio, particularly foreign securities, occur after the close of trading on a foreign market but before the Fund prices its shares, the security will be valued at fair value. For example, if trading in a portfolio security is halted and does not resume before the Fund calculates its NAV, the Adviser may need to price the security using the Fund’s fair value pricing guidelines. Without a fair value price, short-term traders could take advantage of the arbitrage opportunity and dilute the NAV of long-term investors. Fair valuation of the Fund’s portfolio securities can serve to reduce arbitrage opportunities available to short-term traders, but there is no assurance that fair value pricing policies will prevent dilution of the Fund’s NAV by short term traders. The determination of fair value involves subjective judgments. As a result, using fair value to price a security may result in a price materially different from the prices used by other mutual funds to determine net asset value, from the price that may be realized upon the actual sale of the security, or from market prices when they become available.

With respect to any portion of the Fund’s assets that are invested in one or more open-end management investment companies registered under the 1940 Act, the Fund’s net asset value is calculated based upon the net asset values of those open-end management investment companies, and the prospectuses for these companies explain the circumstances under which those companies will use fair value pricing and the effects of using fair value pricing.

As a result of investments by a Fund, a Subsidiary, an Underlying Pool or other investment vehicle accessed by a Fund, if any, in foreign securities or other instruments denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, the NAV of the Fund’s shares may be affected by changes in the value of currencies in relation to the U.S. dollar. The value of these instruments denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar may be affected significantly on a day that the NYSE is closed and an investor is not able to purchase, redeem or exchange shares.

HOW TO PURCHASE SHARES

Share Classes

This Prospectus describes 4 classes of shares offered by the Fund: Class A, Class C, Class I and Class N. The Fund offers 4 classes of shares so that you can choose the class that best suits your investment needs. Refer to the information below so that you can choose the class that best suits your investment needs. The main differences between the share classes are sales charges, ongoing fees and minimum investment. Class A charges a maximum sales load of 5.75% for Opportunistic Real Estate Fund and Class A and Class C charges a maximum deferred charge of 1.00%. Class A, Class C and Class N shares pay an annual distribution fee of up to 0.25%, 1.00%, and 0.25% respectively, of the Fund's average daily net assets attributable to such Class for distribution and shareholder servicing expenses pursuant to the Trust's Master Distribution and Shareholder Servicing Plans adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1. Class I shares do not pay sales loads or 12b-1 fees. For information on ongoing distribution fees, see **Distribution (12b-1) and Shareholder Servicing Fees** on page 32 of this Prospectus. Each class of shares in a Fund represents interest in the same portfolio of investments within the Fund. There is no investment minimum on reinvested distributions and a Fund may change investment minimums at any time. The Funds reserve the right to waive sales charges, as described below, and investment minimums. All share classes may not be available for purchase in all states.

Class A Shares

Class A shares are offered at their public offering price, which is NAV plus the applicable sales charge and are subject to 12b-1 distribution and/or shareholder servicing fees of up to 0.25% on an annualized basis of the average daily net assets of Class A shares. The 12b-1 fees are accrued and paid monthly. Over time, fees paid under this distribution and service plan will increase the cost of a Class A shareholder's investment and may cost more than other types of sales charges. The minimum initial investment in Class A shares of the Fund is \$2,500 for all accounts. The minimum subsequent investment in Class A shares of the Fund is \$250 for all accounts. The sales charge varies, depending on how much you invest. There are no sales charges on reinvested distributions. The following sales charges, apply to your purchases of Class A shares of a Fund unless waived as described under "Sales Charge Waivers":

Opportunistic Real Estate Fund

Amount Invested	Sales Charge as a % of Offering Price ⁽¹⁾	Sales Charge as a % of Amount Invested	Dealer Reallowance
Under \$25,000	5.75%	6.10%	5.00%
\$25,000 to \$49,999	5.00%	5.26%	4.25%
\$50,000 to \$99,999	4.75%	4.99%	4.00%
\$100,000 to \$249,999	3.75%	3.83%	3.25%
\$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 and above	0.00%	0.00%	See below

(1) Offering price includes the front-end sales load. The sales charge you pay may differ slightly from the amount set forth above because of rounding that occurs in the calculation used to determine your sales charge.

A selling broker may receive commissions on purchases of Class A shares over \$1 million calculated as follows: 1.00% on purchases between \$1 million and \$3 million, 0.50% on amounts over \$3 million but less than \$5 million, 0.25% on amounts over \$5 million. The commission rate is determined based on the purchase amount combined with the current market value of existing investments in Class A shares. As shown, investors that purchase \$1 million or more of a Fund's Class A shares will not pay any initial sales charge on the purchase. However, purchases of \$1 million or more of Class A shares may be subject to a contingent deferred sales charge ("CDSC") on shares redeemed during the first 18 months after their purchase in the amount of the commissions paid on the shares redeemed.

How to Reduce Your Sales Charge

You may be eligible to purchase Class A shares at a reduced sales charge. To qualify for these reductions, you must notify the Funds' distributor, Northern Lights Distributors, LLC (the "distributor"), in writing and supply your account number at the time of purchase. You may combine your purchase with those of your "immediate family" (your spouse and your children under the age of 21) for purposes of determining eligibility. If applicable, you will need to provide the account numbers of your spouse and your minor children as well as the ages of your minor children.

Whether a sales charge waiver is available for your retirement plan or charitable account depends upon the policies and procedures of your intermediary. Please consult your financial adviser for further information.

Rights of Accumulation: To qualify for the lower sales charge rates that apply to larger purchases of Class A shares, you may combine your new purchases of Class A shares with Class A shares of a Fund that you already own. The applicable initial 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 that you own. The reduced sales charge will apply only to current purchases and must be requested in writing when you buy your shares.

Shares of a Fund held as follows cannot be combined with your current purchase for purposes of reduced sales charges:

- shares held indirectly through financial intermediaries other than your current purchase broker-dealer (for example, a different broker-dealer, a bank, a separate insurance company account or an investment adviser);
- shares held through an administrator or trustee/custodian of an Employer-Sponsored Retirement Plan (for example, a 401(k) plan) other than employer-sponsored IRAs; and
- shares held directly in the Fund account on which the broker-dealer (financial adviser) of record is different than your current purchase broker-dealer.

