

DETERMINING THE CHEMICAL COMPOSITION AND NUTRITION QUALITY OF HUNGARIAN VETCH SILAGE (*VICIA PANNONICA* CRANTZ) MIXED WITH WHEAT (*TRITICUM AESTIVUM* L.) AND BARLEY (*HORDEUM VULGARE* L.) AT DIFFERENT RATES

TURAN, N.

*Department of Field Crops, Faculty of Agriculture, Siirt University, Siirt, Turkey
(e-mail: nturan49@siirt.edu.tr; phone: +90-484-212-1111; fax: +90-484-223-1998)*

(Received 23rd Sep 2019; accepted 30th Jan 2020)

Abstract. This research was carried out to determine the quality values of Hungarian vetch silage mixed with wheat and barley grown in winter under the ecological conditions of Eastern Anatolia region, Turkey in the 2017-2018 growing season. To determine the quality values and chemical composition of the silage mixtures obtained from the different of Hungarian vetch, wheat and barley it was prepared as three replications and filled in 2-L jars and then firmly suppressed and tightly closed so that they do not breathe. The mixture rates of Hungarian vetch (HV), wheat (W) and barley (B), their pure sowed were 80%, 60%, 40%, 20% of B + 20%, 40%, 60%, 80% of HV + 80%, 60%, 40%, 20% of W. Silage jars were opened after 60 days and pH value, acid detergent fiber (ADF), neutral detergent fiber (NDF), crude protein content and organic acid values and some macro element contents were measured. The values for ADF, NDF, digestible dry matter (DDM), dry matter intake (DMI), relative feed value (RFV), dry matter (DM), crude protein (CP) of silages were 28.57-41.65%, 29.69-59.05%, 56.45- 66.63%, 2.62-4.05%, 89.78-201.62%, 22.22-33.00%, 8.15-17.27%, respectively. At the same time, values of lactic acid (LA), acetic acid (AA), butyric acid (BA) and propionic acid (PA), calcium (Ca), phosphor (P) and potassium (K) were 1.50-1.94%, 0.33-0.71%, 0.27-0.76%, 0.02-0.08%; was 0.30-1.68%, 0.33-0.62%, 1.93-4.48%, respectively. According to these results, it can be proposed that silages achieved from the HV + B mixture have some superior properties for CP, ADF, NDF, RFV, Ca, P, and K compared with HV + W mixtures.

Keywords: *barley, chemical composition, Hungarian vetch, mixture rates, silage quality, wheat*

Introduction

Turkey's Eastern Anatolia region which it is cold and snowy in winter and hot and dry in summer has a significant potential for animal breeding. As similar to other regions, Turkey, the pasture areas at Eastern Anatolia Region have noticeably declined as a result of excessive and uncontrolled grazing and the quality of pasture have decreased to the lowest levels. Because of this degradation of the pastures, a major decrease has occurred in the production of quality roughage and a quality. For this reason, to fodder forage crop cultivation, diversity the forage crops, produce alternative fodder crops and obtain silage from different fodder plants are quite important to overcome these problems.

In recent years, a considerable increase in silage production has become in Turkey. More than 80% of the total silage produced is corn silage (Alcicek and Karaayvaz, 2003). Corn, a hot climatic plant, can be effective in good maintenance and sufficient water conditions. The planting of silage corn at eastern Anatolia region or similar ecological places can appositely be affected from short period of vegetation and even sometimes spring and autumn frost damages. Therefore, Hungarian vetch is more

resistant to cold and drought in comparison with vetch species, which it is grown and harvested without watering.

It can be said that silages of Hungarian vetch + barley mixtures have higher nutrition properties, because these crops contain both protein and carbohydrate. Thus, Miller (1984) reported that silages mixtures were more productive and quality when compared with pure ones. Lithourgidis et al. (2011) reported that environmental sources in mixed cultivation can more effectively be used and that it obtained the higher yields compared with pure sowing ones. Similarly, Tuna and Orak (2007) stated that the protein/carbohydrate ratio is better for silages obtained from these mixtures. In another study (Tas, 2002) it was reported that there was a lodging rate rising with an increase development of Hungarian vetch and for this reason it can be suggested that Hungarian vetch sowed mixing by wheat or triticale in winter sowings is better. In a study which investigated the effect of grass pea (*Lathyrus sativus* L.) and barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.) on silage properties in Diyarbakır conditions (Seydosoglu and Gelir, 2019) was detected that pH and DM of silages at 100% of Grass pea and 100% barley were 3.99-4.09 and 28.28-32.98%, respectively. Likewise, Saruhan et al. (2011) reported that DM, CP ratio and pH for mixtures of different levels of barley and birdsfoot trefoil (20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70% birdsfoot trefoil + 80, 70, 60, 50, 40, 30% barley) in same conditions of Diyarbakır were, respectively, 28.08-32.60%, 10.08-12.20% and 4.76-5.11.

