

Quality Parameters and Antioxidant Activity of Three Clover Species in Relation to the Livestock Diet

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Abstract

Products of metabolism that are directly involved in growth, development and reproduction and also secondary products of metabolism were studied in 16 natural populations of three species of the genus *Trifolium* (*T. repens* – four populations, *T. alpestre* – three populations, *T. pannonicum* – nine populations), collected from the central Balkans region, i.e. territory of Serbia. Statistical analysis showed the presence of variability in all species of the test material. The best quality of dry matter, estimated by the ratio of crude protein and crude fiber, was achieved in the populations of white clover. In this species, average protein content was 216.4 g kg⁻¹ while the average content of crude fiber was 222.4 g kg⁻¹. The highest average content of total phenols (77.9 mg GA g⁻¹), flavonoids (159.7 mg Ru g⁻¹) and antioxidant activity (70.2 μg ml⁻¹) was measured in populations of *T. pannonicum* by phytochemical analysis of aerial parts of plants. The content of secondary metabolites and antioxidant activity in other species were extremely low. Populations of *T. pannonicum* were notable for fodder quality and antioxidant activity: CS091 with 186.2 g kg⁻¹ of crude protein and antioxidant activity of 55 μg ml⁻¹; RA123 with 175.6 g kg⁻¹ of crude protein and a high level of antioxidant activity of 44.8 μg ml⁻¹. It can be concluded that the selection of these populations may lead to creation of different varieties of fodder crops that could give safe animal feed and would be suitable for growing under adverse conditions of mountainous climate.

Keywords: alpine clover, fodder quality, Hungarian clover, phenolic compounds, white clover, wild populations

Introduction

Fresh, dried or conserved, forage legumes are highly suitable for use as voluminous fodder in the animal diet because of their richness in proteins, vitamins, and mineral matter (Vasiljević *et al.*, 2009). The fact that they are being exploited in the process of grazing, through mowing, and for the preparation of preserved animal feed allows their usage throughout the year. Removal of plants in budding phase and at the beginning of inflorescence (when the proportion of leaves is larger) gives the mass of high nutritional value with a very favorable ratio of crude protein and crude fiber (Đorđević and Dinić, 2007). As the plant ages the amount of leaves decreases while the amount of crude fiber i.e. lignin (which is its insoluble part) in the stems increases as well as the amount of structural polysaccharides (Vasiljević *et al.*, 2011). Abundance of vitamins and minerals present in legumes (Marković *et al.*, 2014) are very important for the development of the skeleton of young animals. In addition, legumes

(Fabaceae or Leguminosae family) have great importance in natural ecosystems as they enrich the soil with nitrogen (Rasmussen *et al.*, 2012) (thus reducing the use of mineral fertilizers); improve its structure by creating favorable conditions for the development of other species and are important as a honey plant (Nicholls and Altieri, 2013). One of the most significant genera of this family is genus *Trifolium* (Abberton and Thomas, 2011).

Genus *Trifolium* includes about 240 species (Zohary and Heller, 1984), only a small number of which are cultivated. In addition to well-known species which are widespread on all continents because of wide and traditional application (red, white, alsike clover) the other representatives of the genus are getting more attention in recent studies. As stated by Conterato *et al.* (2010) in the temperate and subtropical climate conditions, other representatives of this genus are successfully used, in agricultural purposes.

Further process of selection and improvement of new varieties with better nutritive characteristics and productivity is enabled by wild population's examination (Boller and Greene, 2010).

In addition to the utilization of natural populations of this genus in the formation of high-quality and productive varieties for livestock feed, species of the genus *Trifolium* are also a source of secondary metabolites which have application in traditional and clinical medicine, as well as in pharmacy (Wu et al., 2003; Vlaisavljević et al., 2014). Secondary metabolites are known for their strong biological activity, including improvement of quality of both human and animal diet. It is known that red clover isoflavones are used in HRT, for the prevention of diseases that occur in menopause in women (Overk et al., 2005). In the study by Oleszek et al. (2007) it was discovered that the species *T. heldreichianum*, *T. scabrum* and *T. subterraneum* have extremely high content of isoflavones (more than red clover), which indicates the necessity of studying the representatives of this genus in wild flora. Some species of the genus *Trifolium* contain high levels of isoflavones. Except for the alleviation of symptoms in women who are in menopause, isoflavones are very important for their biological activity in animals. The use of animal feed with high content of isoflavones very often disrupts normal reproductive cycle in sheep. On the other hand, isoflavones may have some favorable effects in animals for fattening. Lambs fed on red clover, which a higher content of isoflavones had, gained weight more quickly than when they fed on a mixture of red clover and ryegrass, with a low content of isoflavones (Moorby et al., 2004). Selection for lower phytoestrogens levels in this crop has been effective and is directed towards the development of genotypes suitable for sheep nutrition for the purposes of improved fertility (McDonald et al., 1994). Because some clover species e.g. *T. repens* and *T. alpestre* are used extensively for grazing, future breeding program should be focused on creating varieties with low content of isoflavones.