Letter of Intent: Under a Letter of Intent ("LOI"), you commit to purchase a specified dollar amount of Class A shares of the Fund, with a minimum of \$25,000, during a 13-month period. The 13-month period commences on the day that the LOI is received by the Fund, and you must tell the Fund that later purchases are subject to the LOI. Purchases submitted prior to the date the LOI is received by the Fund are not counted toward the sales charge reduction. The amount you agree to purchase determines the initial sales charge you pay. If the full face amount of the LOI is not invested by the end of the 13-month period, your account will be adjusted to the higher initial sales charge level for the amount actually invested. You are not legally bound by the terms of your LOI to purchase the amount of your shares stated in the LOI. The LOI does, however, authorize the Fund to hold in escrow 5% of the total amount you intend to purchase. If you do not complete the total intended purchase at the end of the 13-month period, the Fund's transfer agent will redeem the necessary portion of the escrowed shares to make up the difference between the reduced rate sales charge (based on the amount you intended to purchase) and the sales charge that would normally apply (based on the actual amount you purchased).

Repurchase of Class A Shares: If you have redeemed Class A shares of a Fund within the past 120 days, you may repurchase an equivalent amount of Class A shares of the Fund at NAV, without the normal front-end sales charge. In effect, this allows you to reacquire shares that you may have had to redeem, without repaying the front-end sales charge. You may exercise this privilege only once and must notify the Fund that you intend to do so in writing. The Fund must receive your purchase order within 120 days of your redemption. Note that if you reacquire shares through separate installments (e.g., through monthly or quarterly repurchases), the sales charge waiver will only apply to those portions of your repurchase order received within 120 days of your redemption.

Sales Charge Waivers

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

Effective July 1, 2018, shareholders purchasing Class A Shares of the Fund through a Morgan Stanley Wealth Management transactional brokerage account will be eligible only for the following front-end sales charge waivers with respect to Class A shares, which may differ from and may be more limited than disclosed elsewhere in this Prospectus.

Front-end Sales Charge Waivers on Class A Shares available at Morgan Stanley Wealth Management

- Employer-sponsored retirement plans (e.g., 401(k) plans, 457 plans, employer-sponsored 403(b) plans, profit sharing and money purchase pension plans and defined benefit plans). For purposes of this provision, employer-sponsored retirement plans do not include SEP IRAs, Simple IRAs, SAR-SEPs or Keogh plans
- Morgan Stanley employee and employee-related accounts according to Morgan Stanley's account linking rules
- Shares purchased through reinvestment of dividends and capital gains distributions when purchasing shares of the same fund
- Shares purchased through a Morgan Stanley self-directed brokerage account
- Class C (i.e., level-load) shares that are no longer subject to a contingent deferred sales charge and are converted to Class A shares of the same fund pursuant to Morgan Stanley Wealth Management's share class conversion program
- Shares purchased from the proceeds of redemptions within the same fund family, provided (i) the repurchase occurs within 90 days following the redemption, (ii) the redemption and purchase occur in the same account, and (iii) redeemed shares were subject to a front-end or deferred sales charge.

The sales charge on purchases of Class A shares is waived for certain types of investors, including:

- Current and retired directors and officers of the Fund, or the Adviser, or any of their subsidiaries or affiliates, or their families (e.g., spouse, children, mother or father).
- Employees of the Adviser and their families, or any full-time employee or registered representative of the distributor or of broker-dealers (each a "Selling Broker") and their affiliates having dealer agreements with the distributor and their immediate families (or any trust, pension, profit-sharing or other benefit plan for the benefit of such persons).
- Any full-time employee of a bank, savings and loan, credit union or other financial institution that utilizes a Selling Broker to clear purchases of the fund's shares and their immediate families.
- Participants in certain "wrap-fee" or asset allocation programs or other fee-based arrangements sponsored by broker-dealers and other financial institutions that have entered into agreements with the distributor.
- Clients of financial intermediaries that have entered into an agreement with the distributor providing for the shares to be used in particular investment products made available to such clients and for which such registered investment advisers may charge a separate fee.
- Clients of financial intermediaries that have entered into an agreement with the distributor to offer shares to self-directed investment brokerage accounts, whether or not such accounts are subject to transaction fees.
- Institutional investors (which may include bank trust departments and registered investment advisers).
- Any accounts established on behalf of registered investment advisers or their clients by broker-dealers that charge a transaction fee and that have entered into agreements with the distributor.
- Separate accounts used to fund certain unregistered variable annuity contracts or Section 403(b) or 401(a) or (k) accounts.

The Funds do not waive sales charges for the reinvestment of proceeds from the sale of shares of a different fund where those shares were subject to a front-end sales charge (sometimes called "NAV transfer"). Whether a sales charge waiver is available for your retirement plan or charitable account depends upon the policies and procedures of your intermediary. Please consult your financial adviser for further information.

Class C Shares

Class C shares of the Fund are offered at their NAV without an initial sales charge. This means that 100% of your initial investment is placed into shares of the Fund. Class C shares pay 1.00% on an annualized basis of their average daily net assets as reimbursement or compensation for service and distribution-related activities with respect to the Fund and/or shareholder services which amount is accrued and paid monthly. Over time, fees paid under this distribution and service plan will increase the cost of a Class C shareholder's investment and may cost more than other types of sales charges.

Brokers that have entered into selling agreements with the Fund's distributor may receive a commission of up to 1.00% of the purchase price of Class C at the time of purchase. Brokers may also receive distribution and/or shareholder service fees for Class C shares held for over a year.

If you redeem Class C shares within one year after purchase, you will be charged a CDSC of up to 1.00%. The charge will apply to the lesser of the original cost of the Class C shares being redeemed or the proceeds of your redemption and will be calculated without regard to any redemption fee. When you redeem Class C shares, the redemption order is processed so that the lowest CDSC is charged. Class

C shares that are not subject to a CDSC are redeemed first. In addition, you will not be charged a CDSC when you redeem shares that you acquired through reinvestment of Fund dividends or capital gains. Any CDSC paid on the redemptions of Class C shares expressed as a percentage of the applicable redemption amount may be higher or lower than the charge described due to rounding.