Also, Koc et al. (1997) conducted to determine effect of microbial additive use in silages achieved from mixtures vetch (*Vicia sativa* L.) with cereal in laboratory conditions. In the study, the DM, pH, CP, NH₃-N, LA, AA, BA of the this silages were 32.00-35.00%; 3.70-3.65; 11.15-10.01%; 3.03-2.75 g/kg DM; 2.48-2.83%; 0.40-0.40%; 0.10-0.05%, respectively, whereas these values showed an difference in field conditions (it were, respectively, 48.00-44.00%; 3.86-4.59; 11:37 to 11:49%; 1.57-1.73 g/kg DM; 3:36 to 3:16%; 0.63-0.42%; 0.00-0.05%). After the 56 days of silage harvested during flowering of vetch and at milk stage of barley, Polat et al. (1998) observed that pH, CP, LA and AA and ADF of the silages with control and *Lactobacillus plantarum* + *Enterococcus faecium* groups were 4.40-4.37; 10.84-10.77%; 2.25-2.38%; 0.67-0.59%; 65.20-65.20%; 41.80-42.62%.

Aykan and Saruhan (2018) conducted to determine the ensiled ability of silages achieved mixing by in different rates of barley and pea intercrops forage plants. In that study, pH value, DM, ADF, NDF, CP of these silages were 3.90-4.12, 19.23-30.98%, 35.33-40.50%, 55.02-69.76%, 13.00-18.29%, respectively. The dry matter, CP, pH of silages obtained from different levels mixtures of white clover and barley were 27.53-31.38%, 10.17-13.63% and 5.05-5.34, respectively (Demirel et al., 2010). Bergen et al. (1991) reported that DM, pH, NDF ADF, LA and AA in the silages of wheat harvested at milk stage and dough stage after ensiling of 64 days were, respectively, 34.50-43.50%, 4.00-4.10, 50.00-51.80%, 34.50-35.60%, 5.96-6.12%, 1.17-0.82%. In some studies on silage it was indicated that propionic acid content of silage varied to type of silage or mixture (Homan, 2016; Seydosoglu, 2018).

In this study, it was aimed to determine the contents of organic acid, composition of some nutrient matter and values with quality of silages obtained from mixture Hungarian vetch with barley and wheat at different levels of mixture and thus to detect the best mixture ones.

Materials and methods

This research was carried out at Mus city located at the Eastern Anatolia region, Turkey in 2017-2018 growing season (Fig. 1). As barley and wheat, the sowing of Hungarian vetch was made in winter season (3 November 2017). As material of plant, we used the Hungarian vetch which it is the most cultivated plant in Mus, Syrena (wheat), and Tokak 157/37 (barley) varieties. These varieties used are resistant to cold and drought and are recommended to Southern Marmara, Northern Inner and Aegean, Thrace, Black Sea, Southeast and Eastern Anatolia, Central Anatolia as well as Mediterranean Regions.

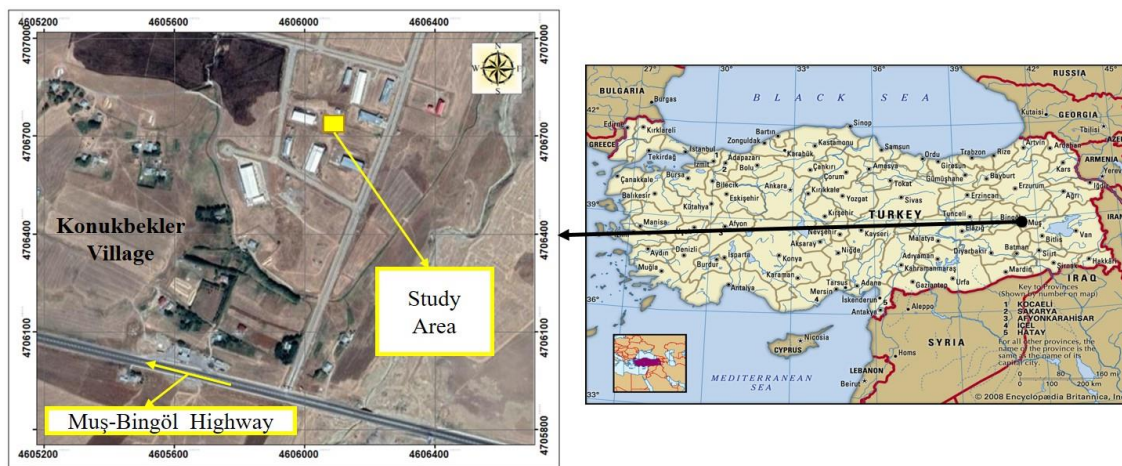


Figure 1. Location map of the study area

Each of these varieties was separately planted in 0.004 ha. 200 kg ha⁻¹ of barley and wheat, and 100 kg ha⁻¹ of Hungarian vetch were sowed. At the same time, 150 kg ha⁻¹ of DAP fertilizer (27 kg ha⁻¹ N, 69 ha⁻¹ P) were applied to barley and wheat during sowing; whereas it was 100 kg ha⁻¹ DAP (18 kg ha⁻¹ N, ha⁻¹ P) for Hungarian vetch.

