INTRODUCTION
The goat production has advanced considerably in recent years, improving the reproductive management and optimizing the goat productive life. In Andalusia is located 35.6% of the Spanish goat population, and is produced about 50% of goat milk. Hence Andalusia is the Spanish region with the highest population of dairy goats, comprising mainly autochthonous breeds, as the Florida one (MARM, 2009). This breed is one of the most productive of the Spanish goat breeds (Sánchez et al. 2005). However, some factors related to the reproductive rate are not well-known.

OBJECTIVE
The aim of this study was to determine the effect of non-genetics factors on the age at first birth (AFB), prolificacy (P) and kidding interval (KI) in Florida goats.

MATERIALS AND METHODS
To determine the effect of several factors on the age at first birth (AFB), prolificacy (P) and kidding interval (KI) in Florida goats, data from 2003 to 2010 were analyzed. An analysis of variance was developed, using a linear additive model of restricted maximum likelihood. This analysis included fixed effects for KI and P: exploitation system (S: stabled, semi-stabled), year of birth (YB: 2003 to 2010), season of birth (SB), birth number (BN: 1 to ≥5), type of birth (TB: simple, multiple) and their interactions. For AFB were considered the fixed effects: S, YB, SB and their interactions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
All the effects were highly significant (P< 0.01). S and SB explained most of the variation. For P the most significant effect was for BN; while for AFB the main effect factor was SB, with AA extremes for the goats born in winter and spring (17.3 ± 0.1 vs. 18.0 ± 0.1 months), while the latter reach the effective puberty at a season of long days.

AGE AT FIRST BIRTH
n = 12838

Adjusted average: 17.3 ± 0.1 months
Factors affecting:
System, year and season of birth

PROLIFICACY
n = 39641

Adjusted average: 1.6 ± 0.01 kids/birth
Factors affecting:
System, year and season of kidding, parity

KIDDING INTERVAL
n = 41455

Adjusted average: 355.0 ± 1.5 days
Factors affecting:
System, year and season of kidding, parity, type of kidding

CONCLUSION. The values for kidding interval and prolificacy have an adjusted average for to the specie values; however, the age at first kidding is higher, which is a consequence of the production systems management.