The minimum initial investment in the Class C shares is \$5,000 and the minimum subsequent investment is \$250.

Class N Shares

Class N shares of the Fund are offered at their NAV without an initial sales charge. This means that 100% of your initial investment is placed into shares of the Fund. Class N shares pay 0.25% on an annualized basis of their average daily net assets as reimbursement or compensation for service and distribution-related activities with respect to the Fund and/or shareholder services, which amount is accrued and paid monthly. Class N shares may not be available to all shareholders and have differing distribution and/or shareholder serving fees that reflect variations in distribution channels. Over time, fees paid under this distribution and service plan will increase the cost of a Class N shareholder's investment and may cost more than other types of sales charges. The minimum initial investment in Class N shares is \$2,500 and the minimum subsequent investment is \$250.

Class I Shares

Class I shares of the Fund are sold at NAV without an initial sales charge and are not subject to 12b-1 distribution fees, but have a higher minimum initial investment than Class A, Class C and Class N shares. This means that 100% of your initial investment is placed into shares of the Fund. Unless otherwise waived by the Fund, Class I shares require a minimum initial investment of \$1,000,000 and the minimum subsequent investment is \$250. Class I shares are offered to investment and institutional clients of the Adviser and its affiliates, to certain persons affiliated with the Adviser, to certain of the Fund's service providers, and to clients of financial institutions or intermediaries (i) that charge such clients an ongoing fee for advisory, investment, consulting or similar fee-based charges for financial services or (ii) that have entered into an agreement with the Fund's distributor to offer Class I shares through a no-load network or platform.

Exchanges for Class I Shares

Holders of Class A and Class C shares issued by the Fund may exchange their shares for Class I shares provided that they: (1) hold their shares through a Selling Broker or other financial intermediary or institution that has a distribution agreement with the Fund's distributor to offer Class I shares and which authorizes such an exchange; and (2) are otherwise eligible to invest in Class I shares in accordance with the terms of this Prospectus. Any such exchange is subject to the Funds' discretion to accept or reject the exchange. Class A shareholders who purchased \$1,000,000 or more of shares, and who then exchange them for Class I shares within eighteen months of the original purchase date, will be subject to a CDSC for such exchange in the same manner as would be applicable to a redemption of Class A shares purchased in an amount of \$1,000,000 or more and redeemed within eighteen months of the date of original purchase, unless the Adviser in its sole discretion determines to waive the applicable CDSC. Class C shareholders who exchange them for Class I shares within one year of the original purchase date will be subject to a CDSC for such exchange in the same manner as would be applicable to a redemption of Class C shares made within one year of the date of original purchase, unless the Adviser in its sole discretion determines to waive the applicable CDSC. For federal income tax purposes, an exchange of Class A or Class C shares for Class I shares within the same Fund will not result in the recognition of a capital gain or loss.

Factors to Consider when Choosing a Share Class: When deciding which class of shares of a Fund to purchase, you should consider your investment goals, present and future amounts you may invest in the Fund, and the length of time you intend to hold your shares. To help you make a determination as to which class of shares to buy, please refer back to the examples of the Fund's expenses over time in the "*Fees and Expenses of the Fund*" section for the Fund in this Prospectus. You also may wish to consult with your financial adviser for advice with regard to which share class would be most appropriate for you.

Purchasing Shares: You may purchase shares of a Fund by sending a completed application form to the following address:

Via Regular Mail	or Overnight Mail
Altegris/AACA Opportunistic Real Estate Fund C/O Gemini Fund Services, LLC P.O. Box 541150 Omaha, NE 68154	Altegris/AACA Opportunistic Real Estate Fund C/O Gemini Fund Services, LLC 17605 Wright Street Suite 2 Omaha, NE 68130

The USA PATRIOT Act requires financial institutions, including the Funds, to adopt certain policies and programs to prevent money-laundering activities, including procedures to verify the identity of customers opening new accounts. As requested on the Application, you should supply your full name, date of birth, social security number and permanent street address. Mailing addresses containing a P.O. Box will not be accepted. This information will assist the Funds in verifying your identity. Until such verification is made, the Funds may temporarily limit additional share purchases. In addition, the Funds may limit additional share purchases or close an account if it is unable to verify a shareholder's identity. As required by law, the Funds may employ various procedures, such as comparing the information to fraud databases or requesting additional information or documentation from you, to ensure that the information supplied by you is correct.

Note: Gemini Fund Services, LLC, the Funds' transfer agent, will charge a \$25 fee against a shareholder's account, in addition to any loss sustained by the Funds, for any check returned to the transfer agent for insufficient funds.

Purchase through Brokers: You may invest in the Funds through brokers or agents who have entered into selling agreements with the Funds' distributor. The brokers and agents are authorized to receive purchase and redemption orders on behalf of the Funds. Such brokers are authorized to designate other intermediaries to receive purchase and redemption orders on the Fund's behalf. The Funds will be deemed to have received a purchase or redemption order when an authorized broker or its designee receives the order. The broker or agent may set their own initial and subsequent investment minimums. You may be charged a fee if you use a broker or agent to buy or redeem shares of the Funds. Finally, various servicing agents use procedures and impose restrictions that may be in addition to, or different from those applicable to investors purchasing shares directly from the Funds. You should carefully read the program materials provided to you by your servicing agent.

Purchase by Wire: If you wish to wire money to make an investment in the Funds, please call the Funds 1-877-772-5838 for wiring instructions and to notify the Fund that a wire transfer is coming. Any commercial bank can transfer same-day funds via wire. The Funds will normally accept wired funds for investment on the day received if they are received by the Funds' designated bank before the close of regular trading on the NYSE. Your bank may charge you a fee for wiring same-day funds.

Automatic Investment Plans: You may participate in a Fund's Automatic Investment Plan, an investment plan that automatically moves money from your bank account and invests it in the Fund through the use of electronic funds transfers or automatic bank drafts. You may elect to make subsequent investments by transfers of a minimum of \$500 on specified days of each month into your established Fund account. Please contact the Funds 1-877-772-5838 for more information about the Funds' Automatic Investment Plans.