Harvests were made in at full bloom for Hungarian vetch, at milking stage for barley and at heading stage for wheat (3 June 2018). The plots were separately simultaneously harvested with hand sickle. After the harvesting, material of silage was faded in the shade for 3-4 h and then cut into 0.5-1 cm dimensions with a silage harvester working with the tail shaft. After the chopping process, the materials were weighed on the sensitive scale according to the standardized rates.

The materials weighed were filled homogeneously and filled in 2-L plastic jars with 3 replications. The jars filled with silage materials are hand-tightened thoroughly. After the lid of the jars is closed tightly, they are wrapped with duct tape so that they do not breathe. It was then allowed to ferment into the dark environment for 60 days. At the end of this period, the maturing silages were opened and after the 4-5 cm part of the mouth of the jars were removed; the pH values were measured (Polan et al., 1998). After weighing 500 g of silage from each jar, it was dried to a constant weight for 48 h (AOAC, 1990) at 60 °C. After the dry weight of the silages was obtained, the samples were ground and prepared for analysis.

The content of crude protein (CP), calcium (Ca), magnesium (Mg), phosphor (P), potassium (K) content of silage, acid detergent fiber (ADF) and neutral detergent fiber (NDF) was determined with Near Infrared Reflectance Spectroscopy (NIRS), Near

Infrared Analysis (NIR) by spectroscopic technique (Hoy et al., 2002), while organic acid ratios such as LA, AA, PA and BA were detected with HPLS (Canale et al., 1984).

The data obtained were analyzed to variance analysis by using JUMP program based on 5% and 1% of significance levels (SAS, 1998). The differences between the mean values were compared according to the LSD, multiple comparison tests (Gulumser et al., 2006). Digestible dry matter [DDM = 88.9 - (0.779 x ADF%)] and dry matter consumption (DMI = 120/NDF%) and relative feed value from DDM and DMI ratios [RFV = (DDM x DMI)] were calculated from formulation described by Van Dyke and Anderson (2000).

Climate characteristics of research area

The average rainfall for many years in Mus province was 745.02 mm, the relative humidity was 61.99%, and the temperature was 8.10 °C. In planting period which relative humidity in January was highest, the temperature was low and rainfall was high (Table 1).

Table 1. Temperature, precipitation and relative humidity values of their search area*

Months	Temperature (°C)		Precipitation (mm)		Relative humidity (%)	
	LYA**	2017	LYA**	2017	LYA**	2017
September	21.13	22.90	20.16	0.00	32.76	20.50
October	13.54	12.80	65.87	34.40	53.12	41.70
November	5.56	6.00	65.24	69.60	67.91	70.80
December	-1.62	1.30	99.36	33.30	80.23	75.40
Months	LYA**	2018	LYA**	2018	LYA**	2018
January	-5.25	0.50	113.30	84.00	82.09	76.40
February	-2.87	4.10	86.69	81.30	77.90	64.30
March	3.78	9.40	104.27	61.40	67.56	54.70
April	10.58	12.50	90.63	26.80	57.90	46.70
May	15.28	15.40	69.22	125.60	57.42	63.40
June	20.91	20.50	30.28	48.80	43.02	48.60
Total/Average	8.10	10.54	745.02	565.20	61.99	56.25

*Meteorological Service of Mus. **LYA: Long years' average (2009-2018)

The temperature was above the average temperature during the growing season for a long time. However, relative humidity and rainfall was lower than the average of long years. The experiment area was harvested without required irrigation.

Soil characteristics of research area

Soil analysis of the experiment area was made in the soil analysis laboratory of private Mus. According to results of soil analyses of the experiment area, it was neutral, calcareous, salt-free and organic matter was low and also, the amount of phosphor is poor and potassium is sufficient (Table 2).

Table 2. Results of soil analysis of the search area*

pH	Salt ds/m	Lime (CaCO ₃) (%)	Organic matter (%)	P (P ₂ O ₅) kg ha ⁻¹	K (K ₂ O) ppm
7.02	0.02	1.58	1.14	26.30	209.99

*Soil analysis were conducted at the Special Mus Soil Analysis Laboratory (2017)

Results and discussion

Content of ADF, NDF, DDM, DMI, RFV and DM

In the present study we found that there were significant differences in silage mixtures achieved Hungarian vetch, barley and wheat for ADF, NDF, DDM, DMI, RFV and DM ($P < 0.01$) (Table 3).

Table 3. The mean values of silages for ADF, NDF, DDM, DMI, RFV and DM and groups