The plant material used in this study originated from the Balkan Peninsula, which is considered an extension of the Mediterranean region, and is characterized by the presence of a large number of plant taxa. Samples were collected from populations of three species: *T. repens*, *T. alpestre* and *T. pannonicum*.

T. repens L. is a part of European flora also grown in other parts of the world, and it is significant in agriculture worldwide as "the most often cultivated species of the genus *Trifolium*" (Ellison et al., 2006). Its fodder has high quality with high content of crude protein. It is used in Turkish traditional medicine (Sabudak and Guller, 2009) and it is characterized by presence of a large quantity of active substances from the group of secondary metabolites (Ponce et al., 2004).

T. alpestre L. (alpine clover) is widespread in middle and southern Europe, Siberia, Ural and Asia Minor. This perennial plant is important part of natural meadows and shows very good potential for forage crop communities (Pelikan et al., 2005).

T. pannonicum Jacq. (Hungarian clover) occurs mostly in the central Europe and Ukraine, and it is less present in Italy, in the Balkans, and in Asia Minor. It is used in Anatolia (Turkey) as forage feed for hay preparation (Şahin et al., 2009). Presence of secondary metabolites with antioxidant activity was also recorded for this species sampled from populations from the Balkan Peninsula (Gođevac et al., 2008).

In order to appropriately assess the dry matter quality of populations of species *T. alpestre* and *T. pannonicum*, the comparison was performed with wild populations of *T. repens*. These species have very rarely been represented in previous researches of fodder quality, so it is interesting to examine their potential for application in the highland area of the Balkans. It is known that

instead of using synthetic antibiotics, there is also an option to add plant products to concentrated animal feed, which would have positive effects on both the processes inside rumen, and peripheral metabolism of animals (Greathead, 2003). In addition, increased antioxidant activity indicates the safety of livestock feed, which has indirect influence on human health through dairy products and meat.

In this research metabolism products were analyzed in total of 16 natural populations of three clover species, the *Trifolium repens*, *T. alpestre* and *T. pannonicum*. The aim of the study was to evaluate the populations and single out those with desirable traits considering quality parameters and secondary metabolites with an antioxidant activity. Also, the aim was to compare quality parameters of *T. alpestre* and *T. pannonicum* with those of *T. repens*, and to assess their potential to be selected for quality in the future, or used for animal nutrition.

Materials and Methods

Biological material

The seeds were obtained from the seed collection of the Institute for forage crops, Kruševac, R. of Serbia (Table 1) collected in hilly and mountainous regions of Serbia. Total of 16 populations from the existing collection were included in the analysis. The field trial consisted of a large number of wild populations, and for the purpose of the analysis populations that under field conditions were the most persistent were selected (16 populations of three *Trifolium* species).

Experiment

The experiment was conducted on the property of the Institute for forage crops, Kruševac (Globoder) (altitude 150 m, 43°34'55" latitude, 21°34'8" longitude). The experiment started at the beginning of October 2009 and lasted until 2011.

