

# Journal of the Hellenic Veterinary Medical Society

Vol 73, No 1 (2022)



## Determination of Nutritional Value of Alfalfa Varieties and Lines by Using the In Vitro Method and Gas Production Technique

Mustafa BOGA, Tugay Ayasan

doi: [10.12681/jhvms.24674](https://doi.org/10.12681/jhvms.24674)

Copyright © 2022, Mustafa BOGA, Tugay Ayasan



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/).

### To cite this article:

BOGA, M., & Ayasan, T. (2022). Determination of Nutritional Value of Alfalfa Varieties and Lines by Using the In Vitro Method and Gas Production Technique. *Journal of the Hellenic Veterinary Medical Society*, 73(1), 3613–3620.  
<https://doi.org/10.12681/jhvms.24674>

## Determination of Nutritional Value of Alfalfa Varieties and Lines by Using the In Vitro Method and Gas Production Technique

M. Boğa<sup>1</sup>\*, Tugay Ayaşan<sup>2</sup>\*

<sup>1</sup> Nigde Omer Halisdemir University Bor Vocational School, Niğde/Turkey

<sup>2</sup>Osmaniye Korkut Ata University, Kadirli Faculty of Applied Sciences, Osmaniye/Turkey

**ABSTRACT:** This study was organized to determine the nutritional value of different alfalfa varieties and lines selected within the scope of the “Cukurova Region Alfalfa Breeding Project”, conducted at the Eastern Mediterranean Agricultural Research Institute, by using the in vitro gas production technique. In the project, Nimet was certified as a new variety. The used alfalfa lines were YSH 26-12, YSH 23-9, YSH 21-1, YSH 27-9, YSH 37-12, YSH 35-11, YSH 28-6, YSH 16-11, YSH 14-3, and YSH 11-4. The certified Nimet variety was used as a control. Alfalfas have been harvested in April, at the beginning of blooming. Chemical composition, metabolic energy (ME), net energy lactation (NEL), and organic matter digestibility (OMD) of the certified Nimet variety with 10 different alfalfa lines used in the experiment were determined by Hohenheim in vitro gas production technique. The incubation times in the Hohenheim gas production technique are 3, 6, 9, 12, 24, 48, 72 and 96<sup>th</sup> hours. Crude protein (CP), crude cellulose (CC), NDF, and ADF contents of the alfalfa varieties and lines ranged between 19.06-22.40%, 24.90-33.30%, 33.16-45.73%, and 30.77-39.75%, respectively. After 96-hour incubation, the highest total gas production (GP) was found at the YSH 11-4 line (45.32 ml) ( $P < 0.05$ ). While ME, OMD and NEL contents were found to be high at the YSH 11-4 line, ME and OMD values were statistically different from the YSH 28-6, YSH 16-11, YSH 14-3, and YSH 21-1 lines. On the other hand, NEL values were determined different from YSH 23-9, YSH 21-1, YSH 28-6, YSH 16-11, YSH 14-3 lines.

**Keywords:** Alfalfa, variety, Line, Nutrient chemical composition, In vitro gas production, Digestibility

*Corresponding Author:*

Tugay Ayaşan, Osmaniye Korkut Ata University, Kadirli Faculty of Applied Sciences, Osmaniye/Turkey  
E-mail address: tayasan@gmail.com

*Date of initial submission: 11-09-2020*

*Date of revised submission: 17-10-2020*

*Date of acceptance: 13-12-2020*

## INTRODUCTION

One of the most important problems to solve in our country's animal husbandry is the difficulties in finding quality and cheap roughage that the animals need. In order to deal with these problems, it is necessary to use meadows and pastures properly, to reclaim them, and to meet the needs of animals by increasing the production areas of forage crops (Ünalp, 2015).

One of the good-quality roughage sources is alfalfa too. Alfalfa is an important forage crop both in terms of CP and in terms of yield. The harvest of alfalfa 6-7 times a year in Adana conditions and the changing of the nutrient material depending on the harvest time are the issues to be taken into account for those who prepare rations in animal feeding. In addition, the fact that the alfalfa is dry and its fresh grass is highly palatable is a preference reason for animals (Alvaro et al., 2019).

In the Eastern Mediterranean Agricultural Research Institute, studies are being carried out within the scope of the "Cukurova Region Alfalfa Breeding Project". Clonal reproduction of promising alfalfa genotypes is needed at different stages of alfalfa breeding studies. Within the scope of the Alfalfa Breeding Research Project, the appropriate method for clonal reproduction of 16 different alfalfa genotypes selected for the aim of variety development was investigated (Avcı et al., 2017).

The Nimet variety, which was developed at the Research Institute and registered, is a variety that is grown successfully in Mediterranean and Southeastern Anatolia regions, contains 18-20% CP, 32-36% ADF, 40-44% NDF, and whose seed yield is 2-2.5 tons/da (Anonim, 2019).