The Funds, reserve the right, in their sole discretion, to reject any application to purchase shares. Applications will not be accepted unless they are accompanied by a check drawn on a U.S. bank, thrift institutions, or credit union in U.S. funds for the full amount of the shares to be purchased. After you open an account, you may purchase additional shares by sending a check together with written instructions stating the name(s) on the account and the account number, to the above address. Make all checks payable to the Fund in which you choose to invest. The Funds will not accept payment in cash, including cashier's checks or money orders. Also, to prevent check fraud, the Funds will not accept cash, third party checks, U.S. Treasury checks, credit card checks or starter checks for the purchase of shares.

When Order is Processed: All shares will be purchased at the NAV per share (plus applicable sales charges, if any) next determined after the Fund receives your application or request in good order. All requests received in good order by the Fund before the close of NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m. (Eastern Time)) will be processed on that same day. Requests received after the close will be processed on the next business day.

Good Order

When making a purchase request, make sure your request is in good order.

"Good order" means your purchase request includes:

- The name of the Fund and share class
- The dollar amount of shares to be purchased
- A completed purchase application or investment stub
- Check payable to relevant Fund being purchased:
"Altegris/AACA Opportunistic Real Estate Fund"

Retirement Plans: You may purchase shares of the Funds for your individual retirement plans. Please call the Funds at 1-877-772-5838 for the most current listing and appropriate disclosure documentation on how to open a retirement account.

HOW TO REDEEM SHARES

Redeeming Shares

You may redeem all or any portion of the shares credited to your account by submitting a written request for redemption to the relevant Fund:

Via Regular Mail	or Overnight Mail
Altegris/AACA Opportunistic Real Estate Fund C/O Gemini Fund Services, LLC P.O. Box 541150 Omaha, NE 68154	Altegris/AACA Opportunistic Real Estate Fund C/O Gemini Fund Services, LLC 17605 Wright Street Suite 2 Omaha, NE 68130

The Fund typically expects that it will take up to 7 days following the receipt of your redemption request to pay out redemption proceeds by check or electronic transfer. The Fund typically expects to pay redemptions from cash, cash equivalents, proceeds from the sale of Fund shares, any lines of credit, and then from the sale of portfolio securities. These redemption payment methods will be used in regular and stressed market conditions.

Redemptions by Telephone: The telephone redemption privilege is automatically available to all new accounts except retirement accounts. If you do not want the telephone redemption privilege, you must indicate this in the appropriate area on your account application or you must write to the Fund and instruct it to remove this privilege from your account.

The proceeds will be sent by mail to the address designated on your account or wired directly to your existing account in a bank or brokerage firm in the United States as designated on your application. To redeem by telephone, call 1-877-772-5838. The redemption proceeds normally will be sent by mail or by wire within three business days after receipt of your telephone instructions. IRA accounts are not redeemable by telephone.

The Fund reserves the right to suspend the telephone redemption privileges with respect to your account if the name(s) or the address on the account has been changed within the previous 30 days. Neither the Funds, the transfer agent, nor their respective affiliates will be liable for complying with telephone instructions they reasonably believe to be genuine or for any loss, damage, cost or expense in acting on such telephone instructions and you will be required to bear the risk of any such loss. The Fund or the transfer agent, or both, will employ reasonable procedures to determine that telephone instructions are genuine. If the Funds and/or the transfer agent do not employ these procedures, they may be liable to you for losses due to unauthorized or fraudulent instructions. These procedures may include, among others, requiring forms of personal identification prior to acting upon telephone instructions, providing written confirmation of the transactions and/or tape recording telephone instructions.

Redemptions through Broker: If shares of the Funds are held by a broker-dealer, financial institution or other servicing agent, you must contact that servicing agent to redeem shares of the Fund. The servicing agent may charge a fee for this service.

Redemptions by Wire: You may request that your redemption proceeds be wired directly to your bank account. The Funds' transfer agent imposes a \$15 fee for each wire redemption and deducts the fee directly from your account. Your bank may also impose a fee for the incoming wire.

When Redemptions are Sent: Once the Funds receives your redemption request in "good order" as described below, it will issue a check based on the next determined NAV following your redemption request. The redemption proceeds normally will be sent by mail or by wire within three business days after receipt of a request in "good order." If you purchase shares using a check and soon after request a redemption, your redemption proceeds will not be sent until the check used for your purchase has cleared your bank.

Good Order

Your redemption request will be processed if it is in “good order.” To be in good order, the following conditions must be satisfied:

- The request should be in writing, unless redeeming by telephone, indicating the number of shares or dollar amount to be redeemed
- The request must identify your account number
- The request should be signed by you and any other person listed on the account, exactly as the shares are registered
- If you request that the redemption proceeds be sent to a person, bank or an address other than that of record or paid to someone other than the record owner(s), or if the address was changed within the last 30 days, or if the proceeds of a requested redemption exceed \$50,000, the signature(s) on the request must be medallion signature guaranteed by an eligible signature guarantor

When You Need Medallion Signature Guarantees: If you wish to change the bank or brokerage account that you have designated on your account, you may do so at any time by writing to the Funds with your signature guaranteed. A medallion signature guarantee assures that a signature is genuine and protects you from unauthorized account transfers. You will need your signature guaranteed if:

- you request a redemption to be made payable to a person not on record with the Funds;
- you request that a redemption be mailed to an address other than that on record with the Funds;
- the proceeds of a requested redemption exceed \$50,000;
- any redemption is transmitted by federal wire transfer to a bank other than the bank of record; or
- your address was changed within 30 days of your redemption request.

Signatures may be guaranteed by any eligible guarantor institution (including banks, brokers and dealers, credit unions, national securities exchanges, registered securities associations, clearing agencies and savings associations). Further documentation will be required to change the designated account if shares are held by a corporation, fiduciary or other organization. *A notary public cannot guarantee signatures.*

Retirement Plans: If you own an IRA or other retirement plan, you must indicate on your redemption request whether the Fund should withhold federal income tax. Unless you elect in your redemption request that you do not want to have federal tax withheld, the redemption will be subject to withholding.

Low Balances: If at any time your account balance in a Fund falls below the following amounts per share class, the Funds may notify you that, unless the account is brought up to at least the per-class minimum within 60 days of the notice, your account could be closed. After the notice period, the relevant Fund may redeem all of your shares and close your account by sending you a check to the address of record. Your account will not be closed if the account balance drops below the per-class minimum due to a decline in NAV.

