

2003 NONIRRIGATED CROP-SHARE LEASING
ARRANGEMENTS IN KANSAS

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Crop-Share Lease Information Sources

Each year Kansas Agricultural Statistics (KAS) conducts one of four surveys in conjunction with the Land Use Value Project in the Department of Agricultural Economics at Kansas State University (KSU). KAS/KSU rotates irrigated, nonirrigated, pasture, and input cost related surveys on a four-year basis. During 2003, the *Nonirrigated Farm Lease Arrangement Survey* was conducted. The following information was developed from the 2003 survey to improve Extension Agent and Specialist understanding of nonirrigated crop-share leasing arrangements in Kansas. The last survey of nonirrigated crop-share leasing arrangements was conducted by KAS/KSU in 1999. The 1999 survey requested information on the 1998 lease arrangements. Similarly, the 2003 survey requested 2002 data. The format and survey population for the 1999 and 2003 surveys are similar, so direct comparison between the results is appropriate. The 1996 survey was comprised of only members from the Kansas Farm Management Association. Thus, direct comparisons with it may not be appropriate due to the differences in the distribution of farm sizes.

KAS divides Kansas into nine crop reporting districts. The KAS surveys conducted for the Land Use Value Project tend to be focused toward landlords. This is true because the purpose of the Land Use Value Project is to calculate landlord net income for different soil types in the KAS crop reporting districts for the Kansas Department of Revenue. The information provided in this report draws solely upon the 2003 KAS/KSU survey information on nonirrigated crop-share leasing arrangements. The authors gratefully acknowledge the valuable contributions of Drs. Terry Kastens, and Kevin Dhuyvetter, extension agricultural economists at K.S.U. Additional information pertaining to the survey is available from Leah Tsoodle (ltsoodle@ksu.edu.) at Kansas State University Department of Agricultural Economics.

KAS follows the same sampling procedure for all of the surveys conducted for KSU. KAS draws the sample from their database; the sample size is large enough to ensure that a statistically significant number of responses are received from each district. In the 2003 nonirrigated survey, KAS received 1,821 survey responses from 3,385 mailed for a 53.8% statewide response rate. In the 1999 nonirrigated survey, KAS received 1,149 survey responses from 2,499 mailed for a 58% statewide response rate. District divisions discussed in this study are based on the KAS Crop Reporting Districts. Figure 1 identifies the area covered by each district. District response rates for 2003 ranged from 45.5% in Northwest-10 to 58.4% in East Central-80. District response rates for 1999 ranged from 45.6% in Southeast-90 to 67% in Northeast-70. Table 1 presents a breakdown of district response rates.

General Statewide Lease Information

The KAS/KSU 2003 nonirrigated lease survey provides information about the distribution and characteristics of producer leases in Kansas. Table 2 indicates the percent of respondents that are leasing land and illustrates the distribution of different nonirrigated lease types. Over 53% of the 2003 respondents indicated they lease farmland, while over 67% of the 1999 respondents leased farmland. This suggests that lease arrangement information is important. Crop-share rental arrangements are the dominant method of leasing cropland in Kansas. Approximately 70% of all 2003 nonirrigated leases statewide are on a crop share basis, and 24.8% are cash rental arrangements. In 1999 approximately 74% were crop-share leases while 19% were cash leases.

The district crop-share distribution for 2003 ranged from 60.5% of leases in Northwest-10 to just over 48% of leases in Southeast-90. The district crop-share distribution for 1999 ranged from nearly 88% of leases in West Central-20 to just over 63% of leases in North Central-40. In the *Crop-Share* type of lease, the landlord receives a percentage of the crop as the rental payment. The most common crop-share split on nonirrigated crop land in Kansas is one-third to the landlord and two-thirds to the tenant. The *Fixed Cash* lease entails a fixed cash rental payment to the landlord each year. The *Crop & Cash* type is a combination of the fixed cash and crop-share types. *Flexible Cash* leases vary the cash rent each year according to the tenant's crop income. With *Net Share* type lease arrangements, the landlord receives a set percentage of each year's crop, but pays no crop expenses. The percentage is typically smaller than a crop-share lease percentage because the landlord does not pay any production expenses. Although the landlord crop share percentage is stable across years with this type of arrangement, the actual rental income will change as crop yield and prices vary. *Other* lease types are any lease arrangements that do not fall into the above categories. Since 1999 we have seen a decrease in the percentage of the respondents leasing, an increase in the use of *Fixed Cash* leases and a decrease in the use of *Crop-Share* leases. The changes in these mean percentages, from 1999 to 2003, are statistically different from zero at the 90% level. While small changes occurred in other categories they were not statistically significant. The increase in cash leases and increase in average statewide rents could imply that the rental market is getting more competitive. In *Fixed Cash* lease arrangements, landowners are capable of shifting production risk to producers, and tenants must be able to pay cash rents to compete for land. Generally, large operators have lower per acre production costs, thus an ability to pay higher per acre cash rents.

Table 3 presents general characteristics of the leases, including the number of landlords per farm, the number of acres in the lease, the number of years the land has been rented, whether or not the tenant was related to the landlord, and if the lease was written versus oral. Results indicate that Kansas producers average 1.57 landlords per farm, 204.6 acres per lease, and have rented the land for approximately 18 years. Slightly over 45% of tenants are related to their landlords, and only 15.6% of the leases across the state are written. All category averages have increased since 1999. Due to the variability in responses, with the exception of *Years Rented Land*, the mean increases are not

statistically different from zero at the 90% level. The *Years Rented Land* category has had a statistically significant increase since 1999. This is contradictory to the idea that cash leases tend to increase tenant turnover. However, if the competitors in the cash rent market do not change, then the tenant turnover probability does not increase.