The YSH 26-12, YSH 23-9, YSH 21-1, YSH 27-9, YSH 37-12, YSH 35-11, YSH 28-6, YSH 16-11, YSH 14-3, YSH 11-4, which were used in the study, are alfalfa lines under development at the Institute.

In this study, using in vitro gas production technique in Adana conditions, it was aimed to identify the nutritional value of different alfalfa varieties and lines (Nimet, YSH 26-12, YSH 23-9, YSH 21-1, YSH 27-9, YSH 37-12, YSH 35-11, YSH 28-6, YSH 16-11, YSH 14-3, YSH 11-4) selected within the context of the "Cukurova Region Alfalfa Breeding Project" carried out in the Eastern Mediterranean Agricultural Research Institute.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Animal Material

In the present study, rumen liquids and contents obtained from the slaughterhouse were brought in thermoses to the Zootechnical Laboratory of Cukurova University Faculty of Agriculture and used in the *in vitro* gas production system.

### Forage Material

Different alfalfa varieties and lines found at the Eastern Mediterranean Agricultural Research Institute was used as forage material. The used forages were analyzed in a way that they were three-repetition.

### In Vitro Gas Production Technique and Forage Analyses

100:1 ml (Fortuna, Germany) gas syringes were used in the application of the *in vitro* gas production technique. While the analyses of DM, CP, CF, CC and CA in forage materials used in the experiment were conducted as reported by AOAC (2001), analyses of the ADF and the NDF were conducted as reported by Van Soest and Wine (1967). On the other hand, the values of nitrogen-free extract (NFE) were determined by calculation. All chemical analyses were performed as three-repetition.

*In vitro* gas production technique was applied in determining the total gas quantities of forages (Menke et al., 1979; Ørskov and McDonald, 1979; Blümmel and Ørskov, 1993). In the experiment, first of all, nutrient material analyses were made in alfalfa varieties and lines in a way that it was 3-repetition. Then, OMD was determined by the *in vitro* gas production technique. OMD, ME and NEL values of alfalfa varieties and lines were calculated based on 24-hour gas production values, and gas production parameters and pH values were also determined as a result of 96-hour incubation.

### Application of the In vitro Gas Production Technique

The alfalfa samples were grounded in a way that they can pass through a 1 mm sieve and the dry forage matter (200 mg DM) was weighed in approximately 250 mg air and placed at the bottom of the injector. Just before the rumen liquid was taken, the medium prepared by mixing 0.1 mL micro-mineral solution, 200 mL rumen buffer solution, 200 mL macro-mineral solution, 1.0 mL resazurin solution and 40 mL

reduction solution into 400 mL pure water was kept in a water bath at 39 °C under CO<sub>2</sub>. The rumen liquid taken from the slaughterhouse was transported to the laboratory in thermoses in a short span of time and the rumen liquids were filtered through two layers of cheesecloth into a 2-liter erlenmeyer flask, which was heated at 39 °C and fed by carbon dioxide. One-part rumen liquid was mixed with two parts medium, and carbon dioxide gas was constantly given into the mixture. 30 mL from the rumen liquid and medium mixture was added to each injector. Readings were performed at the 3, 6, 9, 12, 24, 48, 72, and 96<sup>th</sup> hours. In addition, after 96 hours of incubation, determination of pH was carried out in the liquid remaining in the injectors.

Gas production parameters were calculated according to the following model with the help of the PC package program called NEWAY.

$$GP = a + b (1 - e^{-ct})$$

where;

a: amount of gas (ml) consisting of the immediately soluble fraction,

b: the amount of gas formed based on time (ml),

a: gas production speed,

a+b: potential gas production (ml),

t: incubation period (hours),

GP: gas production in "t" time

Organic matter digestibility (OMD, %) was calculated by using gas production quantity (GP) at the 24<sup>th</sup> hour, CP (g / kg DM), and CA (g / kg DM) values according to the following formula (Menke et al., 1979).

$$OMD, \% = 14.88 + 0.889 GP + 0.45 CP + 0.065 CA$$

In order to determine the NEL (MJ / kg DM) (Menke and Steingass, 1988) and ME (MJ/kg DM) (Close and Menke, 1986) contents of the forages, the following equation was used.

$$NEL = 0.075 GP + 0.087 CP + 0.161 CF + 0.056 NFE - 2.422$$

$$ME = 1.06 + 0.157 GP + 0.00884 CP + 0.022 CF - 0.0081 CA$$

where;

GP: Gas production after 24-hour incubation (ml / 200 mg DM), CP: g / kg DM, CF: g / kg DM, CA: g / kg DM, NFE: g / kg DM

### Statistical Analysis

To determine the differences between the means for the aim of statistical evaluation of the data obtained from the research, the analysis of variance (General Linear Model) was performed using the SPSS (1999) package program. The Duncan's multiple comparison test was also used to determine the significance levels of the differences.

