

2011 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 rotate irrigated, nonirrigated, pasture, and input cost related surveys on a four-year basis. During 2011, the *Nonirrigated Farm Lease Arrangement Survey* was conducted. The following information was developed from the 2011 survey to better understand nonirrigated crop-share leasing arrangements in Kansas. The last survey of nonirrigated crop-share leasing arrangements was conducted by KAS/KSU in 2007. The 2007 survey requested information on the 2006 lease arrangements. Similarly, the 2011 survey requested information regarding 2010 data. The format and survey population for the 2007 and 2011 surveys are similar, so comparing the results of the two time periods is appropriate.

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 2011 KAS/KSU survey information on nonirrigated crop-share leasing arrangements. Additional information pertaining to the survey is available from Jen Schlegel (ace@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 a sample from their database where the sample size is large enough to ensure that a statistically significant number of responses are received from each district. In the 2011 nonirrigated survey, 547 surveys, of the 2,360 mailed, were returned from respondents indicating they leased farmland. In the 2007 nonirrigated survey, KAS received 914 surveys, out of the 1,988 mailed, where respondents indicated they leased farmland. District divisions discussed in this study are based on the KAS Crop Reporting Districts. Figure 1 identifies the area covered by each district. Table 1 presents a breakdown of surveys sent and respondents who leased cropland by district.

## General Statewide Lease Information

The KAS/KSU 2011 nonirrigated farmland lease survey provides information about the distribution and characteristics of cropland leases in Kansas. Table 2 illustrates the distribution of different nonirrigated farmland lease types. On a statewide average, 36.8% of the respondents indicated they lease farmland. This suggests that lease arrangement information is important to many stakeholders in agriculture. Crop-share rental arrangements are the dominant method of leasing cropland in Kansas. 55.7% of all of the 2011 nonirrigated farmland leases statewide are on a crop share basis, and 35.7% are cash rental arrangements. This compares to 63.9% crop-share leases and 30.5% cash leases in the 2007 survey.

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 2007 there has been little change in the percentage of respondents leasing; however there was 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 2007 to 2011, are statistically significant at the 5% level. While small changes occurred in other categories they were not statistically significant. In the 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 respondent, 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 an average of 3.1 landlords per respondent, 144.7 acres per lease, and have rented the land for 18.6 years. Slightly over 34% of tenants are related to their landlords, and only 14.4% of the leases across the state are written. The averages for landlords per respondent, acres per lease, percentage of respondents related to their landlords, and percentage of respondents with written leases have all decreased since 2007 while the average for *Years Rented Land* increased. With the exception of *Years Rented Land*, the changes in the averages from 2007 to 2011 are all statistically significant at the 10% level.

## **Regional Information**

The 2011 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 agreement with 96.2% of the respondents using this arrangement in 2011 (Table 4), as compared to 90.1% in 2007. No other crop-share arrangement received more than 2% of the district total in 2011.

Table 5 shows the majority of respondents indicated they produced wheat; corn was the second highest response. The 33/67 crop-share was predominant in all crops. In 2007, 64.1% of respondents reported growing wheat and 8.4% growing corn. The 2011 survey indicates that 48.8% of respondents grew wheat and 25.6% grew corn. The increase in corn plantings and subsequent decrease in wheat plantings can be linked to the greater demand and higher price for corn in this region in 2011 compared to 2007.

Over 93% of 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. However, sharing herbicide and insecticide expenses does not appear as common. Landlord participation for herbicide expense was around 60%; participation was highest in soybeans at 100%. Approximately 35% of landlords participate in insecticide expenses with highest participation in soybeans at 100%.

### **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 agreement with 96.5% of the respondents using this arrangement in 2011 (Table 4), as compared to 96.1% in 2007. No other crop-share arrangement received more than 4% of the district total in 2011.