Regional Information

The 2003 survey asked each respondent for information on a maximum of four crop-share leases. If the respondents had more than four leases, they were asked to respond with information on their most typical leases. If the respondents had leases for more than one crop on the same acreage, they were asked to respond for each crop separately. In the following section, tables containing response information specific to each KAS district are discussed. The tables show, by crop, the percent of leases for various crop-share rates and the percent of leases where certain expenses are shared at the same rate as the crop.

Northwest-10

In this region, and within the crop-share arrangement, a one-third/two-thirds (33/67) landlord/tenant crop-share was the predominant arrangement with 87.6% of the respondents using this arrangement in 2003 (Table 4), as compared to 67.9% in 1999. The 40/60 and 50/50 crop-share arrangements were somewhat popular in 1999, with each receiving 14.5% of the district total. In 2003 the percentages declined to 3.7% and 2.5% respectively.

Table 5 shows the majority of respondents indicated they produced wheat; sorghum was the second most important crop. The 33/67 crop-share was predominant in all crops except alfalfa, where the 50/50 crop-share was equally popular. Since 1999, there appears to have been a large shift in crop mix acreage in this district. In 1999, 40.6% of respondents reported growing wheat and 18.2% soybeans. The 2003 survey indicates that 71.4% of respondents grew wheat and 0.0% grew soybeans. Corn and sorghum shares have declined in 2003, by 5.4% and 8.1%, respectively. The share of sunflowers has remained fairly constant at 3%.

Typically, landlords paid the same share of fertilizer expenses as they received of the crop. In other words, if the landlord received 33% of the crop, then the landlord paid 33% of the fertilizer expenses. Sharing herbicide expenses does not appear as dominant as sharing fertilizer. In three of the major crops (wheat, corn, and sorghum), landlord participation was only around 50%; participation was highest in sorghum at 66.7%. In 1999, insecticide expenses elicited a wide array of responses varying from 0% to 100% of landlord participating in those expenses. The 2003 survey indicates that approximately 35% of landlords participate in insecticide expenses. Responses to sunflower, alfalfa, and other hay have been included, but due to the small number of responses statewide, no trends are discussed.

West Central-20

In this region, and within the crop-share arrangement, a one-third/two-thirds (33/67) landlord/tenant crop-share was the predominant arrangement with 97.9% of the respondents using this arrangement in 2003 (Table 4), as compared to 72.7% in 1999. In 1999, the 40/60 and 50/50 crop-share arrangements were somewhat popular, receiving 15.3% and 9.1%, respectively, of the district total. In 2003, the percentages declined to 0.0% and 0.5%, respectively.

Table 6 shows the majority of respondents indicated they produced wheat; sorghum was the second most important crop. Since 1999, there appears to have been a large shift in crop mix acreage in this district. In 1999, 51.1% of respondents reported growing wheat and 12.5% soybeans. The 2003 survey indicates that 66.3% of respondents grew wheat and 1.0% grew soybeans. The corn share declined by 5.6% in 2003, while the milo share remained fairly constant. The 33/67 crop-share was predominant in all crops.

Typically, landlords paid the same share of fertilizer expenses as they received of the crop. In other words, if the landlord received 33% of the crop, then the landlord paid 33% of the fertilizer expenses. Sharing herbicide expenses does not seem as dominant as sharing fertilizer. In three of the major crops (wheat, corn, and sorghum), landlord participation was only around 35%; participation was highest in corn at 44.4%. In 1999, insecticide expenses elicited a wide array of responses varying from 0% to 66.7% of landlords participating in those expenses for the four major crops. In 2003, the range declined to 0% to 44.4%. Responses to sunflower, alfalfa, and other hay have been included, but, due to the small number of responses statewide, no trends are discussed.

Southwest-30

In this region, and within the crop-share arrangement, a one-third/two-thirds (33/67) landlord/tenant crop-share was the predominant arrangement with 90.6% of the respondents using this arrangement in 2003 (Table 4), as compared to 76.7% in 1999. In 1999 the 40/60 and 50/50 crop-share arrangements were somewhat popular receiving 12.2% and 10.1%, respectively, of the district total. In 2003, the corresponding percentages declined to 0.5% and 1.0%.

Table 7 indicates the majority of respondents indicated they produced wheat; sorghum was the second most important crop. The 33/67 crop-share was predominant in all crops. Since 1999, there appears to have been a large shift in crop mix acreage in this district. In 1999, 51.5% of respondents reported growing wheat and 11.6% soybeans. The 2003 survey indicates that 72.1% of respondents grew wheat and 0.5% grew soybeans. The corn and sorghum shares declined in 2003. The 2003 survey reflects 2.6% of the acreage devoted to cotton, as opposed to 0% in 1999.

Typically, landlords paid the same share of fertilizer expenses as they received of the crop. In other words, if the landlord received 33% of the crop, then the landlord paid 33% of the fertilizer expenses. Sharing herbicide expenses does not seem as dominant as sharing fertilizer. In three major crops (wheat, corn, and sorghum), landlord participation

was only 53-69%; participation was highest in sorghum. Insecticide expenses received a wide array of responses varying from 49.2% to 71.4% of landlords participating in those expenses for three major crops. Responses to sunflower, alfalfa, and other hay have been included, but, due to the small number of responses statewide, no trends are discussed.

