Antimicrobial Activity of Essential Oil and Major Constituents of *Salvia chloroleuca*

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The aerial parts of *Salvia chloroleuca* were collected at full flowering stage at Shahrestanak (Tehran province of Iran). The essential oil was isolated by hydrodistillation and analyzed by combination of capillary GC and GC-MS. Thirty-four components were identified, representing 98.5% of the total oil. β-Pinene (10.6%), α-pinene (9.0%), β-caryophyllene (9.0%), 1,8-cineole (9.0%) and carvacrol (7.9%) were the main components. The *in vitro* antimicrobial activity of the essential oil of *S. chloroleuca* was studied against seven Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria (*Bacillus subtilis*, *Enterococcus faecalis*, *Staphylococcus aureus, S. epidermidis*, *Escherichia coli*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Klebsiella pneumoniae*) and three fungi (*Candida albicans*, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* and *Aspergillus niger*); the disc diffusion method and MIC values indicated that the oil exhibited moderate to high antimicrobial activity.

Key words: Salvia chloroleuca, Antimicrobial Activity, Essential Oil