### RESULTS

While nutrient analysis of alfalfa varieties and lines are given in Tables 1 and 2, their average gas productions at different times are presented in Table 3. On the other hand, whereas GP, ME and OMD of the alfalfa varieties and lines are given in Table 4, their effect on gas production is shown in Figure.

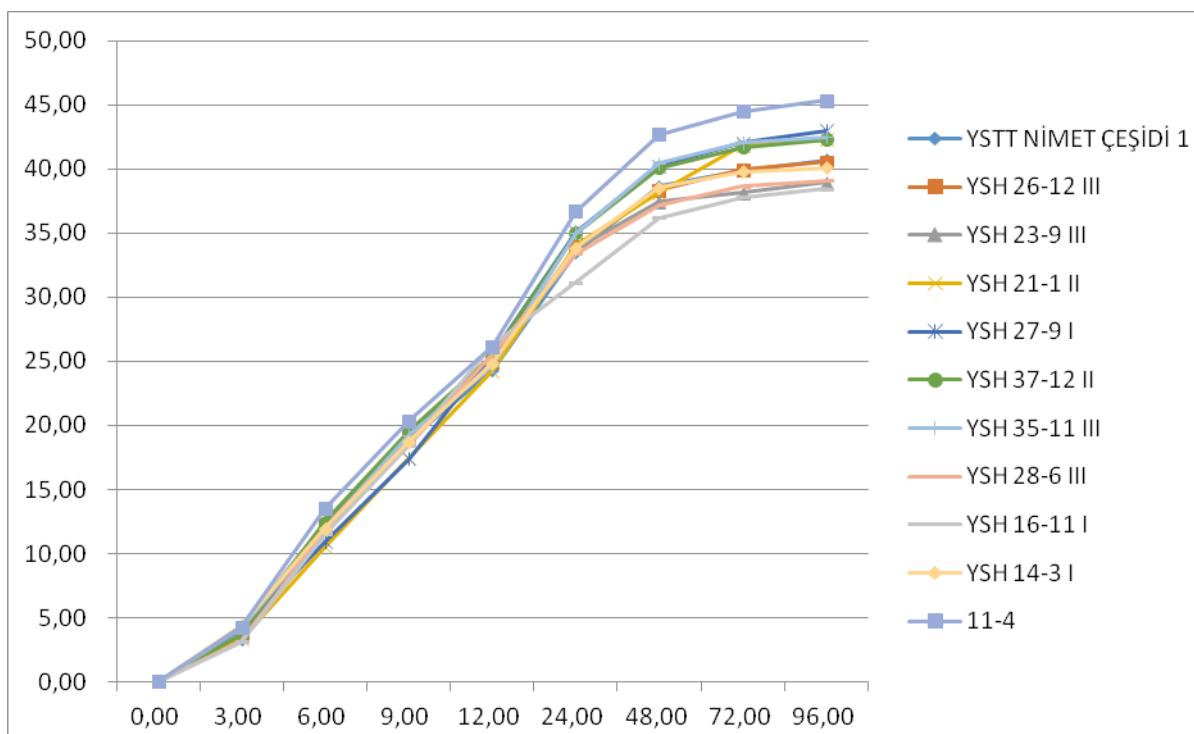
**Table 1.** Crude ash, crude protein of alfalfa varieties and lines

Varieties and lines	CA, DM %	CP, DM %
Nimet Variety	10.055	21.935
YSH 26-12 line	10.185	22.395
YSH 23-9 line	9.54	21.40
YSH 21-1 line	9.14	19.06
YSH 27-9 line	9.36	20.09
YSH 37-12 line	9.00	20.00
YSH 35-11 line	9.96	20.00
YSH 28-6 line	9.82	20.33
YSH 16-11 line	9.59	19.75
YSH 14-3 line	8.90	18.89
11-4 line	10.26	22.26

CA: Crude ash; CP: crude protein; DM: Dry matter

**Table 2.** ADF, NDF, Crude cellulose and hemicellulose contents of alfalfa varieties and lines

Varieties and lines	ADF, DM %	NDF, DM %	CC, DM %	HES, DM %
Nimet Variety	31.92	37.32	24.90	5.40
YSH 26-12 line	34.21	37.09	26.82	2.88
YSH 23-9 line	32.85	36.92	27.02	4.07
YSH 21-1 line	39.75	45.73	33.31	5.98
YSH 27-9 line	36.27	40.30	29.82	4.03
YSH 37-12 line	39.00	43.70	31.91	4.70
YSH 35-11 line	32.30	37.30	26.08	5.00
YSH 28-6 line	35.95	38.08	28.52	2.13
YSH 16-11 line	38.51	42.15	31.25	3.64
YSH 14-3 line	38.84	42.63	32.50	3.79
11-4 line	30.77	33.16	23.90	2.39

**Figure 1.** Effect of alfalfa varieties and lines on gas production (ml)**Table 3.** Average gas production of alfalfa varieties and lines at different times