North Central-40

In this region, and within the crop-share arrangement, a one-third/two-thirds (33/67) landlord/tenant crop-share was the predominant arrangement with 62.5% of the respondents using this arrangement in 2003 (Table 4). This represents a slight decrease from the 72.4% in 1999. The 40/60 and 50/50 crop-share arrangements were somewhat popular, receiving 25.8% and 8.1%, respectively, of the district total. The 40/60 arrangement has become more popular since 1999, while the 50/50 split has remained fairly constant.

Table 8 shows the majority of respondents indicated they produced wheat; sorghum was the second most important crop. The 33/67 crop-share was predominant in all crops. The 40/60 arrangement was the second most reported in wheat, sorghum, corn, and soybeans. Since 1999, there appears to have been a large shift in crop mix acreage in this district. In 1999, 46.8% of respondents reported growing wheat and 13.8% soybeans. The 2003 survey indicated that 57.6% of respondents grew wheat and 6.0% grew soybeans. The corn share has declined from 11.3% to 6.0%. Sorghum and alfalfa shares remained relatively unchanged in 2003.

Typically, landlords paid the same share of fertilizer expenses as they received of the crop. In other words, if the landlord received 33% of the crop, then the landlord paid 33% of the fertilizer expenses. Sharing herbicide expenses does not seem as dominant as sharing fertilizer. In four major crops (wheat, corn, sorghum, and soybeans), landlord participation ranged from 50-100%; participation was highest in corn at 100%. Insecticide expenses elicited a wide array of responses varying from 25% to 66.7% of landlords participating in those expenses for four major crops. Responses to sunflower, alfalfa, and other hay have been included, but, due to the small number of responses statewide, no trends are discussed.

Central-50

In this region, and within the crop-share arrangement, a one-third/two-thirds (33/67) landlord/tenant crop-share was the predominant arrangement with 89% of the respondents using this arrangement in 2003 (Table 4), as compared to 75% in 1999. The 40/60 and 50/50 crop-share arrangements were somewhat popular, receiving 12.5% and 11.4%, respectively, of the district total in 1999. In 2003, these declined to 6.4% and 1.7% respectively.

Table 9 shows the majority of respondents indicated they produced wheat; sorghum was the second most important crop. The 33/67 crop-share was predominant in all crops. The 40/60 and 50/50 arrangement were most popular in wheat. Since 1999, there appears to have been a large shift in crop mix acreage in this district. In 1999, 45.6% of respondents reported growing wheat and 13.6% soybeans. The 2003 survey

indicates that 73.4% of respondents grew wheat and 3.5% grew soybeans. The corn share has declined from 9.8% to 1.7%. Sorghum shares declined from 27.7% to 17.3% in 2003. Alfalfa acreage remained fairly constant.

The percent of landlords participating at the same share of fertilizer expenses as they received of the crop ranged from 82.1% in sorghum to 100% in corn and soybeans. In other words, if landlords received 33% of the sorghum crop, then 82.1% of those landlords paid 33% of the fertilizer expenses. Sharing herbicide expenses does not seem as dominant as sharing fertilizer. The percent of landlords participating in those expenses ranged from 65.2% to 100%; participation was highest in corn at 100%. Insecticide expenses elicited a wide array of responses varying from 40% to 100% of landlords participating in those expenses for four major crops. Responses to sunflower, alfalfa, and other hay have been included, but, due to the small number of responses statewide, no trends are discussed.

South Central-60

In this region, and within the crop-share arrangement, a one-third/two-thirds (33/67) landlord/tenant crop-share was the predominant arrangement with 92.5% of the respondents using this arrangement in 2003 (Table 4), as compared to 69.4% in 1999. The 40/60 and 50/50 crop-share arrangements were somewhat popular, receiving 16.1% and 11.1%, respectively, of the district total in 1999. In 2003, these declined to 1.2% and 2.9%, respectively.

Table 10 shows the majority of respondents indicated they produced wheat; sorghum was the second most important crop. The 33/67 crop-share was predominant in all crops. Since 1999, there appears to have been a large shift in acreage in this district. In 1999, 47.2% of respondents reported growing wheat and 16.1% soybeans. The 2003 survey indicates that 76% of respondents grew wheat and 4.1% grew soybeans. The corn share has declined from 10% to 1.8%. Sorghum shares declined from 23.3% to 13.5% in 2003.

Typically, landlords paid the same share of fertilizer expenses as they received of the crop. In other words, if the landlord received 33% of the crop, then the landlord paid 33% of the fertilizer expenses. Sharing herbicide expenses was not as popular as sharing fertilizer expenses. Insecticide expenses received a wide array of responses varying from the landlord paying 51.3% to 100% in the four major crops. Responses to sunflower, alfalfa, and other hay have been included, but, due to the small number of responses statewide, no trends are discussed.