	Class A	Class C	Class I	Class N
Minimum	\$2,500	\$5,000	\$1,000,000	\$2,500

FREQUENT PURCHASES AND REDEMPTIONS OF FUND SHARES

The Fund discourages and do not accommodate market timing. Frequent trading into and out of a Fund can harm all Fund shareholders by disrupting the Fund's investment strategies, increasing Fund expenses, decreasing tax efficiency and diluting the value of shares held by long-term shareholders. The Fund is designed for long-term investors and are not intended for market timing or other disruptive trading activities. Accordingly, the Board has approved policies that seek to curb these disruptive activities while recognizing that shareholders may have a legitimate need to adjust their Fund investments as their financial needs or circumstances change. The Fund currently uses several methods to reduce the risk of market timing. These methods include:

- committing staff to review, on a continuing basis, recent trading activity in order to identify trading activity that may be contrary to the Fund's Market Timing Trading Policy;
- rejecting or limiting specific purchase requests;
- rejecting purchase requests from certain investors; and
- assessing a redemption fee for short-term trading made within 30 days of purchase.

Though these methods involve judgments that are inherently subjective and involve some selectivity in their application, the Fund seeks to make judgments and applications that are consistent with the interests of a Fund's shareholders.

Based on the frequency of redemptions in your account, the Adviser or transfer agent may in its sole discretion determine that your trading activity is detrimental to a Fund as described in the Fund's Market Timing Trading Policy and elect to reject or limit the amount, number, frequency or method for requesting future purchases or exchanges into the Fund.

The Fund reserves the right to reject or restrict purchase requests for any reason, particularly when the shareholder's trading activity suggests that the shareholder may be engaged in market timing or other disruptive trading activities. Neither a Fund nor the Adviser will be liable for any losses resulting from rejected purchase orders. The Adviser may also bar an investor who has violated these policies (and the investor's financial adviser) from opening new accounts with a Fund.

Although the Fund's attempt to limit disruptive trading activities, some investors use a variety of strategies to hide their identities and their trading practices. There can be no guarantee that a Fund will be able to identify or limit these activities. Omnibus account arrangements are common forms of holding shares of the Fund. While the Funds will encourage financial intermediaries to apply the Funds' Market Timing Trading Policy to their customers who invest indirectly in the Fund, the Fund is limited in their ability to monitor the trading activity or enforce the Funds' Market Timing Trading Policy with respect to customers of financial intermediaries. For example, should it occur, a Fund may not be able to detect market timing that may be facilitated by financial intermediaries or made difficult to identify in the omnibus accounts used by those intermediaries for aggregated purchases, exchanges and redemptions on behalf of all their customers. More specifically, unless the financial intermediaries have the ability to apply the Fund's Market Timing Trading Policy to their customers through such methods as implementing short-term trading limitations or restrictions and monitoring trading activity for what might be market timing, a Fund may not be able to determine whether trading by customers of financial intermediaries is contrary to the Fund's Market Timing Trading Policy. Brokers maintaining omnibus accounts with the Fund has agreed to provide shareholder transaction information to the extent known to the broker to a Fund upon request. If a Fund or its transfer agent or shareholder servicing agent suspects there is market timing activity in the account, the Fund will seek full cooperation from the service provider maintaining the account to identify the underlying participant. At the request of the Adviser, the service providers may take immediate action to stop any further short-term trading by such participants.

TAX STATUS, DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

Any sale or exchange of a Fund's shares may generate tax liability (unless you are a tax-exempt investor or your investment is in a qualified retirement account). When you redeem your shares you may realize a taxable gain or loss. This is measured by the difference between the proceeds of the sale and the tax basis for the shares you sold. (To aid in computing your tax basis, you generally should retain your account statements for the period that you hold shares in the Fund.)

The Fund intends to distribute substantially all of its net investment income at least annually and net capital gains annually. Both distributions will be reinvested in shares of the Fund unless you elect to receive cash. Dividends from net investment income (including any excess of net short-term capital gain over net long-term capital loss) are taxable to investors as ordinary income, while distributions of net capital gain (the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss) are generally taxable as long-term capital gain, regardless of your holding period for the shares. Any dividends or capital gain distributions you receive from the Fund will normally be taxable to you when made, regardless of whether you reinvest dividends or capital gain distributions or receive them in cash. In addition, you pay taxes on the distribution whether the value of your investment decreased, increased, or remained the same after you bought the shares of a Fund. Purchasing a Fund's shares in a taxable account shortly before a distribution is sometimes called "buying into a distribution." A Fund may build up capital gains during the period covered by a distribution (over the course of the year, for example) when securities in the Fund's portfolio are sold at a profit. After subtracting any capital losses, the Fund distributes those gains to you and other shareholders, even if you did not own the shares when the gains occurred (if you did not own the Fund earlier in the year, for example), and you incur the full tax liability on the distribution. Certain dividends or distributions declared in October, November or December will be taxed to shareholders as if received in December if they are paid during the following January. Each year the Funds will inform you of the amount and type of your distributions. IRAs and other qualified retirement plans are exempt from federal income taxation until retirement proceeds are paid out to the participant.

Your redemptions, including exchanges, may result in a capital gain or loss for federal tax purposes. A capital gain or loss on your investment is the difference between the cost of your shares, including any sales charges, and the amount you receive when you sell them.

On the account application, you will be asked to certify that your social security number or taxpayer identification number is correct and that you are not subject to backup withholding for failing to report income to the IRS. If you are subject to backup withholding or you did not certify your taxpayer identification number, the IRS requires the Fund to withhold a percentage of any dividend, redemption or exchange proceeds. The Fund reserves the right to reject any application that does not include a certified social security or taxpayer identification number. If you do not have a social security number, you should indicate on the purchase form that your application to obtain a number is pending. The Fund is required to withhold taxes if a number is not delivered to the Fund within seven days.

This summary is not intended to be and should not be construed to be legal or tax advice. You should consult your own tax advisers to determine the tax consequences of owning a Fund's shares.