Varieties and lines	0.00	3.00	6.00	9.00	12.00	24.00	48.00	72.00	96.00
Nimet Variety	0.00	3.37	11.86	18.87	24.31	33.52	38.64 <sup>bc</sup>	39.90 <sup>bc</sup>	40.71 <sup>bc</sup>
YSH 26-12 line	0.00	3.63	12.25	19.07	24.90	33.88	38.34 <sup>bc</sup>	39.92 <sup>bc</sup>	40.54 <sup>bc</sup>
YSH 23-9 line	0.00	4.22	12.43	19.18	25.26	33.82	37.46 <sup>bc</sup>	38.17 <sup>bc</sup>	38.97 <sup>bc</sup>
YSH 21-1 line	0.00	3.34	10.50	17.45	24.26	34.09	38.13 <sup>bc</sup>	41.84 <sup>abc</sup>	42.28 <sup>abc</sup>
YSH 27-9 line	0.00	4.09	10.93	17.40	25.55	35.11	40.23 <sup>ab</sup>	42.02 <sup>ab</sup>	43.01 <sup>ab</sup>
YSH 37-12 line	0.00	3.70	12.47	19.60	25.52	35.00	40.08 <sup>abc</sup>	41.68 <sup>abc</sup>	42.30 <sup>abc</sup>
YSH 35-11 line	0.00	4.23	11.94	19.25	24.63	35.01	40.44 <sup>ab</sup>	42.04 <sup>ab</sup>	42.49 <sup>abc</sup>
YSH 28-6 line	0.00	3.16	11.74	18.52	25.53	33.40	37.22 <sup>bc</sup>	38.64 <sup>bc</sup>	39.08 <sup>bc</sup>
YSH 16-11 line	0.00	3.14	11.53	18.45	26.32	31.16	36.21 <sup>c</sup>	37.81 <sup>c</sup>	38.43 <sup>c</sup>
YSH 14-3 line	0.00	4.42	11.95	18.74	24.85	33.83	38.56 <sup>bc</sup>	39.81 <sup>bc</sup>	40.08 <sup>bc</sup>
11-4 line	0.00	4.28	13.52	20.37	26.18	36.67	42.71 <sup>a</sup>	44.51 <sup>a</sup>	45.32 <sup>a</sup>
SEM	0.00	0.38	0.85	0.88	0.92	1.04	1.18	1.22	1.25
Significance level	0.00	0.17	0.56	0.50	0.83	0.13	0.04	0.02	0.02

**Table 4.** Gas production, metabolic energy and organic matter digestibility of alfalfa varieties and lines

Varieties and lines	pH	a	b	c	RSD	OMD	ME, MJ / kg DM	NEL, MJ / kg DM
Nimet Variety	6.850	-7.69 <sup>abc</sup>	47.597	0.09 <sup>abcd</sup>	.693	56.32 <sup>abc</sup>	8.15 <sup>ab</sup>	4.90 <sup>ab*</sup>
YSH 26-12 line	6.833	-7.86 <sup>abc</sup>	47.610	0.09 <sup>abcd</sup>	.773	56.65 <sup>abc</sup>	8.20 <sup>ab</sup>	4.86 <sup>ab</sup>
YSH 23-9 line	6.810	-8.07 <sup>abc</sup>	46.493	0.1 <sup>abc</sup>	.820	56.32 <sup>abc</sup>	8.16 <sup>ab</sup>	4.75 <sup>b</sup>
YSH 21-1 line	6.843	-7.42 <sup>ab</sup>	48.667	0.08 <sup>d</sup>	1.490	55.23 <sup>bcd</sup>	8.04 <sup>bc</sup>	4.70 <sup>bc</sup>
YSH 27-9 line	6.833	-7.47 <sup>ab</sup>	49.673	0.08 <sup>cd</sup>	1.433	56.71 <sup>abc</sup>	8.24 <sup>ab</sup>	4.9 <sup>ab</sup>
YSH 37-12 line	6.830	-7.833	49.367	0.09 <sup>abcd</sup>	.790	56.43 <sup>abc</sup>	8.20 <sup>ab</sup>	4.89 <sup>ab</sup>
YSH 35-11 line	6.845	-6.61 <sup>a</sup>	48.607	0.087 <sup>bcd</sup>	.593	58.26 <sup>ab</sup>	8.43 <sup>ab</sup>	4.98 <sup>ab</sup>
YSH 28-6 line	6.818	-9.63 <sup>bc</sup>	48.047	0.10 <sup>ab</sup>	1.190	55.26 <sup>bcd</sup>	8.02 <sup>bc</sup>	4.78 <sup>b</sup>
YSH 16-11 line	6.827	-9.91 <sup>d</sup>	47.177	0.11 <sup>a</sup>	1.780	52.95 <sup>d</sup>	7.67 <sup>c</sup>	4.41 <sup>c</sup>
YSH 14-3 line	6.850	-6.84 <sup>a</sup>	46.547	0.09 <sup>abcd</sup>	.717	54.88 <sup>cd</sup>	7.99 <sup>bc</sup>	4.73 <sup>b</sup>
11-4 line	6.848	-6.62 <sup>a</sup>	51.123	0.08 <sup>cd</sup>	.763	59.32 <sup>a</sup>	8.60 <sup>a</sup>	5.14 <sup>a</sup>
SEM	.012	.732	1.311	.006		.925	.142	.106
Sig	.361	.058	.370	.057		.009	.017	.013

