

**A REVIEW OF THE LAND RENTAL  
ARRANGEMENTS OF TEXAS SOUTH PLAINS  
COTTON PRODUCERS:  
PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF A SURVEY**  
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determine differences by county, size of operations, etc., and 11) how are irrigation costs shared on rented land.

**Abstract**

Texas South Plains cotton producers were surveyed by mail to gather information about land rental arrangements. A questionnaire with 135 questions was used in an attempt to collect data about current rental arrangements and how they have been adjusted in recent years. Because of various delays, only the raw data was available to prepare some brief oral comments for this conference. The preliminary observations were prepared without any in-depth, statistical analysis. The authors plan to make a more complete presentation of the results at next year's conference.

**Introduction**

Texas South Plains farmers produce cotton on owned land and rented land. Crop-share agreements are widely used in the South Plains area. Crop-share rental agreements allow the renter and landowner to share the risks of production. Crop-share rental ratios are often set by tradition and may not always promote fairness, economic efficiency or long-run conservation of the land. Changes in types of production inputs and investments in non-land capital sometimes require adjustments in crop share arrangements to maintain an arrangement that can be agreed to by both parties and will result in each having the same objective in the level of input use.

**Objectives**

Some of the reasons for conducting this survey were: 1) to compile data to assist in advising new farmers and others in establishing rental arrangements, 2) to test the hypothesis that the presence of widespread weed and erosion problems on rented land are a result of out-dated crop-share arrangements, 3) determine if rental arrangements are changing in response to shifts to more reduced tillage systems with more chemical costs, 4) determine how often arrangements are renegotiated, 5) find out if there are different crop-share arrangements for irrigated and dryland cotton, 6) determine the most common crop-share arrangements, 7) determine what percent of specific inputs landlords pay, 8) determine what the most common planting pattern is, 9) determine if there are differences between management practices on rented and owned land, 10)