Mixtures	ADF (%)	NDF (%)	DDM (%)	DMI (%)	RFV	DM (%)
100% H	31.71 ^{de}	29.69 ^f	64.19 ^b	4.05 ^a	201.62 ^a	22.11 ^f
100% B	28.57 ^e	32.91 ^{ef}	66.63 ^a	3.65 ^{bc}	188.66 ^{ab}	28.77 ^c
100% W	41.06 ^{ab}	59.05 ^a	56.91 ^{de}	2.03 ^g	89.78 ^f	33.00 ^a
80% HV+20% B	37.88 ^{bc}	30.87 ^f	59.39 ^{cd}	3.88 ^{ab}	178.98 ^{bc}	22.22 ^f
60% HV+40% B	37.60 ^{bc}	33.76 ^{de}	59.60 ^{cd}	3.55 ^{bc}	164.23 ^{cd}	21.78 ^f
40% HV+60% B	35.95 ^c	36.11 ^{de}	60.89 ^c	3.32 ^{cd}	156.91 ^d	23.55 ^e
20% HV+80% B	35.18 ^{cd}	37.81 ^{cd}	61.48 ^{bc}	3.17 ^{de}	151.40 ^d	24.88 ^d
80% HV+20% W	36.04 ^c	36.47 ^{de}	60.81 ^c	3.30 ^{cd}	155.90 ^d	23.55 ^e
60% HV+40% W	40.72 ^{ab}	42.19 ^{bc}	57.17 ^{de}	2.90 ^{ef}	129.19 ^e	29.33 ^c
40% HV+60% W	41.65 ^a	45.87 ^b	56.44 ^e	2.62 ^f	114.76 ^e	28.22 ^c
20% HV+80% W	41.65 ^a	46.14 ^b	56.45 ^e	2.60 ^f	113.80 ^e	31.33 ^b
Average	37.09	39.17	60.00	3.19	149.57	26.25
CV (%)	5.62	6.96	2.72	6.96	8.23	2.85
LSD	7.38 ^{**}	9.65 ^{**}	5.74 ^{**}	0.77 ^{**}	43.61 ^{**}	2.64 ^{**}

Values indicated by the same letters are not significantly different at the 5% level of significance, ** $P > 0.01$. ADF: acid detergent fiber; NDF: neutral detergent fiber; DDM: digestible dry matter; DMI: dry matter intake; RFV: Relative Feed Value; DM: Dry matter

ADF and NDF ratio

The rate of ADF of silages obtained from pure wheat and Hungarian vetch with wheat were higher than those of other mixture silages. Average ADF of these silages was 37.09%, though the ADF values ranged in 28.57-41.65%. According to the quality standards of legume, wheat and legume mixtures (Rohweder et al., 1978), ADF ratio of mixture silages obtained from wheat and Hungarian vetch (except 80% HV + 20% W) was in the 3 grade quality class (41-42%), whereas the silage obtained from barley and Hungarian vetch is in the 2 grade quality class (36-40%) for ADF. In the current study, while The ADF content of the pure barley silage is in the top-quality class, Hungarian vetch silage is in the 1st quality class. NDF ratios of mixture silages pure wheat silages with Hungarian vetch + wheat were higher than pure barley with Hungarian vetch + barley mixture silages. Average NDF of pure and mixture silages 39.17%, though the ADF values ranged in 29.69-59.05%. According to the quality standards of legume, wheat and legume mixtures (Rohweder et al., 1978), NDF of mixture silages obtained wheat with Hungarian vetch was in the 1st quality class (40-46%). Similarly, NDF of mixture silages achieved barley and Hungarian vetch was in the top-quality class (Tables 3 and 4).

There are many of studies on ADF and NDF rates of silage and findings of these studies Bergen et al. (1991) 34.50-35.60%; Aykan and Saruhan (2018) 35.33-40.50%;

Polat et al. (1998) 41.80-42.62% have changed at regular intervals. At the same time, rates of NDF were indicated by Bergen et al. (1991) 50.00-51.80%; Aykan and Saruhan (2018) 55.02 - 69.76% and Polat et al. (1998) 65.20-65.20%.

Our findings for ADF and NDF in this study were different in some of the literature mentioned above. It is suggested that these differences between the findings can be resulted from the differences of plant species, periods, rations of mixture and ecological conditions.

Table 4. Quality standards for legume, wheat and legume mixtures (Rohweder et al., 1978)

Standard of quality	CP	ADF	NDF	DDM %	DMI % of BW	RFV
	% of DM					
Prime	> 19	<< 31	<< 40	> 65	> 3.0	> 151
1	17-19	31-35	40-46	62-65	3.0-2.6	151-125
2	14-16	36-40	47-53	58-61	2.5-2.3	124-103
3	11-13	41-42	54-60	56-57	2.2-2.0	102-87
4	8-10	43-45	61-65	53-55	1.9-1.8	86-75
5	<< 8	> 45	> 65	<< 53	<< 1.8	<< 75

DDM (digestibility dry matter) ratio

The mean DDM of the pure and mixture silages in this study was 60%. DDM was the highest in pure barley silage with 66.63%, whereas it was the lowest in mixture silages of 40% HV + 60% W (56.44%) and 20% HV + 80% W (56.45%) in the same group. The digestible dry matter (DDM) of pure barley silage was in the top-quality class, pure Hungarian vetch was in the first quality class and DDM of other pure and mixture silages were in the second quality class (58-61%) based on the quality class described by Rohweder et al. (1978) (Tables 3 and 4).

DMI (dry matter intake) ratio

The mean DMI for all silages studied were 3.19% and the highest DMI were observed from mixture silages of 100% HV (4.05%) and 80% HV + 20% B (3.88%), indicating that it is in the top-quality class based on the quality class described by Rohweder et al. (1978). The lowest DMI was observed in the pure wheat silage and it was in the 3rd quality class, whereas mixture silages of Hungarian vetch and wheat at different mixing levels 60% HV + 40% W, 40% HV + 60% W, 20% HV + 80% W were in the second quality class based on the quality class described by Rohweder et al. (1978) (Tables 3 and 4).