Table 1. Origin of plant material: species, population code, latitude, longitude and elevation

Population code	Sampling sites	Latitude	Longitude	Elevation (m)
<i>Trifolium repens</i>				
CS 122	Kriva Reka	N43°22.7079'	E020°52.5225'	1216
FG 020	Iriški Venac	N45°05.5418'	E019°52.0775'	196
FG 025	Vrdnik	N45°07.8368'	E019°46.7754'	254
RA 089	Osoje	N43°12.1248'	E020°17.0448'	890
<i>Trifolium alpestre</i>				
CS 068	Mitrovo Polje	N43°30.6158'	E020°52.6651'	677
CS 091a	Stanišinci 1	N43°32.6246'	E020°53.9164'	911
CS 105a	Ravnište	N43°16.1452'	E020°52.3682'	1054
<i>Trifolium pannonicum</i>				
CS 091b	Stanišinci 1	N43°32.6246'	E020°53.9164'	911
CS 105b	Ravnište	N43°16.1452'	E020°52.3682'	1054
CS 119	Ploča	N43°26.5037'	E020°53.0167'	1186
CS 131	Belareka	N43°17.5978'	E020°51.7979'	1310
CS 146	Srebrnac	N43°18.9151'	E020°51.2528'	1465
ES 047	Boljevac 2	N43°49.8262'	E022°03.6603'	470
ES 059	Čestobrodica 1	N43°50.5721'	E021°40.5952'	587
RA 100	Donja Vapa	N43°17.5624'	E020°01.7826'	996
RA 123	Duga Poljana	N43°16.1972'	E020°13.4084'	1230

^aAbbreviation of each population consist of two parts: letters that present part of territory where population samples were collected (CS – Central Serbia, ES – Eastern Serbia, RA – Area of Raška, TA – Tara) and three numbers as altitude explanation (for example: 025 ≈ 250m, 122 ≈ 1220m).

The experimental area has characteristics of a temperate continental climate, with the average annual temperature of 10.9 °C and the average precipitation of 650 mm. The type of soil is degraded alluvial, with pH 6.57 in KCl, organic matter content of 2.52%, available P content of 6.60 ppm and available K of 24.05 ppm.

In order to break the dormancy, seeds were scarified (mechanical damaging by sandpaper) and germinated in plant pots. When plants reached the stadium of 3-4 permanent leaves, they were transplanted to the nursery. Each population was planted in one row (60 individuals per population). The distance between plants in a row was 60 cm. The distance between rows was also 60 cm.

Laboratory analysis of parameters of quality

For the analysis of forage crops quality, plants of all populations were cut (at the height of 5 cm) from May to the beginning of June (2010, 2011) in the phase of initial flowering. For each of examined populations, three average bulk green mass samples were taken and dried during 48 h at 60 °C. Each bulk sample contained 11-12 of single plants of the same height and developmental phase. Basic parameters of forage quality - quantity of crude protein, crude fiber, crude fat, ash and NFE (Nitrogen Free Extract) were analyzed from dry samples of each population by *Weende* system (AOAC, 1990). The samples were ground on a mill with a sieve diameter of 2 mm and laboratory cyclone mill with a sieve diameter of 1 mm. Crude ash was determined by searing at 550 °C. The content of crude protein was determined indirectly from the amount of total nitrogen, measured by the Kjeldahl method modified by Bremner, multiplied by factor 6.25. Crude fiber content was determined by refluxing in dilute base followed by dilute acid. Crude fat content was determined by method of Soxhlet. The amount of nitrogen free extract in samples was determined as a difference between 1000 and amounts of crude ash, crude protein, crude fiber and crude fat.

Preparation of plant extracts

For the analysis of secondary metabolites and antioxidant activity, the bulk samples were prepared, containing 3-5 representative (fully developed) plant individuals. Plant material was air dried in thin layer in a shadow, at the temperature of 18-22 °C and air humidity of 55-65%. The drying process was regularly controlled and the damaged or discolored samples were removed. The drying process lasted for 7 days and, after its completion, the plant material was ground and stored in the dark stained glass jars.

Prepared plant material (10 g) was extracted with 200 ml of methanol and stored at room temperature. After 24 h, the infusions were filtered with Whatman No. 1 filter paper and residues were re-extracted with equal volume of solvents. After 48 h, the process was repeated. Combined supernatants were evaporated to dryness under vacuum at 40 °C using Rotary evaporator

Determination of total phenolic content

The total phenolic content was determined by spectrophotometric method (Singleton *et al.*, 1999). The reaction mixture was prepared by mixing 0.5 ml of methanol solution (1 mg ml⁻¹) of extract, 2.5 ml of 10% Folin-Ciocalteu's reagent dissolved in water and 2.5 ml 7.5% NaHCO₃. The

samples were incubated at 45 °C for 15 min. The absorbance was determined at $\lambda_{max} = 765$ nm. The total phenolic content was expressed in terms of gallic acid equivalent (mg of GA g⁻¹ of extract).