DISTRIBUTION OF SHARES

Distributor

Northern Lights Distributors, LLC, 17605 Wright Street, Omaha, Nebraska 68130, is the distributor for the shares of the Funds. The distributor is a registered broker-dealer and member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. ("FINRA"). Shares of the Funds are offered on a continuous basis.

Distribution (12b-1) and Shareholder Servicing Fees

The Trust, with respect to the Fund, has adopted the Trust's Master Distribution and Shareholder Servicing Plans for each of Class A, Class C, and Class N shares, pursuant to Rule 12b-1 of the 1940 Act (the "Plans"), pursuant to the Fund may pay the Fund's distributor an annual fee for distribution and shareholder servicing expenses as indicated in the following table of the Fund's average daily net assets attributable to the respective class of shares. Class I shares do not have a Plan. Because these fees are paid out of the Fund's assets on an on-going basis, over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than paying other types of sales charges.

	Class A	Class C	Class N
12b-1 Fee	0.25%	1.00%	0.25%

The distributor and other entities, including a broker-dealer affiliate of the Adviser, are paid pursuant to the Plans for distribution and shareholder servicing provided and the expenses borne by the distributor and others in the distribution of Fund shares, including the payment of commissions for sales of the shares and incentive compensation to and expenses of dealers and others who engage in or support distribution of shares or who service shareholder accounts, including overhead and telephone expenses; printing and distribution of prospectuses and reports used in connection with the offering of a Fund's shares to other than current shareholders; and preparation, printing and distribution of sales literature and advertising materials. In addition, the distributor or other entities may utilize fees paid pursuant to the Plans to compensate dealers or other entities for their opportunity costs in advancing such amounts, which compensation would be in the form of a carrying charge on any un-reimbursed expenses.

Additional Compensation to Financial Intermediaries

The Funds' distributor, its affiliates, and the Funds' Adviser and its affiliates may each, at its own expense and out of its own assets including their legitimate profits from Fund-related activities (and not as an additional charge to a Fund), provide additional cash payments to financial intermediaries who sell shares of a Fund. Financial intermediaries include brokers-dealers, financial advisers, financial planners, banks, insurance companies, retirement or 401(k) plan administrators and others. These payments may be in addition to the Rule 12b-1 fees and any sales charges that are disclosed elsewhere in this Prospectus. These payments are generally made to financial intermediaries that provide shareholder or administrative services, or marketing support. Marketing support may include access to sales meetings, sales representatives and financial intermediary management representatives, inclusion of the Fund on a sales list, including a preferred or select sales list, or other sales programs. These payments also may be made as an expense reimbursement in cases where the financial intermediary provides shareholder services to Fund shareholders. The distributor may, from time to time, provide promotional incentives to certain investment firms. Such incentives may, at the distributor's discretion, be limited to investment firms who allow their individual selling representatives to participate in such additional compensation.

Such payments may provide incentives for such parties to make shares of a Fund available to their customers, and may allow the Fund greater access to such parties and their customers than would be the case if no payments were paid. Such access advantages include, but are not limited to, placement of the Fund on a list of mutual funds offered as investment options to the financial intermediary's customers; access to the financial intermediary's registered representatives and/or ability to assist in training and educating the financial intermediary's registered representatives. These payment arrangements will not change the price an investor pays for shares of the Fund or the amount that the Fund receives to invest on behalf of the investor.

The Adviser does not direct the Fund's portfolio securities transactions, or otherwise compensate broker-dealers in connection with the Fund's portfolio transactions, in consideration of sales of Fund shares.

Financial intermediary's that receive these types of payments may have a conflict of interest in recommending or selling the Fund rather than other mutual funds to their client investors, particularly if these payments exceed the amounts paid by other mutual funds.

Householding

To reduce expenses, the Funds mail only one copy of the prospectus and each annual and semi-annual report to those addresses shared by two or more accounts. If you wish to receive individual copies of these documents, please call the Fund at 1-877-772-5838 on days the Fund is open for business or contact your financial institution. The Fund will begin sending you individual copies thirty days after receiving your request.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The financial highlights tables are intended to help you understand the Fund's financial performance for the period of the Fund's operations. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. Class C shares of the Opportunistic Real Estate Fund have not yet commenced operations. 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). The information below for the Fund has been derived from the 2017 financial statements audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the Fund's financial statements, are included in the Funds' December 31, 2017 annual report, which is available upon request. The information for the years ended prior to 2015 was audited by another independent registered public accounting firm.

Altegris/AACA Opportunistic Real Estate Fund

Per Share Data and Ratios for a Share of Beneficial Interest Outstanding Throughout Each Year or Period

	Class A			
	Year Ended December 31, 2017	Year Ended December 31, 2016	Year Ended December 31, 2015	Period Ended December 31, 2014 ⁽¹⁾
Net asset value, beginning of year/period	\$ 12.99	\$ 11.56	\$ 12.21	\$ 10.00
Income from investment operations:				
Net investment income ⁽²⁾	0.06	0.01	0.07	0.15
Net realized and unrealized gain/(loss) on investments	3.02	1.45	(0.17)	2.52
Total from investment operations	3.08	1.46	(0.10)	2.67
Less distributions from:				
Net investment income	(0.05)	(0.01)	(0.13)	(0.07)
Net realized gains	—	—	(0.42)	(0.39)
Return of capital	—	(0.02)	—	—
Total distributions	(0.05)	(0.03)	(0.55)	(0.46)
Redemption fees collected ⁽³⁾	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net asset value, end of year/period	\$ 16.02	\$ 12.99	\$ 11.56	\$ 12.21
Total return ^(4,5)	23.60%	12.65%	(0.60)%	27.09% ⁽⁶⁾
Net assets, at end of year/period (000s)	\$ 14,610	\$ 4,851	\$ 6,402	\$ 2,861
Ratios/Supplemental Data:				
Ratio of gross expenses to average net assets including dividends from securities sold short and interest expense ^(7,8)	2.52%	3.38%	3.35%	3.17% ⁽⁹⁾
Ratio of gross expenses to average net assets excluding dividends from securities sold short and interest expense ^(7,8)	1.73%	1.92%	1.92%	2.07% ⁽⁹⁾
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets including dividends from securities sold short and interest expense ⁽⁷⁾	2.59%	3.31%	3.23%	2.90% ⁽⁹⁾
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets excluding dividends from securities sold short and interest expense ⁽⁷⁾	1.80%	1.80%	1.80%	1.80% ⁽⁹⁾
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets ⁽¹⁰⁾	0.43%	0.11%	0.58%	1.30% ⁽⁹⁾
Portfolio Turnover Rate	34%	60%	70%	53% ⁽⁶⁾

(1) The Fund commenced operations on January 9, 2014.