Table 6 shows the majority of respondents indicated they produced wheat; sorghum was the second highest response followed by corn. The 33/67 crop-share was predominant in all crops. In 2007, 71.8% of respondents reported growing wheat and 11.3% growing sorghum. The 2011 survey indicates that 56.8% of respondents grew wheat and 21.6% grew sorghum. Corn responses changed from 3.2% in 2007 to 10.8% in 2011. The increase in sorghum and corn plantings and subsequent decrease in wheat plantings can be linked to the greater demand and higher price for sorghum and corn in this region in 2011 compared to 2007.

Over 94% of 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. However, sharing herbicide and insecticide expenses does not appear as common. Landlord participation for herbicide expense was around 55%; participation was highest in sunflowers and alfalfa, both at 100%. Approximately 50% of landlords participate in insecticide expenses with highest participation in sunflowers and alfalfa, both at 100%

### **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 agreement with 94.5% of the respondents using this arrangement in 2011 (Table 4), as compared to 89.5% in 2007. No other crop-share arrangement received more than 3% of the district total in 2011.

Table 7 shows the majority of respondents indicated they produced wheat; sorghum was the second highest response. The 33/67 crop-share was predominant in all crops. In 2007, 66.7% of respondents reported growing wheat and 16.4% growing sorghum. The 2011 survey indicates that 84.5% of respondents grew wheat and 10.3% grew sorghum.

Over 98% of 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. However, sharing herbicide and insecticide expenses does not appear as common. Landlord participation for herbicide expense was around 55%; participation was highest in sorghum at 66.7%. Approximately 50% of landlords participate in insecticide expenses with participation in corn at 66.7%.

### **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 agreement with 62.7% of the respondents using this arrangement in 2011 (Table 4), as compared to 69.4% in 2007. The 40/60 crop-share was also somewhat popular, receiving 28.9% of the district total in 2011 and 25.9% in 2007. No other crop-share arrangement received more than 7% of the district total in 2011.

Table 8 shows the majority of respondents indicated they produced wheat with soybeans receiving the second highest response. The 33/67 crop-share was predominant in all crops except for other hay, where the 50/50 crop-share contained all leases. In 2007, 56.2% of respondents reported growing wheat and 8.2% growing soybeans. The 2011 survey indicates that 47.2% of respondents grew wheat, while 20.5% grew soybeans. The increase in soybean plantings and subsequent decrease in wheat plantings can be linked to the greater demand and higher price for soybeans in this region in 2011 compared to 2007.

Over 94% of 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. However, sharing herbicide and insecticide expenses does not appear as common. Landlord participation for herbicide expense was around 55%; participation was highest in corn at 64.3%. Approximately 30% of landlords participate in insecticide expenses with highest participation in corn at 42.9%.

### **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 agreement with 83.4% of the respondents using this arrangement in 2011 (Table 4), as compared to 85.2% in 2007. The 40/60 crop-share was also somewhat popular, receiving 13.1% of the district total in 2007 and 9.4% in 2003. No other crop-share arrangement received more than 1% of the district total in 2011.

Table 9 shows the majority of respondents indicated they produced wheat; sorghum was the second highest response. The 33/67 crop-share was predominant in all crops. In 2007, 59.6% of respondents reported growing wheat and 13.8% growing sorghum. The 2011 survey indicates that 58.6% of respondents grew wheat and 15.6% grew sorghum.

Over 98% of 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. However, sharing herbicide and insecticide expenses does not appear as common. Landlord participation for herbicide expense was around 70%; participation was highest in sunflowers and alfalfa, both at 100%. Approximately 50% of landlords participate in insecticide expenses with highest participation in sunflowers and alfalfa, both at 100%.

### **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 agreement with 90.8% of the respondents using this arrangement in 2011 (Table 4), as compared to 94.3% in 2007. No other crop-share arrangement received more than 7% of the district total in 2011.

Table 10 shows the majority of respondents indicated they produced wheat; multiple crops grown in the same lease arrangement and sorghum tie for the second highest response. The 33/67 crop-share was predominant in all crops. In 2007, 76.3% of respondents reported growing wheat and 2.7% growing soybeans. The 2011 survey indicates that 63.6% of respondents grew wheat and 15.2% grew soybeans. The increase in soybean plantings and subsequent decrease in wheat plantings can be linked to the greater demand and higher price for soybeans in this region in 2011 compared to 2007.