Northeast-70

In this region, and within the crop-share arrangement, a one-third/two-thirds (33/67) landlord/tenant crop-share was the predominant arrangement with 70.1% of the respondents using this arrangement in 1999. The 40/60 and 50/50 crop-share arrangements were somewhat popular, receiving 15.0% and 12.8%, respectively, of the district total. A large shift has occurred in 2003 with 60.6% of respondents reporting a 50/50 arrangement and 17.7% reporting a 33/67 split (Table 4). The 40/60 arrangement

has increased to 17.1% of the total. This district experienced some unusual changes as compared to other districts. One potential explanation is sampling bias. The 1999 sample size was 73.5% larger than the 2003 sample. However, it should be noted that Albright, O'Brien, and Sartwelle (1996), using 1994 survey data from the Kansas Farm Management Association, found that the most common lease in northeast Kansas was 50/50.

Table 11 indicates the majority of respondents indicated they produced corn; soybeans was the second most important crop. In 1999, wheat was the most popular crop. The 50/50 crop-share was predominant in all crops. The 40/60 arrangement was the second most reported in wheat and sorghum. Since 1999, there appears to have been a large shift in crop mix acreage in this district. In 1999, 45.5% of respondents reported growing wheat and 22.4% soybeans. The 2003 survey indicates that only 14% of respondents grew wheat and 28.6% grew soybeans. The corn share has increased from 10.6% to 29.8%. Sorghum shares declined from 18.7% to 12.4% in 2003. In 2003, *Other Hay* accounted for 7.6% of the responses. No responses were received for this category in 1999.

Typically, landlords paid the same share of fertilizer expenses as they received of the crop. In other words, if the landlord received 50% of the crop, then the landlord paid 50% of the fertilizer expenses. Sharing herbicide expenses on a 50/50 basis was also predominant. Insecticide expenses received a wider array of responses varying from 58.3% to 73.8% of landlords participating in those expenses for four major crops. Responses to alfalfa and other hay have been included, but, due to the small number of responses statewide, no trends are discussed.

East Central-80

In this region, and within the crop-share arrangement, a one-third/two-thirds (33/67) landlord/tenant crop-share was the predominant arrangement with 74.7% of the respondents using this arrangement for 1999. This decreased slightly, to 70.2% in 2003 (Table 4). The 40/60 and 50/50 crop-share arrangements were somewhat popular, receiving 12.0% and 12.9%, respectively, of the district total, which is comparable to the 1999 values.

Table 12 shows the majority of respondents indicated they produced soybeans; corn was the second most important crop. The 33/67 crop-share was predominant in all crops. The 40/60 arrangement was the second most reported in wheat, corn, and soybeans. The 50/50 and 40/60 splits were equally popular arrangements in sorghum. Since 1999, there appears to have been a large shift in acreage in this district. In 1999 48.1% of respondents reported growing wheat and 13.7% soybeans. The 2003 survey indicates that 16.6% of respondents grew wheat and 38.1% grew soybeans. The corn share has increased from 12.5% to 25.5%. Sorghum shares declined from 21.6% to 9.4% in 2003. In 2003, *Other Hay* accounted for 8.5% of the responses, nearly surpassing sorghum as the fourth most popular crop.

Typically, for the major crops, landlords paid the same share of fertilizer expenses as they received of the crop; the lowest landlord participation was in soybeans at 80%. The percent of landlords sharing herbicide expenses was over 64% in the major crops. The percent of landlords sharing herbicide expenses was over 35% in all crops and as high as 43.3% in soybeans. Responses to alfalfa and other hay have been included, but, due to the small number of responses statewide, no trends are discussed.

Southeast-90

In this region, and within the crop-share arrangement, a one-third/two-thirds (33/67) landlord/tenant crop-share was the predominant arrangement with 78.9% of the respondents using this arrangement in 1999. In 2003, this increased to 93.6% (Table 4). The 40/60 and 50/50 crop-share arrangements were somewhat popular, receiving 10.5% and 9.9% of the district total, respectively in 1999. These declined to 3.2% and 1.9% in 2003.

Table 13 shows the majority of respondents indicated they produced soybeans; wheat was the second most important crop. The 33/67 crop-share was predominant in all crops. The 40/60 arrangement was the second most reported for wheat, corn, and soybeans, but the percentage was quite small. Since 1999, there appears to have been a large shift in crop mix acreage in this district. In 1999, 44.7% of respondents reported growing wheat and 11.8% soybeans. The 2003 survey indicates that 28.2% of respondents grew wheat and 29.5% grew soybeans. The corn share has decreased from 13.2% to 7%. Sorghum shares declined from 26.3% to 17.9% in 2003. In 2003, *Other Hay* accounted for 17.3% of the responses, surpassing corn as the fourth most popular crop.

Typically landlords paid the same share of fertilizer expenses as they received of the crop. In other words, if the landlord received 33% of the crop, then the landlord paid 33% of the fertilizer expenses. Sharing herbicide expenses does not seem as dominant as sharing fertilizer expenses. Sharing insecticide expenses does not seem as popular as sharing herbicide expenses. For *Other Hay*, 66.7% of respondents share fertilizer expenses, which is only slightly less than the other crops. It is rare for landlords to share herbicide and insecticide expenses for *Other Hay*. Responses to alfalfa have been included, but, due to the small number of responses statewide, no trends are discussed.

