

# ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL HIGHLIGHTS

## **GENERAL INFORMATION**

Agriculture has always been a vital part of the lives of Illinois citizens and the economy of the state. Illinois is gifted with some of the richest agricultural resources in the world. The fertile soil, favorable climate, availability of excellent transportation via water, highway, rail and air, good marketing opportunities and a productive work force are some of the many resources that allow Illinois to be recognized as a world supplier of food, feed, and fiber. The variations in soil types, climate and topography in the state make it possible for Illinois farmers to produce a wide variety of agricultural commodities. Approximately 1,500 different soil types can be found in Illinois.

## **“VALUE ADDED” AGRICULTURE**

Food and agricultural product manufacturing and processing contribute significantly to Illinois' economy. Nationally, Illinois ranks among the leading states in the number of food and agricultural processing companies, including ethanol production, meat packing, soybean processing, dairy manufacturing, corn processing, feed milling, vegetable processing and many others.

## **AGRICULTURAL DIVERSITY**

The diversity in soil types allows farmers to grow many well known crops and lesser known specialty crops including alfalfa, amaranth, apples, bell peppers, blueberries, broccoli, buckwheat, canola, Christmas trees, clover, cucumbers, field corn, ginseng, grain sorghum, grapes, grass seed, herbs, horseradish, mushrooms, nursery products, oats, peaches, popcorn, potatoes, potted plants, pumpkins, rye, seed corn, snap beans, sod, soybeans, strawberries, sweet corn, tomatoes, winter wheat and others. Livestock is produced using a wide variety of methods ranging from one ostrich in a pen to thousands of hogs in total confinement production. Other agricultural animals raised include beef cattle, bees, bison, broilers, buffalo, catfish, crayfish, dairy cattle, deer, elk, emus, goats, horses, hybrid striped bass, layers, llamas, mink, minnows, rabbits, sheep, tilapia, turkeys and others.

## **FARMS AND LAND VALUES**

In 2010, there were 76,000 farms in Illinois that contained 26.7 million acres of land. The average size of the farms in 2010 was 351 acres. The average per acre value of farm real estate as of January 1, 2011, was \$5,700 per acre, compared to \$4,900 the previous year. The average per acre value of cropland increased 18 percent from \$4,900 to \$5,800.

## **COMMODITY PRODUCTION AND MARKETING**

Illinois ranked second among all states in corn and soybean production in 2010. Production of corn for grain during 2010 totaled 1.95 billion bushels, 5 percent less than produced in 2009. The corn yield averaged 157 bushels per acre, 17 bushels per acre less than in 2009. Soybean production in 2010 totaled 466 million bushels, 8 percent more than the previous year. The soybean yield in 2010 was 51.5 bushels per acre, 5.5 bushel above 2009.

In 2010, Illinois pork producers marketed 1.98 billion pounds of pork, ranking Illinois fourth among all states. Cattle and calf marketings during 2010 totaled 615 million pounds, up 6 percent from the previous year. Illinois ranked 22nd in the United States in marketings of cattle and calves.

## **CASH RECEIPTS**

Total cash receipts from farm marketings in Illinois for 2010 totaled 14.9 billion dollars, slightly less than 2009. Illinois ranked 6th among all states in total cash receipts in 2010. Crop cash receipts in Illinois in 2010 totaled 12.6 billion dollars, down 4 percent from 2009 and placed Illinois third among all states in total crop cash receipts. Livestock and livestock products cash receipts in Illinois in 2010 totaled 2.3 billion dollars, which was up 23 percent from 2009 and placed Illinois 25th among all states in total livestock and livestock products cash receipts.

In 2010, corn accounted for 49 percent of the total cash receipts in Illinois and soybeans accounted for 30 percent. All other crops combined accounted for 5 percent of the total cash receipts in Illinois. Compared to the previous year, cash receipts for corn decreased 1 percent and cash receipts for soybeans decreased 5 percent.

Hogs accounted for 8 percent of the total cash receipts in Illinois, while cattle and calves accounted for 4 percent and dairy products accounted for 2 percent. All other livestock combined accounted for 1 percent of the total cash receipts in Illinois in 2010. Compared to the previous year, cash receipts for cattle increased 20 percent, while cash receipts for dairy increased 28 percent. Cash receipts for hogs and pigs increased 25 percent from 2009.