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WELLS FARGO ADVANTAGE FUNDS

Global Opportunities Fund Summary

Class/Ticker: Administrator Class: EKGYX

Summary Prospectus | March 1, 2014

Link to Prospectus Link to SAI

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's prospectus and other information about the Fund online at wellsfargoadvantagefunds.com/reports. You can also get information at no cost by calling 1-800-222-8222, or by sending an email request to wfaf@wellsfargo.com. The current prospectus ("Prospectus"), dated March 1, 2014, and statement of additional information ("SAI"), dated March 1, 2014, are incorporated by reference into this summary prospectus. The Fund's SAI may be obtained, free of charge, in the same manner as the Prospectus.

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks long-term capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses

These tables are intended to help you understand the various costs and expenses you will pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load) (as a percentage of offering price)	None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	0.90%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.53%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	**1.44%**
Fee Waivers	0.03%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver[1]	**1.41%**

1. The Adviser has committed through February 28, 2015, to waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to cap the Fund's Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver at 1.40% for Administrator Class. Brokerage commissions, stamp duty fees, interest, taxes, acquired fund fees and expenses, and extraordinary expenses are excluded from the cap. After this time, the cap may be increased or the commitment to maintain the cap may be terminated only with the approval of the Board of Trustees.

Example of Expenses

The example below is intended to help you compare the costs of investing in the Fund with the costs of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes a $10,000 initial investment, 5% annual total return, and that operating expenses remain the same as in the tables above. The example also assumes that the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver shown above will only be in place for the length of the current waiver commitment. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

After:	
1 Year	$144
3 Years	$453
5 Years	$784
10 Years	$1,722

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in 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 59% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, we invest:

- at least 80% of the Fund's total assets in equity securities of small- to medium-sized companies;
- in the securities of companies located in no fewer than three countries, which may include the U.S., and we may invest more than 25% of the Fund's total assets in any one country; and
- up to 20% of the Fund's total assets in emerging market equity securities.

We invest principally in equity securities of small- to medium- sized companies, which we define as companies with market capitalizations within the range of the S&P Global MidSmall Cap Index at the time of purchase. The market capitalization range of the S&P Global MidSmall Cap Index was approximately $20 million to $33.7 billion, as of January 31, 2014, and is expected to change frequently. We consider foreign securities to be securities: (1) issued by companies with their principal place of business or principal office or both, as determined in our reasonable discretion, in a country other than the U.S.; or (2) issued by companies for which the principal securities trading market is a country other than the U.S. Furthermore, we may use futures, options or forward foreign currency contracts to manage risk or to enhance return.

In selecting equity investments for the Fund, the portfolio managers attempt to identify companies that are well managed, positioned to achieve above average increases in revenue and/or free cash flow and otherwise have strong prospects for continued growth and/or that are undervalued companies relative to an assessment of their intrinsic value. We utilize international and U.S. specialist investment teams, each of which seeks small- to medium-sized companies with improving outlooks at reasonable valuations. We believe the global small capitalization and mid capitalization markets are inefficient and that stocks are often inappropriately valued. Our process utilizes both fundamentally based, bottom-up techniques with top-down, industry and sector analysis to identify global opportunities. We conduct ongoing review, research, and analysis of our portfolio holdings. We may sell a stock if it achieves our investment objective for the position, if a stock's fundamentals or price change significantly, if we change our view of a country or sector, or if the stock no longer fits within the risk characteristics of the Fund's portfolio. We reserve the right to hedge the portfolio's foreign currency exposure by purchasing or selling currency futures and foreign currency forward contracts. However, under normal circumstances, we will not engage in extensive foreign currency hedging.

Principal Investment Risks

An investment in the Fund may lose money, is not a deposit of Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. or its affiliates, is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency, and is primarily subject to the risks briefly summarized below.

Counter-Party Risk. A Fund may incur a loss if the other party to an investment contract, such as a derivative or a repurchase or reverse repurchase agreement, fails to fulfill its contractual obligation to the Fund.