Over 98% of 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. However, sharing herbicide and insecticide expenses does not appear as common. Landlord participation for herbicide expense was around 60%; participation was highest in corn and other hay, both at 100%. Approximately 40%

of landlords participate in insecticide expenses with highest participation in alfalfa at 100%.

### **Northeast-70**

In this region, and within the crop-share arrangement, a one-half/one-half (50/50) landlord/tenant crop-share was the predominant agreement with 44.7% of the respondents using this arrangement in 2011 (Table 4), as compared to 50.0% in 2007. The 33/67 and 40/60 crop-shares were also popular, receiving 22.3% and 27.7%, respectively, of the district total in 2011, compared to 20.5% and 25.7%, respectively, in 2007. No other crop-share arrangement received more than 6% of the district total in 2011.

Table 11 shows the majority of respondents indicated they produced corn; soybeans was the second highest response. The 50/50 crop-share arrangement was predominant in corn, sorghum, soybeans, alfalfa, and other hay, while the 40/60 arrangement was predominant in wheat. In 2007, 33.5% of respondents reported growing corn and 26.7% growing soybeans. The 2011 survey indicates that 41.8% of respondents grew corn and 35.8% grew soybeans. The increase in soybean and corn plantings and subsequent decrease in other plantings can be linked to the greater demand and higher price for soybeans and corn in this region in 2011 compared to 2007.

Over 95% of 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. However, sharing herbicide and insecticide expenses does not appear as common. Landlord participation for herbicide expense was around 80%; participation was highest in sorghum at 100%. Approximately 60% of landlords participate in insecticide expenses with the highest participation in sorghum and alfalfa, both at 100%.

### **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 agreement with 70.7% of the respondents using this arrangement in 2011 (Table 4), as compared to 79.5% in 2007. The 40/60 and 50/50 crop-shares were also popular, receiving 9.1% and 17.2%, respectively, of the district total in 2011, compared to 10.6% and 7.9%, respectively, in 2007. These changes suggest a trend towards the tenants receiving a larger share of the crop. No other crop-share arrangement received more than 1% of the district total in 2011.

Table 12 shows the majority of respondents indicated they produced soybeans; corn was the second highest response. The 33/67 crop-share arrangement was predominant in all crops. In 2007, 36.6% of respondents reported growing soybeans and 25.9% grew corn. The 2011 survey indicates that 47.4% of respondents grew soybeans and 25.6% grew corn. The increase in soybean plantings and subsequent decrease in wheat plantings can be linked to the greater demand and higher price for soybeans in this region in 2011 compared to 2007.

Over 96% of 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. However, sharing herbicide and insecticide expenses does not appear as common. Landlord participation for herbicide expense was around 80%; participation was highest in sorghum at 100%. Approximately 60% of landlords participate in insecticide expenses with the highest participation in sorghum at 100%.

### **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 agreement with 94.4% of the respondents using this arrangement in 2011 (Table 4), as compared to 92.6% in 2007. No other crop-share arrangement received more than 5% of the district total in 2011.

Table 13 shows the majority of respondents indicated they produced soybeans; corn was the second highest response. The 33/67 crop-share arrangement was predominant in all crops. In 2007, 17.7% of respondents reported growing soybeans and 24.5% growing corn. The 2011 survey indicates that 29.6% of respondents grew soybeans and 48.1% grew corn. The increase in soybean and corn plantings and subsequent decrease in wheat plantings can be linked to the greater demand and higher price for sorghum and corn in this region in 2011 compared to 2007.

Over 88% of 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. However, 100% of the landlords paid the same share or greater of fertilizer expenses as they received of the crop. In other words, if the landlord received 33% of the crop, then the landlord paid at least 33% of the fertilizer expenses. Sharing herbicide and insecticide expenses does not appear as common. Landlord participation for herbicide expense was around 70%; participation was highest in sorghum at 100%. Approximately 40% of landlords participate in insecticide expenses with highest participation in soybeans at 50%.

