

El-22596

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In Boone County there are 50 Centennial Farms on record that have been recognized by the IL Department of Ag. There are also four Sesquicentennial Farms in Boone County on record. The Demunn Farm in LeRoy, was established in 1852, the Greenlee Farm in Caledonia, was established in 1857, the Nelson Farm in Capron, was established in 1853, and the White Farm in Kingston, was established in 1846.

Sesquicentennial Farms

 Family Name	County	City	Township	Org. Date of Purchase
DEMUNN	BOONE	HARVARD	LEROY	1852
GREENLEE	BOONE	Caledonia	CALEDONIA	1857
NELSON	BOONE	Capron	BOONE	1853
WHITE	BOONE	KINGSTON	SPRING	1846

Centennial Farms

 Family Name	County	City	Township	Org. Date of Purchase
ADAMS	BOONE	CLINTON	MANCHESTER	1846
ANDERSON	BOONE	GARDEN PRAIRIE	SPRING	1901
ANDREW	BOONE	CALEDONIA	HARLEM/CALEDONIA	1848
Aves	Boone	Belvidere	Flora	1901
BATES	BOONE	BELVIDERE	FLORA	1858
BEHLING	BOONE	CALEDONIA	BELVIDERE	1876
BUSSEY	BOONE	CALEDONIA	MANCHESTER	1845
CARLSON	BOONE	Garden Prairie	BONUS	1913
COLVER	BOONE	Capron	BOONE	1869
CUMMINGS	BOONE	CALEDONIA	CALEDONIA	1849
DE MUNN	BOONE	HARVARD	LEROY	1852
EDWARDS	BOONE	S BELOIT	MANCHESTER	1901
ELLWANGER	BOONE	GARDEN PRAIRIE	BONUS	1903
ENGELHARDT	BOONE	SHARON	LEROY	1859
ERWIN	BOONE	CALEDONIA	POPLAR GROVE	1887
FOWLER	BOONE	Belvidere	SPRING	1911
FOWLER	BOONE	Belvidere	SPRING	1913
GOFF	BOONE	CALEDONIA	CALEDONIA	1869
GREENLEE	BOONE	CALEDONIA	CALEDONIA	1857
GRIFFIN	BOONE	CALEDONIA	MANCHESTER	1891
HALL	BOONE	CALEDONIA	MANCHESTER	1903
HAZELWOOD	BOONE	POPLAR GROVE	MANCHESTER	1846

Henninger	Boone	Belvidere	Bonus	1909
HUNTINGTON	BOONE	Belvidere	BELVIDERE	1868
HYSER	BOONE	Garden Prairie	BONUS	1913
JOHNSON	BOONE	CLINTON	MANCHESTER	1843
JOHNSON	BOONE	BELVIDERE	SPRING	1906
KELLY	BOONE	CALEDONIA	CALEDONIA	1866
LAMPERT	BOONE	GARDEN PRAIRIE	BONUS	1876
LARSON	BOONE	CAPRON	BOONE	1859
LEE	BOONE	KIRKLAND	FLORA	1848
LEE	BOONE	POPLAR GROVE	MANCHESTER	1849
LUHMAN	BOONE	BELVIDERE	BONUS	1837
MCEACHERN	BOONE	CALEDONIA	CALEDONIA	1864
MOREHEAD	BOONE	CHERRY VALLEY	FLORA	1852
RAMSAY	BOONE	CALEDONIA	CALEDONIA	1868
REID	BOONE	CALEDONIA	CALEDONIA	1864
RYAN	BOONE	CHERRY VALLEY	FLROA	1871
SALLEY	BOONE	CALEDONIA	CALEDONIA	1889
SCHERER	BOONE	GARDEN PRAIRIE	SPRING	1905
STENNERSON	BOONE	CLINTON	MANCHESTER	1857
STIMES	BOONE	CAPRON	BOONE	1851
SWANSON	BOONE	BELVIDERE	BELVIDERE	1895
THORNTON	BOONE	CALEDONIA	MANCHESTER	1847
TURNER	BOONE	GARDEN PRAIRIE	BONUS	1903
TURNER	BOONE	GARDEN PRAIRIE	BONUS	1894
Walberg	Boone	Belvidere	Spring	1893
Walberg	Boone	Garden Prairie	Bonus	1908
WARD	BOONE	CALEDONIA	CALEDONIA	1902
WILLIAMS	BOONE	CLINTON	MANCHESTER	1849