District Summary

The predominance of the crop-share lease rental arrangement is greatest in the western and central areas of Kansas. Although crop-share arrangements are also the most popular arrangements in eastern Kansas, fixed cash rent was reported by more than 30% of respondents in the three eastern districts. Since 1999, there has been a slight trend away from crop-share rental arrangements to cash rent. Of the crop-share arrangements, the 33/67 landlord/tenant crop split dominated in eight of the nine districts of the state. The 40/60 and 50/50 arrangements showed more sporadic popularity, however, the 50/50 arrangement was most popular in Northeast-70. Landlord participation in expenses varied across the state, with fertilizer expenses typically being shared in the same proportion as the crop. Sharing in herbicide expenses appeared to be less dominant than

sharing fertilizer expenses in all districts. Even less uniformity exists in the way that insecticide expenses are divided in crop-share leasing arrangements across Kansas. These varying expense participation results could be due to the wording of survey questions, which asked for participation in 2002 crops. Certain inputs, like insecticide, may not be needed every year. Thus, landlords may report non-participation (0%) for a particular year, even though they would have shared in the costs had they actually been expended.

Conclusion

Although results of the 2003 *Nonirrigated Lease Arrangement Survey* indicate that the crop-share rental arrangement remains the most popular type of arrangement, extension specialists and the survey data suggest that other lease types, especially cash leases, are increasing in popularity. Extension specialists have suggested that the growing use of cash rental arrangements tends to increase the rate of tenant turnover. Results of this survey loosely support the existence of a negative correlation between the use of cash leases and the number of years a tenant has rented land (Tables 2 and 3).

Changes in crop-share division are also occurring. In 1999, Northeast-70 primarily used a 33/67 crop-share division; now, according to survey results, the 50/50 split is predominant. This arrangement marks a return to arrangements that were popular in 1994. This appears to mark a trend reversal rather than a sampling issue, because the 50/50 arrangement was predominant in all counties but one in the district. Additionally, extension specialists confirm that higher landlord crop-shares are more popular in the eastern portion of the state. As landlords negotiate rental arrangements, their perceptions of income risk and expectations for crop income play a key role (Albright, O'Brien, and Sartwelle, 1996). Thus, the current higher landlord portion could change if landlords perceive changes in farm income stability.

Since 1996, one of the major factors that is probably impacting crop land lease arrangements is the Federal Agricultural Improvement and Reform Act (FAIR96). FAIR96 introduced Production Flexibility Contract (PFC) payments, which replaced set-asides and target price related deficiency payments. Combined with lower commodity prices, this change has increased the risk or volatility of the farm income stream. FAIR96 has led to a wider variety of crops being planted. Sunflower, alfalfa, and other hay have grown in popularity in Kansas. Survey responses regarding at least one of these crops were received in all districts. According to Kansas Agricultural Statistics data, these crops now comprise over five percent of the planted acreage in some parts of the state.

The 2002 Farm Bill could potentially impact crop land lease arrangements. The reduction in payment limits could provide incentives to move from cash leases to share crop arrangements, assuming payment limits are more binding on producers than landlords. Most producers and landowners signed up for the 2002 Farm Bill in late 2002 or early 2003. Thus, the impacts of the 2002 Farm Bill probably had little impact on the 2003 survey results.

Since the 1999 survey, crop mix has changed significantly, in all areas of the state. While this is interesting to note, it is probably a reflection of normal crop fluctuations. Recent drought conditions in western Kansas, relative price changes between crops since 1999, and normal crop rotation patterns all impact producer crop choices.

The land rental market in Kansas is quite dynamic. Changes in farm policy, commodity prices and technology will obviously affect farm structure, rental arrangements, and crop diversity. It is difficult to determine exactly what forces have been driving current rental changes. Some possible influences have been discussed. However, one of the most powerful influences, the effect of the traditional arrangements present in a region, has not been considered. Albright previously suggested that traditional arrangements, which have been in place for lengthy time periods, might not be affected by changes in markets, legislation, or farming practices. Other extension specialists contend that, relatively, “what has traditionally been done” is rapidly changing.

Related K-State Research and Extension publications:

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Langemeier, Larry N. “Irrigated Crop-Share and Cash Rental Arrangements for Your Farm.” North Central Regional Publication #146 (NCR 146), revised 1997.

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Langemeier, Larry N. “Pasture Rental Arrangements for Your Farm.” North Central Regional Publication #149 (NCR 149), revised 1997.

Langemeier, Larry N. “Trends in Irrigated Crop Lease Arrangements on Kansas Farms.” Report of Progress 811 (SRP 811), May 1998.

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O’Brien, Daniel. “Crop Share Leasing Arrangements in Kansas.” Kansas State University, Department of Agricultural Economics, Manhattan, Kansas, 1998.

Tsoodle, Leah J., and Christine A. Wilson. “Nonirrigated Crop-Share Leasing Arrangements in Kansas” Kansas State University, Department of Agricultural Economics, Manhattan, Kansas, Staff Paper 01-02, July 2000.