### **District Summary**

The crop-share lease rental arrangement is predominant across Kansas; however, fixed cash rent was reported by more than 30% of respondents in seven of the nine districts. Since 2007, 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 50/50 arrangement was most popular in Northeast-70 and the 40/60 and 50/50 arrangements showed some sporadic popularity in other regions. Landlord participation in expenses varied across the state, with fertilizer expenses usually being shared in the same proportion as the crop. Sharing in herbicide expenses appeared to be less common 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 2010 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 *2011 Nonirrigated Farmland Lease Arrangement Survey* indicate that the crop-share rental arrangement remains the most popular type of arrangement, survey data from this and earlier years along with anecdotal evidence from extension specialists suggest that other lease types, especially cash leases, are increasing in popularity.

Changes in crop-share division are also occurring. The percentage of respondents reporting arrangements other than the typical 33/67 crop-share division increased in some districts and decreased in others from 2007 to 2011. Additionally, extension specialists confirm survey results that indicate higher landlord crop-shares are more popular in the central and eastern portions 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).

Since 2007, a few major factors likely impacting crop land lease arrangements are rising fuel prices, changes in ethanol production, and a larger share of cash rent in the agricultural land rental market. Higher fuel prices contribute to increased costs in many areas such as transportation, both of final products and inputs, and pumping costs, just to name a few. The change in ethanol production has impacted commodity prices and competition for land. The higher share of cash rent arrangements indicates that landlords tend to distance themselves from income variability risk.

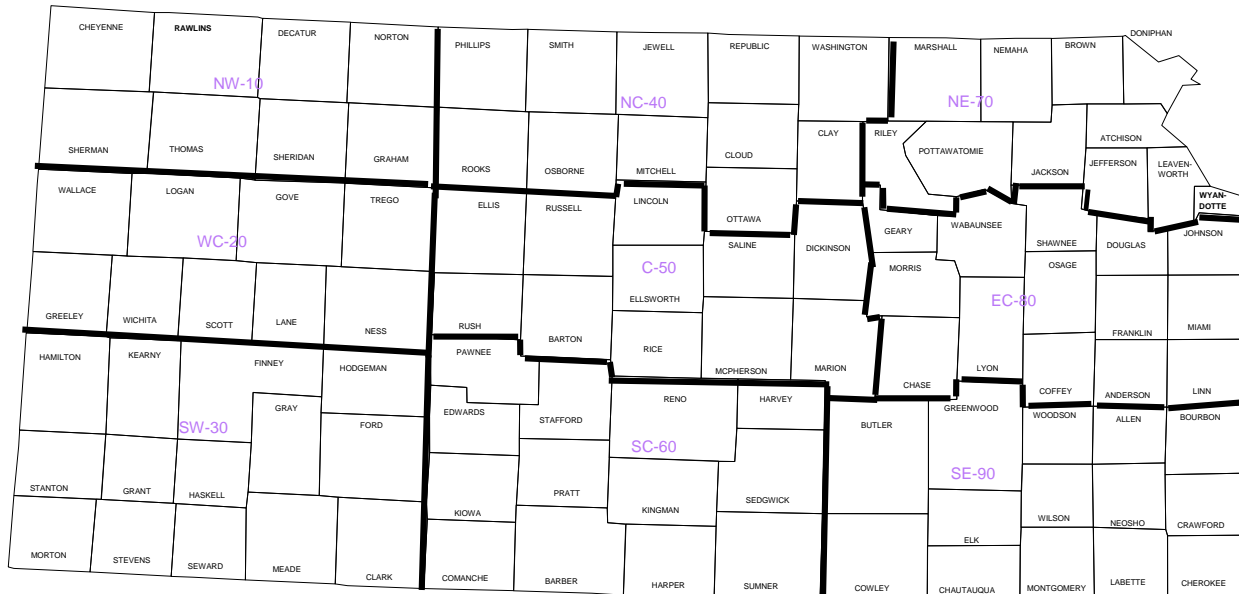
Since the 2007 survey, based on planted acreage, the crop mix has changed. In general, producers are planting more corn and soybeans and less wheat and sorghum in all areas of the state. While this is interesting to note, it is probably a reflection of normal crop fluctuations and the impact of ethanol and other alternative fuels on crop choice. Weather conditions in western Kansas, relative price changes between crops since 2007, and 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. The results of the last two surveys tend to weigh on the side of the latter statement.

