**Résumé de mémoire de master : sous titre : Etude rétrospective des performances de reproduction chez la vache au niveau de la wilaya de Souk-Ahras**

**Résumé :**

A l’issue de notre étude, la quantification des paramètres de reproduction des exploitations laitières suivies dans la wilaya de Souk-Ahras révèle une infécondité et une infertilité avec des moyennes dépassant largement les normes habituellement admises. Pour l’infécondité, elle se caractérise par un allongement excessif de la période d’attente (192jours) de la période de reproduction (32jours) et par conséquent de l’intervalle vêlage insémination artificielle fécondante (224jours) et un intervalle vêlage-vêlage (513jours). L’infertilité à son tour se traduit par le faible taux de gestation à la première IA (44,12%) ainsi que le nombre nécessaire d’IA à l’obtention d’une gestation (1,76) sont une conséquence des imperfections dans la maitrise de la gestion de la reproduction, il est difficile, voire impossible de rentabiliser des élevages laitiers avec tels paramètres. Cette infécondité et infertilité sont les résultats d’une mauvaise maitrise de la gestion de reproduction.

**Abstract**:

At the end of our study, the quantification of the reproductive parameters of the dairy farms monitored in the wilaya of Souk-Ahras reveals infertility with averages far exceeding the generally accepted standards. For infertility, it characterizes cows is expressed by an excessive lengthening of the waiting period (192 days) of the reproduction period (32 days) and consequently of the calving interval fertilizing artificial insemination (224 days) and a calving interval - calving (513 days). Infertility in turn results in the low rate of gestation at the first AI (44.12%) as well as the number required of AI to obtain a gestation (1.76) are a consequence of imperfections in the mastery of reproductive management, it is difficult, if not impossible, to make dairy farms profitable with such parameters. This infertility is the results of a poor mastery of reproductive management.

**Abstract**:

Our work is part of a dynamic of research on the description and the main risk factors related to neonatal mortality in goats in Algeria. A survey was carried out among 136 breeders spread across 27 wilayas of the national territory. A statistical analysis was performed with XLSTAT 2016 and SPSS version 20 in order to identify the possible relationships between the different variables (risk factors) and the different modalities, while applying the Multiple Correspondence Analysis (M.CA) method. The statistical analysis brought out four groups, group 1 representing breeders with professional experience less than or equal to 5 years, practising rationing, and putting females to reproduction at an age greater than or equal to 1 year and having a weight at puberty less than or equal to 15 kg. The same group of farmers provides assistance with farrowing, suckling, warming and disinfection of the umbilicus ; these goat farms are not monitored by veterinarians. These variables that make up group 1 are conducive to neonatal mortality. This group is characterised by the presence of the yes modality for the neonatal mortality variable, i.e. when these modalities occur neonatal mortality also occurs. On the other hand, group 3 is characterised by the presence of the no modality for the variable neonatal mortality and therefore includes the same variables as group 1 but with opposite modalities, i.e. when these modalities occur, neonatal mortality does not occur. As for group 4, these modalities correlate with group 1 (i.e. with the presence of neonatal mortality), on the other hand for group 2 these modalities correlate with group 3 (i.e. the absence of neonatal mortality). The statistical analysis, in determining the measures of discrimination, revealed the most relevant and powerful risk factors and in descending order, these were : farrowing assistance, veterinary supervision, farrowing location, breed, warming, umbilicus disinfection, suckling assistance, and weight at puberty