\*a, b: P&lt;0.05

## DISCUSSION

In our study, the CP values of the alfalfa varieties and lines were between 18.89% (YSH-14-3) and 22.40% (YSH-23-9). It has been reported that the Nimet variety contains 90.41 % DM, 19.83% CP, 1.64% CF, 23.47% CC, 48.39% NDF, 37.06% ADF, 11.29% ADL (Acid detergent lignin), 60.04% DDM, and 115.4% relative feed value in its structure (Central Directorate of Seed Registration and Certification, 2016).

Engin and Mut (2017), who investigated the nutrient content of the Nimet variety grown under Yozgat conditions, stated that the Nimet variety contained 23.3-25.1% CP, 41.3-42.2% NDF, and 28.8-29.7% ADF in its structure. Whereas the average CP (21.935%) obtained in our study was consistent with the CP (20.62-23.76%) determined by Töngel and Ayan (2010), it was lower than the CP rate identified as 22.67% by Saruhan and Kuşvuran (2011), and it was higher than the CP rates determined by Lemes et al., (2016) 17.37%; Kir and Soya (2008) (17.86-20.26%), Avcı et al., (2009) (17-18%), and Yılmaz (2011) (17.53%). Gökalp et al., (2017) also stated that the average CP rates of alfalfa varieties varied between 17.51% and 18.00%. The differences between the CP values found in the literature and the CP values found in this study might have been due to the different ecological conditions of the place where the study was conducted, the delay of harvest time, and the differences in total precipitation and temperature during the vegetation.

In their study, in which they described 16 pieces of alfalfa hay produced in Kırıkkale region as good and

bad quality, Güngör et al., (2008) found DM, CP, CF, CC, CA, ADF and ADL values of the good-quality alfalfas as 92.87, 20.26, 2.33, 24.71, 8.74, 33.52, and 8.26%, respectively, while they found the same values for the bad-quality alfalfas as 91.79, 12.11, 1.47, 30.62, 10.57, 39.64, and 9.92%, respectively.

In our study, alfalfa varieties and lines were not subjected to crude fat (CF) analysis since the instrument was out of order. While Şeker (2002), Abaş et al., (2005) and Kara and Deniz (2005) found the CF amounts in alfalfa hay as 1.48, 2.34, and 1.75%, respectively, Dale and Batal (2005) reported the same value as 1.7-3.5%. On the other hand, Ünalp (2015) stated that the CF in alfalfa differed according to different reaping times and vegetative periods. He found that the CF content of alfalfas at the beginning of blooming and during the full blooming and pod setting stages varied between 1.39 and 1.52%. Whereas the CA value for alfalfa varieties and lines was the lowest with 8.90% at the YSH 14-3 line, line 11-4 had the highest CA value with 10.26 %. In a research, it was stated that CA value of alfalfa was 8.40-9.52% (Kavut and Avcioğlu, 2017).

The ADF is an indication of the digestibility of roughages and is determined in forages according to Van Soest (1963). ADF value (31.92%) of the variety in our study was consistent with the ADF values found in alfalfa by various researchers (Kamalak, 2005), (27.36%) ; Basbağ et al., (2009), (16.8%-33.3%) ). However, it was also found that ADF value determined in this study was lower than the values found by some researchers (Kir and Soya, 2008), (35.16-36.03%) ) and it was also higher than the values found by some

other researchers (Canbolat et al., 2013) (26.60%). Erbeyi (2017), who reported that the ADF values of different alfalfa varieties vary by year, found that the ADF rates ranged between 21.55%-25.87% and 26.81%-30.12%. In addition, it was expressed that the forage materials examined in terms of ADF were in compliance with the results of alfalfa dried fodders (28-37%) in the internationally accepted reference tables (Perry et al., 2004). Stavarache et al., (2012) stated that the ADF rates in the whole plant differed by the time of fertilization and harvest, and they observed that the ADF rates ranged between 42.3% and 52.8%.

Although NDF contains cellulose, lignin and hemicellulose in its structure, digestion of it is difficult in terms of ruminant animals. Low NDF values in forages are a desired feature for animals and are associated with the increasing of the animal forage consumption. Engin and Mut (2017) reported that the NDF, ADF and HES contents of the Nimet variety received values of 41.3-42.2%, 28.8-29.7%, and 11.6-13.4%, respectively. Avcı et al., (2011) stated that the NDF values (43.6-48.7%) of alfalfa varieties and lines received an average value of 46.7% and found that the lines with the highest NDF values among the lines had a progressive morphological development. The same researchers stated that the average NDF contents of 2 types of alfalfa and 32 selected lines were 45.5% and 47.1%, respectively. Erbeyi (2017) found that NDF rates differed by years and this value ranged between 36.69-40.64% and 38.07-41.87%. The differences observed in terms of NDF among studies in the literature are due to ecological conditions, differences in terms of variety, and applied cultural practices.