RFV (relative feed value)

In the present study the mean RFV of pure and mixture silages was 149.57. The highest RFV was founded at 100% HV (201.62) and 100% B (188.66) of silage in the same group and its quality class was the highest, while silage of pure wheat for RFV was in the 3rd quality class according to quality criteria's Rohweder et al. (1978). Additionally, we observed that RFV of silage obtained from Hungarian vetch + barley mixture was higher than Hungarian vetch + wheat silage ones and it was better quality based on classification on quality (Tables 3 and 4).

DM (dry matter) ratio

In the present study, the mean DM of silages was 26.25%. The highest DM was achieved from pure wheat silages (33%), whereas it was the lowest pure and the mixtures containing high Hungarian vetch with barley [80% HV + 20% B (22.22%); 60% HV + 40% B (21.78%)]. Besides we detected that DM contains of mixture silages increase with increasing wheat.

The results of this study were different in findings reported in a several studies (Saruhan et al., 2011; Basaran et al., 2018; Aykan and Saruhan, 2018). These differences among studies mentioned above for DM of silage can be resulted from diverse harvesting periods or plant material of silage.

Mineral matters and crude protein content

In this present study, there were significant differences in calcium (Ca), potassium (K), phosphor (P) and crude protein (CP) contents of silages obtained from different mixture ratios of Hungarian vetch with barley and wheat ($P < 0.01$) except for magnesium (Mg) (Table 5).

Table 5. The means of Ca, P, Mg, K and CP of mixture silages

Mixtures	Ca (%)	P (%)	Mg (%)	K (%)	CP (%)
100% H	1.68 ^a	0.57 ^{ab}	0.26	3.63 ^b	17.27 ^a
100% B	0.88 ^e	0.62 ^a	0.12	4.48 ^a	9.83 ^e
100% W	0.30 ^f	0.33 ^e	0.23	4.47 ^a	8.15 ^f
80% HV + 20% B	1.44 ^b	0.54 ^{bc}	0.21	3.25 ^{bc}	16.39 ^{ab}
60% HV + 40% B	1.40 ^b	0.50 ^c	0.22	2.98 ^{bd}	16.56 ^{ab}
40% HV + 60% B	1.13 ^{cd}	0.50 ^c	0.21	2.96 ^{bd}	15.82 ^{ac}
20% HV + 80% B	0.98 ^{de}	0.58 ^{ab}	0.19	3.05 ^{bd}	15.96 ^{ab}
80% HV + 20% W	1.23 ^{bc}	0.49 ^c	0.22	2.90 ^{ce}	14.35 ^c
60% HV + 40% W	1.14 ^{cd}	0.41 ^d	0.21	2.39 ^{df}	12.68 ^d
40% HV + 60% W	0.96 ^{de}	0.38 ^{de}	0.19	2.22 ^{ef}	10.35 ^e
20% HV + 80% W	0.94 ^{de}	0.35 ^{de}	0.23	1.93 ^f	15.41 ^{bc}
Average	1.10	0.48	0.21	3.12	13.89
CV (%)	12.34	8.51	16.72	12.88	6.54
LSD	0.48 ^{**}	0.15 ^{**}	NS	1.41 ^{**}	3.20 ^{**}

Values indicated by the same letters are not significantly different at the 1% level of significance, ** $P < 0.01$ significant, NS: No significant, Ca: Calcium, P: Phosphor, Mg: Magnesium, K: Potassium, CP: Crude protein

Average Ca, P, K contents of silages was 1.10%, 0.48%, and 3.12%, respectively. The highest Ca was in the Hungarian vetch silage (1.68%), but it was lowest in wheat silage (0.30%). While silages of pure barley and Hungarian vetch and 20% HV + 80% B had the most P content, it was the lowest in pure wheat silage. The highest K content was found in pure barley and wheat silage in the same group. However, it was the lowest in 20% HV + 80% W mixture silage (Table 5). These elements are quite important in animal nutrition and animal rates should be contained at levels of 0.21% P, 0.65% K, 0.31% Ca and 0.1% Mg (Kidambi et al., 1989).

According to these findings, when the mineral content of silages is evaluated; the mean Ca (1.10%), P (0.48%), K (3.12%) contents are above the amounts required to be in the feed rates of cattle and therefore there is no feeding problem in terms of the mentioned nutrients. In order to determine the yield and the quality of the mixture silages of Grass pea and Oat and Barley, Basaran et al. (2018) conducted a study. In that study, the highest of K (2.89%), Ca (0.87%), P (0.30%) were founded in the mixture ratio of 80% HV + 20% B. We however, observed that our findings for these elements were higher than values reported by that study.

The CP values of silages analyzed were presented in Table 5. The average crude protein ranging from between 17.27% and 8.15% in silages studied was 0.89%. It was observed that the CP content of the pure Hungarian vetch and Hungarian vetch + barley silages was higher than the CP content of the Hungarian vetch + wheat mixture silages.

