

Glandular trichomes of *S. argentea* Glandular trichomes are widely distributed on the aerial parts of Lamiaceae. Peeled trichomes are present on all aerial organs except the petiole and are more abundant on the calyx and the corolla.<sup>19</sup> The essential oil produced by the glandular trichomes is one of the characteristic traits of the Lamiaceae family.<sup>20</sup> Glandular trichomes that develop from epidermal cells are generally considered to be the site of biosynthesis or accumulation of essential oils.<sup>21,22</sup> Essential oil produced by the glandular trichomes of the Lamiaceae family is important for the pharmaceutical and cosmetic industry, and its valorization as a bio-pesticide is very promising.<sup>16,23</sup> This oil, which gives a special fragrance, is characteristic of many species of the genus *Salvia*. They are the main secreting organs of these plants, and their structures can vary considerably from one species to another.<sup>16</sup> The glandular trichomes of *S. argentea* have been studied morphologically and anatomically and their distribution on aerial organs have been described. Two main types of morphologically distinct glandular trichomes were determined according to the classification of Werker et al.<sup>17</sup> and Ozdemir and Senel<sup>18</sup>:

- 1– Trichomes forming a base consisting of 1 to 7 cells with a stem of 1 to 5 cells; they can be stemless and have a uni- or bi-cellular head with different shapes. It has been shown that the neck cell plays an important role, particularly in xeromorphic plants, acting to prevent the reflux of the secreted substances through the apoplast.
- 2– Glandular trichomes with a large secretory head that may contain 5 to 8 central cells and 8 to 14 peripheral cells.<sup>24</sup> The latter has the richest and most diversified glandular trichomes of the family.<sup>25</sup>