Determination of flavonoid concentrations

The concentration of flavonoids was determined by using spectrophotometric method (Quettier *et al.*, 2000). The sample contained 1 ml of methanol solution of the extract in the concentration of 1 mg ml⁻¹ and 1 ml of 2% AlCl₃ solution dissolved in methanol. The samples were incubated for an hour at room temperature. The absorbance was determined at $\lambda_{max} = 415$ nm. Concentration of flavonoids in extracts was expressed in terms of rutin equivalent (mg of Ru g⁻¹ of extract).

Evaluation of DPPH scavenging activity

The ability of the plant extract and reference substance to scavenge DPPH⁺ free radicals was assessed by using the method adopted with suitable modifications upon Kumarasamy *et al.* (2007). The stock solution of the plant extract was prepared in methanol to achieve the concentration of 1 mg ml⁻¹. Dilutions were made to obtain concentrations of 500, 250, 125, 62.5, 31.25, 15.62, 7.81, 3.90, 1.99, 0.97 μ g ml⁻¹. Diluted solutions (1 ml each) were mixed with 1 ml of DPPH methanolic solution (80 μ g ml⁻¹). After 30 min in darkness at room temperature (23 °C), the absorbance was recorded at 517 nm. The control samples contained all the reagents except the extract. The percentage inhibition was calculated using equation: % inhibition = 100 x (A of control - A of sample)/A of control.

Chemicals

Methanol and sodium hydrogen carbonate were purchased from "Zorka pharma" Šabac, Serbia. Gallic acid, rutin hydrate and 2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) were obtained from Sigma Chemicals Co., St Louis, MO, USA. Folin-Ciocalteu phenol reagent and aluminium chloride hexahydrate (AlCl₃) were purchased from Fluka Chemie AG, Buchs, Switzerland. All other solvents and chemicals were of analytical grade.

Statistical analysis

For each chemical features and antioxidant activity, one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to examine differences in mean values among populations. When differences were noted, multiple comparisons were performed base on LSD test. Differences were considered significant at $p < 0.01$. Principal component analysis (PCA) was applied to search for a general pattern in the measured variables. The statistical analyses were performed using the program STATISTICA 10 (StatSoft, Inc., Tulsa, OK, USA).

Results and Discussion

Analysis of parameters of quality

Considering nutrition value of a fodder plant, the content of crude proteins and crude fiber are among the most important parameters. All together, the examined nutritive parameters could better determine the exact quality of investigated native clover populations (Table 2).

The variance analysis and LSD test have showed the existence of statistically significant differences among the populations of every species for all parameters of dry matter quality.

Statistical analysis showed that all populations of white clover (except one - CS122) were uniform for the protein content. Content of the crude protein in populations of the white clover ranged from 200 g kg⁻¹ (population CS122) to 223.0 g kg⁻¹ (FG020). Obtained results for crude protein in white clover are in accordance with findings of Đukić *et al.* (2009) for several Serbian varieties, having about 20% of crude protein of the total dry matter. Marshall *et al.* (2004) got higher protein values on white clover varieties (236.5 g kg⁻¹ average).

The average protein content was higher compared to the other two studied species, while the crude fiber content was the lowest. Content of crude fiber for populations of *T. repens* ranged from 192.8 g kg⁻¹ (RA089) to 243.1 g kg⁻¹ (FG020). The most favorable ratio of crude protein and crude fiber and the highest crude fat content occurred in populations RA089, which stands out as a potential material for breeding purposes. The average crude protein content was lower while the average crude fiber content was higher in *T. alpestre* and *T. pannonicum* compared with white clover.

T. alpestre populations exhibited somewhat lower quality of the dry matter. The highest protein content in the studied sampling phase was found in population CS105a (172.7 g kg⁻¹) and it was statistically significantly different from other populations. The same population had medium values for crude fiber, fat and ash.