In the study, CC values of alfalfa varieties and lines showed statistically significant differences and CC ranged between 24.90 and 33.31%. Özyigit and Bilgen (2006) determined that CC value in alfalfa varied according to reaping times and it was 18.88% on average. Çerçi et al., (2004) found the CC value in alfalfa to be 23.13%. Ünalp (2015) reported that CC received values between 28.99% and 41.86% according to the harvest times.

The crude ash rates received values between 8.90 and 10.26% in our research. In a research on this subject, it was found that CA value in alfalfa varies according to the harvest, cutting times, but its average was 9.07% (Özyigit and Bilgen, 2006). Ünalp (2015) stated that in different cutting times and vegetation periods, CA content of alfalfa samples was statistically

significant during full bloom and pod setting periods and that CA values were between 7.18 and 10.95%.

Hemicellulose values (HES) showed variance between 2.13% and 5.98% in alfalfa varieties and lines. Nikolova et al., (2018) found the HES value in alfalfa to be between 6.41% and 8.52%. The difference between the HES value we obtained in the experiment and the HES values of the researchers in the literature is due to the differences in the application of biological products to alfalfa.

The average gas production of alfalfa varieties and lines at different times is shown in Table 2. In Hohenheim gas production technique, incubation times are 3, 6, 9, 12, 24, 48, 72 and 96<sup>th</sup> hours. There was no difference between alfalfa varieties and lines in terms of gas production until the 48<sup>th</sup> hour. After the 48<sup>th</sup> hour, while the highest gas production was detected on the YSH 11-4 line, the lowest gas production was detected on the YSH 16-11 line with 36.21 ml / 200 mg DM. The 96-hour gas production of the forages ranged between 38.43 and 45.32 ml, and the difference between alfalfa varieties and lines was found to be statistically significant. 96-hour gas production received the highest value (45.32 ml) at the YSH-11-4 line, while it received the lowest value (38.43 ml) at the YSH-16-11 line. The reason that the gas production value of an alfalfa variety or line is low is that the NDF and ADF values of the alfalfa are high.

The pH values, a and b values of alfalfa varieties and lines did not differ statistically. c is the gas production rate of insoluble fractions; while time-dependent gas production of YSH-16-11 (c) was found the highest with 0.11, it was found the lowest (0.08) at YSH-21-1, 11-4, and YSH-27-9 alfalfa lines (Table 3). Aksoy and Yilmaz (2003), who investigated the OMD in some alfalfa varieties, stated that OMD values in the first cutting varied between 39.04-47.67% and OMD values in the second cutting varied between 48.15-54.21%. On the other hand, in our experiment, OMD ranged between 52.95 and 59.32%. In this difference, the variety used and the line types, the cutting time of the alfalfa, and the fact that regions from which alfalfa samples were taken were different played an active role. Çerçi et al., (2004) stated that alfalfa's dry and organic matter digestion values obtained at the end of 24-hour incubation by enzyme technique were 44.19% and 43.27%. Çerçi et al., (2004), who investigated the OMD of forages by nylon bag technique, expressed that OMD of alfalfa at the 48<sup>th</sup> hour was 61.72% and this value was 60.85% at the 24<sup>th</sup> hour.

The increase in the amount of gas produced by the 11-4 alfalfa line in the 24<sup>th</sup> hour together with CP content increased the OMD level (59.32%). The fact that alfalfa lines such as YSH-16-11 and YSH-21-1 were rich in nutrients such as NDF and ADF, which are difficult to dissolve in rumen, suppressed the microbial fermentation and reduced the amount of OMD.

Metabolic energy is a parameter obtained using criteria such as CP, CF, and CA. In our study, the ME value in alfalfa varieties and lines was found as 7.67-8.60 MJ / kg DM. The ME values that we obtained in the experiment were lower than the values of 13.73-19.54 MJ/kg DM determined by Aksoy and Yilmaz (2003) for alfalfa varieties. The harvest time of the alfalfa, analysis method, and regions were effective on this difference. Whereas the NEL value was found highest on the 11-4 alfalfa line, it was found lowest at

the YSH-16-11 line. The reason for the low ME and NEL content in YSH-16-11 alfalfa can be explained by the fact that the CP and in vitro gas production amount of these forages are lower than other alfalfa varieties and lines.

## CONCLUSION

In this study, determination of nutrient content of different alfalfa varieties and lines and determination of their in vitro GP, OMD, ME, and NEL values were the main objective. In the study, it was seen that the differences between the characteristics of alfalfa varieties and lines in terms of average GP, gas production rate, OMD, ME, and NEL were statistically significant.

## CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors report no conflicts of interest.

## REFERENCES

Abaş İ, Özpinar H, Kutay HC, Kahraman R, Eseceli H (2005). Determination of the metabolizable energy (ME) and net energy lactation (NEL) contents of some feeds in the Marmara region by in vitro gas technique. Turkish Journal of Veterinary Animal Science 29 (3) : 751-757.

Aksoy A, Yılmaz A (2003). Bazi yonca varyetelerinde kuru madde ve organik madde sindirilebilirlikleri ve metabolik enerji değerleri. Tarım Bilimleri Dergisi 9 (4) : 440-444.

Alvaro O, Marina C (2019). Variability of alfaalfa seasonal forage production in the Southwest of Uruguay. Agrociencia Uruguay 23 (1) :1-11.

Anonim (2019). Nimet. <https://arastirma.tarimorman.gov.tr/cukurova-taem/Menu/29/Yem-Bitkisi-Cesitleri>,

AOAC (2001). Official Methods of Analysis (16 ed.) : Association of Official Analytical Chemists, Washington, DC.

Avcı M, Aktaş A, Kılıçalp N, Hatipoğlu R (2011). Development of synthetic cultivar of alfalfa (*Medicago sativa L.*) on the basis of polycross progeny performance in the Southern Anatolia. Journal of Food Agriculture and Environment 9 (2) :404-408.

Avcı M, Çınar S, Kızıl S, Aktaş A, Yücel C, et al (2009). Çukurova taban koşullarında farklı yonca çeşitlerinin ot verimleri ve ot kaliteleri üzerine bir araştırma. Türkiye VIII. Tarla Bitkileri Kongresi, 19-22 Ekim 2009; Hatay, s: 666 - 670.

Avcı M, Hatipoğlu R, Çınar S, Yücel C, İnal İ, et al (2017). Çukurova koşullarında farklı yonca (*Medicago sativa L.*) genotiplerinin klonal yolla çoğaltılması üzerine bir araştırma. Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam Üniversitesi Doğa Bilimleri Dergisi 20 (Özel Sayı) : 93-96. doi: 10.18016/ksudobil.348933.

Başbağ M, Demirci R, Avcı M (2009). Determination of some agronomical and quality properties of wild alfalfa (*Medicago sativa L.*) clones in Turkey. Food Agriculture and Environment 7 (2) :357-359.

Blümmel M, Ørskov ER (1993). Comparison of in vitro gas production and nylon bag degradabilities of roughages in predicting food intake of cattle. Animal Feed Science and Technology 40: 109-119.

Canbolat Ö, Kara H, Filya İ (2013). Bazi baklagil kaba yemlerinin in vitro gaz üretimi, metabolik enerji, organik madde sindirimi ve mikrobiyal protein üretimlerinin karşılaştırılması. Uludağ Üniversitesi Ziraat Fakültesi Dergisi 27 (2) :71-81.

Central Directorate of Seed Registration and Certification (2016). Yonca tescil raporu. 2016, s:12, Ankara.

Close W, Menke KH (1986). Selected topics in animal nutrition. Deutsche stiftung für internationale entwicklung. Dok 1350 C/a, Germany, pp:170.

Çerçi İH, Seven PT, Azman MA, Birben N (2004). Koyunlarda bazı kaba ve yoğun yemlerin naylon kese yöntemiyle kuru ve organik madde yıkımlanabilirliklerinin ve enzim teknigi ile kuru ve organik madde sindirilebilirliklerinin saptanması. Fırat Üniversitesi Sağlık Bilimleri Dergisi 18 (2) :111-116.

Dale N, Batal A (2005). Feedstuffs Reference Issue and Buyers Guide 76: 16-22.

Engin B, Mut H (2017). Farklı yonca çeşitlerinin ot verimi ve bazı kalite özelliklerinin belirlenmesi. Yüzüncü Yıl Üniversitesi Tarım Bilimleri Dergisi 27 (2) :212-219. doi: 10.29133/yyutbd.289466.

Erbeyi B (2017). Bursa ekolojik koşullarında bazı yonca (*Medicago Sativa L.*) çeşitlerinin ot verimi ve kalite özelliklerinin belirlenmesi. Uludağ Üniversitesi Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü Tarla Bitkileri Anabilim Dalı, Yüksek Lisans Tezi, s: 51, Bursa.

Gökalp S, Yazıcı L, Çankaya N, İspirli K (2017). Bazi yonca (*Medicago sativa L.*) çeşitlerinin Tokat-Kazova ekolojik koşullarında ot verimi ve kalite performanslarının belirlenmesi. Gaziosmanpaşa Üniversitesi Ziraat Fakültesi Dergisi 34 (3) :114-127.

Güngör T, Başalan M, Aydoğan (2008). Kırıkkale yöresinde üretilen bazı kaba yemlerde besin madde miktarları ve metabolize olabilir enerji düzeylerinin belirlenmesi. Ankara Üniversitesi Veteriner Fakültesi Dergisi 55 (2) :111-115.