(2) Per share amounts calculated using the average shares method, which more appropriately presents the per share data for the year.

(3) Represents less than \$0.01 per share.

(4) Total returns shown exclude the effect of applicable sales charges and redemption fees and assumes reinvestment of all distributions.

(5) Includes adjustments in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and consequently the net asset value for financial reporting purposes and the returns based upon those net asset values may differ from the net asset values and returns for shareholder transactions.

(6) Not annualized.

(7) Represents the ratio of expenses to average net assets absent fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements by the Advisor.

(8) The ratios of expenses and net investment income/(loss) to average net assets do not reflect the Fund's proportionate share of income and expenses of underlying investment companies or REITs in which the Fund invests.

(9) Annualized.

(10) Recognition of net investment gain by the Fund is affected by the timing of the declaration of dividends by the underlying investment companies in which the Fund invests.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Altegris/AACA Opportunistic Real Estate Fund

Per Share Data and Ratios for a Share of Beneficial Interest Outstanding Throughout Each Year or Period

	Class I			
	Year Ended December 31, 2017	Year Ended December 31, 2016	Year Ended December 31, 2015	Period Ended December 31, 2014 ⁽¹⁾
Net asset value, beginning of year/period	\$ 13.01	\$ 11.57	\$ 12.22	\$ 10.00
Income from investment operations:				
Net investment income ⁽²⁾	0.09	0.04	0.03	0.11
Net realized and unrealized gain/(loss) on investments	3.02	1.45	(0.10)	2.59
Total from investment operations	3.11	1.49	(0.07)	2.70
Less distributions from:				
Net investment income	(0.07)	(0.01)	(0.16)	(0.09)
Net realized gains	—	—	(0.42)	(0.39)
Return of capital	—	(0.04)	—	—
Total distributions	(0.07)	(0.05)	(0.58)	(0.48)
Redemption fees collected ⁽³⁾	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net asset value, end of year/period	\$ 16.05	\$ 13.01	\$ 11.57	\$ 12.22
Total return ^(4,5)	24.01%	12.88%	(0.31)%	27.31% ⁽⁶⁾
Net assets, at end of year/period (000s)	\$ 246,564	\$ 113,313	\$ 101,418	\$ 67,341
Ratios/Supplemental Data:				
Ratio of gross expenses to average net assets including dividends from securities sold short and interest expense ^(7,8)	2.27%	3.13%	3.10%	2.99% ⁽⁹⁾
Ratio of gross expenses to average net assets excluding dividends from securities sold short and interest expense ^(7,8)	1.49%	1.67%	1.67%	1.89% ⁽⁹⁾
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets including dividends from securities sold short and interest expense ⁽⁷⁾	2.34%	3.06%	2.98%	2.65% ⁽⁹⁾
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets excluding dividends from securities sold short and interest expense ⁽⁷⁾	1.55%	1.55%	1.55%	1.55% ⁽⁹⁾
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets ⁽¹⁰⁾	0.59%	0.31%	0.27%	1.00% ⁽⁹⁾
Portfolio Turnover Rate	34%	60%	70%	53% ⁽⁶⁾

(1) The Fund commenced operations on January 9, 2014.

(2) Per share amounts calculated using the average shares method, which more appropriately presents the per share data for the period.

(3) Represents less than \$0.01 per share.

(4) Total returns shown exclude the effect of applicable sales charges and redemption fees and assumes reinvestment of all distributions.

(5) Includes adjustments in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and consequently the net asset value for financial reporting purposes and the returns based upon those net asset values may differ from the net asset values and returns for shareholder transactions.

(6) Not annualized.

(7) Represents the ratio of expenses to average net assets absent fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements by the Advisor.

(8) The ratios of expenses and net investment income (loss) to average net assets do not reflect the Fund's proportionate share of income and expenses of underlying investment companies or REITs in which the Fund invests.

(9) Annualized.

(10) Recognition of net investment gain by the Fund is affected by the timing of the declaration of dividends by the underlying investment companies in which the Fund invests.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Altegris/AACA Opportunistic Real Estate Fund

Per Share Data and Ratios for a Share of Beneficial Interest Outstanding Throughout Each Year or Period

	Class N			
	Year Ended December 31, 2017	Year Ended December 31, 2016	Year Ended December 31, 2015	Period Ended December 31, 2014 ⁽¹⁾
Net asset value, beginning of year/period	\$ 12.99	\$ 11.56	\$ 12.21	\$ 10.00
Income from investment operations:				
Net investment income/(loss) ⁽²⁾	0.07	0.01	(0.01)	0.18
Net realized and unrealized gain/(loss) on investments	3.00	1.45	(0.09)	2.49
Total from investment operations	3.07	1.46	(0.10)	2.67
Less distributions from:				
Net investment income	(0.05)	(0.01)	(0.13)	(0.07)
Net realized gains	—	—	(0.42)	(0.39)
Return of capital	—	(0.02)	—	—
Total distributions	(0.05)	(0.03)	(0.55)	(0.46)
Redemption fees collected ⁽³⁾	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net asset value, end of year/period	\$ 16.01	\$ 12.99	\$ 11.56	\$ 12.21
Total return ^(4,5)	23.69%	12.66%	(0.58)%	27.09% ⁽⁶⁾
Net assets, at end of year/period (000s)	\$ 32,819	\$ 6,547	\$ 6,890	\$ 2,916
Ratios/Supplemental Data:				
Ratio of gross expenses to average net assets including dividends from securities sold short and interest expense ^(7,8)	2.50%	3.38%	3.35%	3.17% ⁽⁹⁾
Ratio of gross expenses to average net assets excluding dividends from securities sold short and interest expense ^(7,8)	1.72%	1.92%	1.92%	2.07% ⁽⁹⁾
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets including dividends from securities sold short and interest expense ⁽⁷⁾	2.57%	3.31%	3.23%	2.90% ⁽⁹⁾
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets excluding dividends from securities sold short and interest expense ⁽⁷⁾	1.80%	1.80%	1.80%	1.80% ⁽⁹⁾
Ratio of net investment income/(loss) to average net assets ⁽¹⁰⁾	0.49%	0.11%	(0.03)%	1.52% ⁽⁹⁾
Portfolio Turnover Rate	34%	60%	70%	53% ⁽⁶⁾

(1) The Fund commenced operations on January 9, 2014.