**Related K-State Research and Extension publications:**

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**Figure 1. Kansas Crop Reporting Districts**



**Table 1. Nonirrigated Crop-Lease Survey**

District	Surveys Sent	Leasing Respondents	Response Rate*
Northwest-10	161	40	24.8%
West Central-20	119	28	23.5%
Southwest-30	206	38	18.4%
North Central-40	266	77	28.9%
Central-50	334	81	24.3%
South Central-60	357	82	23.0%
Northeast-70	293	71	24.2%
East Central-80	308	80	26.0%
Southeast-90	316	50	15.8%
State	2,360	547	23.2%

\* The response rate is a reflection of the respondents who are leasing divided by the total number of surveys sent. People that responded but do not lease land are not included.

**Table 2. Nonirrigated Lease Types**

----- Leases That Are: -----

<b>District</b>	<b>Fixed Cash</b>	<b>Crop Share</b>	<b>Crop &amp; Cash</b>	<b>Flexible Cash</b>	<b>Net Share</b>	<b>Other</b>
Northwest-10	35.2%	54.6%	3.4%	0.0%	6.8%	0.0%
West Central-20	21.3%	58.5%	0.0%	0.0%	20.2%	0.0%
Southwest-30	20.8%	76.1%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%
North Central-40	41.3%	54.8%	1.0%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%
Central-50	32.8%	53.8%	13.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%
South Central-60	34.0%	63.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.8%	1.1%
Northeast-70	48.7%	42.4%	5.8%	0.4%	1.8%	0.9%
East Central-80	50.9%	39.6%	7.4%	0.4%	1.7%	0.0%
Southeast-90	35.9%	58.2%	0.0%	0.0%	4.6%	1.3%
State	35.7%	55.7%	3.5%	0.1%	4.7%	0.4%

**Table 3. General Leasing Information**

<b>District</b>	<b>Landlords per Respondent</b>	<b>Ave. Acres Per Lease</b>	<b>Ave. # Years Rented Land</b>	<b>% Related to Landlord</b>	<b>% Written Lease</b>
Northwest-10	2.2	199.7	16.7	58.8%	17.6%
West Central-20	3.2	212.0	17.6	42.9%	12.3%
Southwest-30	2.4	244.9	21.0	32.4%	18.6%
North Central-40	2.7	122.8	17.8	36.9%	14.4%
Central-50	3.5	149.2	16.0	35.5%	17.0%
South Central-60	3.9	165.5	18.1	35.6%	18.8%
Northeast-70	3.0	94.7	21.9	22.6%	16.1%
East Central-80	3.5	85.5	20.4	28.4%	7.5%
Southeast-90	2.8	88.0	18.9	27.9%	1.5%
State	3.1	144.7	18.6	34.5%	14.4%