Kamalak A (2005). Bazi kaba yemlerin gaz üretim parametreleri ve metabolik enerji içerikleri bakımından karşılaştırılması. Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam Üniversitesi Fen ve Mühendislik Dergisi 8 (2) :116-120.

Kara MA, Deniz S (2005). Van yöresinde üretilen kuru otların besin madde içeriği ile sindirilebilirlik ve enerji içeriklerinin in vitro ve in sacco yöntemlerle belirlenmesi. III. Ulusal Hayvan Besleme Kongresi, 7-10 Eylül 2005; Adana, 505-511.

Kavut YT, Avcıoğlu R (2015). Yield and quality performances of various alfalfa (*Medicago sativa L.*) cultivars in different soil textures in a Mediterranean environment. Turkish Journal of Field Crops 20 (1) :65-71.

Kır B, Soya H (2008). Kimi mer'a tipi yonca çeşitlerinin bazı verim ve kalite özellikleri üzerinde bir araştırma. Ege Üniversitesi Ziraat Fakültesi Dergisi 45 (1) :11-19.

Lemes RL, Soares CV, Neto MG, Heinrichs R (2016). Biofertilizer in the nutritional quality of alfalfa (*Medicago sativa L.*). Ciências Agrárias Londrina 37 (3) :1441-1450.

Menke KH, Raab L, Salewski A, Steingass H, Fritz D, et al (1979). The estimation of the digestibility and metabolizable energy content of ru-

minant feedingstuffs from the gas production when they are incubated with rumen liquor in vitro. *Journal of Agriculture Science Cambridge* 93, 217-222.

Menke KH, Steingass H (1988). Estimation of the energetic feed value obtained from chemical analysis and in vitro gas production using rumen fluid. *Animal Research Development, Separate Print*, 287-55.

Nikolova IM, Georgieva NA, Naydenova YA (2018). Nutritive value responses to biological products in alfalfa forage (*Medicago sativa L.*). *Pesticides Phytomedicine* (Belgrade) 33 (2) : 119-125. doi: 10.2298/PIF1802119N

Ørskov ER, McDonald I (1979). The estimation of protein degradability in the rumen from incubation measurements weighted according to rate of passage. *Journal of Agriculture Science Cambridge* 92: 499-503.

Özyiğit Y, Bilgen M (2006). Bazi baklagil yem bitkilerinde farklı biçim dönemlerinin bazı kalite faktörleri üzerine etkisi. *Akdeniz Üniversitesi Ziraat Fakültesi Dergisi* 19 (1) : 29-34.

Perry TW, Cullison AE, Lowrey RS (2004). *Feeds and Feeding*. 6th ed., Prentice Hall, New Jersey, 2004, USA.

Saruhan V, Kusvuran A (2011). Güneydoğu Anadolu Bölgesi koşullarında bazı yonca (*Medicago sativa L.*) çeşitleri ve genotiplerinin verim performanslarının belirlenmesi. *Ege Üniversitesi Ziraat Fakültesi Dergisi* 48 (2) :133-140.

SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences for Windows) (1999). Spp Inc, Chicago, Illinois, USA.

Stavarache VVM, Samuil C, Munteanu I (2012). Chemical composition dynamics of alfalfa (*Medicago sativa L.*) at different plant growth stages. Conference: Proceedings of the 24th General Meeting of the European Grassland Federation Lublin, Poland 3-7 June 2012.

Şeker E (2002). The determination of the energy values of some ruminant feeds by using digestibility trial and gas test. *Revue de Medecine Veterinaire* 153 (5) :323-328.

Töngel MÖ, Ayan İ (2010). Nutritional content and yield performances of lucerne (*Medicago sativa L.*) cultivars in Southern Black Sea Shores. *Journal of Animal and Veterinary Advances* 9 (15) :2067-2073.

Ünalp E (2015). Farklı gelişme dönemleri ve biçim sıralarında yonca (*medicago sativa L.*) kuru otunun ham protein, selüloz ve bazı mikrobiyolojik özelliklerinin belirlenmesi. Namık Kemal Üniversitesi Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü Zootekni Anabilim Dalı. Yüksek Lisans Tezi, s: 48. 2015, Tekirdağ.

Van Soest PJ, Wine RH (1967). The use of detergents in the analysis of fibrous feeds. IV. Determination of plant cell wall constituents. *Journal Association off Analytical Chemists* 50:50-55.

Van Soest, PJ (1963). The use of detergents in the analysis of fibrous feeds. II. A rapid method for the determination of fiber and lignin. *Journal Association Official Analytical Chemists* 46, 829-835.

Yılmaz M (2011). Isparta ekolojik koşullarında bazı yonca (*Medicago sativa L.*) çeşitlerinin ot ve verim kalitelerinin belirlenmesi. Süleyman Demirel Üniversitesi Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü Tarla Bitkileri Anabilim Dalı Yüksek Lisans Tezi, 2011; Isparta.