(2) Per share amounts calculated using the average shares method, which more appropriately presents the per share data for the year.

(3) Represents less than \$0.01 per share.

(4) Total returns shown exclude the effect of applicable sales charges and redemption fees and assumes reinvestment of all distributions.

(5) Includes adjustments in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and consequently the net asset value for financial reporting purposes and the returns based upon those net asset values may differ from the net asset values and returns for shareholder transactions.

(6) Not annualized.

(7) Represents the ratio of expenses to average net assets absent fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements by the Advisor.

(8) The ratios of expenses and net investment income (loss) to average net assets do not reflect the Fund's proportionate share of income and expenses of underlying investment companies or REITs in which the Fund invests.

(9) Annualized.

(10) Recognition of net investment gain by the Fund is affected by the timing of the declaration of dividends by the underlying investment companies in which the Fund invests.

FACTS	WHAT DOES NORTHERN LIGHTS FUND TRUST DO WITH YOUR PERSONAL INFORMATION?
Why?	Financial companies choose how they share your personal information. Federal law gives consumers the right to limit some but not all sharing. Federal law also requires us to tell you how we collect, share, and protect your personal information. Please read this notice carefully to understand what we do.
What?	<p>The types of personal information we collect and share depend on the product or service you have with us. This information can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Security Number • Assets • Retirement Assets • Transaction History • Checking Account Information • Purchase History • Account Balances • Account Transactions • Wire Transfer Instructions <p>When you are <i>no longer</i> our customer, we continue to share your information as described in this notice.</p>
How?	All financial companies need to share customers' personal information to run their everyday businesses. In the section below, we list the reasons financial companies can share their customers' personal information; the reasons Northern Lights Fund Trust chooses to share; and whether you can limit this sharing.

Reasons we can share your personal information	Does Northern Lights Fund Trust share?	Can you limit this sharing?
For our everyday business purposes Such as to process your transactions, maintain your account(s), respond to court orders and legal investigations, or report to credit bureaus	Yes	No
For our marketing purposes To offer our products and services to you	No	We don't share
For joint marketing with other financial companies	No	We don't share
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes Information about your transactions and experiences	No	We don't share
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes Information about your creditworthiness	No	We don't share
For non-affiliates to market to you	No	We don't share

Questions?	Call 1-402-493-4603
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Who we are	Who is providing this notice? Northern Lights Fund Trust
What we do	
How does Northern Lights Fund Trust protect my personal information?	To protect your personal information from unauthorized access and use, we use security measures that comply with federal law. These measures include computer safeguards and secured files and buildings. Our service providers are held accountable for adhering to strict policies and procedures to prevent any misuse of your nonpublic personal information.
How does Northern Lights Fund Trust collect my personal information?	We collect your personal information, for example, when you <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open an account • Provide account information • Give us your contact information • Make deposits or withdrawals from your account • Make a wire transfer • Tell us where to send the money • Tells us who receives the money • Show your government-issued ID • Show your driver's license We also collect your personal information from other companies.
Why can't I limit all sharing?	Federal law gives you the right to limit only <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing for affiliates' everyday business purposes—information about your creditworthiness • Affiliates from using your information to market to you • Sharing for non-affiliates to market to you State laws and individual companies may give you additional rights to limit sharing.
Definitions	
Affiliates	Companies related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and non-financial companies. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Northern Lights Fund Trust does not share with our affiliates.</i>
Non-affiliates	Companies not related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Northern Lights Fund Trust does not share with non-affiliates so they can market to you.</i>
Joint marketing	A formal agreement between nonaffiliated financial companies that together market financial products or services to you. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Northern Lights Fund Trust doesn't jointly market.</i>

Altegris/AACA Opportunistic Real Estate Fund

Adviser	Altegris Advisors, L.L.C. 1200 Prospect Street, Suite 400 La Jolla, CA 92037	Distributor	Northern Lights Distributors, LLC 17605 Wright Street Omaha, NE 68130
Independent Registered Public Accountant	Deloitte & Touche LLP 695 Town Center Drive, Suite 1200 Costa Mesa, CA 92636	Legal Counsel	Thompson Hine LLP 41 South High Street, Suite 1700 Columbus, OH 43215
Custodian	JPMorgan Chase Bank 270 Park Ave. New York, NY 10017	Transfer Agent	Gemini Fund Services, LLC 17605 Wright Street, Suite 2 Omaha, NE 68130

Additional information about the Funds is included in the Funds' Statement of Additional Information dated May 1, 2018 (the "SAI"), as supplemented. The SAI is incorporated into this Prospectus by reference (i.e., legally made a part of this Prospectus). The SAI provides more details about the Funds' policies and management. Additional information about the Fund's investments will also be available in the Fund's Annual and Semi-Annual Reports to Shareholders. In the Fund's Annual Report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Funds' performance during its last fiscal year.

To obtain a free copy of the SAI, the Annual and Semi-Annual Reports to Shareholders, or other information about the Fund, or to make shareholder inquiries about a Fund, please call 1-877-772-5838 or visit www.altegris.com. You may also write to:

ALTEGRIS/AACA OPPORTUNISTIC REAL ESTATE FUND

c/o Gemini Fund Services, LLC
P.O. Box 541150
Omaha, NE 68154

You may review and obtain copies of the Fund's information at the SEC Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C. Please call 1-202-551-8090 for information relating to the operation of the Public Reference Room. Reports and other information about the Fund are available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>. Copies of the information may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following E-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov, or by writing the Public Reference Section, Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington, D.C. 20549-1520.

Investment Company Act File # 811-21720



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