Figure 1. Kansas Crop Reporting Districts

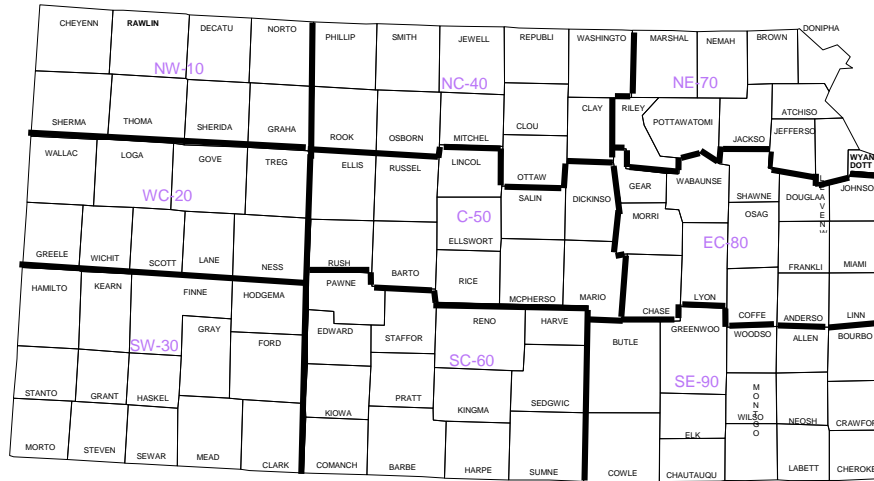


Table 1. Response Rates for Nonirrigated Crop-Lease Survey			
District	Surveys Sent	Responses	Response Rate
Northwest-10	334	152	45.5%
West Central-20	339	174	51.3%
Southwest-30	368	184	50.0%
North Central-40	448	249	55.6%
Central-50	331	183	55.3%
South Central-60	324	178	54.9%
Northeast-70	447	239	53.5%
East Central-80	430	251	58.4%
Southeast-90	364	211	58.0%
State	3,385	1,821	53.8%

Table 2. Nonirrigated Lease Types							
----- Leases That Are: -----							
District	Respondents	Fixed	Crop	Crop &	Flexible	Net	Other
	Who Are Leasing	Cash	Share	Cash	Cash	Share	
Northwest-10	60.5%	23.0%	74.3%	1.2%	1.2%	0.4%	0.0%
West Central-20	57.5%	16.4%	75.8%	7.5%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
Southwest-30	52.7%	8.7%	89.1%	0.4%	0.4%	1.1%	0.4%
North Central-40	53.0%	27.8%	68.2%	2.9%	0.9%	0.3%	0.0%
Central-50	56.3%	25.7%	62.0%	12.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
South Central-60	54.5%	19.7%	75.2%	3.6%	1.1%	0.4%	0.0%
Northeast-70	49.8%	33.1%	59.9%	4.6%	0.3%	2.1%	0.0%
East Central-80	51.8%	35.0%	60.4%	3.7%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%
Southeast-90	48.3%	34.2%	62.9%	2.2%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%
State	53.8%	24.8%	69.8%	4.2%	0.5%	0.6%	0.1%

Table 3. General Leasing Information						
District	Landlords per Farm	Acres	Years	Related to Landlord	Written Lease	
		per Lease	Rented Land			
Northwest-10	1.7	215.4	22.0	53.66	18.29	
West Central-20	1.6	330.8	21.3	52.27	23.86	
Southwest-30	1.5	304.8	19.0	39.77	18.39	
North Central-40	1.4	190.8	18.1	55.86	4.55	
Central-50	1.9	212.5	16.6	61.18	17.86	
South Central-60	1.5	238.0	15.7	55.26	21.05	
Northeast-70	1.4	128.9	16.4	42.86	11.69	
East Central-80	1.8	106.8	15.7	23.33	13.64	
Southeast-90	1.3	113.8	14.8	26.03	10.96	
State	1.6	204.6	17.7	45.58	15.59	

Table 4. Percent of Crop-Share Leasing Respondents by Crop-Share									
Landlord Share	NW-10	WC-20	SW-30	NC-40	C-50	SC-60	NE-70	EC-80	SE-90
16.7%	1.2%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%
25.0%	0.6%	1.1%	4.7%	1.6%	0.0%	3.5%	3.4%	3.6%	1.3%
33.0%	87.6%	97.9%	90.6%	62.5%	89.0%	92.5%	17.7%	70.2%	93.6%
40.0%	3.7%	0.0%	0.5%	25.8%	6.4%	1.2%	17.1%	12.0%	3.2%
50.0%	2.5%	0.5%	1.0%	8.1%	1.7%	2.9%	60.6%	12.9%	1.9%
60.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%
100.0%	4.3%	0.0%	1.0%	0.8%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 5. Northwest-10 Nonirrigated Crop-Share Arrangements				
Crop	Landlord's Percent of Crop Received (or of Costs Paid)*			
	33% Share	40% Share	50% Share	Other % Share
<u>Wheat (115 Leases)</u>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	100	4	2	9
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	87.0%	3.5%	1.7%	7.8%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	83.0%	25.0%	100.0%	55.6%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	45.0%	0.0%	100.0%	55.6%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	31.0%	0.0%	100.0%	55.6%
<u>Corn (7 Leases)</u>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	6	1	0	0
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	85.7%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	50.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	33.3%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<u>Sorghum (29 Leases)</u>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	27	1	0	1
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	93.1%	3.4%	0.0%	3.4%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	96.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	37.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<u>Sunflowers (5 Leases)</u>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	5	0	0	0
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	60.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<u>Alfalfa (4 Leases)</u>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	2	0	2	0
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%
<u>Other Hay (1 Lease)</u>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	1	0	0	0
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

* The percentages calculated in this table represent the percent of landlords sharing the same percent of costs as they share of the crop. For example, 83% of landlords receiving 33% of the wheat crop paid 33% of fertilizer expenses.