Country Concentration Risk. A Fund that concentrates its investments in a limited number of countries will be more vulnerable to adverse financial, economic, political or other developments affecting those countries than a fund that invests its assets more broadly, and the value of the Fund's shares may be more volatile.

Derivatives Risk. The use of derivatives such as futures, options and swap agreements, can lead to losses, including those magnified by leverage, particularly when derivatives are used to enhance return rather than offset risk.

Emerging Markets Risk. Foreign investment risks are typically greater for securities in emerging markets, which can be more vulnerable to recessions, currency volatility, inflation and market failure.

Foreign Currency Transactions Risk. Foreign securities are often denominated in foreign currencies. As a result, the value of a Fund's shares is affected by changes in exchange rates. Use of hedging techniques cannot protect against exchange rate risk perfectly. If the Fund's adviser is incorrect in its judgment of future exchange rate relationships, the Fund could be in a less advantageous position than if such a hedge had not been established.

Foreign Investment Risk. Foreign investments face the potential of heightened illiquidity, greater price volatility and adverse effects of political, regulatory, tax, currency, economic or other macroeconomic developments.

Futures Risk. Because the futures utilized by a Fund are standardized and exchange-traded, where the exchange serves as the ultimate counterparty for all contracts, the primary credit risk on futures contracts is the creditworthiness of the exchange itself. Futures are also subject to market risk, interest rate risk (in the case of futures contracts relating to income producing securities) and index tracking risk (in the case of stock index futures).

Growth Style Investment Risk. Growth stocks may be more expensive relative to the values of other stocks and carry potential for significant volatility and loss.

Issuer Risk. The value of a security may decline because of adverse events or circumstances that directly relate to conditions at the issuer or any entity providing it credit or liquidity support.

Leverage Risk. Leverage created by borrowing or certain investments, such as derivatives and reverse repurchase agreements, can diminish the Fund's performance and increase the volatility of the Fund's net asset value.

Liquidity Risk. A security may not be able to be sold at the time desired or without adversely affecting the price.

Management Risk. Investment decisions made by a Fund's adviser in seeking to achieve the Fund's investment objective may not produce the returns expected by the adviser, may cause the securities held by the Fund and, in turn, the Fund's shares, to lose value or may cause the Fund to underperform other funds with similar investment objectives.

Market Risk. The market price of securities owned by the Fund may rapidly or unpredictably decline due to factors affecting securities markets generally or particular industries.

Options Risk. An investment in options may be subject to greater fluctuation than an investment in the underlying instruments themselves. A Fund that purchases options is subject to the risk of a complete loss of premiums, while a Fund that writes options could be in a worse position than it would have been had it not written the option. There can be no assurance that a liquid market will exist when a Fund seeks to close out an option position.

Regional Risk. The Fund's investments may be concentrated in a specific geographical region and thus, may be more adversely affected by events in that region than investments of a fund that does not have such a regional focus.

Regulatory Risk. Changes in government regulations may adversely affect the value of a security. An insufficiently regulated industry or market might also permit inappropriate practices that adversely affect an investment.