**Table 4. Percent of Crop-Share Leasing Respondents  
by Crop-Share Arrangements**

<b>Landlord Share</b>	<b>NW-10</b>	<b>WG-20</b>	<b>SW-30</b>	<b>NC-40</b>	<b>C-50</b>	<b>SC-60</b>	<b>NE-70</b>	<b>EC-80</b>	<b>SE-90</b>
3.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%
15.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%
20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
25.0%	0.0%	3.5%	1.4%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	5.3%	1.0%	0.0%
<b>33.3%</b>	<b>96.2%</b>	<b>96.5%</b>	<b>94.5%</b>	<b>62.7%</b>	<b>83.4%</b>	<b>90.8%</b>	22.3%	<b>70.7%</b>	<b>94.4%</b>
40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	28.9%	13.1%	6.4%	27.7%	9.1%	0.0%
50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	6.3%	0.7%	2.1%	<b>44.7%</b>	17.2%	4.2%
66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%
75.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	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 (and of Costs Paid)*			
	33% Share	40% Share	50% Share	Other % Share
<b><u>Wheat (21 Leases)</u></b>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	19			2
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	90.5%	No Responses	No Responses	9.5%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	100.0%			0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	68.4%			0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	21.1%			0.0%
<b><u>Corn (11 Leases)</u></b>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	11			
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	100.0%	No Responses	No Responses	No Responses
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	90.9%			
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	81.8%			
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	54.5%			
<b><u>Sorghum (7 Leases)</u></b>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	7			
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	100.0%	No Responses	No Responses	No Responses
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	100.0%			
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	57.1%			
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	42.9%			
<b><u>Soybeans (1 Lease)</u></b>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	1			
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	100.0%	No Responses	No Responses	No Responses
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	100.0%			
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	100.0%			
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	100.0%			
<b><u>Sunflowers (2 Leases)</u></b>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	2			
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	100.0%	No Responses	No Responses	No Responses
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	100.0%			
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	0.0%			
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	0.0%			
<b><u>Other Hay (1 Lease)</u></b>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	1			
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	100.0%	No Responses	No Responses	No Responses
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	100.0%			
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	0.0%			
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	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, 68.4% of landlords receiving 33% of the wheat crop paid 33% of herbicide 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
<b><u>Wheat (21 Leases)</u></b>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	21			
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	100.0%	No Responses	No Responses	No Responses
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	95.2%			
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	52.4%			
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	52.4%			
<b><u>Corn (4 Leases)</u></b>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	4			
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	100.0%	No Responses	No Responses	No Responses
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	100.0%			
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	25.0%			
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	25.0%			
<b><u>Sorghum (8 Leases)</u></b>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	8			
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	100.0%	No Responses	No Responses	No Responses
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	87.5%			
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	62.5%			
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	50.0%			
<b><u>Sunflowers (2 Leases)</u></b>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	2			
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	100.0%	No Responses	No Responses	No Responses
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	100.0%			
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	100.0%			
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	100.0%			
<b><u>Alfalfa (1 Lease)</u></b>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	1			
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	100.0%	No Responses	No Responses	No Responses
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	100.0%			
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	100.0%			
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	100.0%			
<b><u>Other #1 (1 Lease)</u></b>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	1			
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	100.0%	No Responses	No Responses	No Responses
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	100.0%			
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	0.0%			
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	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, 52.4% of landlords receiving 33% of the wheat crop paid 33% of herbicide 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
<b>Wheat (49 Leases)</b>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	48		1	
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	98.0%	No Responses	2.0%	No Responses
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	100.0%		100.0%	
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	51.0%		100.0%	
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	51.0%		100.0%	
<b>Corn (3 Leases)</b>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	2	1		
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	66.7%	33.3%	No Responses	No Responses
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	100.0%	0.0%		
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	50.0%	0.0%		
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	100.0%	0.0%		
<b>Sorghum (6 Leases)</b>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	5		1	
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	83.3%	No Responses	16.7%	No Responses
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	100.0%		100.0%	
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	60.0%		100.0%	
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	20.0%		100.0%	

