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Effect of temporary suckling restriction and a short-term supplementation on ovarian cyclicity and early pregnancy in beef cows in low body condition
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Dairy farms in La Pampa (Argentina): typologies according to livestock management and economic indicators; preliminary results
Perea, J.\textsuperscript{1}, Giorgis, A.\textsuperscript{2}, Larrea, A.\textsuperscript{2}, Garcia, A.\textsuperscript{1}, Angón, E.\textsuperscript{1} and Mata, H.\textsuperscript{2}. \textsuperscript{1}University of Cordoba, Animal Production, Edificio Produccion Animal - Campus Rabanales, 14071, Spain, \textsuperscript{2}National University of La Pampa, Animal Production, Veterinarian School - General Pico, 0021, Argentina; pa2peruf@uco.es

The aim of this study was to characterise dairy farms through structural, technical, productive and economic aspects located in the region of La Pampa (Argentina). The area of study extends over 32,467 km\textsuperscript{2} and concentrates a population of 172 dairy farms and a census of 26,408 heads. Information on 96 representative variables was collected in 2007 through stratified random sampling with proportional allocation by department. The sample of farms comprised 57 dairy farms (33\% of the official census). The principal components analysis revealed 5 factors explaining 77\% of the original variability: the first factor defines the farm size and the intensification of the system; the second factor indicates the farm specialization in dairy farming and its technological level; the third factor explains the relationship between productive management and gross margin; the fourth factor indicates the relationship between health and direct cost and family involvement in management and work; and the fifth factor explains the inverse relationship between milk productivity per cow and fat percentage. 5 systems were identified from cluster analysis. Group I concentrates the 27.6\% of farms which are characterized by their small size and highly specialized in dairy farming. Group II (17.0\% of farms) is formed by family mixed cattle-dairy farms with low productivity. Group III (27.6\% of farms) concentrates family farms of small size and highly specialized in dairy farming. Group IV (10.6\% of farms) is formed by large farms with high productivity and greater diversification (agriculture-dairy farming). Group V (12.7\% of farms) develops the system of higher technological level and is characterized by medium-scale farms with high specialization in dairy farming.

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Management of dairy farms in La Pampa (Argentina): factors affecting economic performance; preliminary results
Perea, J.\textsuperscript{1}, Giorgis, A.\textsuperscript{2}, Garcia, A.\textsuperscript{1}, Mata, H.\textsuperscript{2}, Acero, R.\textsuperscript{1} and Larrea, A.\textsuperscript{2}. \textsuperscript{1}University of Cordoba, Animal Production, Edificio Produccion Animal - Campus Rabanales, 14071, Spain, \textsuperscript{2}National University of La Pampa, Animal Production, Veterinarian School - General Pico, 0021, Argentina; pa2peruf@uco.es

The aim of this study was to determine a model to estimate the probability of improving the economic performance of dairy farms of La Pampa (Argentina) by acting on farm management. The area of study extends over 32,467 km\textsuperscript{2} and concentrates a population of 172 dairy farms and a census of 26,408 heads. The sample of farms was obtained using a stratified sampling by departments and comprised 33\% of the census (57 farms). The farms were classified according to their economic profits, positive or negative, and a multinomial logistic regression model was used to detect the variables that explain, with a greater likelihood, the economic profit of the farm. The results show that only 5 of the 30 variables initially selected are significant predictors of the economic performance of the farm (P<0.05). The model correctly predicts 83\% of the cases studied. The global significance of the model was checked by maximum likelihood test, which takes a value of 29.98 with 5 degrees of freedom (P<0.000). The goodness of fit was checked by Pearson's test, which takes a value of 43.04 for 41 degrees of freedom (P=0.384), indicating that the quality of the prediction is correct. The farm size increases the probability of obtaining a positive economic result in 1.006 times per hectare. The systematic collection of internal information of the farm increases 5.928 times the probability of obtaining a positive economic result. If this information is also used in the decision making process, the probability of obtaining a positive economic result increases by 35.40 times. The use of any external information source (journals, technical seminars, etc.) increases the likelihood of economic success in 5.910 times. Finally, if the farm has more of one advisor increased the likelihood of success is 5.738 times.