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Abstract

Indices of size and cost efficiency were computed for actual no-till drill purchases versus renting for a sample of farms in eastern Washington and northern Idaho, USA. Positive efficiency for purchasing was observed in the entire sample due to economies of size and good cost management. Farms in a low precipitation region showed higher efficiency than in a high precipitation region. Farms with above average efficiency planted higher acreage, paid less for drills and had lower repair costs per acre.

Key Words: machinery acquisition, machinery ownership, no-till, no-till drill, rent-purchase decision

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