Table 6. West Central-20 Nonirrigated Crop-Share Arrangements				
Crop	Landlord's Percent of Crop Received (or of Costs Paid)*			
	33% Share	40% Share	50% Share	Other % Share
<u>Wheat (130 Leases)</u>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	128	0	1	1
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	98.5%	0.0%	0.8%	0.8%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	71.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	36.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	32.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<u>Corn (9 Leases)</u>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	9	0	0	0
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	88.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	44.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	44.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<u>Sorghum (42 Leases)</u>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	42	0	0	0
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	71.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	28.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	23.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<u>Soybeans (2 Leases)</u>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	1	0	0	1
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
<u>Sunflowers (3 Leases)</u>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	3	0	0	0
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<u>Alfalfa (1 Lease)</u>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	1	0	0	0
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<u>Other Hay (1 Lease)</u>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	1	0	0	0
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

* The percentages calculated in this table represent the percent of landlords sharing the same percent of costs as they share of the crop. For example, 71.1% of landlords receiving 33% of the wheat crop paid 33% of fertilizer expenses.

Table 7. Southwest-30 Nonirrigated Crop-Share Arrangements

Crop	Landlord's Percent of Crop Received (or of Costs Paid)*			
	33% Share	40% Share	50% Share	Other % Share
<u>Wheat (137 Leases)</u>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	126	0	1	10
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	92.0%	0.0%	0.7%	7.3%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	77.8%	0.0%	0.0%	30.0%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	53.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	49.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<u>Corn (7 Leases)</u>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	7	0	0	0
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	57.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	71.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<u>Sorghum (35 Leases)</u>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	32	0	0	3
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	91.4%	0.0%	0.0%	8.6%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	81.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	68.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	62.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<u>Soybeans (1 Lease)</u>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	0	0	0	1
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
<u>Sunflowers (3 Leases)</u>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	3	0	0	0
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<u>Alfalfa (1 Lease)</u>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	1	0	0	0
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<u>Other Hay (1 Lease)</u>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	0	1	0	0
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<u>Cotton (5 Leases)</u>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	5	0	0	0
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

* The percentages calculated in this table represent the percent of landlords sharing the same percent of costs as they share of the crop. For example, 77.8% of landlords receiving 33% of the wheat crop paid 33% of fertilizer expenses.

Table 8. North Central-40 Nonirrigated Crop-Share Arrangements				
Crop	Landlord's Percent of Crop Received (or of Costs Paid)*			
	33% Share	40% Share	50% Share	Other % Share
<u>Wheat (143 Leases)</u>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	102	29	6	6
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	71.3%	20.3%	4.2%	4.2%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	94.1%	93.1%	83.3%	66.7%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	58.8%	69.0%	50.0%	16.7%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	36.3%	48.3%	33.3%	16.7%
<u>Corn (15 Leases)</u>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	3	9	2	1
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	20.0%	60.0%	13.3%	6.7%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	100.0%	88.9%	100.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	100.0%	77.8%	50.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	66.7%	77.8%	50.0%	0.0%
<u>Sorghum (60 Leases)</u>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	32	20	8	0
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	53.3%	33.3%	13.3%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	84.4%	90.0%	87.5%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	65.6%	70.0%	50.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	43.8%	60.0%	50.0%	0.0%
<u>Soybeans (15 Leases)</u>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	8	3	2	2
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	53.3%	20.0%	13.3%	13.3%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	75.0%	100.0%	100.0%	50.0%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	50.0%	66.7%	100.0%	50.0%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	25.0%	33.3%	100.0%	50.0%
<u>Sunflowers (2 Leases)</u>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	2	0	0	0
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<u>Alfalfa (10 Leases)</u>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	7	1	2	0
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	70.0%	10.0%	20.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	85.7%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	42.9%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	42.9%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%
<u>Other Hay (3 Leases)</u>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	1	2	0	0
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

* The percentages calculated in this table represent the percent of landlords sharing the same percent of costs as they share of the crop. For example, 94.1% of landlords receiving 33% of the wheat crop paid 33% of fertilizer expenses.

Table 9. Central-50 Nonirrigated Crop-Share Arrangements				
Crop	Landlord's Percent of Crop Received (or of Costs Paid)*			
	33% Share	40% Share	50% Share	Other % Share
<u>Wheat (127 Leases)</u>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	115	6	2	4
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	90.6%	4.7%	1.6%	3.1%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	93.0%	100.0%	50.0%	75.0%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	65.2%	50.0%	50.0%	66.7%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	40.0%	33.3%	0.0%	25.0%
<u>Corn (3 Leases)</u>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	3	0	0	0
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<u>Sorghum (30 Leases)</u>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	28	1	0	1
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	93.3%	3.3%	0.0%	3.3%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	82.1%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	75.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	57.1%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<u>Soybeans (6 Leases)</u>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	3	3	0	0
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	66.7%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	66.7%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%
<u>Alfalfa (6 Leases)</u>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	4	1	1	0
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	66.7%	16.7%	16.7%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	75.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
<u>Other Hay (1 Lease)</u>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	1	0	0	0
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

* The percentages calculated in this table represent the percent of landlords sharing the same percent of costs as they share of the crop. For example, 93% of landlords receiving 33% of the wheat crop paid 33% of fertilizer expenses.