Although the CP of pure wheat and barley silage was low (8.15-9.83%, respectively), mixing of Hungarian vetch with wheat and barley improved the ratio of CP. The highest CP was obtained from pure Hungarian vetch (17.27%) or silages of different mixing rates such as 80% HV + 20% B (16.39%); 60% HV + 40% B (16.56%); 40% HV + 60% B (15.82%); 20% HV + 80% B (15.96%) (Table 5). We found that there are differences for silage CP between the results reported by various researchers such as Polat et al. (1998) (10.84-10.77%), Saruhan et al. (2011) (10.08-12.20%), Seydosoglu (2019) (12.10-18.75%), Aykan and Saruhan (2018) (13.00-18.29%), Demirel et al. (2010) (10.17-13.63%) and Polat et al. (1998) (10.84-10.77%). Generally, our findings for pure or mixture silage CP were in accordance with literature for CP. Differences observed can be resulted from harvest periods and different plant species.

pH and organic acid contents of silages

In the present study we observed that there were significant differences in the pH values and ratios of organic acids of the silages obtained from the mixture silages achieved Hungarian vetch and barley and wheat in different ratios ($P < 0.01$).

In this study, the pH values of the silages ranged from 3.76 to 4.08, with an average pH of 3.90. Indicating differences in rates of mixture with barley, pH values of mixture Hungarian vetch with wheat was higher than mixture Hungarian vetch with barley ones. The highest pH was obtained from Hungarian vetch and barley mixtures in the same group. These groups were 80% HV + 20% B (3.99%), 60% HV + 40% B (4.08%), 40% HV + 60% B (4.01%) and 20% HV + 80% B (3.99%).

Nonetheless, the pH of pure wheat silage was the lowest and also it was low in the other some groups such as 80% HV + 20% W (3.82%), 60% HV + 40% W (3.83%), 40% HV + 60% W (3.81%) and 20% HV + 80% W (3.81%). The authors reported that the most adequate of silage pH ranged from between 3.5 and 4.2. Our finding (3.76-4.08) for silage pH was in accordance with values of silage pH reported by these studies, showing that it was appropriate for nutrition quality (Kilic, 2006; Acikgoz et al., 2002; Aykan and Saruhan, 2018).

However, there were contrast with values of pH reported by Saruhan et al. (2011), Polat et al. (1998), Basaran et al. (2018), Demirel et al. (2010), Seydosoglu and Gelir (2019) and Bergen et al. (1991) and it was lower than in comparison with the results of these researches. The lactic acid (LA) values of the silages obtained mixed by at difference levels ranged from 1.50% to 1.94%, with an average pH of 1.69%. The highest LA was in the mixture group of 80% HV + 20% W (1.94%) and pure wheat

(1.80%), whereas it was the lowest. In mixture silages of 60% HV + 40% B (1.50%) and 20% HV + 80% W (1.50%) in the same group.

The acetic acid (AA) values of the silages ranged from 0.31% to 0.71%, with an average pH of 0.49%. The highest AA of pure Hungarian vetch, pure wheat and mixture of 20% HV + 80% B were 0.71%, 0.65% and 0.66%, respectively. It was the lowest for mixture of 60% HV + 40% B (0.31%). The butyric acid (BA) values of the silages ranged from 0.27% to 0.76%, with an average pH of 0.47%. It was highest in the pure Hungarian vetch (0.73%) and mixture of 80% HV + 20% W (0.76%). The propionic acid (PA) values of the silages ranged from 0.02% to 0.08%, with an average pH of 0.06%. The highest of propionic acid (PA) was obtained from mixtures of 80% HV + 20% W and 60% HV + 40% W of silages (Table 6).

Table 6. The means of pH, LA, AA, BA and PA of mixture silages

Mixtures	pH	LA (%)	AA (%)	BA (%)	PA (%)
100% H	3.88 ^{ce}	1.70 ^{bc}	0.71 ^a	0.73 ^a	0.07 ^{bc}
100% B	3.90 ^{bd}	1.69 ^{bc}	0.56 ^b	0.47 ^c	0.08 ^{ab}
100% W	3.76 ^e	1.80 ^{ab}	0.65 ^a	0.35 ^{de}	0.02 ^e
80% HV + 20% B	3.99 ^{ab}	1.75 ^b	0.36 ^{eg}	0.52 ^{bc}	0.07 ^{ab}
60% HV + 40% B	4.08 ^a	1.50 ^d	0.31 ^g	0.27 ^f	0.07 ^{ab}
40% HV + 60% B	4.01 ^{ab}	1.59 ^{cd}	0.41 ^{de}	0.36 ^d	0.03 ^e
20% HV + 80% B	3.99 ^{ab}	1.71 ^{bc}	0.66 ^a	0.55 ^b	0.03 ^e
80% HV + 20% W	3.82 ^{de}	1.94 ^a	0.46 ^{cd}	0.76 ^a	0.08 ^a
60% HV + 40% W	3.83 ^{de}	1.69 ^{bc}	0.41 ^{df}	0.51 ^{bc}	0.08 ^a
40% HV + 60% W	3.81 ^{de}	1.67 ^{bc}	0.33 ^{fg}	0.30 ^{ef}	0.05 ^d
20% HV + 80% W	3.81 ^{de}	1.50 ^d	0.53 ^{bc}	0.36 ^{de}	0.06 ^{cd}
Average	3.90	1.69	0.49	0.47	0.06
CV (%)	1.71	4.67	9.27	8.02	13.65
LSD	0.23 ^{**}	0.27 ^{**}	0.16 ^{**}	0.12 ^{**}	0.02 ^{**}

Values indicated by the same letters are not significantly different at the 1% level of significance, **P < 0.01 significant, LA: lactic acid, AA: acetic acid, BA: butyric acid, PA: propionic acid.