The lowest and the highest crude fiber values in alpine clover were found for populations CS091a (289.3 g kg⁻¹) and CS068 (325.7 g kg⁻¹), respectively. Nevertheless, when compared with wild populations of the red clover with crude proteins and crude fiber ranging from 139 g kg⁻¹ to 195.4 g kg⁻¹, and from 249.5 g kg⁻¹ to 384.9 g kg⁻¹, respectively (Petrović *et al.*, 2014), values obtained for alpine clover populations are of satisfactory quality as animal feed. A small number of sprouts and low plant height makes alpine clover useless for the use as a monoculture. However, as part of multicomponent mixtures, it ensures a steady yield in the long term period, also, the maintenance of a stable ecosystem, provides purification of water in a particular area and prevents erosion of deforested areas (Pelikan *et al.*, 2005).

Considering the habitus of *T. pannonicum* plants, the high proportion of stems in the overall green mass and the presence of dense trichome cover on the stems and leaves, (which contains matters indigestible for an animal) obtained results of the crude protein content are very favorable. The average value of crude protein for populations of *T. pannonicum* was 171.6 g kg⁻¹, which is higher value than it was obtained for some alfalfa and red clover varieties (Tomić *et al.*, 2005). Percentage of crude fiber in populations of *T. pannonicum* was noticeably higher in comparison with other two species, ranging from 278.5 g kg⁻¹ (population CS091b) to 383.7 g kg⁻¹ (CS146).

Population of *T. pannonicum* that statistically significantly differed by high protein content and lower cellulose content was CS091b. In the entire set of analyzed populations of Hungarian clover, this population can be considered as the most prosperous for future selection programs. The average values of protein and crude fiber in Hungarian clover (Table 2) are consistent with the results by Szabo (1987) in studies of Romanian populations of *T. pannonicum*.

Slightly lower values of crude protein (138.0 - 142.2 g kg⁻¹) were obtained while monitoring natural populations of this species by Lugić *et al.* (2005). Some of the most up to date results of *T. pannonicum* originate from research of Vilčinskas and Dabkevičienė (2009, 2010). Compared to before mentioned researches, our results show somewhat higher values of crude protein in the examined material.

The positive impact on the feed quality of the Hungarian clover could be achieved by cutting in the budding phenophase. In this phenophase the amount of leaves, which are the parts of the plant with the highest quality and the most easily digestible, is at its highest. As the plant matures the percentage of the stem as well as the percentage of indigestible matter increases. By harvesting at the right time, the percentage of protein could increase and the percentage of fiber might decrease. This would allow its broader use in the forage production, especially on unfavorable soils where *T. pannonicum* could be grown for decades by undersowing.

Table 2. Average values of crude: ash, protein, fiber, fat and NFE/(g kg⁻¹) of 16 wild populations of three species of genus *Trifolium*

