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**Título del artículo:** Agronomic evaluation and chemical characterization of *Salvia lavandulifolia* Vahl. over 3 consecutive years cultivated under harsh climatic conditions in southeast Spain

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**Autores:** Gustavo J. Cáceres-Cevallos, María Quílez, Gonzalo Ortiz de Elguea-Culebras, Enrique Melero-Bravo, Raúl Sánchez-Vioque y María J. Jordán.

**RESUMEN:** The cultivation of *Salvia lavandulifolia*, Spanish sage, makes an important contribution to the economy of many rural areas in Southeastern Spain. This aromatic plant species is characterized by high intraspecific variability, which makes the selection process for the establishment of homogeneous crops difficult. Additionally, imminent climate change threatens to reduce its production, especially when cultivated in drylands. Therefore, to guarantee the continued production of this type of sage, it is essential to study its agronomic behavior and production quality. For this, clones from four ecotypes were cultivated for three years, assessing changes in their biomass production, essential oil yield and quality, and phenolic fraction, as well as the corresponding antioxidant activity. The results suggest that essential oil yield is genetically predetermined, greater biomass not being associated with higher quantities of essential oil. Weather conditions affected both essential oil and phenolic fraction secondary metabolism. Under very harsh conditions, Spanish sage produces higher concentrations of camphor and 1,8-cineole along with luteolin-7-O-glucoside, and lithospermic, rosmarinic, and salvianolic A acids in its phenolic fraction. The synthesis of these components helps the species to withstand the hot and dry conditions typical of southeast Spain.

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