Chemical Composition Variability of Ethiopian Rosemary Salvia Rosmarinus Schleid Accessions

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Abstract

Essential o 38.48%), camphor (2.15-23%), verbenone (1.83-20.25%), β-caryophyllene (2.12-9.39%), endo-borneol (1.79-12.56%) camphene (1.69-7.86%,), bornyl acetate (1.55-9.65%), limonene (1.65-6.07%), α-terpineol (1.66-6.37%), β-pinene (1.55-6.45%), and linalool (1.58-3.91%). Among these, α-pinene, 1, 8-cineole, camphor, and verbenone were the most

analysis showed that α-pinene, 1, 8-cineole and verbenone were correlated negatively with the majority of the major compounds, while the association of camphor with the entire main constituent was not signi f cant, except with α-pinene (r = -0.46***) and linalool (r = -303*). Based on the relative concentration of the main constituents of the essential

presence of high chemical variability among individual plants that makes it di f cult to describe a single chemotype based

high essential oil constituent variability among the tested accessions re f ected the enormous potential of Ethiopian rosemary germplasm for wider applications in di f erent destinations that are predominated by rosemary products.

Keywords: C ; C ; E ; ;

Introduction

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1,8-

(., 2017). D

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A

E.

B . (2018)

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Materials and Methods

Experimental site and plant materials

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2 (2.2.1 2.2.2).

17), 12.56% (18), 10.11% (34).

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E

Conclusions

E
C- 95.85-98.89%
(5.08
- 40.62%), 1,8- (8.13 - 38.48%), (2.15 - 23%)
(1.83 - 20.25%),
(05, 17, 18 34)
(10.11 -12.56%). C
, 1,8-
(= -0.46***)
(= -303*),
. A

B
(/1,8- / ; /1,8- /
; /1,8- / - ; 1,8- / /
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C

E

Acknowledgments

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A C

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