According to some authors the butyric acid is not adequate for quality of silage and in general it has 0.1-0.6% of butyric acid (Woolford, 1984). By contrast, some researchers showed that there is a significant relationship between LA, AA and BA ratios with high quality of silage. According to these authors, LA ratio in these forages was above 2%, whereas AA ratio must be between 0.3-0.7% percent in type of these silages (McDonald et al., 1991; Alcicek and Ozkan, 1996). In this present study, it is observed that the LA ratio is lower than when compared with studies mentioned above, but ration of AA was normal. However, the amount of butyric acid was found to be higher than normal values in pure Hungarian vetch silage (0.73%) and in mixtures of 80% of Hungarian vetch + wheat silages (0.76%). However other groups of silages were normal for butyric acid (Table 6).

The insufficiency of homo-fermentative lactic acid bacteria (LAB) of the plant material used for silage leads to a delay in the decrease in pH. Because of the insufficiency of LAB, an increase in the loss of nutrients and a decrease in the consumption of silages occur (Woolford, 1984). Therefore, in order to increase the

lactic acid content in silages consisting of Hungarian vetch + wheat or Hungarian vetch + barley mixture, it is recommended to use various additives like *Lactobacillus plantarum*, which are homo fermentative. On the contrary, Kung et al. (2003) reported that the main ingredient used for legume silage in the USA is bacterial inoculants.

In current study, the findings with organic acids were lower than the results reported by Seydosoglu (2018) (2.01-2.16%), Polat et al. (1998) (2.25-2.38%) and Bergen et al. (1991) (5.96-6.12%). However, our findings with AA, BA and PA showed differences in results reported by some authors (Bergen et al., 1991; Polat et al., 1998; Homan, 2016; Seydosoglu, 2018; Basaran et al., 2018).

Conclusion

In this present study it was conducted to determine the quality and chemical composition of the silage obtained by mixing Hungarian vetch with barley and wheat in different proportions, which they have same vegetation periods. At the same time, it was conducted to determine the quality and chemical composition of the silage obtained by mixing Hungarian vetch with barley and wheat in different proportions, which they have same vegetation periods. As a result, we observed that CP, Ca, P, K and RFV of Hungarian vetch + wheat silages were higher than compared other groups of silages. Similarly, when the proportion of Hungarian vetch in mixing was increased, it also leads to an increase of Ca, P, K and RFV, DM and LA ratios of these silages. However, ADF and NDF ratios were lower in Hungarian vetch + barley silages.

REFERENCES

- [1] Acikgoz, E., Turgut, İ., Filya, İ. (2002): Silage Plants Growing and Silage Making. – Hasad Publishing, Istanbul (in Turkish).
- [2] Alcicek, A., Karaayvaz, K. (2003): Use of corn silage in cattle feed. – *Animalia* 203: 68-76 (in Turkish).
- [3] Alcicek, A., Ozkan, K. (1996): Determination of milk acid, acetic acid and butyric acid by distillation in silage feeds. – *Ege University, Journal of Agricultura Faculty* 33(2-3): 191-198 (in Turkish).
- [4] AOAC (1990): Official Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists. 15th Ed. Vol. 1. – AOAC, Washington, DC.
- [5] Aykan, Y., Saruhan, V. (2018): Determination of silage quality features of field pea (*Pisum sativum* L.) and barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.) mixtures ensiling at different rates. – *Dicle University, The Journal of Faculty of Veterinary Medicine* 11(2): 64-70 (in Turkish).
- [6] Basaran, U., Gulumser, E., Mut, H., Copur Dogrusoz, M. (2018): Determination of silage yield and quality of grasspea + cereal intercrops. – *Turkish Journal of Agriculture - Food Science and Technology* 6(9): 1237-1242 (in Turkish).
- [7] Bergen, W. G., Byrem, T. M., Grand, A. L. (1991): Ensiling characteristics of whole-crop harvested at milk and dough stages. – *J. Animal Sci.* 69: 1766-1774.
- [8] Canale, A., Valente, M. E., Ciotti, A. (1984): Determination of volatile carboxylic acids (C₁-C₅) and lactic acid in aqueous acid extracts of silage by high performance liquid chromatography. – *J. Sci. Food. Agric* 35(11): 1178-1182.
- [9] Demirel, R., Saruhan, V., Baran, M. S., Andic, N., Senturk Demirel, D. (2010): Determination of different ratios of *Trifolium repens* and *Hordeum vulgare* mixtures on silage quality. – *YYU J. AGR. SCI.* 20 (1): 26-31 (in Turkish).