Population	Crude ash	Crude proteins	Crude fiber	Crude fat	NFE
<i>Trifolium repens</i>					
CS 122	144.1 ± 3.1 abc	200 ± 2.62 b	239 ± 3.75 g	23.5 ± 0.8 cd	393.4 ± 10.3 a-d
FG 020	141.7 ± 0.1 bcd	223 ± 1.85 a	243.1 ± 3.00 g	22.5 ± 0.53 de	369.7 ± 5.48 b-e
FG 025	147.4 ± 0.22 abc	220.5 ± 7.05 a	214.6 ± 3.30 h	18.9 ± 0.58 fg	398.6 ± 11.2 abc
RA 089	138.2 ± 4.63 cd	222 ± 0.01 a	192.8 ± 6.39 i	25.9 ± 0.41 b	421.1 ± 11.4 a
Average	142.8	216.4	222.4	22.7	395.7
<i>Trifolium alpestre</i>					
CS 068	98.7 ± 2.11 f	147.7 ± 0.2 gh	325.7 ± 7.06 c	20.9 ± 0.63 e	407 ± 10 ab
CS 091a	132.8 ± 5.80 d	141.8 ± 2.82 h	289.3 ± 6.61 ef	30.4 ± 1.24 a	405.7 ± 16.5 ab
CS 105a	101.1 ± 3.55 f	172.7 ± 2.74 c-f	316.7 ± 3.82 cd	26.3 ± 0.57 b	383.2 ± 10.7 a-e
Average	110.9	154.1	310.6	25.9	398.6
<i>Trifolium pannonicum</i>					
CS 091b	153.7 ± 3.33 a	186.2 ± 3.4 bc	278.5 ± 0.62 f	20.7 ± 0.6 ef	360.9 ± 7.9 c-f
CS 105b	104.6 ± 2.68 ef	162.8 ± 7.31 ef	329 ± 3.53 c	21.2 ± 0.05 e	382.4 ± 13.6 a-e
CS 119	139.7 ± 5.25 bcd	177 ± 8.13 cd	316.2 ± 12.02 cd	18.6 ± 0.31 g	348.5 ± 25.71 ef
CS 131	103.8 ± 1.83 ef	159.7 ± 4.96 fg	355.6 ± 10.30 b	25.6 ± 0.65 b	355.3 ± 17.74 def
CS 146	98.8 ± 2.13 f	170.9 ± 7.77 def	383.7 ± 10.62 a	24.6 ± 0.97 bc	322 ± 21.49 fg
ES 047	140.6 ± 4.35 bcd	162.3 ± 1.57 ef	305.6 ± 0.73 de	21.0 ± 0.95 e	370.5 ± 7.61 b-e
ES 059	147.6 ± 3.07 abc	186.0 ± 3.77 c	302.0 ± 8.00 de	17.9 ± 0.08 g	346.5 ± 14.92 ef
RA 100	149 ± 6.07 ab	164.2 ± 7.16 def	375.8 ± 7.11 a	17.4 ± 0.67 g	293.6 ± 21.00 g
RA 123	113 ± 0.41 e	175.6 ± 3.04 cde	289.2 ± 4.77 ef	22.4 ± 0.80 de	399.8 ± 9.01 abc
Average	127.9	171.6	326.2	21.0	353.3

Assessment of population variability of studied products of metabolism that are directly involved in growth, development and reproduction

The results of PCA for fodder quality parameters indicate that the set of dry matter variables explained 82.6% of the overall variability along the first two axes (Fig. 1).

The first principal component axis accounted for 47.8% of the observed variation. It was strongly and positively correlated with crude fibre and negatively correlated to crude proteins and ash. The second principal component axis (34.8%) was correlated to NFE and fat.

The first principal component axis separated *T. repens*, located on the left side of the graph, from *T. alpestre* and *T. pannonicum*, found on the right. The second principal component axis separated *T. pannonicum* from *T. alpestre*.

Secondary metabolites concentration

In all species, populations were statistically significantly different for the content of total phenols and flavonoids as well as antioxidant activity.

Concentration of total phenolic compounds

Quantity of total phenolic compounds in extracts of 4 populations of species *T. repens* ranged from 29.0 to 43.8 mg GA g⁻¹ of dry matter (Table 3). Total phenolic compounds in extracts of alpine clover populations were in range of 38.5-86.1 mg GA g⁻¹ of dry matter. In nine examined populations of the Hungarian clover, the lowest content of the total phenolics was found in population CS119 (53.7 mg GA g⁻¹), whereas the highest value of 120.05 mg GA g⁻¹ was determined for population assigned as CS091b. These results showed that the samples of Hungarian clover have the highest potential for total phenols exploitation.

In the recent studies of the phenolic compounds in the clover species, a range of secondary metabolites was reported, including protocatechuic, p-hydroxybenzoic, genistic, caffeic, p-coumaric, ferulic and salicylic acids (Kicel, Wolbis, 2006) which were identified as the main active substances in above-ground parts of the *T. repens*. Oleszek et al. (2007) used UPLC Analyses and got lower total phenols content in aerial part of all three mentioned species.

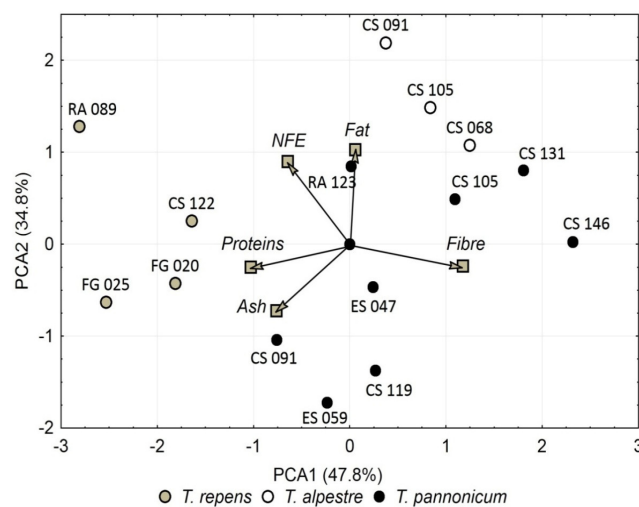


Fig. 1. PCA score and loading biplot based on the fodder quality parameters of three *Trifolium* species