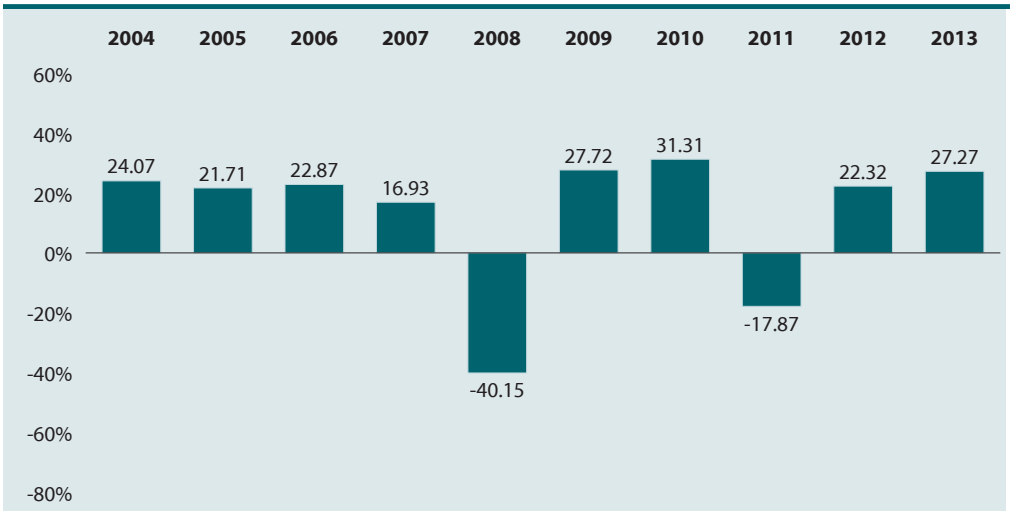
Smaller Company Securities Risk. Securities of companies with smaller market capitalizations tend to be more volatile and less liquid than larger company stocks.

Value Style Investment Risk. Value stocks may lose value and may be subject to prolonged depressed valuations.

Performance

The following information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year. The Fund's average annual total returns are compared to the performance of one or more indices. Past performance before and after taxes is no guarantee of future results. Current month-end performance is available on the Fund's Web site at wellsfargoadvantagefunds.com.

Calendar Year Total Returns as of 12/31 each year
Administrator Class



Highest Quarter: 3rd Quarter 2009 +21.56%

Lowest Quarter: 3rd Quarter 2011 -24.50%

Average Annual Total Returns for the periods ended 12/31/2013

	Inception Date of Share Class	1 Year	5 Year	10 Year
Administrator Class (before taxes)	1/13/1997	27.27%	16.48%	10.78%
Administrator Class (after taxes on distributions)	1/13/1997	26.80%	16.34%	10.36%
Administrator Class (after taxes on distributions and the sale of Fund Shares)	1/13/1997	15.44%	13.34%	8.99%
S&P Developed SmallCap Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)		32.58%	19.95%	9.97%

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state, local or foreign 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 tax-exempt investors or investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) Plans or Individual Retirement Accounts.

Fund Management

Adviser	Sub-Adviser	Portfolio Managers, Title/Managed Since
Wells Fargo Funds Management, LLC	Wells Capital Management Incorporated	**Oleg Makhorine,** Portfolio Manager/2012 **James M. Tringas, CFA**, Portfolio Manager/2008 **Bryant VanCronkhite, CFA, CPA**, Portfolio Manager/2013

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Administrator Class shares are generally available through financial intermediaries for the accounts of their customers and directly to institutional investors and individuals. Institutional investors may include corporations; private banks and trust companies; endowments and foundations; defined contribution, defined benefit and other employer sponsored retirement plans; institutional retirement plan platforms; insurance companies; registered investment advisor firms; bank trusts; 529 college savings plans; family offices; and fund of funds including those managed by Funds Management. In general, you can buy or sell shares of the Fund by mail, internet, phone or wire on any day the New York Stock Exchange is open for regular trading. You also may buy and sell shares through a financial professional.

Minimum Investments	To Buy or Sell Shares
Minimum Initial Investment Administrator Class: $1 million (this amount may be reduced or eliminated for certain eligible investors) **Minimum Additional Investment** Administrator Class: None	**Mail:** Wells Fargo Advantage Funds P.O. Box 8266 Boston, MA 02266-8266 **Internet**: wellsfargoadvantagefunds.com **Phone or Wire:** 1-800-222-8222 **Contact your investment representative.**

Tax Information

Any distributions you receive from the Fund may be taxable as ordinary income or capital gains, except when your investment is in an IRA, 401(k) or other tax advantaged investment plan. However, subsequent withdrawals from such a tax advantaged investment plan may be subject to federal income tax. You should consult your tax adviser about your specific tax situation.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase a 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. Consult your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's Web site for more information.

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