The Tunisian big cities and particularly the littoral cities knew, during the second half of the XXth century, an urban spreading at once (at the same time) accelerated and more and more scattered, at the cost of their agricultural envelope. It is the case of the north coast of Sousse and more exactly Communes of Hammam Sousse and Akouda, former two rural villages the peripheral spaces of which record fast geographical transformations. They result from the seaside town planning, the second homes of holiday resort and from the residential housing environment. The conurbation on the coast (seaside tourism and holiday resort) engendered the construction of the littoral fringe of both Communes at the cost of secular truck farms isolating actually the rest of the agricultural territory of the sea.

The importance of the periurbanisation, an emergent process in Tunisia, was also translated by the turnover of the agricultural land tax. The land surplus connected to the urbanization is at the origin of the recession of the urban and outer-urban senias. The new outer-urban context provoked at fellahs owners the adoption of diverse strategies of adaptation.

The thesis analyzes the various types of agriculture and shows their capacities to resist (or not) in front of not agricultural manners of the outer-urban land tax.

**Key Words: periurbanisation, peri-urban agriculture, meskat, Sousse, Tunisia.**