Concentration of flavonoids

The presence of flavonoids is very significant in human as well as in animal diet (Kolodziejczyk-Czepas, 2012). Concentration of flavonoids in extracts of samples in white clover populations ranged from 31.2 to 59.7 mg Ru g⁻¹ of dry matter. Concentration of flavonoids in alpine clover populations was significantly higher, ranging from 60.1 mg Ru g⁻¹ (CS105) to 130.9 mg Ru g⁻¹ (CS068) of dry matter. In populations of the species *T. pannonicum*, concentration of flavonoids ranged from 68.8 (RA100) to even 351.65 mg Ru g⁻¹ of dry matter (CS091). In comparative study of isoflavones (subgroup of flavonoids) in above-ground parts of the *Trifolium* species, it was concluded that *T. pannonicum* contains higher isoflavone levels than the *T. repens* (Butkute et al., 2012), similarly to our results for flavonoids in these species.

Antioxidant activity

Values of the antioxidant activity for white clover populations were rather low, ranging from 919.14 to 446.1 μg ml⁻¹. Low phenolic and flavonoids content was followed by low antioxidant activity in white clover material.

Antioxidant activity in Hungarian clover was also low (from 695.5 in CS105 to 272.9 μg ml⁻¹ in CS091a). Nevertheless, populations of Hungarian clover exhibited good ability for scavenging of free radicals, where the weakest capacity was showed by the population RA100 (125.57 μg ml⁻¹), and the strongest antioxidant capacity by the population RA123 (44.84 μg ml⁻¹). The content of total phenols and flavonoids was significantly higher in the population CS091 but the antioxidant activity was statistically significantly lower compared with the population RA123. This can be explained by the fact that the ability to neutralize free radicals depends on the compounds that cannot be assigned to the phenolic group. This result makes the population RA123 noteworthy for the further research. Also high values of flavonoids in a population CS091 are significantly higher than values obtained for the genus *Teucrium* which was used in folk medicine for centuries (Stanković et al., 2011). Further research should be directed to the examination of possible application of this species for therapeutic purposes, especially populations CS091 and RA123.

Assessment of population variability of studied secondary metabolites

PCA analysis for studied secondary metabolites showed that the first principal component had the eigenvalue of 2.46, and accounted for 82% of the variability in the data set. The second PC had eigenvalue of 0.37 and accounted for 12.3% of the total variance.

The first principal component axis was negatively correlated with all three studied secondary metabolites. It separated *T. pannonicum*, on the left side of the graph, from *T. repens* and *T. alpestre* populations. This separation was due to better values obtained in *T. pannonicum* compared to *T. repens* and *T. alpestre*.

Contemporary trends include the use of safe animal feed, in order to ensure animal health and indirectly also human. It turned out that simplified nutrition in ruminants (livestock) leads to disorder (Polak and Jancova, 2005), so that the multicomponent grazing grasslands have a very positive impact on these animals. An inseparable part of the meadow is a legume component, and the presence of wild legumes such as *T. pannonicum* and *T. alpestre* ensure the quality and durability of these plant communities.

Table 3. Secondary products of metabolism of 16 wild populations of three species of genus *Trifolium*

