THE RESULTS:

**Nitrogen Source:** Under these rain-fed conditions and within disease-prone regions, the use of urea fertilizer as the nitrogen source resulted in more disease development and severity, which led to lower grain yield compared to plots fertilized with ammonium nitrate as the nitrogen source.

**Potassium Nutrition:** Wheat that received nitrogen had at least twice as many whiteheads compared to wheat that did not receive nitrogen fertilizer. However, fertilization with potassium sulfate consistently reduced the development and severity of wheat crown rot, while still maintaining or improving grain yield.

Recommendation: All wheat farmers are encouraged to periodically take soil samples to assess the nutrient status of their fields. However, farmers with a history of crop damage from wheat crown rot are especially urged to consider adding potassium sulfate with their standard application of DAP. Additionally, switching the nitrogen fertilizer source from urea to ammonium nitrate may also provide additional crop protection from crown rot. The benefit of potassium in reducing the negative effect of wheat crown rot is a promising finding to help resource-limited wheat farmers deal with yield losses.