Table 10. South Central-60 Nonirrigated Crop-Share Arrangements				
Crop	Landlord's Percent of Crop Received (or of Costs Paid)*			
	33% Share	40% Share	50% Share	Other % Share
<u>Wheat (130 Leases)</u>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	119	1	5	5
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	91.5%	0.8%	3.8%	3.8%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	94.1%	100.0%	60.0%	20.0%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	63.0%	100.0%	20.0%	20.0%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	51.3%	100.0%	20.0%	20.0%
<u>Corn (3 Leases)</u>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	3	0	0	0
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<u>Sorghum (23 Leases)</u>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	23	0	0	0
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	95.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	73.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	69.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<u>Soybeans (7 Leases)</u>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	7	0	0	0
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	71.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	42.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	57.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<u>Sunflowers (1 Lease)</u>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	1	0	0	0
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<u>Alfalfa (4 Leases)</u>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	3	1	0	0
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	75.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<u>Other Hay (3 Leases)</u>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	3	0	0	0
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

* The percentages calculated in this table represent the percent of landlords sharing the same percent of costs as they share of the crop. For example, 94.1% of landlords receiving 33% of the wheat crop paid 33% of fertilizer expenses.

Table 11. Northeast-70 Nonirrigated Crop-Share Arrangements				
Crop	Landlord's Percent of Crop Received (or of Costs Paid)*			
	33% Share	40% Share	50% Share	Other % Share
<u>Wheat (26 Leases)</u>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	5	6	13	2
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	19.2%	23.1%	50.0%	7.7%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	40.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	40.0%	66.7%	100.0%	100.0%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	0.0%	66.7%	69.2%	50.0%
<u>Corn (55 Leases)</u>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	4	7	42	2
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	7.3%	12.7%	76.4%	3.6%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	25.0%	100.0%	90.5%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	25.0%	71.4%	95.2%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	0.0%	71.4%	73.8%	0.0%
<u>Sorghum (23 Leases)</u>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	1	9	12	1
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	4.3%	39.1%	52.2%	4.3%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	0.0%	100.0%	75.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	100.0%	66.7%	58.3%	0.0%
<u>Soybeans (53 Leases)</u>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	12	8	31	2
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	22.6%	15.1%	58.5%	3.8%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	25.0%	50.0%	83.9%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	25.0%	75.0%	83.9%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	25.0%	25.0%	64.5%	0.0%
<u>Alfalfa (4 Leases)</u>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	1	0	3	0
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	25.0%	0.0%	75.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	100.0%	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	100.0%	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%
<u>Other Hay (14 Leases)</u>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	8	0	5	1
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	57.1%	0.0%	35.7%	7.1%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	33.3%	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	0.0%	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	0.0%	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%

* The percentages calculated in this table represent the percent of landlords sharing the same percent of costs as they share of the crop. For example, 40% of landlords receiving 33% of the wheat crop paid 33% of fertilizer expenses.

Table 12. East Central-80 Nonirrigated Crop-Share Arrangements				
Crop	Landlord's Percent of Crop Received (or of Costs Paid)*			
	33% Share	40% Share	50% Share	Other % Share
<u>Wheat (37 Leases)</u>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	27	5	3	2
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	73.0%	13.5%	8.1%	5.4%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	81.5%	100.0%	66.7%	50.0%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	48.1%	100.0%	33.3%	50.0%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	40.7%	100.0%	33.3%	0.0%
<u>Corn (57 Leases)</u>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	40	8	7	2
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	70.2%	14.0%	12.3%	3.5%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	85.0%	87.5%	85.7%	100.0%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	65.0%	75.0%	85.7%	100.0%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	40.0%	50.0%	57.1%	0.0%
<u>Sorghum (21 Leases)</u>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	14	3	3	1
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	66.7%	14.3%	14.3%	4.8%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	85.7%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	64.3%	100.0%	33.3%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	35.7%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%
<u>Soybeans (85 Leases)</u>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	60	11	10	4
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	70.6%	12.9%	11.8%	4.7%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	80.0%	90.9%	80.0%	50.0%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	65.0%	90.9%	90.0%	50.0%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	43.3%	36.4%	60.0%	0.0%
<u>Alfalfa (4 Leases)</u>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	3	0	0	1
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	75.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<u>Other Hay (19 Leases)</u>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	12	0	6	1
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	63.2%	0.0%	31.6%	5.3%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	25.0%	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

* The percentages calculated in this table represent the percent of landlords sharing the same percent of costs as they share of the crop. For example, 81.5% of landlords receiving 33% of the wheat crop paid 33% of fertilizer expenses.

Table 13. Southeast-90 Nonirrigated Crop-Share Arrangements

Crop	Landlord's Percent of Crop Received (or of Costs Paid)*			
	33% Share	40% Share	50% Share	Other % Share
<u>Wheat (44 Leases)</u>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	43	1	0	0
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	97.7%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	74.4%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	60.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	44.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<u>Corn (11 Leases)</u>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	9	2	0	0
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	81.8%	18.2%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	77.8%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	66.7%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	44.4%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<u>Sorghum (28 Leases)</u>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	28	0	0	0
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	89.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	53.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	46.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<u>Soybeans (46 Leases)</u>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	43	2	1	0
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	93.5%	4.3%	2.2%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	83.7%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	69.8%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	60.5%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<u>Alfalfa (1 Lease)</u>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	0	0	1	0
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
<u>Other Hay (27 Leases)</u>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	24	0	1	2
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	88.9%	0.0%	3.7%	7.4%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

* The percentages calculated in this table represent the percent of landlords sharing the same percent of costs as they share of the crop. For example, 74.4% of landlords receiving 33% of the wheat crop paid 33% of fertilizer expenses.