\* 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, 51.0% of landlords receiving 33% of the wheat crop paid 33% of herbicide 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
<b><u>Wheat (60 Leases)</u></b>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	39	18	2	1
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	65.0%	30.0%	3.3%	1.7%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	100.0%	94.4%	100.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	53.8%	72.2%	100.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	30.8%	33.3%	50.0%	0.0%
<b><u>Corn (14 Leases)</u></b>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	9	5		
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	64.3%	35.7%	No Responses	No Responses
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	100.0%	80.0%		
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	55.6%	80.0%		
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	33.3%	60.0%		
<b><u>Sorghum (24 Leases)</u></b>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	17	6	1	
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	70.8%	25.0%	4.2%	No Responses
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	52.9%	83.3%	0.0%	
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	35.3%	33.3%	0.0%	
<b><u>Soybeans (26 Leases)</u></b>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	15	8	3	
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	57.7%	30.8%	11.5%	No Responses
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	100.0%	87.5%	33.3%	
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	46.7%	75.0%	33.3%	
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	6.7%	37.5%	33.3%	
<b><u>Sunflowers (1 Lease)</u></b>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	1			
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	100.0%	No Responses	No Responses	No Responses
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	100.0%			
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	0.0%			
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	0.0%			
<b><u>Alfalfa (1 Lease)</u></b>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	1			
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	100.0%	No Responses	No Responses	No Responses
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	100.0%			
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	0.0%			
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	0.0%			
<b><u>Other Hay (1 Lease)</u></b>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement			1	
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	No Responses	No Responses	100.0%	No Responses
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs			100.0%	
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs			0.0%	
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs			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, 53.8% of landlords receiving 33% of the wheat crop paid 33% of herbicide 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
<b><u>Wheat (75 Leases)</u></b>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	59	13		3
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	78.7%	17.3%	No Responses	4.0%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	100.0%	100.0%		33.3%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	57.6%	100.0%		33.3%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	35.6%	84.6%		33.3%
<b><u>Corn (8 Leases)</u></b>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	7	1		
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	87.5%	12.5%	No Responses	No Responses
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	100.0%	100.0%		
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	71.4%	0.0%		
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	42.9%	0.0%		
<b><u>Sorghum (20 Leases)</u></b>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	18	1	1	
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	90.0%	5.0%	5.0%	No Responses
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	66.7%	100.0%	100.0%	
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	66.7%	100.0%	100.0%	
<b><u>Soybeans (19 Leases)</u></b>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	16	3		
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	84.2%	15.8%	No Responses	No Responses
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	100.0%	100.0%		
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	68.8%	100.0%		
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	50.0%	66.7%		
<b><u>Sunflowers (1 Lease)</u></b>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	1			
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	100.0%	No Responses	No Responses	No Responses
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	100.0%			
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	100.0%			
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	100.0%			
<b><u>Alfalfa (1 Lease)</u></b>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement		1		
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	No Responses	100.0%	No Responses	No Responses
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs		100.0%		
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs		100.0%		
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs		100.0%		
<b><u>Other Hay (4 Leases)</u></b>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	4			
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	100.0%	No Responses	No Responses	No Responses
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	100.0%			
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	0.0%			
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	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, 57.6% of landlords receiving 33% of the wheat crop paid 33% of herbicide 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
<b><u>Wheat (84 Leases)</u></b>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	76	8		
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	90.5%	9.5%	No Responses	No Responses
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	100.0%	100.0%		
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	60.5%	25.0%		
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	40.8%	75.0%		
<b><u>Corn (8 Leases)</u></b>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	6	2		
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	75.0%	25.0%	No Responses	No Responses
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	100.0%	50.0%		
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	100.0%	100.0%		
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	50.0%	0.0%		
<b><u>Sorghum (14 Leases)</u></b>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	12		1	1
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	85.7%	No Responses	7.1%	7.1%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	100.0%		100.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	75.0%		0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	33.3%		0.0%	0.0%
<b><u>Soybeans (20 Leases)</u></b>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	20			
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	100.0%	No Responses	No Responses	No Responses
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	100.0%			
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	70.0%			
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	55.0%			
<b><u>Alfalfa (3 Leases)</u></b>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	3			
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	100.0%	No Responses	No Responses	No Responses