- [10] Gulumser, A., Bozoglu, H., Peksen, E. (2006): Research and Testing Methods. – Ondokuz Mayıs University, Faculty of Agriculture, Text Book (2. Press), Number: 48, Samsun.
- [11] Homan, E. (2016): A study on determination of quality parameters of corn and soybean silages prepared with different mixing ratios. – MSc. Thesis. Yuzuncu Yil University, Institute of Natural and Applied Science, Van (in Turkish).
- [12] Hoy, M. D., Moore, K. J., George, J. R., Brummer, E. C. (2002): Alfalfa yield and quality as influenced by establishment method. – *Agronomy Journal* 94:65-71.
- [13] Kidambi, S. P., Matches, A. G., Griggs, T. C. (1989): Variability for Ca, Mg, K, Cu, Zn and K/(Ca + Mg) ratio among 3 wheat grasses and sainfoin on the southern high plains. – *Journal of Range Management* 42: 316-322.
- [14] Kilic, A. (2006): Determination of Quality in Forage. – Hasad Publishing, İstanbul (in Turkish).
- [15] Koc, F., Ozduven, M. L., Yurtman, I. Y., Erman, S. M. (1997): A study on quality properties and use of microbial additives in vetch grain silage. – *Hasad Journal* 142: 34-36.
- [16] Kung, L., J. R., Stokes, M. R., Lin, C. J. (2003): Silage Additives. – In: Allen, M. et al. (eds.) *Silage Science and Technology*. Argon. Monogr. 42. ASA. CSSA, Madison, WI, pp. 305-360.
- [17] Lithourgidis, A. S., Dordas, C. A., Damalas, C. A., Vlachostergios, D. N. (2011): Annual intercrops: an alternative pathway or sustainable agriculture. – *Australian Journal of Crop Science* 5(4): 396-410.
- [18] McDonald, P., Henderson, A. R., Heron, S. J. E. (1991): *The Biochemistry of Silage*. 2nd Ed. – Chalcombe Publications, Aberystwyth.
- [19] Miller, D. A. (1984): *Forage Crops*. – McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York.
- [20] Polan, C. E., Stieve, D., Garrett, J. (1998): Protein preservation and ruminal degradation of ensiled forage treated with heat, formic acid, ammonia or microbial inoculant. – *Journal of Dairy Science* 81: 765-776.
- [21] Polat, C., Yurtman, I. Y., Koc, F., Coskuntuna, L., Ozduven, M. L. (1998): Use of microbial additives 1st and 2nd product effects on corn, vetch grain mixture, fermentation development and aerobic stability in sunflower silages. – Project Number: VHAG-1238, Tekirdag (in Turkish).
- [22] Rohweder, D. A., Barnes, R. F., Jorgensen, N. (1978): Proposed hay grading standards based on laboratory analyses for evaluating quality. – *Journal of Animal Science* 47(3): 747-759.
- [23] Saruhan, V., Demirel, R., Baran, M. S., Senturk Demirel, D. (2011): Determination of ensilage properties of different levels of *Lotus corniculatus* and *Hordeum vulgare* mixtures. – *Anadolu J. Agr. Sci.* 26(1): 40-45 (in Turkish).
- [24] SAS (1982): *User's Guide*. – Statistical Analysis Systems. SAS, Cary, NC.
- [25] Seydosoglu, S. (2018): Investigation of organic asic ratio of the effect of fodder pea (*Pisum sativum* L.) and barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.) herbages mixed at different ratios. – Anatolia the 1st International Congress of Multidisciplinary Studies, 28-29 December, 893-898 (in Turkish).
- [26] Seydosoglu, S. (2019): Investigation of the effect of fodder pea (*Pisum sativum* L.) and barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.) herbages mixed at different rates on silage and feed quality. – Ege University, *Journal of Agricultura Faculty* 56 (3):297-302 (in Turkish).
- [27] Seydosoglu, S., Gelir, G. (2019): A research on the silage properties of grass pea (*Lathrus sativus* L.) and barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.) herbages mixed at different rates. – *Igdir Univ. J. Inst. Sci. and Tech.* 9(1): 397-406 (in Turkish).
- [28] Tas, N. (2002): Determination of optimum mixture type, mixture rate and cutting time for vetch + wheat mixtures sown in spring and autumn under irrigated conditions. – PhD. Thesis. Ataturk University, Institute of Natural and Applied Science, The Department of Field Crops, Erzurum (in Turkish).

- [29] Tuna, C., Orak, A. (2007): The role of intercropping on yield potential of common vetch (*Vicia sativa* L.) / oat (*Avena sativa* L.) cultivated in pure stand and mixtures. – Journal of Agricultural and Biological Science 2 (2): 14-19.
- [30] Van Dyke, N. J., Anderson, P. M. (2000): Interpreting a Forage Analysis. – Alabama Cooperative Extension, Circular ANR-890.
- [31] Woolford, M. K. (1984): The Silage Ferment. – Grassland Research Institute, Hurley.