Volatile aroma compounds in fresh flowering stems and fresh rosette leaves of mountain tea (*sideritis raeseri* boiss. & heldr.) From r. Macedonia

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The chemical composition of volatile aroma compounds was determined in four samples of mountain tea (Sideritis raeseri), collected from four different localities in National Park Galichica in R. Macedonia on 2012 and 2013. Two types of plant material of each sample were analyzed: fresh flowering stems (homogenized samples from flower, leaf and stem) (F-S) and the fresh rosette leaves (F-RL). The analyses were made by gas chromatography – mass spectrometry (GC/FID/MS) on HP5-ms column and equipped with automated headspace system with heated syringe (HS) sampler. 0.3 g of fresh plant material was put in sealed vials, heated (5 minutes, 80 °C) and the gas phase was investigated. Total of thirtytwo individual components (15 monoterpenes representing 78.66-93.65% and 17 sesquiterpenes representing 3.97-20.10% of the entire volatiles) were identified as aroma components in F-S samples. The predominant components in all samples were β pinene, α -pinene, δ -3-carene, limonene, α -copaene and *trans*-caryophyllene. In the F-RL samples of S. raeseri, 27 individual components were identified, 12 monoterpenes (51.90-87.08%) and 15 sesquiterpenes (7.22-46.59%). Prevailing components in all tested F-RL samples were β -pinene, α pinene, limonene, α -copaene, *trans*-caryophyllene, germacrene D and δ -cadinene. There was almost no difference in the chemical profiles of the aroma compounds between F-S and F-RL. Fresh rosette leaves exhibit very similar aroma compounds profile with the flowering stems of Sideritis raeseri.

Keywords: Sideritis raeseri, stems, rosette leaves, aroma compounds, Headspace, GC/MS.