Train

train plan goes through:

Ronald Nelson Farm

9431 N Boone School Rd, Capron, IL 61012

about 1500 ft from house

[Illinois Department of Agriculture]

Agriculture is one of Illinois' most important industries. Directly and indirectly, the business of farming employs one million Illinoisans and 20 million others nationwide. Marketing of Illinois' agricultural commodities generates about \$8 billion annually. Ag-related industries, such as farm machinery manufacturing, agricultural real estate, and production and sale of value-added food products contribute billions more to the state's economy. For example, food processing alone adds almost \$11.5 billion annually to the value of Illinois' raw agricultural commodities.

Farmland cannot be created; there is no practical way to mitigate the loss when acres are developed or converted to other uses. Once land has been developed or converted, it usually cannot be returned to production. Because development is often located on the best farmland, reliance on marginal land for production is increasing. Farming marginal land increases the risk of soil erosion and often requires more chemical inputs and complex management techniques.

Illinois has lost 3.6 million acres of farmland since 1950, an average of almost 77,000 acres each year. From 1950 to 1990, the population of the United States increased by more than 97 million, and Illinois' population increased by more than 2.7 million. As the world's population continues to grow, so will the need for food and other goods produced from agricultural commodities. Preserving farmland is necessary to meet the needs of people in Illinois, the United States and around the globe.

[NorthernNotes from Northern Illinois University By Heather Sell
(hsell@niu.edu). March 7, 2000. <http://www.niu.edu/newsplace/nnurban.htm>]

It is estimated that 1.5 million acres of productive farmland are lost every year to urbanization.

This figure averages out to almost two acres every minute.

It takes millions of years to create one inch of productive topsoil.

- American Farmland Trust
- Land of Plenty, Land of want lesson plan
- FIL-Illinois Land-use Clearinghouse-Home
- 1996 Farm Bill Conservation Provisions /

[2014 Illinois Department of Agriculture]

The average size of an Illinois farm, including hobby farms, is 358 acres. Most farm acreage is devoted to grain, mainly corn and soybeans.

Marketing of Illinois' agricultural commodities generates more than \$19 billion annually. Corn accounts for 54 percent of that total. Marketing of soybeans contributes 27 percent, and the combined marketings of livestock, dairy and poultry generates 13 percent. Billions more dollars flow into the state's economy from ag-related industries, such as farm machinery manufacturing, agricultural real estate, and production and sale of value-added food products. Rural Illinois benefits principally from agricultural production, while agricultural processing and manufacturing strengthen urban economies.

In fact, the state ranks first in the nation with \$180 billion in processed food sales. Most of these companies are located in the Chicago metropolitan area, which contains one of the largest concentrations of food-related businesses in the world.

Although Illinois' food and fiber industry employs nearly 1 million people, there are only 75,087 farm operators, down from 164,000 in 1959.

Illinois ranks third nationally in the export of agricultural commodities with \$8.2 billion worth of goods shipped to other countries

Table 1. 2016 Operator and Land Returns for Different Expected Prices by Four Illinois Regions.

Price		Illinois Region ¹			
		Central-High	North	Central-Low	South
Corn	201	196	186	164	
Soybeans	58	60	53	48	
		\$ per acre			
\$3.60	\$8.10	206	169	152	80
\$3.90	\$8.90	229	192	171	94
\$4.20	\$9.75	268	231	205	123
\$4.60	\$10.60	319	282	252	162
\$4.80	\$11.40	359	323	289	195
Avg 2014 Cash Rent		293	265	243	163

¹ Revenues, yields, and costs are adapted from 2015 Illinois Crop Budgets. Besides price, revenue from ARC-CO is varied over price scenarios.