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	100.0%			
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	66.7%			
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	100.0%			
<b><u>Other Hay (1 Lease)</u></b>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	1			
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	100.0%	No Responses	No Responses	No Responses
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	100.0%			
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	100.0%			
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	0.0%			
<b><u>Triticale (2 Leases)</u></b>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	2			
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	100.0%	No Responses	No Responses	No Responses
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	100.0%			
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	0.0%			
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	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, 60.5% of landlords receiving 33% of the wheat crop paid 33% of herbicide 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
<b><u>Wheat (8 Leases)</u></b>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	1	4	3	No Responses
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	12.5%	50.0%	37.5%	
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	100.0%	75.0%	100.0%	
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	100.0%	50.0%	100.0%	
<b><u>Corn (28 Leases)</u></b>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	2	8	18	No Responses
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	7.1%	28.6%	64.3%	
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	50.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	0.0%	87.5%	94.4%	
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	0.0%	87.5%	66.7%	
<b><u>Sorghum (2 Leases)</u></b>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement		1	1	No Responses
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	No Responses	50.0%	50.0%	
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs		100.0%	100.0%	
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs		100.0%	100.0%	
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs		100.0%	100.0%	
<b><u>Soybeans (24 Leases)</u></b>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement		9	15	No Responses
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	No Responses	37.5%	62.5%	
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs		88.9%	100.0%	
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs		77.8%	86.7%	
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs		66.7%	40.0%	
<b><u>Alfalfa (2 Leases)</u></b>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement		1	1	No Responses
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	No Responses	50.0%	58.1%	
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs		100.0%	100.0%	
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs		100.0%	0.0%	
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs		100.0%	100.0%	
<b><u>Other Hay (3 Leases)</u></b>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement			2	1
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	No Responses	No Responses	66.7%	33.3%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs			100.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs			0.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs			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, 75.0% of landlords receiving 40% of the wheat crop paid 40% of herbicide 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
<b><u>Wheat (9 Leases)</u></b>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	4	2	3	No Responses
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	44.4%	22.2%	33.3%	
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	75.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	75.0%	50.0%	100.0%	
<b><u>Corn (23 Leases)</u></b>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	15	2	5	1
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	65.2%	8.7%	21.7%	4.3%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	100.0%	100.0%	80.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	73.3%	100.0%	80.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	60.0%	100.0%	80.0%	0.0%
<b><u>Sorghum (4 Leases)</u></b>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	3		1	No Responses
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	75.0%	No Responses	25.0%	
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	100.0%		100.0%	
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	100.0%		100.0%	
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	100.0%		100.0%	
<b><u>Soybeans (37 Leases)</u></b>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	27	5	5	No Responses
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	73.0%	13.5%	13.5%	
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	74.1%	100.0%	100.0%	
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	51.9%	40.0%	100.0%	
<b><u>Other Hay (5 Leases)</u></b>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	5			No Responses
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	100.0%	No Responses	No Responses	
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	80.0%			
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	0.0%			
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	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, 50.0% of landlords receiving 40% of the wheat crop paid 40% of insecticide 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
<b>Wheat (6 Leases)</b>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	6			
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	100.0%	No Responses	No Responses	No Responses
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	83.3%			
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	66.7%			
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	33.3%			
<b>Corn (16 Leases)</b>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	15		1	
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	93.7%	No Responses	6.3%	No Responses
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	86.7%		100.0%	
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	60.0%		100.0%	
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	40.0%		100.0%	
<b>Sorghum (3 Leases)</b>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	3			
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	100.0%	No Responses	No Responses	No Responses
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	100.0%			
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	100.0%			
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	33.3%			
<b>Soybeans (26 Leases)</b>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	23		2	1
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	88.5%	No Responses	7.7%	3.8%
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	95.7%		100.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	78.3%		100.0%	0.0%
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	47.8%		100.0%	0.0%
<b>Other Hay (3 Leases)</b>				
Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	3			
% of Total Leases in Lease Arrangement	100.0%	No Responses	No Responses	No Responses
% of Leases Sharing Fertilizer Costs	100.0%			
% of Leases Sharing Herbicide Costs	0.0%			
% of Leases Sharing Insecticide Costs	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, 66.7% of landlords receiving 33% of the wheat crop paid 33% of herbicide expenses.