Populations	Total phenolic content (mg of GA g ⁻¹ of extract)	Flavonoid concentration (mg of Ru g ⁻¹ of extract)	Antioxidant activity IC50 (µg ml ⁻¹)
<i>Trifolium repens</i>			
CS 122	43.8 ± 1.29 h	42.7 ± 1.46 g	446.1 ± 4.91 j
FG 020	34.1 ± 1.55 ij	39.7 ± 0.50 gh	844.7 ± 0.40 m
FG 025	29 ± 0.62 i	31.2 ± 1.25 h	919.1 ± 18.56 n
RA 089	42.1 ± 1.47 h	59.7 ± 1.62 f	598.1 ± 6.30 k
Average	37.2	43.3	702
<i>Trifolium alpestre</i>			
CS 068	77.8 ± 0.44 e	130.9 ± 4.13 d	324.7 ± 1.86 i
CS 091a	86.1 ± 3.32 d	105.5 ± 3.86 e	272.9 ± 1.39 h
CS105a	38.5 ± 0.35 hi	60.1 ± 1.83 f	695.5 ± 29.09 l
Average	67.5	98.8	431.0
<i>Trifolium pannonicum</i>			
CS 091b	120.1 ± 4.94 a	351.6 ± 0.22 a	55.0 ± 0.76 c
CS 105b	71.2 ± 1.20 e	161.6 ± 4.44 c	67.8 ± 3.10 d
CS 119	53.7 ± 2.19 g	110.8 ± 1.17 e	75.4 ± 2.38 e
CS 131	76.9 ± 1.63 e	180.5 ± 4.6 b	51.0 ± 0.48 b
CS 146	63.3 ± 2.79 f	154.3 ± 7.06 c	63.7 ± 2.11 d
ES 047	57.4 ± 1.81 fg	110.3 ± 3.07 e	67.0 ± 1.33 d
ES 059	57.0 ± 2.16 fg	110.3 ± 3.79 e	82.0 ± 2.56 f
RA 100	94.7 ± 3.99 c	68.8 ± 1.29 f	125.6 ± 0.64 g
RA 123	107.1 ± 1.23 b	189.3 ± 5.28 b	44.8 ± 0.51 a
Average	77.9	159.7	70.2

^aAntioxidant activity is higher as value as lower.

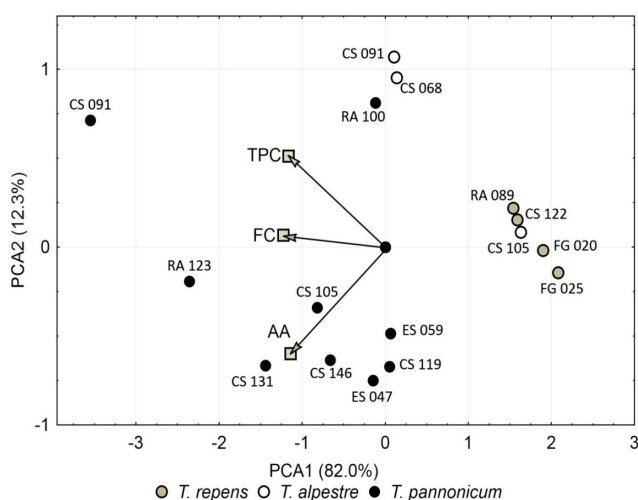


Fig. 2 PCA score and loading biplot based on the secondary products of metabolism of three *Trifolium* species (TPC – tital phenolic content ; FC – flavonoid concentration; AA – antioxidant activity)

Some of them, like *T. pannonicum*, have great potential for application in organic production. We also have demonstrated that *T. pannonicum* plants mowed in the early stages of flowering have a good quality of dry matter and a high antioxidant activity of aerial plant part. This is a long-lived species with good persistence in field conditions and good competitive ability. The mixture consisted of this type, could provide stable, long-time yield, the supply of rhizosphere with nitrogen, beneficial effect on soil structure and soil microorganism organic production. Increased content of bioactive substances in this species (Table 3) is a good indicator of resistance to diseases and pests, which is a prerequisite of organic farming with reduced use of chemicals. Due to all these

positive qualities, *T. pannonicum* is the kind that could be successfully selected to obtain healthier food for livestock, as well as milk and meat for human consumption.

Conclusion

The comparative analyses of both groups of metabolites in 16 wild populations of three *Trifolium* species from Serbia showed the high variability of studied traits among and within the species. Based on the obtained results, some *T. pannonicum* populations are suitable for the further investigation programs since they have shown relatively good fodder quality and very good antioxidant activity. Population labeled as CS091 was characterized by the highest content of crude protein and the highest concentration of secondary metabolites, followed with the population RA123. All populations of *T. repens* have potential for involving in future experiments considering very good fodder quality. Because *T. repens* and *T. alpestre* are used extensively for grazing, future investigations should be focused on creating varieties with low content of isoflavones.

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